NPS Form 10-900 OMB No 1024-0018 715

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

RECEIVED 2280
AUG 28 2015
Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

1. Name of Property

Historic name: National Farm Workers Association Headquarters
Other names/site number: Iglesia Pentecostal La Nueva Jerusalem
Name of related multiple property listing:
Latinos in 20th Century California
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing

2. Location

Street & number: 102 Albany Street
City or town: Delano State: California County: Kern
Not For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this _x_ nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property _x_ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

_x_national ___statewide ___local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

_x_A _x_B ___C ___D

State Historic Preservation Officer 25 August 2015

Signature of certifying official/Title: **Date**

California Office of Historic Preservation

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official: **Date**

Title : **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government**

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

✓ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

10·13·2015
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private: [x]

Public – Local [ ]

Public – State [ ]

Public – Federal [ ]

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s) [x]

District [ ]

Site [ ]

Structure [ ]

Object [ ]

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1		Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
COMMERCE/TRADE, organizational, labor union

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
RELIGION, religious facility, church

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
None

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property:
Wood, stucco, composite shingles

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The NFWA Headquarters building is a rectangular, one-story wood framed building with stucco exterior, constructed in 1953 for commercial use by Henry Morales. The building sits on a lot of 6916 square feet. Total building area is 1875 square feet, including a 650 square foot addition, dimensions approximately 50 feet deep by 37.5 feet wide. The original building is front-gabled with an elevated false front, approximately 25 feet wide by 50 feet deep and 25 feet high. The 650 square foot addition is a former side patio enclosed with new walls and divided into three rooms, with the same stucco exterior as the main building, constructed in 2014.

Narrative Description

The main entry is a wooden double door, each with four panels and a semicircular window divided into four segmented lights, with steel security doors on the exterior. A new metal door is located on the building addition on the primary facade. There are two doors on the building rear, both recently added metal doors, one in the center of the original building and the other at the edge of the 2014 addition. A small porch was added to the building in 2014, front-gabled and of low pitch, supported by four 4x4 timber posts atop a concrete landing. Small louvered vents are located beneath the main gable on building front and rear. The upper portion of the building rear is not stuccoed, from a point approximately 10 feet off the ground to the gable peak, featuring vertical wooden siding boards approximately 9 inches wide, with a horizontal wooden belt course where the exposed wooden siding transitions to stucco. Windows are horizontally arranged metal sliders. There are no windows on the primary (western) façade, three windows on the southern wall (one window appears to have been filled in to accommodate a wall air conditioner),

Building Interior

From the main entrance, most of the original building consists of a single large room for church services, with a small nave on the eastern end, elevated approximately six inches. North, south and west walls feature 4' high stained wooden wainscoting. Above the wainscoting, walls are drywall. Two boxed wooden pillars are located on both the northern and southern walls, connected by boxed wooden beams across the ceiling. Both pillars and ceiling beams match the stained wood of the wainscoting. According to the current tenant these were present when he became the occupant in 2013, and is unaware when these improvements were made. The most recent alteration to the main room was a patterned tile floor, covering the original concrete floor. The easternmost 10 feet of the building is divided into a smaller room behind the nave, accessed by a single door on the southern edge of the west wall, with two restrooms on the north end of the room. The 2014 shed addition to the north side of the building is divided into three rooms, accessed by doors on eastern and western ends, and not accessible from the remainder of the building.

During its use as the NFWA headquarters, the building contained a counter near the entrance, similar to one found in a bank, and two small offices for the NFWA credit union and for the editors of *El Malcriado* newsletter. Chavez's office was just inside the front door to the left, with a wooden desk built by his brother.[1]

Construction History: The property was built in 1953 by Henry Morales, according to the City of Delano building permit #4766, intended for commercial use. The property saw several uses prior to the period of significance, including a Jehovah's Witness Kingdom Hall in 1958-60; one account mentions that the property saw prior use as *Tortilleria Azteca*. The building was vacant according to the 1963 city directory.[2]

Historic Integrity

Location: The property remains in its original location and thus retains full integrity.
Design: The property has been modified, including filling of windows, a small front porch, and addition of a new wing to the northern side of the building, resulting in some loss of integrity of design. The building interior was altered from multiple offices to a large main room with elevated dais and small room at building rear. However, the building's overall appearance is recognizable from the period of significance and does not derive its significance from its architecture, thus the property retains sufficient integrity of design for listing. Its most prominent design feature, a distinctive false front, is still clearly visible on the primary façade.
Setting: The property retains a high degree of integrity of setting. South across First Avenue there are new apartments that were not extant during the period of significance, but to the north

[1] Pawel, Miriam, *The Crusades of Cesar Chavez*(Bloomsbury Press: New York, 2014) p. 99-100
[2] _____, *Polk's Delano-McFarland City Directory* (R.L. Polk, Los Angeles: 1958, 1959,1960, 1962, 1963, 1965, 1967, 1968); Ferriss, Susan and Ricardo Sandoval, *The Fight in the Fields: Cesar Chavez and the Farmworkers Movement* (Harcourt Brace & Co.: Orlando, 1997)p. 131

and west are the small-scale suburban homes that were the building's neighbors from the period. Across the street from the property is still open farmland, a defining feature of Chavez's original selection of the site as a location bordering farmland and the edge of the city of Delano.

Materials: The property retains most integrity of materials on the exterior, based on the available photo the building's original exterior was stucco, and while the building has been re-stuccoed it utilizes the same material with similar texture. One window on the southern wall was filled in and a wall air conditioner added. The building has lost much integrity of materials from the period of significance on its interior, as the plywood office walls of its NFWA era have been removed and the concrete floor covered in tile.

Workmanship: The property was constructed as a simple, utilitarian building and still retains that character, despite replacement of materials and more recent additions.

Feeling: The property's location on the edge of Delano, flanked by houses that were present during the period, still at the very edge of development adjacent to an open field, as it was during its period of significance, gives the property a strong sense of integrity of feeling.

Association: Contemporary Delano maintains its strong association with farm labor, and with Mexican and Filipino immigrant communities. The current tenants and visitors to the property still retain a strong association between the property and its role in the formation of the NFWA and the march to Sacramento.

Integrity Assessment Under Criteria A and B: Because the property is eligible primarily for its role in historic events and its association with significant individuals, rather than for its architecture or design, the property retains sufficient integrity under the applicable Multiple Property Document. The property types *Residences and Offices of Prominent Persons* and *Headquarters and Offices of Prominent Organizations* mention that "Properties should retain their integrity from the period of time in which the significant individual lived or worked there. The historic location, setting, feeling, and association must be strongly present in the evaluation of integrity. A basic integrity test for a property associated with an important person is whether a historical contemporary would recognize the property as it exists at the time of evaluation." Based on this metric, the property retains eligibility despite subsequent modification of the building, especially integrity of setting, as the building's location at the edge of the city, across the street from farm fields, still provides a strong presence of the events that took place at the site from 1964-1966.

The National Park Service *Cesar Chavez Special Resource Study and Environmental Assessment* identifies the property as retaining a moderate degree of integrity, with the strongest aspect of integrity of design identified as the distinctive and recognizable false front. Based on the conclusions of that document and the expanded review of significance and integrity presented in this nomination, the property retains sufficient integrity relative to its period of significance. [3]

[3] Grimes, Teresa et al., *Latinos in Twentieth Century California Multiple Property Document* (GPA Consulting, Los Angeles 2014); National Park Service, *Cesar Chavez Special Resource Study and Environmental Assessment* (National Park Service: Washington DC 2012) p. 92

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- [x] A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- [x] B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- [ ] C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- [ ] D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark “x” in all the boxes that apply.)

- [x] A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- [ ] B. Removed from its original location
- [ ] C. A birthplace or grave
- [ ] D. A cemetery
- [ ] E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- [ ] F. A commemorative property
- [x] G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)
Ethnic Heritage/Hispanic
_Social History_____

Period of Significance
_1964-1966_____

Significant Dates
September 26, 1964
_March 17, 1966_____

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)
_Chavez, Cesar_____

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder
_Morales, Henry (builder)

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

The National Farm Workers Association Headquarters is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A at the national level of significance for its association with the formation of the National Farm Workers Association, as the starting point of the NFWA March from Delano to Sacramento, and their reorganization as the United Farm Workers of California (UFWOC), and under Criterion B at the national level of significance for its association with Cesar E. Chavez, labor activist, who used this building as his headquarters during this period. This building was NFWA's first official headquarters. The period of significance is 1964-1966, from the property's formal opening on September 26, 1964, until the NFWA's march from Delano to Sacramento, beginning on March 17, 1966 and ending on April 10 of that year. The property meets the requirements of Criteria Consideration A because it is nominated for events that took place when the building was used as a union hall. The period of significance ends less than 50 years ago, but sufficient historical perspective exists for the property to meet the requirements of Criteria Consideration G. The property is nominated under the cover of the Latinos in 20th Century Califronia MPS, under the associated contexts *Latinos in Labor History* and *Religion and Spirituality in Latino Culture*, as an example of the *Headquarters and Offices of Prominent Organizations*, *Residences and Offices of Prominent Persons*, and *Sites of Historic Events* property types.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Criterion A: Ethnic Heritage/Hispanic - The NFWA and the March from Delano to Sacramento

On April 23, 1962, labor activist Cesar Chavez moved his family to Delano, California, in order to form a labor union for migrant workers. Having recently left the Community Service Organization, Chavez selected Delano for its location in the San Joaquin Valley, an agricultural region that depended heavily on migrant labor. Cesar's wife Helen grew up in Delano and had family there, as well as Cesar's brother Richard, a carpenter. Family nearby meant a measure of social and support for the Chavez family, who moved into a small house on Kensington Street (first 1221 Kensington, then 1223 Kensington shortly thereafter.)

Chavez launched his organization, initially named the Farm Workers Organization, on September 30, 1962 at a meeting held in Fresno at the Edison Social Hall, 1405 California Street. This meeting introduced the name Farm Workers Organization, its iconic eagle logo, and its motto, *Viva la Causa!* A second convention was held on January 20, 1963, in the hall of Our Lady of Guadalupe Church in Delano, where Dolores Huerta and Gilbert Padilla were appointed as vice-presidents and Manuel Chavez (Cesar's cousin) elected secretary-treasurer. During this period, Chavez operated FWA out of his home on Kensington Street. Several of the FWA's early

accomplishments included a newsletter, *El Malcriado*, a credit union and insurance program for members, and a name change from FWA to NFWA, National Farm Workers' Association. They also experimented with raising funds via selling car tires and oil to members. All of these activities made the Kensington Street home very crowded, necessitating a transition to a permanent office.[4]

Chavez located a vacant commercial property, a former grocery store (later used as a church) constructed in 1953 at 102 Albany Street by Henry Morales, who lived next door at 106 Albany Street. Its past uses may have included a grocery store, a Pentecostal church and a Jehovah's Witness Kingdom Hall. The building was located on Delano's westernmost street, with farm fields on the other side of the street. With assistance from Chavez's brother, carpenter Richard Chavez, and labor by the Chavez family and other volunteers, the building was converted to a union office with cabinets, partitioned rooms, plumbing, wiring and furniture. On September 26, 1964, the office opened with a public celebration, including a raffle to offset $850 in construction costs. [5]

"We held annual meetings of the Union and the credit union from then on. At one of those meetings they approved our getting an office in the southwest corner of Delano, at First and Albany. My brother, who was still working as a carpenter, donated his evenings to fix it up and paint it. Then we had a party there. I'll never forget that. People came from maybe seventy, eighty miles, from Fresno, Wasco, Corcoran, Visalia, everywhere, and they brought things, just like a baby shower; but they brought things for the office, paper, pens, pencils, envelopes. We stayed in that office until the strike started, and we had to expand."—Cesar Chavez[6]

"Our office was a little store at the corner of First and Albany, no bigger than 20 by 40 feet, and it was jam-packed. We used it as an office, as a service center, as a dormitory, and it was a meeting hall. We never closed. And we were picketing every day, getting up very early each morning and going to bed very late at night."—Cesar Chavez[7]

Due to the office's small size, public meetings were held in other facilities, including Our Lady of Guadalupe, Filipino Hall, and other locations, but 106 Albany was the primary headquarters and organizing office of NFWA from 1964-1966, a pivotal period in the organization's history. After 1966 and the construction of Forty Acres, this building played a less central role in NFWA and UFWOC activities, but remained in use as an office until approximately 1969. Many significant events were coordinated through this office, although in the period after the March on Sacramento in the spring of 1966, operations slowly shifted to other locations as the organization outgrew the space.

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[4] Pawel, *The Crusades of Cesar Chavez*, p.78-99
[5] Pawel, *The Crusades of Cesar Chavez*, p. 99-100, Matthiesen, Peter, *Sal Si Puedes: Cesar Chavez and the New American Revolution* (The Book Press: Brattleboro, 1969)p. 62, *Polk's Delano-McFarland City Directory* (R.L. Polk, Los Angeles: 1967)
[6] Levy, Jacques, *Cesar Chavez: Autobiography of La Causa* (McLeod: Toronto, 1975) p. 177
[7] Ibod, p. 187

The "War of the Roses": In the spring of 1965, NFWA began its first strike on behalf of rose grafters, a specialized trade of farm work. A picket of Mount Arbor, the largest rose company in the region, met with limited success, with a pay raise for workers but no contract and the blacklisting of worker Epifanio Camacho, the rose worker who initially contacted NFWA for help. The effort provided valuable experience for later activity but Chavez became convinced that a larger membership was needed for a more substantial victory in a strike.[8]

Collaboration with Filipino Workers and AWOC: The end of the "bracero" program in 1964, utilizing Mexican guest workers to perform labor in the United States, provoked fears in California growers about labor shortages, and California governor Edmund "Pat" Brown advocated successfully for a limited extension of the bracero program until 1965. Some grape growers in the Coachella Valley responded by lowering wages for domestic workers. The Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee (AWOC) responded with a strike on September 8, 1965, represented by Filipino laborer and union organizer Larry Itliong. The strike took Cesar by surprise, as he had planned a more gradual buildup, but decided that NFWA should join the AWOC workers in the strike. In order to bring greater attention to the strike, turning it from a local event to a regional one, NFWA announced a meeting to be held on September 16, Mexico's Independence Day, regarding the strike. Evoking comparisons with the struggle for Mexican independence, Chavez convinced the NFWA members to vote in favor of the strike. This expanded the strike to 48 ranches and thousands of workers. NFWA's membership expanded to about 2700 workers, meeting Chavez's earlier goal years in advance.[9]

Beginning of the Grape Strike: The NFWA/AWOC joint strike marked the beginning of a larger struggle that was not resolved until July 29 of 1970. The final grape contracts were signed at Forty Acres, but during its initial phases, NFWA efforts to coordinate the grape strike were coordinated from the NFWA Headquarters building in Delano. [10]

The March to Sacramento: According to the *Cesar Chavez Special Resource Study and Environmental Assessment*, published by National Park Service in 2012, "Following NHL criteria (36 CFR Part 65), the 1966 Delano to Sacramento march route can be judged nationally significant, in part, because of its direct association with the productive life of Cesar Chavez (criterion 2) and with the history of the farm labor movement (criterion 1). The 1966 Delano to Sacramento march route thus also meets Criteria B and C of the National Trails Act."[11]

The NFWA Headquarters was the starting point of this national march and the headquarters of the organization for the march's planning and preparation. This event integrates both the labor history and religious history contexts of the *Latinos in 20th Century California* Multiple Property Document, which references the march on Page E-33: "For example, the 1966 march from

[8] Ferriss, Susan and Ricardo Sandoval, *The Fight in the Fields: Cesar Chavez and the Farmworkers Movement* (Harcourt Brace & Co.: Orlando, 1997)p. 82-83
[9] Ibid, p. 84-89
[10] Ibid, p. 155-157
[11] National Park Service, *Cesar Chavez Special Resource Study and Environmental Assessment* (National Park Service: Washington DC 2012) p. 73

Delano to Sacramento was cast in terms of a pilgrimage and deliberately used religious symbolism. These included the timing of the march—during Lent and the completion of the march on Easter Sunday—and the use of "Pilgrimage, Penitence, Revolution" as the march's slogan."[12] The religious context is often overshadowed by the labor aspect of the march, and its occurrence during the height of the Civil Rights movement. The march route was also identified by the Latinos in 20th Century California MPD and the Cesar Chavez Special Resource Study as a nationally significant site, and this march began in front of NFWA Headquarters.

Consolidation into UFWOC: The property retained its role through the period when NFWA merged with AWOC into a single organization, the United Farm Workers of California (UFWOC) in August of 1966, and still utilized the building in 1967 when novelist/journalist John Dunne described the interior of the building as a chaotic mixture of office supplies, paperwork, desks and maps. As the organization grew, Chavez realized that this small building was no longer sufficient for its intended purpose, and as early as 1966 he began plans for a larger complex, Forty Acres, located farther from Delano along Garces Highway, the same road where police had stopped the marchers briefly on their way to Sacramento. By 1968 the first building was completed at Forty Acres, and the next major event in UFWOC history took place there, the first hunger strike of Cesar Chavez. Operations transferred to Reuther Hall at 40 Acres in 1969.[13]

Criterion B: Association with César E. Chavéz

The NFWA Headquarters building is directly associated with the working life of César Chavéz, an individual significant for his role in Latino ethnic history, labor history and religious history. As referenced above, Chavez selected this building as a location for the union office and credit union, moving those functions from his garage to this location in 1964. He selected the location in part because of its location at the edge of developed Delano, "where the streets ended and the fields began." This location had symbolic value for its proximity to the field worker, and their marginalized role in California labor, pushed to the outskirts.[14] While the fledgling NFWA held meetings in other locations, including Filipino Hall and the Guadalupe Church, Chavez's office was located in this building, where he worked at a handmade desk constructed by his brother. The building is also verified by firsthand accounts as the starting point of the march from Delano to Sacramento, directly associating this building with the march that brought Chavez and his fledgling union to national prominence.

"The march was barely underway when we had a confrontation with the Delano police. *After we left the Union office in the southwest corner of Delano*, (emphasis added) we planned to march east on Garces and then north on Main Street through Delano. But the chief of police refused. He brought out his officers, about thirty men, who locked arms across Garces to protect us from marching through."—Cesar Chavez[15]

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[12] Grimes, Teresa et al., *Latinos in Twentieth Century California Multiple Property Document* (GPA Consulting, Los Angeles 2014) p. E-33, H-138
[13] Ferriss, p. 131, Pawel, p. 144;*Cesar Chavez Special Resource Study and Environmental Assessment*, p. 92.
[14] Pawel, p. 99
[15] Levy, p. 208

The growing grape strike, march to Sacramento and reorganization as UFWOC resulted in dramatic membership growth, requiring a larger headquarters. In late 1966, Chavez and the UFWOC leaders began their plans for a larger headquarters complex, later realized as 40 Acres. While Chavez still utilized the nominated property until the first buildings at 40 Acres were completed, the planning phase represents a change in significance as the organization's needs and Chavez's vision outgrew the tiny storefront on Albany Street.[16]

Criteria Consideration A: Religious Properties

The property was constructed for commercial use in 1953, per City of Delano building permit records, and several secondary sources mention that the building was previously a grocery store. Listings in city directories were unavailable until 1957, when the property was listed as a Jehovah's Witness Kingdom Hall. The property was described as an abandoned Pentecostal church when selected by Chavez in 1964. The property later became a church again in 2013 under its current ownership. However, during the period of association with the NFWA (1964-1969) the building was not a church and thus does not need to meet the requirements of Criteria Consideration A.

Criteria Consideration G: Exceptional Importance of the Delano March and Association with Cesar Chavez

The NFWA Headquarters building was the first building solely associated with one of the most significant and widely recognized labor movements of the late 20th century, and was directly associated with the working life of Cesar Chavez, whose subsequent UFWOC headquarters, including 40 Acres and Nuestra Senora Reina de la Paz, were listed in the National Register of Historic Places and as National Historic Landmarks, despite having periods of significance less than 50 years in the past. The NFWA Headquarters was predecessor to both of these exceptionally significant historic properties and associated with events that took place before the other headquarters were established. Its status as headquarters during the "War of the Roses," first collaborations with Filipino workers and AWOC, the beginning of the Grape Strike and starting point of the march to Sacramento, are unique and significant events not associated with any other NFWA/UFW headquarters building. Thus, the property qualifies as exceptionally significant. Sufficient time has passed for historical perspective of the property's significance, including a large body of scholarly literature specifically mentioning this property and discussing its association with these historic events. The end of the period of significance, April of 1966, represents the last major organizational effort coordinated from this building, and the purchase of 40 acres by the National Farm Workers Service Center, the beginning of a new era for the organization and an identifiable change in the property's historic context.[17]

Comparison with Related Properties

[16] Rast, Raymond W., Dr., Dr. Gail L. Dubrow, Brian Casserly, *National Historic Landmark Nomination, The Forty Acres* (National Park Service: 2007)p. 29-30
[17] Ibid, p. 5

There are several other properties in Delano associated with the NFWA during this period, including but not limited to Filipino Hall, the People's Bar and Café, Our Lady of Guadalupe Church Meeting Hall, the residences of Cesar Chavez, Richard Chavez, Dolores Huerta and Larry Itliong, and the adjacent "Pink House". Each was the site of organizing activity, rallies, meetings and other work associated with this era, but the NFWA Headquarters building was the only property that served as this organization's central office and headquarters during its period of significance, and was clearly the starting point for the march from Delano to Sacramento. These other properties may also be eligible for the National Register under their own contexts, for specific events that took place there, but the NFWA Headquarters.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

_____, *Polk's Delano-McFarland City Directory* (R.L. Polk: Los Angeles, 1958, 1959,1960, 1962, 1963, 1965, 1967, 1968)
Ferriss, Susan and Ricardo Sandoval, *The Fight in the Fields: Cesar Chavez and the Farmworkers Movement* (Harcourt Brace & Co.: Orlando, 1997)
Grimes, Teresa et al., *Latinos in Twentieth Century California Multiple Property Document* (GPA Consulting, Los Angeles 2014)
Griswold Del Castillo, Richard, and Richard A. Garcia, *Cesar Chavez, A Triumph of Spirit* (University of Oklahoma Press: London, 1995)
Levy, Jacques, *Cesar Chavez: Autobiography of La Causa* (McLeod: Toronto, 1975
Matthiesen, Peter, *Sal Si Puedes: Cesar Chavez and the New American Revolution* (The Book Press: Brattleboro, 1969)
National Park Service, *Cesar Chavez Special Resource Study and Environmental Assessment* (National Park Service: Washington DC 2012
Pawel, Miriam, *The Crusades of Cesar Chavez*(Bloomsbury Press: New York, 2014)
Rast, Raymond W., Dr., Dr. Gail L. Dubrow, Brian Casserly, *National Historic Landmark Nomination, The Forty Acres* (National Park Service: 2007

Oral history interview with Roberto Bustos, conducted by William Burg, April 8, 2015

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

____ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
____ previously listed in the National Register
_____previously determined eligible by the National Register
_____designated a National Historic Landmark
____ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____
_____recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
____ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

__x_ State Historic Preservation Office
____ Other State agency
____ Federal agency
____ Local government
____ University
____ Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property _____Less than 1 acre_____

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84:_____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 35.757924 Longitude: -119.258183

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The property is located on a 6916 square foot site, ATN parcel number is 422-084-12-00-3.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary is the historic boundary of this property's land parcel.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: _William Burg, Historian II_____
organization: __California Office of Historic Preservatio_____
street & number: __1725 23rd Street, Suite 100_____
city or town: Sacramento_____ state: _California_ zip code:_95816____
e-mail_william.burg@parks.ca.gov_____
telephone:_(916) 445-7004_____
date:_June 3, 2015_____

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

(See attached photo log in Additional Documentation)

Name of Property: National Farm Workers Association Headquarters
City or Vicinity: Delano
County: Kern State: California
Photographer: William Burg
Date Photographed: April 7 and April 8, 2015
Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: See Photo Log

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Photo Log

All photos taken by William Burg, Historian I, California Office of Historic Preservation, August 7-8, 2015.

1. Primary façade (west wall) facing east-northeast
2. Primary and secondary façade (west and south wall) facing northeast

Figure Log

1. Photo of NFWA Headquarters, 1966 (from documentary *The Land is Rich*)
2. Photo of NFWA Headquarters, 1966 (from KCRA-TV archive, Center for Sacramento History, accessed via archive.org
3. Photo of march from Delano to Sacramento, Cesar Chavez inset photo, April 8, 1966. Photo from Sacramento Bee Photo Morgue, provided courtesy of the Center for Sacramento History.
4 Photo of marchers arriving at the California State Capitol in Sacramento, Easter Sunday, 1966. Photo from Sacramento Bee Photo Morgue, provided courtesy of the Center for Sacramento History.
5. Figure 5. Roberto Bustos, captain of the 1966 march, in front of NFWA Headquarters, 2013, holding photo of marchers departing from headquarters building (see figure 6.)
6. Marchers departing from NFWA Headquarters, March 17, 1966.
7. Google Earth map of property

Figure 1. Photo of NFWA Headquarters, 1966 (from documentary *The Land is Rich*)

Figure 2. Photo of NFWA Headquarters, 1966 (from KCRA-TV archive, Center for Sacramento History, accessed via archive.org

Figure 3. Photo of march from Delano to Sacramento, Cesar Chavez inset photo, April 8, 1966. Photo from Sacramento Bee Photo Morgue, provided courtesy of the Center for Sacramento History.

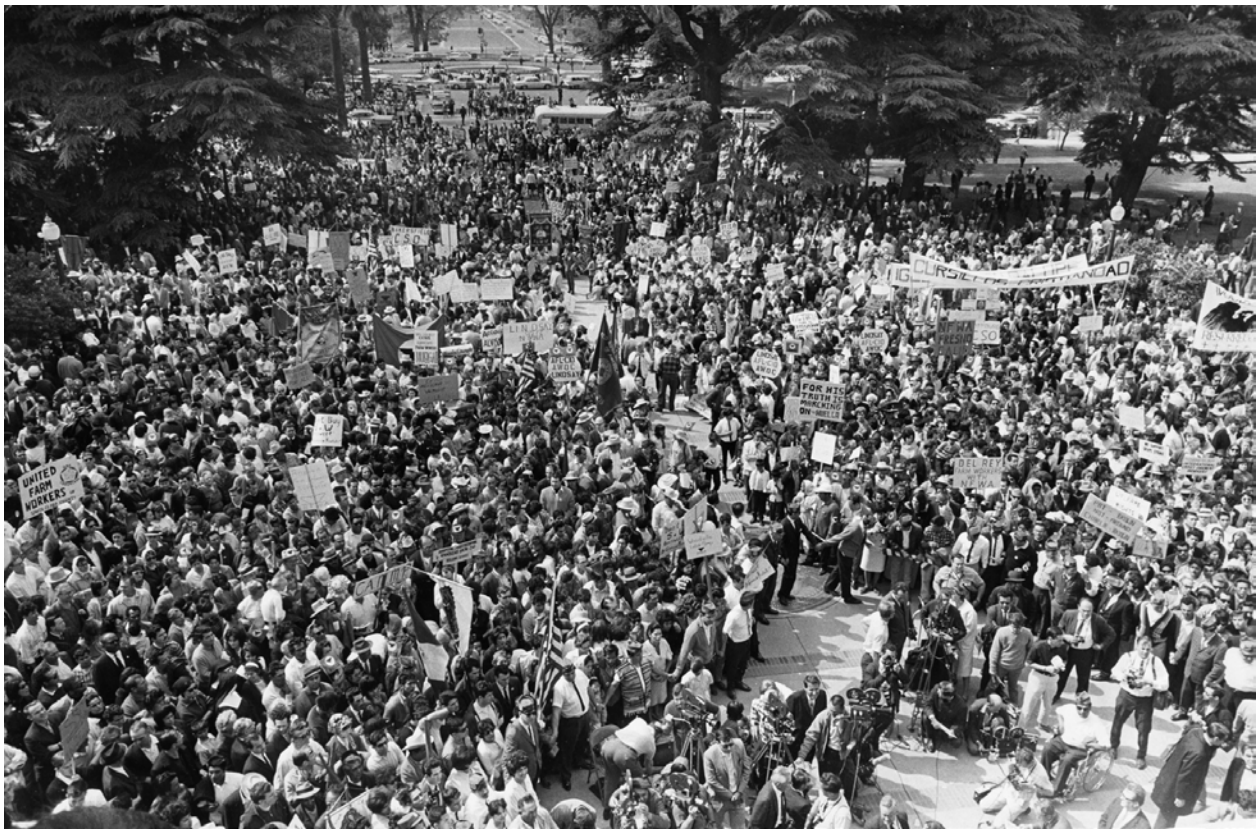

Figure 4. Photo of marchers arriving at the California State Capitol in Sacramento, Easter Sunday, 1966. Photo from Sacramento Bee Photo Morgue, provided courtesy of the Center for Sacramento History.

Figure 5. Roberto Bustos, captain of the 1966 march, in front of NFWA Headquarters, 2013, holding photo of marchers departing from headquarters building (see figure 6.)

Figure 6. Marchers departing from NFWA Headquarters, March 17, 1966.

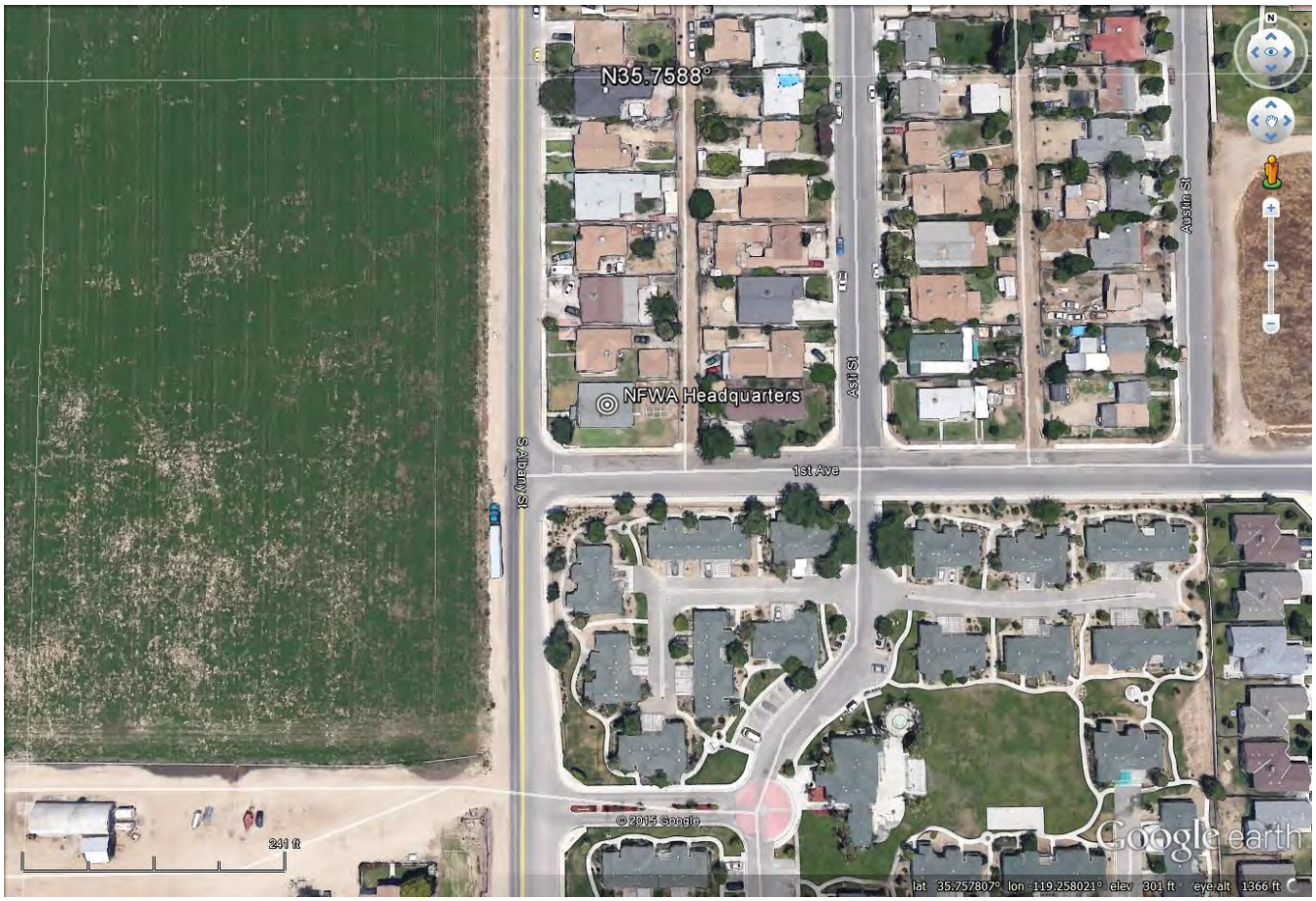

Figure 7. Google Earth location map. Latitude: 35.757924, Longitude: -119.258183

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La Nueva Jerusalen

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