



HOME, SAFE HOME.

SEISMIC SAFETY & REHABILITATING HISTORIC HOMES

JUNE 23, 2022 | WORKSHOP 1 SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Presented by:

PAGE&TURNBULL

A six-part program offered by the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) through a grant from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).



Office of Historic
Preservation



FEMA



WORKSHOP 1: WHAT MAKES MY HOME ‘HISTORIC’?

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES & FURTHER READING

The following is a list of sources referenced in the Workshop 1 presentation. These are good sources of additional information if you would like to learn more about the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), California Register of Historical Resources (California Register), historic significance, historic integrity, and architectural styles.

National Register Resources

- **National Register Website:** <https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/index.htm>
- National Park Service, **National Register Bulletin #15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation** - https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/upload/NRB-15_web508.pdf
 - More information on historic significance and historic integrity
- National Park Service, **Preservation Brief #17: Architectural Character – Identifying the Visual Aspects of Historic Buildings as an Aid to Preserving their Character** - <https://www.nps.gov/tps/how-to-preserve/briefs/17-architectural-character.htm>
 - More information on character-defining features
- National Park Service, **Preservation Brief #18 – Rehabilitating Interiors in Historic Buildings: Identifying and Preserving Character-Defining Elements** - <https://www.nps.gov/tps/how-to-preserve/briefs/18-rehabilitating-interiors.htm>
 - More information on interior character-defining features
- **National Register of Historic Places Database**
 - Use these websites to find National Register nominations and photographs
 - <https://npgallery.nps.gov/nrhp> - Search by address, keyword, resource name, etc.
 - <https://www.nps.gov/maps/full.html?mapId=7ad17cc9-b808-4ff8-a2f9-a99909164466> - Search using geolocated map

California Register Resources

- **California Office of Historic Preservation Website** - <https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/>
 - Includes information about the California Register, as well as historic context statements, incentives programs such as the Mills Act, and much more.





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- California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), **Bulletin #6: California Register and National Register: A Comparison** - <https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/pages/1069/files/technical%20assistance%20bulletin%206%202011%20update.pdf>
 - While National Register and California Register criteria are very similar, there are some important differences in thresholds for integrity and age-eligibility.
- **California Historical Resources Database** - <https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/listedresources>
 - Database of listed California Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, and properties listed in the National Register and California Register.
 - **Note:** This database is not a comprehensive list of resources on the California Register and does not reflect resources listed in the California Register by consensus determination. To obtain a complete list of resources listed in the California Register please contact the appropriate regional Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System.
- **California Built Environment Resource Directory (BERD)** - https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=30338
- **California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS)** - https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=1068
 - The California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) maintains a wide range of documents and materials relating to historical resources. The CHRIS operates structurally through the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), nine Information Centers (ICs), and the State Historical Resources Commission (SHRC).

General Resources

- Virginia Savage McAlester, ***A Field Guide to American Houses (Second Edition)***, Knopf (2015) - https://www.google.com/books/edition/A_Field_Guide_to_American_Houses/fjbaCwAAQBAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0
 - More information on identifying and understanding American residential architectural styles and character-defining features. This book is well-illustrated with photographs of houses of various styles from across the country.

GLOSSARY OF HISTORIC RESOURCE TERMINOLOGY

The following is a glossary of common terminology related to historic resources.





Adaptive Reuse – Using an existing building for a new use other than its original use, such as converting a former residence to an office. Adaptive reuse may require modifications to the building to make it functional for the new use.

Association – As related to historic integrity, association is the property's direct link between an important historic event, person, or trend and the property.

Building – As related to historic property types, a building is used primarily to shelter human activity. Examples of buildings include: house, carriage house, garage, store, school, hotel, church, shed, stable, barn, theater, train station, post office, fort, dormitory, courthouse, city hall.

California Register of Historical Resources – The California Register of Historical Resources (California Register, or sometimes abbreviated as “CRHR”) is an inventory of significant architectural, archaeological, and historical resources in the State of California.¹ Resources can be listed in the California Register through a number of methods. State Historical Landmarks and National Register-listed properties are automatically listed in the California Register. Properties can also be nominated to the California Register by local governments, private organizations, or citizens. The evaluative criteria used by the California Register for determining eligibility – Criterion 1 (Events), Criterion 2 (Persons), Criterion C (Design/Construction), and Criterion 4 (Information Potential) – are closely based on those developed by the *National Park Service* for the National Register of Historic Places.² To be eligible for listing in the California Register, properties must have historic significance and historic integrity. A resource eligible for listing in the National Register can be significant at the national, state, or local level.

Character-Defining Feature – For a property to be eligible for national, state, or local designation under criteria related to type, period, or method of construction, the essential physical features that enable the property to convey its historic identity must be evident. These distinctive character-defining features are the physical traits that commonly recur in property types and/or architectural styles. To be eligible, a property must clearly contain enough of those characteristics, and these features must also retain a sufficient degree of integrity. Characteristics can be expressed in terms such as form, proportion, structure, plan, style, or materials.

¹ 14 CCR § 4850 et seq.

² California Office of Historic Preservation, *Technical Assistance Series No. 7: How to Nominate a Resource to the California Register of Historical Resources* (Sacramento: California Office of State Publishing, September 2001), 11.





Condition – Condition refers to the material and structural appearance, quality, and working order of a resource. Condition is not the same as historic integrity. A building in poor condition may still retain historic integrity if it retains enough of its character-defining features to convey its significance.

Contributor – A historic district contributor adds to the historic associations, historic architectural qualities, or archeological values for which a district is significant because it was present during the *period of significance*, relates to the documented significance of the property, and possesses historic integrity or is capable of yielding important information about the period.

Cultural Resource – Cultural resources include prehistoric and historic archeological resources (typically below ground), historic resources (typically above-ground built resources, such as buildings, bridges, etc.), and tribal cultural resources that have significance to Native American tribes.

Design – As related to historic integrity, design is the composition of elements, including form, plan, structure, style, and organization of spaces, scale, etc.

Feeling – As related to historic integrity, feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.

Historic Context – Historic context refers to the time, place and theme related to a property. Historic contexts link properties to historic themes or trends. For example, a residence may be related to turn-of-the-twentieth century (time) suburban streetcar development (theme) in Los Angeles (place).

Historic District – Historic districts are defined as “geographic entities which contain a concentration of historic buildings, structures, or sites united historically, culturally, or architecturally. Historic districts are defined by precise geographic boundaries. Therefore, districts with unusual boundaries require a description of what lies outside the area, in order to define the edge of the district and to explain the exclusion of adjoining areas. The district must meet at least one of the criteria for significance.”³ The boundaries of a historic district typically encompass the area of land containing the significant concentration of buildings, sites, structures, or objects that convey a shared significant context. Historic districts may have contributing and non-contributing buildings, sites, structures, objects, or open spaces.

³ California Office of Historic Preservation, *Technical Assistance Series No. 7*, Appendix-2.





Historic Integrity – In order to qualify for listing in any local, state, or national historic register, a property or landscape must possess historic significance and retain historic integrity. Integrity is defined by the California Office of Historic Preservation as “the authenticity of an historical resource’s physical identity evidenced by the survival of characteristics that existed during the resource’s period of significance,” or more simply defined by the National Park Service as “the ability of a property to convey its significance.”⁴ There are seven variables, or aspects, that are used to evaluate a resource’s integrity—location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. A property must possess most, or all, of these aspects in order to retain overall integrity. If a property does not retain integrity, it can no longer convey its significance and is therefore not eligible for listing in local, state, or national registers.

For a historic district to retain integrity, the majority of the components that make up the district’s historic character must possess integrity even if they are individually undistinguished. The relationships among the district’s components also must be substantially unchanged since the period of significance. Intrusions within a district may impact its integrity based on the relative number, size, scale, design, and location of the components. A district is not eligible if it contains so many alterations or new intrusions that it no longer conveys the sense of a historic environment.

Historic(al) Resource – A historic resource, or historical resource, is generally defined as a building, site, structure, object, or district that is listed in the National Register, California Register, and/or in a local register. In some cases, a property that has been identified as *eligible* for listing in the National Register and/or California Register is treated as a historic resource.

Historic Resource Inventory – Historic resource inventories are often maintained by local jurisdictions (town, cities, counties, etc.). Typically, these are lists of both identified eligible and listed historic properties. Depending on the jurisdiction, a historic resource inventory may include properties that are listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register and/or California Register, as well as for local listing.

Historic Significance – Historic significance is the association with federal, state, or local history, architecture, archeology, engineering, persons, or culture present in a building, structure,

⁴ California Office of Historic Preservation, *Technical Assistance Series No. 7*, 11; and National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1995), 44.





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object, or site. Historic significance is defined by criteria that have been established by the National Park Service, the California Office of Historic Preservation, and local governments for the purpose of designation on national, state, and local registers respectively. The National Register and California Register criteria are closely aligned, and the City of Petaluma has adopted the California Register significance criteria for local listing; a resource may be significant if it is: associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States (Criterion A/1); associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history (Criterion B/2); embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic value (Criterion C/3); or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation (Criterion D/4).⁵ A historic resource can be significant at a local, state, or national level.

Individual Historic(al) Resource – An individual historic resource is typically a single building, structure, or object that is designated or eligible for listing in a federal, state, or local register. An individual historic resource may be a single property that has a main historic building (such as a residence) and several ancillary buildings (such as a garage or carriage house).

Integrity – *Refer to Historic Integrity.*

Local Register – Many local jurisdictions (towns, cities, counties, etc.) maintain their own registers of historic resources. Typically, a local ordinance will include criteria for inclusion in the register, as well as a process for designating properties and local review process for certain types of projects that involve locally listed historic resources. Local registers may include individual historic resources (sometimes referred to as “landmarks”) and/or historic districts.

Location – As related to historic integrity, location is the place where the historic property was constructed or where the historic even took place.

National Park Service (NPS) – The National Park Service is the federal agency that is part of the Department of the Interior and manages national parks, most national monuments, and other natural, historical, and recreational properties. The NPS manages the National Register

⁵ National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*, 2; and California Office of Historic Preservation, *Technical Assistance Series No. 7*, 11. The National Register refers to its significance criteria by letter, whereas the California Register refers to its significance criteria by number.





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of Historic Places, and has developed many of the standards, best practices, and guidance documents used by preservation professionals at the national, state, and local level.

National Register of Historic Places - The National Register of Historic Places (National Register or sometimes abbreviated as “NRHP”) is the nation’s most comprehensive inventory of historic resources. The National Register is administered by the National Park Service and includes buildings, structures, sites, objects, and districts that possess historic, architectural, engineering, archaeological, or cultural significance at the national, state, or local level. Typically, resources over fifty years of age are eligible for listing in the National Register if they meet any one of the four significance criteria – Criterion A (Events), Criterion B (Persons), Criterion C (Design/Construction), or Criterion D (Information Potential) – and if they sufficiently retain historic integrity. However, resources under fifty years of age can be determined eligible if it can be demonstrated that they are of “exceptional importance,” or if they are contributors to a potential historic district.⁶

Non-Contributor – A historic district non-contributor does not add to the historic associations, historic architectural qualities, or archeological values for which a property is significant because it was not present during the period of significance; it does not relate to the documented significance of the property; or due to alterations, disturbances, additions, or other changes, it no longer possesses historic integrity or is capable of yielding important information about the period. Demolition of a non-contributor will not have an adverse effect on a historic district.

Materials – As related to historic integrity, materials are the physical elements that form a historic property.

Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) – The California Office of Historic Preservation, a division of the California state government, administers federal- and state-mandated historic preservation programs to further the identification, evaluation, registration, and protection of California's irreplaceable resources, including managing the California Register of Historical Resources.

Object – As related to historic property types, an object is a term used to distinguish from buildings and structures those constructions that are primarily artistic in nature or small in scale. Examples include: a boundary marker, fountain, milepost, monument, sculpture, statue.

⁶ National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*, 2.





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Period of Significance – According to OHP, the “chronological period as it relates to the historic context, and is defined as a year or range of years.”⁷ In other words, the period of time that the property was associated with important events or persons, or the period during which it attained the characteristics that qualify it for listing on a local, state, or national register.

Setting – As related to historic integrity, setting is the physical environment of a historic property.

Significance – *Refer to Historic Significance.*

Site – As related to historic property types, a site is the location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself possess historical, cultural, or archaeological value regardless of the value of any existing structure. Sites can include designed and cultural landscapes. Examples include: a battlefield, campsite, ceremonial site, designed landscape, natural feature (such as a rock formation) having cultural significance, petroglyph, rock shelter, ruins of a building/structure, shipwreck, trail, village site.

Structure – As related to historic property types, a structure is a term used to distinguish buildings from those functional constructions made usually for purposes other than human shelter. Examples include: airplane, apiary, automobile, boat, bridge, canal, dam, earthwork, fence, gazebo, grain elevator, highway, lighthouse, railroad grade, tunnel, windmill.

Workmanship – As related to historic resources, workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a culture in a particular time period.

⁷ California Office of Historic Preservation, *Technical Assistance Series No. 7: How to Nominate a Resource to the California Register of Historical Resources* (Sacramento: California Office of State Publishing, September 4, 2001), Appendix-12.



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Six webinars. A team of preservation professionals. One goal.

Welcome.

Julianne Polanco, State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO)

Mark C. Huck, Restoration Architect

Office of Historic Preservation



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Six webinars. A team of preservation professionals. One goal.

WHAT MAKES MY HOME 'HISTORIC'?

Workshop #1 | June 23, 2022

Presented by

Ruth Todd, FAIA, LEED AP, AICP, Principal, Page & Turnbull

Flora Chou, Associate Principal, Cultural Resources Planner, Page & Turnbull

Hannah Simonson, Associate, Cultural Resources Planner, Page & Turnbull

Jon Haeber, Field Services Director, California Preservation Foundation (CPF)



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Home, Safe Home. Seismic Safety & Rehabilitating Historic Homes

Workshop #1: What Makes My Home 'Historic'? | Thursday, June 23, 2022

Workshop #2: Is 'Compatible' 'Matchy-Matchy'? | Tuesday, July 26, 2022

Workshop #3: Seismic Retrofit Basics | Tuesday, August 30, 2022

Workshop #4: Retrofit Projects | Thursday, October 6, 2022

Workshop #5: Keep it Lookin' Great | Tuesday, November 8, 2022

Workshop #6: The Nuts and Bolts of Retrofits | Thursday, December 15, 2022

Program offered by:



Office of Historic
Preservation

Grant funding from:



FEMA

Presented by:

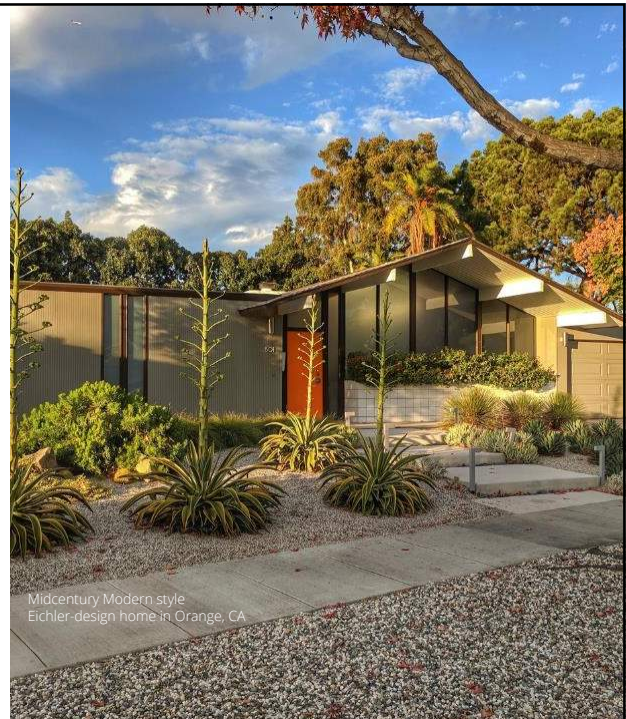


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Workshop #1: What Makes My Home 'Historic'? | June 23, 2022

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AGENDA

1. Learning Objectives
2. Types of Historic Resources
3. What Makes a Place Historic?
 - a. Historic Context
 - b. Historic Significance
 - c. Historic Integrity
4. Character-Defining Features
5. Summary & Questions



Midcentury Modern style
Eichler-design home in Orange, CA

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WORKSHOP #1 OBJECTIVES

Following the workshop, you will be able to:

- Recognize different types of historic properties.
- Summarize and describe your home's significance.
- Define 'historic integrity' and differentiate from 'physical condition.'
- Assess and identify the spatial relationships, spaces, features, and materials that make your home historic.

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Victorian-era homes in Sacramento, CA

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Is your home,
(a) an individual landmark
(b) in a historic district
(c) both
(d) I don't know/neither

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TYPES OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

- Buildings
- Structures
- Objects
- Sites
- Districts

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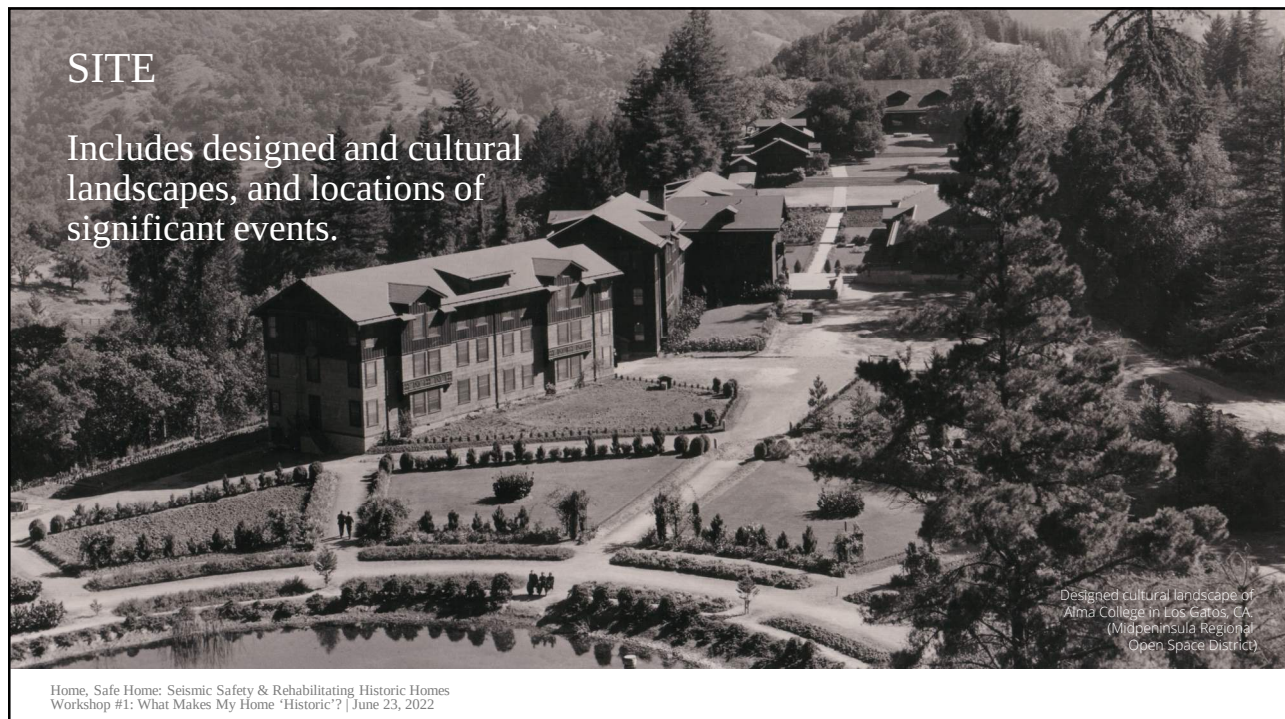
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11



12



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WHAT MAKES A PLACE HISTORIC?

Historic Context

- Time, Place, Theme

Historic Significance

- Important within the context

Historic Integrity

- Recognizable to someone from that time



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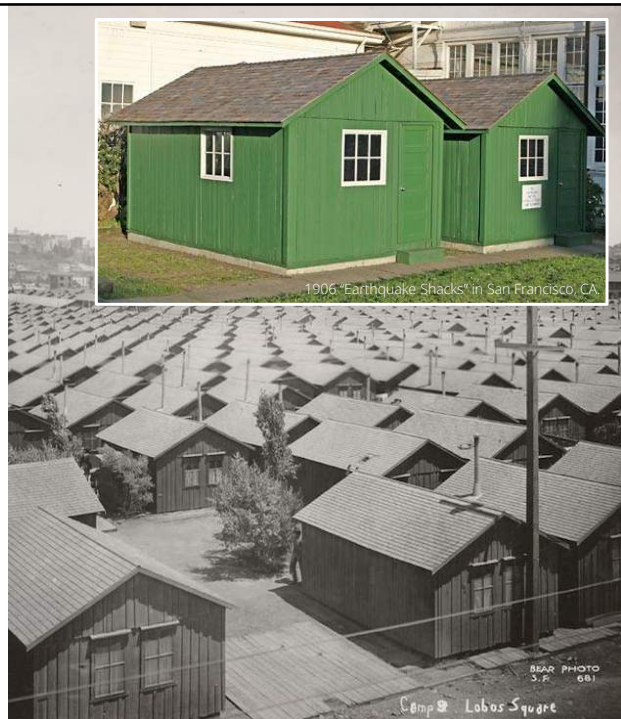
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Historic Context

Properties are significant within the context of history. Historic contexts are organized by theme(s), place, and time period. They link properties to historic trends.



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Historic Significance

The property represents a significant part of the history, architecture, archeology, engineering, or culture of an area under one or more of four criteria:

- Criterion A/1 – Events
- Criterion B/2 – Persons
- Criterion C/3 – Architecture/Design/
Construction
- Criterion D/4 – Information Potential

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Historic Registers

National Register of Historic Places

- Administered by the National Park Service (NPS)
- Two Categories: National Historic Landmarks and National Register
- Criteria A, B, C, D

California Register of Historical Resources

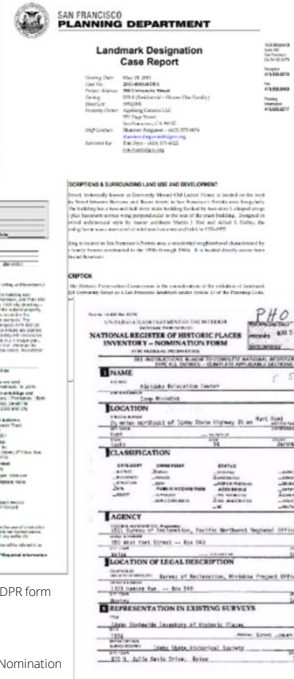
- Administered by the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP)
- Three Categories: California Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, California Register
- Criteria 1, 2, 3, 4

Local Registers

- Various city or county inventories
- Not all local jurisdictions maintain a local inventory or landmark designation program
- Criteria may be similar to National Register and California Register criteria, or may vary

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Local register designation reports
vary by jurisdiction

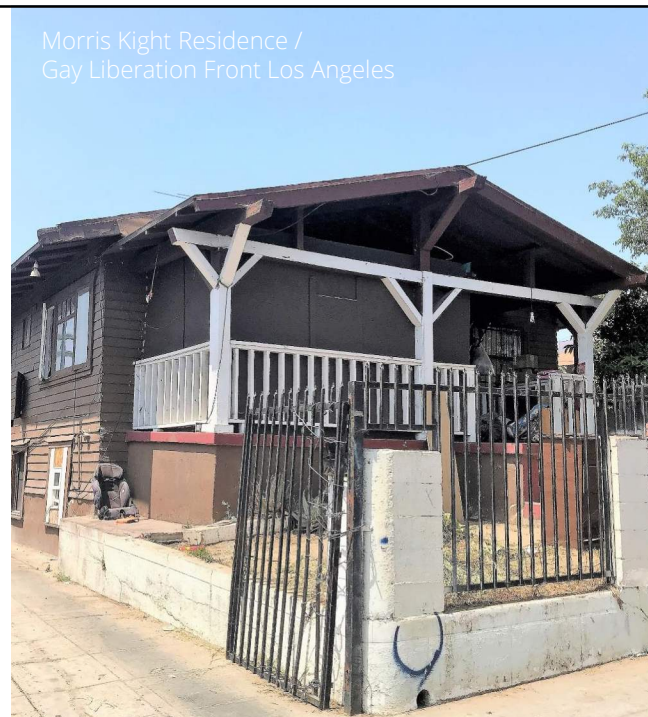


California Register Nomination - DPR form

National Register Nomination

Historic Significance Criterion A/1: Events

Properties that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.



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Historic Significance Criterion B/2: Persons

Properties that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

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Leland Stanford Mansion, Sacramento, CA

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Historic Significance Criterion C/3: Design/Construction

Properties that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

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San Diego Bungalow Court

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Historic Significance

Criterion D/4: Information Potential

Properties that have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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Period of Significance

Every historic building or district has a period of significance – the [time span](#) during which it [gained architectural or historical importance](#). In most cases, a property is significant because it represents or is associated with a particular [period in history](#).

- Can be a range of dates or multiple dates
- For architectural significance, usually date of construction

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1922 Cavanagh Adobe in Indian Wells

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What significance criteria do you think applies to this house?

Excerpted Statement of Significance:

This residence "is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places [...] for its association with the peak period of residential development in the Haight Ashbury neighborhood in the late nineteenth century.

With its prominent front-facing gabled roof, asymmetrical façade, partial width front porch, canted bay windows, and richly ornamented façade with a distinctive snowflake centerpiece, the building is also eligible [...] as an excellent example of the Queen Anne style."

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What significance criteria do you think applies to this house?

- Criterion A (Events)
- Criterion C (Design)

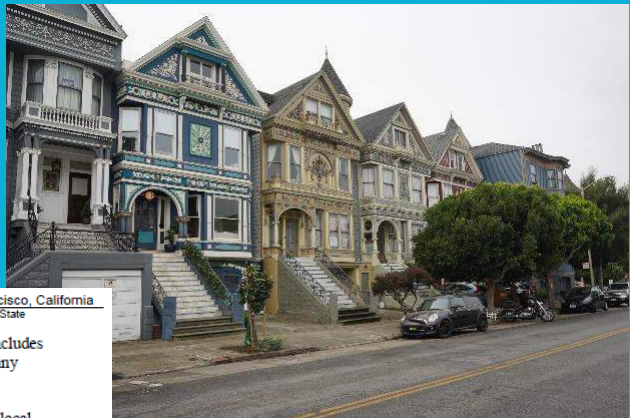
Whelan, John A., House
Name of Property

San Francisco, California
County and State

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The John A. Whelan House is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places at the local level of significance under **Criterion A** in the area of **Community Planning and Development** for its association with the peak period of residential development in the Haight Ashbury neighborhood in the late nineteenth century. With its prominent front-facing gabled roof, asymmetrical façade, partial width front porch, canted bay windows, and richly ornamented façade with a distinctive snowflake centerpiece, the building is also eligible at the local level of significance under **Criterion C** in the area of **Architecture** as an excellent example of the Queen Anne style. The period of significance begins with the building's completion in 1896 and concludes in 1906, the year in which Whelan's period of ownership ended and a period of transition began in the Haight Ashbury neighborhood. An influx of new residents moved into the neighborhood after the 1906 earthquake and new development shifted toward commercial projects.

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Where to Find Record of Historic Significance?

National Register of Historic Places:

<https://npgallery.nps.gov/nrhp>

Office of Historic Preservation:

<https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/listedresources>

Various Local City/County Preservation/Planning
Department Websites

*Still can't find information? Try contacting your local
planning department and requesting information about
your historic resource status.*

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Historic Integrity

- Materials
- Design
- Feeling
- Location
- Association
- Workmanship
- Setting

Integrity is related to the property's period of significance.

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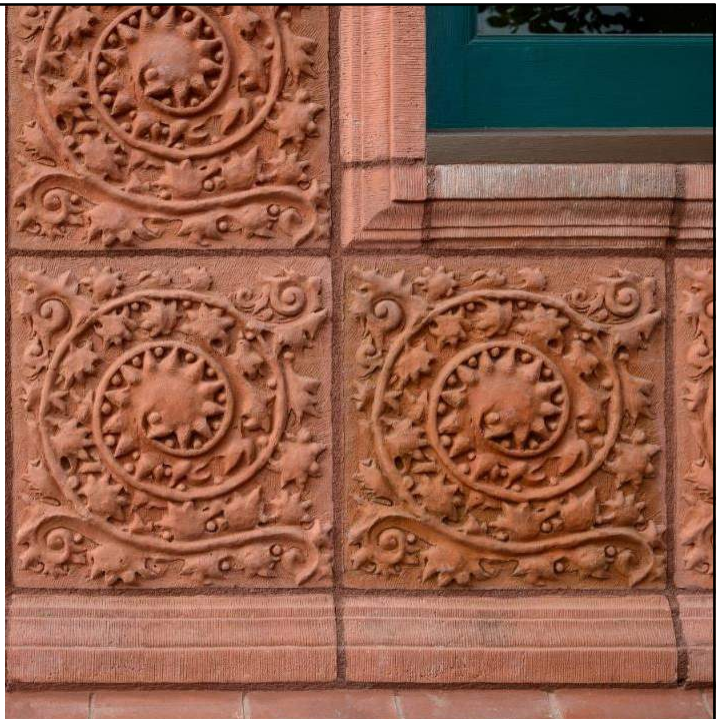
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Materials

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Materials are the physical elements that form a historic property.

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M a Design F L A W S

Design is the composition of elements, including form, plan, structure, style, organization of spaces, scale, etc.

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Storybook-style home in Los Angeles

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M a D Feeling L A W S

Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.

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Spanish Colonial Revival style bungalow court in San Diego.

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M
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D
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Location
A
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Location is the place
where the historic
property was
constructed or where the
historic event took place.

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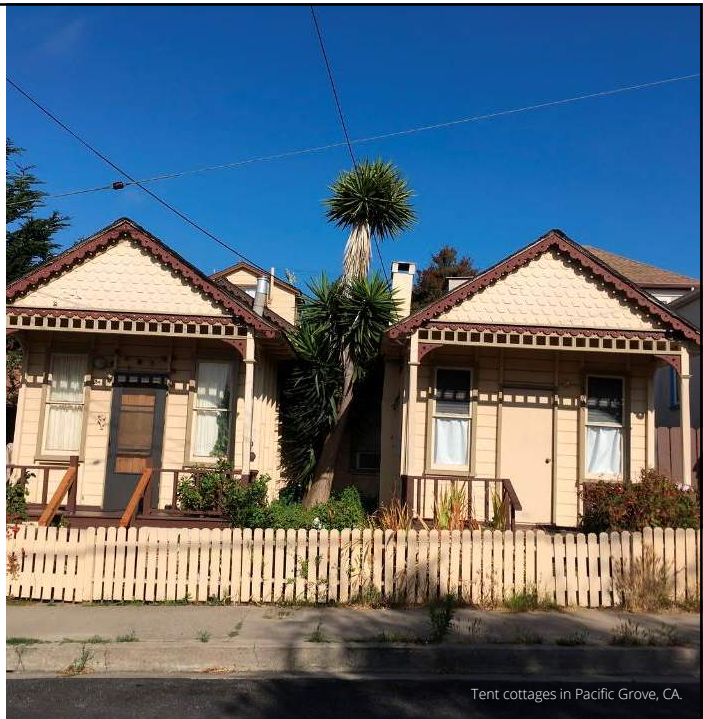
Wedding House, North Hollywood, Los Angeles

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M
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Association
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Association is a
property's direct link
between an important
historic event or person
and the property.

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Tent cottages in Pacific Grove, CA.

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M a D F L A S

Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a culture.

Workmanship

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M a D F L A W Setting

Setting is the physical environment of a historic property.

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Antelope Valley Indian Museum, Antelope Valley Indian Museum State Historic Park

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Setting

Setting is the physical environment of a historic property.

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Antelope Valley Indian Museum, Antelope Valley Indian Museum State Historic Park

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Historic Integrity District Contributors

Homes within historic districts may have *some* alterations to materials, design, or workmanship and still have integrity as district contributors.

Contributors to a district may have a greater degree of acceptable alterations than properties individually eligible.

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Historic Integrity Important Note

Condition is **NOT** the same as historic integrity.

Buildings with evident signs of deterioration can still retain eligibility for historic listing as long as it can be demonstrated that they retain enough character-defining features to convey their significance.



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Integrity

How would you assess the historic integrity of these properties?

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Does this building have integrity?

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Which aspects of
integrity have been
LOST?



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Integrity: Not Intact

- Lost Material, Design, Feeling, Workmanship
- Retains Location, Association, Setting



Integrity: Intact

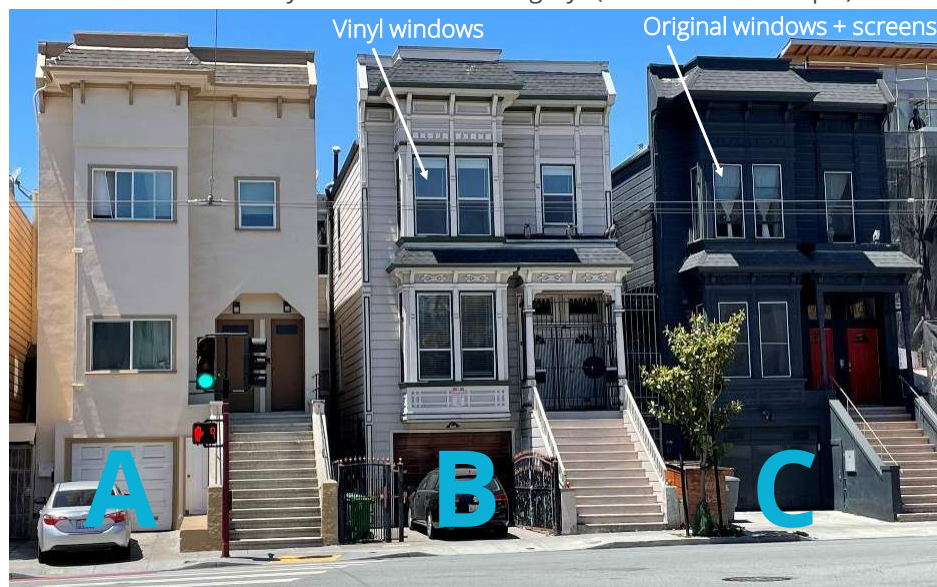
- Retains Material, Design, Feeling, Location, Association, Workmanship, Setting



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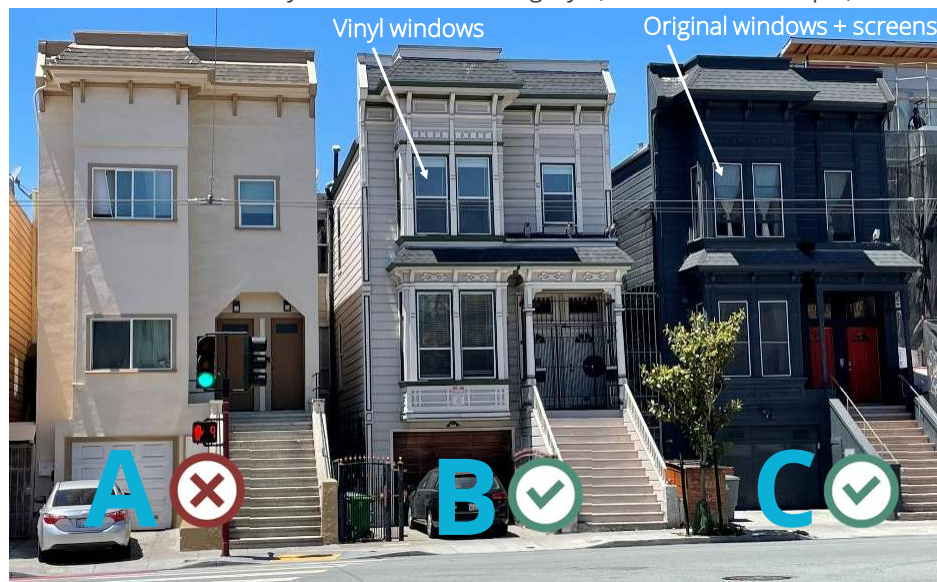
These homes all had a similar design when first constructed.
Which of these homes do you think still has integrity? (Select one or multiple)



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These homes all had a similar design when first constructed. All have changed over time.
Which of these homes do you think still has integrity? (Select one or multiple)



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Building A

- Lost Material, Design, Feeling, Workmanship
- Retains Location, Association, Setting

Building B

- Retains Design, Feeling, Workmanship, Location, Association, Setting
- Materials somewhat impacted by vinyl replacement windows; still contributes to district

Building C

- Paint color does not affect integrity
- Screens are removable
- Retains all aspects of integrity

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Character-Defining Features

Those elements or architectural components which establish the visual character of the property. They are the tangible elements that embody its significance or association with specific events.

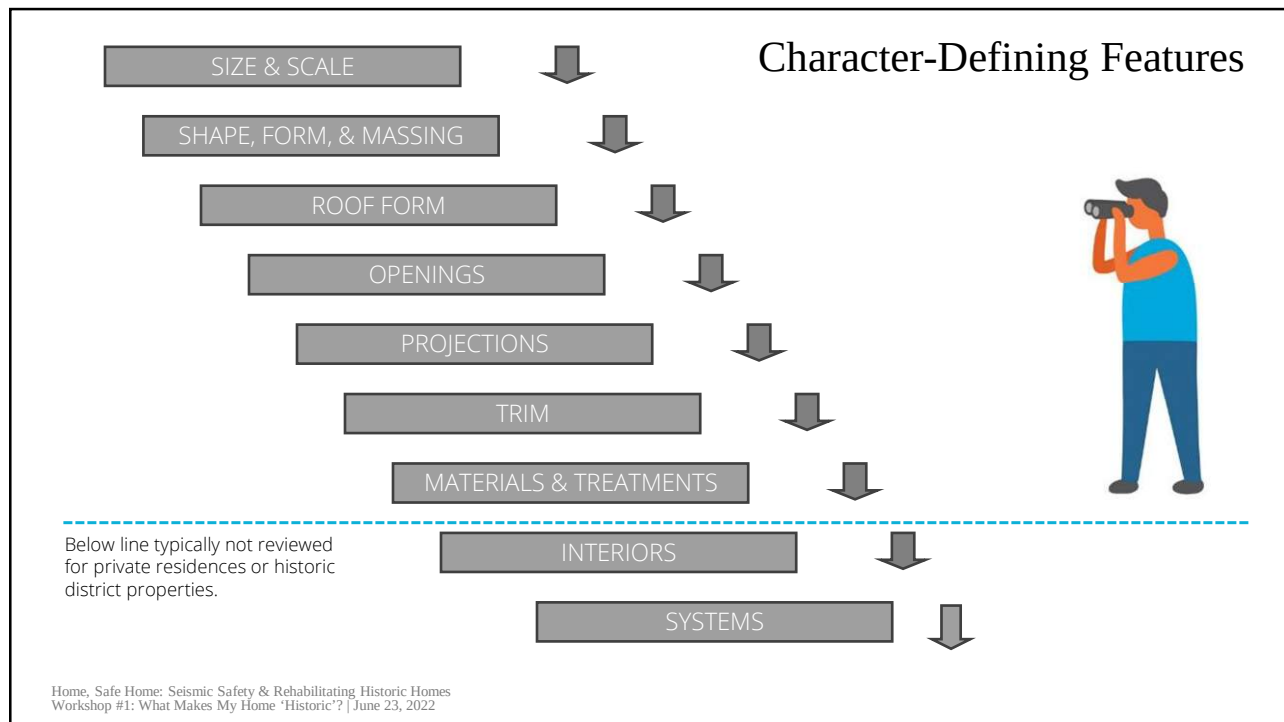
They are the physical parts of the building that should be [retained and preserved](#).

"To be eligible, a property must clearly contain enough of those characteristics to be considered a true representative of a particular type, period, or method of construction, and these features must also retain a sufficient degree of integrity. Characteristics can be expressed in terms such as form, proportion, structure, plan, style, or materials."

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Character-Defining Features



GABLED ROOF

SHED DORMER WINDOW

OVERHANGING ROOF EAVE AND EXPOSED RAFTER TAILS

WOOD SIDING

PARTIAL FRONT PORCH WITH SQUARE COLUMNS

Craftsman Bungalow

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Character-Defining Features



TILED ROOF

GABLE ROOF

OVERHANGING EAVES

BUNGALOW COLUMNS

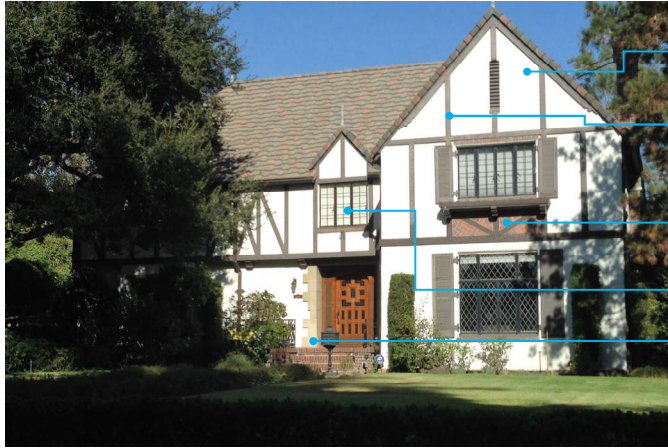
DECORATIVE STONE FACADE

Circa 1920s Bungalow

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Character-Defining Features



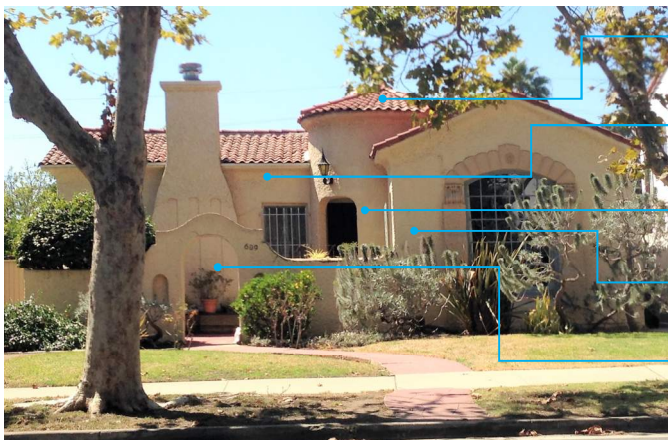
- STEEP PITCHED ROOF
- DECORATIVE HALF-TIMBERING
- BRICK NOGGING
- WINDOWS WITH MULTIPANE GLAZING
- STONE QUOIN DOORWAY SURROUND

Tudor Revival Style

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Character-Defining Features



- RED CLAY TILE ROOF
- ASYMMETRICAL FACADE
- ARCHED DOORWAYS
- STUCCO WALL CLADDING
- PROMINENT CHIMNEY

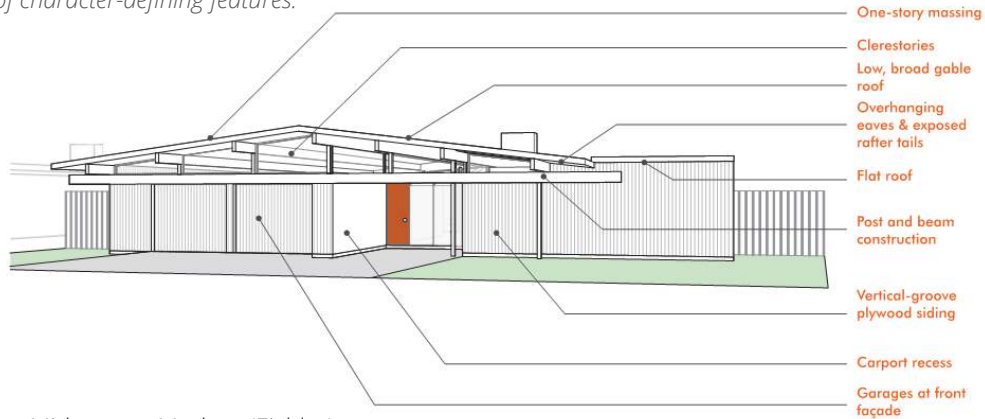
Spanish Colonial Revival Style

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Character-Defining Features

The reason for significance and period of significance both inform the identification of character-defining features.



Midcentury Modern (Eichler)

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Character-Defining Features

MISSION STYLE



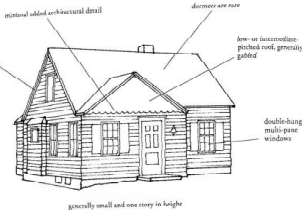
PUEBLO REVIVAL STYLE



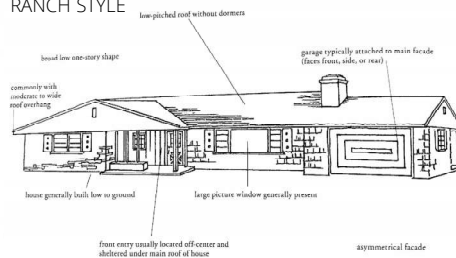
MODERNISTIC STYLE



MINIMAL TRADITIONAL STYLE



RANCH STYLE



Learn more about architectural styles and terminology:

Virginia Savage McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (Second Edition), Knopf (2015).

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Character-Defining Features

What character-defining features
do you see?



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What are the character-
defining features of this
house?

*Enter your answer(s) in
the poll pop-up window.*



Tudor Revival style home in Los Angeles.

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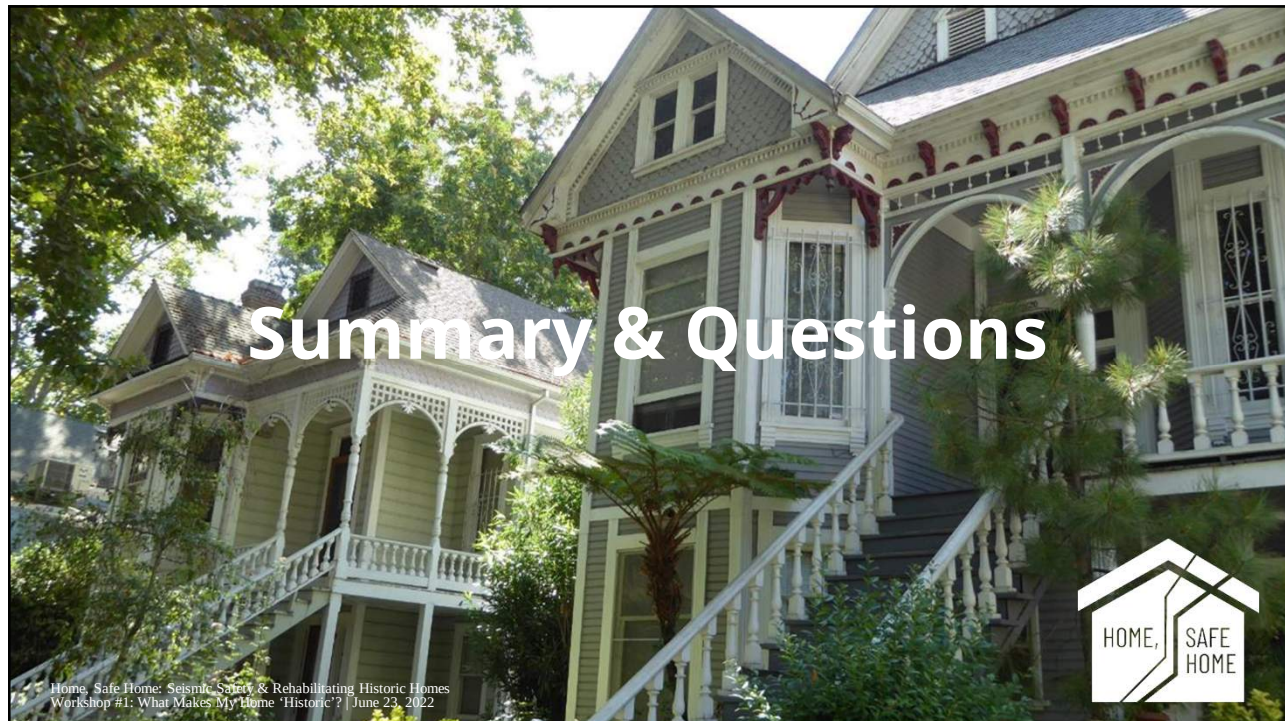
What are the character-defining features of this house?

- Scale: Two-stories
- Roof form(s): Gabled roofs – front and side
- Exterior material: Brick
- Openings: Bay windows with metal roofs
- Projections: Brick chimney with decorative top
- Trim: Cast stone door surround with peak



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Summary & Questions

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Summary of What Makes a Place Historic

Historic Context + Significance + Integrity

=

Historic Resource Eligibility

- Resources can be significant under one or multiple criteria
- Historic resources have a defined **period(s) of significance**
- Historic resources have physical **character-defining features** that convey their significance
- Historic resources are typically (but not always) 50+ years old ("age-eligible")

**1. HISTORIC
CONTEXT**

2. SIGNIFICANCE

3. INTEGRITY

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Summary of What Makes a Place Historic

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Theme
Place
Time

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

Events
Person
Design
Information Potential

HISTORIC INTEGRITY

Materials
Design
Feeling
Location
Association
Workmanship
Setting



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Thank you. Questions?

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NEXT WORKSHOP -- Workshop #2: Is 'Compatible' 'Matchy-Matchy'? | Tuesday, July 26, 2022

Workshop #3: Retrofitting Basic Training | Tuesday, August 30, 2022

Workshop #4: Seismic Retrofits | Thursday, October 6, 2022

Workshop #5: Keep it Lookin' Great | Tuesday, November 8, 2022

Workshop #6: The Nuts and Bolts of Retrofits | Thursday, December 15, 2022

For registration, workshop handouts and more information, visit:

<https://californiapreservation.org/events/seismic-safety-homes/>

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Additional Resources & Further Reading

- National Register of Historic Places - <https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/index.htm>
- National Register Bulletin #15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation - https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/upload/NRB-15_web508.pdf
 - *More information on historic significance and historic integrity*
- NPS Preservation Brief #17: Architectural Character – Identifying the Visual Aspects of Historic Buildings as an Aid to Preserving their Character - <https://www.nps.gov/tps/how-to-preserve/briefs/17-architectural-character.htm>
 - *More information on character-defining features*
- NPS Preservation Brief #18 – Rehabilitating Interiors in Historic Buildings: Identifying and Preserving Character-Defining Elements - <https://www.nps.gov/tps/how-to-preserve/briefs/18-rehabilitating-interiors.htm>
- California Office of Historic Preservation - <https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/>
- OHP Bulletin #6: California Register and National Register: A Comparison - <https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/pages/1069/files/technical%20assistance%20bulletin%206%202011%20update.pdf>
- Virginia Savage McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (Second Edition), Knopf (2015) - https://www.google.com/books/edition/A_Field_Guide_to_American_Houses/fjbaCwAAQBAI?hl=en&gbpv=0
 - *More information on identifying and understanding American residential architectural styles and character-defining features. This book is well-illustrated with photographs of houses of various styles from across the country.*

Find Property/District-Specific National Register and California Register Nomination Documentation:

- National Register of Historic Places Database: <https://npgallery.nps.gov/nrhp>
- California Historical Resources Database: <https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/listedresources>

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Historic Significance Criteria

National Register/ California Register **	Significance	Definition
A/1	Events, Patterns & Trends	Associated with trends or development patterns that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of the city's history, or if they are the site of a significant historic event.
B/2	Persons	Associated with the lives of persons or organizations who contributed to the history or culture of the city.
C/3	Architecture/ Design/ Construction	Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; if they represent the work of a master architect or builder; if they possess high artistic values; or if they represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.
D/4	Information Potential	Yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

*** Local register significance criteria may vary.*

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