

News Advisory



**FOR IMMEDIATE
RELEASE:**

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California State Historical Resources Commission To Consider Thirty-Three Properties for Action

WHAT: California State Historical Resources Commission will consider thirty-two nominations for federal historic designation and one nomination for state historic designation. Nominations and photographs of properties under consideration are available at http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=24368.

National Register of Historic Places nominations scheduled for action include:

Hotel Rosslyn Annex

Los Angeles

Los Angeles County

Constructed in 1923 the Hotel Rosslyn Annex is associated with the early Twentieth Century development of downtown Los Angeles and also exhibits the distinctive characteristics of the Beaux Arts style of architecture.

Plummer Park Community Clubhouse

West Hollywood

Los Angeles County

West Hollywood's 1938 Community Clubhouse is historically significant for its association with the Works Progress Administration and as an excellent example of Spanish Colonial Revival Architecture.

Vallejo Old City Hall

Vallejo

Solano County

Historically significant as the center of politics and government in the City of Vallejo from 1872 to 1927.

Vallejo Old Masonic Temple

Vallejo

Solano County

Significant for its association with the Freemasons' fraternal organization and the role the Freemasons played in the social and cultural development of Vallejo. The building is also one of the outstanding examples of Classical Revival architecture in Vallejo.

Women's Twentieth Century Club of Eagle Rock

Los Angeles

Los Angeles County

Built in 1915, an excellent example of Craftsman Architecture in early suburban Los Angeles. The Club House is also a local representation of the attention to women's education, political development, and philanthropy exemplified by the women's movement in America at the turn of the Twentieth Century.



Boyle Hotel

Los Angeles

Los Angeles County

As the last remaining commercial building from the early development of Boyle Heights in the 1880s, the Queen Anne style masonry building represents the late nineteenth century transition of Los Angeles from a small city surrounded by farmland to a burgeoning city center surrounded by suburban neighborhoods.

**The Case Study House Program, 1945-1966 Multiple Property Submission
Multiple Cities**

Los Angeles, San Diego, Ventura Counties

This multi-year program of experimental housing utilized a vast array of traditional and new construction methods, materials, floor plans, fixtures, finishes, furnishings, landscaping, and ways of living under the unifying banner of Modernism as interpreted by John Entenza, editor of Arts + Architecture magazine. Case Study houses embody the distinctive characteristics of residential architecture associated with the Modern Movement in California, and the Case Study program in particular. Whether of wood-frame or steel-frame construction, the houses share the modern qualities of flat roofs, deep overhangs, open floor plans, extensive use of glass, indoor/outdoor flow, and concrete slab foundations. The designs reject applied ornamentation or historical references. Many of the program houses were built of modest size in keeping with the original tenets as presented in 1945. In addition, all of the houses were designed by master architects, many of whom became nationally known because of their pioneering work within the program. The historic properties associated with this Multiple Property Submission may be nominated for their association with events and architecture under the context: Experimental modern residential architecture of the Case Study House Program in California: 1945-1966.

Case Study House #1

Los Angeles

Los Angeles County

Influenced the evolution of the program by introducing plywood walls, a concrete slab foundation, flat roof, sliding glass walls open to the outside for easy indoor/outdoor access, and an open floor plan. The property, completed in 1948, represents the work of master architect Julius Ralph Davidson, one of the European émigrés who jump-started California's modern architecture movement.

Case Study House #9

Pacific Palisades

Los Angeles County

(Entenza House) was designed for Arts + Architecture publisher/editor John Entenza. He entertained frequently, so the largest portion of the 1,600 square foot interior was devoted to an oversized bi-level living area originally overlooking the meadow-like grounds and the Pacific Ocean.

Case Study House #10

Pasadena

Los Angeles County

Was designed and built between 1945-1947 by a father and son team of architects, Kemper Nomland and Kemper Nomland Jr. The house was added to the Case Study House program after completion in 1947 due to delays in the construction of other houses in the program and because the house exemplified a number of program goals, including the use of new building materials and techniques, affordability for the average



American, simplicity of construction, economy of materials, and integration of indoor and outdoor living.

Case Study House #16

Bel Air

Los Angeles County

Was the first of three program houses designed by Craig Ellwood, a contractor who designed this residence in 1952 with no formal architectural training. The house was innovative in its use of exposed steel structural framing, and floor-to-ceiling glass walls took advantage of spectacular views.

Case Study House #18

Los Angeles

Los Angeles County

Was built by Rodney A. Walker with wood framing set at three-foot intervals, which assisted in economy and efficiency in the building process. Notable in the living room is the strong presence of the large copper-sheathed brick fireplace and the raised roof with clerestory windows.

Case Study House #20

Altadena

Los Angeles County

(Bass House) was designed for industrial and graphic designer, Saul Bass, and his wife, biochemist Dr. Ruth Bass. The post-and-beam wood construction on a concrete slab foundation features a complex roof arrangement employing prefabricated plywood barrel vaults, flat stressed skin panels, and 12-inch hollow box beams that span 16 feet and form a series of 8-foot bays.

Case Study House #21

Los Angeles

Los Angeles County

Was Pierre Koenig's first Case Study house and an experiment in on-site assembly of a steel frame dwelling. It also introduced to the program the concept of using water pumped over a steel roof as an innovative means of cooling a small residence.

Case Study House #22

Los Angeles

Los Angeles County

(Stahl House) was designed by Pierre Koenig for the Stahl family and completed in 1960. As one of the most recognizable contributors to the Case Study House program, Stahl House is an architectural statement in steel and glass cantilevered over the broad expanse of Los Angeles.

Case Study House #23A

La Jolla

San Diego County

The three adjacent single-family residences of the Triad grouping were intended to be the pilot project for a large tract of houses in La Jolla, but only this Triad was ever built. The houses were designed in relation to one another, and individualized by floor plan, landscaping, and treatment of exterior sheathing. House A, the largest of the Triad, features a redwood clad exterior and a concrete step entry path across a reflecting pond.



Case Study House #23C

La Jolla

San Diego County

The Triad houses also related to each other through the use of common materials, detailing, and form. House C is the simplest of the three houses; its plan is a rectangle bisected by the entry hall.

Case Study House #28

Thousand Oaks

Ventura County

Was the last single-family house built under the auspices of the Case Study program. At 5,000 square feet, it is also among the largest. Completed by Conrad Buff and Donald Hensman in 1966, the house is of steel frame construction, sheathed in face brick tempered through the extensive use of glass walls.

Mount San Jacinto State Park Historic District

Idyllwild

Riverside County

The district contains buildings, structures, objects, and landscape improvements representative of the cooperative work among the National Park Service, Civilian Conservation Corps, and California State Parks. The first period of significance, 1934 to 1942, is associated with the largest cooperative effort between state and federal governments to improve publicly owned parks throughout the United States during the Great Depression of the 1930s. The second period, 1947 to 1965, is associated with California State Parks' state-wide effort to improve its parks in response to increased postwar demands.

University Heights Water Storage & Pumping Station Historic District

San Diego

San Diego County

The city-owned district's most visible contributing resource is an elevated water storage tower known as the "Tin Man" among local residents. At over 127 feet tall, the 1.2 million gallon capacity steel tank was reportedly the "world's tallest" at the time of its construction in 1924, and due to few multi-story buildings in the neighborhood, remains visible from as far as three miles away in any direction.

Historic Designed Gardens in Pasadena, 1873-1975 Multiple Property Submission

Pasadena

Los Angeles County

Establishes a common historic context for designed gardens and landscapes in Pasadena, including landscapes associated with early settlement, landscape design from Arts and Crafts through California Modern, and public parks of the inter-war and postwar eras. Associated property types include resorts and estate gardens, residential gardens, garden apartments and municipal parks.

Richard & Mary Alice Frank Garden

Pasadena

Los Angeles County

Is a private residential designed garden built in 1957 to a design by Garrett Eckbo. The garden is divided into three components: an entry garden, a pool area, and the connecting space between these components.



Herbert Hoover Jr. & Margaret Watson Garden

Pasadena

Los Angeles County

Was designed in 1962 by landscape architect Thomas Church, and includes a plant house built in 1965. The garden was designed for Herbert Hoover Jr., son of U.S. President Herbert Hoover.

Batchelder/Dean Garden

Pasadena

Los Angeles County

Is a private residential garden built in 1910 designed by Francis Dean of the landscape architecture firm EDAW.

Herbert Coppel Garden Water Feature

Pasadena

Los Angeles County

A component of Pasadena summer home Mi Sueno is a component of a former designed garden built in 1916 to a design by landscape architect Paul Thiene. The 83 foot long water feature is the only surviving element of the garden.

Ira & Margaret Byner Garden

Pasadena

Los Angeles County

Is a 1928 private residential garden designed by Florence Yoch and Lucile Council. The garden is asymmetrical in plan and includes a fountain, lawn area, gazebo, rose garden, and terraces of Arroyo stone and concrete retaining walls.

La Pintesca Park

Pasadena

Los Angeles County

Is a 1925 public park designed by Ralph D. Cornell and Theodore Payne, incorporating features of an 1888 hotel that formerly occupied the site, the Painter Hotel (also known as La Pintesca.)

Reynold, Kenyon & Patricia (Pfitzer) Garden

Pasadena

Los Angeles County

Is a private residential garden designed in 1928 by Katherine Bashford on a triangular-shaped lot. The gardens are asymmetrical in plan and designed as English gardens to correspond to the Tudor Revival architecture of the house.

Upper Busch Gardens Cultural Landscape Historic District

Pasadena

Los Angeles County

Is a group of single-family residences that have remnant features of extensive botanical gardens built on the estate of Adolphus and Lily Busch.

Lower Busch Gardens Historic District

Pasadena

Los Angeles County

Is a group of single-family residences that have remnant features of extensive botanical gardens built on the estate of Adolphus and Lily Busch. The Lower Gardens were developed at different times and were of different visual character than the Upper Gardens.



George Hansen House

Anaheim

Orange County

Also known as the Pioneer House of the Mother Colony, it is a hall-and-parlor folk house constructed in 1857. The building was relocated in 1928 and has served as a house museum interpreting the early history of Anaheim since its relocation.

John Woelke House

Anaheim

Orange County

Is an 1896 Queen Anne house designed by George Franklin Barber. It was relocated to its current site adjacent to the Hansen House in 1949, and serves as a house museum.

California Point of Historical Interest nominations scheduled for action include:

San Juan Elementary School

San Juan Capistrano

Orange County

The first elementary school in Orange County, established in 1850. A series of school buildings were constructed on the site, the most recent in 1965. A 1947 teachers' residence and a bronze bell, formerly mounted in a Mission Revival style school building on the site, are contributing features of the property that marks the site of the school.

RESOLUTIONS

Anaheim Muzeo

WHEN: 9 a.m. Wednesday, May 1, 2013

WHERE: Downtown Anaheim Community Center
A Hall
250 East Center Street
Anaheim, California 92805

The public may present oral statements at the hearing at the appropriate time. Written comments about any subject on the agenda may be submitted to Carol Roland, State Historic Preservation Officer, Office of Historic Preservation, Post Office Box 942896, Sacramento, California 94296-0001. Inquiries may be directed to Recording Secretary Twila Willis-Hunter by phone at (916) 445-7052, by fax at (916) 445-7053 or by mail to the State Historical Resources Commission, Post Office Box 942896, Sacramento, California 94296-0001. Notices and agendas for the Commission's workshop and meeting are available at www.ohp.parks.ca.gov ten days before the meeting. # # #



For energy efficient recreation –

California State Parks on the Internet: <<http://www.parks.ca.gov>>

