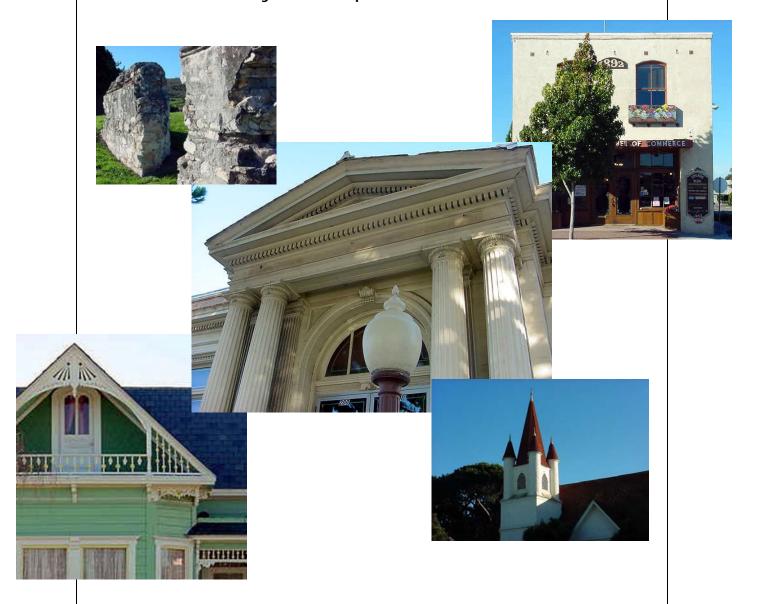
Historic Resources Survey And Planning Analysis

City of Lompoc, California



Prepared by Historic Resources Group for the City of Lompoc July 2005

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City of Lompoc, California

Prepared for

City of Lompoc 100 Civic Center Plaza Lompoc, California 93438

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The information presented in this report represents the results of a Historic Resources Survey and Planning Analysis (the Aurvey@conducted in the City of Lompoc, California. The Survey was initiated by the Lompoc City Council in order to (1) develop an inventory of historic resources; (2) present a menu of preservation options and alternatives; and (3) make recommendations to the City Council with the purpose of providing "the opportunity for the City to determine the appropriate program suitable for the City of Lompoc." 1

Specific project tasks included:²

- Base line data and information including an inventory of historic buildings and elements;
- o A GIS database of the location of the buildings;
- o Photo documentation of the identified buildings of significance;
- o A context statement of the City of Lompoc's history;
- A definition of "historic significance" based upon OHP guidelines;
- Identification of types of contributors and non-contributors to historic districts; and
- Recommendations for appropriate historic preservation programs, including planning for historic districts, other historic preservation options, and identifying potential funding sources and implementation strategies.

This Report is organized into six sections:

- 1. The first section, *Background*, contains a general profile of the city of Lompoc today, and outlines previous survey efforts and historic resource evaluations within the City.
- 2. The *Methodology* section describes the steps taken in conducting this Survey and associated research, and defines the geographic boundaries of various study areas.
- 3. The *Historic Context* provides an overview of Lompoc's history, with particular emphasis on development trends, persons, and events that impacted the city's built environment.

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¹ Lompoc City Council Agenda Item. Lucille T. Breese, AICP, City Planner, September 7, 2004.

² Ibid.

- 4. The *Survey Results* section provides the conclusions of the reconnaissance survey conducted in the downtown area. This section and the associated appendices include evaluations for all properties within the Survey Area, as well as a number of properties in other parts of the Mile Square.
- 5. The State of Preservation in Lompoc examines City regulations and procedures as they currently function in the City of Lompoc, and evaluates their effectiveness in preserving the City's historic resources.
- 6. Finally, the *Recommendations* section makes specific suggestions for how the City can improve its preservation program. Recommendations include identifying properties eligible for local designation, regulatory steps to be taken by the City, and a menu of incentives through which the City can promote historic preservation to its citizens.

All historic (black and white) images contained in this report are courtesy of the Lompoc Record from their book, *A Photographic History of Downtown Lompoc*. Color images were taken by Historic Resources Group and City Staff in the process of conducting the reconnaissance survey.

The Survey was conducted between October 2004 and July 2005, by the staff of Historic Resources Group of Hollywood, California, including Christy McAvoy, Frank Parrello, Kari Fowler, and Christopher Hetzel, all of whom meet the Secretary of the Interior's qualifications in historic preservation.³ Project coordination was handled by Lucille T. Breese, AICP, City Planner for the City of Lompoc, and Lisa Bodrogi, Senior Planner for Urban Planning Concepts of Santa Maria, California. Additional field work and support was provided by Laurie Tyler, Planning Technician for the City of Lompoc.

Of the 601 resources surveyed, 393 were evaluated as eligible for designation. This includes a potential historic district comprised of some 578 resources, of which 66% have been evaluated as contributing resources. In addition to the 10 currently designated City Landmarks, an additional 73 properties were identified as being eligible for landmark designation. Thirty-three resources appear eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

As this Survey indicates, the City of Lompoc boasts a substantial number of historically, architecturally, and culturally significant properties within its borders. By taking steps to strengthen and expand its preservation program, the City will be well equipped to protect and preserve evidence of its vibrant past for future generations.

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³ Federal Register, Vol. 48, No. 190, pp. 44738-44739, September 29, 1983.

I. BACKGROUND



Built outside town in 1890 by Andrew L. Huyck, this house at the corner of Cypress Avenue and I Street is City Landmark #8.

CITY OF LOMPOC

The City of Lompoc is situated in the basin of the Lompoc Valley in northern Santa Barbara County. It is bounded by the Santa Ynez Mountains to south, the Santa Rita Hills on east, and the Burton Mesa and Purisima Hills to the north. The Valley comprises 29,300 acres of level soil. The Santa Ynez River, which remains dry most of the year, traverses the Valley from east to west, emptying into the Pacific Ocean nine miles west of town.⁴

house at the corner of Lompoc is largely characterized by the street grid of the original town site which occupies the southern portion of the City (See Figure 1). Platted in 1874, the area bounded by A Street to the east, O Street to the west, College Avenue to the north, and Willow Avenue to the south, is known as "The Mile Square." Within this grid, north-south lettered streets intersect east-west avenues. Lompoc's historic downtown is oriented around the intersection of H Street and Ocean Avenue.

Ocean Avenue is the main east-west artery within the Mile Square and historically was Lompoc's principal commercial corridor. H Street functions as the north-south spine of the City. A shady residential boulevard south of Ocean, it becomes wider and increasing commercial as it stretches north of College Avenue. The northern part of the City has experienced substantial growth in recent decades.

Lompoc is known as the "Valley of the Flowers" for its vast flower fields. The Valley grows more than 500 varieties of flowers and seed for distribution around the world. The Lompoc Valley is also the site of the world's largest and purest deposit of diatomaceous earth, used in insulation, ceramics, and filtering materials. Two mining companies employ more than 500 workers locally. However, the area's largest employer is Vandenberg Air Force Base, located just north of the City. Created as a test and launch site for missiles and satellites, the Base employs over 8,000 military and civilian workers. According to the Lompoc Valley Chamber of Commerce and Visitor's Center, the Lompoc Valley is currently home to over 58,000 residents.

⁴ Lompoc: The Valley Beautiful, Santa Barbara County, California. Pamphlet, c. 1935.

⁵ Lompoc Valley Historical Society website, 2005.

⁶ Lompoc Valley Chamber of Commerce website, 2005.

MAP OF LOMPOC. 212 116

Figure 1. Original Plat of Lompoc, 1889. 7

PREVIOUS SURVEYS AND EVALUATIONS

As part of the process of identifying and evaluating historic properties in the City of Lompoc, it was necessary to determine which properties had previously been designated, reviewed, studied, or otherwise evaluated for historic significance on the local, state, or national level. Past surveys,

Weakley, Scott A. Lompoc, California: A Study of Landscape Change Using Cross-Sections Through Time. Master's Thesis, Department of Geography, Brigham Young University April, 1990.

evaluations, and other studies were reviewed and considered in determining local eligibility in this study.⁸

National Register of Historic Places

The National Register of Historic Places is "an authoritative guide to be used by federal, state, and local governments, private groups, and citizens to identify the nation's cultural resources and to indicate what properties should be considered for protection from destruction or impairment." The National Park Service administers the National Register program. Listing in the National Register assists in preservation of historic properties through: recognition that a property is of significance to the nation, the state, or the community; consideration in the planning for Federal or federally assisted projects; eligibility for Federal tax benefits; consideration in the decision to issue a surface coal mining permit; and qualification for Federal assistance for historic preservation, when funds are available.

To be eligible for listing and/or listed in the National Register, a resource must possess significance in American history and culture, architecture, or archaeology. Listing in the National Register is primarily honorary and does not in and of itself provide protection of an historic resource. The primary effect of listing in the National Register on private owners of historic buildings is the availability of financial and tax incentives. In addition, for projects that receive Federal funding, a clearance process must be completed in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. State and local laws and regulations may apply to properties listed in the National Register. For example, demolition or inappropriate alteration of National Register eligible structures may be subject to provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

The criteria for listing in the National Register follow the standards for determining the significance of properties. Sites, districts, structures, or landscapes of potential significance are eligible for nomination. In addition to meeting any or all of the criteria listed below, properties nominated must also possess integrity of location, design, setting, feeling, workmanship, association, and materials:

- A. Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history
- B. Associated with the lives of persons significant in our past
- C. Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that

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Note that this study includes only those properties located within city limits. Properties situated outside the City of Lompoc are not within the scope of this study.

- represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction
- D. Yield, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history



The Lompoc Public Library, built with a grant from the Carnegie Foundation in 1910, is now home to the Lompoc Museum.

The evaluation of integrity is grounded in an understanding of a property's physical features and how these features relate to its historic significance. It is through the retention of a original character-defining features that the significance of a resource is conveyed. The National Register recognizes seven aspects or qualities that, in various combinations, define the integrity of a property. They include:

- 1. Location Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.
- 2. Design Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.
- 3. Setting Setting is the physical environment of a historic property.
- 4. Materials Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.
- 5. Workmanship Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory.
- 6. Feeling Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.
- 7. Association Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.

According to the State Historic Resources Inventory, 5 properties within the City of Lompoc have been determined eligible for or listed in the National Register. The National Register determinations of eligibility listed below include those properties evaluated as part of the Historic Property Survey Report (HPSR) for the Lompoc Old Town Pedestrian Project, prepared by PHR Environmental Consultants, Inc. and California Department of Transportation in 2001. 9

Historic Resources Survey City of Lompoc

⁹ The HPSR identified 33 properties within the Area of Potential Effect (APE). Of these properties, three were determined to "appear eligible for listing in the National Register"; one property was already listed in the National Register. Twenty-nine properties were determined to be ineligible for listing, or were not surveyed pursuant to a Memorandum of Understanding: "Buildings determined to have been built after 1956 were included as part of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), a list of buildings understood to be less than fifty years of age and therefore not included in the survey population..." Historic Property Survey Report, Lompoc Old Town Pedestrian Project, 2.

Table 1. Properties Eligible for or Listed in the National Register. 10

Street Address	Property Name	Date of Evaluation	NR Eligibility
105-107 South H Street	Rudolph Building	2001	Determined Eligible
200 South H Street	Lompoc Carnegie Library	1990	Listed
111 South I Street	Spanne "Chalk Rock" Building	2001	Determined Eligible
122 West Cypress	Huyck-Grossini-Arnold	2001	Determined
Avenue	House (1890 House)		Eligible
Locust Avenue	La Purisima Mission Ruins	1978	Listed

California Register of Historical Resources

The California Register of Historical Resources is an authoritative guide in California used by State and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify the State's historical resources and to indicate what properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change.

The California Register consists of resources that are listed automatically and those that must be nominated through an application and public hearing process. The California Register automatically includes California properties listed in the National Register, those formally Determined Eligible for listing in the National Register, California Registered Historical Landmarks from No.0770 onward, and those California Points of Historical Interest that have been evaluated by the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) and have been recommended to the State Historical Resources Commission for inclusion in the California Register. Other resources which may be nominated for listing in the California Register include historical resources with a significance rating of Category 3 through 5 in the State Inventory, individual historical resources, historical resources contributing to historic districts, and historical resources designated or listed as a local landmark.

The criteria for eligibility for listing in the California Register are based upon National Register criteria and may include any resource that:

- 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.
- Is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history.

Note that three properties evaluated by PHR are listed in the 2001 HPSR as "appears eligible"; however they are listed in the State Historic Resources Inventory with State Code "2S2" (determined eligible). Historic Property Survey Report, Lompoc Old Town Pedestrian Project, 18.

- Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values.
- Has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation.



Detail of the Henning- Skaarup-Belluz residence, designated City Landmark #6.

City Landmarks

On July 20, 1982 the City of Lompoc adopted Ordinance No.1142 (82) that amended Ordinance No. 804 relating to the preservation of historical landmarks. The stated purpose of the ordinance is to "promote the general and economic welfare of the City of Lompoc by preserving and protecting those places, sites, buildings, structures, works of art and other objects having special historical or esthetic character or interest, for the use, education and view of the general public and to remind the citizens of this city and visitors from elsewhere of the historical background of the City of Lompoc." 11

To date, the City of Lompoc has designated ten properties as City Landmarks.

Table 2. Designated City Landmarks.

Table 2. Designated city Landmarks.			
Landmark No.	Property Name	Address	Date Built
#1	Carnegie Library	200 South H Street	1910
#2	Spanne "Chalk Rock" Building	111 South I Street	1891
#3	Artesia School House	105 West Chestnut	1876
		Avenue	
#4	Fabing-McKay-Spanne House	207 North L Street	1875
#5	Odd Fellows (IOOF) Building	106 1/2 West Ocean	1875
		Avenue	
#6	Henning-Skaarup-Belluz House	1113 North A Street	1890
#7	McCabe-Mark House	203 North N Street	1908
#8	Andrew L. Huyck House	122 West Cypress	1890
		Avenue	
#9	Douglass-Willis House	105 East Olive Avenue	1908
#10	Veteran's Memorial Building	100 East Locust Avenue	1936

Cultural Resources

In October 1988, a Cultural Resources Study was prepared by Laurence W. Spanne, M.A., for the City of Lompoc as part of its General Plan Update Program. The stated purpose of the study was to "provide information on

¹¹ Ordinance No. 1142(82), City of Lompoc.

cultural resources in the vicinity of Lompoc and to suggest measures that would protect these resources as development takes place. $^{\prime\prime}$ The Cultural Resources Study identified 62 properties within the city limits as "cultural resources." 13



The Tutt-Gury House at 414 South J Street was built in 1898.

Table 3. Cultural Resources.

Street Address	Property Name
1113 North A Street	Henning-Skaarup-Belluz House
311 North E Street	City Electrical Substation
131 South F Street	Sperber Sanatorium and House
514 South F Street	La Purisima Mission Ruins
235 North G Street	Grossi House
South H Street	Cross
101 North H Street	Lilley Building
114 North H Street	Lompoc Theater
114 North H Street	Guadalupe Rojas Harness Shop
105-107 South H Street	Rudolph Building
200 South H Street	Carnegie Library (Lompoc Museum)
200 South H Street	Flag Pole
200-400 South H Street	Italian Stone Pines
201 South H Street	First Methodist Episcopal Church
237 South H Street	Sloan House
302 South H Street	Huseman House
303 South H Street	Sudden House
306 South H Street	Shaw House
307 South H Street	Smith House
311 South H Street	Bendasher House
403 South H Street	Black House
411 South H Street	Peck House
111 (113) South I Street	Spanne "Chalk Rock" Building
117 South I Street	Sherman House
219 South I Street	Morehart House
225 South I Street	Becerra House
229 South I Street	Alcott House (Sweeney)
237 South I Street	Rios House (Richardson)
320 North J Street	El Camino School Auditorium
137 South J Street	MacAdam House
211 South J Street	Lyons House
227 South J Street	Alter House
236 South J Street	Huyck House
237 South J Street	MacAdam House
303 South J Street	Duarte House
307 South J Street	Howerton House
414 South J Street	Gury House
439 South J Street	Carrillo Ranch House (site of)
137 North K Street	Tucker House
119 North L Street	Freitas House

Spanne, Laurence W. City of Lompoc Cultural Resources Study, October 1988, iv.
 The 1988 Spanne Survey identifies an additional eight cultural resources not listed here, as they are outside the City of Lompoc.

Street Address	Property Name
131 North L Street	McGee House
207 North L Street	Fabing-McKay-Spanne House
219 North L Street	Dominy House
200 South L Street	Lompoc Civic Auditorium
425 South M Street	Kennedy House (Murray)
203 North N Street	McCabe-Marks House
301 (313) North N Street	Broughton House
105 West Chestnut Avenue	Artesia School House
205 West Chestnut Avenue	First Presbyterian Church
200 West College Avenue	Lompoc Airport; Blimp Base (site of)
122 West Cypress Avenue	Huyck-Grossini-Arnold House
220 West Cypress Avenue	First Baptist Church
120 West Hickory Avenue	Cooley House
121 West Hickory Avenue	Beattie House
100 East Locust Avenue	Veteran's Memorial Building
106 1/2 West Ocean Avenue	Odd Fellows (IOOF) Building
118 West Ocean Avenue	Moore Building
201 West Ocean Avenue	Perozzi Hardware Building
800 West Ocean Avenue	Ryon Memorial Park and Gateway
125 West Walnut Avenue	Old City Hall
403 West Walnut Avenue	Moody House
801 West Walnut Avenue	Douglass House

Other Studies

Additional studies of Lompoc's resources were also reviewed. While these studies do not contain formal evaluations of historic significance, or determinations of eligibility for designation, they do provide documentation of sites considered important by Lompoc residents and others. These studies include:

- "Historical Sites and Buildings in Lompoc." Unpublished list provided by the City of Lompoc, no date. (Description of twenty-nine properties considered significant to Lompoc's history).
- "Old Town Lompoc Heritage Walk," Eagle Project by Ryan Anderson, April 2000. (Pedestrian route leading to eighteen downtown sites).
- Poertner, Bo. "Old Town Enhancement Project Series." Lompoc Record. January 23 to May 29, 2003. (Profile of seventeen buildings in Lompoc's historic downtown).

II. METHODOLOGY



Looking South on H Street.

OBJECTIVES

The current Survey was designed to answer several key questions regarding the resources in the City of Lompoc. These questions include:

- 1. What is the current status of properties previously identified as "cultural resources"? Do these properties retain enough historic integrity to remain eligible for designation?
- 2. Are there any geographic or thematic groupings of properties that would comprise a potential historic district, particularly in the Old Town area? If so, which properties within these areas are eligible as contributors to the potential district?
- 3. Do the properties identified as significant in previous surveys and studies retain enough historic integrity for designation as City Landmarks? Are these properties eligible as contributors to a potential historic district?
- 4. Which previously identified properties, if any, are no longer eligible for designation, due to alterations or demolition? Which properties remain eligible despite alterations?
- 5. Of the properties that have not been surveyed or evaluated in the past, which are eligible for designation individually or as contributors to a potential historic district?

SURVEY PROCESS

This Survey was conducted using a 5-step approach. This approach is based upon current professional methodology standards and procedures developed by the National Park Service, the California Office of Historic Preservation, and preservation professionals over the past three decades. ¹⁴

1. Historical Research: Background research was conducted on the history of the Lompoc area. Sources of research included the Lompoc Record newspaper; Lompoc Public Library vertical files; Lompoc Valley Historical Society archives; Lompoc Valley Chamber of Commerce materials; historic photographs and maps; previous surveys, studies and tours; and online research. This research formed the basis of a historic context statement from which to consider and evaluate extant resources.

¹⁴ See, for example: National Park Service. National Register Bulletin 24. Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, 1985.

- 2. Fieldwork: A "reconnaissance" survey of the Survey Area was conducted. Properties were observed and photographed from the public right-of-way by HRG and City staff, and digital photographs were entered into a database. These images were used to evaluate material and architectural integrity as well as to corroborate other property-specific data. Preliminary evaluations were verified with on-site field work during several visits to Lompoc by HRG staff. Final evaluations of integrity were assigned: "good," "fair," or "poor."
- 3. Database Management and GIS Mapping: Results of the Reconnaissance Survey, photographs, and property-specific research were compiled into a database and linked to GIS. The basis for the GIS data was provided by the City and included parcel assessor and building permit data. When permits dates were not available, circa dates were assigned based on the photographs. The database and GIS were used to generate a variety of statistical reports and maps for analysis.
- 4. Analysis: Numerical and spatial analysis of the data was conducted. This analysis was enhanced by the historic context statement developed concurrently. Considerations at this stage included historic integrity, architectural style, neighborhood cohesion, and relationships to larger development patterns in the area. Concentrations of potentially historic properties were identified for closer examination. A preliminary determination of significance was made for each property within the Survey Area based upon all of the data collected.
- 6. **Final Evaluation:** Informed by all of the previous steps, each property was assigned an evaluation. In the case of the potential historic district, boundaries were defined.

"THE MILE SQUARE"

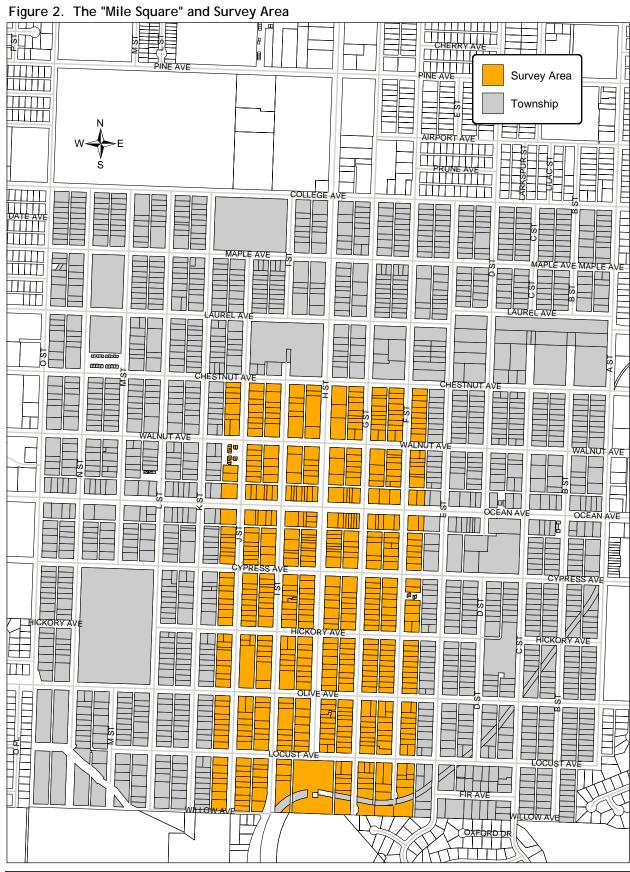
For the purposes of this Survey, the area of primary interest was the original town site or Plat of Lompoc, laid out by City founders in 1889. Referred to as "The Mile Square," this area is bounded by A Street on the east, O Street on the west, College Avenue on the north, and Willow Avenue on the south. Roadways are laid out in a grid pattern, with lettered streets running north and south, intersected by east-west oriented avenues. The town center is situated at the intersection of Ocean Avenue and H Street.

SURVEY AREA

In consultation with City staff, HRG defined an area within the Mile Square for more intense study. The focus of the Survey Area would be the Old

Town area at H Street and Ocean Avenue. Building permit data provided by the City was mapped by construction date in order to identify concentrations of properties constructed within specified periods of developments. A preliminary survey area was established which was then verified during independent field visits by both HRG and City staff. The boundaries of the Survey Area were then formalized.

The Survey Area contains 565 parcels and is bounded by Chestnut Avenue on the north and Willow Avenue on the south. The eastern lot lines for properties on the east side of F Street form the east boundary. The west boundaries is formed by the western lot lines of properties on the west side of J Street (See Figure 2).



DATABASE

All property-specific information gathered through the reconnaissance survey and historical research has been compiled into a GIS-compatible Access database (See Figure 3). This database is being provided to the City for use with its current GIS system. The database and the information contained therein will be a critical tool in the on-going administration of Lompoc's preservation program.

The information compiled in the database is described below. Note that the yellow fields contain data that was provided by the City, while data in the white fields was compiled by HRG during the course of the survey.

- Street Address: The address assigned to a parcel by the Tax Assessor as derived from the City's GIS information.
- Common Name: The name assigned to a parcel as derived from the City's GIS information.
- **Historic Name**: The named assigned to a Cultural Resource as derived from the City's GIS information.
- APN: The assessor parcel number as derived from the City's GIS information.
- Current owner: The owner of the parcel as derived from the City's GIS information.
- Permit date: The construction date for the property as derived from the City's GIS information.
- Second/Third Resource on the Parcel: Indicates additional resources with the same parcel address and separate evaluations.
- Alternate Address: Any address observed in the field, acquired from the research or derived from another source, that differs from the parcel address.
- Construction Date: An assigned construction date based upon the permit data provided, if any, and field observations.
- Circa Date: Indicates an estimated construction date within five years.
- **Building Notes:** Notes relating to the material integrity of the resource.
- **Historical Notes**: Notes relating to the historic and/or cultural significance of the resource.
- Photographs: Color digital images of the property taken from the public right-of-way.

- Existing Cultural Resource: Indicates inclusion in the 1988 Cultural Resources Study as derived from the City's GIS information.
- Previous Listings: Indicates prior evaluations, including properties designated as City Landmarks, identified in the Cultural Resources Study (Spanne, 1988), listed in the State Historic Resources Inventory, or evaluated as part of the Historic Property Survey Report (PHR, 2001).
- Integrity: Evaluation of material and architectural integrity based on the digital photographs.
- Parcel is Vacant: Indicates a parcel with no extant improvements. Properties containing only a surface parking lot are considered vacant.
- Reviewed in Reconnaissance Survey: Indicates properties located within the boundaries of the Survey Area.
- Local Criteria: Indicates eligibility for designation at the local level, as a designated City Landmark, potential landmark, contributor to a potential historic district, or not eligible.
- NR Criteria: Indicates National Register eligibility for listing separately or as a contributor to a potential historic district.

Show Find Surveyor: Historic Resources Group Parcel Address: Common Name: Historic Name: Current Owner: GALISKY JOHN Current Use: City Notes: Permit Date: 1903 Existing Cultural Resource: Y ☑ Second Resource on Parcel ☐ Third Resource on Parcel Resource #2 Resource #3 Parcel is vacant Alternate Parcel Address Street Number: 237 Fraction: Direction: S Type: ST Unit#: Street Name: I Construction Date: 1903 This is a circa date (+/- 5 years) Building Notes: Historical Notes: Rios House; listed elsewhere as Richardson House; included in Victorian home tour 2004. Path/Filename of | hhotos\l Street\Street237S_a2.JPG Path/Filename of \photos\i Street\Street237S_b.JPG name of Vphotos\i Street\iStreet237S_c1 JPG Existing Cultural Resource: Y Previous Listings: Local: City Landmark Cultural Resource (Spanne 1988) National Register: State Historic Resources Inventory Historic Property Survey Report (PHR 2001) Evaluations: Parcel is vacant Not visible from public right-of-way Integrity Good Fair Poor ✓ Reviewed in Reconnaissance Survey Local Criteria: Designated Landmark 😿 Eligible for Designation Dot Eligible Potential Landmark Potential Contributor to a Historic Distric NR Criteria: Potentially Eligible Individually Potentially Eligible as a District Contributor

Figure 3. Sample Database Record.

PLANNING DISTRICTS

The City of Lompoc has defined several districts in and around the downtown area for various planning purposes (See Figure 4). Provisions of these districts and their effect on historic resources and/or a potential historic district should be coordinated.

Old Town Lompoc Specific Plan Area

In accordance with the General Plan, the Specific Plan area is generally defined as the area bounded by Chestnut Avenue to the north, K Street to the west, Cypress Avenue to the south, and F Street to the east.

Old Town Commercial District (OTC)

The Old Town Lompoc Specific Plan establishes a land use district within its boundaries. The Old Town Commercial District (OTC) replaces the previous Downtown Overlay District (DO).

Southside Old Town Neighborhood (Measure 19)

Implementation Measure 19 of the Resource Management Element of the General Plan defines the Southside Old Town Neighborhood:

The City shall review zoning designations in the Southside Old Town Neighborhood (generally the 200-400 blocks of South G and H Streets and 200-300 of South I and J Streets) for changes which would enhance protection for existing historic structures and neighborhoods.

HPSR Area of Potential Effect

A Historic Property Survey Report, prepared by PHR Environmental Consultants in 2001, outlined an Area of Potential Effect for the Lompoc Old Town Pedestrian Project. The APE generally includes properties within the square block of Ocean and Cypress Avenues, and I and H Streets.

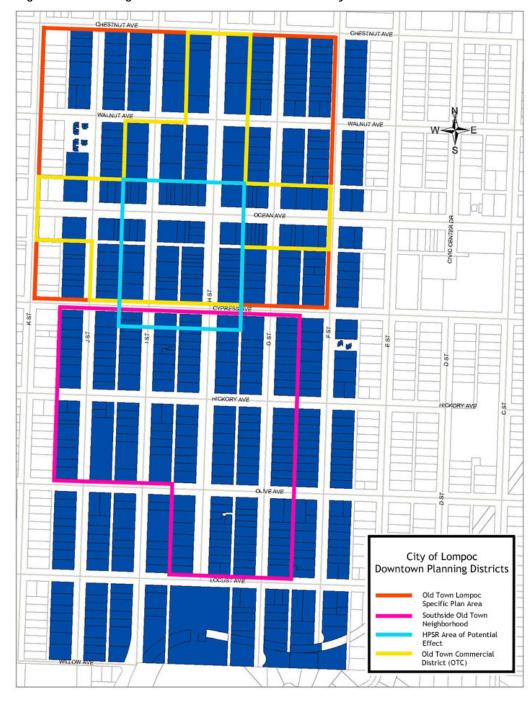


Figure 4. Planning Districts in Relation to the Survey Area.



Architectural detail of a 1896 residence on South M Street, identified as a Potential Landmark.

DEFINITIONS

This report uses established historic preservation principles and concepts, based in cultural resources law at the federal, state, and local levels. These principles and concepts are based upon guidelines and standards developed by the National Park Service, the Department of the Interior, and professional practitioners, including historians, architects, archeologists, and urban planners. Some of these principles and concepts are defined below.

Character-Defining Features are those physical aspects of a property's design and form which identify it as belonging to a specific time and place. Design, materials, form, and style of decorative features and spaces, both interior and exterior, make up the character-defining features of a building.

City Landmarks or "historical landmarks" are "those places, sites, buildings, structures, works of art and other objects having a special historical or esthetic character or interest, for the use, education and view of the general public" as defined in Ordinance No. 1142(82), an Ordinance of the City of Lompoc Amending Ordinance 804 Relating to the Preservation of Historical Landmarks.

Cultural Resources are properties identified in the City of Lompoc's Cultural Resources Study, prepared by Laurence W. Spanne in 1988.

Designation is the act of recognizing, labeling, or listing a property as being historic. Properties in the City of Lompoc may be designated at the federal level as a National Historic Landmark or listed in the National Register of Historic Places, at the state level as a California Historical Landmark, California Point of Interest, or listed in the California Register of Historical Resources, or at the local level as a City Landmark. Designation formally establishes by law or ordinance that a building or site has significance. Designation does not create significance, but is the formal recognition process used by government entities.

Historic Context is the area or domain within which a property has historic significance. Historic contexts allow for an understanding of how the property is a part of an important historic development or event.

A Historic District is a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development.

A Historical Resources Inventory lists by address all properties in a city that have been evaluated through

historical resources surveys or other evaluations, including those properties that have been identified as non-historic. Numerical evaluation codes developed by the State Office of Historic Preservation are frequently used to categorize properties listed in the inventory and their significance or non-significance.

Historic Significance is the reason a property should be considered historic. Establishing historic significance is important because it demonstrates that the determination that a building is historic is based on appropriate criteria. An argument for historic significance must be based upon legally established criteria such as those required for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, or a local landmark program.

Integrity is the ability of a property to convey its significance, or the authenticity of a property's historic identity, evidenced by the survival of physical characteristics and materials that existed during the property's historic or pre-historic period of significance.

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines are the standards used in the preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, or reconstruction of a historic property. "The Standards" delineate accepted treatments for the protection and rehabilitation of materials.

A "Reconnaissance" Survey includes a historic context statement, field observations, photographs, analysis, and recommendations.

III. HISTORIC CONTEXT



This residence on South I Street was identified as a Cultural Resource in 1988.

PURPOSE

In order to understand the significance of historic resources within a defined area, it is necessary to examine those resources within a larger context. By placing these resources within the appropriate historic and architectural context, the relationship between an area's physical environment and its broader history can be established. For this reason, the building forms and architectural styles present within in the Core Area must be considered in relation to the building trends and development patterns of the City of Lompoc as a whole.

An historic context statement analyzes the historical development of a community according to guidelines written by the National Park Service and specified in National Register Bulletin 16. The Bulletin defines an historic context as "a body of information about historic properties organized by theme, place, and time." Historic context is linked with tangible built resources through the concept of "property type," a "grouping of individual properties based on shared physical or associative characteristics." The purpose of such a context statement is to provide decision-makers and the community with a framework for the identification of historic resources and the determination of their relative significance. ¹⁵

An historic context statement should identify the various historical factors that shaped the development of the area. It may include, but need not be limited to:

- Historical activities or events
- Associations with historic personages
- Building types and styles
- Building materials
- Patterns of physical development

INTRODUCTION

This historic context statement is organized into chronological periods of development and provides a narrative historical overview of the City of Lompoc from its earliest known settlement through 1955 (See Figure 5). The broad historical themes outlined in this context statement include

¹⁵ National Register Bulletin 16A. U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service,

transportation; agriculture; military infrastructure; civic, religious, and cultural institutions; commercial and residential development.

The context statement is not a comprehensive history of the area. Rather, it is intended to highlight trends and patterns critical to the understanding of the built environment, and to act as a framework for the continuing process of identifying historic, architectural, and cultural resources in Lompoc. It may also serve as a guide to enable citizens, planners, and decision-makers to evaluate the relative significance and integrity of individual properties. Specific examples referred to in this document are included solely to illustrate physical and associative characteristics of each resource type. Exclusion from this report does not diminish the significance of any individual resource.

Information included in this context statement was compiled from many sources, including the City of Lompoc Library collections, the Lompoc Valley Historical Society archives, the Lompoc Museum, municipal records, field work, and interviews with long-time residents and community groups.

The understanding of each historical theme identified in this section will benefit from future research. Primary sources, such as tract maps, fire insurance maps, tax assessors rolls, and city directories, may contain further information about early development patterns and property ownership. Original building permits, when available, will provide specific information about local architects, owners, and builders. Census data may provide additional information about demographic patterns.

Each individual community and neighborhood is rich in resources. Individuals with expertise in each area's significant social and cultural institutions should be consulted to broaden the texture of the historical themes discussed here and to assist in identifying further examples of each resource type. Residences and other resources associated with important persons, community leaders, and social and cultural institutions will be better understood as they are individually identified and continually researched.

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

Chumash Period

For some 10,000 years prior to the arrival of Europeans, nearly the entire central coast of California was home to the nomadic Chumash Indians and their predecessors. The Chumash were the first to settle in the Lompoc Valley. The name Lompoc (pronounced *lom-poke*) comes from the Chumash "lum poc," meaning "little lake" or "where the water breaks through,"

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¹⁶ Lompoc Valley Historical Society, website (www.lompochistory.org). Accessed December 2004.



Marker at the original site of Mision de la Purisima Concepcion de Maria Santisima.

describing the marshy lagoon that spread over much of the lower Lompoc Valley at the time. The Spanish missionaries would call the region "Lompoco," which would later be anglicized to "Lompoc." 17

Mission Period (1787-1834)

The establishment of La Purisima Mission (*Mision de la Purisima Concepcion de Maria Santisima*) marked the first European settlement in the Lompoc Valley. King Carlos III of Spain had acquired a great expanse of land along the California coast for the purpose of building a chain of missions and to protect the land from invading Russians. Spanish missionaries originally bypassed the valley in 1769 as they constructed missions from San Diego to Monterey. However, in December of 1787 Franciscan Padre Presidente Fermin Francisco Lasuen selected a site in the Lompoc Valley for a new mission to help protect the pueblo and mission at Santa Barbara some 55 miles to the southeast. La Purisima Mission would be the eleventh in a chain of 21 missions established in Alta California.

La Purisima Mission developed quickly, erecting a church and cultivating gardens within months of being established. Within a few years, missionaries had baptized several thousand Chumash Indians into the Catholic Church, built over 100 adobe structures, and were successfully raising a variety of crops and livestock. ¹⁹ The Spanish missionaries were the first to introduce irrigated agriculture and cattle ranching to the Lompoc Valley.

The Mission thrived for more than three decades before a major earthquake struck on December 12, 1812. Many mission structures were destroyed by the initial quake, and many more were damaged by subsequent aftershocks and drenching rains. La Purisima Mission was beyond repair. Because the original mission site was somewhat isolated, the padres decided to reestablish La Purisima Mission on a site at the northern edge of the valley with better access to El Camino Real, California's main travel route. The new mission complex was constructed over several years beginning in 1813 four miles to the northwest in La Cañada de los Berros (the Canyon of the Watercress). 21

In 1834, all California missions were ordered secularized, land holdings distributed among the inhabitants, and Indian converts released from

¹⁷ Lompoc Valley Chamber of Commerce and Visitors Bureau, website (www.lompoc.com). Accessed November 2004.

^{18 &}quot;History of Lompoc." Lompoc History Vertical File. Lompoc Public Library, no date, 1.

¹⁹ La Purisima Mission State Historic Park, website (http://www.lapurisimamission.org). Accessed November 2004.

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ Lompoc Valley Historical Society, website.

supervision. Following secularization, La Purisima Mission was abandoned and soon fell into ruin.²² It would continue to decay for nearly a century.

Rancho Period (1835-1873)

Following the end of Spanish rule in 1821, the Mexican government needed to protect its vast land holdings. The Mexican Governor of California began awarding generous land grants to its army veterans and their descendents. The land that now comprises Santa Barbara County was divided into some forty ranchos, including five in the Lompoc Valley. In 1837, brothers Jose and Joaquin Carrillo were granted a large tract of land encompassing "nearly all the level land in the valley south of the Santa Ynez River." Here the Carrillos established Rancho Lompoc.

In the early 1860s, droughts decimated the local cattle herds and many Mexican landowners were forced to sell their ranchos to American settlers. The Carrillos were forced to sell both of their Lompoc Valley ranchos. In 1863, Rancho Lompoc and Rancho Mision Vieja were purchased for \$60,000 by William W. Hollister, along with partners Hubbard Hollister, Albert Dilbee, and Thomas Dilbee, for the purpose of grazing 20,000 sheep. ²⁵ It is on this land that the town of Lompoc would soon be established.

Colony Period (1874-1901)

The town of Lompoc was established as a temperance colony in 1874. W. W. Broughton, a lawyer and newspaper editor from Santa Cruz, had settled in the Lompoc Valley four years earlier. He and fellow members of the Santa Cruz Temperance Colony were attracted to the valley's remoteness, "as they wanted to live far from the vices of cities." Broughton, along with some 100 like-minded investors from Santa Cruz, Santa Barbara, and Los Angeles, established the Lompoc Valley Land Company, which purchased all of the territory comprising the Lompoc and Mision Vieja ranchos for \$50,000.

The land was surveyed and divided into five, ten, twenty, forty, and eighty-acre lots, with some larger parcels in the southernmost part of the valley. The lots were auctioned off at an average price of sixty dollars an acre, "much higher than the value of public land elsewhere in Santa Barbara County." A one-mile-square plot located nine miles inland was reserved for a town site, and a street grid was laid out with Ocean Avenue as the town's

²² Historic Property Survey Report, Lompoc Old Town Pedestrian Project. Lompoc, Santa Barbara County, California. PHR Environmental Consultants, Inc., and California Department of Transportation, District 5 Environmental Planning Branch, July 2001, 3.

²³ "History of Lompoc," 2.

²⁴ Historic Property Survey Report, Lompoc Old Town Pedestrian Project, 3.

²⁵ "History of Lompoc," 2.

²⁶ Historic Property Survey Report, Lompoc Old Town Pedestrian Project, 4.

main thoroughfare. Some sites were set aside for a school, cemetery, and churches, while the land surrounding the township was reserved for agriculture. 27

New settlers began arriving almost immediately, many from the Midwest but most from elsewhere in the state. The town grew rapidly its first year:

[W]hen Lompoc celebrated its first anniversary in November 1875, the colony contained 200 families, a school district with 225 students, churches, a newspaper (edited by Broughton), a physician, justice of the peace, a blacksmith, and a smattering of merchants." 28

Lompoc also had a post office and a stagecoach that came to town three time a week.



Wooden storefronts on East Ocean Avenue, circa 1890.

The town's first commercial ventures were blacksmith shops, wagon and buggy shops, grocery stores, and drug stores. By 1880, Lompoc businesses included Joe Dimock's blacksmith shop, the Lompoc Hotel, Peck's Hardware Store, the Sherman House, the Viet House, Moore's Mercantile, and the Guadalupe Rojas Harness Shop. To help spread the news of Lompoc's early success, Broughton established a town's first newspaper, *The Lompoc Record*.

Lompoc's original bylaws stipulated that "no vinous, malt, spirituous or other intoxicating liquors shall be manufactured or sold upon any portion of the Lompoc and Mission Viejo Ranchos." However, because alcohol could be purchased legally in other parts of the county, rumors of bootleg liquor operations were pervasive: "Liquor inevitably found its way into the town via passing stagecoaches. Local druggists were known to stock alcohol "for medicinal purposes." Women activists stormed shops and hotels where

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Nelson, Bob, publisher. Sagas of the Central Coast: History from the Pages of Central Coast, The Magazine of Pleasures and Pursuits. RJ Nelson Enterprises, Inc., 1994, 30.
Biblid.

²⁹ Lompoc Valley Historical Society, website.

the illicit sale and consumption of alcohol was known to take place. The conflict between the "wets" and the "drys" continued until 1888, when the courts ruled that the temperance clause included in all deeds to that time was unenforceable. By that time, the town had over 1,000 residents and was touting itself as "one of the most prosperous cities in Southern California." The City of Lompoc incorporated on August 13th of that year, and local businessman Harvey S. Rudolph became the City's first mayor.

The late 1880s and 1890s was a period of transition for Lompoc. The community was growing rapidly and, as was often the case in small towns during this period, the streets were lined with saloons, gambling halls, and hotels used for prostitution. In particular, the north side of West Ocean Avenue was considered off-limits to respectable women and children.

The stagecoach era would soon be on its way out. Railroads were taking over as the nation's major form of transportation. Lompoc, like the rest of the world, seemed to spin a little faster.³¹

During this early period, Lompoc's principal industry was farming. The valley's fertile alluvial soil and temperate climate were the perfect combination for a thriving agricultural industry. The land surrounding the town site was planted with a variety of crops. A creamery on the southern edge of town was the center of the local dairy industry. Despite rapid growth in the 1880s and 1890s, Lompoc remained relatively isolated:

The former ranch lands were now planted in wheat, mustard and beans. However, the settlers found the valley too remote to support commercial agriculture. Although the valley was crossed by passenger stage, no commercial transportation linked the valley with San Francisco and Los Angeles markets.³²

The Southern Pacific Railroad extended south from San Francisco only to Salinas, and reached north from Los Angeles only to Goleta. Several wharves were the only means of commercial transportation, receiving supplies and exporting crops. Diatomaceous earth, recently discovered and mined in the hills just south of town, was also being exported to San Francisco and Los Angeles. However, the cost of shipping was a serious impediment to the commercial viability of these industries. However, a rate war between the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe Railroads in 1887

³⁰ Ihid

³¹ A Photographic History of Downtown Lompoc. The Lompoc Record. Pediment Publishing, 2003, 83.

³² Historic Property Survey Report, Lompoc Old Town Pedestrian Project, 4.

³³ Ibid.

³⁴ Lompoc Valley Historical Society, website.

heightened anticipation of the train's arrival. During this period, the Lompoc Valley experienced a significance population increase, from Lompoc 226 in 1880 to 1015 in 1890.³⁵

In 1891, Lompoc's local newspaper declared, "Our people will yet see the great iron horse come rolling into town at no distant day." Five years later tracks reached the town of Surf, nine miles west of Lompoc. However it wasn't until 1901, when Southern Pacific closed a gap between Goleta and the Santa Ynez River, that the City of Lompoc was linked to Los Angeles and San Francisco by rail for the first time:

The completion of the coastal railroad between San Francisco and Los Angeles in 1901, and the subsequent extension of a spur into Lompoc, provided the impetus for growth in the Valley. Fields were cleared and leveled for agricultural production of specialized crops including flower seeds. The flower seed industry so dominated agricultural production that the area was dubbed the "Valley of Flowers". 37



Dimock family home on South H Street.

By the end of the century, influential families in town included the Broughtons, the Rudolphs, the Moores, the Spannes, the Hennings, and the Huycks. Extant residential buildings from this period include the 1875 Fabing-McKay-Spanne House, the first two-story residence in Lompoc, now the Lompoc Valley Historical Society. The Henning-Skaarup-Belluz House, built in 1890, is the largest remaining Victorian residence in the Lompoc Valley. In addition to these highly elaborate buildings, a handful of more modest and typical residential structures remain from this period as well.

Commercial buildings in downtown Lompoc at this time included the Saunders House, the Bank of Lompoc (now the Lilley Building), the Lompoc Opera House, the Hotel Arthur, the Rudolph Building, Lewis Implements Store, and John Spanne's granary and mill, constructed of hand-cut blocks of diatomaceous earth.

City Growth Period (1902-1940)

The arrival of the railroad would be the impetus for tremendous growth in the City of Lompoc. Both the population and the economy would expand and diversify considerably over the next several decades, an evolution that is reflected in the City's eclectic architecture.

³⁵ Historic Property Survey Report, Lompoc Old Town Pedestrian Project, 5.

³⁶ Ihid

³⁷ City of Lompoc, website.

³⁸ The Fabing-McKay-Spanne House is designated City Landmark #4.

³⁹ The Henning-Skaarup-Belluz House is designated City Landmark #6.

Lompoc had always been an agricultural community. Now linked to far-flung cities by a reliable and cost-effective means of commercial transportation, its agricultural industry became much more varied: "Fields were cleared and leveled for agricultural production of specialized crops." ⁴⁰ In the early decades of the twentieth century, the Lompoc Valley was growing sugar beets, mustard seed, beans, grain, onions, hay, potatoes, sweet pea seed, and apples. ⁴¹ In addition to these foods, local farmers began the cultivation of a less common crop that would come to define the Lompoc Valley: flower seed.

The Burpee Company established a seed farm in the Lompoc Valley as early as 1909. Other seeds companies would soon follow, including Zvolanek and Badger, and in 1939 with the founding of a local seed company, Denholm Seeds of Lompoc.⁴²

The flower seed industry has been a mainstay of Lompoc's economy for nearly a century. The vast flower fields of the Lompoc Valley have attracted visitors to the region for decades. As early as 1934, the Chamber of Commerce published a color pamphlet advertising Lompoc's Spring Flower Show, sponsored by the Alpha Club and held each June when the commercial flower fields were in bloom. That same year, the Chamber sponsored its first float in the Pasadena Rose Parade, entitled "Ocean of Flowers." By 1935, the region had adopted the moniker "The Valley Beautiful," referring to the colorful effect created by vast acreage of flower seed and other crops covering the valley floor.

Despite increasing commercial and residential development that encroached on much of the Lompoc Valley's agricultural lands, visitors to the annual Flower Festival were nevertheless "entranced by more that 1,000 acres blooming in brilliant shades of blue, pink, purple, scarlet, and amethyst." By 1960, Lompoc's 2,000 acres of flower fields were producing 70% of the world's flower seed. Local citizens could rightly boast that their community was the "Flower Seed Capital of the World." 43

In more recent decades, Lompoc's flowers have been a source of tourism revenue for the City. The Space Shuttle Challenger disaster in 1986 effectively ended the West Coast Shuttle program at Vandenberg Air Force Base just outside of town, and led to a severe economic depression in the region. Lompoc responded by actively promoting the valley's natural beauty:

By focusing on the natural beauty of the Valley, its flower industry, the pristine Central Coast, and by developing a successful downtown mural program, the City of Lompoc

⁴⁰ Lompoc Valley Historical Society, website.

⁴¹ Lompoc Valley Chamber of Commerce and Visitors Bureau, website.

⁴² Historic Property Survey Report, Lompoc Old Town Pedestrian Project, 6.

⁴³ Sagas of the Central Coast, 79, 81.



Bank of Lompoc, circa 1916.

has built an excellent tourism industry that is to this day a primary component of the Lompoc economy.⁴⁴

Today, Lompoc's popular image in inextricably linked with the vast and colorful flower fields that have occupied the valley for a century.

At the turn of the twentieth century, another new industry was developing in the Lompoc Valley: the mining of diatomaceous earth. The Spanne brothers were the first to quarry diatomaceous earth from the hills just outside of town, constructing their farm implements store on South I Street of "chalk-rock" in 1893. In 1896, the world's largest uniform deposit of pure diatomaceous earth was discovered on the Balaam family property in Miguelito Canyon. This discovery would have a profound impact on the development of the Lompoc Valley in the coming decades.

The Magne-Silica Company was the first to mine chalk rock for commercial purposes, establishing Lompoc's first diatomaceous earth processing plant in 1905. The Magne-Silica Company would be followed by the Kieselguhr Company, the Johns Manville Corporation, and the Celite Company.

The commercial mining and processing of diatomaceous earth for use as filtering and insulating agents began in the early 1890s in the area, although it was not until the early twentieth century that it became a major contributor to the Lompoc's Valley economy. 45

In 1929, Johns Manville purchased the rights to the diatomaceous earth deposit and established a major processing plant. At its peak, the corporation employed up to 1,200 men, many of whom lived in Lompoc. In order to ensure a stable workforce, Johns Manville developed residential and commercial ventures in and around the city. The corporation financed the construction of residences for employees and their families, a hospital, and a school in Miguelito Canyon:

Most of the early employees lived in company housing on the property . . . All of the children living in Miguelito Canyon attended the Miguelito School along with the children from Johns Manville. 46

For a century, the mining of diatomaceous earth has been a significant contributor to the local economy. Today, the City of Lompoc is known around the world for its diatomaceous earth industry.

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⁴⁴ City of Lompoc, website.

⁴⁵ Historic Property Survey Report, Lompoc Old Town Pedestrian Project, 26-27.

^{46 &}quot;History of Lompoc," 5.

The early decades of the twentieth century saw dramatic changes not only in Lompoc's economy, but in its built environment as well. Responding to its economic success, the changing needs of a growing population, and new architectural tastes, the city transformed itself. During this period, Lompoc's earliest wood-frame structures were replaced, reconfigured, and joined by newer buildings at a rapid pace. No longer an isolated farming community, the City of Lompoc was becoming more urbanized.

As Lompoc became more established, buildings were moved into town from outlying areas. The Artesia School House, constructed in 1876 as Lompoc's first country school, was relocated from its original site four miles west of town. ⁴⁷ In 1911, the 1890 Huyck residence was relocated to its current site from the corner of Renwick and Ocean Avenues. ⁴⁸

Buildings were expanded and reconfigured to accommodate a growing population with evolving needs. A one-room church erected at the intersection of H Street and Cypress Avenue was completed reconfigured to accommodate its growing congregation. Over three decades, the 1878 church was enlarged and joined on the site by other structures, including another church building. An extensive 1907 renovation resulted in the 150-seat First Methodist Episcopal Church. These extensive alterations nearly a century ago allowed the church to expand with the community. Today, it is the oldest remaining church in Lompoc.

The 1927 Moore Building on West Ocean Avenue replaced Joe Dimock's Blacksmith Shop, original constructed in 1874. Frank B. Moore began with a two-story wood-frame structure called Moore's Mercantile. In the 1920s and 1930s, the building was expanded along Ocean Avenue, and a church building was incorporated at the rear of the building along I Street. Reincarnated as Moore's Department Store, it would be the largest complete retail store between Los Angeles and San Francisco into the 1960s. 49

Also during this period, Lompoc welcomed new social and cultural institutions. A \$10,000 grant from the Carnegie Foundation in 1911 funded Lompoc's first proper library. Classical Revival in its design, it received collections formerly kept in a one-story wood-frame building on a another site. The Lompoc Opera House, built in 1890, was for three decades the focal point of Lompoc's social and entertainment activity. In 1927, it was joined by the Lompoc Theater, which hosted live performances as well as movies. A remnant from an earlier period, the 1870s Guadalupe Rojas Harness Shop was moved to the rear of the lot to accommodate the theater.

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⁴⁷ The Artesia School House is designated City Landmark #3.

⁴⁸ The Huyck-Rossini-Arnold House is designated City Landmark #8.

⁴⁹ A Photographic History of Downtown Lompoc. The Lompoc Record. Pediment Publishing, 2003, 69.

⁵⁰ The Lompoc Carnegie Library is designated City Landmark #1.



The Alcott House, at 229 South I Street, is eligible for designation as a local landmark.

Lompoc's architectural landscape began to evolve in the 1920s and 1930s, as its Victorian and Craftsman vernacular structures were joined by buildings with European influences. The Lompoc Theater, Moore's Department Store, the Veteran's Memorial Building, the Lompoc Fire Station, and El Camino School, all display Spanish Colonial Revival and Mission Revival elements.

In other cases, existing buildings were re-designed to reflect new architectural tastes. Today's Lilley Building was originally Italianate in style, with exposed red brick cladding. Erected in 1890 by George Roberts to house the Bank of Lompoc, it replaced Robert's modest land office on the same site. In 1918, the brick structure was purchased by Robert Lilley for insurance and real estate offices, and remodeled with a rear addition stretching north on H Street. The Classical/Italian Renaissance façade seen today features a fan-shaped parapet in place of the original copula, stucco cladding over brick, and rectangular windows on the first floor rather than the original arched openings.

Like the Lilley Building, the 1894 Rudolph Building was Italianate in its design style with exposed brick cladding and a copula. In 1915, the two story building was reconfigured on the interior to accommodate a third floor. A façade remodel in the 1930s gave the building its current Art Deco look.

Because of the intense building and rebuilding efforts in Lompoc in the first decades of the twentieth century, most of what remains today from Lompoc's early history dates to this period. Very few commercial or industrial structures remain intact from the earlier Colony period. These include the Guadalupe Rojas Harness Shop (1870s), and the Spanne "Chalk Rock" Building (1891-1893), now the Lompoc Valley Chamber of Commerce.

The buildings that characterize Old Town Lompoc are predominately second generation development. As Dennis Headrick of the Lompoc Valley Historical Society has noted, "the oldest buildings are gone now, lost to time, and replaced through the years by larger, sturdier structures." The Lilley, Moore, Rudolph buildings and others are "the last link to our historic downtown." 54

Lompoc's continued its rapid growth through the 1930s, with its population more than doubled between 1910 and 1940.⁵⁵ The Valley's agricultural industry continued to thrive as well, with an output of \$3 million annually,

Historic Resources Survey City of Lompoc

⁵¹ Note that the 1892 Lompoc Creamery, located just outside City Limits, also dates from Lompoc's Colony period.

⁵² The Guadalupe Rojas Harness Shop may be the oldest extant building in the City of

⁵³ The Spanne "Chalk-Rock" Building is designated City Landmark #2.

⁵⁴ A Photographic History of Downtown Lompoc, 7.

⁵⁵ In 1910, the population of Lompoc was 1,482; in 1940 it was 3,379. *Historic Property Survey Report, Lompoc Old Town Pedestrian Project*, 5-6.

derived from the sale of beans, sugar beets, alfalfa, walnuts, and mustard seed. However, as World War II loomed on the horizon, Lompoc could not have anticipated the utter transformation that would take place in the coming decade.

In 1940, the Lompoc Opera House, which had served as the centerpiece for the City's cultural and social activity for 50 years, was razed to make room for a 6-lane bowling alley. The construction of the Lompoc Opera House in 1890 was a "milestone for Lompoc, a sign that the community and its people had weathered the hardships of settlement for 15 years and were ready to enjoy prosperity and the good life." Similarly, its demolition would signal the start of a new era for Lompoc. While citizens lost a cherished institution, the bowling alley would become a welcome diversion during the war. The change that took place at the intersection of H Street and Cypress Avenue is in many ways emblematic of the many changes that would take place throughout Lompoc in the next several years.

Camp Cooke Army Base Period (1941-1955)

In December 1941, Japan bombed Pearl Harbor, triggering the United States' entry into the Second World War. Anticipating its ultimate participation in the European conflict, the U.S. Army had been scoping out possible sites for new bases. In March of that year, it had purchased 86,000 acres just north of Lompoc: "The rolling terrain, even climate, and nearness to the sea were ideal for a full spectrum of war maneuvers." 57

The property contained portions of six separate Mexican land grants, including Casmalia, Guadalupe, Mission de la Purisima, Rancho Lompoc, Todo Santos y San Antonio, and Jesus Maria. On this site, the Army would establish Camp Cooke, a massive training center for armored and infantry troops who would be sent to fight German and Japanese forces overseas. Seconstruction of the base began in September 1941 and continued well into 1942. Upon its completion, Camp Cooke became the first armored training center on the West Coast.

The impact of the Army's plans on nearby Lompoc would be felt immediately:

Lompoc's townsfolk reeled when they learned the scope of Camp Cooke . . . Thirty-six thousand troops - more than ten times

⁵⁸ Vandenberg Portal, Vandenberg Air Force Base, website.

⁵⁶ A Photographic History of Downtown Lompoc, 56.

⁵⁷ Sagas of the Central Coast, 98.

⁵⁹ Geiger, Jeffrey. Historic California Posts: Vandenberg Air Force Base (Camp Cooke, Cooke Air Force Base). California State Military Department, website.

Lompoc's 1940 population - would occupy a new city. 60

The area soon saw an influx of some 4,500 civilian construction workers to build the installation. As the base neared completion, construction workers were replaced by military families. The City's population increased from 5,717 to 7,000 in just a few months following the activation of the base. ⁶¹

The demand for housing in surrounding communities was acute. In the short term, local residents began renting attics, basements, spare rooms and even chicken coops to military families in desperate need of a place to live. Soon, more permanent solutions to the housing shortage evolved, including the spread of commercial and residential development onto agricultural lands.

The City of Lompoc was effected in other ways, as well, as local business and institutions were also pressed into the service of the war effort:

Lompoc's famed flower industry slumped into hibernation. Most of the colorful acreage was drafted to grow vegetable seeds for America's "victory gardens" . . . Moore's Department Store spun off a military concession . . . The Lompoc Theater on H Street advertised special box office rates for uniformed servicemen. The city's flagpole, in the middle of the intersection of H Street and Ocean Avenue, was uprooted to make room for the surge in traffic. 63

Churches and social organizations hosted the troops and their families, as well as the many celebrities and entertainers who came to perform for them. In 1942, a U.S.O. building was erected at the northeast corner of I and Walnut for soldiers stationed at Camp Cooke, and would later serve as Lompoc's City Hall from the mid-1950s to 1979. The following year, a portion of the Lompoc Airport was turned over to the U.S. Navy for a blimp base, established for the purpose of spotting enemy submarines rumored to be off the California coast.

Camp Cooke was deactivated in 1946 and the entire camp was leased for agriculture and grazing. The camp was reactivated again from 1950 to 1953 in response to the Korean conflict. Each time the base was closed or reopened, the impact could be felt in Lompoc. The local population would ebb and flow, as would the demand for housing and the rate of

⁶⁰ Sagas of the Central Coast, 98.

⁶¹ Lompoc Valley Chamber of Commerce: 100 Years of Service. Lompoc Valley Chamber of Commerce and Visitor's Bureau, 2003, 16.

⁶² Ibid. 16.

⁶³ Sagas of the Central Coast, 99.



The Wong family has been serving Chinese food at the Rice Bowl since the 1950s.

construction. Immediately following World War II, for example, Lompoc's populations spiked as returning soldiers relocated their families to the area. In the Mile Square alone, construction jumped 275% between the five year periods 1940-1944 and 1945-1949.⁶⁴ Similarly, each closure was followed by an economic downturn in Lompoc.⁶⁵ However, with the arrival of the Air Force the military would establish a permanent presence in the region and Lompoc would be transformed again.

Vandenberg Air Force Base Period (1956 to present)

In the 1950s, the U.S. Air Force was searching for an appropriate site for a new base where "missiles, combat crews, and their supporting ground equipment could be tested under realistic conditions." ⁶⁶ Camp Cooke's overall size and relative remoteness from civilian populations made it an ideal location for the installation of missile launchers. In 1956, the Air Force took over 64,000 acres for the development of Cooke Air Force base. Upon its completion, it was the first combat-ready missile base in the nation. In 1958, the installation was renamed Vandenberg Air Force Base and sent the first missile into space.

At the same time, NASA relocated its West Coast headquarters to the region, utilizing Vandenberg as a space training base. Today Vandenberg is the only military base in the nation from which unmanned government and commercial satellites are launched into polar orbit, and is the only site from which intercontinental ballistic missiles are test fired into the Pacific Ocean.⁶⁷

The presence of the Air Force and NASA in the region had a dramatic impact on surrounding area. By 1962, an additional 50,000 had relocated to the region. By 1969, Lompoc's population alone had exceeded 20,000. Over the next several decades, the population and economy of Lompoc continue to adapt to the changes at Vandenberg:

The town's economic stability was tied to the base . . . Each time the base cancelled a new missile project, transferred military personnel and laid off private contractors, Lompoc's economy slowed once again. 69

⁶⁴ Note these numbers are based upon permit data provided by the City of Lompoc. While not all parcels have construction dates, the information does offer evidence of general trends in development within the Mile Square.

⁶⁵ Historic Property Survey Report, Lompoc Old Town Pedestrian Project, 6.

⁶⁶ Sagas of the Central Coast, 115.

⁶⁷ Vandenberg Portal, Vandenberg Air Force Base, website.

⁶⁸ Historic Property Survey Report, 6.

⁶⁹ Ibid.

The tremendous regional growth in the 1960s and 1970s started a trend of sprawling residential and commercial development that continues today, particularly on the north edge of town. Chain retailers and big box development draw shoppers north of College Avenue, while the intersection of H Street and Ocean Avenue is home to independent book stores, coffee houses, and small offices. Multiple vacant parcels between Cypress and Chestnut Avenue present many opportunities for redevelopment, bringing back to Lompoc's historic core some of the vibrancy if its past.

SIGNIFICANT PERSONS

The following individuals and families are known to have played important roles in the history and development of Lompoc. Properties associated with these or any persons considered to be important to Lompoc's history may have historic or cultural significance based upon this association.

- Balaam Family owned the property containing the world's largest deposit of diatomaceous earth
- W. W. Broughton founded of the Lompoc Colony
- Carrillo Family established Rancho Lompoc
- Albert and Thomas Dilbee purchased Lompoc Valley Ranchos from the Carrillo Family
- Henry Wadsworth Fabing built first two-story house in Lompoc.
- Henning Family large Victorian residence just north of town
- W. W. and Hubbard Hollister purchased the Lompoc Valley Ranchos from the Carrillo Family
- Robert Lilley purchased the Bank of Lompoc, redesigned as the Lilley Building
- Frank B. Moore established Moore's Mercantile, later Moore's Department Store
- George Roberts established the Bank of Lompoc (Lilley Building), developed the Roberts Block
- Harvey S. Rudolph established Rudolph's Store, served as first mayor of Lompoc, served as first president of Lompoc's Chamber of Commerce
- Spanne Family first to quarry diatomaceous earth from nearby hills, built "Chalk-Rock" Building.



SELECTED CHRONOLOGY

The following chronology is not a comprehensive history of the area. Rather, it is intended to highlight activities and events important to the understanding of the built environment within the Lompoc Survey Area from the first European settlement through the establishment of Vandenberg Air Force Base.

1769	King Carlos III of Spain acquires land from San Diego to Monterey for the purpose of building 21 missions.
1787	La Purisima Mission, the 11 th Franciscan mission in California, is established in the Lompoc Valley.
1812	La Purisima Mission is destroyed by a major earthquake.
1813	New mission is erected on a site four miles to the northwest.
1834	All California Missions are secularized, including La Purisima Mission.
1837	Rancho Lompoc is established by Mexican rancher Jose Carrillo.
1863	The partnership of W. W. Hollister, Hubbard Hollister, Albert Dilbee, and Thomas Dilbee purchase the two Lompoc Valley ranchos for \$60,000; land used to graze some 20,000 sheep.
1868	W. W. Broughton settles in the Lompoc Valley.
1874	Broughton, lawyer and newspaper editor from Santa Cruz, establishes

named "Lompoc." A square-mile town site is surveyed.

Orson Peck's Hardware store is erected on South H Street, believed to

be Lompoc's first commercial building.

the Lompoc Valley Land Company and founds a temperance colony

Joe Dimock's blacksmith shop is built at the southeast corner of I Street and Ocean Avenue.

Lompoc Hotel occupies the southwest corner of I Street and Ocean Avenue.

Some citizens propose changing the town's name to New Vineland, after Vineland, New Jersey, a thriving temperance community that served as a model for Lompoc. The idea quickly fades.

Lompoc has a school, a post office, a doctor, stage coach service, and a local newspaper, the Lompoc Record, and is home to 200 families.

Henry Wadsworth Fabing builds the first two-story house in Lompoc on North L Street.

Rumors of bootleg liquor operations are pervasive in Lompoc. Shops and hotels are stormed by women activists. The illegal sale and consumption of alcohol, and conflict between the "wets and drys," continues.

1876 Prominent local businessman Harvey S. Rudolph arrives in Lompoc and establishes Rudolph's Store.

Lompoc is served by two stagecoaches, one to Santa Barbara and one to the Pacific Coast Railway at Los Alamos.

Lompoc builds its first country school house four miles west of town.

- 1879 Frank B. Moore establishes Moore's Mercantile in downtown Lompoc.
- Lompoc records its first crime, the murder of Mrs. Sargent by an Indian. The Indian confesses to the murder and angry citizens hang him on the spot.
- Lompoc is incorporated, touting itself as "one of the most prosperous cities in Southern California."

Harvey S. Rudolph becomes the city's first mayor.

Lompoc has a population of just over 1,000.

- Gold is discovered in the Lompoc Valley, near the mouth of the Santa Ynez River.
- 1890 Today's Lilley Building is constructed at the northwest corner of H Street and Ocean Avenue by George Roberts, president of the Bank of Lompoc.

Lompoc Opera House (Town Hall) is constructed at the northwest corner of H Street and Cypress Avenue, becoming the focal point of Lompoc's social and cultural activity.

The Henning Family builds a large Victorian residence on North A Street.

- Harvey S. Rudolph builds a hotel on South H Street, named for and managed by his son Arthur.
- 1893 Blacksmith John Spanne erects his granary and mill on South I Street, constructed of blocks of diatomaceous earth.



This 1930s residence on North F Street contributes to the proposed historic district.

1894	Harvey S. Rudolph erects a general merchandise store on South H Street.
1895	Local dairy industry thrives at the Old Creamery on Willow Street, where cheese and butter are processed for local consumption and export.
1896	World's largest uniform deposit of pure diatomaceous earth is discovered on the Balaam family property in Miguelito Canyon.
1899	Southern Pacific Railroad builds a line to Lompoc, stopping at the East Laurel Avenue Depot.
	Lompoc Police Department is established.
1901	Southern Pacific Railroad closes a gap between the Ellwood Station near Goleta and the Santa Ynez River, connecting Lompoc to Santa Barbara and Los Angeles by rail for the first time.
	Western Union Oil Company drills for oil in nearby hills.
1902	First automobile appears in Lompoc, purchased by Dr. H. C. Dimock, a local dentist.
	A large earthquake strikes nearby Los Alamos, causing minor damage in Lompoc.
1903	Lompoc Chamber of Commerce is organized and Harvey S. Rudolph becomes its first president

- 1905 Lompoc pioneers erect a building at the southwest corner of H Street and Ocean Avenue for the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Lompoc founder W. W. Broughton is elected Lodge 248's first Nobel Grand.
- 1907 Lompoc's first library occupies a one-story wood-frame building on North H Street.

One-room church building at H Street and Cypress Avenue undergoes a major renovation, resulting in the 150-seat First Methodist Episcopal Church.

1908 Oil business booms in the Purisima Hills.

Dwight McCabe constructs his residence at N Street and Walnut.

1909 Chamber of Commerce begins an ad campaign for Lompoc.

> Lompoc Valley is growing mustard seed, beans, grain, onions, hay, potatoes, sweet pea seed, sugar beets, and apples.

1910 Ryon Memorial Park, at O Street and Ocean, becomes the City's first park.

New library is completed at H Street and Cypress with the aid of \$10,000 grant from Andrew Carnegie.

Residence of Lompoc pioneer Andrew L. Huyck, originally erected six miles west of Lompoc in Surf, is dragged by 30 horses the corner of I Street and Cypress. It is known locally as the "1890 House," for its year of construction.

1912 Theodore Roosevelt makes a whistle stop at nearby Surf.

A cross is erected on a hill overlooking town in commemoration of the 125th anniversary of the founding of La Purisima Mission.

- 1914 An ordinance is passed renaming the town "The City of Lompoc."
- 1915 A big earthquake hits the region in January.
- 1917 Lompoc is nicknamed "Mustard City."
- 1919 The Good Roads Committee recommends collecting \$5 from every Lompoc citizen for road improvements.

A train carrying scores of Shriners on their annual trip from Los Angeles to San Francisco crashes, killing 23. It is California's worst train wreck to date.

- 1920 Street superintendent completes a City survey assigning house numbers
- Lompoc residents rush to aid when seven Naval destroyers run aground at Honda Point, killing 23. It is the greatest peacetime naval disaster in U.S. history.
- A flag pole is installed at the center of H and Ocean as a tribute to World War I veterans, donated by the Lompoc Civic Club.
- 1926 A bridge is constructed over the Santa Ynez River at H Street.

A large electric sign with "Lompoc" in 18-inch block letters and a 6-foot long arrow point toward town, is proposed for the intersection of the Purisima Highway and the State Highway.

The Guadalupe Rojas Harness Shop on North H Street is moved to the rear of the lot to make room for the Lompoc Theater.

Frank B. Moore erects a new building for his department store at the southeast corner of I Street and Ocean Avenue.

The Johns Manville Corporation buys the rights to the world's largest diatomaceous earth deposit and establishes a major plant.

Gas service is provided to local homes and mail delivery service is established.

The Stock Market crashes.

Lompoc's population nears 3,000.

Preservation and reconstruction of La Purisima Mission begins, with the cooperation of Santa Barbara County, the National Park Service, and the Civilian Conservation Corps. Buildings and grounds are restored and furnished to appear as they had in 1820, making it the most authentic restoration of a historical landmark in the nation.

The Lompoc Chamber of Commerce sponsors a float in the 1934 Rose Parade entitled "Ocean of Flowers."

Lompoc's agricultural industry thrives with an annual output of \$3 million. Crop include mustard seed, beans, sugar beets, alfalfa, and walnuts.

The Veteran's Memorial Building is erected at H Street and Locust Avenue in honor of those who served in World War I.

- 1938 Traffic lanes are painted on H Street and Ocean Avenue.
- 1939 A proposal to rename the city "La Purisima" is rejected by local citizens.
- 1940 Italian Stone Pines, mistakenly thought to be Monterey Pines, are planted along both sides of South H Street.

The Lompoc Opera House is razed to make room for a 6-lane bowling alley, a welcome diversion during World War II.

W.C. Fields, in town filming "The Bank Dick," becomes a Jasper's Saloon regular.

Lompoc's first radio station plays classical and big band records from a storefront on West Ocean Avenue.



This building began as a one-room church erected in 1878, making it the oldest church in Lompoc.

1941 Japan bombs Pearl Harbor.

The Camp Cooke Army Base is established on 86,000 acres of the Jesus Maria Rancho just north of Lompoc. The base is activated to be used for artillery firing and tank maneuvers, making it the first armored training center on the West Coast.

Lompoc's population swells to 7,000 in just a few months. Local residents begin renting attics, basements, and spare rooms to military families.

A dedication ceremony is held at La Purisima Mission in honor of its completed restoration.

1942 A U.S.O. Building is erected at the northeast corner of I and Walnut for soldiers stationed at Camp Cooke. This building will serve as Lompoc's City Hall from the mid 1950s to 1979.

Bob Hope entertains at Camp Cooke.

Over 100 Japanese-American Lompoc residents are moved to relocation centers near Bishop, California and Arizona.

Camp Cooke functions as a prisoner-of-war camp, detaining Italian and German soldiers brought there by ship. Later it becomes a Federal Penitentiary, built where the Federal Correctional Institute is today.

Considered a road hazard, the flag pole at H Street and Ocean Avenue is relocated to the Carnegie Library.

Badger Seeds plants their first floral flag.

A portion of the Lompoc Airport is turned over to the U.S. Navy for a blimp base, established for the purpose of spotting enemy submarines rumored to be off the California coast.

Johns Manville receives the Army/Navy E award for excellence of work.

- 1944 Camp Cooke is home to 36,000 troops.
- 1945 President Roosevelt Dies.

World War II ends.

- 1946 Camp Cooke is de-activated.
- 1949 It snows in Lompoc.
- 1950 Camp Cooke is re-activated in preparation for the Korean conflict.

The Wong Family opens the "Rice Bowl" on West Ocean Avenue. The Wongs introduced Chinese food to Lompoc in the 1940s, feeding soldiers stationed at Camp Cooke at the Lompoc Cafe.

The H Street Bridge is washed away in floods.
Camp Cooke is de-activated.
The U.S. Air Force takes over Camp Cooke for the purpose of launching missiles from the West Coast.
Cooke Air Force Base is renamed Vandenberg Air Force Base and launches the first missile into space.

IV. SURVEY RESULTS



The Guadalupe Rojas Properties Evaluated Harness Shop, circa 1870, is one of the oldest

EVALUATION PROCESS

In this Survey, 591 parcels were examined, primarily within the Mile Square, between College Avenue and the southern City Limit, from A Street to O Street. Among these parcels, some 601 individual resources were identified, documented, and evaluated. 70

structures in Lompoc. Properties evaluated within this Survey include:

- All properties within the Reconnaissance Survey Area
- All designated City Landmarks
- All properties identified in the 1988 Cultural Resources Survey⁷¹
- Properties identified in previous studies (historic walks, home tours, etc.)
- Additional properties identified outside the Survey Area, primarily within the Mile Square

Evaluations Assigned

All properties within the Survey Area were assigned a local evaluation using criteria based upon OHP guidelines. Local evaluations include:

- Designated Landmark
- Eligible for Designation as a Potential Landmark
- Eligible for Designation as a Contributor to a Potential Historic District
- Not Eligible for Designation

Note that a property may be eligible both as an individual landmark and as a district contributor.

National Register evaluations include:

Listed or determined eligible for listing

⁷⁰ Some parcels contain multiple resources.

⁷¹ Cultural Resources located outside the City Limits were not evaluated.

Appears eligible

Not all properties were evaluated for National Register eligibility. However, in the process of evaluating local eligibility, a number of properties appeared to be National Register eligible based solely upon observation. These properties would benefit from additional study to determine their eligibility for listing in the National Register.

Local Designation Criteria

In the absence of clearly-defined designation criteria in the City of Lompoc, properties were evaluated according to the criteria used for the National Register of Historic Places and the California Register of Historical Resources.

According to Ordinance 1142(82), the City may "provide for places, buildings, objects, works of art, and other objects, having a special character or a special historical or aesthetic interest or value..." This general policy statement provides the framework for articulating specific criteria. While this report recommends that the City adopt criteria to its Ordinance, HRG used this policy statement as guidance, along with stated criteria from the National and California Registers.

Historic Significance

The definition of historic significance used by the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) in its administration of the California Register is based upon the definition used by the National Park Service for the National Register:⁷²

Historic significance is the importance of a property to the history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, or culture of a community, state, or the nation. It is achieved in several ways:

- Association with events, activities, or patterns
- Association with important persons
- Distinctive physical characteristics of design, construction, or form
- Potential to yield important information

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⁷² National Register Bulletin 16A. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 3.

Significance is defined by the area of history in which the property made important contributions and by the period of time when these contributions were made.

For the purposes of this Survey, several development periods in the course of Lompoc history have been identified. Particularly relevant are the Colony Period (1874-1901), the City Growth Period (1902-1940), and the Camp Cooke Army Base Period (1941-1955). Taken together, these comprise the period of significance 1874 to 1955, the first 80 years of Lompoc's history.

Integrity

As stated above, the field of historic preservation uses the concept of "integrity" when evaluating the physical characteristics of individual resources. Aspects of integrity include location, design, setting, feeling, workmanship, association, and materials. Each property was assigned an integrity evaluation of "good," "fair," or "poor." Properties with good to fair integrity were then considered as possible candidates for designation as landmarks of contributors to a potential historic district. Properties with poor integrity were evaluated as ineligible for designation.

CITY LANDMARKS

Designated City Landmarks

The current status of the City's ten designated City landmarks was evaluated. All of these properties were found to retain a substantial degree of their integrity, and therefore remain eligible for designation.

Table 4. Designated City Landmarks

Landmark No.	Property Name	Address	Remains Eligible
#1	Carnegie Library	200 South H Street	Yes
#2	Spanne "Chalk Rock" Building	111 South I Street	Yes
#3	Artesia School House	105 West Chestnut	Yes
		Avenue	
#4	Fabing-McKay-Spanne House	207 North L Street	Yes
#5	Odd Fellows (IOOF) Building	106 1/2 West Ocean	Yes
	_	Avenue	
#6	Henning-Skaarup-Belluz House	1113 North A Street	Yes
#7	McCabe-Mark House	203 North N Street	Yes
#8	Andrew L. Huyck House	122 West Cypress	Yes
	_	Avenue	
#9	Douglass-Willis House	105 East Olive Avenue	Yes
#10	Veteran's Memorial Building	100 East Locust	Yes
	J	Avenue	

Potential City Landmarks

Throughout the City, 73 resources were identified as eligible for local designation as City Landmarks (See Figure 6). Properties considered eligible for landmark designation include those with good integrity and:

- Were identified as Cultural Resources, or
- o Were constructed prior to 1900, or
- Are excellent examples of their architectural style

POTENTIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

A historic district is a significant concentration of resources united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development. Considerations include geographic proximity, neighborhood cohesion, architectural style, street features, and landscaping. Boundaries are defined by historic development patterns that are evident in the current built environment.

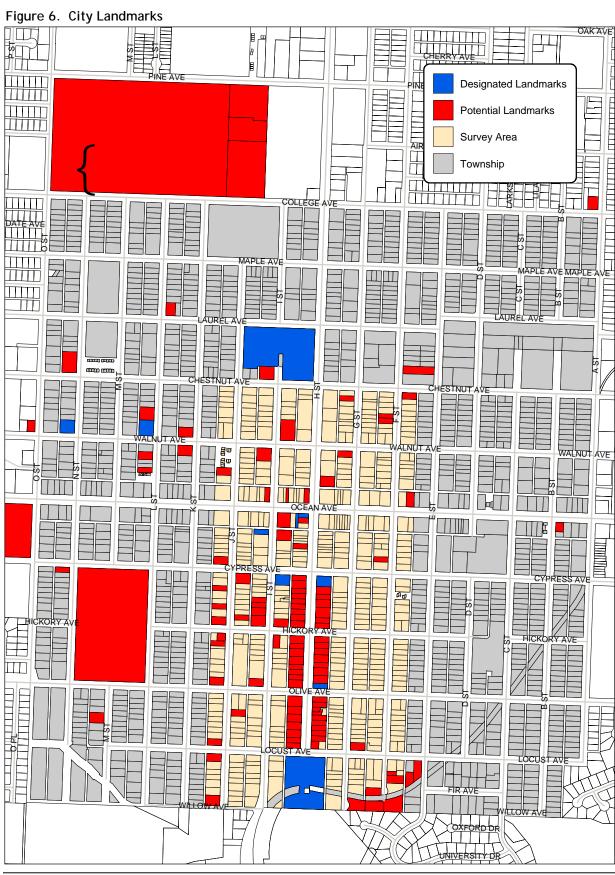
This Survey has identified a potential historic district in the heart of Lompoc's original mile-square town site (See Figure 7). The district contains 565 parcels and is bounded by Chestnut Avenue on the north and Willow Avenue on the south. The eastern lot lines for properties on the east side of F Street form the east boundary. The west boundaries is formed by the western lot lines of properties on the west side of J Street.⁷³

Of the 578 resources identified within the district boundaries, 380 were evaluated as contributing to the historic district. The ratio of contributing resources versus non-contributors is 2-to-1, with 66% of properties contributing to the district. This percentage of contributors to a locally eligible historic district is above the nationally accepted standard for 60%.



North H Street, circa 1910.

The boundaries of the potential historic district coincide with those of the Survey Area. The Survey Area was defined by mapping building permit data provided by the City to identify concentrations of properties constructed within specified periods of developments. Blocks adjacent to the Survey Area may also contain properties that contribute to the district, especially North K Street between Ocean and Walnut Avenues, and North E Street between Ocean and Walnut Avenues. These and other areas should be surveyed for possible contributors to the potential historic district.



CHESTNUT AVE CHESTNUT AVE Contributing Contributing (multiple) Non-Contributing JT AVE Non-Contributing (multiple) E T E T OCEAN AVE CYPRESS AVE LST K ST JST to to HICKORY AVE OLIVE AVE LOCUST AVE

Figure 7. Potential Historic District

Figure 8. Vacant Parcels in Potential Historic District шшш G ST CHESTNUT AVE CHESTNUT AVE CHESTNUT AVE Vacant Parcels District WALNUT AVE WALNUT AVE 800 OCEAN AVE CYPRESS AVE LST KST ST ψħ GST HICKORY AVE OLIVE AVE LOCUST AVE



Victorian

For the purposes of this district, historic significance was based upon architectural, historic, or cultural association with the period of significance 1874 to 1955. Likely contributors to this potential historic district included those properties built during the period of significance, with good to fair material integrity, and evidence of historic or architectural significance.

Physical Character



Craftsman

The potential historic district contains a wide range of building types and uses, but is predominantly residential. Ocean Avenue is the primary commercial thoroughfare, with some additional commercial structures extending onto H Street. The district north of Ocean Avenue includes some industrial buildings, while the Avenues south of Ocean are almost exclusively single family residences.

The district is characterized by a street grid, composed of north-south streets and east-west avenues, that dates to the founding of the township in the 1870s. Commercial buildings generally front the sidewalks and are not more than two stories in height. Single family residences are primarily single-story structures set back on modest, similarly sized. A handful of multiple-family structures are scattered throughout the district. The Italian stone pines along three blocks of South H Street are the district's central landscape feature.



Spanish Colonial Revival

The majority of contributing resources within the district boundaries were developed during the City Growth period (1902-1940). Extant residential architectural styles include Victorian, Craftsman, Spanish Colonial Revival, and Minimal Traditional. Typical features of these styles are outlined below.

- Victorian: hip or gabled roof, wood wall cladding, wood divided-light windows (often in pairs), partial-width porch.
- Craftsman: gabled roof, wide eaves with brackets, wood wall cladding, wide porch, wood double-hung windows.
- Spanish Colonial Revival: flat roof, red tile roof cladding, stucco wall cladding, wood windows, arched openings.
- Minimal Traditional: wood or stucco wall cladding, low-pitch hip or gable roof, close eaves, minimal or no porch.



Minimal Traditional

Many of the contributing commercial and institutional structures within the district also date to the City Growth period and often reflect European Revival influences. Examples include the Classical Revival Carnegie Library (1911), the Spanish Colonial Revival Moore Building (1927), Lompoc Theater (1927), and the Veteran's Memorial Building. Three of the district's most prominent commercial properties - the Lilley Building (1890), the Rudolph

Building (1894), and the Odd Fellows Building (1875) all underwent substantial remodeling in the 1920s and 1930s, and therefore reflect the architectural tastes of a later period.

Few structures remain from the Colony Period (1874-1901). Extant residential buildings from this period include elaborate two-story Victorian homes associated with some of the City's pioneering families. These include the Fabing-McKay-Spanne House (1875), the Henning-Skaarup-Belluz House (1890), and the Huyck-Rossini-Arnold house (1890). The Guadalupe Rojas Harness Shop (circa 1870) and the Spanne "Chalk Rock" Building (1891-1893), are among the last remnants from this period.

Much of the development during the Camp Cooke Army Base Period (1941-1955) was residential, in response to an intense demand for housing. These residences are relatively modest in size, typically one story, in the Minimal Traditional style.

HISTORIC OBJECTS, LANDSCAPE FEATURES, AND SITES

A number of resources identified as being historically significant and eligible for designation are not buildings (See Figure 9). These include objects, elements of landscape design, and former sites of significance resources.

- Cross: Erected in 1912 in commemoration of the 125th anniversary of the founding of La Purisima Mission, this cross stands on the hill behind what is now the Veteran's Memorial Building.
- Hitching Rings: These four metal rings embedded in the cement curb at 122 West Ocean Avenue are among the only remaining evidence of Lompoc's pre-automobile history.
- Italian Stone Pines: Originally thought to be Monterey Pines, these trees were planted in 1940 and extend along both sides of H Street between Cypress and Locust Avenues. This landscape feature is believed to be the largest grove of Italian Stone Pines outside the Mediterranean, and is considered one of the healthiest and most beautiful such stands in the world.
- Flag Pole: Originally installed at the center of H Street and Ocean Avenue in 1925 as a memorial to World War I veterans, this flag pole was removed as a road hazard in 1942 and relocated to its present site in front of the former Carnegie Library on South H Street.
- Blimp Base (Site of): In 1943, a portion of the Lompoc Airport was turned over to the U.S. Navy for a blimp base, established for the purpose of spotting enemy submarines rumored to be off the California coast.



The Veteran's Memorial Building is City Landmark #10, the last landmark to be designated in the City of Lompoc.

 Carrillo Adobe Ranch House (Site of): Believed to be the original site of the Carrillo family ranch house. Jose Carrillo, a Mexican rancher, established Rancho Lompoc in 1837, making this one of the few sites in Lompoc associated with the city's Rancho Period.

As these features are not necessarily associated with a building or a single parcel, the process for recognizing and preserving these resources may be different. In the case of a site upon which no significant physical features remain, designation may include the placement of a memorial plaque. In the case of the Italian Stone Pines, this features spans 49 different parcels within the potential historic district; individual designation of this feature would effect multiple property owners.

ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

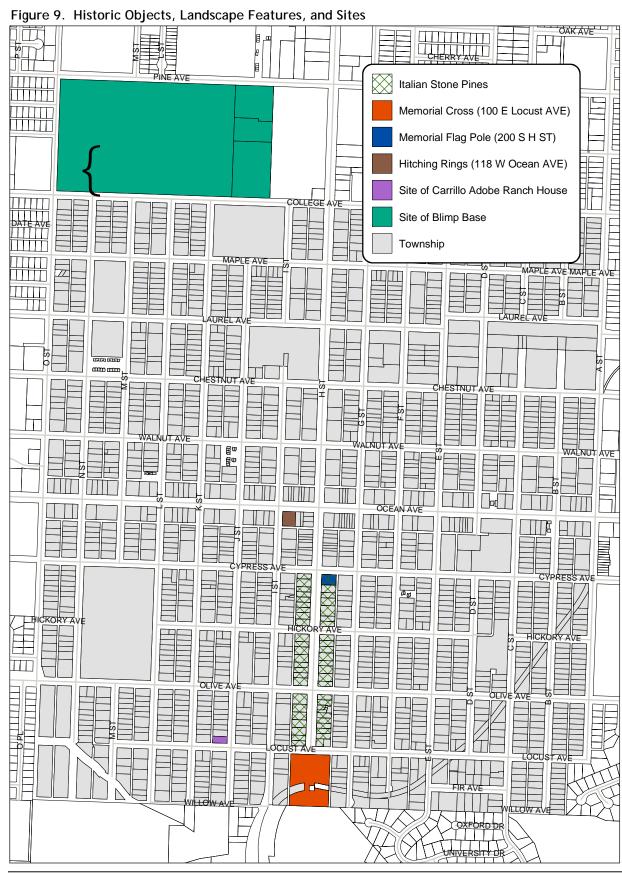
This Survey identified 33 properties that appear eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (See Figure 10). These properties are significant primarily as excellent, rare, and/or highly intact examples of their architecture style within the City of Lompoc. These properties should be researched further to determine associations, if any, to pioneering Lompoc families.

UN-REINFORCED MASONRY BUILDINGS

The City has identified seven un-reinforced masonry buildings which may have historic significance. The disposition of these buildings should be based on a careful analysis of seismic retrofit which includes both technical and economic factors. Buildings in this category eligible for the National Register of Historic Places may take advantage of the 20% Investment Tax Credit for use in substantial rehabilitation projects. State seismic grants, the 10% older building credit, and redevelopment funds should be explored to preserve these buildings.

Table 5. Un-Reinforced Masonry Buildings.

Address	APN	Local eligibility	NR eligibility
113 South H Street	085-161-08	District contributor	
111-115 West Ocean Avenue	085-121-08	District contributor	
119 W Ocean Avenue	085-121-11	Not eligible	
134-136 North H Street	085-122-20	Demolishe	ed
101-106 1/2 South H Street	085-161-05	Landmark #5, District contributor	
105-107 South H Street	085-161-06	Potential landmark, District contributor	Appears eligible
101 North H Street	085-121-05	Potential landmark, District contributor	Appears eligible







Italian Stone Pines, planted in 1940, line both sides of South H Street between Cypress and Locust Avenues.

AREAS FOR FURTHER STUDY

Properties Outside the Mile Square

For the purposes of this Survey, which was concerned primarily with identifying a potential historic district, an emphasis was placed upon resources located within the Mile Square. However, a number of historical themes and associative resources located outside this area have been identified. These themes should be explored further, and their associative properties evaluated for their eligibility for local or National Register designation.

Cultural Landscapes

- Evergreen Cemetery
- Ryon Memorial Park
- Santa Ynez River

Railroad-Related Properties

- Laurel Avenue Railroad Spur and Right-of-Way, including palm trees in the vicinity of A, B, and C Streets
- Southern Railroad Spur and Right-of-Way (near the southern City Limit)
- Warehouse in the 300 block of North on G Street (west side), between Chestnut and Laurel Avenues, adjacent to the Laurel Avenue railroad right-of-way

Auto-Related properties (particularly along Ocean Avenue)

- Gas stations
- Service stations and repair shops
- Automobile dealerships
- Apparent 1950s auto showroom at 234 North H Street

Johns-Manville Plant and Associated Housing

Properties Outside the City Limits

A number of properties identified in the 1988 Cultural Resources Survey are located outside the City Limits. As these properties are not within the jurisdiction of the City of Lompoc, they were not evaluated as part of this Survey. However, these resources, if extant, may be eligible for

designation at the state or national level, and therefore should be the subject of further investigation.

In particular, the Lompoc Creamery may be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, due to its age (c. 1895) and as one of the last remnants of Lompoc's early dairy industry.

Table 6. Cultural Resources Located Outside the City Limits.

Property Name	Address
Gin Chow Farm (site of)	Highway 246 at Sweeney Road
La Purisima Mission	2295 Purisima Road
Lewis Barn	2000 West Ocean Avenue
Lompoc Creamery	406 W Willow Avenue
Maple School	Floradale Avenue
Miguelito Canyon Park	3051 San Miguelito Road
Mulberry Trees	1253 East Highway 246
Purisima School (site of)	McLaughlin Road

NOTES ABOUT THE DATA

Note that the basis for the Survey data is parcel information provided by the City. The data is being provided to the City in two formats:

- An Access database
- GIS-compatible format

The intended use of the database is to compile all property-specific information gathered in the course of this Survey in a searchable format for use by city planners.

Note that the yellow fields in the database contain data provided by the City, while data in the white fields was compiled by HRG during the course of the survey.

Every attempt was made to account for all known addresses relating to each parcel. The parcel address serves as the primary address for the parcel. A secondary address, if any, is listed in the "alternate address" field in the database. Any additional addresses are listed under "building notes."

Inclusion of a parcel address in the appendices indicates the presence of a particular resource on that parcel. If a parcel contains multiple resources, it may be necessary to refer to the database directly to determine which resource is being referenced.

V. PRESERVATION IN LOMPOC



This 1893 residence is a good example of an I-House.

In conjunction with the field survey described above, Historic Resources Group has conducted an assessment of the existing historic preservation program in the City of Lompoc. The purpose of this assessment is to identify components of the existing program and evaluate the effectiveness of the program as currently administered by the City in encouraging and supporting the preservation of the Lompoc's unique historic, architectural, and cultural resources. Recommendations for revisions to the existing program are described in the following chapter.

Historic Resources Group reviewed preservation-related city documents provided by the City. In recent decades, the City has adopted the following ordinances and resolutions, or prepared studies related to the subject of historic resources:

- Ordinance for the Preservation of Historical Landmarks (July 20, 1982)
- Lompoc Advisory Landmarks Committee (est. by Ord.1142 (82))
- City of Lompoc Cultural Resources Study (October 1988)
- City of Lompoc Architectural Review Guidelines (September 19, 1995)
- City of Lompoc General Plan Resource Management Section, including Implementation Measures 17-23 (October 28, 1997)
- City of Lompoc General Plan Urban Design Element Measure 8 (October 28, 1997)
- City of Lompoc Old Town Lompoc Specific Plan (November 2000)

In evaluating the effectiveness of Lompoc's current preservation program, Historic Resources Group asked the following questions:

- Is an ordinance in place that provides for the designation of historic landmarks?
- o Does the City have an ordinance that provides for the designation of *historic districts*?
- Has a historic preservation commission been established?
- Does the City have a complete and updated survey of historic resources?
- o Does the City participate in the Certified Local Government Program?

- Does the City have a *preservation officer* and *dedicated staff* in place to handle historic preservation matters?
- Does the City have a Historic Preservation Element of its General Plan?
- o Has the City implemented a Mills Act Historic Properties Contract program?
- o Does the City provide for the use of the California State Historical Building Code?

Standard procedures and practices reveal several components of a good preservation program which effectively address the questions posed above. Discussed in detail below, these components have been adapted by municipalities of all sizes throughout the State of California.



the oldest social club in Lompoc.

PRESERVATION ORDINANCE

Historic Preservation Ordinances are the primary tool used to protect historic resources in a community. Every local government has the authority to adopt a historic preservation ordinance to provide regulations and incentives assigned to protect historic and cultural resources. Ordinances are structured to address the particular needs and resources within a community.

The Alpha Club may be While there is no universal or standard historic preservation ordinance, a typical ordinance may include the following:

- 1. A provision for the establishment of a local historic commission and the powers and responsibilities assigned to that commission
- 2. A provision for the establishment of a local landmarks list
- 3. An explanation of the criteria that can be used to designate resources and the process of designation
- 4. A definition of what types of alterations require design review and the process design review entails, including an appeal process
- 5. A provision for the case that designation or denial of a building permit would cause extreme economic hardship
- 6. A requirement that property owners maintain designated resources and suggested guidelines for appropriate treatment of that property
- 7. A provision outlining incentives for properties designated as historic resources

A preservation ordinance should be designed to meet the needs of a specific community and may not include all of the items listed above.

On July 20, 1982, the City of Lompoc adopted Ordinance No.1142(82) relating to the preservation of historical landmarks.

Designation of Historic Landmarks and Districts

On July 20, 1982 the City of Lompoc adopted Ordinance No.1142(82) that amended Ordinance No. 804 relating to the preservation of historical landmarks. The stated purpose of the ordinance is to "promote the general and economic welfare of the City of Lompoc by preserving and protecting those places, sites, buildings, structures, works of art and other objects having special historical or esthetic character or interest, for the use, education and view of the general public and to remind the citizens of this city and visitors from elsewhere of the historical background of the City of Lompoc." ⁷⁴

The ordinance allows the submittal of applications for the designation of places, sites, buildings, structures, works of art and other object as historical landmarks. The Lompoc City Council has the authority, with the advice of the Advisory Landmarks Committee, to designate historical resources. In recommending and designating historical landmarks, the City Council and Committee are subject to the following standards:

- The landmark designation shall have historical, esthetic, or special character or interest for the general public and not to be limited in to a special group of persons.
- The designation of such landmark shall not require the expenditure of an unreasonable amount of money to carry out the purposes of this ordinance.
- The designation of such landmark shall not infringe upon the right of a private owner thereof to make any and all reasonable uses of such landmark which are not in conflict with the purposes of this ordinance.

Lompoc's Landmarks Ordinance gives the City the authority to acquire property for the preservation or development of a historical landmark and also to be able to acquire property for the development of recreational proposes and facilities in connection with such landmarks. The ordinance further allows for the legislative body to provide for places, buildings structures, works of art, and other objects, having a special character or special historical or aesthetic interest or value, with special conditions or

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⁷⁴ Ordinance No. 1142(82), City of Lompoc.

regulations for their protection, enhancement, perpetuation or use. These conditions include appropriate and reasonable control of the use or appearance of neighboring private property within public view.

> The City of Lompoc has ten City Landmarks, all designated prior to 1990.

The current Landmarks Ordinance lacks specific designation criteria.

The City does not have an ordinance to address the designation of historic districts.



This residence at designation.

Historic Resources Commission

The establishment of a Historic Resources Commission serves multiple functions in a community's preservation program. Members of the commission are advocates of preservation in their communities and can serve as a source of knowledge regarding the history of their communities and of standard preservation practices. Commission members are typically selected based on their expertise in preservation, history, architecture, planning, or another related disciplines. Criteria for historical commissions 323 South H Street is are contained in material relating to Certified Local Government status. eligible for landmark The historical commission may also serve a regulatory role through a formal design review process. In this type of process, commissions can review permits for demolition or alteration to historic landmarks to ensure that appropriate treatments are used.

> Lompoc's Landmarks Ordinance has provisions for an Advisory Landmarks Committee. Powers and duties of the committee were established under Section 1.3 of Ordinance No. 1142 (82). The Advisory Landmarks Committee has the authority to review applications for historical landmarks. As the name implies, the committee acts in an advisory capacity only and does not grant historical landmark designations nor may it independently initiate an application. The Committee can also review requests and make recommendations to the Planning Commission on conditions established during the designation process concerning the demolition, alteration or new construction for historical landmarks. Finally, the Advisory Landmarks Committee may petition the City Council for funds to carry out their responsibilities under the preservation ordinance. This committee serves some of the functions of a commission.

> > Lompoc's Advisory Landmarks Committee was established in 1967. At the present time, there is no such committee in place.

SURVEY OF HISTORIC RESOURCES

A comprehensive historic and architectural survey, highlighting the significant structures and sites within an area, is a useful preservation tool. The survey process ensures that all potential historic landmarks and historic districts are considered for designation. Surveys typically include a historic context statement, a powerful educational tool for city officials and residents regarding the built heritage. A historic context statement defines broad patterns of historical development in a community and connects these patterns to historic resources. Historic contexts are often unique to a community, but can be related to surrounding regions or communities. The establishment of a historic context is crucial to the organization of a survey and the identification of resources. As a survey proceeds, historic contexts are often modified or refined as more information becomes available.

As part of the City of Lompoc's General Plan Update Program, a cultural resources study was prepared in October of 1988. The study included a records and literature search to develop information for a background narrative, to document the locations and descriptions of cultural resources sites, and to assist in the identification of other areas of cultural resources sensitivity. A second task was to interview local long-term residents and historical authorities to clarify portions of the records and literature search. This task was followed by field reconnaissance of the City to verify the locations of the previously recorded resources.

The 1988 study, completed by Laurence W. Spanne, M.A., identified twenty-three and unrecorded historic recorded and prehistoric archaeological sites within the study area. In addition, ten isolated archaeological finds have been mapped; eight historic landmarks designated by the City; three historic landmarks designated by the State; and two sites listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The survey identified a total of 70 architectural historic structures and places in the older areas of Lompoc and surrounding rural areas that were currently designated or potential historical resources. This study is a basis for future surveys; it will need to be updated so that sites that have lost significance can be noted and sites not previously identified can be documented.

Beginning in the 1980s, several cultural resources studies have been conducted in Lompoc. These form the basis of the City's historic resources inventory, and are steps toward a comprehensive city-wide survey.

CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The Certified Local Government (CLG) Program is a national program designed to promote the direct participation of a local government in the preservation of historic properties located within the jurisdiction of that local government. The CLG program encourages the preservation of cultural resources by establishing a relationship between the local government, the State of California, and the National Park Service. The 1980 amendments to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 provided for the establishment of this program. In order to be a Certified Local Government, cities must comply with the following five responsibilities:

- 1. Adopt a historic preservation ordinance
- 2. Establish a qualified preservation commission
- 3. Provide for adequate public participation in the local historic preservation program
- 4. Conduct and maintain a comprehensive historic and architectural survey
- Complete other responsibilities assigned by the state, such as nomination of historic properties to the National Register and review and comment on development projects for compliance with federal and state environmental regulations

Certified Local Governments directly participate in the nomination of historic properties to the National Register of Historic Places and perform other preservation functions delegated by the State Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) under the National Historic Preservation Act. These functions may include the responsibility to review and comment on development projects for compliance with federal and state environmental regulations. Examples of these activities include Section 106 reviews, review of National Register nominations, and review of rehabilitation plans for projects seeking the Federal Rehabilitation Tax Credit.

The City of Lompoc is not currently a Certified Local Government.

Application to the OHP is required, along with a revised ordinance and a qualified commission.

PRESERVATION OFFICER AND STAFF

A historic preservation officer is a city employee that oversees and implements the historic preservation program and serves as staff liaison to the historic resources commission and city council.

The City of Lompoc does not currently have a designated preservation officer or city staff dedicated to the administration of its preservation program.



Constructed in 1888, the First Baptist Church is one of Lompoc's earliest churches.

PRESERVATION IN RELATION TO THE GENERAL PLAN

California Government Code Section 65300 (et seq.) requires every city and county to prepare and adopt a comprehensive, long-range general plan. The purpose of the General Plan is to guide the City's future development. The General Plan defines broad policies; City ordinances are used to implement the plan. General plans are organized into seven mandated elements: land use, housing, circulation, conservation, open space, noise, and safety. Historic preservation is an optional additional element on West Cypress Avenue permitted under state law.

Historic Preservation Element

The purpose of a Historic Preservation Element is to establish a long-range vision for the protection of historic resources in the City and to provide implementation strategies to achieve that vision. A historic preservation element gives the community the opportunity to focus appropriate attention on the protection of cultural resources.

Currently, historic preservation in the City of Lompoc is discussed in the context of the Resources Management and Urban Design elements of the General Plan. (See attachment, General Plan Implementation Measures Applicable to Historic Preservation). With the preparation and adoption of a historic preservation element, preservation policy achieves equal standing with policies contained in any mandated element.

> The City does not currently have a Historic Preservation Element to the General Plan.

PRESERVATION IN RELATION TO OTHER PLANS AND REGULATIONS

Coordination between the Historic Preservation Element and the other elements of the General Plan is essential. The integration of historic preservation issues into other elements such as land use, housing, and zoning is necessary to avoid incompatible goals between the elements. Land use and zoning regulations should be compatible with and promote the preservation of historic properties.



This 1880 residence Walnut Avenue.

Old Town Lompoc Specific Plan

The City of Lompoc has adopted a Specific Plan for the Old Town portion of the downtown area. The area subject to the Specific Plan is defined generally by Chestnut Avenue on the north, K Street on the west, Cypress Street on the south, and F Street on the east. The stated goal of the Specific Plan is to "create a revitalized Old Town Lompoc that is attractive, still stands at 403 West safe, economically vibrant, respectful of historical and natural resources, and integrated with active shops, housing, workplaces, parks, and civic facilities that are pedestrian-oriented and inviting to residents and visitors alike."

> The Old Town specific Plan both directly and indirectly recognizes the importance of the City's historical resources in the revitalization of For example, in Chapter 2, Section C, entitled Goals and downtown. Implementation Strategies, Goal 3b is to "maintain and enhance the historic and natural characteristics of Old Town Lompoc." To do this, Implementation Strategy 3a states: "Create an identifiable theme for Old Town that is based on the city's history and architectural diversity, coupled with the region's natural beauty and amenities (wine, flowers, climate)."

> The Specific Plan states that it is consistent with the Resources Management Element in that it supports the use of the State Historical Building Code for qualified structures; supports the establishment of financial incentives to rehabilitate historic buildings that are eligible to be or have been designated City landmarks. Finally, the Specific Plan incorporates design criteria for infill projects that are sympathetic and compatible with surrounding buildings in terms of mass, scale, facade rhythm, placement of doors and windows, storefront design, color, and use of materials. The criteria also suggest that new infill buildings should be influenced by but not copy the facade of other buildings on the block front.

> Overall, the Specific Plan supports the goals and objectives of the Resources Management Element of the General Plan and is consistent in the promotion of the Goals, Policies and Implementation measures to protect cultural resources by recognizing their aesthetic, educational, cultural and scientific value.

> > The Old Town Specific Plan is one of Lompoc's strongest policy statements concerning historic preservation.

Zoning Code

Portions of Lompoc's Zoning Code may affect historic preservation goals and objectives. While there is not a specific section of the current zoning code that includes historic preservation, certain provisions can either discourage or encourage the preservation, rehabilitation, and restoration of historic buildings.

The sections of the code that promote historic preservation involve street improvements, residential uses, and the establishment of large family day care homes. Existing structures are exempt from street improvement requirements when the existing building is altered or enlarged if the value of the project does not exceed one-half of the current market value of the building or lot. The code acknowledges that some uses of residential properties for purposes other than that of home living may have a detrimental effect on the public welfare. The code establishes criteria for residential uses in buildings that had previously been used for business purposes. This allows for the reuse of large historic buildings for residential purposes. Similarly, a large family day care facility is permitted within single-family residential zones. This provides for large historic homes to be reused.

Sections of the City's Zoning Code that may be incompatible with historic preservation include non-conforming uses, parking requirements, and property maintenance. Buildings and lots which had a use that was legal before the adoption of the ordinance, but is no longer allowed, are defined as non-conforming. The code discourages the survival of non-conforming buildings and lots. No additions are permitted to a non-conforming structure or use. This policy does not promote or encourage the preservation of historic buildings because many older structures will be non-conforming and may need to be enlarged in order make adaptive reuse economically feasible.

The parking requirements described in the City's Zoning Code may not promote historic preservation. Requirements for residential, institutional, commercial, and industrial uses may limit the feasibility of rehabilitation if parking spaces cannot be provided. In addition, the code mandates that a change in use or intensity will require an appropriate increase or decrease in the number of parking spaces. The reuse of historic buildings often involves a change in use. Parking requirements may prohibit reuse if this requirement cannot be waived.

Property maintenance requirements discussed in the Zoning Code may not support historic preservation. The Code states that buildings that are structurally unsafe, unoccupied, or considered to be a fire hazard are a nuisance that endanger the public welfare. All three of these conditions may apply to historic buildings and can be addressed through rehabilitation treatments. Unoccupied buildings may be the result of several conditions, but can lead to demolition by neglect. Demolition by neglect is the destruction of a building through abandonment or lack of maintenance. There is a danger that valuable historic and cultural resources may be lost.



The Fabing-McKay-Spanne residence, City Landmark #4, currently houses the Lompoc Valley Historical Society.

A number of solutions are available to make the zoning code more compatible with historic preservation. The zoning code may be amended to make special exceptions for historic properties to be used in ways not permitted under the current code. Parking restrictions can be waived for owners of historic properties. Coordination between the zoning code and preservation plan is essential so that the two goals are not in conflict.

The Zoning Code does not specifically address issues of historic preservation.

Mills Act

The California Office of Preservation identifies the Mills Act Program as "the single most important economic incentive program in California for the restoration and preservation of qualified historic buildings by private property owners." The Mills Act of 1972, as amended, (Government Code Section 50280 et seq.; Revenue and Taxation Code 439 et seq.) provides a reduction in the property taxes for owners of qualified residential and commercial buildings. The owner must enter into a ten year contract with the local government. In return, the owner agrees to rehabilitate and/or maintain the historical and architectural character of the structure. To implement the program, the local government is required to adopt enabling legislation.

The Mills Act Historic Properties Contract program offer several advantages to property owners. Participation of the property owner is voluntary. In areas where land value represents a large portion of the market value, such as high-density commercial and residential districts, the Mills Act method of valuation adjusts the property tax to reflect the actual use of the site. This results in a property tax reduction. In the event the property is sold, the Mills Act contract continues and the reduced property tax is passed on to a new owner.

The implementation of a Mills Act program would provide a local incentive to historic preservation and may contribute to the revitalization of residential neighborhoods or commercial districts. As of December 2004, over 80 city and county governments throughout California had instituted Mills Act programs, including the state's four largest municipalities: Los Angeles, San Diego, San Francisco, and San Jose.

The City of Lompoc does not currently implement a Mills Act program.

California State Historical Building Code

The intent of the State Historical Building Code is to protect California's architectural heritage by recognizing the unique construction problems inherent in historic buildings and providing an alternative code to deal with these issues. The regulations of the SHBC are applicable for all issues regarding building code compliance for qualified historical buildings or properties.

The SHBC (Part 8, Title 24, C.C.R., 2001) is the prevailing code for application to qualified historical buildings in that the City's Building and Safety Division must recognize and apply these alternative regulations if the owner chooses to use them. In some cases, the owner may find that the alternatives resolve conflicts between complying with the City's Building Code and retaining historic fabric as required for historical sites, Mills Act contracts, or historical resources under CEQA review. In some circumstances, the SHBC serves as an economic incentive to owners by reducing the amount of work required for code compliance.

The definition of a *qualified historical building or property* under the SHBC is "any building, site, structure, object, district, or collection of structures, and their associated sites, deemed of importance to the history, architecture or culture of an area by an appropriate local, state, or federal governmental jurisdiction." Qualified buildings include those listed in or determined eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources and National Register of Historica Places; State Historical Landmarks and State Points of Historical Interest; and designated local landmarks or districts. In addition, other properties listed on officially adopted registers, inventories, and surveys may qualify.

Lompoc supports the use of the State Historic Building Code in the Old Town Lompoc Specific Plan Area.

VI. RECOMMENDATIONS



This intact 1914 535 South K Street.

In the two preceding sections, HRG has identified potential local landmarks and a potential historic district, and provided an overview of the current regulatory framework by which these kinds of properties are governed in the City of Lompoc. This section makes recommendations for the continued evaluation and designation of the City's historic resources, and for revisions to current regulations in order to enhance the City's ability to encourage and promote historic preservation.

residence sits at These recommendations are based upon standard preservation theory and practice as reflected in material from the National Park Service, the California Office of Historic Preservation, and the National Trust for Historic Preservation. Taken together, these recommendations propose a holistic approach to preservation that builds upon the City's current efforts while offering further steps to enhance these efforts in the future.

> These recommendations are not limited to the activities of City staff and City Council. The business and professional community, educators, students, volunteers, and community organizations can be important partners in ongoing efforts to preserve Lompoc's significant resources. The Lompoc Valley Historical Society, for example, maintains an impressive archive of materials relating to the region's early history which will contribute greatly to the continued understanding of Lompoc's development and its citizens.

PROPERTY DESIGNATION

Potential Landmarks

The City should use the summary appendix and the database generated in association with the report to develop an application and evaluation process for potential city landmarks. The resources of Lompoc Valley Historical Society, for example, should be used in further research on individual property owners, families of significance, historic photographs, maps, and tax assessor data.

Potential Historic District

The boundaries of the potential historic district, as defined above, should be affirmed by the City, as well as the period of development used to determine the district's historic significance. The City may further define architectural styles, building types and uses, and street and landscape features within the district.

LANDMARKS ORDINANCE

The City should consider revision of its current Landmarks Ordinance. The revision process may occur in the following steps:

- STEP 1: Research and review eligibility criteria, design review, designation procedures, and other aspects of historic preservation ordinances adopted by other municipalities.
- STEP 2: Research methods of implementing design review, including citizen commissions, neighborhood boards, certificate of appropriateness processes, et cetera.
- STEP 3: Use National Register of Historic Places eligibility criteria as a model for developing eligibility criteria for historic designation in the City. Develop eligibility criteria based on the National Register criteria relating to properties that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.
- STEP 4: Convene a group of specialists and community members to discuss how eligibility criteria should reflect the unique qualities of the City.
- STEP 5: Evaluate potential for designating historic districts.
- STEP 6: Analyze compatibility of zoning and planning regulations with historic preservation objectives as part of the process of developing the ordinance.
- STEP 7: Include key provisions related to Certified Local Government status (CLG) in the ordinance process.
- STEP 8: Incorporate a procedure for a Historical Commission to designate historic sites and districts into the ordinance.
- STEP 9: Develop an outline of key provisions of the ordinance, including eligibility criteria, provisions to meet CLG requirements, a designation procedure, and design review.
- STEP 10: Prepare the ordinance for review by public, City departments, City Attorney, Historical Commission, and City Council.
- STEP 11: Adopt the ordinance.



Hitching rings are embedded in the curb at I Street and Ocean Avenue.

Establish a Designation Process

The City should define a formal process for landmark designation. Elements of this process should include an application, a nomination form with specific research and documentation requirements, as well as the designation of a reviewing entity, such as the Advisory Landmarks Committee and/or other historic commissions.

Adopt Designation Criteria

The City should adopt designation criteria for individual landmarks and historic district contributors. The criteria used by California's municipalities to designate individual landmarks and historic districts at the local level are frequently adapted from criteria used by the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) in its administration of the California Register. The OHP's designation criteria are in turn based upon those used by the National Park Service for the National Register of Historic Places.

A list of sample designation criteria from a number of California municipalities have been compiled for reference (See Appendix E). As these criteria are effective in protecting historic resources in these cities, they are useful as points of comparison in drafting similar criteria for implementation in the City of Lompoc. Local criteria come from large cities like Los Angeles and Pasadena, mid-size cities like Glendale, Long Beach, and Ventura, and smaller cities such as Monrovia and Paso Robles.

Establish a Historic Preservation Commission

The City should established a historic preservation commission, or reactivate the Advisory Landmarks Committee as outlined in the City's Landmark Ordinance. Criteria, powers, and responsibilities of commission members should be clearly defined.

This body should satisfy the requirements of *an adequate and qualified historic preservation review commission* in order to attain Certified Local Government status. CLG commission requirements include:

- o Minimum membership of five (5) individuals having demonstrated interest, competence, or knowledge in historic preservation.
- At least two (2) Commission members are encouraged to be appointed from among professionals in the disciplines of history, architecture, architectural history, urban planning, archeology, conservation, landscape architecture, or other related fields.
- The commission shall meet at least four times a year, with meetings held in a public place, advertised in advance, and open to the public.

o An annual report of the activities of the commission shall be submitted to the state at the end of each calendar year.

Establish Design Review Guidelines

In 1995 the City of Lompoc adopted Architectural Review Guidelines. The stated purpose of architectural review is to "promote an aesthetically and environmentally pleasing and economically viable community," as well as to ensure that new development "fits" in Lompoc. These guidelines are comprehensive and emphasize compatibility of new construction with surrounding structures. In particular, residential infill "should be compatible with neighboring houses in terms of proportion, size, mass, height, materials, and color. Architectural style is not restricted to those in the existing neighborhood, but should be compatible." Reviews are conducted by planning staff or the Planning Commission.

The Old Town Commercial District (OTC) is subject to additional Design Guidelines as defined in the Old Town Lompoc Specific Plan (2001). The concept of "neighborhood compatibility" is of particular importance with regard to the overall integrity of any district. Considerations outlined in the OTC design guidelines include consistent setbacks, compatibility with surrounding natural features, sensitivity of new construction to the neighborhood character, and consistency of new design elements with existing architectural styles

The City should consider adopting additional design guidelines for designated landmarks and contributing structures to historic districts based upon the Secretary of the Interior's Standards. These guidelines for historic resources may be incorporated into the OTC design guidelines, but can be tailored to the resources of a particular district. Provisions may include:

- Types of alterations that require design review
- Clearly-defined design review and appeal process
- Qualified historic design review commission.

Utilize the California State Historical Building Code⁷⁶

The City should revise its Ordinance to expand the use of the State Historical Building Code (SHBC) to include designated city landmarks and district contributors. Currently the SHBC is used only in the Old Town Lompoc Specific Plan Area.

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⁷⁵ Architectural Review Guidelines, City of Lompoc, adopted September 19, 1995.

⁷⁶ California State Office of Historic Preservation.



The Artesia School House, originally constructed four miles west of town, was Lompoc's first country school.

The 2001 California Historical Building Code (Part 8, Title 24, C.C.R.) is an alternative building code designed to address issues relating to the rehabilitation, preservation, restoration, or relocation of historic buildings, structures and properties. The SHBC is intended to (1) facilitate the rehabilitation or adaptive reuse of a property to preserve its original or restored elements and features; (2) encourage energy conservation and a cost effective approach to preservation, (3) provide for reasonable safety from fire, seismic forces or other hazards, and (4) provide reasonable availability and usability by the physically disabled.

A *qualified historical building or property* under the SHBC may include designated local landmarks or districts, or other properties listed on officially adopted registers, inventories, and surveys.

City staff have training on the use of the SHBC. Applicants should work with the City to assure that the building is a qualified property early in any project planning process. State and local agencies and, under certain conditions, individual property owners, may request opinions from the State Historical Building Safety Board (SHBSB) and staff in Sacramento regarding use and interpretation of the SHBC. Use of the code within the City of Lompoc is a safe and economic way to preserve and protect historic structures.

HISTORIC DISTRICT ORDINANCE

The City take steps to adopt an ordinance the relates specifically to the designation of historic districts. Provisions of a historic district ordinance may be substantially similar to those outlined for city landmarks. However, the City may outline different designation criteria or rehabilitation standards for district contributors, or establish compatibility requirements for non-contributing structures within district boundaries.

OTHER REGULATIONS AND PROCEDURES

Certified Local Government Status

The City should consider taking the steps necessary to qualify and apply for Certified Local Government status.

The Certified Local Government program is a partnership among local governments, the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), and the National Park Service. The intent of the CLG program is to "encourage the direct participation of local governments in the identification, evaluation, registration, and preservation of historic properties within their jurisdictions and promote the integration of local preservation interests and concerns into local planning and decision-making processes."

- o **Eligibility**: Any general purpose political subdivision with land-use authority is eligible to become a CLG.
- o Certification Process: In order to become a CLG, the chief elected official of the local government must submit an application to the OHP requesting certification. If the applicant meets the criteria, the application is forwarded to the National Park Service for final certification. Upon NPS approval, a certification agreement is prepared and signed by both the OHP and the local government. At that time, the local government is considered certified and is then eligible for federal implementation grants to assist in maintaining the program.
- Requirements: A CLG must comply with five basic requirements: (1) Enforce appropriate state and local laws and regulations for the designation and protection of historic properties; (2) Establish an historic preservation review commission by local ordinance; (3) Maintain a system for the survey and inventory of historic properties; (4) Provide for public participation in the local preservation program; and (5) Satisfactorily perform responsibilities delegated to it by the state.
- O Benefits to the Local Government: Benefits to becoming a Certified Local Government include: (1) Added credibility of the local preservation program through its association with recognized federal and state standards and regulations, including the National Historic Preservation Act, the National Register of Historic Places, and the California Register of Historical Resources; (2) Faster, more efficient, and less costly environmental review under CEQA and Section 106 through the use of National Register/California Register criteria and the Secretary of the Interior Standards, which integrate local, state, and federal levels of review; and (3) Greater involvement of local preservation boards and commissions in broader land use planning and project approval processes.
- o Funding: Each state is required to pass through 10% of its annual Historic Preservation Fund grant from the National Park Service to CLGs to fund their preservation activities. In California, the CLG grant program is competitive for a wider variety of preservation planning activities. This funding can support important activities including completion of a preservation element or plan, a survey, preparation of a National Register district application, or the update of an ordinance.
- Economic Benefits: While there are no direct economic benefits to being a CLG, a CLG's commitment to historic preservation does result in multiple economic benefits, including increased property values through designation, and resource conservation through downtown revitalization and adaptive reuse of extant buildings.



Decorative architectural detail of a Catholic church at 337 South I Street.

Adopting a Historic Resources Inventory

The City should adopt a historic resources inventory, based upon the data contained in this report as well as in previous studies, and develop procedures for maintaining the accuracy of the inventory by conducting surveys on a regular basis.

Once local designation criteria have been adopted, the City should evaluate the historic significance of properties identified in this report according to those eligibility criteria, including the potential historic district. Based on this report, a historical resources inventory should be developed that catalogues all properties surveyed in the City, existing designations, and eligibility for designation. This report provides the basis for this effort and contains much of the necessary data.

The inventory should be organized, maintained, and updated on an on-going basis. A map should be prepared which identifies all properties evaluated as historic in the City's historical resources inventory. Property listings should be added to the City's inventory when California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and/or National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 106 reviews result in the evaluation of previously unevaluated properties within the city limits.

The City may consider prioritizing surveys by geographic area, or give special consideration to contexts such as railroad, auto-related, and Johns Manville-related resources. Local residents and volunteers may be involved in continuing survey efforts.

Properties listed in the City's historic resources inventory may become eligible to use the State Historical Building Code. Designed local landmarks or districts, or properties *listed on officially adopted registers, inventories, and surveys* are considered "qualified historical buildings or properties" under the SHBC.

Adopt a Historic Preservation Element

While many of its plans and ordinances presently contain language favorable to the preservation of historic resources, the City should consider adopting a Historic Preservation Element to its General Plan. The purpose of a Historic Preservation Element is to identify the community's goals and objectives with respect to historic preservation. Community participation should play a key role in the development of a Historic Preservation Element and the identification of goals and objectives for the preservation of historic resources in the City of Lompoc. The Historic Preservation

Element may also serve as a guide for the adoption of a revised Landmarks Ordinance, including incentives and regulations to implement the plan.

PRESERVATION INCENTIVES

Federal Tax Credits

Since 1976, the National Park Service has administered the Federal Historic Preservation Tax Incentive program, in conjunction with the Internal Revenue Service and State Historic Preservation Officers nationwide. Tax incentives have spurred the rehabilitation of historic structures and attracted investment to the historic centers of cities and towns.

Tax incentives for preservation established by the Tax Reform Act of 1986 (PL 99-514; Internal Revenue Code Section 47) include a 20% tax credit for the certified rehabilitation of income-producing properties and a 10% tax credit for the rehabilitation of non-historic, non-residential buildings built before 1936. Each dollar of a tax credit reduces the amount of income tax owed by one dollar.

The federal rehabilitation tax credits are administered by the U.S. Department of the Interior and the Department of the Treasury. The 20% rehabilitation tax credit is available to a project that the Secretary of the Interior designates a certified rehabilitation of a certified historic structure. The rehabilitation must exceed \$5,000 or the adjusted basis of the property, whichever is greater. Properties can be rehabilitated for commercial, industrial, agricultural, or rental residential purposes. Properties may not be used as the owner's private residence.

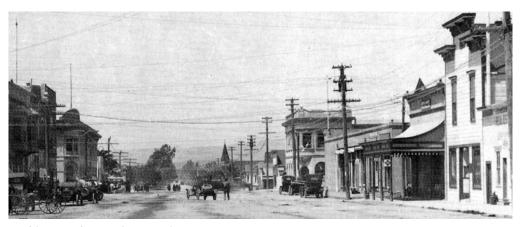
A certified historic structure is any building that is listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places or a building that is located in a registered historic district and certified by the National Park Service as a contributor to the district. A state or local district may qualify if the district is certified by the Secretary of the Interior.

A *certified rehabilitation* is one that meets the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation. The rehabilitation must be consistent with the character of the property and the project cannot damage or destroy character-defining materials.

A 10% rehabilitation tax credit is available for the rehabilitation of non-historic buildings built before 1936. The rehabilitation must exceed \$5,000 or the adjusted basis of the property and the property must be depreciable. The ten percent credit applies to buildings renovated for non-residential uses and excludes rental housing. Hotels are considered to be a commercial use and would qualify for the ten percent tax credit. A building that has been moved is not eligible for the ten percent tax credit.

In affordable housing projects involving historic rehabilitation, the rehabilitation tax credit can be combined with the Low Income Housing Tax Credit.

While there is no direct role for the City in the Federal Tax Credit program, City staff can promote the program and offer technical assistance to property owners.



Looking north on H Street, circa 1916.

Preservation Easements 77

A preservation easement is a voluntary legal agreement between a historic preservation non-profit organization and a property owner whereby the owner agrees to forego certain development rights, and agrees that any future changes to the property will meet historic preservation standards. In return, the property owner may tax a charitable deduction. The receiving organization is obligated to review future proposed changes to the structure to ensure compliance with standards of historic preservation.

Typically an easement is conveyed by the property owner to a non-profit organization or government agency whose mission includes historic preservation. Once recorded, an easement becomes part of the property's chain of title and continues in perpetuity, ensuring the protection of the structure into the future.

- Eligible properties: Both commercial and residential properties are eligible to claim a charitable deduction for an easement donation. A qualifying property must be listed or determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places individually or as a contributing structure in a National Register Historic District.
- Scope: The scope of an easement is determined by the property owner making the donation. An easement may apply to a building's

⁷⁷ "Conservation Easements," brochure. Los Angeles Conservancy, no date.

- façade, historically significant interior spaces, the land on which the building is located, or to the entire property.
- o Benefit to the Donor: Easement donors may claim a charitable deduction on their federal income taxes for the assessed value of the easement (the difference between the appraised fair market value of the property prior to conveying the easement and its value with the easement restrictions in place).
- Responsibility of the Recipient: An organization that holds a
 preservation easement is legally obligated to review and approve
 the design of proposed changes to the portions of the building
 covered by the easement. An easement holder receives no financial
 benefit from accepting an easement.
- o Restrictions on the Property: Easements usually prohibit the owner from demolishing or making alterations to the property without prior review and consultation with the easement holder. Certain easements also require the owner to make improvements to the property or maintain it in a certain physical condition. An easement generally does not restrict the use of a property.

Easements are one of the strongest tools for protecting historic properties from demolition or inappropriate alterations because they are attached to the deed of the property and are enforceable in perpetuity. Local non-profit groups should look at opportunities to become qualified donor organizations for historic properties in Lompoc.

Hart Family Fund for Small Towns

The Hart Family Fund for Small Towns provides grants to assist small town preservation and revitalization initiatives around the country. The fund was established with a gift from William B. Hart and his family and matched by donations from the National Trust Trustees, Advisors, and friends. Hart worked for the National Trust for three decades, and recently ended his tenure as its chairman.

The Hart Family Fund is operated within the framework of Preservation Services Fund grants, with the same application, eligibility requirements, match requirements, and deadlines. For additional information, contact the California's National Trust Regional Office. 79

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⁷⁸ The Fund focuses on towns with a population of 5,000 or less, but does not exclude larger towns.

⁷⁹ Forum: National Trust for Historic Preservation. January/February 2005.



The McGee House on North L Street is eligible for landmark designation.

Marks Historical Rehabilitation Act

The Marks Historical Rehabilitation Act of 1976 allows local governments to issue bonds to finance the acquisition, relocation, reconstruction, restoration, renovation, or repair of historic properties. Costs eligible for funding include, but are not limited to, work that is necessary to meet applicable rehabilitation standards and installation of fixtures to make the property useable. Design costs, financing costs, and other incidental expenses are also eligible.

Historic properties eligible for assistance under the program include those of any "national, state, or local historical registers or official inventories, such as the National Register of Historic Places and State Historical Landmarks," plus, any property "deemed of importance to the history, architecture, or culture of an area" as determined by a local official, historic preservation board, or commission.

Prior to issuing bonds under this program, the local government must adopt a historical rehabilitation financing program and designate historical rehabilitation areas, which may consist of the jurisdiction's entire geographical area. The historical rehabilitation financing program must set forth the architectural and/or historical criteria to be used in selecting historical properties eligible for bond financing. The jurisdiction must also allow affected citizens to participate in the planning and implementation of the program in the designation of historical rehabilitation areas. A maximum of citizen participation must be provided, including the establishment of a citizens advisory board.

Proposition 40

The California Cultural and Historical Endowment was created to administer the Proposition 40 funds dedicated to preserving historic and cultural resources. The Endowment is located in the California State Library Office. Approximately \$128 million will be available to government entities and non-profit organizations through a competitive grant application process.

Community Development Block Grants⁸⁰

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) funds the Community Development Block Grant program. These funds can be used for a variety of activities that promote historic preservation and heritage tourism in local communities. Heritage tourism is an economic development tool designed to attract visitors to an area based on the unique aspects of the locality's history, landscape, and culture.

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⁸⁰ Preserving America: Community Development Block Grant Program. U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, no date.

There is a wide range of activities that may be used to further the goals of historic preservation and heritage tourism, and therefore would be eligible for CDBG funding. These eligible CDBG activities include:

- Planning: Community Planning, such as engineering and design costs, preservation counseling, and inspections; General Plans, including comprehensive plans, specific plans, and preservation elements; Historic Preservation Plans, including preservation of downtown areas or historic districts.
- Historic Preservation: Rehabilitation, preservation, or restoration of publicly or privately owned historic property.
- Engineering and Design Costs: Feasibility studies to assess the condition of structures; Designing improvements to building facades; design costs for integrating historic facades into new structures and uses.
- Acquisition: Acquisition of properties, in whole or in part, by a public or private not-for-profit entity; acquisition of real property, including air rights, right-of-way, and easements; acquisition of buildings for relocation.
- Clearance Activities: Moving a historic structure to a more appropriate location; clearing incompatible structures from a historic site.
- Removal of Architectural Barriers: Removing barriers that restrict mobility and accessibility of elderly or handicapped persons.
- o Consultant Services: Obtaining professional assistance for program planning and preparing community development objectives, including historic preservation.

ADDITIONAL STEPS

The following are additional actions the City of Lompoc may wish to explore in order to protect and promote its historic resources:

Administration

- ☑ Establish the position of preservation officer and provide training for City staff who implement Lompoc's preservation program.
- ✓ Review City-owned property for potential historic designation.
- ✓ Incorporate preservation goals, objectives, and policies into annual workload priorities established by the City Council and City departments.



This 1920 bungalow on North G Street is a contributor to the potential historic district.

- ☑ Allocate sufficient City staff resources to implement the historic preservation program.
- ☑ Provide annual training to all City staff members who perform historic resources reviews under CEQA and/or National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 106.
- ☑ Consider use of a City-owned property for the purpose of storing salvaged architectural features.
- ☑ Provide training for Historical Commission members and City staff on the Secretary of the Interior's Standards, preservation ordinances, the State Historical Building Code, and other preservation matters.
- Investigate ways in which historic rehabilitation projects and the establishment of historic districts can facilitate community development goals.

Planning and Zoning

- Amend the zoning code to waive parking requirements or make other special exceptions for the adaptive reuse of historic properties.
- ☑ Ensure that permits or project applications are consistent with the provisions of CEQA, which may require a review of properties that meet its definition of a historic resource. Technical assistance by staff and waiver of permit fees are incentives to be considered.
- ☑ Develop a mechanism to coordinate Section 106, CEQA, and other review procedures for historical and cultural resources.
- ☑ Incorporate historic preservation into neighborhood planning studies.
- ☑ Develop a streamlined approval process for historic properties that meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation, including a categorical exemption from environmental review under CEQA and fee waivers for historic rehabilitation projects.
- ☑ Review new construction within the potential historic district and alterations to landmarks and district contributors for potential impacts according to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards.
- ☑ Develop guidelines for designation signage on historic resources, distinguishing between signage that denotes listing in the National Register, California Register, and local designation by the City of Lompoc. Consider funding the cost of signs and markers designating historic properties.

Community Participation

- ☑ Encourage the development of a local historic preservation advocacy group.
- ☑ Recruit commercial partners to support City historic preservation efforts.
- ✓ Arrange for community service projects by high school students related to historic preservation.
- ☑ Encourage local residents to research and nominate properties for review by the Historical Commission.
- ☑ Develop a resource center for accessing information on historic preservation incentives.
- ✓ Promote the City's history through walking tours.
- ☑ Offer design awards for exemplary historic rehabilitation projects.

Education

- ☑ Develop a program on local history and architecture for use in local classrooms, including age-appropriate materials that describe the importance of City history and historic preservation.
- ☑ Provide training workshop for contractors in appropriate rehabilitation techniques.
- ☑ Develop a bibliography of historic research related to the City's history in conjunction with the Lompoc Valley Historical Society.
- ☑ Promote the City as a tourist destination.
- ☑ Promote Historic Preservation Month.
- ☑ Promote historic preservation at annual cultural events, such as the Lompoc Flower Festival.

Incentives

- ☑ Develop a list of properties that may be eligible for grants under the CLG program, from the National Trust for Historic Preservation, and/or from the National Park Service.
- ☑ Develop a brochure that explains incentives to owners of historic properties and other benefits of historic preservation.
- ☑ Consider programs to encourage retention of original windows and other features by creating a revolving fund; encourage other new cost-effective ideas in preservation.

☑ Promote historic preservation as an economic investment with significant multiplier effects.

Technical Assistance

- ☑ Consult Main Street principles to guide the rehabilitation and/or redevelopment of historic commercial corridors, such as the Old Town Commercial District.
- ☑ Develop emergency preparedness and disaster response plans for historical and cultural resources.
- ☑ Encourage the use of sustainable energy systems in historic buildings.
- ☑ Encourage repair rather than replacement of historic materials in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards.

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APPENDIX A

Potential City Landmarks

Appendix A: Potential City Landmarks

Inclusion of an address on this list indicates the presence of a potential city landmark on the parcel. Multiple resources may exist at any given address. Refer to the survey database for more information.

Parcel Address:	APN:
205 W CHESTNUT AVE	9103004
721 E COLLEGE AVE	8715419
201 W COLLEGE AVE	8911006
515 W COLLEGE AVE	8911001
220 W CYPRESS AVE	9115301
515 S E ST	8534115
217 N F ST	8508307
221 N F ST	8508306
236 N F ST	8509118
312 N F ST	8503102
131 S F ST	8516313
510 S F ST	8534109
514 S F ST	8534112
525 S F ST	8533312
538 S F ST	8534205
539 S F ST	8533404
139 N G ST	8512201
235 N G ST	8508202
520 S G ST	8533403
101 N H ST	8512105
112 N H ST	8512216
105 S H ST	8516106
125 S H ST	8516112
200 S H ST	8520215
201 S H ST	8520101
207 S H ST	8520102
210 S H ST	8520214
213 S H ST	8520103
214 S H ST	8520213
215 S H ST	8520104
219 S H ST	8520105
220 S H ST	8520212
223 S H ST	8520106
224 S H ST	8520211
227 S H ST	8520107
231 S H ST	8520108
236 S H ST	8520210
237 S H ST	8520109

Parcel Address:	APN:
238 S H ST	8520209
302 S H ST	8523217
303 S H ST	8523101
306 S H ST	8523216
307 S H ST	8523102
310 S H ST	8523215
311 S H ST	8523103
318 S H ST	8523214
319 S H ST	8523105
322 S H ST	8523213
323 S H ST	8523106
326 S H ST	8523212
327 S H ST	8523107
330 S H ST	8523211
331 S H ST	8523108
335 S H ST	8523109
338 S H ST	8523210
400 S H ST	8528219
403 S H ST	8528101
404 S H ST	8528218
410 S H ST	8557002
411 S H ST	8528102
414 S H ST	8528216
415 S H ST	8528103
420 S H ST	8528215
423 S H ST	8528104
426 S H ST	8528214
429 S H ST	8528105
430 S H ST	8528213
432 S H ST	8528212
435 S H ST	8528106
436 S H ST	8528211
120 W HICKORY AVE	8523115
121 W HICKORY AVE	8520120
131 N I ST	9108302
112 S I ST	8516123
219 S I ST	9115308
225 S I ST	9115309
229 S I ST	9115310
233 S I ST	9115322
337 S I ST	9116310

Parcel Address:	APN:
121 N J ST	9108206
320 N J ST	9103001
137 S J ST	9110212
211 S J ST	9115204
227 S J ST	9115207
236 S J ST	9115320
237 S J ST	9115209
303 S J ST	9116204
307 S J ST	9116205
337 S J ST	9116211
414 S J ST	9118316
439 S J ST	9118210
501 S J ST	9120203
535 S J ST	9120209
137 N K ST	9108103
119 N L ST	9107321
131 N L ST	9107304
219 N L ST	9105306
203 S L ST	9114001
419 W LAUREL AVE	8923112
100 E LOCUST AVE	8533003
203 E LOCUST AVE	8528310
320 E LOCUST AVE	8534108
105 W LOCUST AVE	8528107
417 S M ST	9117213
309 N N ST	9101112
203 S N ST	9112202
307 E OCEAN AVE	8513111
704 E OCEAN AVE	8518201
117 W OCEAN AVE	8512110
118 W OCEAN AVE	8516102
201 W OCEAN AVE	9108307
900 W OCEAN AVE	9111004
220 W PINE AVE	8911008
240 W PINE AVE	8911007
125 W WALNUT AVE	8508108
403 W WALNUT AVE	9106109
803 W WALNUT AVE	9104080

APPENDIX B

Contributors to the Potential Historic District

Appendix B: Contributors to the Potential Historic District

Inclusion of an address on this list indicates the presence of a contributor to the potential historic district on the parcel. Multiple resources may exist at any given address. Refer to the survey database for more information.

Parcel Address:	APN:
210 W CHESTNUT AVE	9106302
222 W CHESTNUT AVE	9106301
202 E CYPRESS AVE	8520319
221 E CYPRESS AVE	8516314
302 E CYPRESS AVE	8521120
122 W CYPRESS AVE	8520119
220 W CYPRESS AVE	9115301
515 S E ST	8534115
115 N F ST	8512307
117 N F ST	8512305
136 N F ST	8513118
200 N F ST	8509110
211 N F ST	8508309
212 N F ST	8509112
215 N F ST	8508308
216 N F ST	8509113
217 N F ST	8508307
220 N F ST	8509114
221 N F ST	8508306
224 N F ST	8509115
229 N F ST	8508303
232 N F ST	8509117
235 N F ST	8508302
236 N F ST	8509118
239 N F ST	8508301
115 S F ST	8516309
116 S F ST	8517112
120 S F ST	8517111
121 S F ST	8516310
124 S F ST	8517110
129 S F ST	8516312
131 S F ST	8516313
209 S F ST	8520302
215 S F ST	8520303
218 S F ST	8521116
225 S F ST	8520307
228 S F ST	8521114
237 S F ST	8520310

Parcel Address:	APN:
303 S F ST	8523301
306 S F ST	8524119
307 S F ST	8523302
310 S F ST	8524118
311 S F ST	8523303
314 S F ST	8524117
315 S F ST	8523304
316 S F ST	8524116
319 S F ST	8523305
320 S F ST	8524115
321 S F ST	8523306
324 S F ST	8524114
325 S F ST	8523307
326 S F ST	8524113
329 S F ST	8523308
330 S F ST	8524112
338 S F ST	8524111
410 S F ST	8529115
413 S F ST	8528304
414 S F ST	8529118
417 S F ST	8528305
422 S F ST	8529113
424 S F ST	8529112
425 S F ST	8528306
427 S F ST	8528307
433 S F ST	8528308
439 S F ST	8528309
510 S F ST	8534109
514 S F ST	8534112
525 S F ST	8533312
538 S F ST	8534205
539 S F ST	8533404
113 N G ST	8512206
121 N G ST	8512205
122 N G ST	8512312
125 N G ST	8512204
126 N G ST	8512313
130 N G ST	8512314
139 N G ST	8512201
210 N G ST	8508314
215 N G ST	8508207

Parcel Address:	APN:
220 N G ST	8508317
224 N G ST	8508318
230 N G ST	8508319
234 N G ST	8508320
235 N G ST	8508202
239 N G ST	8508201
112 S G ST	8516319
124 S G ST	8516317
125 S G ST	8516211
129 S G ST	8516212
131 S G ST	8516214
134 S G ST	8516316
136 S G ST	8516315
201 S G ST	8520202
208 S G ST	8520321
215 S G ST	8520203
216 S G ST	8520316
217 S G ST	8520204
219 S G ST	8520205
222 S G ST	8520315
224 S G ST	8520314
225 S G ST	8520206
231 S G ST	8520207
232 S G ST	8520312
301 S G ST	8523201
311 S G ST	8523203
315 S G ST	8523204
317 S G ST	8523205
318 S G ST	8523316
322 S G ST	8523315
326 S G ST	8523314
330 S G ST	8523313
331 S G ST	8523208
334 S G ST	8523312
338 S G ST	8523311
339 S G ST	8523209
401 S G ST	8528201
407 S G ST	8528202
411 S G ST	8528203
414 S G ST	8528316
420 S G ST	8528314

Parcel Address:	APN:
424 S G ST	8528313
425 S G ST	8528206
430 S G ST	8528312
431 S G ST	8528207
434 S G ST	8528311
512 S G ST	8533306
514 S G ST	8533305
517 S G ST	8533112
520 S G ST	8533403
521 S G ST	8533113
539 S G ST	8533204
101 N H ST	8512105
112 N H ST	8512216
115 N H ST	8512104
121 1/2 N H ST	8512117
222 N H ST	8508214
233 N H ST	8508102
234 N H ST	8508215
101 S H ST	8516105
105 S H ST	8516106
113 S H ST	8516108
125 S H ST	8516112
126 S H ST	8516217
128 S H ST	8516216
137 S H ST	8516117
200 S H ST	8520215
201 S H ST	8520101
207 S H ST	8520102
210 S H ST	8520214
213 S H ST	8520103
214 S H ST	8520213
215 S H ST	8520104
219 S H ST	8520105
220 S H ST	8520212
223 S H ST	8520106
224 S H ST	8520211
227 S H ST	8520107
231 S H ST	8520108
236 S H ST	8520210
237 S H ST	8520109
238 S H ST	8520209

Parcel Address:	APN:
302 S H ST	8523217
303 S H ST	8523101
306 S H ST	8523216
307 S H ST	8523102
310 S H ST	8523215
311 S H ST	8523103
318 S H ST	8523214
319 S H ST	8523105
322 S H ST	8523213
323 S H ST	8523106
326 S H ST	8523212
327 S H ST	8523107
330 S H ST	8523211
331 S H ST	8523108
335 S H ST	8523109
338 S H ST	8523210
400 S H ST	8528219
403 S H ST	8528101
404 S H ST	8528218
410 S H ST	8557002
411 S H ST	8528102
414 S H ST	8528216
415 S H ST	8528103
420 S H ST	8528215
423 S H ST	8528104
426 S H ST	8528214
429 S H ST	8528105
430 S H ST	8528213
432 S H ST	8528212
435 S H ST	8528106
436 S H ST	8528211
115 E HICKORY AVE	8520208
203 E HICKORY AVE	8520311
302 E HICKORY AVE	8524120
303 E HICKORY AVE	8521113
309 E HICKORY AVE	8521112
112 W HICKORY AVE	8523116
120 W HICKORY AVE	8523115
121 W HICKORY AVE	8520120
212 W HICKORY AVE	9116302
129 N I ST	9108303

Parcel Address:	APN:
131 N I ST	9108302
205 N I ST	9106308
213 N I ST	9106307
217 N I ST	9106306
218 N I ST	8508109
221 N I ST	9106305
222 N I ST	8508110
231 N I ST	9106303
111 S I ST	9110306
112 S I ST	8516123
203 S I ST	9115303
208 S I ST	8520118
209 S I ST	9115304
214 S I ST	8520117
215 S I ST	9115306
218 S I ST	8558001
219 S I ST	9115308
220 S I ST B	8558002
220 S I ST A	8558003
222 S I ST	8520114
225 S I ST	9115309
229 S I ST	9115310
230 S I ST	8520112
233 S I ST	9115322
301 S I ST	9116303
307 S I ST	9116304
309 S I ST	9116305
313 S I ST	9116306
314 S I ST	8523114
316 S I ST	8523113
317 S I ST	9116307
320 S I ST	8523112
324 S I ST	8523118
325 S I ST	9116308
337 S I ST	9116310
400 S I ST	8528115
401 S I ST	9118303
405 S I ST	9118317
406 S I ST	8528114
412 S I ST	8528116
415 S I ST	9118318

Parcel Address:	APN:
419 S I ST	9118307
425 S I ST	9118308
430 S I ST	8528110
431 S I ST	9118309
500 S I ST	8533101
503 S I ST	9120302
504 S I ST	8533102
505 S I ST	9120303
511 S I ST	9120304
512 S I ST	8533103
519 S I ST	9120306
521 S I ST	9120322
537 S I ST	9120317
113 N J ST	9108207
114 N J ST	9108313
118 N J ST	9108314
121 N J ST	9108206
122 N J ST	9108315
126 N J ST	9108316
128 N J ST	9108317
208 N J ST	9106310
212 N J ST	9106311
213 N J ST	9106204
218 N J ST	9106312
222 N J ST	9106313
225 N J ST	9106203
232 N J ST	9106315
114 S J ST	9110316
119 S J ST	9110207
125 S J ST	9110209
133 S J ST	9110211
137 S J ST	9110212
201 S J ST	9115202
207 S J ST	9115203
210 S J ST	9115319
211 S J ST	9115204
212 S J ST	9115318
216 S J ST	9115317
220 S J ST	9115316
223 S J ST	9115206
224 S J ST	9115315

Parcel Address:	APN:
227 S J ST	9115207
228 S J ST	9115314
231 S J ST	9115208
236 S J ST	9115320
237 S J ST	9115209
238 S J ST	9115321
302 S J ST	9116301
303 S J ST	9116204
306 S J ST	9116313
307 S J ST	9116205
311 S J ST	9116206
315 S J ST	9116207
321 S J ST	9116208
333 S J ST	9116210
337 S J ST	9116211
401 S J ST	9118202
407 S J ST	9118203
414 S J ST	9118316
418 S J ST	9118315
422 S J ST	9118314
425 S J ST	9118205
429 S J ST	9118206
435 S J ST	9118208
436 S J ST	9118312
500 S J ST	9120301
501 S J ST	9120203
506 S J ST	9120318
509 S J ST	9120204
510 S J ST	9120319
511 S J ST	9120205
514 S J ST	9120314
517 S J ST	9120206
520 S J ST	9120313
523 S J ST	9120207
524 S J ST	9120312
528 S J ST	9120311
529 S J ST	9120208
535 S J ST	9120209
100 E LOCUST AVE	8533003
120 E LOCUST AVE	8533109
123 E LOCUST AVE	8528209

Parcel Address:	APN:
200 E LOCUST AVE	8533308
203 E LOCUST AVE	8528310
206 E LOCUST AVE	8533309
212 E LOCUST AVE	8533310
214 E LOCUST AVE	8533301
216 E LOCUST AVE	8533302
300 E LOCUST AVE	8534110
303 E LOCUST AVE	8529110
310 E LOCUST AVE	8534102
311 E LOCUST AVE	8529109
312 E LOCUST AVE	8534103
105 W LOCUST AVE	8528107
111 W LOCUST AVE	8528108
113 E OCEAN AVE	8512210
115 E OCEAN AVE	8512209
117 E OCEAN AVE	8512208
119 E OCEAN AVE	8512207
208 E OCEAN AVE	8516320
212 E OCEAN AVE	8516305
219 E OCEAN AVE	8512308
307 E OCEAN AVE	8513111
104 W OCEAN AVE	8516104
110 W OCEAN AVE	8516103
111 W OCEAN AVE	8512108
117 W OCEAN AVE	8512110
118 W OCEAN AVE	8516102
123 W OCEAN AVE	8512112
201 W OCEAN AVE	9108307
301 W OCEAN AVE	9108209
202 E OLIVE AVE	8528317
212 E OLIVE AVE	8528318
214 E OLIVE AVE	8528301
302 E OLIVE AVE	8529116
212 W OLIVE AVE	9118302
219 W OLIVE AVE	9116314
220 W OLIVE AVE	9118301
THIS FIELD IS BLANK	8557001
119 E WALNUT AVE	8508209
209 E WALNUT AVE	8508312
212 E WALNUT AVE	8512315
215 E WALNUT AVE	8508311

Parcel Address:	APN:
221 E WALNUT AVE	8508310
312 E WALNUT AVE	8513119
125 W WALNUT AVE	8508108
221 W WALNUT AVE	9106309
303 W WALNUT AVE	9106206
305 W WALNUT AVE	9106207

APPENDIX C

Resources that Appear Eligible for the National Register

Appendix C: Appears Eligible for the National Register

Inclusion of an address on this list indicates the presence of a National Register eligible resource on the parcel. Multiple resources may exist at any given address. Refer to the survey database for more information.

Parcel Address:	APN:
1113 N A ST B	8701160
1113 N A ST A	8701159
205 W CHESTNUT AVE	9103004
122 W CYPRESS AVE	8520119
220 W CYPRESS AVE	9115301
101 N H ST	8512105
112 N H ST	8512216
105 S H ST	8516106
201 S H ST	8520101
207 S H ST	8520102
237 S H ST	8520109
111 S I ST	9110306
229 S I ST	9115310
233 S I ST	9115322
320 N J ST	9103001
211 S J ST	9115204
236 S J ST	9115320
237 S J ST	9115209
303 S J ST	9116204
337 S J ST	9116211
414 S J ST	9118316
137 N K ST	9108103
131 N L ST	9107304
207 N L ST	9105307
219 N L ST	9105306
203 S L ST	9114001
100 E LOCUST AVE	8533003
203 E LOCUST AVE	8528310
417 S M ST	9117213
203 N N ST	9105108
309 N N ST	9101112
307 E OCEAN AVE	8513111
403 W WALNUT AVE	9106109
803 W WALNUT AVE	9104080

APPENDIX D

Summary of All Evaluated Properties

Appendix D: Summary of All Evaluated Properties

Inclusion of an address on this list indicates the presence of a resource on the parcel. Multiple resources may exist at any given address. Refer to the survey database for more information.

Parcel Address:	APN:	Date:	Designated Landmark	Potential Landmark	Potential District Contributor	NR Eligible	Not Eligible	Vacant	Multiple Resources on Parcel
1113 N A ST B	8701160	1898	✓			V			
1113 N A ST A	8701159	1898	✓			✓			
200 E CHESTNUT AVE	8508323	circa 1980					✓		
120 W CHESTNUT AVE	8508116	circa 1990					✓		
205 W CHESTNUT AVE	9103004	1888		✓		✓			
210 W CHESTNUT AVE	9106302	circa 1890			✓				✓
222 W CHESTNUT AVE	9106301	1926			✓				
721 E COLLEGE AVE	8715419			✓					
201 W COLLEGE AVE	8911006			✓					
515 W COLLEGE AVE	8911001			✓					
132 E CYPRESS AVE	8516215	1962					✓		✓
202 E CYPRESS AVE	8520319	1952			✓				
220 E CYPRESS AVE	8520301						✓	✓	
221 E CYPRESS AVE	8516314	circa 1910			✓				
302 E CYPRESS AVE	8521120	1903			✓				
117 W CYPRESS AVE	8516118						✓	✓	
122 W CYPRESS AVE	8520119	1890	✓		✓	✓			
220 W CYPRESS AVE	9115301	1888		✓	✓	✓			
221 W CYPRESS AVE	9110310						✓	✓	
515 S E ST	8534115	1787		✓	✓				
112 N F ST	8513113						✓	✓	
115 N F ST	8512307	1919			✓				
115 1/2 N F ST	8512306	circa 1970					✓		
117 N F ST	8512305	circa 1940			✓				
120 N F ST	8513114						✓	~	
124 N F ST	8513115	circa 1975					✓		

Parcel Address:	APN:	Date:	Designated Landmark	Potential Landmark	Potential District Contributor	NR Eligible	Not Eligible	Vacant	Multiple Resources on Parcel
125 N F ST	8512304						✓	✓	
128 N F ST	8513116	circa 1920					✓		
129 N F ST	8512303						✓	✓	
132 N F ST	8513117	1932					✓		
133 N F ST	8512302	1941					✓		
136 N F ST	8513118	1903			✓				
200 N F ST	8509110	1910			✓				
208 N F ST	8509111	1924					✓		
211 N F ST	8508309	1921			✓				
212 N F ST	8509112	1941			✓				
215 N F ST	8508308	circa 1920			✓				✓
216 N F ST	8509113	1939			✓				
217 N F ST	8508307	1893		✓	✓				
220 N F ST	8509114	1939			✓				
221 N F ST	8508306	1893		✓	✓				
224 N F ST	8509115	1939			✓				
225 N F ST	8508305	1927					✓		
228 N F ST	8509116						✓	✓	
229 N F ST	8508303	1903			✓		✓		✓
232 N F ST	8509117	1909			✓				
235 N F ST	8508302	1903			✓		✓		✓
236 N F ST	8509118	1907		✓	✓				
239 N F ST	8508301	circa 1910			✓				
312 N F ST	8503102	1925		✓					
112 S F ST	8517113						✓	✓	
113 S F ST	8516308	circa 1960					✓		
115 S F ST	8516309	1947			✓				
116 S F ST	8517112	1951			✓				
120 S F ST	8517111	1954			✓				

Parcel Address:	APN:	Date:	Designated Landmark	Potential Landmark	Potential District Contributor	NR Eligible	Not Eligible	Vacant	Multiple Resources on Parcel
121 1/2 S F ST	8516311	1959					✓		
121 S F ST	8516310	1930			✓				
124 S F ST	8517110	1951			✓				
128 S F ST	8517109						✓	✓	
129 S F ST	8516312	1928			✓				
131 S F ST	8516313	circa 1900		✓	✓				
134 S F ST	8517108						✓	✓	
206 S F ST	8521119	circa 1960					✓		
209 S F ST	8520302	1913			✓				
214 S F ST 1	8553001	circa 1985					✓		
214 S F ST 3	8553003	circa 1985					✓		
214 S F ST 2	8553002	circa 1985					✓		
214 S F ST 4	8553004	circa 1985					✓		
215 S F ST	8520303	1946			✓				
218 S F ST	8521116	1903			✓				
221 S F ST	8520304	circa 1960					✓		
222 S F ST	8521115	circa 1960					✓		
225 S F ST	8520307	circa 1925			✓				
228 S F ST	8521114	1924			✓				✓
229 S F ST	8520308	1911					✓		
233 S F ST	8520309	1903					✓		
237 S F ST	8520310	1935			✓				
303 S F ST	8523301	1928			✓				
306 S F ST	8524119	1946			✓				
307 S F ST	8523302	1946			✓				
310 S F ST	8524118	1946			✓				
311 S F ST	8523303	1933			✓				
314 S F ST	8524117	1947			✓				
315 S F ST	8523304	1929			✓				

Parcel Address:	APN:	Date:	Designated Landmark	Potential Landmark	Potential District Contributor	NR Eligible	Not Eligible	Vacant	Multiple Resources on Parcel
316 S F ST	8524116	1923			✓				
319 S F ST	8523305	1932			✓				
320 S F ST	8524115	1927			✓				
321 S F ST	8523306	1930			✓				✓
324 S F ST	8524114	1925			✓				
325 S F ST	8523307	1929			✓				
326 S F ST	8524113	1946			✓				
329 S F ST	8523308	1931			✓				
330 S F ST	8524112	1925			✓				
333 S F ST	8523309	circa 1920					✓		
335 S F ST	8523310	1941					✓		
338 S F ST	8524111	1939			✓				
409 S F ST	8528303	1928					✓		
410 S F ST	8529115	1948			✓				
413 S F ST	8528304	1923			✓				
414 S F ST	8529118	circa 1950			✓				
417 S F ST	8528305	1927			✓				
418 S F ST	8529119	1936					✓		
422 S F ST	8529113	1903			✓				
424 S F ST	8529112	1933			✓				
425 S F ST	8528306	circa 1950			✓				
427 S F ST	8528307	1950			✓				
428 S F ST	8529111	1903					✓		
433 S F ST	8528308	1914			✓				
439 S F ST	8528309	1906			✓				
510 S F ST	8534109	1787		✓	✓				
514 S F ST	8534112	1787		✓	✓				
516 S F ST	8534113	circa 1960					✓		
521 S F ST	8533311	circa 1965					✓		

Parcel Address:	APN:	Date:	Designated Landmark	Potential Landmark	Potential District Contributor	NR Eligible	Not Eligible	Vacant	Multiple Resources on Parcel
525 S F ST	8533312	1787		✓	✓				
538 S F ST	8534205	1787		✓	✓				
539 S F ST	8533404	1787		✓	✓				
113 N G ST	8512206	1920			✓				
118 N G ST	8512311	1951					✓		
121 N G ST	8512205	1925			✓				
122 N G ST	8512312	1941			✓				
125 N G ST	8512204	1940			✓				
126 N G ST	8512313	1936			✓				
129 N G ST	8512203	1930					✓		
130 N G ST	8512314	1938			✓				
133 N G ST	8512202	1938					✓		
139 N G ST	8512201	1904		✓	✓				✓
210 N G ST	8508314	1920			✓				
211 N G ST	8508208						✓	✓	
214 N G ST	8508315	circa 1920					✓		
215 N G ST	8508207	circa 1930			✓				
218 N G ST	8508316	1923					✓		
219 N G ST	8508206	1937					✓		
220 N G ST	8508317	1913			✓				
221 N G ST	8508205						✓	✓	
224 N G ST	8508318	1920			✓				
227 N G ST	8508204						✓	✓	
230 N G ST	8508319	1923			✓				
231 N G ST	8508203						✓	✓	
234 N G ST	8508320	1946			✓				
235 N G ST	8508202	circa 1895		✓	✓				
239 N G ST	8508201	1951			✓				
112 S G ST	8516319	1925			✓				✓

Parcel Address:	APN:	Date:	Designated Landmark	Potential Landmark	Potential District Contributor	NR Eligible	Not Eligible	Vacant	Multiple Resources on Parcel
115 S G ST	8516209	circa 1930					✓		
116 S G ST	8516318						✓	✓	
123 S G ST	8516210	1903					✓		
124 S G ST	8516317	circa 1940			✓				
125 S G ST	8516211	circa 1905			✓				
129 S G ST	8516212	1903			✓				
131 S G ST	8516214	1925			✓				
134 S G ST	8516316	1903			✓				
136 S G ST	8516315	1903			✓				
201 S G ST	8520202	circa 1935			✓				✓
206 S G ST	8520318	circa 1945					✓		
208 S G ST	8520321	circa 1900			✓				
212 S G ST	8520320	circa 1950					✓		
215 S G ST	8520203	1910			✓				✓
216 S G ST	8520316	1903			✓		✓		✓
217 S G ST	8520204	1920			✓				
219 S G ST	8520205	1920			✓				
222 S G ST	8520315	circa 1945			✓				
224 S G ST	8520314	1905			✓				
225 S G ST	8520206	1903			✓				
228 S G ST	8520313	1948					✓		
231 S G ST	8520207	1948			✓				
232 S G ST	8520312	1908			✓				
300 S G ST	8523320	1948					✓		
301 S G ST	8523201	1910			✓				
305 S G ST	8523202	1908					✓		
306 S G ST	8523319	1941					✓		
310 S G ST	8523318	1948					✓		✓
311 S G ST	8523203	1911			✓				

Parcel Address:	APN:	Date:	Designated Landmark	Potential Landmark	Potential District Contributor	NR Eligible	Not Eligible	Vacant	Multiple Resources on Parcel
314 S G ST	8523317	circa 1960					✓		
315 S G ST	8523204	1905			✓				
317 S G ST	8523205	1906			✓				
318 S G ST	8523316	1932			✓				
321 S G ST	8523206	1936					✓		
322 S G ST	8523315	1942			✓				
326 S G ST	8523314	1934			✓				
327 S G ST	8523207	1903					✓		
330 S G ST	8523313	1935			✓				
331 S G ST	8523208	1947			✓				
334 S G ST	8523312	1936			✓				
338 S G ST	8523311	1928			✓				
339 S G ST	8523209	1912			✓				
401 S G ST	8528201	1912			✓				
407 S G ST	8528202	1903			✓				
411 S G ST	8528203	1928			✓				
413 S G ST	8528204	1928					✓		
414 S G ST	8528316	1950			✓				
417 S G ST	8528220	1917					~		
418 S G ST	8528315	circa 1950					✓		
420 S G ST	8528314	circa 1955			✓				
421 S G ST	8528221	circa 1930					~		
424 S G ST	8528313	1936			✓				
425 S G ST	8528206	circa 1955			✓				
430 S G ST	8528312	1936			✓				
431 S G ST	8528207	circa 1955			✓				
434 S G ST	8528311	1951			✓				
435 S G ST	8528208	circa 1960					✓		
508 S G ST	8533307	circa 1965					✓		

Parcel Address:	APN:	Date:	Designated Landmark	Potential Landmark	Potential District Contributor	NR Eligible	Not Eligible	Vacant	Multiple Resources on Parcel
511 S G ST	8533110	1948					✓		
512 S G ST	8533306	1924			✓				
514 S G ST	8533305	1936			✓				
515 S G ST	8533111	1919					✓		
516 S G ST	8533304	circa 1900					✓		
517 S G ST	8533112	1926			✓				
520 S G ST	8533403	1787		✓	✓				
521 S G ST	8533113	1928			✓				
539 S G ST	8533204	1949			✓				
101 N H ST	8512105	1890		✓	✓	✓			
112 N H ST	8512216	1927		✓	✓	✓			✓
115 N H ST	8512104	circa 1930			✓				
121 1/2 N H ST	8512117	1949			✓				
121 N H ST	8512103	1949					✓		
122 N H ST	8512221						✓	✓	
123 N H ST	8512116						✓	✓	
135 N H ST	8512101	1947					✓		
136 N H ST	8512220	circa					✓	✓	
200 N H ST	8508217	circa 1980					✓		
205 N H ST	8508107	circa 1930					✓		
215 N H ST	8508115	circa 1965					✓		
222 N H ST	8508214	circa 1930			✓				
233 N H ST	8508102	circa 1915			✓				
234 N H ST	8508215	1947			✓				
239 N H ST	8508101						✓	✓	
101 S H ST	8516105	1905	~		✓				
105 S H ST	8516106	1894		✓	✓	✓			
109 S H ST	8516107	1891					✓		
112 S H ST	8516222						✓	✓	

Parcel Address:	APN:	Date:	Designated Landmark	Potential Landmark	Potential District Contributor	NR Eligible	Not Eligible	Vacant	Multiple Resources on Parcel
113 S H ST	8516108	1903			✓				
114 S H ST	8516221	1964					✓		
117 S H ST	8516109	1961					✓		
118 S H ST	8516220	1962					✓		
119 S H ST	8516110						✓	✓	
121 S H ST	8516111						✓	✓	
122 S H ST	8516219						✓	✓	
124 S H ST	8516218						✓	✓	
125 S H ST	8516112	1911		✓	✓				
126 S H ST	8516217	1938			✓				
127 S H ST	8516113	1959					✓		
128 S H ST	8516216	1932			✓				
129 S H ST	8516114	1958					✓		
137 S H ST	8516117	1940			✓				
200 S H ST	8520215	1910	✓	✓	✓				✓
201 S H ST	8520101	1907		✓	✓	✓			✓
207 S H ST	8520102	1907		✓	✓	✓			✓
210 S H ST	8520214	1925		✓	✓				✓
213 S H ST	8520103	circa 1930		✓	✓				✓
214 S H ST	8520213	1940		✓	✓				✓
215 S H ST	8520104	circa 1910		✓	✓				✓
219 S H ST	8520105	1950		✓	✓				✓
220 S H ST	8520212	circa 1940		✓	✓		✓		✓
223 S H ST	8520106	1910		✓	✓				✓
224 S H ST	8520211	1940		✓	✓				✓
227 S H ST	8520107	1906		✓	✓				✓
231 S H ST	8520108	1906		✓	✓				✓
236 S H ST	8520210	1941		✓	✓				✓
237 S H ST	8520109	1890		✓	✓	✓			✓

Parcel Address:	APN:	Date:	Designated Landmark	Potential Landmark	Potential District Contributor	NR Eligible	Not Eligible	Vacant	Multiple Resources on Parcel
238 S H ST	8520209	1948		✓	✓				✓
302 S H ST	8523217	1907		✓	✓				✓
303 S H ST	8523101	1910		✓	✓				✓
306 S H ST	8523216	1903		✓	✓				✓
307 S H ST	8523102	1908		✓	✓				✓
310 S H ST	8523215	circa 1955		✓	✓				✓
311 S H ST	8523103	1910		✓	✓				✓
318 S H ST	8523214	1942		✓	✓				✓
319 S H ST	8523105	1954		✓	✓				✓
322 S H ST	8523213	1938		✓	✓		✓		✓
323 S H ST	8523106	1932		✓	✓				✓
326 S H ST	8523212	1903		✓	✓				✓
327 S H ST	8523107	1903		✓	✓		~		✓
330 S H ST	8523211	1950		✓	✓				✓
331 S H ST	8523108	1918		✓	✓				✓
335 S H ST	8523109	1923		✓	✓				✓
338 S H ST	8523210	1910	✓	✓	✓				✓
400 S H ST	8528219	1941		✓	✓				✓
403 S H ST	8528101	1890		✓	✓				✓
404 S H ST	8528218	circa 1955		✓	✓				✓
410 S H ST	8557002	1910		✓	✓		✓		✓
411 S H ST	8528102	circa 1880		✓	✓				✓
414 S H ST	8528216	1927		✓	✓				✓
415 S H ST	8528103	1927		✓	✓				✓
420 S H ST	8528215	1928		✓	✓		✓		✓
423 S H ST	8528104	circa 1960		✓	✓		✓		✓
426 S H ST	8528214	1927		✓	✓				✓
429 S H ST	8528105	circa 1960		✓	✓		✓		✓
430 S H ST	8528213	1932		✓	✓				~

Parcel Address:	APN:	Date:	Designated Landmark	Potential Landmark	Potential District Contributor	NR Eligible	Not Eligible	Vacant	Multiple Resources on Parcel
432 S H ST	8528212	circa 1930		✓	✓		✓		✓
435 S H ST	8528106	circa 1955		✓	✓				✓
436 S H ST	8528211	1923		✓	✓				✓
PKG S H ST	8516124						✓	✓	
115 E HICKORY AVE	8520208	1949			✓				
203 E HICKORY AVE	8520311	1911			✓		✓		✓
302 E HICKORY AVE	8524120	1950			✓				
303 E HICKORY AVE	8521113	circa 1920			✓				
309 E HICKORY AVE	8521112	circa 1940			✓				
112 W HICKORY AVE	8523116	1950			✓				
120 W HICKORY AVE	8523115	1918		✓	✓				
121 W HICKORY AVE	8520120	1903		✓	✓				✓
212 W HICKORY AVE	9116302	1923			✓				
304 W HICKORY AVE	9116203	circa 1995					~		
113 N I ST	9108305	circa 1950					~		
116 N I ST	8512113	1938					~		
119 N I ST	9108304						~	✓	
124 N I ST	8512114	circa 1990					✓		
129 N I ST	9108303	circa 1950			✓				
131 N I ST	9108302	1946		✓	✓				✓
205 N I ST	9106308	circa 1930			✓				
213 N I ST	9106307	1913			✓				
217 N I ST	9106306	1932			✓				
218 N I ST	8508109	1949			✓				
221 N I ST	9106305	1934			✓				
222 N I ST	8508110	1931			✓				
225 N I ST	9106304	circa 1930					✓		
228 N I ST	8508111	1938					✓		
231 N I ST	9106303	circa 1930			✓				✓

Parcel Address:	APN:	Date:	Designated Landmark	Potential Landmark	Potential District Contributor	NR Eligible	Not Eligible	Vacant	Multiple Resources on Parcel
111 S I ST	9110306	1893	✓		✓	✓			
112 S I ST	8516123	1943		✓	✓				
117 S I ST	9110307						✓	✓	
120 S I ST	8516121						✓	✓	
127 S I ST	9110308						✓	✓	
128 S I ST	8516120						✓	✓	
132 S I ST	8516119						✓	✓	
137 S I ST	9110309						~	✓	
201 S I ST	9115302	1963					~		
203 S I ST	9115303	1923			✓				
208 S I ST	8520118	circa 1915			✓				
209 S I ST	9115304	1923			✓				
211 S I ST	9115305	1940					~		
214 S I ST	8520117	1918			✓				
215 S I ST	9115306	1903			✓		~		✓
218 S I ST	8558001	1925			✓				
219 S I ST	9115308	1903		✓	✓				✓
220 S I ST A	8558003	1925			✓				
220 S I ST B	8558002	1925			✓				
222 S I ST	8520114	1917			✓				
225 S I ST	9115309	1903		✓	✓				
226 S I ST	8520113						~	✓	
229 S I ST	9115310	1903		✓	✓	✓			
230 S I ST	8520112	1949			✓				
233 S I ST	9115322	1903		✓	✓	✓			✓
301 S I ST	9116303	circa 1910			✓				
307 S I ST	9116304	1908			✓				
309 S I ST	9116305	1947			✓				
313 S I ST	9116306	1947			✓				

Parcel Address:	APN:	Date:	Designated Landmark	Potential Landmark	Potential District Contributor	NR Eligible	Not Eligible	Vacant	Multiple Resources on Parcel
314 S I ST	8523114	1937			✓				
316 S I ST	8523113	1929			✓				
317 S I ST	9116307	1947			✓				
320 S I ST	8523112	1941			✓				
324 S I ST	8523118	circa 1950			✓				
325 S I ST	9116308	1947			✓				
337 S I ST	9116310	circa 1920		✓	✓				
400 S I ST	8528115	1941			✓				
401 S I ST	9118303	1930			✓				
405 S I ST	9118317	1932			✓				
406 S I ST	8528114	1941			✓				
412 S I ST	8528116	circa 1940			✓				✓
415 S I ST	9118318	1936			✓				
419 S I ST	9118307	1946			✓				
425 S I ST	9118308	1946			✓				
426 S I ST	8528111	circa 1945					✓		
430 S I ST	8528110	1947			✓				
431 S I ST	9118309	1929			✓				
432 S I ST	8528109	circa 1960					✓		
437 S I ST	9118310	1904					✓		
500 S I ST	8533101	circa 1950			✓				
503 S I ST	9120302	circa 1940			✓				✓
504 S I ST	8533102	circa 1950			✓				✓
505 S I ST	9120303	circa 1930			✓				
511 S I ST	9120304	circa 1920			✓				
512 S I ST	8533103	circa 1950			✓				
514 S I ST	8533104	circa 1960					✓		
515 S I ST	9120305	circa 1940					✓		
519 S I ST	9120306	1908			✓				

Parcel Address:	APN:	Date:	Designated Landmark	Potential Landmark	Potential District Contributor	NR Eligible	Not Eligible	Vacant	Multiple Resources on Parcel
521 S I ST	9120322	circa 1950			✓				
537 S I ST	9120317	circa 1950			✓		✓		✓
540 S I ST	8533201						✓	✓	
113 N J ST	9108207	1897			✓				✓
114 N J ST	9108313	1929			✓				
118 N J ST	9108314	1952			✓				
121 N J ST	9108206	1897		✓	✓				
122 N J ST	9108315	1949			✓				
126 N J ST	9108316	1952			✓				
127 N J ST	9129001	circa 1990					✓		
128 N J ST	9108317	1913			✓				
129 N J ST	9129002	circa 1990					✓		
131 N J ST	9129003	circa 1990					~		
132 N J ST	9108318	1928					✓		
133 N J ST	9129004	circa 1990					✓		
135 N J ST	9129005	circa 1990					✓		
137 N J ST	9129006	circa 1990					✓		
138 N J ST	9108301	1913					✓		✓
208 N J ST	9106310	1936			✓				
211 N J ST	9106205						✓	✓	
212 N J ST	9106311	1929			✓				
213 N J ST	9106204	circa 1955			✓				
218 N J ST	9106312	1951			✓				
222 N J ST	9106313	1951			✓				
224 N J ST	9106314	1941					✓		
225 N J ST	9106203	1908			✓				
232 N J ST	9106315	1951			✓				
233 N J ST	9106220	circa 1920					✓		
235 N J ST	9106219	1923					✓		

Parcel Address:	APN:	Date:	Designated Landmark	Potential Landmark	Potential District Contributor	NR Eligible	Not Eligible	Vacant	Multiple Resources on Parcel
237 N J ST	9106218	1913					✓		
320 N J ST	9103001	1876	✓	✓		✓			✓
114 S J ST	9110316	circa 1930			✓				
115 S J ST	9110206	circa 1965					~		
118 S J ST	9110319						~	✓	
119 S J ST	9110207	circa 1955			✓				
123 S J ST	9110208	circa 1920					✓		
124 S J ST	9110318	circa 1990					~		
125 S J ST	9110209	1908			✓				
126 S J ST	9110313						~	✓	
129 S J ST	9110210	1901					~		
130 S J ST	9110312						~	✓	
133 S J ST	9110211	1917			✓				
134 S J ST	9110311						~	✓	
137 S J ST	9110212	1893		✓	✓				
201 S J ST	9115202	1923			✓				
207 S J ST	9115203	1923			✓				
210 S J ST	9115319	1913			✓				
211 S J ST	9115204	1893		✓	✓	✓			
212 S J ST	9115318	1913			✓				
216 S J ST	9115317	1913			✓				
217 S J ST	9115205	1893					~		
220 S J ST	9115316	1920			✓				
223 S J ST	9115206	circa 1935			✓				
224 S J ST	9115315	1925			✓				
227 S J ST	9115207	1922		✓	✓				
228 S J ST	9115314	1922			✓				
231 S J ST	9115208	1893			✓				
236 S J ST	9115320	circa 1890		✓	✓	✓			

Parcel Address:	APN:	Date:	Designated Landmark	Potential Landmark	Potential District Contributor	NR Eligible	Not Eligible	Vacant	Multiple Resources on Parcel
237 S J ST	9115209	1893		✓	✓	✓			
238 S J ST	9115321	1927			✓				
302 S J ST	9116301	1923			✓				
303 S J ST	9116204	1893		✓	✓	✓			
306 S J ST	9116313	1923			✓				
307 S J ST	9116205	circa 1895		✓	✓				
311 S J ST	9116206	circa 1925			✓				
315 S J ST	9116207	circa 1950			✓				
321 S J ST	9116208	1913			✓				
327 S J ST	9116209	circa 1990					✓		
333 S J ST	9116210	circa 1950			✓				
337 S J ST	9116211	1893		✓	✓	✓			
401 S J ST	9118202	circa 1915			✓				
407 S J ST	9118203	1928			✓				
409 S J ST	9118204	1941					✓		
414 S J ST	9118316	1898		✓	✓	✓			
418 S J ST	9118315	circa 1955			✓				
422 S J ST	9118314	circa 1955			✓				
425 S J ST	9118205	circa 1955			✓				
429 S J ST	9118206	circa 1950			✓				
432 S J ST	9118313	1950					✓		
433 S J ST	9118207	1950					✓		
435 S J ST	9118208	1950			✓				
436 S J ST	9118312	circa 1930			✓				
437 S J ST	9118209	1951					✓		
438 S J ST	9118311	circa 1960					✓		
439 S J ST	9118210			✓			✓		✓
500 S J ST	9120301	1941			✓				
501 S J ST	9120203	1896		✓	✓				

Parcel Address:	APN:	Date:	Designated Landmark	Potential Landmark	Potential District Contributor	NR Eligible	Not Eligible	Vacant	Multiple Resources on Parcel
506 S J ST	9120318	1904			✓				
509 S J ST	9120204	1910			✓				
510 S J ST	9120319	circa 1950			✓				
511 S J ST	9120205	circa 1930			✓				
514 S J ST	9120314	1948			✓				
517 S J ST	9120206	1907			✓				
520 S J ST	9120313	circa 1945			✓				
523 S J ST	9120207	1904			✓				
524 S J ST	9120312	1910			✓				
528 S J ST	9120311	circa 1950			✓				
529 S J ST	9120208	circa 1955			✓				
532 S J ST	9120310	circa 1980					✓		
535 S J ST	9120209	1914		✓	✓				
137 N K ST	9108103	circa 1900		✓		V			
119 N L ST	9107321			✓					
131 N L ST	9107304			✓		✓			
207 N L ST	9105307	1875	✓			✓			
219 N L ST	9105306	1875		✓		✓			
203 S L ST	9114001	1955		✓		✓			
419 W LAUREL AVE	8923112	1895		✓					
100 E LOCUST AVE	8533003	1936	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
111 E LOCUST AVE	8528210	1923					✓		
112 E LOCUST AVE	8533108	1935					✓		
120 E LOCUST AVE	8533109	1935			\checkmark				
123 E LOCUST AVE	8528209	1923			\checkmark				
200 E LOCUST AVE	8533308	1931			✓				
203 E LOCUST AVE	8528310	1923		✓	✓	✓			
206 E LOCUST AVE	8533309	1931			✓				
212 E LOCUST AVE	8533310	1914			✓				

Parcel Address:	APN:	Date:	Designated Landmark	Potential Landmark	Potential District Contributor	NR Eligible	Not Eligible	Vacant	Multiple Resources on Parcel
214 E LOCUST AVE	8533301	1941			✓				
216 E LOCUST AVE	8533302	1937			✓				
300 E LOCUST AVE	8534110	circa 1960			✓				
303 E LOCUST AVE	8529110	1951			✓				
310 E LOCUST AVE	8534102	1948			✓				
311 E LOCUST AVE	8529109	1918			✓				✓
312 E LOCUST AVE	8534103	circa 1935			✓				
320 E LOCUST AVE	8534108	1904		✓					
105 W LOCUST AVE	8528107	1951		✓	✓				V
111 W LOCUST AVE	8528108	circa 1955			✓				
417 S M ST	9117213	1896		✓		✓			
203 N N ST	9105108	1908	✓			✓			
309 N N ST	9101112	1890		✓		✓			
203 S N ST	9112202	1949		✓					
100 E OCEAN AVE	8516201	1976					✓		
107 E OCEAN AVE	8512222						✓	✓	
108 E OCEAN AVE	8516202						✓	✓	
112 E OCEAN AVE	8516203						✓	✓	
113 E OCEAN AVE	8512210	circa 1955			✓				
114 E OCEAN AVE	8516204						✓	✓	
115 E OCEAN AVE	8512209	circa 1955			✓				
116 E OCEAN AVE	8516205						✓	✓	
117 E OCEAN AVE	8512208	1955			✓				
118 E OCEAN AVE	8516206	1942					✓		
119 E OCEAN AVE	8512207	1954			✓				
122 E OCEAN AVE	8516207	1942					✓		
124 E OCEAN AVE	8516208	circa 1950					✓		
200 E OCEAN AVE	8516301	1948					✓		
203 E OCEAN AVE	8512310	circa 1980					✓		

Parcel Address:	APN:	Date:	Designated Landmark	Potential Landmark	Potential District Contributor	NR Eligible	Not Eligible	Vacant	Multiple Resources on Parcel
206 E OCEAN AVE	8516302	circa 1935					✓		
208 E OCEAN AVE	8516320	circa 1955			✓				
211 E OCEAN AVE	8512309	circa 1980					✓		
212 E OCEAN AVE	8516305	1950			✓				
219 E OCEAN AVE	8512308	circa 1960			✓		✓		✓
222 E OCEAN AVE	8516307	circa 1990					✓		
303 E OCEAN AVE	8513112	circa 1990					✓		
304 E OCEAN AVE	8517114						✓	✓	
307 E OCEAN AVE	8513111	circa 1895		✓	✓	✓			
310 E OCEAN AVE	8517115						✓	✓	
704 E OCEAN AVE	8518201	1933		✓					
104 W OCEAN AVE	8516104	1905	✓		✓				
105 W OCEAN AVE	8512106	1887					✓		
109 W OCEAN AVE	8512107						✓	✓	
110 W OCEAN AVE	8516103	1932			✓				
111 W OCEAN AVE	8512108	1883			✓				
113 W OCEAN AVE	8512109	1897					✓		
117 W OCEAN AVE	8512110	1959		✓	✓				
118 W OCEAN AVE	8516102	1927		✓	✓				✓
119 W OCEAN AVE	8512111	1960					✓		
123 W OCEAN AVE	8512112	1897			✓		✓		✓
200 W OCEAN AVE	9110305						✓	✓	
201 W OCEAN AVE	9108307	1939		✓	✓				
204 W OCEAN AVE	9110304						✓	✓	
205 W OCEAN AVE	9108308	1937					✓		
209 W OCEAN AVE	9108309						✓	✓	
213 W OCEAN AVE	9108310	1937					✓		
214 W OCEAN AVE	9110302						✓	✓	
217 W OCEAN AVE	9108311	circa 1960					✓		

Parcel Address:	APN:	Date:	Designated Landmark	Potential Landmark	Potential District Contributor	NR Eligible	Not Eligible	Vacant	Multiple Resources on Parcel
223 W OCEAN AVE	9108312	1907					✓		
301 W OCEAN AVE	9108209	1952			✓				
304 W OCEAN AVE	9110221	circa 1980					✓		
900 W OCEAN AVE	9111004	1910		✓					
PKG W OCEAN AVE	9110303						✓	✓	
VAC W OCEAN AVE	9110320						✓	✓	
202 E OLIVE AVE	8528317	1913			✓				
212 E OLIVE AVE	8528318	1947			✓				
214 E OLIVE AVE	8528301	1913			✓				
220 E OLIVE AVE	8528302	circa 1920					✓		
302 E OLIVE AVE	8529116	1913			✓				
310 E OLIVE AVE	8529117						✓	✓	
115 W OLIVE AVE	8523117	circa 1965					✓		
212 W OLIVE AVE	9118302	circa 1905			✓				
219 W OLIVE AVE	9116314	1947			✓				✓
220 W OLIVE AVE	9118301	1910			✓				
220 W PINE AVE	8911008			✓					
240 W PINE AVE	8911007			✓					
THIS FIELD IS BLANK	8512316						✓	✓	
THIS FIELD IS BLANK	8557001	circa 1920			✓				
THIS FIELD IS BLANK	8557003	circa 1980					✓		
115 E WALNUT AVE	8508210						✓	✓	
119 E WALNUT AVE	8508209	1923			✓				
203 E WALNUT AVE	8508313	circa 1920					✓		
209 E WALNUT AVE	8508312	1911			✓				
212 E WALNUT AVE	8512315	1923			✓				
215 E WALNUT AVE	8508311	1945			✓				✓
221 E WALNUT AVE	8508310	circa 1900			✓				
312 E WALNUT AVE	8513119	1938			✓				

Parcel Address:	APN:	Date:	Designated Landmark	Potential Landmark	Potential District Contributor	NR Eligible	Not Eligible	Vacant	Multiple Resources on Parcel
120 W WALNUT AVE	8512115	circa 1980					✓		
125 W WALNUT AVE	8508108	1921		✓	✓				
221 W WALNUT AVE	9106309	1932			✓				✓
300 W WALNUT AVE	9128006	circa 1990					✓		
302 W WALNUT AVE	9128005	circa 1990					✓		
303 W WALNUT AVE	9106206	1929			✓				
304 W WALNUT AVE	9128004	circa 1990					✓		
305 W WALNUT AVE	9106207	1915			✓				
306 W WALNUT AVE	9128003	circa 1990					✓		
308 W WALNUT AVE	9128002	circa 1990					✓		
310 W WALNUT AVE	9128001	circa 1990					✓		
403 W WALNUT AVE	9106109	circa 1880		✓		✓			
803 W WALNUT AVE	9104080	1911		✓		✓			
223 W WILLOW AVE	9120309	circa 1990					~		

APPENDIX E

Sample Local Designation Criteria

City of Los Angeles

Historic is any building, structure, landscaping, natural feature, or lot, including street features, furniture or fixtures which depicts, represents or is associated with persons or phenomena which significantly affect or which have significantly affected the functional activities, heritage, growth or development of the City, State, or Nation.

Preservation Zone is any area of the City of Los Angeles containing buildings, structures, Landscaping, Natural Features or lots having Historic, architectural, Cultural or aesthetic significance and designated as a Historic Preservation Overlay Zone under the provisions of this section.

City of Pasadena

A *historic monument* shall include all historic resources previously designated as historic treasures prior to adoption of this ordinance, historic resources that are listed in the National Register at the state-wide or national level of significance (including National Historic Landmarks) and any historic resource that is significant at a regional, state or national level, and is an exemplary representation of a particular type of historic resource and meets one or more of the following criteria:

- 1. It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of the history of the region, state or nation.
- 2. It is associated with the lives of persons who are significant in the history of the region, state or nation.
- 3. It is exceptional in the embodiment of the distinctive characteristics of a historic resource property type, period, architectural style or method of construction, or that is an exceptional representation of the work of an architect, designer, engineer, or builder whose work is significant to the region, state or nation, or that possesses high artistic values that are of regional, state-wide or national significance.
- 4. It has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history of the region, state or nation.

A *landmark* shall include all properties previously designated a landmark prior to adoption of this ordinance and any historic resource that is of a local level of significance and meets one or more of the criteria 1, 2, 3 or 4 listed below in this subsection. A landmark may be the best representation in the city of a type of historic resource or it may be one of several historic resources in the city that have common architectural attributes that represent a particular type of historic resource. A landmark shall meet one or more of the following criteria:

- 1. It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of the history of the city.
- 2. It is associated with the lives of persons who are significant in the history of the city.

- 3. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a locally significant historic resource property type, architectural style, period, or method of construction, or that represents the work of an architect, designer, engineer, or builder who is locally significant, or that possesses high artistic values that are locally significant.
- 4. It has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important locally in prehistory or history.

A *landmark district* shall include all landmark districts previously designated prior to adoption of this ordinance and any grouping of contiguous properties with architectural attributes that contribute to the significance of the grouping and that also meet the following criteria:

- 1. Within its boundaries, a minimum of 60 percent of the properties shall qualify as contributing.
- 2. The grouping represents a significant and distinguishable entity of city-wide importance and one or more of a defined historic, cultural, development and/or architectural context(s) (1991 city-wide historic context, as amended, historic context prepared in an intensive-level survey or historic context prepared specifically for the nominated landmark district).

City of Glendale

Upon recommendation of the historic preservation commission, city council shall consider and make findings for additions to the *register of historic resources*. The designation of any proposed resource in the city as a historic resource shall be granted only if city council first finds that the proposed historic resource contains one (1) or more of the following elements:

- A. The proposed resource identifies interest or value as part of the heritage of the city;
- B. The proposed resource is the location of a significant historic event;
- C. The proposed resource identifies with a person or persons or groups who significantly contributed to the history and development of the city, or whose work has influenced the heritage of the city, the state or the United States:
- D. The proposed resource exemplifies one (1) of the best remaining architectural type in a neighborhood; or contains outstanding or exemplary elements of attention to architectural design, detail, materials or craftsmanship of a particular historic period;
- E. The proposed resource is in a unique location or contains a singular physical characteristic representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood;
- F. The proposed resource is a source, site or repository of archeological interest; and/or

G. The proposed resource contains a natural setting that strongly contributes to the well being of the people of the city.

The designation of *local historic districts* in the City of Glendale is subject to the requirements of Glendale Municipal Code Title 30.25. Under these codes, a "historic district" (or a historic district overlay zone) is defined as a "a geographically definable area possessing a concentration, linkage or continuity, constituting more than sixty (60) percent of the total, of historic or scenic properties, or thematically-related grouping of properties. Properties must contribute to each other and be unified aesthetically by plan or historical physical development."

A *historic district overlay zone* may be eligible for designation by the City of Glendale if it contains one or more of the following elements:

- Exemplifies or reflects special elements of the city's cultural, social, economic, political, aesthetic, engineering, architectural, or natural history;
- Is identified with persons or events significant in local, state, or national history;
- Embodies distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period, or method of construction, or is a valuable example of the use of indigenous materials or craftsmanship;
- Represents the work of notable builders, designers, or architects;
- Has a unique location or is a view or vista representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood community or of the city;
- Embodies a collection of elements of architectural design, detail, materials or craftsmanship that represent a significant structural or architectural achievement or innovation;
- Reflects significant geographical patterns, including those associated with different eras of settlement and growth, transportation modes, or distinctive examples of park or community planning;
- Conveys a sense of historic and architectural cohesiveness through its design, setting, materials, workmanship or association; or
- Has been designated a historic district in the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register of Historical Resources.

City of Long Beach

A cultural resource may be recommended for designation as a *landmark* or *landmark* district if it manifests one of the following criteria:

- A. It possesses a significant character, interest or value attributable to the development, heritage or cultural characteristics of the city, the southern California region, the state or the nation; or
- B. It is the site of an historic event with a significant place in history; or

- C. It is associated with the life of a person or persons significant to the community, city, region or nation; or
- D. It portrays the environment in an era of history characterized by a distinctive architectural style; or
- E. It embodies those distinguishing characteristics of an architectural type or engineering specimen; or
- F. It is the work of a person or persons whose work has significantly influenced the development of the city or the southern California region; or
- G. It contains elements of design, detail, materials, or craftsmanship which represent a significant innovation; or
- H. It is a part of or related to a distinctive area and should be developed or preserved according to a specific historical, cultural or architectural motif; or
- I. It represents an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood or community due to its unique location or specific distinguishing characteristic; or
- J. It is, or has been, a valuable information source important to the prehistory or history of the city, the Southern California region or the state; or
- K. It is one of the few remaining examples in the city, region, state or nation possessing distinguishing characteristics of an architectural or historical type.

City of Monrovia

Criteria and standards for the designation of *Landmarks* and *Historic Districts* shall include one or more of the following, as applicable:

- (1) It is identified with persons or events significant in local, regional, state or national history.
- (2) It is representative of the work of a notable builder, designer, or architect.
- (3) It contributes to the significance of an historic area, being a geographically definable area possessing a concentration of not less than 50% of historic or architecturally related grouping of properties which contribute to each other and are unified aesthetically by physical layout or development.
- (4) It embodies one or more distinctive characteristics of style, type, period, design, materials, detail, or craftsmanship.
- (5) It has a unique location or physical characteristics or represents an established and familiar visual feature of neighborhood, community, or the city.
- (6) It incorporates elements that help preserve and protect an historic place or area of historic interest in the city.
- (7) It has yielded, or may be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

City of Paso Robles

The city planner shall determine whether the building or structure is a *potential historic or architectural resource*, using the following criteria:

- A. Inclusion on any list of historic and cultural resources, including, but not limited to, the National Register of Historic Buildings, the state list of significant historic buildings, the 1981-1984 Historic Resources Survey conducted by the community development department or any other recognized source of historic and cultural resources for the City of El Paso de Robles; and
- B. An evaluation of the building or structure based upon the following criteria:
 - Whether the building or structure reflects special elements of the city's historical, archaeological, cultural, social, economic, aesthetic, engineering, or architectural development; or
 - Whether the building or structure is identified with persons or events significant in local, state, or national history; or
 - Whether the building or structure embodies distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period, or method of construction, or is a valuable example of the use of indigenous materials or craftsmanship; or whether the building or structure represents an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood or community of the city.

The *HP zone* may be applied to any area containing one or more buildings of historical or architectural interest. In determining the boundary of the zone the planning commission shall consider:

- Whether or not the buildings or building are architecturally or historically significant or of interest
- If they have sufficient educational value to warrant consideration for museum use
- If they can be retained in their original or present use
- If they are adaptive to re-use
- If they are adaptive to a new use without damage to those architectural elements which contribute to their significance and if preservation or restoration is economically feasible

In determining the boundary to be included in the HP zone, the commission shall consider:

- The location of the buildings to be preserved
- The original building site of the buildings
- The present relationship between different buildings of significance or interest

- The architectural continuity of the streets on which the buildings are located
- The surrounding uses
- The visibility of the buildings to the general public
- The encroachment of detrimental uses

City of Ventura

Landmark means any real property such as building, structure, or archaeological excavation, or object that is unique or significant because of its location, design, setting, materials, workmanship or aesthetic feeling, and is associated with:

- a) Events that have made a meaningful contribution to the nation, state or community;
- b) Lives of persons who made a meaningful contribution to national, state or local history;
- c) Reflecting or exemplifying a particular period of the national, state or local history;
- d) Embodying the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction;
- e) The work of one or more master builders, designers, artists or architects whose talents influenced their historical period, or work that otherwise possesses high artistic value;
- f) Representing a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- g) Yielding, or likely to yield, information important to national, state or local history or prehistory.

Point of interest means any real property or object:

- a) That is the site of a building, structure or object that no longer exists but was associated with historic events, important persons, or embodied a distinctive character of architectural style;
- b) That has historic significance, but was altered to the extent that the integrity of the original workmanship, materials or style is substantially compromised;
- c) That is the site of a historic event which has no distinguishable characteristics other than that a historic event occurred there and the historic significance is sufficient to justify the establishment of a historic landmark.

Historic district means a geographically definable area possessing a significant concentration, linkage or continuity of site, buildings, structures and/or objects united by past events, or aesthetically by plan or physical development, regardless of

whether such a district may include some buildings, structures, sites, objects, or open spaces that do not contribute to the significance of the district.

A historic district can generally be distinguished from surrounding areas:

- (1) by visual change such as building density, scale, type, age, or style; or
- (2) by historic documentation of different associations or patterns of development.

The number of non-significant properties a historic district can contain yet still convey its sense of time and place and historical development depends on how these properties impact the historic district's integrity.

APPENDIX F

Lompoc Valley Historical Society Collection Opportunities for Further Research

(To be sent under separate cover)