Saving California’s Historic Theaters:
Renewed Efforts Throughout the State

by Jessica Kusz

“The proliferation of the chain theater has made it tough for independent historic theaters to book first-run movies and stay economically viable,” explains Richard Moe, president of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, “Hundreds of these irreplaceable cinemas have been demolished, and more close every year. The closing of a historic movie theater is more than the loss of a single piece of our heritage; it greatly affects the downtown economy as well.” Unfortunately, California has not been spared from this damaging trend. Throughout the state, historic theaters have been subjected to closure, poor re-use and demolition.

Typically, the preservation of historic theaters is due to the efforts of local governments, devoted community members and activists. In fact, reviewing the current status of efforts to save California’s historic theaters reveals that community advocacy continues to be the ultimate catalyst of the theater preservation movement.

In Orange County, concerned community members have formed the integrity of the historic Fullerton Historic Theatre Foundation (FHTF) to save the Meyer and Holler designed Fox Fullerton Theatre (1925). The Fox Fullerton was designed as a ‘court theater,’ with outdoor assembly spaces to take advantage of Southern California’s weather. The Fox Fullerton is currently in a state of decay.

With a mission to preserve and restore the Fox Fullerton, the FHTF is pursuing major fundraising efforts. Jane Reifer, FHTF spokeswoman remarked, “We are working with a developer to see how the community can help restore the building.” The FHTF anticipates that at least one year of fundraising will be necessary for the theatre to be restored and developed in the next few years into a multi-use theatre. The FHTF envisions a partnership of citizens, city officials, business leaders and property owners with the goal of revitalizing both the Fox Fullerton theatre and the downtown Fullerton area.

In Redding, the downtown Cascade Theatre could not survive the rise of multiplex cinemas and closed in 1997. Built in (continued on page 2)
1935, the Cascade Theatre was a central attraction for Redding’s downtown area and is considered an excellent example of the Art Deco style. The theatre was recently purchased by Jefferson Public Radio, which now operates a studio in the theatre; but, the theatre is still in need of restoration. Local citizens have begun an effort to restore the Cascade as a multi-use performing arts venue. Financed through a combination of private and public funding, the Cascade Theatre Restoration Project hopes to provide the community with a combination theatrical stage, concert hall, dance studio, movie screening, community center and meeting place.

The Raymond Theatre, in Pasadena, opened in 1921 and is one of four Beaux-Arts/Georgian style theaters currently extant in the United States. In 1987, a developer purchased the property, intending to redevelop it. The Friends of the Raymond Theatre formed when new redevelopment proposals threatened the integrity of the historic theatre’s interior. The Friends of the Raymond Theatre has filed suit against the City of Pasadena alleging breech of CEQA, variances and zoning issues for its approval of an apartment/commercial mixed use for the building. The case goes to court in November 2002.

In San Francisco, the high profile case of the New Mission Theater (1932), pitted San Francisco Community College against a group of advocates fighting to save the threatened theater. San Francisco Community College purchased the theater in 2000, ten years after it closed, with the intent to demolish it for a new satellite campus building. Community members and preservationists intervened. They enlisted the assistance of a preservation architect who was hired through a National Trust Preservation Services Grant to develop alternatives that would incorporate the theater into the campus plan. In 2001, the New Mission Theater was listed on the National Register of Historic Places and a dialogue between the two groups continued. Recently, word is that San Francisco Community College may have relinquished its bid to demolish the building and may now be attempting to sell the theater.

In some instances, the theater preservation effort enjoys the support of the city where it is located. Such is the case of the Art Deco style Cerrito Theater (1937), in El Cerrito, which closed in the mid 1950’s. The theater has been remodeled but much of the historic fabric was inadvertently retained since walls were constructed around the interior portions of the theater. The City of El Cerrito voted, in May of this year, to purchase the theater from the owner in the hopes of creating a preservation-friendly and economically sound plan for the theater. Currently, the City of El Cerrito is seeking theater operators and plans for a citizen committee to review the proposals. A New Year’s Eve fundraiser is also being planned to provide funding for the restoration process.

The Oakland Fox Theater, designed by Weeks & Day, opened in 1928 and was the first sound theater west of Chicago. For forty years the Fox was an integral part of Oakland’s entertainment district. In 1965 the theater was closed and has since sat vacant. By the mid-1990s, with the building in poor condition, the City of Oakland purchased the building from the owner thinking it could be divided into several smaller theaters. Today the Fox is in a state of limbo. While the City has completed roof repairs and a dazzling restoration of its marquee sign, and is now seeking funds to restore its magnificent exterior, the main doors are enclosed by a chain link fence as the theater awaits restoration. Advocates for the Fox theater, including the Friends of the Oakland Fox, contend that the huge stage is a great candidate for roadshows, with superb acoustics, and seating for a large audience.

Certainly, the ideal situation for the preservation and/or restoration of a historic theater is when the city and concerned com-

President's Report – Peyton Hall

Carolyn Douthat completed two years of service as the President of the Board of Trustees of CPF in July 2002. Carolyn kept the Board focused on informed, reasoned, consistent, and balanced consideration of the many issues before the organization. Her steady hand kept policy and finances on course. Fortunately, our new President Emeritus remains on the Board for one more year, allowing her to mentor the new President and serve as Chair of the Legislative and Advocacy Committee. Carolyn’s practice as an attorney and experience with CEQA issues brings knowledge and experience to our consideration of planning legislation, local issues, and preservation easements. I am honored to succeed Carolyn, and privileged to serve the organization that continues to teach me so much about California and historic preservation practice in the Golden State.

A recurrent topic in the President’s Report is the passage of Proposition 40 by California voters on March 5th, 2002. The California Clean Water, Clean Air, Coastal Protection and Safe Neighborhood Parks Bond Act of 2002 will provide the unprecedented sum of $267,000,000 to non-profit organizations and government agencies for acquisition, restoration, preservation, and interpretation of our historic and cultural resources. The unprecedented California Heritage Coalition Committee for Prop. 40, including the California Preservation Foundation, the National Trust, the Los Angeles Conservancy, the California Historical Society, San Francisco Heritage, and other local organizations, was formed in order to support the successful campaign to pass Prop. 40. CPF members who contributed generously to the campaign funds, and our Legislative and Advocacy Committee members who were actively involved, are to be congratulated and thanked.

Another significant precedent in 2002 is the hiring of a Sacramento lobbyist, Sande George, to monitor Legislative activities that affect historic preservation. A generous grant from the National Trust’s regional office in San Francisco made this possible. The California Heritage Coalition contributed funds to extend Sande’s services. Sande’s reports include the agencies and criteria our state legislators are designing for the distribution of Prop. 40 funds.

As a result of Prop. 40 and the Coalition, California preservationists have a small seat at the big table in Sacramento. More than ever, some legislators recognize our constituents. As California’s statewide preservation advocacy organization, CPF is obligated to maintain and expand this presence. With your help, we can retain a reporting lobbyist in Sacramento in the coming fiscal year. Your support also provides the staff support that allows our increasingly Sacramento-savvy Executive Director, Roberta Deering, to spend more time talking to Legislative and Administrative staff members and more days at the table in Sacramento.

You should have already received the annual appeal letter from CPF, please consider a gift this year. Your contribution, in any amount, at any time, may make a difference in the protection of historic resources and grants for historic preservation in the years to come.

LEGISLATIVE UPDATE

As California Preservation goes to press, there are many bills awaiting decisions by Governor Davis. One of them, with potentially profound implications for preservation in the state, is AB716. California voters’ passage of Proposition 40 in March led to the Legislature’s passage of AB 716, the California Cultural and Historical Endowment Act (Assembly Authors: Firebaugh, Wesson, Cardenas; Co-Authors: Cohn, Corbett, Diaz, Hertzberg; Senate Co-Authors: Alarcon, Burton, Torlakson) at the end of August. An Endowment Board, appointed by the Governor and the Legislature and chaired by the State Librarian, would be established to allocate $128.4 million in competitive grants from Prop. 40’s historic preservation and cultural heritage funds, and, by November 1, 2005, report to the Governor and the Legislature on the state of the state’s cultural and historic (continued page 10)
Army Announces New Historic Preservation Procedures
by Paige J. Swartley, Esq.

Historic preservation issues are surprisingly high on the Department of Defense’s priority list. The Army recently announced a management plan for all Capehart and Wherry-era military housing (ca. 1949-1962) as well as service-wide alternate procedures for complying with the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). These streamlining measures will become increasingly important by 2005, when California military bases face the next round of closures.

In March, the Army announced the new "Army Alternate Procedures to 36 C.F.R. Part 800" (AAP). This optional program offers a new way to comply with Section 106 of the NHPA, which requires federal agencies to assess the effects of federal undertakings on cultural resources listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Each installation commander decides whether to comply with Section 106 through the project-based Part 800 regulations or through the plan-based AAP.

The AAP draws on Army Regulation 200-4, which governs cultural resource management responsibilities and requires most installations to prepare an Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan (ICRMP). Under the AAP and ICRMP, installation commanders can comply with Section 106 by creating a Historic Properties Component (HPC), which establishes procedures for identifying, evaluating and treating historic properties.

The Army must prepare a "planning level survey," which describes the installation’s past and present missions, notes activities that may affect historic properties, identifies known or anticipated cultural resources, and requires an annual inventory. The HPC lists "categorized undertakings" that could occur during the five-year planning period, such as maintenance, repair, ground-disturbing activities, renovation, adaptive reuse, rehabilitation, substantial alteration, demolition, mothballing, and disposal through transfer, sale or lease. The HPC may include Advisory Council-approved "categorical exclusions" from Section 106 review.

Each HPC must develop goals, practices and procedures for cultural resource management. For example, after consulting with State and Tribal Historic Preservation Officers, tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations, commanders must develop "Standard Operating Procedures" to satisfy the coordination, consultation and mitigation mandates of the NHPA. If the Advisory Council certifies the HPC, it guides the base’s Section 106 compliance for five years.

This summer, the Advisory Council approved a Program Comment on the Army’s proposal to streamline Section 106 compliance for Capehart and Wherry-Era Housing. Named after U.S. Senators who demanded new military housing, these units were built between World War II and America’s involvement in the Vietnam War. More than 19,000 Wherry (ca. 1949-55) and Capehart (ca. 1955-62) units still exist. The Army considers the units, their associated structures and landscape features eligible for listing on the National Register. The Presidio of Monterey contains one of the highest concentrations of this housing in the country.

The Program Comment calls for the Army to expand and revise the Capehart-Wherry historic context report, develop and implement neighborhood design guidelines, consider preserving “properties of particular importance,” encourage the use of tax credits, and produce video documentation of the units. If the Advisory Council finds that the Army is violating the new procedures, the Army will revert to project-by-project Section 106 review.

By consulting with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, State Historic Preservation Officers, National Trust for Historic Preservation, American Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations on these issues, the Army improved its Section 106 efficiency, which

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Since 1988, the National Trust for Historic Preservation’s (NTHP) list of America’s 11 Most Endangered Historic Places has identified more than 135 threatened one-of-a-kind historic treasures. While a listing does not ensure the protection of a site or guarantee funding, the designation has been a powerful tool for raising awareness and rallying resources to save endangered sites throughout every region of the country. The list spotlights historic places across America that are threatened by neglect, insufficient funds, inappropriate development or insensitive public policy.

Two projects of particular relevance to California are:

- **TEARDOWNS IN HISTORIC NEIGHBORHOODS, Nationwide** – Historic neighborhoods across the country are falling prey to an epidemic of teardowns as older homes are being purchased, demolished and replaced by houses that destroy the fabric of communities. California has fallen victim to the epidemic as well. For example, in recent years, Santa Monica has seen a large number of older homes in some affluent neighborhoods demolished and then replaced by monster mansions. Changes to the zoning ordinance have helped to mitigate the scale of the monsters, but recent efforts to initiate local historic districts has resulted in a “property-rights backlash.” Led by an attorney who represents developers, a ballot initiative is now collecting signatures to make all local historic landmark and district designations subject to owner consent.

- **KW'ST'AN SACRED SITES AT INDIAN PASS, Imperial County, California** – Filled with panoramic vistas, ancient trails, extensive archaeological sites and petroglyphs, Native Americans from the Quechan Tribe have come to Indian Pass for thousands of years on spiritual pilgrimages. This isolated site of serene beauty could soon be desecrated by the plans of the international mining corporation, Glamis Gold. The corporation wants to dig a massive 1,600-acre cyanide heap-leach gold-mine that will leave three gaping open pits up to 880 feet deep and a 300 feet skyscraper-size cyanide heap leach pile. The ore is of such low grade that only one ounce of gold would be mined for every 422 tons of waste rock removed. During the Clinton Administration, former Interior Secretary Babbitt refused to issue a permit for the mine because it would irreparably harm the environment of the Quechan lands and the traditional values of the tribe. The Bush Administration has reversed the ruling. Interior Secretary Norton has the authority to deny permission for the mine. The land is currently managed by the Federal Bureau of Land Management.

The other sites on the 2002 list of America’s 11 Most Endangered Historic Places are:

- **St. Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D.C.** – An architectural marvel opened in the mid-1850s, America’s oldest large-scale government-run mental hospital is now crumbling.

- **Rosenwald Schools, Southern U.S.** – Between 1913 and 1932, the Rosenwald Fund - founded by Chicago philanthropist Julius Rosenwald - helped build more than 5,300 schools for African Americans. Today, many have disappeared or are falling into ruin.

- **Chesapeake Bay Skipjack Fleet, Maryland** – Only about a dozen vessels still exist of the wooden sailing fleet that has harvested oysters on the Chesapeake Bay for over 100 years.

- **Pompey’s Pillar, Yellowstone County, Mont.** – The place where William Clark, co-leader of the famed Lewis and Clark Expedition, carved his name in stone in 1806 is now threatened by a 100-acre trucking and railroad terminal that will plant four 150-feet tall grain elevators right next door.

- **Historic Bridges of Indiana** – Built between 1860 and 1930 and made of wood, stone, iron and steel, hundreds of Indiana’s historic bridges have been demolished, and many more are in jeopardy.

- **Missouri River Valley Cultural and Sacred Sites, Montana, North Dakota and South Dakota** – The valley’s archaeological remains and Native American burial sites have been greatly damaged by the federal government’s reservoir and dam projects.

- **Guthrie Theater, Minneapolis, Minn.** – The Guthrie, a Twin Cities landmark that revolutionized theater design when it opened in 1963, is scheduled to be demolished and replaced with a parking garage and sculpture garden.

- **Hackensack Water Works, Orndell, N.J.** – The 1882 Hackensack Water Works, a marvel of American engineering that has been described as “the history of the Industrial Revolution in one building,” is threatened with demolition.

- **Gold Dome Bank, Oklahoma City, Okla.** – Built in 1958 on historic Route 66, this 150-foot-diameter landmark, an early example of the geodesic dome patented by famed designer and futurist Buckminster Fuller, is facing the wrecking ball.
Preserving the Legacy of the Annie & Mary Railroad

by Jennifer Rice

An effort to preserve what may be the first functional railroad in the state is underway in Humboldt County. The 6.8-mile Annie & Mary line, officially known as the Arcata & Mad River line, is the northernmost spur of the Northwestern Pacific Railroad. The corridor, designated a California Historic Landmark in 1970, parallels the lower Mad River between the coastal City of Arcata, the small inland City of Blue Lake, and the Simpson Timber Company town of Korbel.

This out-of-service line is owned by the North Coast Railroad Authority (NCRA), a public non-profit chartered by the State of California in 1992. Although freight trains have not run on the Annie & Mary spur since 1992, the NCRA plans to eventually restore service to both the Annie & Mary and to its main line.

According to the files of the Humboldt County Historical Society, the Arcata and Mad River Railroad plays a significant role in the state's history and was likely California's first railroad. On December 15, 1854, what was then named the 'Union Plank Walk, Rail Track, and Wharf Company Railroad' incorporated — three months before the establishment of the next California railroad in Sacramento. The first locomotive to pull cars on the tracks, was a white "horse" named 'Spanking Fury.' In 1860, the town of 'Union', changed its name to 'Arcata' and through the 1870's, passenger and freight service carried travelers and cargo from Arcata to Eureka. Timber accounted for most of the traffic along the line as logging swept into full production from the late 1800s until it ceased operation in the 1990's.

Around the turn of the century, the Arcata Mad River Railroad came to be known affectionately as the Annie & Mary Railroad. Two pieces of local lore may explain this name. First, the nieces of Mr. A. Korbel — Annie and Mary Vintera — were aboard a train that fell through the Mad River Bridge, and plunged 40 feet to the riverbed. The other, more popular belief, is that two bookkeepers at either end of the line, one named Annie Carol, and the other named Mary Buckley inspired the nickname.

In 1997, NCRA made plans to restore service on the Annie & Mary route. However, winter storm damage south of the Humboldt Bay region demanded significant resources at the time. In addition, the available NCRA funds for the Annie & Mary spur were insufficient to restore service to Korbel again. Thus, the restoration of service to Korbel was delayed indefinitely.

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Sacred Places to Save: California Church is One of Ten Selected

The Philadelphia-based organization, Partners for Sacred Places, placed Immanuel Presbyterian Church in Los Angeles on its list of Ten Sacred Places to Save earlier this year. The church is described as a “vibrant community center” that is not expected to survive another moderate earthquake. It serves the surrounding Latino, Korean, Filipino and Ethiopian communities with extensive outreach programs and provides services to over 800 neighborhood youth including tutoring, athletics, and arts activities. Built in 1929 of cast stone, the church was designed in the French Gothic style with an English Gothic interior by Chauncey Skilling of Patterson and Skilling. The cast stone veneer is deteriorating due to water infiltration and there is roof damage in the tower. It is feared that damage from a moderate or large earthquake would require subsequent demolition. Testing and anchoring the cast stone veneer, the first step in repairs, would cost $1 million. For more information, visit: www.sacredplaces.org.

Pechanga Band of Indians Begin Rehabilitation Projects

Members of the Pechanga Indian Tribal Council, and other tribal officials, were joined by representatives of the John Ash Group Architects and Edge Development, General Contractors, to kick off the rehabilitation of three historic buildings on the reservation located in the Temecula area. The buildings include the bunkhouse, in the background and a jail and outhouse, not pictured. The wooden structures are the oldest remaining buildings on the reservation and among the oldest wooden structures in Southwest Riverside County. Construction began with the architect and contractor making an existing condition survey of the structures to locate dry rot. The rehabilitation is scheduled to be completed by the end of October. John Ash and Gary DuBois, 3rd and 4th from the left, are trustees of the California Preservation Foundation. Gary is the Director of Pechanga Cultural Resources.
Army's Historic Preservation Strategy
(continued from page 4)
will speed the process of military base reuse. The Defense Department estimates that a quarter of our military bases are unnecessary. With more California bases likely to face closure in 2005, it is never too early to start building coalitions to preserve the cultural resources on those bases.

For historic preservation and archaeology news about U.S. military installations, check out Historic Preservation: Defending our Nation’s Legacy. This newsletter is published by the Historic Resources Conservation Division at Fort Bliss. To receive the newsletter electronically, contact the editor at Jennifer.Groman@bliss.army.mil. To review the Department of Defense’s Base Reuse Implementation Manual, visit http://emissary.acq.osd.mil/oea/BRIM97.nsf.

Annie & Mary Railroad
(continued from page 6)

North Coast Railroad Authority: www.northcoastrailroad.org
Annie & Mary Rail-Trail Feasibility Study: www.rcaa.org/nrs/projects/anymry.html
Rails-to-Trails Conservancy: www.railstotrails.org

Army's Historic Preservation Strategy (continued from page 4)

Annie & Mary Railroad
(continued from page 6)

nificantly. The removal and salvaging of rails and ties along the spur prompted a diverse group of dedicated citizens from surrounding communities to form the Friends of the Annie & Mary Rail-Trail. Their goal is to maintain the integrity of this historic resource, as well as to guard against encroachments and potential efforts to claim rights to the corridor. An interim multiple-use trail has been proposed to be developed on the Annie & Mary to preserve this route for future public use.

The Annie & Mary corridor is an important piece of history, not only for the north coast, but for the state and nation as well. The State Coastal Conservancy funded a feasibility study to determine the potential for trail development and historic preservation of the corridor that should be complete this summer. The Natural Resources Services division of the Eureka-based non-profit Redwood Community Action Agency (RCAA) is looking for additional funding to assist the corridor preservation effort. Funds from the Coastal Conservancy are for public access planning only, and RCAA and NCRA need help making sure the public corridor will stay that way — public.

To enter:
1. Request an entry packet along with entry fee payment to the CPF Office
   a. Send a check to CPF, 1611 Telegraph Avenue, Suite 820, Oakland, California 94612 OR
   b. Fax a request with your credit card number to 510-763-4724. Visa and MasterCard are accepted.
2. Please include your name, firm name, complete mailing address, telephone number, fax number, and email address with your request.

Entry Fees: General Entries - $150  Student Entries - $75

Entry Fee includes one complimentary ticket to the 20th Annual Preservation Design Awards Ceremony.

Submissions are due in CPF's Office by 5:00 p.m., Friday, November 15, 2002.

20th Annual PDA Awards Ceremony, and special 20th Anniversary Dinner, will be held in February, 2003.

Projects must be located in California, or must deal with a California subject. Projects must have been completed between June 30, 1997 and November 30, 2002. Submissions may be made by owners, architects, engineers, planners, contractors, landscape architects, archaeologists, architectural historians, craftmen, organizations, public agencies, students or others engaging in historic preservation activities.
CPF Staff Member Attends Preservation Leadership Training

This spring, CPF Membership and Development Associate, Sarah Sykes, was accepted to attend The National Trust for Historic Preservation’s Preservation Leadership Training in Marshall, California. Preservation Leadership Training (PLT), an intensive one-week training program, is the only continuing education program in the United States that equips developing preservation leaders with the skills, knowledge and confidence to make a significant impact in their organizations and communities. Since PLT was launched with a pilot program in San Antonio, Texas, in September 1990, more than 600 state and local leaders have participated in nineteen PLT’s in locations across the United States.

Sarah joined 33 other preservationists from around the country at the Marconi Conference Center State Historic Park, in Marshall, California to learn the basics of leading a nonprofit organization, community leadership skills, and technical historic preservation tools and resources. Along with sessions led by nationally known experts in the fields of economics, law, design, resource development, strategic planning, and financial management, PLT trainees also spent a considerable amount of the week working on a team project. The team projects are designed to use the host community as a living laboratory for preservation issues, with participants working in teams on a specific preservation problem in the host community. The week culminates with a public presentation of their recommendations on the final day of the program. This year’s team project focused on reviewing the 1992 Marconi Conference Center State Historic Park General Plan and making recommendations for updating the document.

While intensive, PLT was a great experience for Sarah, who states that, “it was a great opportunity to learn a lot about preservation, meet and network with other preservationists from around the country, and spend a week in a fabulous location.” Sarah returned to CPF energized, and ready to put all of her newfound knowledge to work.

**CPF Workshop**

**PRESERVATION DESIGN SOLUTIONS:**

**CASE STUDIES FROM STANFORD UNIVERSITY**

Friday, October 25, 2002

9:00 am to 4:30 pm

Stanford University

Design Solutions for the rehabilitation and restoration of a variety of historic buildings will be featured, ranging from residential, cultural, religious, and educational building types, along with specifications generated as part of the FEMA and the federal “106” Reviews for historic properties, in this special day-long workshop. Historic Stanford University properties will serve as case studies presented by the projects’ architects, structural engineers and contractors.

**Design Issues & Solutions:**

- Green Library Case Study
- Toyon Hall Case Study
- Cantor Center Case Study
- FEMA & Section 106 Review Issues
- Main Quad Seismic Strengthening Approach
- Memorial Church Case Study

Fee before Oct 18th:

- $100 — CPF Members
- $125 — Non-Members
- 1/2 price for students

Additional $25 after Oct 18th

Hanna House Case Study

Tours of Memorial Church, Building 30 and Green Library

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**Preservation Leadership Training Schedule**

- **Preservation Leadership Training/Advanced**: Real Estate, Design & Advocacy
  - January 18-23, 2003
  - Jekyll Island, Georgia
  - Application deadline: November 27, 2002

- **Preservation Leadership Training**: June 14-21, 2003
  - York, Pennsylvania
  - Application information available in October 2002

- **Preservation Leadership Training/Advanced**: Organizational Excellence
  - July 27-August 1, 2003
  - Grand Isle, Vermont

*PLT/A is open only to individuals who have completed the seven-day Preservation Leadership Training.*

For more information, visit www.nationaltrust.org/plt.
Legislative Update (continued)

preservation, accessibility and interpretation programs. The bill would also allocate the remaining $138.6 million from Prop. 40’s historic preservation and cultural heritage funds, including $91.3 to the Department of Parks and Recreation. The bill would not move the Office of Historic Preservation, but neither would there be a formal role specified in the bill for OHP, the State Historic Preservation Officer or the State Historic Resources Commission.

Two other bills of note for preservation are on the Governor’s desk: AB 857 (Wiggins, Sher) would establish “smart growth” state planning priorities. Its Priority 1 would include preservation of cultural and historical resources. And, the SB 1828 (Burton) Sacred Sites bill would involve Tribes in identifying and determining treatment of sacred sites outside their reservation boundaries.

In Washington DC, efforts to restore $9.5 million in proposed FY’03 cuts to the Historic Preservation Fund have resulted in 550 preservation organizations, including the California Preservation Foundation, signing on to a letter to House and Senate Appropriations Committee members, including Senator Feinstein, who sit on the Senate’s Interior Appropriation Committee, urging restoration of the funding. Also, the new Farm Bill approved by Congress, while including expansion of the Farmland Protection Program’s criteria to allow archaeological and cultural sites to qualify, did not include any funding for the newly authorized historic barn preservation program. Preservation Action is hopeful for an appropriation for this program next year noting that new programs are rarely funded in their first year.

CA’s Historic Theaters (continued from page 2)

munity members combine their efforts. Such is the case of the Monterey State Theatre (1926), designed by the Reid Brothers in a Moorish castle theme, that is now in a state of disrepair, although it still functions as a film venue. As a popular central, social haunt for locals, it once offered vaudeville acts, dance, and music performances. In 1991, concerned community members created the State Theatre Preservation Group in order to advocate preservation and restoration of the theater as a performing arts venue. At one time, the Monterey Jazz Festival and the Packard Foundation considered purchasing the theater from its owner, United Artists, in hopes of revitalizing the theater as a jazz center. Today the theater awaits its fate while the City of Monterey conducts a feasibility study on its reuse. Although nothing has been solidified, preservationists hope that through the city, business groups, and private organizations the Monterey State Theatre can become a successful venue for the performing arts.

In Southern California, a non-profit is taking an innovative approach to preservation. In 1999, the Los Angeles Conservancy spearheaded a downtown preservation plan called the ‘Broadway Initiative’ to revitalize both Los Angeles historic movie palaces and Los Angeles’ downtown Historic Core. Broadway between 3rd and 9th Streets, is the first and largest Historic Theater District listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The Broadway Initiative, through the renovation of ‘key historic movie palaces to house a mix of live theatrical productions, music, nightclubs, and specialized film offerings, recreating a cohesive yet culturally varied entertainment district,’ will ‘spur Broadway’s return as a lively entertainment district and to create a true mixed-use, 24-hour live/work environment in the Historic Core.’ Earlier this year, the newly renovated Orpheum Theater opened in a gala event. The Los Angeles Conservancy provides a model by which other communities, through a large-scale implementation-oriented framework, can begin to preserve historic theaters and maintain a piece of California’s heritage.

In a state synonymous with “the movies,” California unfortunately has many threatened historic theaters. Preservationists certainly have plenty of work to do. But just as certain are the rewards our communities stand to gain, in addition to preserving these important parts of our history.
The preservation community mourns the passing of John Frisbee - a leader in historic preservation who used his remarkable vision and tenacity to help shape the role of preservation not-for-profit organizations, and to realize his very creative approach to history. He died July 28, 2002 at age 58 of complications from pneumonia. Frisbee was instrumental in the establishment of the National Trust for Historic Preservation's (NTHP) presence in the western US. He served as the first Regional Director in NTHP’s first regional office — the Western Office in San Francisco. In total, Frisbee worked for the NTHP for two decades in the Washington, DC, New York and San Francisco offices.

State Historic Preservation Officer, Dr. Knox Mellon, emphasizes John Frisbee's “key role during the formative days of historic preservation in California. John Frisbee’s vision, outreach, dedication and perseverance is closely entwined with California’s current preservation leadership. We are all in his debt.” John Merritt, California Preservation Foundation’s Executive Director from 1983 to 1995, recalls that John Frisbee provided validation and encouragement at a crucial time in CPF’s history. During a National Trust event at Filoli in Woodside, Frisbee encouraged everyone gathered in the room to join the nascent Californians for Preservation Action because it was “going to be a very helpful organization.”

Since 1987, Frisbee served as the Executive Director of the New Hampshire Historical Society where he modernized the 179-year old organization, launching the Society’s website and making its catalogue available on-line. And, he led a $6 million capital campaign that financed the renovation of the Society’s offices and the purchase, design and construction of the organization’s museum. Beyond his love of history and appreciation for the roots of a community, he will be remembered for his vision of history as inclusive of everyone. His life is a testimony to his belief that history is a source of powerful lessons for the future. He is survived by his wife of 22 years, a son, age 21 and a daughter, age 19. Memorial donations may be made to the New Hampshire Historical Society, 30 Park St., Concord, NH 03301.

Photo courtesy New Hampshire Historical Society Reprographic Services
THANKS FOR RENEWING!

THANKS FOR JOINING!

Members who joined or renewed between 6/1/02 and 9/13/02 are listed. If you have contributed since this time, your name will appear in the next issue.

Welcome New Members

Michael Adamson, Fremont; Lisa Asche, Hayward; David Blackburn, Martinez; Suzanne Brinkley, Pleasant Hill; Betty Jean Brown, Pacifica; Heather Buhr, Atherton; Kelley Coulter, San Francisco; Joseph Donohoe, San Francisco; Paul Duchischer, San Francisco; Irvin Fegley, San Carlos; Melissa Gaudreau, Alameda; Arnold Grossman, San Francisco; Thomas Hardy, San Francisco; J. Wylie Hartman, Sonoma; Karana Hattersley-Drayton, Fresno; Winchell Hayward, San Francisco; Alison Hicks, Mountain View; Inge Horton, San Francisco; Kathleen Hutchinson, San Francisco; Lee Johnson, Sparks; Anthony Kirk, Santa Cruz; Kimball Koch, San Francisco; Charlie Kuffner, San Francisco; Jessica Kusc, Alameda; Alan Mark, San Francisco; Darwin McCredie, Opal; Dana Peak, San Jose; Dana Peak, San Francisco; Mark Randall, San Francisco; C. David Robinson, San Francisco; Judith Robinson, San Francisco; Philip Rossetti, San Francisco; Jeffrey Rouze, Los Angeles; Betsy Sandidge, Berkeley; John Swanson, Coronado; Ralph Teyssier, San Francisco; Barry Traub, San Francisco; Dimitri Tretiakoff, San Rafael; Christopher VerPlanck, San Francisco; Kevin Wallace, San Francisco; Fred Warnecke, San Francisco; Sheila Wishek, San Francisco; Richard Zillman, San Francisco.

Preservation Associate

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