



# CALIFORNIA PRESERVATION FOUNDATION

Right, Alameda Theater, Alameda. Photo © David Wakely. Below, Ford Assembly Building, Richmond. Photo © Anna Finke



FALL 2009

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## And the Award Goes to...

The Preservation Design Awards were presented to 26 outstanding projects before a capacity crowd at the historic Mark Hopkins Inter-Continental Hotel in San Francisco, Saturday, September 19. Over 280 guests attended this gala event feting the best historic preservation projects in California.

With a range both impressive and inspiring, the winning projects spanned the geographic and cultural boundaries of California: a children's playground, a Chinese

gambling hall, a prison garden, theaters, two iconic Napa Valley wineries, a humble barn, and a survey of Historic Resources Associated with African-Americans in Los Angeles.

The awards were presented with precision and humor by John Fidler, PDA Jury Chair and Emeritus Trustee Ann Gray, FAIA (Balcony Media). CPF President, Cathy Garrett, ASLA, opened the ceremony by welcoming the audience and presenting a resolution

*Continued on page 3*

## Note from the President

### Marvelous Happenings at CPF

I am delighted to accept the Presidency at CPF at a time when our rocket ship is ascending.

We have prodigious opportunities and challenges ahead of us; most notably in the areas of preservation education and advocacy. Yes, that has been at the core of our activities for years but now it's different. We have greater support than ever at the national, state and local levels. This support is both moral and financial. We have received matching grants, previously reported, from the National Trust for Historic Preservation and from a generous anonymous donor—both of these are over three years—and now more big news: CPF has just had word of a significant grant from the Mario Family Foundation— their second to CPF.

Able led by Cindy Heitzman, the recent Mario grant application outlined a program for expanded education by CPF. The amount of the grant is \$125,000 over three years. This renewed and reinvigorated charge in relation to education will support the activities of our Education Services Director, Corinne Ingrassia. Our heartfelt thanks go to the Mario Family Foundation. Their earlier gift of \$100,000, received by CPF six years ago, urged us to grow to a new level. With this push, CPF became more sophisticated, organized and enduring. Now

that we have effectively utilized the first grant, the Mario Family Foundation is again supporting us, to stretch and reach many more Californians by developing and advancing our already highly praised education programs.

In relation to advocacy, we have the substantial national-level vote of confidence from the National Trust for Historic Preservation, through the recent Partners in the Field Matching Grant. This charges CPF with broadening and deepening our advocacy efforts across the state. It nudges us to ask “What is preservation advocacy?” The new CPF Partner in the Field staff member will flesh out this and other questions with dialog that takes into account the serious pursuit of preservation advocacy in the context of environmental concerns, sustainability, issues relating to our aging cities, transportation, and urban planning issues. As well as considering these broad-scaled questions, the CPF Partner in the Field will be proactive in site specific advocacy representing CPF through discussions and/or actions like the recent action at Johnny's Broiler in Downey or the current discussion about Tiki rooms. Expect this new staffer at CPF by the fall.

Education and advocacy are our flesh and blood. Like all of us, these programs need sustenance. The grants mentioned above are



*President Cathy Garrett*

part of CPF's current program to build a strong and sustainable financial base for the organization. This effort is a new one for CPF. Over its 30 years of existence, CPF has matured. We are now like many 30-year olds, realizing that there is a lot that we know, but scads more needs to be learnt and shared. Thirty is a fitting age to be thinking seriously about what lies before us, how we can have an ongoing meaningful and positive impact on the world. Collectively, these grants are voices of encouragement and material support that are already helping CPF to mature in a rounded and sustainable fashion. Some of these grants require raising matching funds, I invite you to join in helping us reach our goals.

We are at the beginning of a new chapter for CPF with increased reach and effectiveness of our programs backed by a healthy, strong, and sustainable organizational structure. We have considerable forward momentum. Executive Director, Cindy Heitzman, and departing President, Paige Swartley, together lead the building of this momentum and I thank them for their efforts.

There is plenty to be done while I am president of CPF. ➔

## Note from the President

*Continued from page 2*

As well as the efforts associated with the amplifying and developing our education and advocacy programs and the continued focused building of our stable financial base, I and CPF plan to build stronger partnerships with our fellow preservation leaders at the Office of Historic Preservation in Sacramento and National Trust for Historic Preservation, to better engage our members particularly our emeritis trustees, and to continue to enhance communication with members.

Look for results from these efforts and join us as we propel ourselves into this next chapter of CPF's life preserving the invaluable assets of California.

## And the Award Goes to...

*Continued from page 1*

from the Board of Trustees to Steade Craigo, FAIA, who recently announced his retirement from the State Office of Historic Preservation, to honor his many years of service to the preservation community in California.

The awards were selected by a seven member jury, lead by John Fidler, RIBA. The jury was: Timothy Brandt, AIA (OHP), Roberta Deering (City of Sacramento), Mel Green SE (Melvyn Green and Associates), Peyton Hall, FAIA (Historic Resources Group), Samaneh Nilli (Carey and Company), and Chris Patillo (PGAdesign). The CPF Awards Committee is Chaired by Charles Chase, AIA.

Of special note is the Trustees' Award for Excellence in Historic Preservation, which was presented to the Alcatraz Historic Gardens Project. This project, a rehabilitation of the island's long neglected historic gardens, began in 2003 and was completed in 2009. The National Park Service in partnership with the Garden Conservancy and the Golden Gate National Parks Conservancy worked with many others to bring back the gardens prominent during both the military and penitentiary eras. To learn more about this project go to <http://alcatrazgardens.org>.

*Alcatraz Historic Gardens Project,  
2009 Trustees' Award for Excellence  
in Historic Preservation.*

## Preservation Design Award Winners

Rehabilitation—Large Projects  
Argonaut Hotel, San Francisco  
Charles Krug Winery, St. Helena  
Globe Mills, Sacramento  
Hollywood Palladium Exterior Renovation,  
Hollywood  
La Petite Baleen Swim School at  
San Francisco Presidio, San Francisco  
Malibu Pier, Malibu  
Mills College Music Building, Oakland  
Natural History Museum, Los Angeles  
Noe Valley Library, San Francisco

Rehabilitation—Small Projects  
Alcatraz Historic Gardens Project,  
San Francisco

Restoration  
200 Powell, San Francisco  
367 Addison Avenue House, Shed, and  
Garage Historic Restoration, Palo Alto  
Alameda Theater, Alameda  
Bayley House, Pilot House

Sustainability  
Ford Assembly Building, Richmond

Cultural Resource Studies, Reports  
Hearst Memorial Gymnasium, Berkeley  
Historic Resources Associated with African  
Americans in Los Angeles, Los Angeles  
La Laguna de San Gabriel HSR and  
Preservation Plan, San Gabriel  
Pasadena Arroyo Parks & Recreation District,  
National Register Nomination, Pasadena

Craftsmanship/Preservation  
Technology  
Arguello Gate Sandstone Restoration,  
San Francisco  
Beringer Vineyards Rhine House, St. Helena  
California Building/Museum of Main  
Façade Restoration, San Diego  
Castro Adobe Brick Making Project,  
Watsonville  
Preservation of a Mortise and Tenon  
Timber Barn, Warner Springs  
Royal Presidio Chapel, Monterey

Preservation  
Historic Chinese Structures, Fiddletown

2009 Trustees Award  
Alcatraz Historic Gardens Project,  
San Francisco



# Preservation is Sustainability (and the Supporting Role of Structural Engineers)

*David Cocke, S.E.*

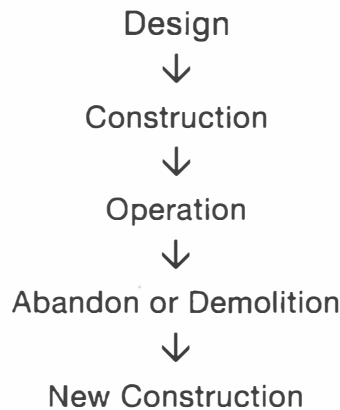
In recent years, the Preservation community has been very vocal in the promotion of the concept that preservation is sustainability. However, it seems to be a common perception that Structural Engineers' contribution to sustainability is limited to specifying recycled and recyclable construction materials. That perception should be altered—the Structural Engineer's

ing, and assembling raw materials into the finished product. Studies typically suggest that a building's embodied energy ranges anywhere from 15 to 20 percent of its total life cycle energy use. This reality lends credence to Carl Elefante's adage: "the greenest building is one that is already built". If a structure is demolished at the end of a building's 50-year service life (if not sooner), all of its embodied energy is wasted. This energy

A recent project may serve as an example of how reusing buildings makes sustainable sense. Structural Focus recently completed an adaptive reuse of a 1950s, 2-story concrete warehouse (see Figure on page 5). The building is not on any national or local historic register, and the owner could easily have chosen to demolish it and erected a new, similar sized building in its place. Instead it was decided to retrofit and reuse the building, though not necessarily for sustainable reasons. Using an online calculator ([www.thegreenestbuilding.org](http://www.thegreenestbuilding.org)), the embodied energy in the roughly 50,000 SF building is 56,500,000 million BTUs. In addition the energy required to demolish the building would be 77,500 MBTUs, only 1.5% of the embodied energy. Finally, in not demolishing the building, an equivalent amount of energy is not wasted by not having to construct a new building, another 56,500,000 MBTU. While any number of comparisons could be made for this quantity of energy, the total energy cost of constructing the new building would represent roughly 1,000,000 gallons of gasoline. Ironically enough, a new energy efficient building typically takes more than 50 years for its own efficiencies to equal, and thereby pay back, this same amount of energy.



## Typical Building Life Cycle



**Every ±50 years...  
Is this sustainable?**

role can be much more significant, and in fact should be if the interest in sustainability concept is to be successfully carried over for the cause for preservation.

When a building is constructed, significant amounts of energy are consumed in extracting, process-

waste is in addition to the physical waste created as well as the energy required in transporting the physical waste to a landfill. Another increasingly selected option exists for the design team, namely adaptively reusing the building.

## Existing Building

Embodied Energy = 56,500,000 MBTU



### Retrofit

Maintain	0 MBTU
Analyze	0 MBTU
Retrofit	+5,650,000 MBTU
<hr/>	
Energy cost	= 5,650,000 MBTU



### New Building

Embodied Loss	56,500,000 MBTU
Demolition	77,500 MBTU
New Building	+56,650,000 MBTU
<hr/>	
Energy cost	= 113,077,500 MBTU

The numbers related to a building's embodied energy present a compelling case to expand the Structural Engineer's impact on environmental sustainability beyond specifying materials. And the concept of embodied energy does not require a cognitive leap of faith. The challenge for engineers is what Patrice Frey quotes as: "shifting the presumption on stewardship of built heritage to favor reuse" rather than demolition.

Many engineers, whether through training or experience, do not like working with existing buildings. This is especially true here in California, where "seismic concerns" regularly trump desires to keep otherwise well-performing buildings. If Structural Engineers interested in preservation want to have an impact on the cause for sustainability, they can and must change the prevailing belief within the profession about existing buildings, as well as be more vocal about their responsibilities.

Until now, the Structural Engineers were often the "deal-breakers" when it came to the ultimate decision of whether to save a building. The Structural Engineers' willingness to work with rather than preemptively condemn many of these buildings will go a long way toward contributing to sustainability. Architects, developers, and

building owners look to engineers to give them honest recommendations regarding the potential of existing structures.

The opportunity for Structural Engineers at the intersections of reusing buildings and sustainability is significant for those willing to work in this area. The Brookings Institute estimates that by 2030, the United States will replace 82 billion square feet of its current building stock. Of course, the choice to reuse existing buildings does not rest solely in the hands of structural engineers although their opinion often becomes the deal-breaker. Structural Engineers must partner with owners,

architects, and developers in order to maintain our built heritage.

Engineers have a more extensive role to play than merely specifying sustainable materials. And those promoting the concept of preservation and sustainability should engage with those engineers experienced and motivated to help the cause.

## Defining Tiki Style Beyond the “Kitsch” Label

By Sven Kirsten

After two recent preservation issues about the Tonga Room in San Francisco and the Trader Vic’s in Beverly Hills have elicited a lot of press and community attention, I thought it might be helpful to compile a catalog of style elements that mark what has become known as “Tiki style” nowadays.

I am not altogether innocent in the rise of that moniker, having written two books that defined this unique phase of theme architecture which had been ignored by culture critics in its own time. This article is intended to give any interested preservation community members a better understanding of Tiki as an architectural style.

In its heyday, the 1950s to

1960s, the term “Tiki” did not exist as the descriptive label for the genre. Back then, examples of this design category were sometimes referred to as “Kon Tiki”, or more often as “Polynesian” style. Today, misconceptions and confusion about the Tiki genre are still common, and it is often viewed as merely kitschy and tacky. I am partly to blame for that, too, because both of my books were designed as eye candy coffee table portfolios, and not as scholarly textbooks. Yet they demonstrated that Tiki style is clearly more than than a temporary, isolated folly. It was a populist design movement that grew out of a specific place, time, and socio-historic context that existed during a distinct period in mainland America (much more so than in Hawaii, or Polynesia in general). Its style-language was born in the restaurant industry, and then, in its heyday, applied to the architecture of Motels, bowling alleys and apartment complexes all over the United States.

To narrow down the definition

of Tiki style, I have to briefly explain the difference between what I call “Polynesian pop” and its sub-genre, “Tiki style”. The term Polynesian pop applies to all edifices built in the style of South Seas bamboo hideaways during the 1930s to the 1970s. Tiki style evolved out of, and built on this genre. It actually flourished only during a very brief period, approximately from 1955 to 1965. The two defining factors of Tiki style are 1) the use of the Tiki figure as a symbol for the Polynesian paradise, and 2) its architectural application into modernist structures of that period. It is that very juxtaposition between space age modernism and naïve primitivism that gives Tiki Style its unique energy. The most prominent architectural expression of this modern primitivism was the A-frame, already in use for churches, ski lodges and fast food chains, employed here to resemble native huts and meeting houses. (see #2).

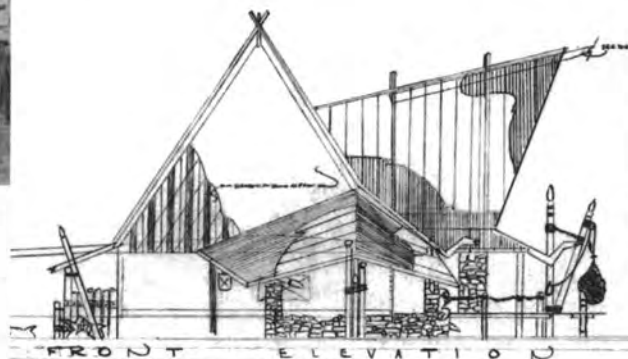
While Tikis began to pop up in and around Polynesian restaurants



1. What elements make this structure an example of Tiki Style?

2. Rendering for the Tradewinds Restaurant, Oxnard, California, 1963

3. Once the Outrigger Apts, now re-christened The Huntington to update it.





4. Exotic style elements like this tile (usually in green) were used in early Polynesian restaurants as room dividers.



5. Rec rooms like this pool hut at the Outrigger apartments were often fully decorated with Tapa wall paper and Oceanic masks and weapons on their walls.



6. The Kona Kai apartments are still a fine example of an early 60s Tiki style dwelling with most of its defining features intact.

7. (Below) Kona Kai Apts interior bridge, a symbolical "gateway into another realm."

in the mid 50s, the decisive push for developers to go and transfer these and other design elements to motels, apartment buildings and recreation complexes was Hawaiian statehood in 1959. It is from 1960 on that most of these Tiki temples were erected, with a clear fall-off of construction from the mid-60s on. Today, many of the restaurant examples of that period have been lost to renovation or destruction, the most tragic case being the Kahiki in Columbus, Ohio, which, despite making it onto the National Register of Historic Places, was razed for a Walgreens store in September 2000.

For this reason I chose Tiki apartment buildings as the best surviving samples of the style. Most ubiquitous in Southern California, but present all the way up the West coast to Seattle, and on the Atlantic coast in Florida, these "Tiki villages" have survived the tides of time better than bowling alleys and restaurants, and they incorporate all the elements of the style. With Rosemead Blvd, Los Angeles can offer an ideal model route of this category, where several examples, from obliterated to well-cared-for,

are easily explored (see #3).

We begin our expedition at the Northern most tip at 890 N. Rosemead Blvd in Rosemead, where the amazing A-frame roof lines of the Outrigger apartments are the most telling remnant of the style. In denial of its origin, it has been renamed "The Huntington." Here we can define the style by what has been renovated away: Once a large Tiki statue stood under the main A-frame, which had its fascia wallpapered with tropical matting. As is often the case, the roof's outrigger beams have been sawed off. But embedded in the right rock wall we find the definitive proof of the building's stylistic roots: This exact type of Chinese tiles was first employed by Don The Beachcomber and Trader Vic in their restaurants (see #4).

Last not least, the swimming pool of the Outrigger/Huntington is still graced by the traditional pool hut rec room—even though it is obscured by the now obligatory iron fence (see #5).

Several larger blocks down the street, on 6415 N. Rosemead Blvd., we come upon the best preserved case study of the genre,



the Kona Kai apartments. The A-frame still has its jutting outrigger beams (though the lower ones have been lopped off). Tropical foliage abounds (see #6).

The waterfall is still running and feeding the pond in the lobby, which, though devoid of plant life, can be traversed by a bridge. This form of entry was also customary in Polynesian restaurants.

The lobby is paneled by Tiki carvings executed in various Polynesian styles, and on its other wall sports a tile mural map of the Hawaiian islands, which proves that by today's standards, these buildings are almost baroque in their elaborateness (see #7).

When pushing through the jungle growth of the exterior, the intrepid explorer discovers large

## Tiki Style *Continued from page 7*

Tiki torches that were once gas-fed and are installed in off-set angles. We also get to admire the many variations of highly stylized, modernist Tiki carvings on the beams running along the façade of the building (see #8).

The next stop on this Tiki tour are the Kahlua apartments,



9. "Kahlua Apts big Tiki" This big carving at the Kahlua apartments is barely holding it together. Note the forest of outrigger beams, and the name behind the banana leaves

on 5339 N. Rosemead Blvd. What they are lacking in A-frame might, they try to make up in outrigger beam multitude.

Though architecturally the least interesting, its Lava rock walls, and two of the largest Tikis (though on life support) still in situ make this another fine example of the style (see #9).

One of the two elaborately sculpted waterfalls is still in operation, and it is rare to see the apartment name rendered in its original artistic typeface still on the building, most of these have disappeared. The bridge is not original, before being replaced by a concrete, safety railed slab, it was made of wooden pylons connected by thick nautical rope as railing (see #10).

Setting off from the Kahlua, we have to penetrate deep into the Southern part of Rosemead Blvd, into the city of Pico Rivera. On the 5400 block of Rosemead Blvd once stood no less than three proud Tiki temples, the Kapu Tiki, the Samoa apartments, and the Aloha Arms. Though still in existence today, they are less than stellar examples of the style, yet good study objects for the urban archeologist. The Kapu Tiki was hit the hardest and lost its amazing A-frame entrance.

When I discovered this site in September of 1993, the Kapu Tiki entrance still sported its ingenious outrigger beams shaped like Easter Island heads, plus two glass ball lamps hanging from its gable



8. "Kona Kai Apts Tiki torches" These industrial strength Tiki torches have not burned for a long time. To the right, note one of the many Tiki-carved beams on the façade of the Kona Kai.



10. "Kahlua Apts bridge" The second Tiki, the new bridge and the waterfall at the Kahlua apartments

which were meant to resemble Japanese fishing floats.

Amazingly so, the Tiki mask on the far right of the building has survived so far, proving that the condition of the complex is the result of deferred maintenance, and not renovation to do away with the style.

I will leave it to the readers to go and discover the remnants of the Samoa and Aloha Arms apartments next door to the Kapu Tiki. The amazing A-frame of the Aloha Arms is pictured at the beginning of this article.



## New Faces at CPF

CPF is pleased to welcome three new staff to the CPF headquarters in San Francisco. Our new Education Services Director is Corinne Ingrassia. Corinne, a California native, joined our staff in May. Prior to coming to CPF, she worked for the National Trust Community Investment Corporation in Washington, DC as the Director of Marketing. Corinne holds a Master of Heritage Conservation from the University of Sydney, Australia.

Tami Rowan is the Administrative Services Manager. Before joining our team, Tami worked with a San Francisco architectural

firm as a job captain and interior designer for 10 years. She left that position and traveled extensively throughout Asia for 2½ years before joining CPF. Tami holds a BS degree in Interior Architecture.

Our newest employee joined our staff in early October. Jennifer Gates, AICP, will fill the position of Field Services Director. This position will be funded for three years through the National Trust's Partners in the Field grant and private donations. Jennifer is no stranger to the CPF team, having served on the 2007 Conference Programs Committee and currently

serving on the 2009 Education Committee. For the past three years, Jennifer was the Associate Planner for the City of San Clemente and has held a variety of positions in preservation-related fields before her tenure in San Clemente. Jennifer holds a MA in Historic Preservation and an MA in City Planning from the University of Pennsylvania.

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### CPF Mission Statement

The California Preservation Foundation provides statewide leadership, advocacy and education to ensure the protection of California's diverse cultural heritage and historic places.

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## Learning from the Past

By Robert Ooley

The fabric of our community's history was woven over the years by past residents and partially dismantled by subsequent residents separated by decades from the old. Time and time again, we have seen structures important to the understanding and interpretation of our community torn down to make room for modern development. While new improvements continue the storytelling, the loss of the old fabric contributes to the lost history of how the community developed over time.

In Buellton, California (just north of Santa Barbara), an amazing woman, Tina McEnroe—an educator and preservation advocate—has rescued the oldest one-room schoolhouse in Santa Barbara County from the brink of destruction. The one-room schoolhouse was constructed in 1869 at a cost of \$510 and was in service from that date until it closed in 1935. Over the course of those sixty-six years, some 2,600 children received their education under the watchful eye of just a few teachers. The last to teach in the building prior to its closing was Mrs. James Battles. Just two-weeks prior to the restored schoolhouse's dedication,

Mrs. Battles passed away at the age of 102. She left this world knowing that Tina was working on the restoration of her beloved Pleasant Valley Schoolhouse.

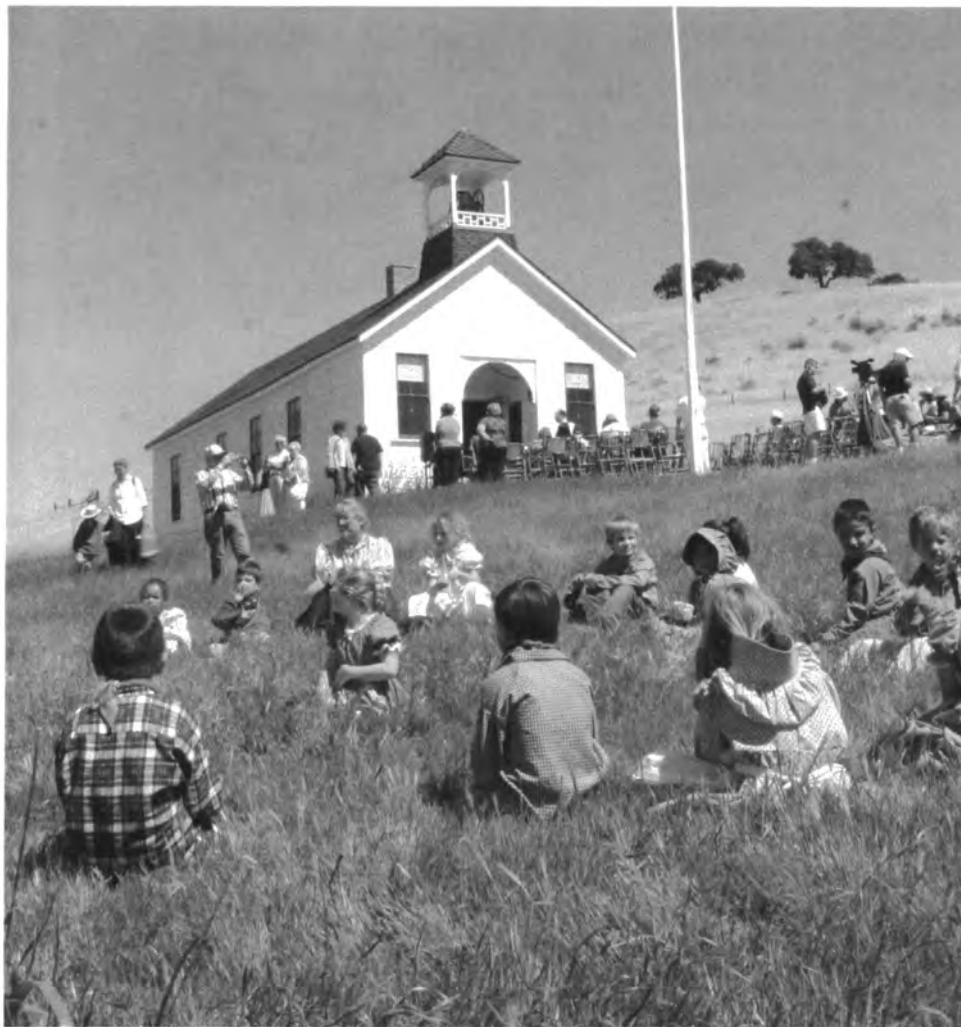
The goal of the restoration was to be as authentic as possible beginning with the building's site context. The structure originally stood in an open field with plenty of area for play and surrounded by cypress trees. The McEnroes have placed the school on their 1,000+ acre La Purisima Ranch much the same way the schoolhouse was located on its original

site. Sweeping open fields surround the new location with grassy areas for play or entertaining and surrounded by eight cypress trees. The cypress trees were a gift of the eight surviving students from the Class of 1935. The structure has been meticulously returned to the 1890s including period furniture, educational materials, slate chalkboards, wood burning stove and belfry. No detail was left unattended.

None of the restoration could have been completed, however, without significant harm to the building's historic context without the application of the California Historical Building Code. While the building was clearly over 50 years old, that in and of itself did not qualify it for use of the California Historical Building Code, and the building held no designation. The local Building and Fire Departments were insisting that the regular code be applied to the restoration. This outcome was simply unacceptable and would have resulted in great harm to the schoolhouse. The process of acquiring a designation was undertaken while the building sat in pieces near the building site. After a few months, the County Historic Landmarks Advisory Commission designated the schoolhouse a Structure of Merit and the restoration proceeded under the Historical Building Code. This allowed the original siding,



*Pleasant Valley Schoolhouse,  
Santa Barbara County*



Join CPF and  
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www.californiapreservation.org  
415.495.0349

*The school bell rang once again on May 8, 2009, 74 years after the school doors were closed.*

windows, stairs and doors to remain without having to change their dimensions to accommodate underlayments for fire protection and energy codes.

As restoration of the structure proceeded under the watchful eye of Tina McEnroe, she searched far and wide for period furniture, educational materials and fixtures and finishes to return the schoolhouse to near original condition. Amazingly, she located the original bell on a nearby ranch and containers of original school materials from the class of 1935. The contents held books, papers and other artifacts that are now on display in the schoolhouse.

On May 8, 2009, the completed restoration of the Pleasant Valley Schoolhouse was celebrated

with the gathering of Santa Maria Valley families and those still living of the Class 1935. Some wore period clothes. Children from a local school were dressed in period clothes and attended class in the schoolhouse where presentations were made by the Chancellor of USCIB, President of Cal Poly and others. There are eight living students from that time and amazingly many of them had the opportunity to stand in the schoolhouse holding reports they wrote some 74 years ago. Upon the conclusion of presentations—which included a stirring story by Tina about her long-time vision of restoring a one-room school, and with some 130 community members looking on—the Class of 1935 rang the

school bell once again—something that had not been done in 74 years.

Paul and Tina McEnroe are to be applauded and commended for providing a great example of what being community stewards really mean. They welcome visitors to the Pleasant Valley Schoolhouse. If you are going to be in the area, contact them in advance for your own visit at [tinamcenroe@coastnetworx.com](mailto:tinamcenroe@coastnetworx.com).

*Robert Ooley, AIA is the current County Architect for Santa Barbara County and past CPF and Pearl Chase Society Trustee. He has been involved in preservation advocacy for over 20 years and is leading the effort to restore the Santa Barbara Courthouse. Robert wrote the Structure of Merit Application for the McEnroes and may be reached at [robert@ooley.com](mailto:robert@ooley.com).*

# PRESERVING A SENSE OF PLACE THE SIERRA NEVADA



The 2010 California Preservation Conference, *The Sierra Nevada—Preserving a Sense of Place*, is coming to Grass Valley and Nevada City Wednesday, May 12–Saturday, May 15, 2010. This is one day earlier than usual in order to clear the way for the Amgen Tour of California. The opening leg of this preminent bike race begins in Nevada City on Sunday, May 16th, 2010.

Conference organizers have been working with the Mayors of Grass Valley and Nevada City and local Amgen tour organizers to create two incredible, back-to-back events showcasing the natural

beauty and rich history of Nevada County. Lance Armstrong and Levi Leipheimer were among those promoting Nevada City's inclusion in the bike tour and will participate in the race.

"Save the Date" cards will be coming soon with more information on registration, transportation and accommodations. **You must reserve your room as soon as possible! Rooms will only be held until the end of March.**

Join us to see why Grass Valley and Nevada City are the perfect backdrop for the California Preservation Conference and the Amgen Tour of California.

Want to support the California Preservation Foundation by sponsoring the 2010 Conference? Sponsorship details coming soon!

## CONFERENCE HIGHLIGHTS

- 30+ Sessions, Tours, & Workshops on issues facing California's historic, cultural and natural resources presented by more than 100 experts. Continuing education units available for AIA, MCLE, and AICP.
- Exclusive Tours: Nevada County architecture, landscapes, history, local culture and more!
- Special Events at architecturally and historic significant venues—plus Three-Minute Success Stories!
- Annual Silent and Live Auction: Buy or donate an auction item and support a good cause! Artwork, antiques, memorabilia, gift baskets, gift certificates for restaurants, hotels, tours, museums, theater and much more.

## Upcoming Events

**Weatherization & Historic Materials**  
January 13, 2010, Oakland

**Cultural Landscapes and the Historic American Landscape Survey (HALS)**  
January 20, 2010, La Jolla (San Diego)

**The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Historic Resource Surveys: What is a Historic Resource?**  
January 28, 2010, Tustin (Anaheim)

**Preservation Development**  
February 2010 (date to be confirmed):  
South Pasadena & Northern California  
(Amador County)

**CPF Lecture: Stories from the Italian Notebooks. Lesson from the Renaissance as a Guide for Design**  
December 1, 2009, San Francisco

**Historic Commissions**  
March 2010 (date to be confirmed): South Pasadena & Northern California

**Historic Districts**  
April 28, 2010, Santa Barbara

**35th Annual California Preservation Conference: The Sierra Nevada—Preserving a Sense of Place**  
May 12–15, 2010, Nevada County

Register for upcoming events at  
[www.californiapreservation.org](http://www.californiapreservation.org)

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5 THIRD STREET  
SUITE 424  
SAN FRANCISCO  
CA 94103-3205

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