

STATE HISTORICAL RESOURCES COMMISSION

2022 ANNUAL REPORT

Office of Historic Preservation
California State Parks
Natural Resources Agency
State of California

January 2023



Palace of Fine Arts, San Francisco, San Francisco County

This publication has been financed in part with federal funds from the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. However, the contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Department of the Interior, nor does the mention of trade names or commercial products constitute endorsements or recommendations by the Department of the Interior. This program received federal financial assistance for identification and protection of historic properties. Under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended, the U.S. Department of the Interior prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, disability, or age in its federally assisted programs. If you believe you have been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility as described above, or if you desire further information, please write to: Office of Equal Opportunity, National Park Service, 1849 C Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20240.

Table of Contents

Introduction	1
Members and Disciplines	2
Accomplishments of the Commission	4
Meetings Held in 2022	5
Nominations Heard by the Commission in 2022	6
Program Goals	28
Resolutions Adopted in 2022	29

Introduction

The State Historical Resources Commission is pleased to present its 2022 Annual Report to the Director of California State Parks and to the California State Legislature. The Annual Report summarizes the activities of the State Historical Resources Commission in 2022 and identifies future preservation goals pursuant to the provisions of Public Resources Code, Section 5020.4(a)(13). A complete description of the powers and duties of the State Historical Resources Commission is provided in Section 5020.4 of the Public Resources Code.



April 2022 SHRC Meeting, Natural Resources Headquarters Building, Sacramento

Members and Disciplines

The State Historical Resources Commission is comprised of nine members, appointed by the Governor of California, who serve four-year terms. Five commissioners are specialists in the fields of history, prehistoric archaeology, historical archaeology, architectural history, and architecture. Two commissioners are experienced professionals in ethnic history and folklife, and two commissioners are citizen members.

2022 STATE HISTORICAL RESOURCES COMMISSION MEMBERS

Commissioner Lee Adams III of Downieville is a citizen member of the Commission. Adams has been a member of the Commission on State Mandates since 2017 and of the Sierra County Board of Supervisors since 2009. Adams was sheriff and coroner for Sierra County from 1988 to 2007. He served in several positions at the Sierra County Sheriff's Office from 1979 to 1988, including sergeant and deputy sheriff. Commissioner Adams was appointed to the Commission in July 2018.

Commissioner Bryan K. Brandes of Oakland is a citizen member of the Commission. Brandes was appointed Port of Oakland Maritime Director in 2020. Before joining the Port, Brandes was Vice President, Pacific Southwest Region Operations for FlexiVan Leasing, an intermodal chassis leasing company. He was previously Director of West Coast Operations for French-based ocean carrier CMA-CGM. He began his maritime industry career with the Maersk organization where he rose to senior leadership roles with APM Terminals and Maersk Line. Brandes has served on the boards of the Pacific Merchant Shipping Association (PMSA) and the Propeller Club of Los Angeles/Long Beach. He earned an MBA in Finance and Strategy from the Peter F. Drucker School of Management at Claremont Graduate School and a Bachelor of Science degree in Finance from San Diego State University. Commissioner Brandes was appointed to the Commission in October 2006 and most recently reappointed in July 2018.

Commissioner Janet Hansen of Palm Springs represents history on the Commission. She serves on the Palm Springs Historic Sites Preservation Board, and with the Getty Conservation Institute, she is co-writing and co-editing a technical book on heritage surveys and inventories for Getty Publications. Hansen was deputy manager for the Office of Historic Resources at the Los Angeles Department of City Planning from 2006 to 2018. She was senior cultural resources manager at LSA Associates Inc. from 2005 to 2006 and historic preservation officer at the City of Riverside Planning Division from 1999 to 2005. Hansen was principal at Hansen Historic Resources Consulting from 1991 to 2002 and export manager at the Carlton Company from 1978 to 1982. She earned a

Master of Arts degree in Historic Preservation from the University of California, Riverside. Commissioner Hansen was appointed to the Commission in May 2017.

Commissioner Alan Hess of Irvine represents architectural history on the Commission. Hess has been owner at Alan Hess Architecture since 1981. He earned a Master of Architecture degree from the University of California, Los Angeles. Commissioner Hess was appointed to the Commission in July 2018.

Commissioner Luis Hoyos of San Dimas represents history on the Commission. Hoyos has been a professor in the College of Environmental Design at California State Polytechnic University, Pomona since 2008, where he served as an associate professor from 2001 to 2008. He was an architect at Castro-Blanco, Piscineri and Associates from 1996 to 2001 and urban designer at Ehrenkrantz, Eckstut and Kuhn Architects from 1991 to 1996. Hoyos earned a Master of Architecture degree in urban design from the Harvard University Graduate School of Design. Commissioner Hoyos served on the Commission from 2002 to 2006 and was reappointed in May 2017.

Commissioner Adam Siro of Culver City represents historical archaeology on the Commission. Siro has been manager of the Archaeological Program at Southern California Edison since 2010, where he has held several positions since 2002, including senior archaeologist and archaeologist. He was an associate archaeologist at the California Department of Transportation from 2000 to 2002. Siro earned a Master of Arts degree in Cultural Resources Management from Sonoma State University. Commissioner Siro was appointed to the Commission in May 2017.

Commissioner René Vellanoweth of Sierra Madre has been Dean of the College of Natural and Social Sciences at California State University, Los Angeles since 2021 and was professor and chair of the Anthropology Department from 2008 to 2020. He was an associate professor and chair of the Anthropology Department at Cal Poly Humboldt between 2001 and 2008. Vellanoweth earned a Doctor of Philosophy degree in archaeology and anthropology from the University of Oregon, and a Master of Arts degree in archaeology and anthropology from California State University, Los Angeles.

Accomplishments of the Commission 2022

The Commission served as a catalyst for collecting, disseminating, and documenting historic preservation programs, issues, and concerns in California through considerable accomplishments in 2022. The specific accomplishments of the Commission are highlighted in the following sections:

- Meetings Held in 2022
- Nominations Heard by the Commission in 2022



Resolution No. 2022-02, Duane Marti
(left to right) Duane Marti, Deputy SHPO Jenan Saunders, SHPO Julianne Polanco

Quarterly Meetings Held in 2022

Public Resources Code Section 5020.3(a) states: "The State Historical Resources Commission shall meet at least four times per year in places it deems necessary to fulfill its responsibilities." As a result of the COVID-19 emergency; Governor's Executive Orders N-29-20, N-33-20, and N-08-21; and Government Code Section 11133, the 2022 Commission meetings occurred virtually through video and teleconference. Commission meetings serve as a public forum to report on the quarterly preservation activities of the Commission Chairperson, Commission Executive Secretary, and Commission committees.

2022 Commission Meeting Dates and Locations

Date	Location
January 21, 2022	Virtual meeting conducted on Zoom and broadcast live on the CAL-SPAN network
April 29, 2022	California Natural Resources Headquarters Building Auditorium 715 P Street, Sacramento, California AND Virtual meeting conducted on Zoom and broadcast live on the CAL-SPAN network
August 5, 2022	California Natural Resources Headquarters Building Auditorium 715 P Street, Sacramento, California AND Virtual meeting conducted on Zoom and broadcast live on the CAL-SPAN network
October 21, 2022	Virtual meeting conducted on Zoom and broadcast live on the CAL-SPAN network

Nominations Heard by the Commission

The Commission is responsible for reviewing, and commenting and voting on, nominations to the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), California Register of Historical Resources (California Register), California Historical Landmarks (Landmarks), and California Points of Historical Interest (Points). The Commission recommends properties for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Those approved for listing or determined eligible for listing by the National Park Service (NPS) are also listed on the California Register. Properties recommended and approved for listing by the Commission as Landmarks are also listed on the California Register. Points are simultaneously listed on the California Register if they meet California Register criteria.

National Register of Historic Places

The National Register of Historic Places is the nation's official listing of buildings, structures, objects, sites, and districts worthy of preservation because of their significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. The program was authorized under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. The National Register recognizes resources that have local, state, and national significance.

Properties listed on the National Register are evaluated within a historic context and must meet at least one of the four registration criteria:

- **Criterion A** recognizes properties associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- **Criterion B** recognizes properties associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- **Criterion C** recognizes design and construction. Properties listed under this criterion embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; or represent the work of a master architect; or possess high artistic values; or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.
- **Criterion D** recognizes properties that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. This criterion is used predominantly for archaeological sites and districts.

In addition to being significant within a specific historic context, a property must also retain sufficient integrity in order to convey its significance. The National Register identifies seven aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

As California's review board, the Commission has the responsibility to review National Register nominations and decide if the nomination meets the criteria for evaluation prior to it being submitted to the Keeper of the Register (Keeper) at the National Park Service. The Commission's approval is a recommendation to the State Historic Preservation Officer to forward the nomination to the Keeper for final approval.

MULTIPLE PROPERTY SUBMISSION (MPS)

The NPS introduced the MPS in 1984. The purpose of the MPS is to document as a group for listing on the National Register, properties related by theme, general geographical area, and period of time. It may cover any geographical scale—local, regional, state, or national. It is used to register thematically related properties simultaneously and establishes the registration criteria for properties that may be nominated in the future.

Technically, the MPS acts as a cover document, and is not an independent nomination. It is a combination of the Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF) and individual registration forms. Information common to the group of properties is presented on the MPDF, and the individual registration form is specific to the nominated individual building, site, district, structure, or object. Once an MPS is listed, additional associated property nominations may be submitted to the Commission at any time.

Nominations presented to the Commission were associated with two existing Multiple Property Submissions, *Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders in California 1850-1970* and *Northern California Doghole Ports Maritime Cultural Landscape*.

California Register of Historical Resources

The California Register of Historical Resources (California Register) is a program designed by the Commission in 1992 for use by state and local government agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify, evaluate, register, and protect California's historical resources. The program encourages public recognition and protection of resources of architectural, historical, archaeological, and cultural significance; identifies historical resources for state and local planning purposes; determines eligibility for state historic preservation grant funding; and affords certain protections under the California Environmental Quality Act.

The Commission is responsible for overseeing the administration of the California Register and receives and evaluates nominations to the program. Similar to the National Register, a property listed on the California Register is evaluated within a historic context and must meet at least one of the registration criteria:

- **Criterion 1** is for properties associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California, or the United States.
- **Criterion 2** is for properties associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history.
- **Criterion 3** is for those properties that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master architect, or possess high artistic values.
- **Criterion 4** is for properties that have yielded or have the potential to yield information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

The California Register also requires that the property retain sufficient integrity to its period of significance. The program uses the same seven aspects of integrity as the National Register.

California Historical Landmarks

California Historical Landmarks (Landmarks) are sites, buildings, features, or events that are of statewide significance and have anthropological, cultural, military, political, architectural, economic, scientific, technical, religious, or experimental value.

The specific standards now in use were first applied in the designation of Landmark Number 770, the Oroville Chinese Temple. To be listed as a Landmark a property must meet at least one of the registration criteria:

- The property is the first, last, only, or most significant historical property of its type in the region. The regions are Southern California, Central California, and Northern California.
- The property is associated with an individual or group having a profound influence on the history of California. The primary emphasis should be the place or places of achievement of an individual. Birth place, death place, or places of interment are not considered unless something of historical importance is connected with the person's birth or death.
- The property is a prototype of, or an outstanding example of, a period, style, architectural movement, or construction, or is one of the more notable works, or the best surviving work in a region, of a pioneer architect, designer, or master builder. An architectural landmark must have excellent physical integrity, including integrity of location. An architectural landmark generally will be considered on its original site,

particularly if its significance is basically derived from its design relationship to its site.

If a property has lost its historic appearance (integrity), it may be listed as a "site of." Landmarks Number 770 and above are automatically listed on the California Register.

The Landmarks program is the oldest of California's three registration programs. Charles F. Lummis and Joseph R. Knowland were influential writers and historians concerned with the preservation of California's early historical resources. In 1895, Lummis organized the Landmarks Club of Southern California to promote the preservation of the Spanish Missions. In 1902, Knowland organized the California Historic Landmarks League, in San Francisco. Its purpose was the preservation of Northern California's historic resources. These early activities reflected a public-private partnership between these organizations and the California Legislature.

The California Historical Landmarks Program was created on August 14, 1931, and the first Landmark, the Custom House in Monterey County, was registered on June 1, 1932. It is the responsibility of the Commission to review and approve nominations. Landmarks are formally designated by the Director of State Parks.

California Points of Historical Interest

California Points of Historical Interest (Points) are sites, buildings, features, or events that are of local (city or county) significance and have anthropological, cultural, military, political, architectural, economic, scientific, technical, religious, or experimental value.

The Points program is California's second oldest state registration program. It was started in 1965 by the Commission when the Commission was known as the California Historical Landmarks Advisory Committee. At that time many nominations were being reviewed that did not meet the criteria for Landmark designation and it was determined that an additional program was needed. Dr. Martin Ridge, of San Diego State College and a member of the Commission, contacted his local Assemblymember, James Mills, and presented him the situation that faced the Commission. On April 1, 1965, Assemblyman Mills introduced Assembly Bill 2166, which added the California Points of Historical Interest program to the responsibilities of the Commission.

The purpose of the new program was to generate interest in local history. When the program began, all nominations had to be approved by the local County Board of Supervisors before the Commission could register the resource. In 1974, the State Beach, Park, Recreational, and Historical Facilities Bond Act allowed

local park districts to apply for money for restoration of historic resources if they were on one of the three registration programs that the Commission oversaw. As a result, the Points criteria were upgraded to include additional documentation, photographs, and letters of support from the local historical society.

The Points program registration criteria are the same that govern the Landmarks program and are directed to a local context. The Points program allows for properties that have lost their integrity to be listed as a “site of.”

It is the responsibility of the Commission to review and approve Points nominations. Points are formally designated by the Director of State Parks.



New City of Mentalphysics, Joshua Tree, San Bernardino County

2022 Nominations

In 2022, the Commission considered twenty-seven National Register (NR) nominations, one California Register (CR) nomination, two California Historical Landmark (CHL) nominations, and one California Point of Historical Interest (PHI) nomination. The Commission approved all the nominations it considered. Following the table, nomination summaries are listed alphabetically by county, then city, then by property name. Draft nominations can be accessed online at www.ohp.parks.ca.gov/actionstaken.

NR=National Register

CR=California Register

CHL=California Historical Landmark

PHI=California Point of Historical Interest

	Program	County	City	Associated MPS	Property Name
1	NR	Amador	lone	n/a	Preston School of Industry
2	NR	Contra Costa	Richmond	n/a	ROBERT GRAY (hydrographic survey vessel)
3	NR	Humboldt	Arcata	n/r	Kleiser, James, House
4	NR	Inyo	Lone Pine (vicinity)	n/a	Patsiata Historic District
5	NR	Kern	Bakersfield	n/a	Woman's Club of Bakersfield
6	CHL	Los Angeles	Los Angeles	n/a	Black Cat Tavern
7	NR	Los Angeles	Los Angeles	n/a	Carthay Neighborhoods Historic District
8	NR	Los Angeles	Los Angeles	n/a	Hogan House
9	NR	Los Angeles	Los Angeles	n/a	Kight, Morris, House
10	NR	Los Angeles	Los Angeles	n/a	Miracle Mile Apartments Historic District
11	NR	Los Angeles	Los Angeles	n/a	Old Farmdale School
12	NR	Monterey	Pacific Grove	n/a	Asilomar Conference Grounds Warnecke Historic District
13	NR	Orange	Fullerton	n/a	Fullerton Union High School Auditorium
14	NR	Orange	Orange	n/a	Santiago Orange Growers Association Packing House
15	PHI	San Benito	Hollister	n/a	Hollister Hills Ranch

	Program	County	City	Associated MPS	Property Name
16	CR	San Bernardino	Joshua Tree	n/a	Joshua Tree Futuro
17	NR	San Bernardino	Joshua Tree	n/a	New City of Mentalphysics Historic District
18	NR	San Francisco	San Francisco	n/a	Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation Hospital
19	NR	San Francisco	San Francisco	n/a	Compton's Cafeteria
20	NR	San Francisco	San Francisco	n/a	Glide Memorial Church
21	CHL	San Francisco	San Francisco	n/a	The Palace of Fine Arts
22	NR	San Francisco	San Francisco	n/a	Pflueger, Timothy, L. House
23	NR	San Francisco	San Francisco	n/a	St. Francis Wood Historic District
24	NR	San Mateo	San Carlos	n/a	Timby House
25	NR	Sierra County	Chilcoot (vicinity)	n/a	Ramelli Dairy Ranch
26	NR	Santa Barbara	Guadalupe	AAPI in CA	Royal Theater
27	NR	Solano	Suisun	n/a	Wednesday Club of Suisun
28	NR	Sonoma	Freestone	n/a	Freestone Store
29	NR	Sonoma	Jenner (vicinity)	Doghole Ports	Fort Ross Landing Historical and Archaeological District
30	NR	Sonoma	Jenner (vicinity)	n/a	NORLINA (shipwreck and remains)
31	NR	Ventura	Oxnard	n/a	Maulhardt, Gottfried, Farm

AMADOR COUNTY

Preston School of Industry

lone, Amador County

Period of Significance: 1894-1960

National Register of Historic Places Criteria A and C

Established as a juvenile correctional facility in 1894, the most prominent building on the 320 acres is the National Register-listed Preston Castle. The individually listed building is surrounded by dozens of residences, barracks, cottages, and other support and utility buildings constructed between the school's founding and the 1950s. Many master architects, including Anson Boyd, Dean & Dean, Alfred Eichler, and George McDougall, designed the school's buildings, and many of them were built by the inmates of the facility to support, expand, and modernize its operation.

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY

ROBERT GRAY (hydrographic survey vessel)

Richmond, Contra Costa County

Period of Significance: 1936-1970

National Register of Historic Places Criteria A and C

The 117-foot hydrographic research vessel completed in 1936 for the US Army Corps of Engineers was intended originally for hydrographic surveys of the Columbia River. Completed in 1936 and first designated Heavy Tug LT666, the Robert Gray featured a new method of hybrid propulsion similar to that used on submarines and engaged in operations including supply of the Aleutian Island chain during the Second World War. After the war, the vessel was overhauled by the Army Corps of Engineers in San Francisco and transferred to the United States Geological Survey in 1970. Its dual diesel-electric propulsion with specially designed propeller and hull are significant for their engineering, intended for slow-speed operation best suited for hydrographic survey work.

HUMBOLDT COUNTY

Kleiser, James, House

Arcata, Humboldt County

Period of Significance: 1858-1870

National Register of Historic Places Criterion C

The 1858 Gothic Revival residence built by merchant James Kleiser consists of a thick frame of overlapping redwood planks, finished with 1 inch thick

horizontal plank siding. Unlike most of the surviving homes from this era in Arcata, Kleiser added Gothic Revival exterior trim and interior decorations imported from New York City, marking a turning point from the vernacular buildings in early settlements to the high Victorian styles in the newly established city. Kleiser only lived briefly in the house. From 1861 to 1971, the house was the home of the Nixon family, who purchased the home from its previous owners with 500 sacks of potatoes from the Nixon farm in lieu of cash.

INYO COUNTY

Patsiata Historic District [Traditional Cultural Property]

Lone Pine (vicinity), Inyo County

Period of Significance: Origin Times to present

National Register of Historic Places Criteria A, B, C, D; Criteria Consideration A

Encompassing approximately 186 square miles in Inyo County's southern Owens Valley, the district includes Patsiata (Owens Lake) and the many shorelines formed as lake levels fluctuated over the past 14,000 years. The traditional cultural property is associated with the creation of the world and the lifeways and history of the Nüümü and Newe (Owens Valley Paiute and Western Shoshone Indigenous People). A unique cultural landscape that includes many features related to creation and to the continued maintenance and restoration of balance in the world, the district is also a physical, place-based manifestation of the United States' genocidal policies toward the Indigenous inhabitants of the American West and the colonization of Indigenous homelands in what became the United States of America. The district's significance includes its focus for passing on culture and history to younger generations, and for sharing ecologically relevant traditional knowledge with agencies responsible for land stewardship.



Patsiata Historic District, Inyo County

KERN COUNTY

Woman's Club of Bakersfield

Bakersfield, Kern County

Period of Significance: 1921-1953

National Register of Historic Places Criteria A and C

The Georgian Revival-style, brick-clad building was constructed in 1921 and repaired in 1953, following the 1952 Bakersfield earthquake. During the early 1920s—a prosperous time for the oil and agricultural industries that dominated Bakersfield—downtown Bakersfield reflected its wealth in its buildings. In 1952, the Bakersfield earthquake devastated the unreinforced masonry building. Unlike many other building owners, the members of the Woman's Club elected to repair rather than raze the clubhouse. As a result, the building remains an early and intact example of a purpose-built women's clubhouse from the 1920s and one of the few pre-war, pre-earthquake commercial buildings in Bakersfield. The Woman's Club of Bakersfield is also the oldest, extant purpose-built clubhouse in Bakersfield and the earliest known example of a building designed by Charles H. Biggar in California.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Black Cat Tavern

Los Angeles, Los Angeles County

Period of Significance: 1967

California Historical Landmark

This tavern on Sunset Boulevard was the site of the first LGBT civil rights demonstration in southern California. Following arrests of fourteen men on New Year's Eve 1966 at the Black Cat Bar for kissing, several hundred people protested at the Black Cat on February 11, 1967. The legal battle resulting from the Black Cat arrest laid the groundwork for California LGBT rights organizations to overturn California's sodomy laws.

Carthay Neighborhoods Historic District

Los Angeles, Los Angeles County

Period of Significance: 1922-1955

National Register of Historic Places Criteria A and C

The district includes three subdivisions established between 1922 and 1933, including Carthay Center, Fairfax Park, and Olympic-Beverly Plaza. They tangibly express the practical application of key City Beautiful ideas to

residential developments during a period of intense growth in Los Angeles and constitute an excellent collection of Period Revival residential architecture, including both single-family and multi-family residences.

Hogan House

Los Angeles, Los Angeles County

Period of Significance: 1964

National Register of Historic Places Criterion C

The Mid-Century Modern/Post and Beam style residence in the Laurel Canyon neighborhood of Los Angeles was constructed in 1964 for television actor Jack Hogan. The topography of the area is characterized by steep hills, canyons, and winding roads. Laurel Canyon first became popular among members of the Hollywood film industry in the 1920s. Like most of Los Angeles, Laurel Canyon experienced another wave of residential development during the post-World War II era, characterized by the construction of modern homes that took advantage of new technologies and methods of engineering that enabled construction in such steeply sloped sites. Designed by notable local architect Douglas Rucker, best known for his work in and around Malibu, Hogan House appears to be one of few buildings designed by Rucker in the City of Los Angeles.

Kight, Morris, House

Los Angeles, Los Angeles County

Period of Significance: 1967-1974

National Register of Historic Places Criteria A, B; Criteria Consideration G

The Craftsman bungalow, constructed in 1911, is significant for its association with Los Angeles gay activist Morris Kight, who moved into the house in 1967. Kight's home became a meeting place and organizing center associated with the creation of multiple gay rights organizations and events, including the Los Angeles chapter of the Gay Liberation Front, the Christopher Street West parade, and the Gay Community Services Center (later the Los Angeles LGBT Center.)

Miracle Mile Apartments Historic District

Los Angeles, Los Angeles County

Period of Significance: 1925-1952

National Register of Historic Places Criteria A and C

The district, composed almost entirely of multi-family residences, is located in the Miracle Mile neighborhood of central Los Angeles' Mid-City/Mid-Wilshire area. Two distinct scales represent the same time period. The smaller-scale apartment buildings (most commonly eightplexes and

sixplexes) are two stories in height; the larger-scale apartment buildings (ten units or more) are three or four stories in height. The district represents an excellent collection of Period Revival architecture in the form of multi-family residences, associated with automobile-centered multi-family residential development tied to the growth of Wilshire Boulevard's Miracle Mile. Architectural styles include Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival, French Renaissance Revival, Italian Renaissance Revival, Mediterranean Revival, Chateausque, and Tudor Revival. Art Deco, Streamlined Moderne, Minimal Traditional, and Mid-Century Modern examples are also present, architecturally compatible with the Period Revival buildings.

Old Farmdale School

Los Angeles, Los Angeles County

Period of Significance: 1894-1915

National Register of Historic Places Criteria A and C; Criteria Consideration B

Constructed in 1894, the building is located on the campus of El Sereno Middle School in northeastern Los Angeles. Local architects Bradbeer and Ferris designed the 1,870 square foot Queen Anne style schoolhouse to serve the small, rural community of Farmdale, later known as El Sereno. A four-sided open bell tower with arched openings contains the building's original cast metal bell. Historically set within a nineteenth century agrarian community, the schoolhouse occupies a small portion of a 27.7-acre middle school campus in a major city. Significant for its association with the founding years of Los Angeles' public educational system, the building is an excellent and rare remaining example of a late-nineteenth century rural schoolhouse in Los Angeles—one of only three extant examples of the property type in the city.

MONTEREY COUNTY

Asilomar Conference Grounds Warnecke Historic District

Pacific Grove, Monterey County

Period of Significance: 1957-1968

National Register of Historic Places Criterion C

The district, located at the western edge of the City of Pacific Grove, overlooking Asilomar State Beach, consists of twenty-two buildings and associated landscape features designed by John Carl Warnecke & Associates after the State of California acquired the property in 1956. Originally a Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA) camp designed by Julia Morgan, Asilomar's initial stage of development was between 1913 and 1928. The Asilomar Conference Grounds Historic District was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1987 for its association with YWCA history and as an important work of a Master Architect. Warnecke

created a master plan in order to expand the original site and make it more automobile accessible, harmonizing with both the natural environment and Asilomar's older buildings. The resulting distinct architectural context and 1957 to 1968 period of significance permit a new standalone nomination rather than amending the earlier nomination with additional documentation.



Asilomar Conference Grounds Warnecke Historic District, Pacific Grove, Monterey County

ORANGE COUNTY

Fullerton Union High School Auditorium [Pastoral California Mural]

Fullerton, Orange County

Period of Significance: 1930-1943

National Register of Historic Places Criteria A and C

The building was designed by master architect Carleton M. Winslow, Sr., an early California proponent of Spanish-styled architecture, in 1930. The elaborately decorated Spanish Colonial Revival building includes Italian Florentine, Renaissance Revival, Mission, Greek and Moorish elements on both the interior and exterior. Situated on the west wall of the auditorium is the Pastoral California mural, dedicated in 1934. The mural was painted over in 1939 and restored in 1997, after the property had been listed on the

National Register in 1993 as the Louis E. Plummer Auditorium. The vibrant 15-by 80-foot, 4-inch mural is sheltered by an expansive covered arched walkway that runs the length of the auditorium. Funded by the Federal Works of Art Project, the fresco depicts California's mission and rancho periods from 1776 to 1846 in a series of scenes that feature animals, games, and historical Mexican and Spanish figures from early California and Orange County.

Santiago Orange Growers Association Packing House

Orange, Orange County

Period of Significance: 1918-1965

National Register of Historic Places Criterion A

The 1918 packing house, a contributor in the National Register-listed Old Towne Orange Historic District, represents a once-vital local industry and an increasingly rare property type in the region. Santiago Orange Growers Association operated the largest packing house in Orange in 1918 and was the world's largest shipper of exclusively oranges after 1929. Two ancillary buildings, built by the association in approximately 1920, were relocated in 2018 to accommodate construction of a new dormitory building. The ancillary buildings remain on the packing house property, retain their historic orientation, and maintain their clear visual relationship with each other, the railroad tracks, N. Cypress Street, and the packing house. The construction of the new residence hall therefore altered without destroying the historic spatial relationships that characterize the property.

SAN BENITO COUNTY

Hollister Hills Ranch

Hollister, San Benito County

Period of Significance: 1865-1975

California Point of Historical Interest

Hollister Hills is California State Parks' first off highway motor vehicle park. Located in the Gabilan Mountains, approximately one hour south of San Jose, the park covers over 6,800 acres and has nearly 200 miles of trails in scenic and varied terrain. The ranch is associated with David Pierce and Howard Harris, two individuals separated by nearly a century significant to San Benito County history. Hollister Hills is also the location of a significant experimental walnut orchard as well as a late nineteenth century one-room schoolhouse.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY**Joshua Tree Futuro**

Joshua Tree, San Bernardino County

Period of Significance: 1970

California Register of Historical Resources Criterion 3

The prefabricated single-story building of circular plan and oblate spheroid form was designed by Finnish architect Matti Suuronen, intended to be adaptable, lightweight, and portable. The property is one of fewer than one hundred known to have been made worldwide, fewer than twenty known to exist in the United States, and one of only four in California. Despite the large-scale loss of interior amenities and relocation to a radically different setting than initially envisioned, this rare property type remains eligible for its retention of the essential character defining features—lightweight fiberglass shell and the circular-form interior space it defines, elevated metal support structure and legs, band of oval-form windows, and drop-down entry door.

New City of Mentalphysics

Joshua Tree, San Bernardino County

Period of Significance: 1941-1972

National Register of Historic Places Criteria A and C; Criteria Consideration A

The 127-acre property was principally designed by Frank Lloyd Wright Jr., better known as Lloyd Wright. Employing a variety of oblique angles including diagonal grids and hexagons in the design of buildings and its overall site plan, this facility was designed as a spiritual retreat and community for Edwin John Dingle, also known as Ding Lei Mei, founder of the Science of Mentalphysics, a philosophy he developed while traveling and living in China in the early twentieth century. In addition to Wright Jr., some of the buildings were designed by significant Modernist builders and designers, including Orrin Kenneth Earl, Jr. and Arturs Damrose, in the Organic style, a subset of Modern architecture that references its natural site through its formal elements, composition, and materials.

SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY**Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation Hospital**

San Francisco, San Francisco County

Period of Significance: 1916-1959

National Register of Historic Places Criteria A and C

The property was designed by well-known San Francisco architect Frederick H. Meyer as a company hospital for employees working at

Bethlehem's nearby Union Iron Works shipyard. Designed in the Italian Renaissance Revival style, the building served as a company hospital until 1931, until its acquisition in 1948 by the Kaiser-Permanente Foundation to serve as the HMO's first full service hospital in San Francisco.

Compton's Cafeteria

San Francisco, San Francisco County

Period of Significance: 1966

National Register of Historic Places Criterion A

Located in San Francisco's Tenderloin neighborhood, the 1908 Italian Renaissance Revival style residential lodging house was designed by architect Abram Edelman. The cafeteria on its ground floor was the focus of a landmark 1966 incident of collective resistance against harassment by police that targeted members of San Francisco's transgender community. The site is remembered as a turning point towards militant resistance in the LGBTQ, and particularly transgender, community.



Compton's Cafeteria, San Francisco, San Francisco County

Glide Memorial Church

San Francisco, San Francisco County

Period of Significance: 1931-1970

National Register of Historic Places Criteria A, C; Criteria Consideration A

The 1931 church and adjacent apartment building is located in San Francisco's Tenderloin neighborhood. It was designed by James W. Plachek and built in the Mediterranean Revival style. The property is part of the existing Tenderloin Historic District. The property is nominated for its association with Social History as a women's residence in the 1930s-1950s and early LGBTQ history in the 1960s, Black and Asian ethnic heritage in the 1960s, and as a significant example of the work of architect James W. Plachek.

The Palace of Fine Arts

San Francisco, San Francisco County

Period of Significance: 1915-1974

California Historical Landmark

The building and four structures in a park in the Marina District were originally conceived in 1913 for the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. Designed by architect Bernard Maybeck as a forgotten and overgrown Roman ruin and intended as a temporary installation, the citizens of San Francisco engaged in heroic efforts to retain the Palace, the only surviving building of the 1915 exhibition. The Palace quickly became recognized as one of California's most beautiful buildings, despite its lack of function and temporary nature. A long-term project, planned in the 1950s and begun in the 1960s, reconstructed the Palace in its current permanent form, a project completed in 1974.

Pflueger, Timothy L., House

San Francisco, San Francisco County

Period of Significance: 1912-1946

National Register of Historic Places Criterion B

Built in the Italianate style in 1887 in the Dolores Heights neighborhood of San Francisco, only the front façade of the two-story house is visible to the public. The building was altered circa 1903 by the addition of some Queen Anne features and extensions at the front and back of the building, in 1915 by modification of the rear extension, and in 1945 by a minor change in the first-floor front fenestration, all prior to or within the 1912 to 1946 period of significance. Master architect Timothy Pflueger (1892-1946) lived in the house throughout his productive life, having moved there as a child, and remained there until his death in 1946 at the height of his career. In the absence of any extant architectural studio or office, the house is the best

property associated with Pflueger's productive life, reflecting the time when he achieved significance.

St. Francis Wood Historic District

San Francisco, San Francisco County

Period of Significance: 1912-1954

National Register of Historic Places Criteria A and C

The residence park on the western face of Mount Davidson is situated on land that gradually slopes down from east to west. Olmsted Brothers landscape architects created a plan that responds to this topography. The district is associated with the establishment of designed and planned residence parks in streetcar suburbs in San Francisco after the 1906 earthquake and fire, and lots in St. Francis Wood went on the market in 1912. The district is also significant as the representative work of a significant collection of architects and landscape architects within a unified plan. St. Francis Wood is representative of the overall planning components of a residence park, possessing a significant concentration, linkage, and continuity of landscaped streets and boulevards, community parks and other open spaces, and architect-designed single-family residences of varying architectural styles, united historically and aesthetically by a cohesive plan and built in a relatively compressed period of physical development.

SAN MATEO COUNTY

Timby, Henry, House

San Carlos, San Mateo County

Period of Significance: 1940-1950

National Register of Historic Places Criterion C

The 1940 Modern Ranch style home was designed by William Wurster in collaboration with landscape architect Thomas Church. An addition constructed in 1950 was designed by Theodore Bernardi, Wurster's business partner. The one-and-two-story wood framed residence has a "bi-nuclear" plan intended to avoid damaging the oak trees adjacent to the home, integrating the natural setting into a flat-roofed Modernist interpretation of a California ranch home.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY

Royal Theater

Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders in California

Guadalupe, Santa Barbara County

Period of Significance: 1940-1942

National Register of Historic Places Criteria A, B, and C

The theater features a blend of modernistic design elements, which include an Art Moderne curved corner and smooth stucco wall surface, paired with Art Deco geometric design elements on the triangular-shaped ornate marquee. The 1940 theater was one of several owned by Arthur Shogo Fukuda, who was forced to sell the building before internment at the Jerome Relocation Center in Arkansas. As a property type located in the Japanese enclave of Guadalupe—owned, built, and managed by Japanese Americans for both their immediate community and their neighbors—the Royal Theater meets the Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders in California, 1850-1970 Multiple Property Submission registration requirements for property types associated with Community Serving Organizations.



Royal Theatre, Guadalupe, Santa Barbara County

SIERRA COUNTY

Ramelli Dairy Ranch

Chilcoot (vicinity), Sierra County

Period of Significance: 1887-1934

National Register of Historic Places Criterion A

Located in Sierra County's Long Valley, near the border of Washoe County, Nevada, the ranch includes a stone milkhouse (creamery), a wood granary, and a concrete cistern. While no information specifically identifies Caesar Ramelli as the builder, the buildings' construction and/or alteration reflect the farming and utilitarian building experience of Ramelli, who originated from northern Canton Ticino, an Italian Swiss cultural region. The property is associated with immigration patterns of the Italian Swiss to Sierra County and its early industry, and the Ramellis provided competitive local cheese products to Reno, Nevada and the surrounding area.

SOLANO COUNTY

Wednesday Club of Suisun

Suisun City, Solano County

Period of Significance: 1925-1969

National Register of Historic Places Criteria A and C

The wood-framed, stucco-clad Mediterranean Revival style building was completed in 1925 to replace an earlier 1911 clubhouse. The Wednesday Club was designed by San Francisco master architect William Henry Crim, Jr., and served as a clubhouse and event center for this locally influential women's organization.

SONOMA COUNTY

Freestone Store

Freestone, Sonoma County

Period of Significance: 1872-1972

National Register of Historic Places Criterion A

The circa 1872 one- and two-story commercial building is located along the Bohemian Highway in Freestone, a rural community that has a long agricultural and recreational history in Sonoma County. The property played an integral role in the development of Freestone as an important hub for transportation and commerce in Sonoma County and northern California. Despite "1876" in wooden numbers added to the façade after 1970, primary resources corroborate a construction date of circa 1872 as the building was in place prior

to construction of the railroad, which began operations in 1876. Freestone Store continued to be of commercial significance in the community through the counterculture movement of the 1960s. A concerted effort to rehabilitate and restore Freestone's historic buildings to help support the town's economy in 1972 led to the town being identified in 1974 as Sonoma County's first locally designated historic district.

Fort Ross Landing Historical and Archaeological District

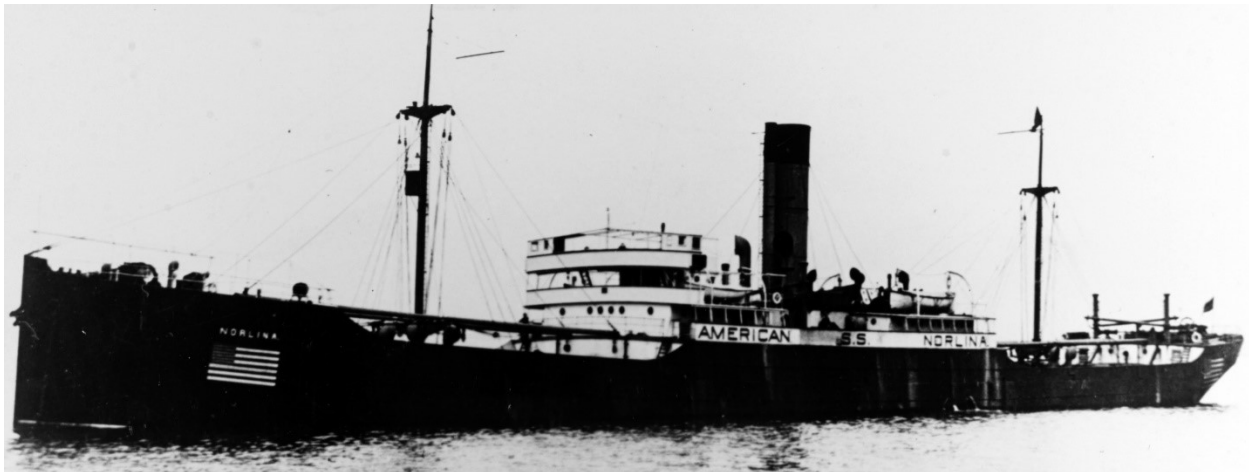
Northern California Doghole Ports Maritime Cultural Landscape

Jenner (vicinity), Sonoma County

Period of Significance: 1850-1920

National Register of Historic Places Criteria A and D

The district encompasses 830 acres along the Sonoma County coast within Fort Ross State Historic Park and adjacent waters within Fort Ross State Historic Park and Greater Farallones National Marine Sanctuary. As a property type associated with the doghole ports transportation network and associated maritime commerce, the district meets the registration requirements of the *Northern California Doghole Ports Maritime Cultural Landscape* Multiple Property Submission. The district includes Russian period resources repurposed and expanded by subsequent European and American landowners to support their business ventures in agriculture, ranching, and timber, businesses that were the backbone of the doghole port's success and longevity.



***Norlina* Shipwreck and Remains, Jenner vicinity, Sonoma County**

NORLINA (shipwreck and remains)

Jenner vicinity, Sonoma County

Period of Significance: 1908-1926

National Register of Historic Places Criteria A and D

The submerged archaeological site is that of the steel-hulled tramp steamship NORLINA (1908-1926). NORLINA—also known historically as HARFLEUR, GEORGIANA, and USS NORLINA—was built in 1908 in West Hartlepool, England, at the William Gray and Company shipyard as HARFLEUR. Between 1909 and 1926 the vessel served as a cargo steamship under several ownerships and nationalities including service during World War I under charter to the United States government. In August 1926, while enroute from San Francisco to Puget Sound with the Garland Steamship Corporation, NORLINA struck the jagged shoals south of Horseshoe Point and came to rest in Gerstle Cove near Salt Point. The steamship was a total loss and heavily salvaged before breaking up and sinking.

VENTURA COUNTY

Maulhardt, Gottfried, Farm

Oxnard, Ventura County

Period of Significance: 1872-1905

National Register of Historic Places Criteria A, B, and C

The nominated property is the surviving remnant of a much larger farm belonging to Gottfried Maulhardt, a German immigrant, and his family, early settlers of the Oxnard Plain in Ventura County. The 1872 farmhouse, 1876 winery/storehouse, 1890s carriage house, and 1876 Canary Island Date Palm are the major contributing features of the remaining farm. The property is significant for its association with early settlement and farming in Oxnard, with early settler Gottfried Maulhardt, and for its architecture.

Program Goals

Goal 1: Elevate the value of historical resources and the contribution that stewardship of historic and cultural resources has to the broader California community.

Goal 2: Increase collaboration and partnerships between preservationists and a diverse array of non-traditional partners in order to broaden the constituency for preservation and maximize resources.

Goal 3: Communicate and improve upon the many ways that historic and cultural resources contribute to the livability and sustainability of our communities.

Goal 4: Cultivate a sense of stewardship for historical and cultural resources, and the belief that these resources, and the stories they can tell, enrich our lives and our communities.

Goal 5: Protect, preserve, restore, and maintain historical and cultural resources throughout California, for the education, enjoyment, and enrichment of present and future generations.

Although these goals are intentionally broad, the Commission holds public meetings and workshops to both conduct statutory business as well as elicit public participation related to achieving the outlined goals. The Commission also relies on the work of the Office of Historic Preservation to achieve stated goals by working with partners on public benefit meetings, such as in the meetings of the Cultural Resources Climate Change Task Force. In conducting historic properties context statement efforts to tell the stories of underrepresented groups such as the *Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders in California* Multiple Property Documentation Form, several of these goals are further met. The Commission will work towards attaining these specific goals as well as the Commission's broader goals drawn from the Statewide Historic Preservation Plan. *California's Statewide Historic Preservation Plan, 2019-2023 Update* is the National Park Service-approved State Plan for California.

It should be noted that the Commission did not recommend any legislation in 2022. The Commission is mindful of the goals themselves, addressing them in the future to ensure they are reflective of the public will of California and the many diverse communities whom it serves. This will be done through the work of the Office of Historic Preservation, formation of subject based committees, focused topic-based meetings, and educational opportunities with an aim to revise the goals as necessary.

Resolutions Adopted in 2022

The Commission adopted four resolutions in 2022.

Resolution No. 2022-01 recognized Twila Willis-Hunter for her service to the State of California, including her tenure as the Office of Historic Preservation's Executive Secretary for sixteen years, working with State Historic Preservation Officers Wayne Donaldson, Carol Roland-Nawi, and Julianne Polanco.

Resolution No. 2022-02 recognized Duane Marti for his service to the State and the causes of history, historical and prehistoric archaeology, and historic preservation, donating approximately 8,000 hours of volunteer time and reviewing more than 1,200 projects during a ten-year period.

Resolution No. 2022-03 recognized Shahzeb Khan, Jayden Mun, Eesh Pant, Avni Sriram, and Avneesh Sudame for their 2022 National History Day—California entry in the Group Documentary, Junior Division category, selected for a California Historic Places Award.

Resolution No. 2022-04 recognized Martin Shiekh and Oliver Shiekh for their 2022 National History Day—California entry in the Group Documentary, Senior Division category, selected for a California Historic Places Award.



**Resolution No. 2022-01, Twila Willis-Hunter
(left to right) Chair Lee Adams, Twila Willis-Hunter,
Commissioner Janet Hansen, SHPO Julianne Polanco**