

STATE HISTORICAL RESOURCES COMMISSION

2021 ANNUAL REPORT

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

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Stuft Shirt, Newport Beach, Orange County

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Introduction

The State Historical Resources Commission is pleased to present its 2021 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 2021 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.

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.

2021 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, Piscioneri 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 represents prehistoric archaeology on the Commission. Vellanoweth has been a professor and chair of the Anthropology Department at California State University, Los Angeles since 2008. He was an associate professor and chair of the Anthropology Department at California State University, Humboldt from 2001 to 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. Commissioner Vellanoweth was appointed to the Commission in July 2018.

Accomplishments of the Commission 2021

The Commission served as a catalyst for collecting, disseminating, and documenting historic preservation programs, issues, and concerns in California through considerable accomplishments in 2021. The specific accomplishments of the Commission are highlighted in the following sections:

- Meetings Held in 2021
- Nominations Heard by the Commission in 2021

Quarterly Meetings Held in 2021

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 and the Governor's Executive Orders N-29-20, N-33-20, and N-08-21, the 2021 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.

2021 Commission Meeting Dates and Locations

Date	Location
January 29, 2021	Virtual meeting conducted on Zoom and broadcast live on the CAL-SPAN network
April 30, 2021	Virtual meeting conducted on Zoom and broadcast live on the CAL-SPAN network
July 30, 2021	Virtual meeting conducted on Zoom and broadcast live on the CAL-SPAN network
October 29, 2021	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.

One new Multiple Property Submission was presented to the Commission in 2021, *Northern California Doghole Ports Maritime Cultural Landscape*. Nominations presented to the Commission were associated with the Doghole Ports MPS and one existing Multiple Property Submission, *Latinos in Twentieth Century California*.

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.

2021 Nominations

In 2021, the Commission considered thirty-six National Register (NR) nominations and one California Historical Landmark (CHL) amendment. The Commission approved all the nominations it considered. Following the table, nomination summaries are listed alphabetically by county, then city, then by property name. The new Multiple Property Submission and its associated nomination are listed after the individual county listings. Draft nominations can be accessed online at www.ohp.parks.ca.gov/actionstaken.

NR=National Register

CHL=California Historical Landmark

	Program	County	City	Associated MPS	Property Name
1	NR	Alameda	Berkeley	n/a	People's Park
2	NR	Contra Costa	Richmond	n/a	Winehaven Historic District (Additional Documentation)
3	NR	Los Angeles	Los Angeles	n/a	Commercial Club
4	NR	Los Angeles	Los Angeles	n/a	Fairfax Theatre
5	NR	Los Angeles	Los Angeles	n/a	Hotel Mayfair
6	NR	Los Angeles	Los Angeles	n/a	Point Fermin Historic District
7	NR	Los Angeles	Palos Verdes Estates	n/a	Malaga Cove Plaza
8	NR	Los Angeles	Pasadena and South Pasadena	n/a	Pasadena Avenue Historic District
9	NR	Marin	Ross	n/a	Marin Art and Garden Center
10	NR	Merced	Merced	n/a	Strand Theater
11	NR	Multiple	Multiple	Doghole Ports	Northern California Doghole Ports Maritime Cultural Landscape Multiple Property Submission
12	NR	Multiple	San Francisco and Oakland	n/a	San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge Amendment
13	NR	Nevada	Truckee	n/a	Truckee Veterans Memorial Building
14	NR	Orange	Laguna Beach	n/a	Griffith, Edward and America, House

	Program	County	City	Associated MPS	Property Name
15	NR	Orange	Los Alamitos	Latinos	St. Isidore Catholic Church
16	NR	Orange	Newport Beach	n/a	Stuff Shirt
17	NR	Orange	Orange	n/a	Christiansen and Grow Filling Station
18	NR	Orange	Orange	n/a	Consolidated Orange Growers Precooling & Ice Plant
19	NR	Orange	Santa Ana	n/a	Floral Park Historic District
20	NR	Sacramento	Folsom	n/a	Murer House and Gardens
21	NR	Sacramento	Sacramento	n/a	Hotel Lenhart
22	NR	Sacramento	Sacramento	n/a	Jefferson, Thomas, School
23	NR	Sacramento	Sacramento	n/a	North Sacramento School
24	NR	San Bernardino	Ontario	n/a	Ontario Baseball Park
25	NR	San Diego	San Diego	n/a	Inspiration Heights Historic District
26	NR	San Diego	San Diego	n/a	Institute of Geophysics and Planetary Physics
27	NR	San Diego	San Diego	n/a	Munk, Walter and Judith, House
28	NR	San Francisco	San Francisco	n/a	Alberta Candy Factory
29	NR	San Francisco	San Francisco	n/a	Hobart Building
30	CHL	San Joaquin	Carnegie SVRA	n/a	Carnegie CHL #740 Amendment
31	NR	San Mateo	Atherton	n/a	Mathews, Arthur C. and Judith, House
32	NR	San Mateo	Redwood City	n/a	Redwood City Woman's Club
33	NR	Santa Clara	Santa Clara	n/a	Pomeroy Green
34	NR	Sonoma	Jenner (vicinity)	Doghole Ports	Salt Point Landing Historical and Archaeological District
35	NR	Sonoma	Santa Rosa	n/a	Flamingo Hotel
36	NR	Sonoma	Sea Ranch	n/a	Hines House
37	NR	Tuolumne	Jamestown	n/a	Sierra Railway Shops

ALAMEDA COUNTY

People's Park

Berkeley, Alameda County

Period of Significance: 1969-1979

National Register of Historic Places Criterion A, Criteria Considerations F and G

The former parking lot off Telegraph Avenue is where a community effort to turn the lot into a park became one of the most significant acts of public protest in the United States associated with student protests and countercultural activity. While most of the original features of the park were destroyed, the site became a symbol of 1960s counterculture. The recreated park, principally developed between 1969 and 1979, includes deliberate elements of landscape architecture intended to symbolize the different natural environments of California.



People's Park, Berkeley, Alameda County

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY**Winehaven Historic District (Additional Documentation)**

Richmond, Contra Costa County

Period of Significance: 1907 to 1920

National Register of Historic Places Criteria A and C

This nomination updates the 1978 listing of a large commercial wine processing, storage, and shipping facility on the Potrero San Pablo peninsula, on the eastern shore of the San Francisco Bay. As listed, the district encompassed 100 acres and 57 resources, a mix of the original winery buildings and structures, and later construction from the district's adaptive reuse as a Naval Fuel Depot known as Point Molate. The nomination is amended to clarify the resource count and classification and establish eligibility at the state level of significance in the areas of Commerce, Industry, and Architecture. The architect was previously indicated as "unknown" but has since been identified as architect and engineer Fred D. Voorhees of Oakland. The property, characterized by its industrial campus and company town setting, is significant for its contribution to the early period of winemaking in California and for its distinctive architecture.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY**Commercial Club**

Los Angeles, Los Angeles County

Period of Significance: 1926-1932

National Register of Historic Places Criterion C

The 13-story Renaissance Revival style hotel building was completed in 1926 in downtown Los Angeles. The property is nominated for its association with the Commercial Club, the social arm of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, and as a significant example of the work of the architectural firm Curlett and Beelman.

Fairfax Theatre

Los Angeles, Los Angeles County

Period of Significance: 1930-1969

National Register of Historic Places Criteria A and C

The Art Deco style mixed-use building—consisting of a cinema triplex, retail shops, and second floor offices—was completed in 1930 and is located at the intersection of Beverly Boulevard and Fairfax Avenue in Los Angeles. The theater became the center of the developing neighborhood's social

life both as a venue for entertainment, and as a center for fundraising for local Jewish synagogues, temples, clubs, and charities. The building's retail storefronts served as a neighborhood commercial center, with ethnic specialty stores and restaurants.

Hotel Mayfair

Los Angeles, Los Angeles County

Period of Significance: 1926

National Register of Historic Places Criteria A and C

Located on West 7th Street in downtown Los Angeles, this 1926 Curlett & Beelman designed 13-story-plus-mezzanine Renaissance Revival hotel features Gladding McBean terra cotta and rose-colored ruffled face brick laid in Flemish bond, concealing a structural steel skeleton. The hotel is significant as a prominent example of commercial hotel development in Westlake and as an excellent, locally significant example of Renaissance Revival commercial architecture by master architects Curlett & Beelman.

Point Fermin Historic District

Los Angeles, Los Angeles County

Period of Significance: 1873-1944

National Register of Historic Places Criteria A and C

Two individually listed sites, Point Fermin Light Station and Battery Osgood-Farley, are updated into a single district including contributing resources around these two buildings. Battery Osgood-Farley is a Los Angeles coastal naval battery and lookout station that includes the central batteries, Osgood and Farley, radio compass generator building, base end stations, and naval detection defense stations. Originally listed in 1974, the battery is eligible under Criterion A for its association with the nation's military defense system. Point Fermin Light Station in Los Angeles was constructed in 1873, and includes a coal house and privy, storehouse, and cisterns as related resources. The property is eligible under Criterion A for its association with maritime transportation and Criterion C for its architecture. In addition to the expanded boundaries and contributors, the nomination revises the period of significance to 1873-1944, from original construction of the lighthouse battery to the date of Battery Osgood-Farley's decommissioning.

Malaga Cove Plaza

Palos Verdes Estates, Los Angeles County

Period of Significance: 1925-1964

National Register of Historic Places Criteria A and C

The shopping, office, and community center building complex was constructed between 1925 and 1964 and evokes a Mediterranean village in appearance. Malaga Cove Plaza is an excellent example of Mediterranean Revival architecture as applied to a grouping of commercial buildings around a central plaza with fountain. The district was a critical component of the master-planned City of Palos Verdes Estates, which was the work of notable city planner Charles Cheney and the landscape architecture firm Olmsted Brothers.

Pasadena Avenue Historic District

Pasadena and South Pasadena, Los Angeles County

Period of Significance: 1885-1938

National Register of Historic Places Criteria A and C

The leafy residential district of single-family homes sits at the south-central/southwest edge of the city of Pasadena and includes eleven resources in the city of South Pasadena. A high concentration of intact buildings from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries represents a broad, eclectic range of architectural styles influenced by the Arts and Crafts Movement centered in Pasadena at the turn of the century. The district clearly demonstrates the evolution of residential architecture in southern California throughout the 1885 to 1938 period of significance.

MARIN COUNTY**Marin Art and Garden Center**

Ross, Marin County

Period of Significance: 1945-1962

National Register of Historic Places Criteria A and C

The property is associated with the conservation legacy of the women's garden club movement and is also an excellent example of the Bay Region Modern–Second Bay Tradition. The buildings retain the original modern lines, exposed structure, glass walls, and wood panels characteristic of this period. Simple and low cost, they embody the modernist goals regarding informality, streamlined aesthetics, and affordability, an approach particularly well suited to the limited means and public purpose of this center.



Marin Art and Garden Center, Ross, Marin

MERCED COUNTY

Strand Theater

Merced, Merced County

Period of Significance: 1938

National Register of Historic Places Criterion C

Located in the central business district of downtown Merced, the theater was constructed in 1938. Known as the Mainzer Theater since 2001, the Art Deco and Art Moderne style theater and commercial building has been attributed to San Francisco architect Virgil W. Jorgensen and the Saleh Brothers construction company. With its flat planes, symmetry, repetition, and use of stepped forms, the building expresses its Art Deco style through its massing and treatment of volume. The Art Moderne influence—a style increasingly popular in late 1930s architecture, arts, and graphic design—is expressed through the incorporation of rounded forms, flat massings, and horizontal elements.

MULTIPLE COUNTIES

San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge Amendment

San Francisco, San Francisco County; Oakland, Alameda County

Period of Significance: 1936

National Register of Historic Places Criteria A and C

Documentation amends the existing 2003 National Register nomination for the Bay Bridge following removal and replacement of the western span of the bridge, confirming that the bridge retains National Register eligibility and updating the resource count and other elements of the 2003 nomination.

NEVADA COUNTY

Truckee Veterans Memorial Building

Truckee, Nevada County

Period of Significance: 1939-1960

National Register of Historic Places Criteria A and C

This 1939 veterans hall was designed by Sacramento architect George Sellon. Designed in an unusual style reminiscent of a Gothic arch, suggesting the stylistic influence of military aircraft hangars or Nissen huts, the Veterans Memorial building became a social and community center for Truckee. In 1959, a steel tower built next to the Veterans Memorial Building to enclose the area's legendary Rocking Stone, an unusual balanced-rock geologic formation, became part of the 1960 Winter Olympics. The memorial building and tower were built on the former site of the McGlashan Mansion and its earlier tower. The property is nominated for its association with the history of Truckee and its notable architecture.

ORANGE COUNTY

Griffith, Edward and America, House

Laguna Beach, Orange County

Period of Significance: 1927-1957

National Register of Historic Places Criterion A

Located cliffside in the Three Arch Bay community of the South Laguna neighborhood, the property includes a single-family residence along with other buildings, structures, and features erected between 1927 and 1970, associated with filmmaker Edward H. "Ned" Griffith and actress America Chedister Griffith. Most of the buildings are reflective of the Cape Cod variant of Colonial Revival style, accented with nautical references.

St. Isidore Catholic Church*Latinos in Twentieth Century California*

Los Alamitos, Orange County

Period of Significance: 1926-1960

National Register of Historic Places Criterion A, Criteria Consideration A

The chapel was rebuilt in 1933 after the original 1926 building suffered major earthquake damage. The property is associated with the early development of Los Alamitos as an agricultural community organized around a large sugar beet processing factory and with the Latino community living in Los Alamitos, specifically the Mexican immigrants who worked on the town's farms and at the factory. As a religious property, St. Isidore meets the registration requirements for property types associated with Religion and Spirituality in Latino Culture in the *Latinos in Twentieth Century California* Multiple Property Submission.

Stuff Shirt

Newport Beach, Orange County

Period of Significance: 1960

National Register of Historic Places Criterion C

Completed in 1960, the New Formalist restaurant building overlooks Newport Harbor. The noted architecture firm of Ladd & Kelsey designed the thin-shell concrete building in collaboration with renowned structural engineer Richard Bradshaw. Stuff Shirt is an excellent example of the New Formalist style applied to a commercial property, and is one of the earliest examples of this style in the region. The building embodies New Formalism via its monumental presence, symmetrical formality, deep projecting roof overhang, smooth concrete and stucco wall surfaces, and slender tapered columns topped by expansive arched openings.

Christiansen and Grow Filling Station

Orange, Orange County

Period of Significance: 1928

National Register of Historic Places Criteria A and C

The 1928 filling station, built in a vernacular style that resembles Storybook Revival, is considered an example of programmatic architecture. The station is significant for its role in local transportation history due to its location on Highway 101 and represents a significant example of a "house-type" gas station, designed to express a domestic quality and attract customers via its charming, whimsical appearance.

Consolidated Orange Growers Precooling & Ice Plant

Orange, Orange County

Period of Significance: 1930-1964

National Register of Historic Places Criterion A

Situated prominently at the heart of the city of Orange, adjacent to the Santa Fe Railroad tracks, the building played a significant role in the cold storage, shipping, and distribution of citrus fruit throughout the nation. The 14,400 square foot Precooling Plant was constructed in 1930, with a significant 4,400 square foot Ice Plant addition in 1939. Minor interior modifications were made to accommodate office and residential adaptive reuse.

Floral Park Historic District

Santa Ana, Orange County

Period of Significance: 1919-1960

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

The district includes over 673 buildings in the Floral Park neighborhood of Santa Ana. These principally one-story single-family homes are designed in a mixture of early twentieth century revival styles and mid-century styles. As a popular neighborhood among Santa Ana's early political and business leaders, many significant individuals had homes here, including some whose significance is directly associated with their Floral Park home.

SACRAMENTO COUNTY**Murer House and Gardens**

Folsom, Sacramento County

Period of Significance: 1927-1965

National Register of Historic Places Criteria A and C

Designed and built by Giuseppe "Joe" Murer as his personal residence between 1925 and 1927, the Murer House is a vernacular example of the Italian Renaissance Revival style of architecture, a miniature of the Italian Renaissance villas in the northern Italian countryside. As an informal gathering place and social center, the Murer House and associated gardens were integral to Folsom's Italian community.

Hotel Lenhart

Sacramento, Sacramento County

Period of Significance: 1911-1933

National Register of Historic Places Criteria A and C

The nine-story hotel in downtown Sacramento was originally constructed in 1911-1912 as two separate buildings, a hotel and office building, later combined into a single hotel in 1933. Both were designed by the Seadler & Hoen firm, well known in Sacramento for their fusion of Prairie and Colonial Revival architecture. The property became a residential hotel in the 1960s, providing "housing of last resort" to workers, disabled adults, and senior citizens displaced by the redevelopment of Sacramento's West End.



Hotel Lenhart, Sacramento, Sacramento County

Jefferson, Thomas, School

Sacramento, Sacramento County

Period of Significance: 1922

National Register of Historic Places Criterion C

Located one block east of Capitol Park in Sacramento's Midtown neighborhood, the 1922 building is an architecturally significant example of

a Tudor Revival style school designed under the aegis of the Sacramento School District's Architectural and Engineering Commission, formed in 1920. The work of two master architects—Commission Chairman E.C. Hemmings and James Dean of Dean and Dean—the building exemplifies the school district's distinctive architecture program of the 1920s.

North Sacramento School

Sacramento, Sacramento County

Period of Significance: 1915-1953

National Register of Historic Places Criteria A and C

The school is associated with the foundation, growth, and development of the community of North Sacramento and with the establishment and growth of the North Sacramento School District. The one-story Mission/Spanish Colonial style building designed by master architects C.C. Cuff and E.C. Hemmings includes a one-and-a-half story central auditorium with clay tile gabled roof flanked by projecting classroom wings. The school's 1915 to 1953 period of use mirrored the community's era as a vibrant independent city, and the school's role as an amenity utilized by boosters to promote growth.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY

Ontario Baseball Park

Ontario, San Bernardino County

Period of Significance: 1937-1958

National Register of Historic Places Criterion A

The park was the type of project that reached all community social and economic levels and worked towards improving neighborhood relations. The ballpark was constructed in 1937 to the standards of a major league baseball field to attract professional teams from across the United States to spend their annual spring training in Ontario, an economic boost to the city during the Great Depression. Funded and constructed by the Works Progress Administration, the ballpark is an excellent example of a Depression-era program success that continues to support the recreational activities of Ontario's residents.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY**Inspiration Heights Historic District**

San Diego, San Diego County

Period of Significance: 1909-1961

National Register of Historic Places Criteria A and C

The district is composed almost entirely of single-family residential buildings, located in the San Diego neighborhood of Mission Hills. Three stucco entrance pillars on Sunset Boulevard announce the district's northern entrance and are original to the neighborhood's 1909 subdivision. The district reflects city planning and urban design principles that prevailed at the turn of the twentieth century and is an excellent, intact concentration of early twentieth century Prairie School, Craftsman, and Period Revival architectural styles.

Institute of Geophysics and Planetary Physics (IGPP Munk Lab)

La Jolla (San Diego), San Diego County

Period of Significance: 1963-1982

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

The laboratory is located on a coastal bluff at the Scripps Institution of Oceanography in La Jolla and is part of the University of California San Diego campus. At IGPP, numerous, groundbreaking contributions have been made in physical oceanography and geophysics by noted Scripps faculty, including the father of oceanography in whose honor the lab was named, Dr. Walter H. Munk. The 1963 lab is the work of master architect Lloyd Ruocco who was essential to the development of the local Modern movement in San Diego.

Munk, Walter and Judith, House

La Jolla (San Diego), San Diego County

Period of Significance: 1953-1971

National Register of Historic Places Criteria A and C

As an excellent example of the Modern Movement, the buildings in the Scripps Estates Associates residential neighborhood exhibit distinctive characteristics associated with the Organic-Geometric and Post-and-Beam subsets of the Modern style. The property is the work of regionally prominent artist and architectural designer Judith Munk—who designed the buildings, landscape, theater, and associated works of art—and is associated with some of Dr. Walter H. Munk's scientific and academic advancements, as well as Judith and Walter's contributions to the social

history of Scripps, University of California San Diego, and the La Jolla community.



Walter and Judith Munk House, La Jolla, San Diego County

SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY

Alberta Candy Factory

San Francisco, San Francisco County

Period of Significance: 1919-1970

National Register of Historic Places Criteria A and C

Located in San Francisco's Central Waterfront, the building was designed by Emil A. Neumarkel for Max Levin, a scrap metal dealer, and constructed in 1919. Leased to candy manufacturer Alberta Candy Company in 1924, the building is significant for its role in San Francisco's confectionary industry and as a locally significant example of an American Commercial Style industrial loft building.

Hobart Building

San Francisco, San Francisco County

Period of Significance: 1914

National Register of Historic Places Criterion C

An excellent example of an early twentieth century commercial skyscraper that embodies the distinctive characteristics of the French Renaissance Revival style, the building was designed by master architect Willis Polk at the height of his career. The Hobart Building was constructed in 1914 in the Financial District during San Francisco's reconstruction period following the 1906 earthquake and fires and leading up to the opening of the 1915 Panama–Pacific International Exposition, intended to showcase San Francisco's resilience to the nation and the world.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY**Carnegie CHL #740 Amendment**

Carnegie State Vehicular Recreation Area, San Joaquin County

Period of Significance: 1902-1912

California Historical Landmark

Additional historical research and documentation updates California Historical Landmark #740 for the town of Carnegie.

SAN MATEO COUNTY**Mathews, Arthur C. and Judith, House**

Atherton, San Mateo County

Period of Significance: 1952

National Register of Historic Places Criterion C

Constructed in 1952, the Frank Lloyd Wright-designed, Usonian one-story house displays many of the elements common to Wright's Usonian houses, laid out on a planning grid, or unit system. At the Mathews House, the unit system is based on an equilateral parallelogram, four feet on each side. The Mathews House exemplifies the Usonian houses Wright designed for the San Francisco Bay Area, one of the main regional areas of the architect's work and is a fine example of the innovative construction systems Wright created for those houses.

Redwood City Woman's Club

Redwood City, San Mateo County

Period of Significance: 1911-1949

National Register of Historic Places Criteria A and C

Founded to create social, educational, and benevolent opportunities for the women of Redwood City and one of several local women's organizations of the period, the Redwood City Woman's Club was the only women's group that was not an auxiliary of a men's lodge, and the only one to own its own building. The women were offered a lot in the new Dingee Park subdivision, with the proviso that they raise the funds to build a clubhouse. Built by local contractor Charles Miller, the 1911 clubhouse embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Craftsman style.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY**Pomeroy Green**

Santa Clara, Santa Clara County

Period of Significance: 1963

National Register of Historic Places Criteria A and C

The Eichler Homes, Mid-century Modern multi-family housing complex is located near the western limits of Santa Clara. The district includes sixteen multifamily buildings of varied configurations ranging from two to eight two-story townhouses per building and a clubhouse set in extensively landscaped grounds. Significant for its pioneering use of cluster development, the district is also eligible as an exceptional residential example by regionally prominent post World War II merchant-builder Joseph Eichler, architect Claude Oakland, and landscape architects Sasaki, Walker and Associates.

SONOMA COUNTY**Flamingo Hotel**

Santa Rosa, Sonoma County

Period of Significance: 1957-1972

National Register of Historic Places Criteria A and C

Designed by Las Vegas architect Homer Rissman for developer Hugh Coddling, the 1957 resort in the Mid-Century Modern architectural style includes a conference center and four hotel wings attached by connecting hyphens arranged in a wheel spoke pattern around a central courtyard and swimming pool. The City of Santa Rosa designated the original sign—in the form of a tall, three-sided pylon topped by a stylized

flamingo—a local landmark in 1997. Metal letters with neon backlighting spell out *Flamingo* along the pylon.

Hines House

The Sea Ranch, Sonoma County

Period of Significance: 1968

National Register of Historic Places Criterion C

The main house and a guest house were built in the Modern Movement Shed Style. The rectangular plan buildings are constructed of timber framing over a concrete perimeter foundation, with vertical redwood siding and redwood shingle roofing materials. The property embodies the distinctive characteristics of the style and represents the work of California master architect William Turnbull, Jr., FAIA and California master builder Matthew D. Sylvia.

TUOLUMNE COUNTY

Sierra Railway Shops

Jamestown, Tuolumne County

Period of Significance: 1897-1965

National Register of Historic Places Criteria A and C

The 22.5-acre district incorporates the facilities for Sierra Railway's central shops building. The Shops facilities, originally constructed for steam locomotive, freight, and passenger car maintenance and repair, includes freight depot, roundhouse, car shop, turntable, and other ancillary equipment. The Shops are significant under Criterion A for their association with this eastern California railroad, and also significant in the area of entertainment media at the national level of significance. Sierra Railway Shops is the most intact and significant example of a "movie railroad" in the United States. The shops were utilized as a filming location and production facility for movies and television from the era of silent film through the present day. Sierra's shops crew created ingenious "costumes" for their vintage steam locomotives, including different styles of smokestacks and pilots, to change the locomotives' appearance based on the setting and era of particular films, much like special effects makeup and costumes are used by actors. The property is known as Railtown 1897 State Historic Park.



Sierra Railway Shops, Jamestown, Tuolumne County

MULTIPLE PROPERTY SUBMISSIONS (MPS)

Northern California Doghole Ports Maritime Cultural Landscape

Multiple Cities, Mendocino and Sonoma Counties

Period of Significance: 1849-1940

National Register of Historic Places Criteria A and D

The MPS documents the maritime landscape of the mid to late nineteenth and the early twentieth centuries. Lacking adequate roads and railroads, reaching the San Francisco market with coastal redwood timber could not be accomplished by land. Although the rough northern coast featured few navigable ports, enterprising men engineered a unique solution of chutes and cable systems extending from the Sonoma and Mendocino County bluffs down into small coves, allowing lumber and produce to be transferred from cliffs above to waiting ships moored some distance from the rocky shore. Known regionally and commonly as doghole ports, these remote ports were key to the logging industry for over seventy years.

Salt Point Landing Historical & Archaeological District*Northern California Doghole Ports Maritime Cultural Landscape*

Jenner (vicinity), Sonoma County

Period of Significance: 1853-1917

National Register of Historic Places Criteria A and D

The district encompasses 769 acres along the Sonoma County coast within Salt Point State Park and adjacent waters within Salt Point State Park, Gerstle Cove State Marine Reserve, and Greater Farallones National Marine Sanctuary. The district includes the coastal terrace to the west, headlands surrounding Gerstle Cove, waters of Gerstle Cove, and a portion of the forested slope heading east up to the ridge top. The interrelated components of the timber industry and Salt Point community were dependent on the doghole port's location and means to load vessels safely and efficiently. The district is associated with the California timber trade and maritime commerce through the use of the area as a doghole port and has yielded and has the potential to yield information important to the understanding of the doghole port network and its role in maritime trade.



Salt Point Landing Historical & Archaeological District, Jenner (vicinity), Mendocino County (Northern California Doghole Ports Maritime Cultural Landscape MPS)

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 2021. 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 2021

The Commission adopted four resolutions in 2021.

Resolution No. 2021-01 recognized the County of Los Angeles as a Certified Local Government.

Resolution No. 2021-02 recognized Colin Cham for his 2021 National History Day—California entry in the Historical Paper, Senior Division category, selected for a California Historic Places Award.

Resolution No. 2021-03 recognized Karthik Subramanian for his 2021 National History Day—California entry in the Individual Website, Junior Division category, selected for a California Historic Places Award.

Resolution No. 2021-04 recognized Liam Avenell, Robi Castañeda, Andrew McDonald, Sean Nam, and Jack Rangel for their 2021 National History Day—California entry in the Group Documentary, Senior Division category, selected for a California Historic Places Honorable Commendation.