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*California State Office of Historic Preservation, Technical Assistance Bulletin #8 –
User's Guide to the California Historical Resource Status Code & Historic
Resources Inventory Directory*

I. INTRODUCTION

This Historic Resource Assessment has been undertaken at the request of McLarand Vasquez Emsiek & Partners, Inc. for the Fred C. Nelles Youth Correctional Facility in Whittier, California. Page & Turnbull has been hired to evaluate the historical significance of the existing buildings and to determine whether or not a historic district exists on the site.

The Fred C. Nelles Youth Correctional Facility is the State's oldest school for juvenile offenders, operating from 1891 to 2004. The former youth facility consists of a complex of buildings, structures and sites, which are rendered in a variety of architectural styles including Tudor Revival, English Manor, French Renaissance, and Modern. This collection of buildings includes dormitories (known as cottages), staff residences, school buildings, an auditorium, a gymnasium, and several support structures. Currently, the former youth facility is considered to be surplus property by the State of California. As such, the State is preparing plans to sell the property. This report will analyze the potential historical significance of the Nelles Youth Correctional Facility and its eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Included with this report are the property's current historical status and an inventory of all of the properties on the site.

II. SUMMARY

Site

The Fred C. Nelles Youth Correctional Facility (also known as the Fred C. Nelles School) is a collection of approximately forty-five buildings, located on an 80-acre parcel in Whittier, California. The site of the former youth facility is characterized by several large landscaped areas and athletic fields, which are intermingled among a network of paths and roadways. The grounds feature a wide range of vegetation including palms, eucalyptus, magnolia, pine, cedar, ash, orange, lemon, fig, avocado, and grapefruit trees.¹ The site's athletic fields consist of a large football/soccer field surrounded by an asphalt track and a long open grassy field, which is divided into five individual softball fields.

The Fred C. Nelles site has evolved from a collection of individual cottages surrounding a central administration building into its current incarnation, which is characterized by ten historic buildings dating from the 1920s through the 1940s, and additional buildings from the 1950s, 1960s, 1980s, and 1990s. Historically, Fred C. Nelles School featured a fully functioning farm, which was located on the grounds in the area currently occupied by the baseball fields and horticulture classrooms. The majority of the historic paths and roadways on the site have been altered, although two pieces of the historic road network remain: a section of road running from the Visiting Control Center to the Administration Building and a section of road running from Assistant Superintendent's Residence to the Chapel.

Brief History

The Fred C. Nelles Youth Correctional Facility is the oldest extant juvenile detention center in California. Opening on July 1, 1891 as the "Reform School for Juvenile Offenders," this facility was intended to provide "discipline, education, employment, reformation and protection" to juvenile delinquents.² Located on 40-acres of donated land in Whittier, California, the school initially consisted of a large barn, a conservatory, a gardener's residence, a powerhouse and trades building, a

¹ State of California, Department of General Services – Real Estate Services Division, Professional Services Branch, Design Services Section, *Fred C. Nelles Tree Survey* (drawings dated December 10, 2004).

² *Whittier State School, Hospital and Receiving Building (Fred C. Nelles School, Personnel Building)*, HABS No. CA 2400-A (August 1994) 5.

ten-room girl's cottage, and a large four-story administration building, which contained all of the school's primary functions such as the boys dormitories, kitchen, chapel, and classrooms. Originally, the Reform School for Juvenile Offenders was divided by sex, with the girls located in cottages and the boys located in the Administration Building (also known as the "Castle"). During these early years, a fully functioning farm accompanied the complex of school buildings. The farm provided food for the institution, while also teaching the children about discipline and hard work. In addition to farm labor, the children were educated in the industrial arts or trades, such as carpentry, painting, printing, animal husbandry and dairying, tailoring, or shoemaking.³ This gave the children "real world" knowledge, which they could utilize back in society. In 1893, the School's name was changed to the "Whittier State School," due to the negative connotations associated with the word "reform." For the next ten years, the School operated under its agriculture and discipline philosophy and even incorporated measures utilized by adult detention facilities. Of note was the use of the Oregon Boot, which prevented cadets (as they were referred to) from running away by shackling a 15 to 25 pound weight to one of their legs.⁴ During this time period, the School developed into a small self-sustaining community and slowly obtained additional buildings such as a pool, print shop, and trades building.

In 1912, the Board of Trustees hired Los Angeles businessman Fred C. Nelles as the Superintendent of the Whittier State School. From this point onward, the School focused upon a program of rehabilitation and resocialization. Nelles' new philosophy involved reintegrating the children into society. This new philosophy was exemplified in the abolition of all forms of corporal punishment (including the infamous Oregon Boot) in 1913.⁵

In addition to philosophical changes, the Whittier State School underwent dramatic changes to its physical landscape and enrollment population. In 1913, the Administration Building (the "Castle") suffered a damaging fire, and was subsequently demolished in 1920.⁶ In 1915, the Juvenile Court Act was revised to exclude boys over 16 years old.⁷ Finally in 1916, all of the girls at the School were transferred to the newly founded Ventura School for Girls, thus fulfilling Nelles' desire for a separate institution for girls.⁸

Overall, Nelles' changes to the school can be characterized as humane and judicious. Renowned as his most significant achievement, Nelles instituted a cottage system, whereby the boys were separated into cottages based on age, maturity, attitude, and delinquency.⁹ Each cottage had a house mother/father and was made to simulate a home environment. Instead of corporal punishment, Nelles instituted a lost privilege system, in which rebellious boys and runaways lived under closer supervision and worked on tasks such as road building and ditch digging.¹⁰ His other major achievements at the School included the founding of the Journal of Delinquency and the recognition of the research fields of juvenile delinquency and mental retardation. In 1919, Nelles successfully introduced the first staff psychiatrist and psychologists to the School.¹¹ With these individuals, Nelles established a department for the study of mental defects, which would later influence the

³ Rudy Valdez, *Whittier, A Picture Postcard History* (Whittier, California: Mondragon Press, 1987) 37.

⁴ California Youth Authority, *1891-1991: The First 100 Years, the Fred C. Nelles School, Whittier, California* (n.d.) 31.

⁵ California Youth Authority, *1891-1991: The First 100 Years, the Fred C. Nelles School, Whittier, California* (n.d.) 30.

⁶ The cornerstone of the original Administration Building was saved and reutilized in the current Administration Building, which was completed in 1923.

⁷ Prior to 1915, the School accepted boys and girls between the ages of seven and eighteen. Benjamin F. Arnold and Artilissa Dorland Clark, *History of Whittier* (Whittier, California: Western Printing Corporation, 1933) 125.

⁸ Samuel M. Kason, "Fred C. Nelles School – Fact Sheet" unpublished history (n.d.) 1.

⁹ California Youth Authority, *1891-1991: The First 100 Years, the Fred C. Nelles School, Whittier, California* (n.d.) 30.

¹⁰ Benjamin F. Arnold and Artilissa Dorland Clark, *History of Whittier* (Whittier, California: Western Printing Corporation, 1933) 138.

¹¹ Samuel M. Kason, "Fred C. Nelles School – Fact Sheet" unpublished history (n.d.) 4.

establishment of the State Bureau of Juvenile Research in 1921.¹² Nelles also instituted clinical procedures for the evaluation of “feeble-minded” boys, who were transferred to the Sonoma State Home, as early as 1914. The introduction of these types of clinical programs at the Whittier State School represents one of the earliest by a state agency.¹³

In 1927, Fred C. Nelles died of Lou Gehrig’s Disease. He was succeeded by four superintendents: Kenyon Scudder (1927-1931), Claude S. Smith (1931), Dr. George Sabaski (1931-1933), and Judge E. J. Milne (1933-1941), who continued his rehabilitation philosophy. These superintendents focused on specific programs, such as vocational arts and the development of social skills, to resocialize and rehabilitate the boys.¹⁴ In addition, these superintendents furthered Nelles’ earlier aspirations for clinical programs and developmental research by acquiring adolescent psychologists and aid from the State Bureau of Juvenile Research.

In 1941, the State adopted the Youth Authority Act and established the Youth Correction Authority (California Youth Authority), which oversaw activities at the Whittier State School.¹⁵ Also in 1941, the Whittier State School was renamed the Fred C. Nelles School for Boys, in honor of its pioneering superintendent Fred C. Nelles. From the 1940s onward, the Fred C. Nelles School for Boys operated in the same capacity as other delinquency schools. During the 1950s and 1960s, the School underwent a massive building program in which a new school was constructed along with a series of new cottages, program buildings, and detention facilities. In the late 1980s, the School’s first true detention facility was constructed with the Carter-Nixon Building, which mirrored the design of adult penitentiaries. Later, the school dropped the “for Boys” portion of its name and became the Fred C. Nelles School. Soon after, the Fred C. Nelles School was renamed the “Fred C. Nelles Youth Correctional Facility.” Finally, in December 2004, the site was closed as mandated by Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger, who declared the Fred C. Nelles Youth Correctional Facility as state surplus property.

¹² “Descriptive booklet of Fred C. Nelles School,” (n.d)

¹³ J. Harold Williams, *Department of Research Bulletin No. 1 – Defective, Delinquent, and Dependent Boys* (Whittier State School, Department of Printing Instruction, December 1915) 22.

¹⁴ *Whittier State School, Hospital and Receiving Building (Fred C. Nelles School, Personnel Building)*, HABS No. CA 2400-A (August 1994) 8.

¹⁵ California Youth Authority, *1891-1991: The First 100 Years, the Fred C. Nelles School, Whittier, California* (n.d.) 32.

III. CURRENT HISTORIC STATUS

The following section examines the historic status of the Fred C. Nelles Youth Correctional Facility and its listing within national, state and local historical registers.

California State Historical Landmark

The Reform School for Juvenile Offenders (Fred C. Nelles School) was registered as California Historical Landmark No. 947 in October 1997.¹⁶ Within the registration application, the school was noted for the following:

The present Fred C Nelles School is the oldest State school for juvenile offenders in the State of California. Originally named the “Reform School for Juvenile Offenders” when it accepted its first boys and girls in 1891, the name was changed to the “Whittier State School” in 1893. In 1941 the name of this institution was changed to the “Fred C. Nelles School” after its Supt. of 1912 to 1927. This institution has been in operation serving the people of California since 1891 (90 yrs).

The original Whittier State School “Castle” building was torn down in 1916 due to faulty construction. The Preston Castle now standing at the Preston School was patterned after the Whittier facility.¹⁷

The registration application does not identify any individual resources, but rather includes the entire parcel as California Historical Landmark No. 947.

California Register of Historical Resources

The California Register of Historical Resources (California Register) is an authoritative guide to significant architectural, archaeological and historical resources in the State of California. Resources can be listed in the California Register through a number of methods. State Historical Landmarks numbered 770 or higher and National Register-eligible properties (both listed and formal determinations of eligibility) are automatically listed. Properties can also be nominated to the California Register by local governments, private organizations or citizens. This includes properties identified in historical resource surveys with California Historic Resource Status Codes (CHRSC) “1” to “5” and resources designated as local landmarks or listed by city or county ordinance.

The criteria used to determine eligibility for the California Register are based very closely on those developed for use by the National Park Service for the National Register. In order to be eligible for listing in the California Register a property must be demonstrated to be significant under one or more of the following criteria:

¹⁶ California State Historical Landmarks are sites, buildings, features, or events that are of statewide significance and have anthropological, cultural, military, political, architectural, economic, scientific or technical, religious, experimental, or other value. Nominated by the State Historic Resources Commission, all properties registered as California State Historical Landmarks are automatically listed on the California Register, which is described below. The registration must be recorded on the property deed and environmental review may be required if the property is threatened by a project. All landmarks must address one of the following criteria for designation:

1. The first, last, only, or most significant of its type in the state or within a large geographic region (Northern, Central, or Southern California).
2. Associated with an individual or group having a profound influence on the history of California.
3. A prototype of, or an outstanding example of a period, style, architectural movement or construction or is one of the more notable works or the best surviving work in a region of a pioneer architect, designer or master builder.

¹⁷ “Application for Registration of Historical Landmark – Reform School for Juvenile Offenders (Fred C. Nelles School),” stamped June 15, 1982.

Criterion 1 (Events/Patterns of History): Resources that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States.

Criterion 2 (Person/People): Resources that are associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history.

Criterion 3 (Architecture): Resources that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values.

Criterion 4 (Information Potential): Resources or sites that have yielded or have the potential to yield information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation.

The Fred C. Nelles Youth Correctional Facility is listed in the California Register of Historical Resources by virtue of its designation as California Historical Landmark No. 947.

California Historical Resource Status Code

Prior to 2003, the State Office of Historic Preservation used National Register Status Codes (NR status codes) to classify historical resources. NR codes were based on National Register criteria. Effective August 2003, the State Office of Historic Preservation began assigning California Historical Resource Status Codes (CHR status codes) in order to reflect the inclusion of state and local criteria. Although the State Office of Historic Preservation will convert the previously assigned NR status codes to CHR status codes in the future, many historic properties are still classified in the State Historic Resources Inventory according to their NR status code. The State Office of Historic Preservation has provided a chart to convert NR codes to CHR codes.¹⁸

The Nelles School campus and individual buildings have been assigned California Historical Resource Status Codes. The State Office of Historic Preservation assigns a California Historical Resource Status Code (CHR status code) to broadly indicate a property's historical status in relation to the National Register and California Register. The following provides a summary of the CHR status code of each of the evaluated properties:

- The Fred C. Nelles School at 11850 Whittier Boulevard was assigned an NR status code of "4S," which meant that it had potential to become eligible for the National Register as a separate property. Effective August 2003, NR status code "4S" has been converted to CHR status code "7N," which means that the property needs to be reevaluated. The property was subsequently assigned CHR status code "2S2," which means that the property has been determined to be individually eligible for listing in the National Register by a consensus through the federal Section 106 process, and is listed in the California Register. The School is also assigned CHR status code "7L," which means that if it was designated as a State Historic Landmark No. 1-769 or a Point of Historical Interest prior to 1998, it needs to be reevaluated using current standards. As noted above, the School is State Historical Landmark No. 947, and is subsequently listed on the California Register of Historical Resources.
- The Chapel/Training Center/Food Service building was assigned NR status code "4B," which indicated that it had potential to become eligible for listing in the National Register as

¹⁸ Office of Historic Preservation, *Technical Assistance Bulletin No. 8*. Nov. 2004, 5-7.

- a separate and contributing property. Effective August 2003, NR status code “4B” has been converted to CHR status code “7N,” which means that the property needs to be reevaluated.
- The Garage was assigned NR status code “4B,” which indicated that it had potential to become eligible for listing in the National Register as a separate and contributing property. Effective August 2003, NR status code “4B” has been converted to CHR status code “7N,” which means that the property needs to be reevaluated.
 - The Gymnasium was assigned NR status code “4B,” which indicated that it had potential to become eligible for listing in the National Register as a separate and contributing property. Effective August 2003, NR status code “4B” has been converted to CHR status code “7N,” which means that the property needs to be reevaluated.
 - The Infirmary was assigned NR status code “4B,” which indicated that it had potential to become eligible for listing in the National Register as a separate and contributing property. Effective August 2003, NR status code “4B” has been converted to CHR status code “7N,” which means that the property needs to be reevaluated.
 - The Auditorium/Chapel was assigned NR status code “4B,” which indicated that it had potential to become eligible for listing in the National Register as a separate and contributing property. Effective August 2003, NR status code “4B” have been converted to CHR status code “7N,” which means that the property needs to be reevaluated.
 - The Administration Building was assigned NR status code “4B,” which indicated that it had potential to become eligible for listing in the National Register as a separate and contributing property. Effective August 2003, NR status code “4B” has been converted to CHR status code “7N,” which means that the property needs to be reevaluated. The building was subsequently assigned CHR status codes “2S2” and “2D2.” CHR status code “2S2” means that the property has been determined to be individually eligible for listing in the National Register by a consensus through the federal Section 106 process, and is listed in the California Register. CHR status code “2D2” means that the property has been determined to be a contributor to a district eligible for listing in the National Register by a consensus through the federal Section 106 process, and is listed in the California Register.
 - The Assistant Superintendent Residence was assigned NR status code “4B,” which indicated that it had potential to become eligible for listing in the National Register as a separate and contributing property. Effective August 2003, NR status code “4B” has been converted to CHR status code “7N,” which means that the property needs to be reevaluated. The building was subsequently assigned a CHR status code “2D2,” which means that the property has been determined to be a contributor to a district eligible for listing in the National Register by a consensus through the federal Section 106 process, and is listed in the California Register.
 - The Personnel Building was assigned a CHR status code “2S2,” which means that the property has been determined to be individually eligible for listing in the National Register by a consensus through the federal Section 106 process, and is listed in the California Register. [The Personnel building underwent HABS documentation and was demolished in the 1990s.]
 - The Personnel Quarters was assigned NR status code “4B,” which indicated that it had potential to become eligible for listing in the National Register as a separate and contributing property. Effective August 2003, NR status code “4B” has been converted to CHR status

code “7N,” which means that the property needs to be reevaluated. [The Personnel Quarters was demolished in the 1990s.]

City of Whittier Historic Resources Ordinance

The Whittier Historic Resources Ordinance provides that the city council may designate local historic landmarks and local historic districts. An historical resource may be designated as a local landmark if it meets the criteria for listing in the National Register or California Register, or if it meets one of the following criteria:

- A. It is particularly representative of a distinct historical period, type, style, region or way of life;
- B. It is connected with someone renowned, important, or a local personality;
- C. It is connected with a use that was once common, but is now rare;
- D. It represents the work of a master builder, engineer, designer, artist or architect whose individual genius influence his age;
- E. It is the site of an important historic event or is associated with events that may have made a meaningful contribution to the nation, state or city;
- F. It exemplifies a particular architectural style;
- G. It exemplifies the best remaining architectural type of a neighborhood;
- H. It embodies elements of outstanding attention to architectural detail or engineering design, detail, material or craftsmanship; or
- I. It has a unique location, singular characteristic or is an established and familiar visual feature or a neighborhood, community or the city.¹⁹

Historical resources that are eligible for designation as a local landmark require a certificate of appropriateness to ensure that any alteration is in keeping with the historic character of the resource.²⁰ The City has currently designated approximately 101 historical resources as local landmarks.²¹

In addition, the city council may designate as an historic district a neighborhood consisting primarily of historical resources if it meets one of the following criteria:

- A. It meets the criteria for a historic landmark;
- B. It contributes to the architectural, historic or cultural significance of an area, being a geographically definable area possessing a concentration of historic resources or a thematically related grouping of structures which contribute to each other and are unified by plan, style, or physical development; or
- C. It reflects significant geographical patterns, including those associated with different eras of settlement and growth, particular transportation modes or distinctive examples of a park landscape, site design or community planning.²²

¹⁹ City of Whittier Municipal Code § 18.84.050.

²⁰ City of Whittier Municipal Code § 18.84.150.

²¹ Los Angeles Conservancy, *Los Angeles County Preservation Report Card*, November 2003
<<http://www.laconservancy.org/issues/reporttextweb.pdf>>

²² City of Whittier Municipal Code § 18.84.060.

New improvements and structures within an historic district must be compatible with the historic character of the district. A certificate of appropriateness is required for the exterior alteration of a non-contributing resource within an historic district; for infill construction within an historic district; and for new improvements within an historic district.²³ The design of new structures must incorporate design features and details of contributing resources; must be compatible in terms of size, massing, and setbacks; and must use similar exterior materials.²⁴ The City has currently designated two historic districts: the Central Park Historic District²⁵ and the Hadley/Greenleaf Historic District.²⁶

The Fred C. Nelles Youth Correctional Facility is not listed as a historic resource in the City of Whittier Historic Resources Ordinance.

Summary

The Fred C. Nelles Youth Correctional Facility is a California State Historical Landmark and, by virtue of its listing as a State Historical Landmark, was listed in the California Register of Historical Resources. According to the California State Historical Landmark Registration (CSHL Registration), the entire site of the Fred C. Nelles Youth Correctional Facility is an historic resource. However, the CSHL Registration does not identify an historic district or any individual historic buildings on the site. Subsequent evaluations on the site have identified individually eligible historic resources present at the Fred C. Nelles Youth Correctional Facility. The State Office of Historic Preservation has assigned CHR status codes to these resources (See Diagram 1).



Diagram 1. California Historic Resource Status Code Resource Classification

- 2S2 = Individual property determined eligible for NR by a consensus through Section 106 process. Listed in the CR.
- 2D2 = Contributor to a district determined eligible for NR by a consensus through Section 106 process. Listed in the CR.
- 7N = Needs to be reevaluated (formerly NR Status Code 4)

²³ City of Whittier Municipal Code § 18.84.150.

²⁴ City of Whittier Municipal Code § 18.84.430.

²⁵ The Central Park Historic District is bounded by Friends Avenue, Washington Avenue, Hadley Street, and Bailey Street. (City of Whittier Municipal Code § 18.88.020.)

²⁶ The Hadley/Greenleaf Historic District is bounded by Painter Avenue, Greenleaf Avenue, Broadway, and Hadley Street. (City of Whittier Municipal Code § 18.87.020.)

IV. SIGNIFICANCE

Historical Significance

The following section examines the historic significance of individual resources on the site of the Nelles Youth Correctional Facility, including buildings, structures, objects, sites, and significant landscape features. Historic resources have been identified based on the National Park Service criteria for the evaluation of historic resources, and these resources have been identified on the attached Significance Diagram (**See Diagram 2**). Also included in this section is a list of all resources present on the site of the Fred C. Nelles Youth Correctional Facility and an indication of each resource's relative significance to the overall site.

As a California State Historical Landmark, the Nelles Youth Correctional Facility is a resource that contributes to the broad patterns of local history and the cultural heritage of California as per the *California Register* qualifications. Although the site is listed on the *California Register*, the nomination is vague as to the historical resources present on the site. Thus, the following inventory has been compiled in order to assess the historical significance of all resources on the site. Each building/resource on the site has been categorized under one of the following: "Significant," "Contributing," or "Non-Contributing." These categories are described as follows:

Significant

Significant resources are of the highest historical significance and are key in representing the site as the State's oldest juvenile detention center. These resources are more than fifty-years old and possess sufficient historical integrity. Significant resources appear to be individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register of Historical Resources. Resources eligible for the National Register are automatically listed in the California Register of Historical Resources.

Contributing

Contributing resources are of historical significance and help represent the site as the State's oldest juvenile detention center. These resources are more than fifty-years old and may possess sufficient historical integrity. These resources contribute to the overall historic character of the site. Contributing resources are not individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register of Historical Resources.

Non-Contributing

Non-Contributing resources are not crucial to the representation of the site as the State's oldest juvenile detention center. Typically, these resources do not meet the fifty-year old threshold for historical buildings. In addition, these resources may not have sufficient historical integrity, as defined by the National Park Service.²⁷ Non-Contributing resources do not contribute to the historic character of the site and are not individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register of Historical Resources.

²⁷ See National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (1997).

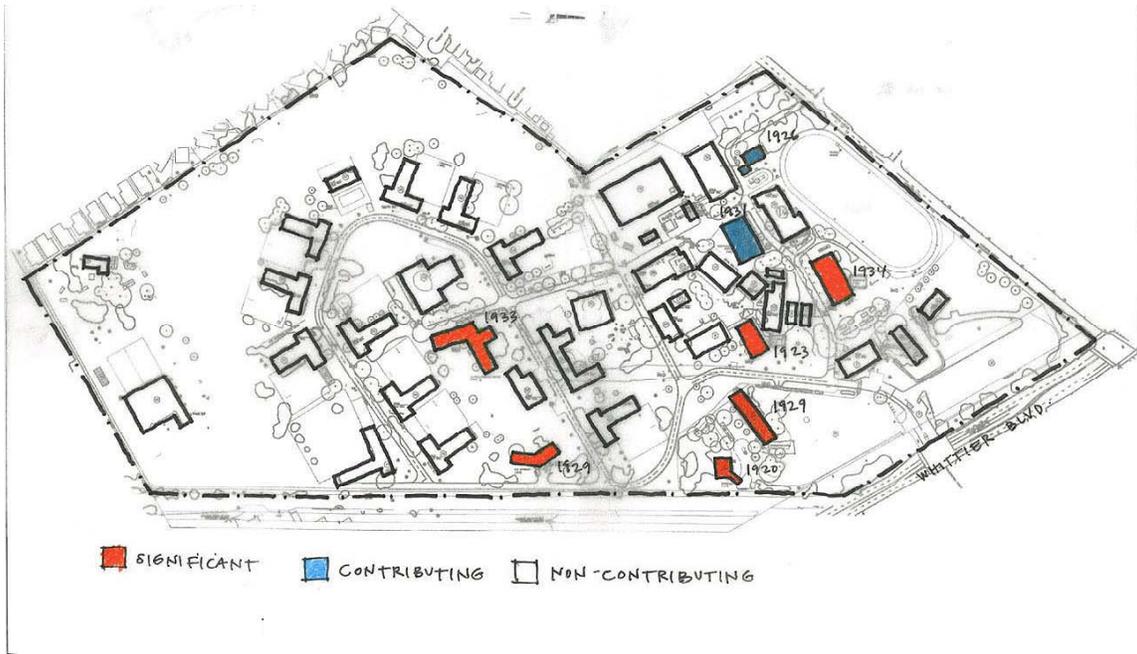


Diagram 2. Significance Diagram

Resource Inventory

The following is a list of the all of the resources present on the site of the Fred C. Nelles Youth Correctional Facility (**See Site Plan 1**). An illustrated appendix of these resources is included at the end of this report.

Name	Design & Construction	Significance
Superintendent's Residence	1919 - 1920	Significant
Auditorium	1923	Significant
Old Infirmary	1923 - 1928	Significant
Asst. Superintendent's Residence	1926	Contributing
Administration Building	1928 – 1929	Significant
Electrical Distribution	1930	Non-Contributing
Chapels	1930 - 1933	Significant
Old Maintenance	1931	Contributing
Gymnasium	1934	Significant
Tac Team/Old Lock Shop	1947	Non-Contributing
Classroom Buildings	1953 - 1958	Non-Contributing
School Offices	1953 - 1958	Non-Contributing
Taft Adjustment Unit	1954 - 1957	Non-Contributing
Maintenance Building/Powerhouse	1957 – 1960; 1967	Non-Contributing
Classroom #10	1960 - 1962	Non-Contributing
Cleveland Cottage	1961	Non-Contributing
Jackson Cottage	1961	Non-Contributing
Program Center	1961	Non-Contributing
Classroom #9	1961 - 1962	Non-Contributing
Library	1961 - 1962	Non-Contributing
Warehouse	1961 - 1963	Non-Contributing
Food Services Building	1962	Non-Contributing
Ford Cottage-Pool	1962	Non-Contributing
Hayes Cottage	1962	Non-Contributing
Kennedy Cottage	1962	Non-Contributing
Visiting Control Center	1962	Non-Contributing
Vocational Building	1962	Non-Contributing
Washington Cottage	1962	Non-Contributing
Madison Cottage	1964	Non-Contributing
Monroe Cottage	1964	Non-Contributing
Adams Cottage	1965	Non-Contributing
Tyler Cottage	1965	Non-Contributing
Horticulture Classroom	1965 - 1966	Non-Contributing
Roosevelt Cottage	1966	Non-Contributing
Monroe Module (near 270 Building)	1986	Non-Contributing
Kennedy Module	1987	Non-Contributing
Carter-Nixon Building (270 Building)	1988	Non-Contributing
School Security	1988	Non-Contributing
Vocational Module	1988	Non-Contributing
New Infirmary	1992	Non-Contributing
Multi-Purpose Building	1995	Non-Contributing
Training Center	1998	Non-Contributing
Checkpoint	1998	Non-Contributing
New Maintenance Building	1999	Non-Contributing
Visiting Area	2003	Non-Contributing
Classroom #7	unknown	Non-Contributing

V. HISTORIC RESOURCES & DISTRICT EVALUATION

The following section will examine the Fred C. Nelles Youth Correctional Facility for its eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register). Resources determined eligible for the National Register are automatically listed in the California Register.²⁸ Also included in this section is an evaluation of the project site for its potential to be listed as a National Register eligible historic district.

National Register of Historic Places

The National Register of Historic Places is the nation's most comprehensive inventory of historic resources. The National Register is administered by the National Park Service and includes buildings, structures, sites, objects and districts that possess historic, architectural, engineering, archaeological, or cultural significance at the national, state or local level. Typically, resources over fifty years of age are eligible for listing in the National Register if they meet any one of the four criteria of significance and if they sufficiently retain historic integrity. However, resources under fifty years of age can be determined eligible if it can be demonstrated that they are of "exceptional importance," or if they are contributors to a potential historic district. National Register criteria are defined in depth in *National Register Bulletin Number 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*. There are four basic criteria under which a structure, site, building, district or object can be considered eligible for listing in the National Register. They are as follows:

Criterion A (Event): Properties associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;

Criterion B (Person): Properties associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;

Criterion C (Design/Construction): Properties 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 distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction; and

Criterion D (Information Potential): Properties that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

A resource can be considered significant on a national, state, or local level to American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering and culture.

Significance under the National Register Criteria

Criterion A (Event)

The Fred C. Nelles Youth Correctional Facility appears to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A (Events) for its groundbreaking role as an early reform school and correctional facility in California. As the State's oldest extant juvenile delinquency facility, the Fred C. Nelles Youth Correctional Facility (formerly known as the State Reform School for Juvenile Offenders, the Whittier State School, and the Fred C. Nelles School for Boys) was one of the first institutions of this type to utilize clinical programs in the reformation and resocialization of delinquent youth. In the facility's formative years, discipline, hard work, and education were

²⁸ It should be noted that the Fred C. Nelles Youth Correctional Facility is already listed in the California Register of Historical Resources because of its designation as a State Historical Landmark.

considered the key concepts in “reforming” the institution’s boy and girl population. The children worked within an agricultural landscape to provide food for the school, as well as to learn the concepts of hard work and trades labor. The school operated in this capacity until 1921, when Fred C. Nelles became the superintendent of the Whittier State School. During Nelles’ tenure, the School focused upon rehabilitating the boys and evaluating their mental capacity. Nelles introduced the School’s first psychiatrists and psychologists as well as the first clinical programs, which focused upon the individual needs of each child. After Nelles’ death in 1927, the four subsequent superintendents continued Nelles’ philosophy of rehabilitation and resocialization. In 1941, the California Youth Authority was founded and took over the management of the facility. This change in management marked an end of an era and a shift in the School’s programs and philosophy.

Criterion B (Person)

The Fred C. Nelles Youth Correctional Facility appears to be eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion B (Person) for its association with Superintendent Fred C. Nelles, who is important on the state level for introducing clinical programs to juvenile delinquent rehabilitation centers. Fred C. Nelles was one of the main proponents behind juvenile research programs and founded a juvenile research department at the Whittier State School. This department contributed to the founding of the State Bureau of Juvenile Research in 1921. Although Nelles was never formally trained, he understood the need of these “delinquent” children and pushed for individualized programs to help rehabilitate each child. Furthermore, Nelles advocated for mentally “deficient” children, who became separated into specialized institutions.

Criterion C (Design/Construction)

The Fred C. Nelles Youth Correctional Facility appears to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C (Design/Construction) as an early example of a reform school and early correctional facility building type. Founded in 1891, the Fred C. Nelles Youth Correctional Facility (formerly the Reform School for Juvenile Offenders) was initially constructed as a complex of buildings focused around an agricultural setting. The campus was built around a large administration building known as the “Castle,” which held the majority of its programs and classrooms. However, after the demolition of the Castle in 1916/1920 and the induction of Fred C. Nelles as Superintendent, the Facility saw a shift in its planning towards smaller individualized buildings. The new Administration Building only featured offices and support staff. Other buildings, such as the Old Infirmary, Kitchen & Commissary [Chapel], and Assembly Building [Auditorium], were built for specific functions and did not contain the combined programs that were in the original Administration Building. These building types were in character with Nelles’ “cottage” system, which placed the children into smaller groups based on age, maturity, and delinquency. This system created an atmosphere similar to a home environment, which was thought to benefit the children and help socialize them. The shift towards smaller individualized buildings characterized the campus until 1941, when the California Youth Authority took over the management of the facility. After 1941, the character of the campus moved towards institutionalization as seen by the mass-produced buildings constructed during the 1960s.

Criterion D (Information Potential)

The evaluation of the Fred C. Nelles Youth Correctional Facility for listing in the National Register under this criterion is beyond the scope of this report. However, the site’s history suggests possible archaeological resources and deposits that may include agricultural implements, early building deposits, and a former gravesite.

Contributing Resources

On the 80-acre site of the Fred C. Nelles Youth Correctional Facility, only eight buildings and two sites contribute to the historic character of the site. These ten resources are:

1. Superintendent's Residence (1920)
2. Auditorium (1923)
3. Administration Building (1929)
4. Assistant Superintendent's Residence (1926)
5. Old Infirmary (1929)
6. Old Maintenance Building (1931)
7. Chapel (1933)
8. Gymnasium (1934)
9. Athletic Field, near the Gymnasium and Assistant Superintendent's Residence (n.d.)
10. Site surrounding the Administration Building and the Superintendent's Residence (n.d.)

All ten of these resources are more than fifty-years old and contribute to the property's significance as the oldest extant juvenile detention facility in California. In particular, these resources convey the property's significance during the tenure of Superintendent Fred C. Nelles (Superintendent of the Whittier State School from 1912 to 1927) and his successors, Kenyon Scudder (1927-1931), Claude S. Smith (1931), Dr. George Sabaski (1931-1933), and Judge E.J. Miline (1933-1941). Nelles' successors from 1927 to 1941 were faithful in continuing his philosophy of rehabilitation and resocialization. In 1941, the California Youth Authority renamed the Whittier State School to the "Fred C. Nelles School for Boys," in honor of its pioneering superintendent Fred C. Nelles. Nelles' achievements with the Whittier State School have had profound influence upon the growth of the institution and the field of juvenile reform.

Resource Classification

Historic properties eligible for listing in the National Register are classified under one of the following resource categories:

- **Building** – A building, such as a house, barn, church, hotel, or similar construction, is created principally to shelter any form of human activity. "Building" may also be used to refer to a historically and functionally related unit, such as a courthouse and jail or a house and barn.
- **Structure** – The term "structure" is used to distinguish from buildings those functional constructions made usually for purposes other than creating human shelter.
- **Object** – The term "object" is used to distinguish from buildings and structures those constructions that are primarily artistic in nature or are relatively small in scale and simply constructed. Although it may be, by nature or design, movable, an object is associated with a specific setting or environment.
- **Site** – A site is the location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself possesses historic, cultural, or archaeological value regardless of the value of any existing structure.
- **District** – A district possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development.²⁹

²⁹ National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (1997) 4-5.

The Fred C. Nelles Youth Correctional Facility is a collection of buildings, structures, and sites. If the overall collection possesses integrity, it may be qualify for listing as a National Register Historic District. As defined by the National Park Service, historic districts must be important for historical, architectural, archaeological, engineering or cultural values. Typically, these resources are significant under “the last portion of Criterion C plus Criterion A, Criterion B, other portions of Criterion C, or Criterion D.”³⁰ A district must be a definable geographic area that can be distinguished by density, scale, type, age, style of sites, buildings, structures, and objects, or by documented differences in patterns of historic development or associations. The majority of the components must add to the district’s historic character (even if they are individually undistinguished) and must possess integrity, as must the district as a whole. Districts can contain buildings, structures, sites, objects or open space that do not contribute to the significance of the district, although the amount of these non-contributing resources must be evaluated for their effect on the district’s integrity.

If the Nelles property’s legal boundary were used to define a potential historic district, the non-contributing resources would vastly outnumber the contributing resources. The Fred C. Nelles Youth Correctional Facility has approximately 46 buildings on its 80-acre site. Of these 46 buildings, only eight buildings and two sites qualify as contributing resources to a potential historic district. If the non-contributing resources in a district outnumber the contributing resources in a district, then the district’s integrity would be diminished and it would be ineligible for listing as a National Register Historic District. However, there are several concentrations of contributing resources with strong associations, stylistic similarities, and similar age of construction that may constitute a smaller district within the overall site.

Integrity

Once a resource has been identified as being potentially eligible for listing in the National Register, its historic integrity must be evaluated. The concept of integrity is essential to identifying the important physical characteristics of historical resources and hence, evaluating adverse changes to resources. Integrity is defined as: “the authenticity of an historical resource’s physical identity evidenced by the survival of characteristics that existed during the resource’s period of significance.”³¹ A property is examined for seven variables or aspects, which are location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. According to the *National Register Bulletin. How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, these seven characteristics are defined as follows:

- Location is the place where the historic property was constructed.
- Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plans, space, structure and style of the property.
- Setting addresses the physical environment of the historic property inclusive of the landscape and spatial relationships of the building/s.
- Materials refer to the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern of configuration to form the historic property.
- Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history.

³⁰ National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (1997) 5.

³¹ California Code of Regulations Title 14, Chapter 11.5

- Feeling is the property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.
- Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.

The integrity of the individual historic buildings on the site remains high with few alterations to buildings such as the Superintendent's Residence, Administration Building, Gymnasium, Old Infirmary, Chapel, Auditorium, Old Maintenance Building, and Assistant Superintendent's Residence. However, the integrity of the site itself has been compromised through new construction that took place during the 1960s, 1970s, 1980s and 1990s and through changes that have been made to the circulation and landscape layout.

The Fred C. Nelles Youth Correctional Facility maintains integrity of location, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. However, if the legal parcel boundaries were used to the district's boundaries, then the district's integrity would be compromised because the amount of alterations to the site have impacted the site's integrity of design and setting. These changes would affect the property's eligibility for listing as a National Register Historic District.

Conclusion

The Fred C. Nelles Youth Correctional Facility has a multi-layered history, which is significant to the City of Whittier and to the State of California. The site contains six buildings that appear to be eligible for individual listing National Register, the site is listed as a State Historical Landmark, and the entire site is listed in the California Register of Historical Resources. As such, the entire site would be considered to be an historic resource under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and would be subject to all of the rules and regulations therein.

Additional information on the site can be obtained from the California Youth Authority, which currently holds the archives and records of the former youth correctional facility. It should be noted that further studies may be required to ascertain the significance and California Register-eligibility of several individual properties that are approaching or have recently reached the 50-year mark. A number of properties have become more than fifty-years old since first surveyed, and may now be considered historic resources under CEQA.

The following bullet points summarize the findings in this section:

- The Fred C. Nelles Youth Correctional Facility site is potentially eligible for listing in the National Register under criteria A, B and C.
- Eight buildings and two sites have been identified as contributors to the historic character of the site.
- The historic resources on the site retain integrity, but they are vastly outnumbered by non-historic resources. Therefore, the area defined by the site's current legal boundary does not retain integrity and would not constitute a National Register Historic District.
- Although the entire legal boundary of the site does not retain sufficient integrity to constitute a National Register Historic District, there are concentrations of historic resources on the site that have strong associations and clearly convey the historic character and significance of the Fred C. Nelles Youth Correctional Facility. These concentrations may be determined to constitute a smaller, fragmented district.

VI. IMAGES & MAPS

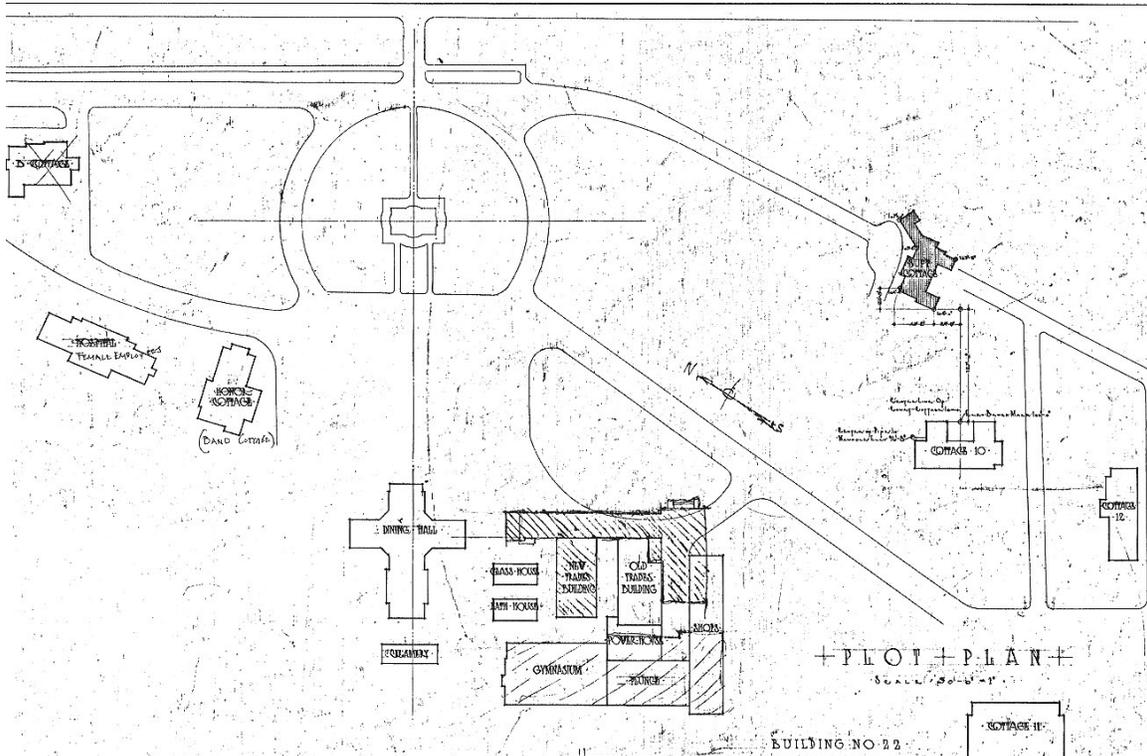


Image 1. 1919 Site Plan
(Source: architectural drawings by the State of California, Dept. of Engineering, entitled *Whittier State School, Plot Plan, Sheet A, October 15, 1919*)

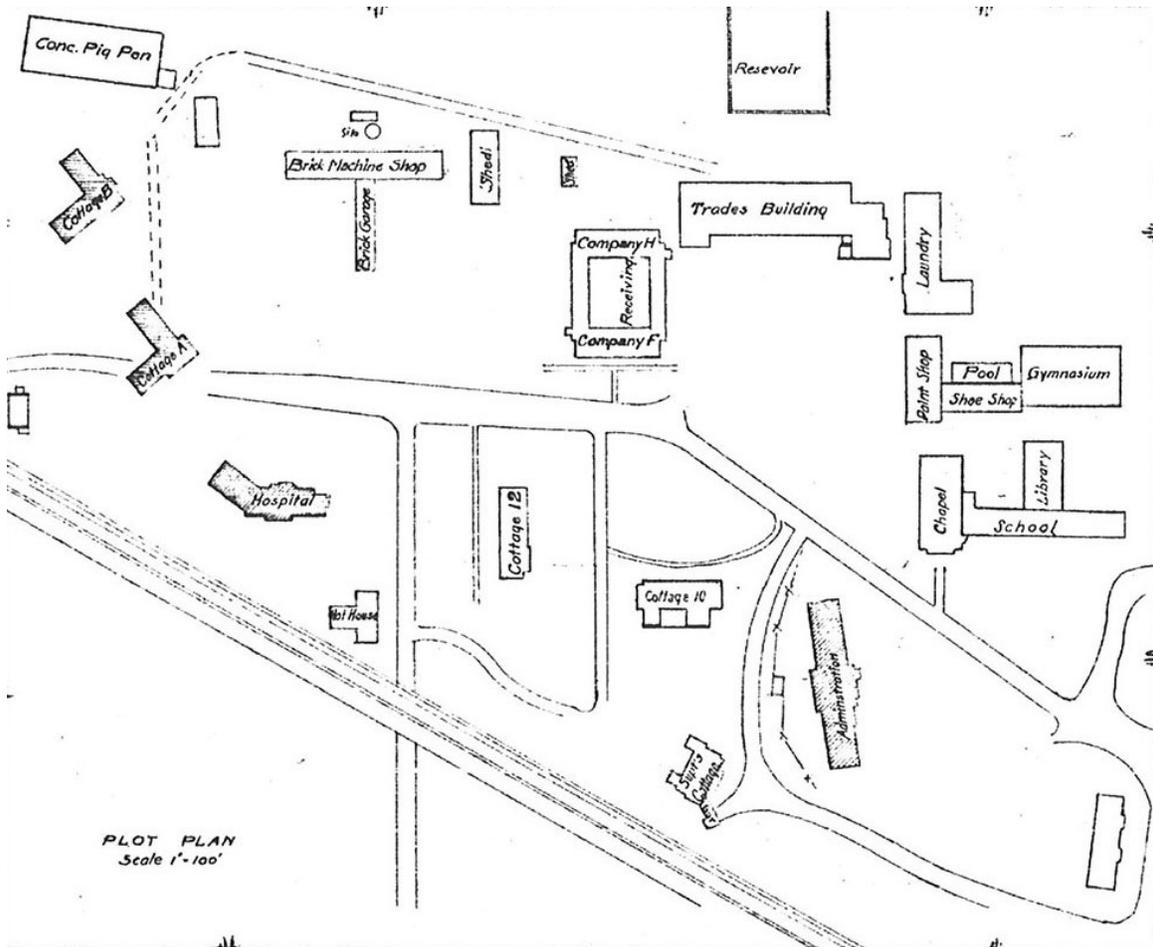


Image 2. 1928 Site Plan

(Source: architectural drawings by the State of California, Dept. of Public Works, Div. of Architecture, entitled *Whittier State School, Administration Building, Electrical, Sheet E-3*, August, 8, 1928)



Image 3. c. 1928 Aerial Photograph
(Source: Whittier Historical Society)

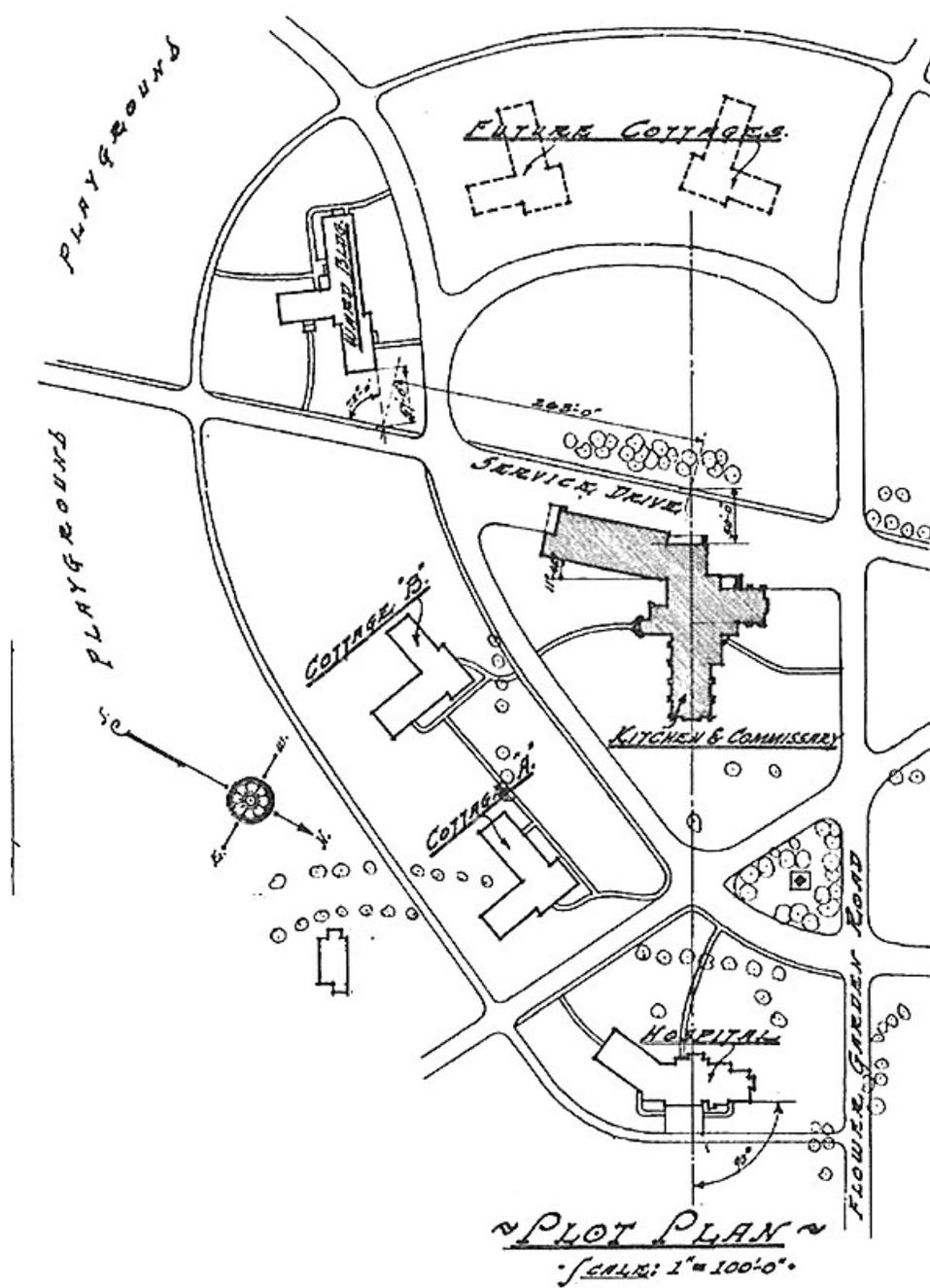


Image 4. 1930 Plot Plan
(Source: architectural drawings by the State of California, Dept. of Public Works,
Div. of Architecture, entitled *Whittier State School, Kitchen & Commissary Building*,
Plot Plan, Sheet 1, July 14, 1930)



Image 5. c.1933 Aerial Photograph
(Source: California Youth Authority)



Image 6. c.1935 Aerial Photograph
(Source: received from Chattel Architecture)



**Image 7. c.1950s Aerial Photograph
(Source: California Youth Authority)**

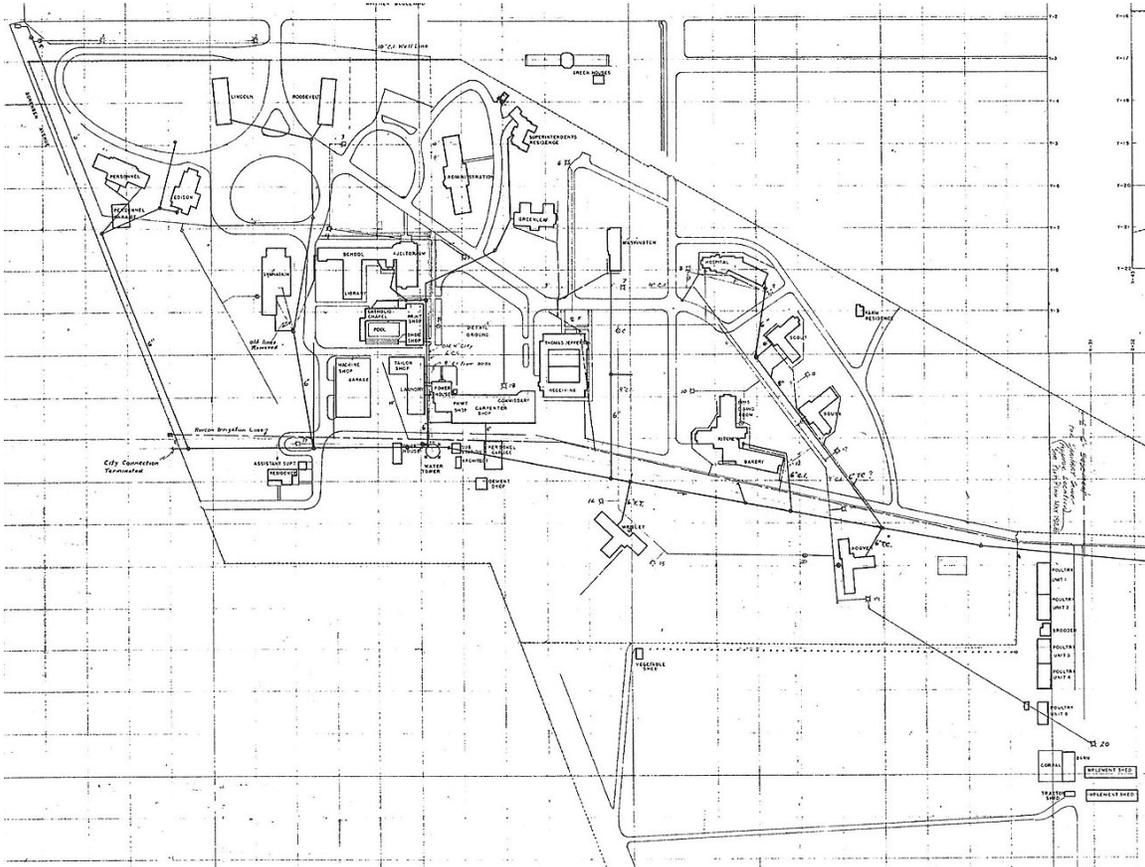


Image 8. 1951 Site Plan

(Source: architectural drawings by the State of California, Dept. of Public Works, Div. of Architecture, entitled *California Youth Authority, Sewer Plan, Fred C. Nelles School for Boys, Sheet M2*, December 27, 1951)

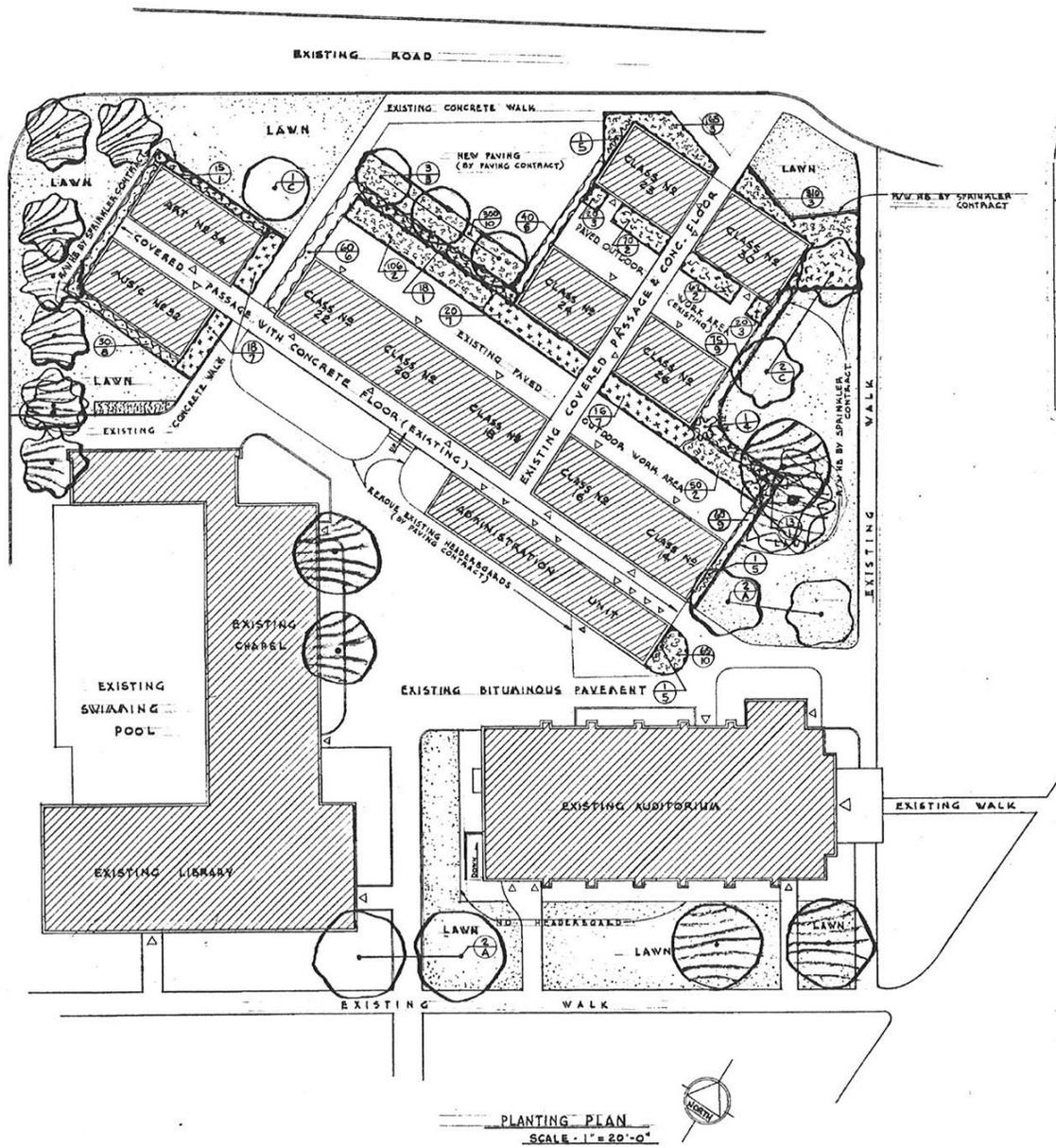


Image 9. 1954 Site Plan of the new school buildings
(Source: architectural drawings by the State of California, Dept. of Public Works, Div. of Architecture, entitled *Fred C. Nelles School for Boys, New School Building, Planting Plan, Sheet 1*, January 6, 1954)

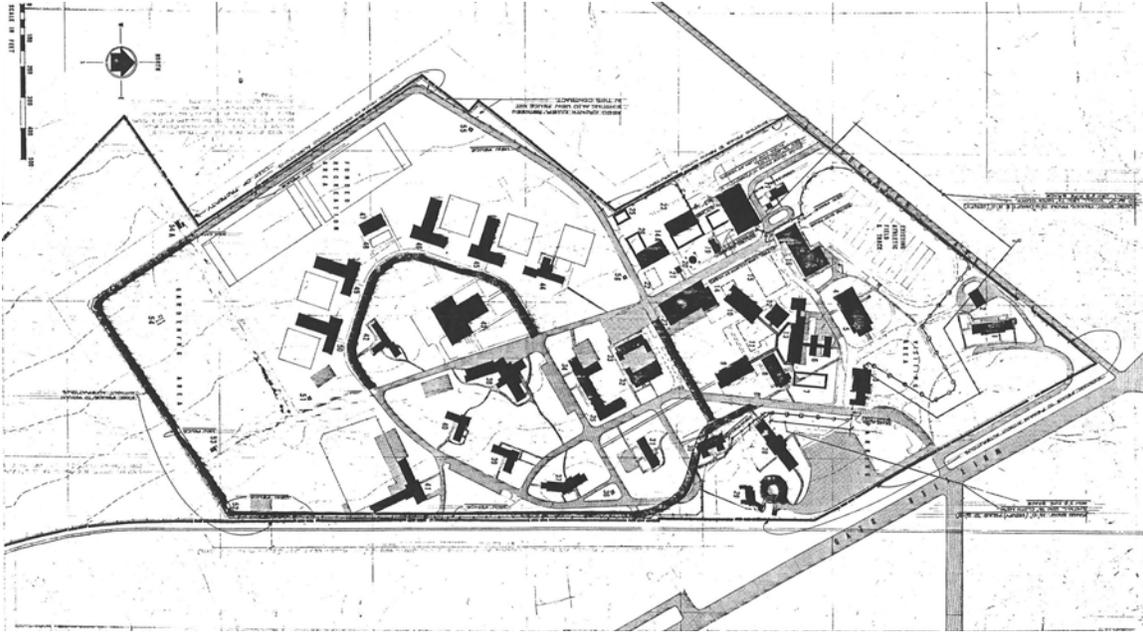


Image 12. 1968 Site Plan
(Source: architectural drawings by State of California, Dept. of General Services, Office of Architecture and Construction, entitled *Department of Youth Authority, Fred C. Nelles School for Boys, Security Fence Improvements*, January 6, 1968)

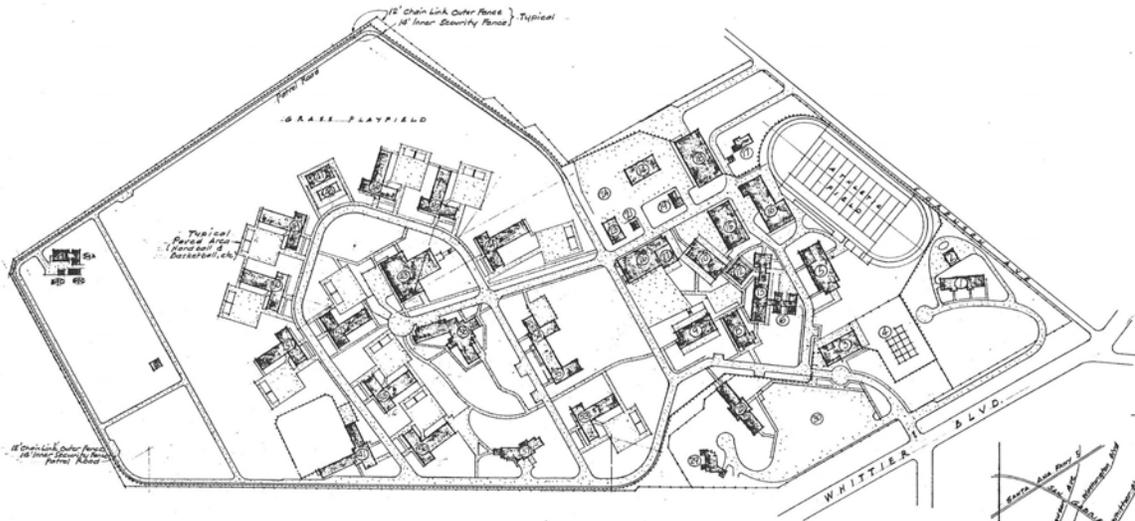


Image 13. 1979 Site Plan
(Source: architectural drawings by the State of California, Dept. of Youth Authority, Facilities Planning Bureau, entitled *Fred C. Nelles School for Boys, Master Plot Plan of Buildings, Fencing & Paving*, July 1979)



**Image 14. c.1990s Aerial Photograph
(Source: received from Chattel Architecture)**

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VIII. APPENDIX

Resource Inventory



Figure 1. Superintendent's Residence

<i>Name</i>	Superintendent's Residence
<i>Architect</i>	George McDougall (State Architect), State of California, Dept. of Public Works, Div. of Architecture
<i>Date of Construction</i>	1919 - 1920
<i>Use</i>	Residential
<i>Significance</i>	Significant
<i>Architectural Style</i>	Tudor Revival with Chateausque and Stick influences
<i>Brief History</i>	The Superintendent's Residence is a grand two-story wood and masonry residence with a detached garage. The building's original plan featured a living room, dining room, study, covered porch, kitchen, pantry, and six bedrooms. Throughout the lifetime of the building, relatively few changes have occurred. Most alterations have taken place in the building's bathrooms and kitchen.



Figure 2. Auditorium

<i>Name</i>	Auditorium (also known as the Assembly Building and the Main Chapel Auditorium)
<i>Architect</i>	George McDougall (State Architect), State of California, Dept. of Public Works, Div. of Architecture
<i>Date of Construction</i>	1923
<i>Use</i>	Auditorium
<i>Significance</i>	Significant
<i>Architectural Style</i>	Tudor Revival with Spanish Colonial Revival and Picturesque influences
<i>Brief History</i>	The original Auditorium was part of the School's former chapel and school building complex. It featured a conical tower, a grand entryway, side dormers, and was connected to the existing school. In 1952, the conical tower was removed along with the side dormers and school building connector. Later alterations occurred in 1954 (addition of black out drapes), 1965 (new suspended ceiling) and 1966 (new roll-up screen).



Figure 3. Old Infirmary

<i>Name</i>	Old Infirmary (also known as the Hospital Building)
<i>Architect</i>	W.K. Daniels (Deputy Chief), State of California Dept. of Public Works, Div. of Architecture
<i>Date of Construction</i>	1923 - 1928
<i>Use</i>	Medical
<i>Significance</i>	Significant
<i>Architectural Style</i>	Spanish Revival with Tudor Revival influences
<i>Brief History</i>	Designed and built between 1923 and 1928, the Old Infirmary was originally composed of double-loaded corridors with patient rooms, a dentist, a small reception area, and an operating room. In 1936, a one-story sun porch was added to the south wing of the building. The surgery room was rehabilitated in 1952. In 1954, the building underwent minor renovations and improvements. Finally, the Old Infirmary was closed, after the construction of the New Infirmary in 1992.



Figure 4. Assistant Superintendent's Residence

<i>Name</i>	Assistant Superintendent's Residence
<i>Architect</i>	George McDougall (State Architect), State of California, Dept. of Public Works, Div. of Architecture
<i>Date of Construction</i>	1926
<i>Use</i>	Residential
<i>Significance</i>	Contributing
<i>Architectural Style</i>	California Ranch style with Craftsmen influences
<i>Brief History</i>	The Assistant Superintendent's Residence features a living room, dining room, kitchen, three bedrooms, and a sleeping porch. Although not as grand as the Superintendent's Residence, the building was sited in proximity to one of the entrances to the facility. In the original site plan, a number of other cottages were planned in the vicinity of the Assistant Superintendent's Residence, however these plans were never realized. Later alterations to the site have separated the School grounds from the Assistant Superintendent's Residence by the School's security fence. The residence features a detached garage, which was added sometime after the 1930s.



Figure 5. Administration Building, South Facade

<i>Name</i>	Administration Building
<i>Architect</i>	W.K. Daniels (Deputy Chief), State of California, Dept. of Public Works, Division of Architecture
<i>Date of Construction</i>	1928 - 1929
<i>Use</i>	Administration Building and Offices
<i>Significance</i>	Significant
<i>Architectural Style</i>	Tudor Revival with Gothic Revival influences
<i>Brief History</i>	The Administration Building housed the offices of the Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent, Business Offices, Personnel Offices, and their support staff. The previous Administration Building (known as the "Castle") was demolished in 1920, after a damaging fire in 1916. The 1929 Administration Building was designed and constructed by the State of California, Department of Public Works under the direction of Deputy Chief, W.K. Daniels. Throughout the lifetime of the building, relatively few changes have occurred. Most alterations have taken place in interior offices and corridors. In 1980, alterations were made to the building's air condition and heating.



Figure 6. Electrical Distribution

<i>Name</i>	Electrical Distribution
<i>Architect</i>	unknown
<i>Date of Construction</i>	1930
<i>Use</i>	Electrical Substation
<i>Significance</i>	Non-Contributing
<i>Architectural Style</i>	Utilitarian
<i>Brief History</i>	Little information remains on the history of this building, however it does appear on plot plans from earlier architectural drawings.



Figure 7. Chapel

<i>Name</i>	Chapel
<i>Architect</i>	W.K. Daniels (Deputy Chief), State of California, Dept. of Public Works,
<i>Date of Construction</i>	1930 - 1933
<i>Use</i>	Catholic and Protestant Religious Chapels; School (former Dining Services)
<i>Significance</i>	Significant
<i>Architectural Style</i>	Eclectic French Renaissance Revival with Tudor Revival and Stick influences
<i>Brief History</i>	Originally built as the Kitchen & Commissary, the building featured a kitchen, bakery, commissary, boy's dining room, officer's dining room, and a series of support spaces. In 1952, portions of the building were rehabilitated. In 1956, the Bakery was remodeled. Finally in 1960, the building was converted into the Chapel, after the former chapel (near the Auditorium) was demolished. The boy's dining room became the Protestant Chapel, while the officer's dining room became the Catholic Chapel. The Chapel functioned as the main religious building until the School's closure in 2004.



Figure 8. Old Maintenance Garage

<i>Name</i>	Old Maintenance Garage (also known as the Shop Building)
<i>Architect</i>	W.K. Daniels (State Architect), State of California, Dept. of Public Works, Div. of Architecture
<i>Date of Construction</i>	1931
<i>Use</i>	Garage, shops, and light industrial functions
<i>Significance</i>	Contributing
<i>Architectural Style</i>	Commercial/Industrial
<i>Brief History</i>	Originally, the Old Maintenance Building was utilized as the main shop building for the campus. The Old Maintenance Building featured an aero shop, an auto repair shop, a machine shop, an electric room, a battery room, and several ancillary spaces. In 1953 and 1954, the building underwent minor renovations including electrical work and painting. In 1994, after the construction of the New Maintenance Building, the Old Maintenance Building became a storage facility and bicycle shop.



Figure 9. Gymnasium

<i>Name</i>	Gymnasium
<i>Architect</i>	Alfred Eichler (rendering); W.K. Daniels and George McDougall (State Architect), State of California, Dept. of Public Works, Div. of Architecture;
<i>Date of Construction</i>	1934
<i>Use</i>	Gymnasium
<i>Significance</i>	Significant
<i>Architectural Style</i>	Eclectic English Revival with Tudor Revival influences.
<i>Brief History</i>	The Gymnasium was completed as part of the school complex in 1934. It replaced the former gymnasium, which was located near the Old Maintenance Building (Shop Building), adjacent to the former Print Shop, Shoe Shop and Pool. The Gymnasium featured a large gymnasium area, a dressing room, and several ancillary spaces. One of the building's unique features is a plaque, which commemorates the building's dedication by the governor. In 1955, the building was renovated. In 1962, the gymnasium shower and dressing room facilities were expanded and a one-story addition was added to the building. The Gymnasium is located adjacent to the Athletic Field.



Figure 10. Tac Team/Old Lock Shop

<i>Name</i>	Tac Team/Old Lock Shop
<i>Architect</i>	unknown
<i>Date of Construction</i>	1947
<i>Use</i>	Locksmith
<i>Significance</i>	Non-Contributing
<i>Architectural Style</i>	Utilitarian
<i>Brief History</i>	Little information remains on the history of this building, however it does appear on plot plans from earlier architectural drawings.



Figure 11. Classroom Buildings

<i>Name</i>	Classroom Buildings
<i>Architect</i>	W.K. Daniels (Asst. State Architect), State of California, Dept. of Public Works, Div. of Architecture
<i>Date of Construction</i>	1953 - 1958
<i>Use</i>	Classrooms
<i>Significance</i>	Non-Contributing
<i>Architectural Style</i>	Modern
<i>Brief History</i>	These Classroom Buildings represent the first buildings built during the administration of the California Youth Authority. These two Classroom Buildings were designed and constructed along with the School Offices from 1953 to 1958. They followed the style and form of many modern schools, which were popular in the Bay Area and Southern California between the 1950s and 1960s. The Classroom Buildings are composed of two individual structures that are connected by a covered passageway. Each building contains two classrooms and provides for a small outdoor area. Neither building has been significantly altered.



Figure 12. School Offices near Classrooms #6

<i>Name</i>	School Offices
<i>Architect</i>	E.W. Hampton (Deputy Chief), State of California, Dept. of Public Works, Div. of Architecture
<i>Date of Construction</i>	1953-1958
<i>Use</i>	Offices
<i>Significance</i>	Non-Contributing
<i>Architectural Style</i>	Modern
<i>Brief History</i>	The School Offices were built with the 1950s Classroom Buildings as part of the new school complex commissioned by the California Youth Authority. They followed the style and form of many modern schools, which were popular in the Bay Area and Southern California between the 1950s and 1960s. Originally, the School Offices featured five classrooms, an arts and crafts room, a music room, the principal's office, and several administrative offices, which were connected by two covered passageways. In 1961, an office addition was constructed on the southern wing along with a covered walkway, which connected to the other classroom buildings and the library.



Figure 13. Taft Adjustment Unit

<i>Name</i>	Taft Adjustment Unit (also known as the Restricted Detention Center)
<i>Architect</i>	A. L. Kasparian (designer); W.K. Daniels (deputy chief), State of California, Dept. of Public Works, Div. of Architecture
<i>Date of Construction</i>	1954 - 1957
<i>Use</i>	Dormitory
<i>Significance</i>	Non-Contributing
<i>Architectural Style</i>	Modern
<i>Brief History</i>	The former Restricted Detention Center represents one of the first built works by the California Youth Authority, who managed the campus from 1941 to Present. The Taft Adjustment Unit shows the influences of institutionalization on the Fred C. Nelles School for Boys. The building is utilitarian in character and was utilized as the dormitory for the most delinquent children. Children living in this unit had limited to no privileges.



Figure 14. Maintenance Building and Powerhouse

<i>Name</i>	Maintenance Building (also known as the Laundry Building) and Powerhouse (also known as the Boiler House)
<i>Architect</i>	J. Renard (designer); P. T. Poage (assistant state architect), State of California, Dept. of Public Works, Division of Architecture
<i>Date of Construction</i>	1957 – 1960; 1967
<i>Use</i>	Industrial
<i>Significance</i>	Non-Contributing
<i>Architectural Style</i>	Industrial
<i>Brief History</i>	The Maintenance Building and Powerhouse are two of the only industrial buildings on the campus. The Maintenance Building was utilized as the Laundry Building for the Fred C. Nelles School for Boys. The Powerhouse replaced a previous electrical facility on the campus. Neither building has undergone any significant alterations.



Figure 15. Classroom #10

<i>Name</i>	Classroom #10
<i>Architect</i>	E.W. Hampton (Deputy Chief), State of California, Dept. of Public Works, Div. of Architecture
<i>Date of Construction</i>	1960 - 1962
<i>Use</i>	Educational, Classrooms
<i>Significance</i>	Non-Contributing
<i>Architectural Style</i>	Modern
<i>Brief History</i>	Identical to Classroom #9, Classroom #10 was constructed as part of the school complex commissioned by the California Youth Authority in the 1950s. This complex consisted of four individual classroom buildings, school offices, and a library. They followed the style and form of many modern schools, which were popular in the Bay Area and Southern California between the 1950s and 1960s. Of note is the small outdoor area designed with each classroom and the usage of skylights. This building has not undergone any significant alterations.



Figure 16. Cleveland Cottage

<i>Name</i>	Cleveland Cottage
<i>Architect</i>	State of California, Dept. of Public Works, Div. of Architecture
<i>Date of Construction</i>	1961
<i>Use</i>	Dormitory
<i>Significance</i>	Non-Contributing
<i>Architectural Style</i>	Modern
<i>Brief History</i>	This cottage was one of several dormitory buildings constructed between 1961 and 1966. These cottages replaced the previous residences, which constituted Fred C. Nelles' "cottage" system. However, unlike Nelles' cottages, these cottages were created by the California Youth Authority and were not layered with the same social and rehabilitative message.



Figure 17. Jackson Cottage

<i>Name</i>	Jackson Cottage
<i>Architect</i>	State of California, Dept. of Public Works, Div. of Architecture
<i>Date of Construction</i>	1961
<i>Use</i>	Dormitory
<i>Significance</i>	Non-Contributing
<i>Architectural Style</i>	Modern
<i>Brief History</i>	This cottage was one of several dormitory buildings constructed between 1961 and 1966. These cottages replaced the previous residences, which constituted Fred C. Nelles' "cottage" system. However, unlike Nelles' cottages, these cottages were created by the California Youth Authority and were not layered with the same social and rehabilitative message.



Figure 18. Program Center

<i>Name</i>	Program Center (also known as the Special Treatment Building)
<i>Architect</i>	State of California, Dept. of Public Works, Div. of Architecture
<i>Date of Construction</i>	1961
<i>Use</i>	Offices and Classrooms
<i>Significance</i>	Non-Contributing
<i>Architectural Style</i>	Modern
<i>Brief History</i>	The Special Treatment Building was part of the building program instituted by the California Youth Authority in the 1960s. It is one of several buildings that signify the campus' shift towards institutionalization.



Figure 19. Classroom #9

<i>Name</i>	Classroom #9
<i>Architect</i>	Lareau (designer); E.W. Hampton (Deputy Chief), State of California, Dept. of Public Works, Div. of Architecture
<i>Date of Construction</i>	1961 - 1962
<i>Use</i>	Educational Classroom
<i>Significance</i>	Non-Contributing
<i>Architectural Style</i>	Modern
<i>Brief History</i>	Identical to Classroom #10, Classroom #9 was constructed as part of the school complex commissioned by the California Youth Authority in the 1950s. This complex consisted of four individual classroom buildings, school offices, and a library. They followed the style and form of many modern schools, which were popular in the Bay Area and Southern California between the 1950s and 1960s. Of note is the small outdoor area designed with each classroom and the use of skylights. This building has not undergone any significant alterations.



Figure 20. Food Service Building

<i>Name</i>	Food Service Building
<i>Architect</i>	State of California, Dept. of Public Works, Div. of Architecture
<i>Date of Construction</i>	1962
<i>Use</i>	Cafeteria and Kitchen
<i>Significance</i>	Non-Contributing
<i>Architectural Style</i>	Modern
<i>Brief History</i>	The Food Service Building was constructed as part of the building program instituted by the California Youth Authority in the 1960s. It was built to replace the previous Kitchen and Commissary building, which was converted into a Chapel. The building has not undergone any significant alterations.



Figure 21. Ford Cottage and Pool

<i>Name</i>	Ford Cottage and Pool
<i>Architect</i>	State of California, Dept. of Public Works, Div. of Architecture
<i>Date of Construction</i>	1962
<i>Use</i>	Dormitory
<i>Significance</i>	Non-Contributing
<i>Architectural Style</i>	Modern
<i>Brief History</i>	The Ford cottage and Pool were constructed alongside the dormitory buildings, built between 1961 and 1966. The Ford cottage was utilized as a changing room and pool house. The new Pool replaced the former pool, which was located near the former Shoe Shop and Print Shop.



Figure 22. Hayes Cottage

<i>Name</i>	Hayes Cottage
<i>Architect</i>	State of California, Dept. of Public Works, Div. of Architecture
<i>Date of Construction</i>	1962
<i>Use</i>	Dormitory
<i>Significance</i>	Non-Contributing
<i>Architectural Style</i>	Modern
<i>Brief History</i>	This cottage was one of several dormitory buildings constructed between 1961 and 1966. These cottages replaced the previous residences, which constituted Fred C. Nelles' "cottage" system. However, unlike Nelles' cottages, these cottages were created by the California Youth Authority and were not layered with the same social and rehabilitative message.



Figure 23, Kennedy Cottage

<i>Name</i>	Kennedy Cottage
<i>Architect</i>	State of California, Dept. of Public Works, Div. of Architecture
<i>Date of Construction</i>	1962
<i>Use</i>	Dormitory
<i>Significance</i>	Non-Contributing
<i>Architectural Style</i>	Modern
<i>Brief History</i>	This cottage was one of several dormitory buildings constructed between 1961 and 1966. These cottages replaced the previous residences, which constituted Fred C. Nelles' "cottage" system. However, unlike Nelles' cottages, these cottages were created by the California Youth Authority and were not layered with the same social and rehabilitative message.



Figure 24. Library

<i>Name</i>	Library
<i>Architect</i>	Laveau Gravlee (designer); E.W. Hampton (Deputy Chief), State of California, Dept. of Public Works, Div. of Architecture
<i>Date of Construction</i>	1961 - 1962
<i>Use</i>	Educational
<i>Significance</i>	Non-Contributing
<i>Architectural Style</i>	Modern
<i>Brief History</i>	The Library was constructed as part of the school complex commissioned by the California Youth Authority in the 1950s. This complex consisted of four individual classroom buildings, school offices, and a library. They followed the style and form of many modern schools, which were popular in the Bay Area and Southern California between the 1950s and 1960s. The Library is connected to the School Offices and Classroom #10 by a covered walkway. This building has not undergone any significant alterations.



Figure 25. Warehouse

<i>Name</i>	Warehouse (also known as the New Commissary)
<i>Architect</i>	C. I. Androff (designer); E.W. Hampton (Deputy Chief), State of California, Dept. of Public Works, Div. of Architecture
<i>Date of Construction</i>	1961 - 1963
<i>Use</i>	Storage
<i>Significance</i>	Non-Contributing
<i>Architectural Style</i>	Industrial
<i>Brief History</i>	Originally constructed as the New Commissary, the Warehouse functioned as a storage building for the School. The New Commissary replaced the previous commissary, which was located in the Chapel (the former Kitchen & Commissary).



Figure 26. Visitor Control Center

<i>Name</i>	Visitor Control Center
<i>Architect</i>	State of California, Dept. of Public Works, Div. of Architecture
<i>Date of Construction</i>	1962
<i>Use</i>	Offices
<i>Significance</i>	Non-Contributing
<i>Architectural Style</i>	Modern
<i>Brief History</i>	The Visitor Control Center was one of the several buildings constructed as part of the California Youth Authority's 1960s building program. The construction of this building altered the layout of the entry and exiting sequence on the campus. Like the other 1960s buildings, the Visitor Control Center is one-story in height and is composed of a low brick building rendered in a Modern architectural style.



Figure 27. Vocational Building

<i>Name</i>	Vocational Building (also known as the Arts & Crafts & Music Building; Industrial Arts Building)
<i>Architect</i>	State of California, Dept. of Public Works, Div. of Architecture
<i>Date of Construction</i>	1962
<i>Use</i>	Classrooms
<i>Significance</i>	Non-Contributing
<i>Architectural Style</i>	Modern
<i>Brief History</i>	The Vocational Building was originally constructed as the Arts & Crafts & Music Building for the nearby school. This building expanded the previous Arts & Crafts & Music programs, which were formerly located in the School Offices Building. The Vocational Building is located adjacent to the Old Athletic Field and the New Warehouse.



Figure 28. Washington Cottage

<i>Name</i>	Washington Cottage
<i>Architect</i>	State of California, Dept. of Public Works, Div. of Architecture
<i>Date of Construction</i>	1962
<i>Use</i>	Dormitory
<i>Significance</i>	Non-Contributing
<i>Architectural Style</i>	Modern
<i>Brief History</i>	This cottage was one of several dormitory buildings constructed between 1961 and 1966. These cottages replaced the previous residences, which constituted Fred C. Nelles' "cottage" system. However, unlike Nelles' cottages, these cottages were created by the California Youth Authority and were not layered with the same social and rehabilitative message.



Figure 29. Madison Cottage

<i>Name</i>	Madison Cottage
<i>Architect</i>	State of California, Dept. of Public Works, Div. of Architecture
<i>Date of Construction</i>	1964
<i>Use</i>	Dormitory
<i>Significance</i>	Non-Contributing
<i>Architectural Style</i>	Modern
<i>Brief History</i>	This cottage was one of several dormitory buildings constructed between 1961 and 1966. These cottages replaced the previous residences, which constituted Fred C. Nelles' "cottage" system. However, unlike Nelles' cottages, these cottages were created by the California Youth Authority and were not layered with the same social and rehabilitative message.



Figure 30. Monroe Cottage

<i>Name</i>	Monroe Cottage
<i>Architect</i>	State of California, Dept. of Public Works, Div. of Architecture
<i>Date of Construction</i>	1964
<i>Use</i>	Dormitory
<i>Significance</i>	Non-Contributing
<i>Architectural Style</i>	Modern
<i>Brief History</i>	This cottage was one of several dormitory buildings constructed between 1961 and 1966. These cottages replaced the previous residences, which constituted Fred C. Nelles' "cottage" system. However, unlike Nelles' cottages, these cottages were created by the California Youth Authority and were not layered with the same social and rehabilitative message.



Figure 31. Adams Cottage

<i>Name</i>	Adams Cottage
<i>Architect</i>	State of California, Dept. of Public Works, Div. of Architecture
<i>Date of Construction</i>	1965
<i>Use</i>	Dormitory
<i>Significance</i>	Non-Contributing
<i>Architectural Style</i>	Modern
<i>Brief History</i>	This cottage was one of several dormitory buildings constructed between 1961 and 1966. These cottages replaced the previous residences, which constituted Fred C. Nelles' "cottage" system. However, unlike Nelles' cottages, these cottages were created by the California Youth Authority and were not layered with the same social and rehabilitative message.



Figure 32. Tyler Cottage

<i>Name</i>	Tyler Cottage
<i>Architect</i>	State of California, Dept. of Public Works, Div. of Architecture
<i>Date of Construction</i>	1965
<i>Use</i>	Dormitory
<i>Significance</i>	Non-Contributing
<i>Architectural Style</i>	Modern
<i>Brief History</i>	This cottage was one of several dormitory buildings constructed between 1961 and 1966. These cottages replaced the previous residences, which constituted Fred C. Nelles' "cottage" system. However, unlike Nelles' cottages, these cottages were created by the California Youth Authority and were not layered with the same social and rehabilitative message.



Figure 33. Horticulture Classroom and Greenhouse

<i>Name</i>	Horticulture Classroom (also known as the Vocational Classroom) and Greenhouse
<i>Architect</i>	H. Hardwood (designer); Tom Meret (Deputy State Architect), State of California, Dept. of Public Works, Div. of Architecture
<i>Date of Construction</i>	1965 - 1966
<i>Use</i>	Classroom and Greenhouse
<i>Significance</i>	Non-Contributing
<i>Architectural Style</i>	Modern
<i>Brief History</i>	The Horticulture Classroom was originally called the Vocational Classroom and was utilized to teach the children practical knowledge and trades. Located far from the campus core, the Horticulture Classroom came to function, as the name suggests, as a place of horticulture. The 1960s portion of the Horticulture Classroom is composed of a small one-story concrete block structure. Behind this building is a modest wood-frame greenhouse, which may have existed on the site prior to the construction of the 1960s classroom building.



Figure 34. Roosevelt Cottage

<i>Name</i>	Roosevelt Cottage
<i>Architect</i>	State of California, Dept. of Public Works, Div. of Architecture
<i>Date of Construction</i>	1966
<i>Use</i>	Dormitory
<i>Significance</i>	Non-Contributing
<i>Architectural Style</i>	Modern
<i>Brief History</i>	This cottage was one of several dormitory buildings constructed between 1961 and 1966. These cottages replaced the previous residences, which constituted Fred C. Nelles' "cottage" system. However, unlike Nelles' cottages, these cottages were created by the California Youth Authority and were not layered with the same social and rehabilitative message.



Figure 35. Monroe Module

<i>Name</i>	Monroe Module
<i>Architect</i>	unknown
<i>Date of Construction</i>	1986
<i>Use</i>	Offices/Classrooms
<i>Significance</i>	Non-Contributing
<i>Architectural Style</i>	Utilitarian
<i>Brief History</i>	The Monroe Module was formerly located near the Monroe Cottage and was utilized as a temporary classroom and office building.



Figure 36. Kennedy Module

<i>Name</i>	Kennedy Module
<i>Architect</i>	unknown
<i>Date of Construction</i>	1987
<i>Use</i>	Classrooms
<i>Significance</i>	Non-Contributing
<i>Architectural Style</i>	Utilitarian
<i>Brief History</i>	The Kennedy Module is located near the Kennedy Cottage and functioned as temporary classroom and office space.



Figure 37. Carter-Nixon (270) Building

<i>Name</i>	Carter-Nixon Building (270 Building)
<i>Architect</i>	VBN Corporation
<i>Date of Construction</i>	1988
<i>Use</i>	Multi-Use
<i>Significance</i>	Non-Contributing
<i>Architectural Style</i>	Contemporary
<i>Brief History</i>	The Carter-Nixon Building is one of the contemporary buildings on the campus, built within the last fifteen years. This building was designed in the same manner as modern penitentiary buildings and functioned as the living quarters and educational facilities for the most “delinquent” children.



Figure 38. School Security

<i>Name</i>	School Security
<i>Architect</i>	VBN Corporation
<i>Date of Construction</i>	1988
<i>Use</i>	Classrooms and Offices
<i>Significance</i>	Non-Contributing
<i>Architectural Style</i>	Modern
<i>Brief History</i>	The School Security building was constructed as additional classrooms for the Fred C. Nelles School.



Figure 39. Vocational Module

<i>Name</i>	Vocational Module
<i>Architect</i>	unknown
<i>Date of Construction</i>	1988
<i>Use</i>	Classrooms
<i>Significance</i>	Non-Contributing
<i>Architectural Style</i>	Modern
<i>Brief History</i>	The Vocational Module is located near the Vocational Building and Old Athletic Field. It was utilized as temporary classroom and office space.



Figure 40. New Infirmary

<i>Name</i>	New Infirmary Building
<i>Architect</i>	unknown
<i>Date of Construction</i>	1992
<i>Use</i>	Medical; Offices
<i>Significance</i>	Non-Contributing
<i>Architectural Style</i>	Contemporary
<i>Brief History</i>	The New Infirmary Building is one of the contemporary buildings on the campus. It was built to replace the Old Infirmary.



Figure 41. Multi-Purpose Building

<i>Name</i>	Multi-Purpose Building
<i>Architect</i>	unknown
<i>Date of Construction</i>	1995
<i>Use</i>	Multi-Use
<i>Significance</i>	Non-Contributing
<i>Architectural Style</i>	Contemporary
<i>Brief History</i>	As the name suggests, the Multi-Purpose Building was a multi-purpose building, constructed within the last part of the twentieth-century.



Figure 42. Training Center

<i>Name</i>	Training Center
<i>Architect</i>	unknown
<i>Date of Construction</i>	1998
<i>Use</i>	Multi-Use
<i>Significance</i>	Non-Contributing
<i>Architectural Style</i>	Contemporary
<i>Brief History</i>	The Training Center is one of the more contemporary buildings on the campus. It is sited on the location of the former Personnel Building, which was demolished due to seismic damage.



Figure 43. Checkpoint

<i>Name</i>	Checkpoint
<i>Architect</i>	unknown
<i>Date of Construction</i>	1998
<i>Use</i>	Guard Station
<i>Significance</i>	Non-Contributing
<i>Architectural Style</i>	Contemporary
<i>Brief History</i>	This small guard station was recently constructed at the entrance to the campus off of Whittier Boulevard.



Figure 44. New Maintenance Building

<i>Name</i>	New Maintenance Building
<i>Architect</i>	unknown
<i>Date of Construction</i>	1999
<i>Use</i>	Industrial; Offices
<i>Significance</i>	Non-Contributing
<i>Architectural Style</i>	Contemporary
<i>Brief History</i>	The New Maintenance Building was built to expand the support staff's facilities on the campus. Located on the site of the former Trades Building, the New Maintenance Building was one of the last buildings constructed on the site.



Figure 45. Visiting Area

<i>Name</i>	Visiting Area
<i>Architect</i>	unknown
<i>Date of Construction</i>	2003
<i>Use</i>	Multi-Use
<i>Significance</i>	Non-Contributing
<i>Architectural Style</i>	Contemporary
<i>Brief History</i>	The Visiting Area was completed in 2003 and was meant to function as a new visiting control center.



Figure 46. Classroom #7

<i>Name</i>	Classroom Module
<i>Architect</i>	unknown
<i>Date of Construction</i>	unknown
<i>Use</i>	Classrooms
<i>Significance</i>	Non-Contributing
<i>Architectural Style</i>	Utilitarian
<i>Brief History</i>	No information is available on the history of this building.



Figure 47. Athletic Field near Gymnasium

<i>Name</i>	Athletic Field (also known as the Old Athletic Field)
<i>Architect</i>	none
<i>Date of Construction</i>	unknown
<i>Use</i>	Athletic Field
<i>Significance</i>	Contributing
<i>Architectural Style</i>	n/a

Brief History The Old Athletic Field is one of the campus' significant landscape features. It is located in proximity to the Asst. Superintendent's Residence and the Gymnasium. It appears in 1930s documentation of the site. In 1964, repairs were made to the Athletic Field including paving, grading, and drainage work.



Figure 48. Softball Fields

<i>Name</i>	Softball Fields
<i>Architect</i>	R. Murray (designer); R. Rust (designer) E. W. Hampton (Deputy Chief), State of California, Dept. of Public Works, Div. of Architecture
<i>Date of Construction</i>	1961 - 1963
<i>Use</i>	Athletic Fields
<i>Significance</i>	Non-Contributing
<i>Architectural Style</i>	n/a
<i>Brief History</i>	In 1963, softball fields were created in back of the new brick cottages on the former site of the School's farm.