

# NEWS RELEASE



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Woodland, November 5, 2004

## State Historical Resources Commission To Meet

In their final meeting of the year, the State Historical Resources Commission will meet Friday, November 5 at the Yolo County Administration Building, (Erwin Meier Administrative Center), 625 Court St., Board of Supervisors Chambers, Room 206.

It will consider the following nominations for the National Register of Historic Places:

**Avenel Cooperative Housing Project**, comprised of 10 units located in Los Angeles, was designed in 1947 by Gregory Ain for a group of motion picture cartoonists and their families in the Silver Lake Area. Ain, who saw architecture as a means toward social ends, was one of several early Los Angeles Modernist architects who helped define Los Angeles as the center of the Modernist movement in American domestic architecture.

**Webster Schoolhouse**, Markleeville, Alpine County, is a one-room schoolhouse built in 1882 and in use until 1928. It will join 11 other one-room schools in California currently listed on the National Register. Long considered the backbone of American education, the country school was attended by one-half of the country's schoolchildren as late as 1913.

**Storrier-Stearns Japanese Garden** in Pasadena, Los Angeles County, designed by master Japanese landscape designer Kinzuchi Fujii. Construction began in 1937 and was almost complete when Fujii was relocated to an internment camp soon after the outbreak of WWII. It is a rare extant pre-war garden still retaining its original design and many of its architectural and ornamental features.

**Pettifils-Boos Residence**, located in Los Angeles, is a grand, two-story Italian Renaissance Revival building completed in 1922. Designed by architect Charles Plummer, it is also significant for its ceiling murals and stenciled beams by Dutch-born artist Anthony Heinsbergen, unusual in a private residence

**Baker and Hamilton Building**, San Francisco, a large 1905 brick industrial building in the South of Market area, and a rare surviving pre-earthquake example of its type. Recently converted from warehousing to office space, it is also a San Francisco landmark.

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**Holzwasser/Walker Scott Building and Owl Drug Building**, San Diego. The Holzwasser/Walker Scott building was built in 1919 and remodeled in 1935, while the Owl Drug Building was built in 1913. The two buildings were recently rehabilitated following the National Park Service Standards for Rehabilitation for use as commercial space on the ground floors with residential space above.

**Saratoga Foothill Club**, Santa Clara County, designed by Julia Morgan and built in 1915, was described as “another worthy, warm and woodsy Shingle style women’s club.” It housed the oldest social organization in Saratoga, first organized in 1907.

**Wayfarers Chapel**, overlooking the Pacific Ocean in Rancho Palos Verdes, Los Angeles County, was built in 1951, designed by Lloyd Wright for the Swedenborgian Church as a place for personal meditation and prayer for those passing by.

**Bridgford House**, a large, Prairie style building completed in 1916, is located on Bethel Island, (Contra Costa County) a flat, treeless island created through reclamation efforts in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century. It was built for Judge Eugene A. Bridgford, a figure prominent in northern California reclamation law.

**Textile Center Building**, a 12-story brick commercial building in the Los Angeles Fashion District, was designed by William Douglas Lee and constructed in 1925-26. Used originally for garment manufacturing, it is associated with Florence Casler, a prominent local real estate developer and contractor who had offices there, and was recently rehabilitated for use as condominium housing.

**Bembridge (Green) House**, located in the Long Beach residential neighborhood of Drake (originally Knoll) Park, is a two-and-a-half story Queen Anne Victorian built in 1906. A city landmark, it is Long Beach’s most prominent representative of Queen Anne architecture.

**Cogged Stone, ORA-83**, a large prehistoric village and cemetery on the northern coast of Orange County that has yielded the largest collection in North America (>400) of the enigmatic ground stone artifacts, the “cogged stones,” from which the property takes its name. The property is one of the older known archaeological deposits along this portion of the California coast with the principal period of the property’s use occurring approximately from 8600 to 5000 years ago. The Commission will consider whether the cogged stones may be examples of the earliest representational sculpture in North America, whether the former inhabitants of the property share an historical association with the former inhabitants of archaeological sites on the northern coast of Chile that have yielded artifacts similar to the California cogged stones, and whether one aspect of the former inhabitants’ use of the Cogged Stone site was as a solstitial observation point.

The Commission will consider for State Landmark designation the **USS Recruit**, a ship-shaped building at the Naval Training Center near downtown San Diego. The Recruit was built of sheet metal over a wood frame in 1949, a 2/3 scale replica of a destroyer escort which has four “decks” where Navy recruits are trained in shipboard procedures. Though at one time one of three non-sailing vessels used for naval training, it is now unique, not only in California, but in the entire country.

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The Commission will also discuss the findings for the **Azusa Foothill Drive-in Theatre** in Azusa, Los Angeles County for the California Register of Historical Resources. The theatre is an example of outdoor single screen drive-in theatres, one of few remaining in Southern California.

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