

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

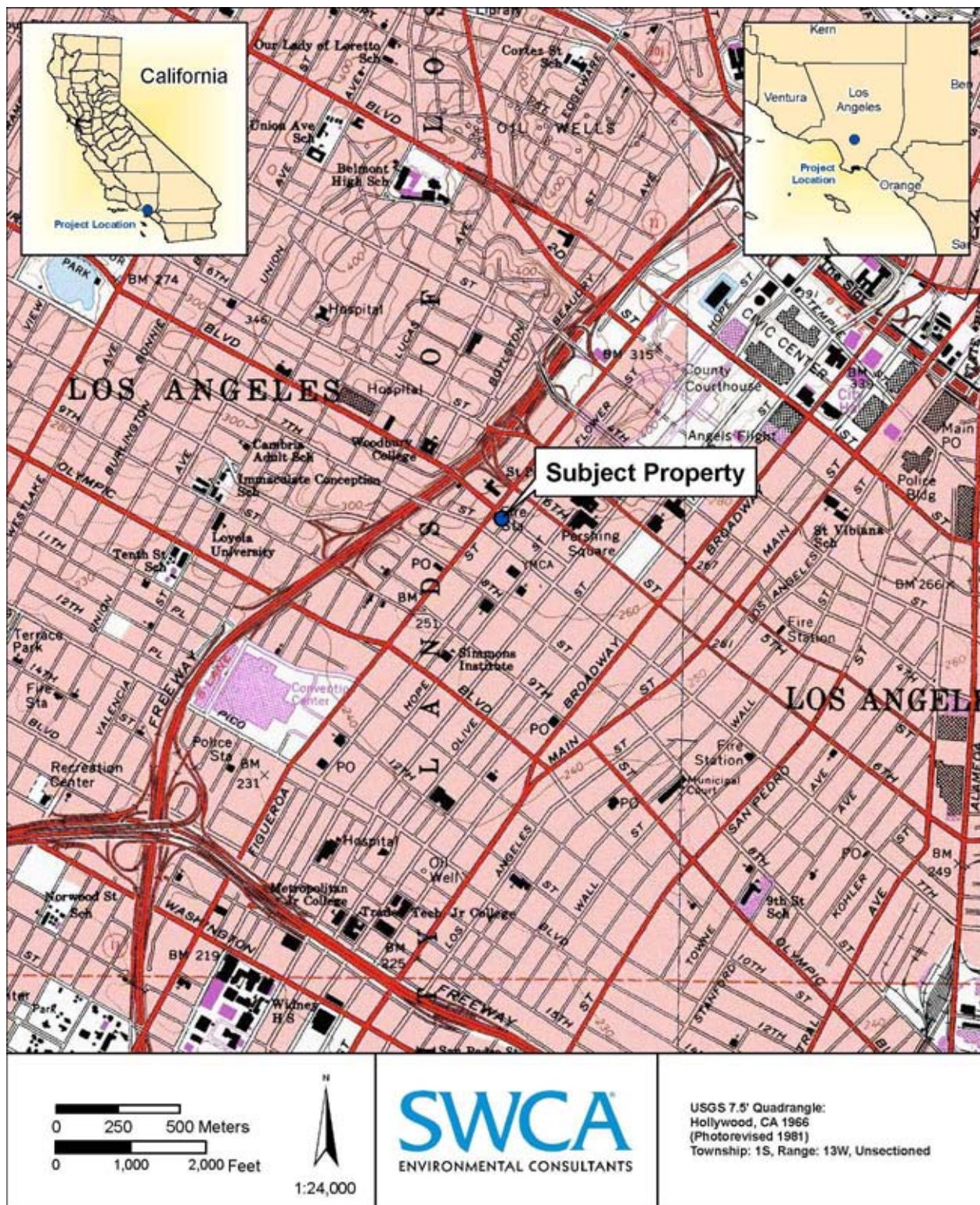
Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

Page 2 of 3

*Resource Name or #: 818 Wilshire Boulevard building (No. 2-6)

*Map Name: Hollywood, CA

*Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of Map: 1966 (Photorevised 1981)



BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

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*NRHP Status Code 6Z

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 818 Wilshire Boulevard building (No. 2-6)

B1. Historic Name: Metropolitan Federal Savings

B2. Common Name: Metropolitan Federal Savings & Loan Association, G & G building

B3. Original Use: commercial/office building B4. Present Use: commercial/office building

*B5. Architectural Style: Contemporary

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

Built in 1948 (*Los Angeles Times*). Numerous alterations include the replacement of all windows and ground level improvements with mirrored glass and smooth stucco applied. (date unknown)

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: N/A

Original Location: N/A

*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: Stiles O. Clements

b. Builder:

*B10. Significance: Theme:

Area:

Period of Significance:

Property Type:

Applicable Criteria:

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

The subject property building was built in 1948 for Metropolitan Federal Savings. Stiles O. Clements, a notable local architect designed the original building, however, little evidence of the original design was observed in the field or discovered in research. A postcard was found, depicting a stylish bank lobby, from the late 1940s-early 1950s, but those improvements are no longer extant. The building was entirely remodeled sometime over the past 20 years, resulting in its current, contemporary appearance. All windows on the main elevation were replaced with mirror-tinted, stepped-out storefront, the ground level has contemporary storefront (also reflectively tinted), and exterior wall surfaces have been obscured by the application of smooth stucco.

Although the subject property retains integrity of location, it no longer possesses its original design, materials or workmanship because of the described alterations. Because of those modifications, the building no longer retains its original feeling or associations. Because the subject property has been modified and is not recognizable to its original appearance, it was not considered for National or California register eligibility under Criteria C or 3. No associations with events significant in our past (Criteria A/1) and no direct associations with important persons (Criteria B/2) were discovered to further warrant consideration under those associative values. No evidence was discovered to warrant consideration under Criterion D/4. Because the building does not retain the requisite integrity, it is not separately eligible for listing in the National or California registers. The property is also not eligible as a contributor to a larger historic district.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) N/A

*B12. References:

"Savings Unit Moves" *Los Angeles Times*, December 17, 1948: 25.

B13. Remarks:

B14. Evaluator: F. Smith

*Date of Evaluation: 3/26/09

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



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Other Listings
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Reviewer

Date

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*Resource Name or #: 700 Wilshire Boulevard building (No. 2-8)

P1. Other Identifier: Honeywell Headquarters, Peck-Norman Building

***P2. Location:** ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

***a. County:** Los Angeles

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Hollywood, CA **Date:** 1966 (Photorevised 1981) **T 1S R 13W Sec.** Unsectioned **B.M.** San Bernardino

c. Address: 700-710 Wilshire Boulevard, 639-645 Hope Street

City: Los Angeles

Zip: 90017

d. UTM: Zone: ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation:

APN: 5144-006-020

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The subject property is a 7-story, midrise office building. Influenced by Brutalism and the then-popular Corporate interpretation of International style architecture, it is five bays wide on the Wilshire Boulevard-facing, main elevation. The flat-roofed building is a box in mass with an expressed white-painted, concrete frame, set atop a slightly inset base. Its Brutalist features include the rough, block main volume, its expression of concrete structural materials, and very simple forms. The stripped-down base is full-height storefront with dark, square, stepped out, solid columns. The base is set on a low retaining wall that follows the street elevation. Narrow, seemingly continuous windows on the upper floors alternate with spandrel panels faced in stone. The scale of the composition is influenced by the vertical window and spandrel configuration, making the building appear taller than its actual height. The dark gray stone facing is laid-up in a vertical, 1/3 running bond and the stone is quarry faced. The building is located at the southeast corner of Wilshire Boulevard and Hope Street, and occupies the entire parcel. It is located in the densely built-up Central Business District, and is surrounded by other mid- and highrise commercial buildings.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP7. 3+ story commercial building

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
View southwest, March 16, 2009,
Photograph # 0031

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

1966, *Los Angeles Times*

***P7. Owner and Address:**

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)

S. Murray, S. Carmack, K. Harper and F. Smith
SWCA Environmental Consultants
625 Fair Oaks Avenue, Suite 190
South Pasadena, CA 91030

***P9. Date Recorded:** March 16, 2009

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe) Intensive

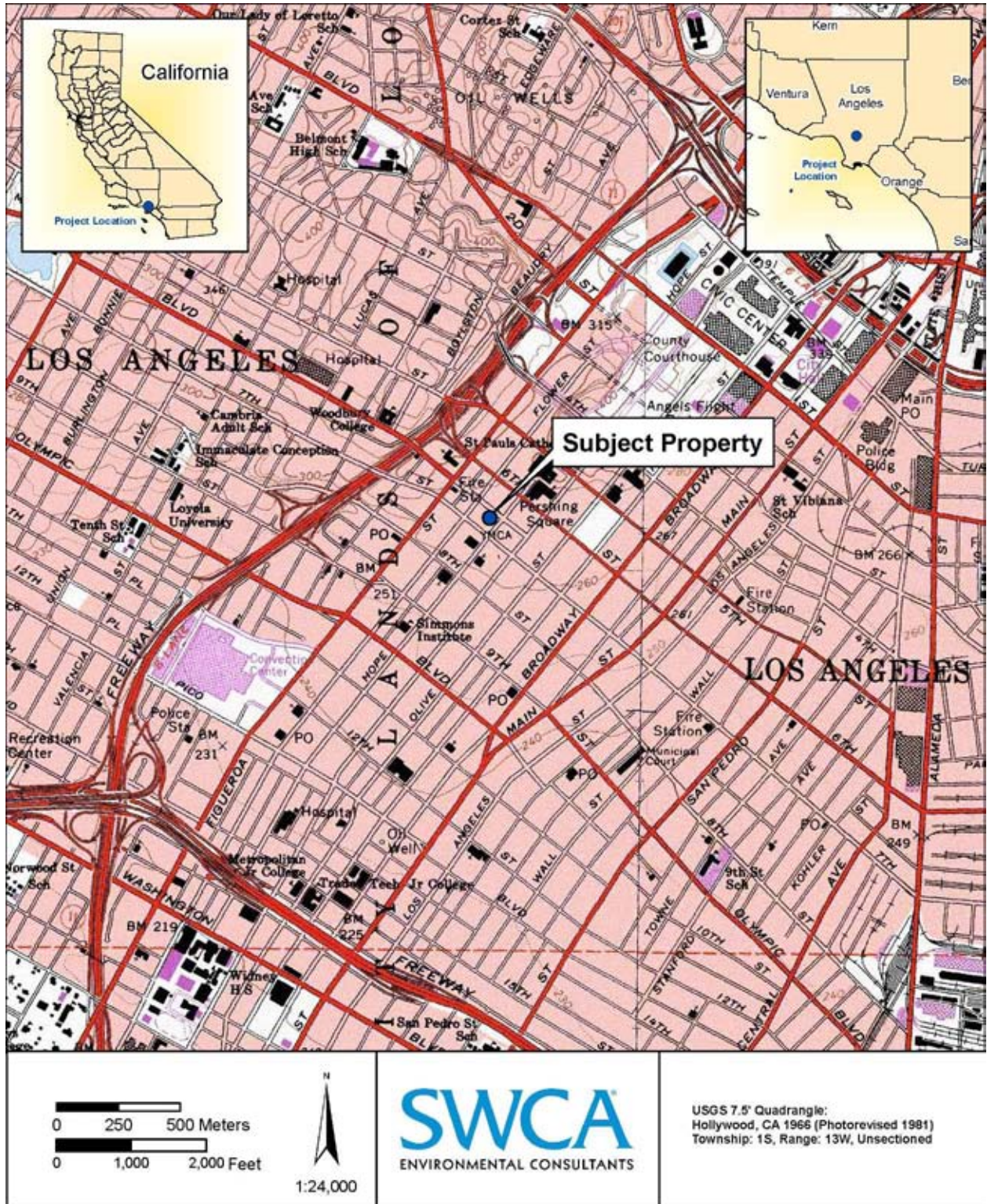
***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Built Environment Resources Technical Report, Regional Connector Transit Corridor Project, Los Angeles County, California
(SWCA Environmental Consultants 2009)

***Attachments:** ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☐ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record

☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record

☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):



BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

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*NRHP Status Code 6Z

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 700 Wilshire Boulevard building (No. 2-8)

B1. Historic Name: Honeywell Headquarters/Peck-Norman Building

B2. Common Name: Peck Norman Building

B3. Original Use: commercial/office building B4. Present Use: commercial/office building

*B5. Architectural Style: Corporate International, Brutal-inspired

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

Built in 1966 (*Los Angeles Times*, August 14, 1966: J25). Ground floor concrete arcade removed (c. 2008).

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: N/A

Original Location: N/A

*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: Kistner, Wright & Wright

b. Builder: Peck Norman

*B10. Significance: Theme:

Area:

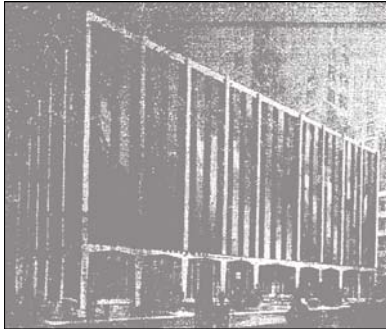
Period of Significance:

Property Type:

Applicable Criteria:

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

The subject property building was built by developers C.L. Peck and Robert Norman and completed in 1966. The successful builders chose Peck-Norman Building as a name to honor the memories of their fathers, who were also well-known builders. The principal tenant for the subject property was Honeywell Electronic Data Processing. The concrete frame building, one of several such innovative buildings completed that year, was designed by Kistner, Wright & Wright. The building cost a reported \$2 million to complete, and featured a penthouse and two floors of subterranean parking ("Building Planned").



Locally-based architects, Kistner, Wright & Wright (later Kistner, Curtis and Foster, Architects) designed a large number of public and institutional buildings as well as speculative development projects. Their body of work includes: Norwalk City Hall (1964), Los Angeles Trade Tech, Arts & Buildings Classrooms (1962), American Presidents Line Cargo Passenger Terminal (1961) and Los Angeles Superior Courts Building (1960). Their large portfolio was influenced by Theodore S. Kistner (1873-1974), whose long career spanned from 1916 until the 1960s (Death Index). Partners included Henry L. Wright, FAIA, who was president of American Institute of Architects (*American Architects Directory* 1956). The firm was founded in 1941, and maintained offices locally and in San Diego.

In approximately 2008, the distinctive ground level arcade was removed, resulting in its current cantilevered, stripped-down appearance (refer to excerpted *Los Angeles Times* figure above). Despite described modifications, the unremarkable building is modestly recognizable to its original appearance. Better examples of Kistner, Curtis & Wright's work includes Norwalk City Hall and other extant buildings that have not been altered. The subject property is an ordinary example of a common type, the altered commercial office building. Because the building is merely an altered example of a common type, it is not eligible for listing in the National or California registers under Criterion C or 3 for its architecture and does not warrant further evaluation under Criteria A/1 or B/2. No evidence was discovered to warrant consideration under Criterion D/4. The property is also not eligible as a contributor to a larger historic district.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) N/A

*B12. References:

American Architects Directory 1956. New Providence, N.J.,

RR. Bowker Co: 121.

"Building Planned on Downtown Site" *Los Angeles Times*,

21 August, 1965: M6.

California Social Security Death Index.

Los Angeles Times, various articles regarding other projects.

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: F. Smith

*Date of Evaluation: 3/26/09

(This space reserved for official comments.)



State of California — The Resources Agency
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Other Listings
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*Resource Name or #: 835 Wilshire Boulevard building (No. 2-9)

P1. Other Identifier: Glore Forgan, William Staats, Inc. building, Japan California Bank, FedEx Kinko's

***P2. Location:** ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

***a. County:** Los Angeles

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Hollywood, CA **Date:** 1966 (Photorevised 1981) **T 1S R 13W Sec.** Unsectioned **B.M.** San Bernardino

c. Address: 835 Wilshire Boulevard

City: Los Angeles

Zip: 90017

d. UTM: Zone: ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation:

APN: 5144-007-025

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The subject property is a 5-story, midrise office building. Designed in then-popular Neo-Formalist style, the building is based on classical elements, expressed in modern materials and shapes. The building occupies a street corner, contains five bays on the Figueroa Street elevation and is 14 bays wide on the Wilshire Boulevard facade. The main feature of the flat-roofed building is the oversized, simple, stepped-out cornice. At the top floor, each inset bay is arched, and the full-height spandrels form the cantilevered, abridged cornice. Each vertical window bay is stacked, and appears to be continuous, with dark-tinted windows and panels at the interstitial spaces between floors. The incised corner entrance is two bays wide on each side, is reached by wide, open stairs, and is punctuated by full-width, extended flat canopies at each side. The blank far north bay extends above the cornice, likely to accommodate the elevator penthouse and contains visible cellular antennae (date unknown). The cornice, bays and elevator bay are painted concrete. Simple masonry planters form the base, and a continuous, sandblasted glass, single story wall (date unknown) creates a veil along the Wilshire Boulevard side. Like other financial institutions, proportions and detailing of the building were intended to impart an air of authority and suggest stability. The building is located at the northeast corner of Wilshire Boulevard and Figueroa Street and fills the parcel. It is in the densely built-up Central Business District, and is surrounded by other mid- and highrise commercial buildings.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP7. 3+ story commercial building

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
View southeast, March 16, 2009,
Photograph # 0074

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

1968, *Los Angeles Times*

***P7. Owner and Address:**

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)

S. Murray, S. Carmack, K. Harper and F. Smith
SWCA Environmental Consultants
625 Fair Oaks Avenue, Suite 190
South Pasadena, CA 91030

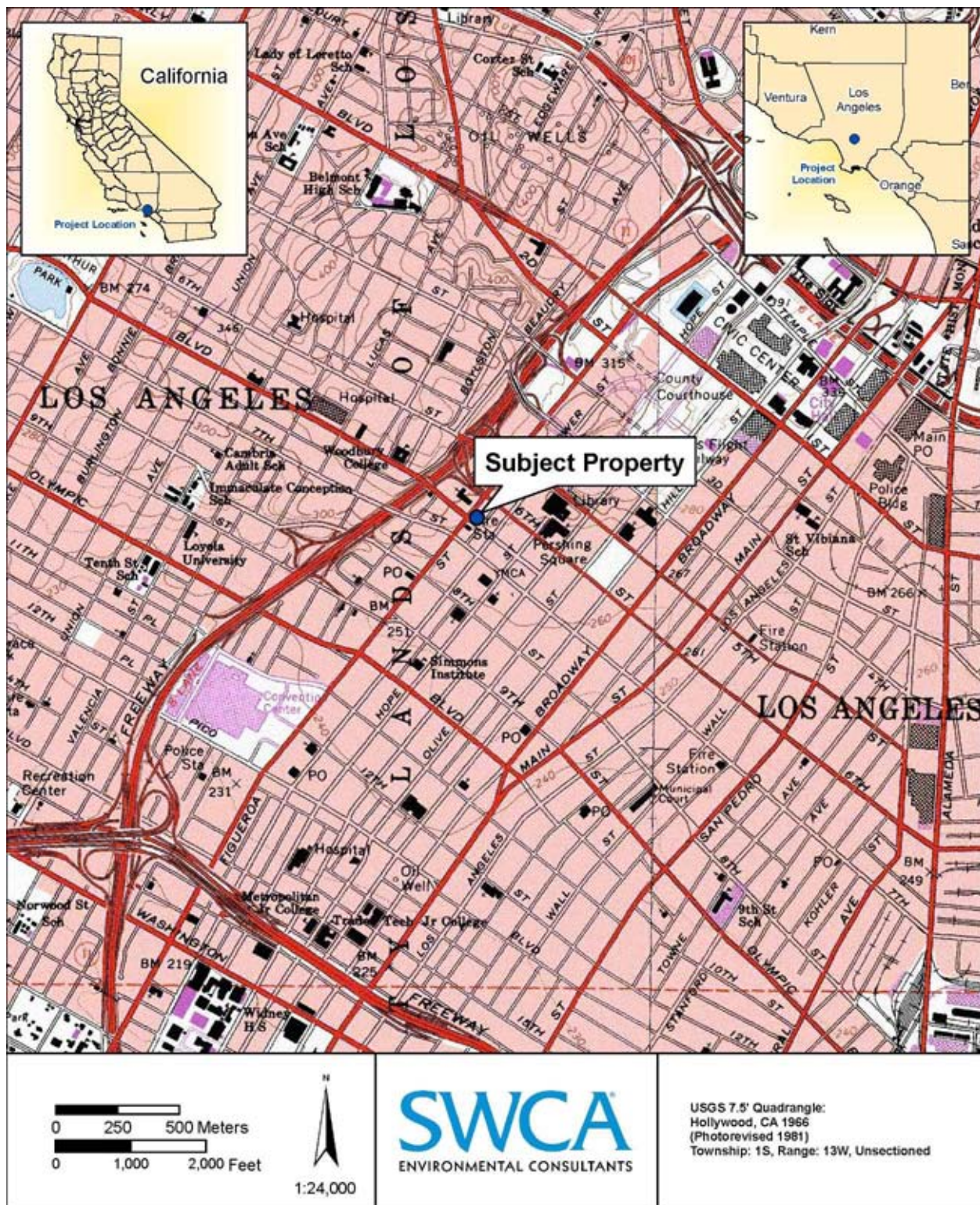
***P9. Date Recorded:** March 16, 2009

P10. Survey Type: (Describe) Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Built Environment Resources Technical Report, Regional Connector Transit Corridor Project, Los Angeles County, California
(SWCA Environmental Consultants 2009)

***Attachments:** ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☐ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):



BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

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*NRHP Status Code 6Z

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 835 Wilshire Boulevard building (No. 2-9)

B1. Historic Name: Glore Forgan, William Staats, Inc. building, Japan California Bank

B2. Common Name: FedEx/Kinko's

B3. Original Use: office building B4. Present Use: office building

*B5. Architectural Style: Neo Formalist

*B6. Construction History: Built in 1969 (*Los Angeles Times*). Entrance reconfigured, canopies removed and central column removed after 1974. Cellular antennae added, glass wall at street, concrete over-painted (dates unknown).

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: N/A

Original Location: N/A

*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: Schram & White

b. Builder: Contracting Engineers, Inc.

*B10. Significance: Theme:

Area:

Period of Significance:

Property Type:

Applicable Criteria:

The subject property building was built in 1968 as new corporate headquarters for Glore Forgan, William Staats, Inc. (GFWS). When built, the property was a modest milestone, hailed in the local paper as "the first new building... by a securities investment house in 40 years." GFWS moved from 640 S. South Spring Street building (built or b. 1921) in the old financial. The building was designed by San Francisco-based architects, Schram & White in the Neo Formalist style. Neo Formalism was popularized by Edward Durrell Stone (1902-1978), and many fine examples of the style remain, including the World Trade Center (New Orleans, b. 1967) and National Geographic Society (Washington, D.C., b. 1964) on whose designs this smaller building may be loosely based. Recently, Ronald Frink Architects designed an entirely new exterior for the building, but it was not completed. No information was found on the original architects.

William R. Staats Co. was established in 1887 and by the mid-twentieth century maintained offices three other offices in California. William R. Staats was born in 1867 and died in 1928, thus had no connection to this property. Their future partners were originally associated with the Marshall Field family, and became Glore, Forgan in 1937 (*New York Times*). In 1965, the firms merged to become GFWS. According to *The Wreck of the Penn Central* the new railroad's spectacular failure was partly related to one of the principal outside advisors at GFWS. Shortly after the subject property building was completed, the firm became du Pont, Glore Forgan Inc. in 1970. The building was one of many "palatial" offices in the U.S. at the time this building was completed (Benn). Although managing partners were influential in local and national politics, none is directly associated with the subject property during their periods of significance. Notably former officer, Maurice Stans (1908-1988) was indicted for perjury and obstruction of justice related to his fundraising for Richard Nixon in 1973. He plead guilty to "nonwillful violations of campaign finance laws," but those transgressions are assumed to have occurred elsewhere (*Washington Post*). By 1974, the principal tenant was Japan California Bank.

Although the building is recognizable to its original appearance, the subject property is an unremarkable example of a very common type, the Neo-Formalist office building. Because it is an ordinary type, has no known direct associations with important events or persons, and is not a particularly fine example of architecture or engineering, this property is not eligible for listing in the National or California registers under Criteria A/1, B/2 or C/3. No evidence was discovered to warrant consideration under Criterion D/4. The property is also not eligible as a contributor to a larger historic district.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) N/A

*B12. References:

"Banking Firm to Change" *New York Times*, Dec. 22, 1936.

Benn Alec. *The Unseen Wall Street of 1969-1975* Westport, CT:

Greenwood Publishing Group, 2002: various.

"Investment Company to Build New Headquarters" *Los Angeles Times*,
August 4, 1968: N2.

Ronald Frink Architect "Projects" accessed March 31, 2009 <<http://www.rfa-architects.com/FramesTest/projectspage.html>>

Weil, Martin. "Maurice Stans Dies" *Washington Post*, April 15, 1998:
B7.

13. Remarks:

B14. Evaluator: F. Smith

*Date of Evaluation: 3/26/09

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



State of California — The Resources Agency
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Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

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*Resource Name or #: 811 Wilshire Boulevard building (No. 2-10)

P1. Other Identifier: Tishman 615 Building, Wilflower Building

***P2. Location:** ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

***a. County:** Los Angeles

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Los Angeles, CA **Date:** 1966 (photorevised 1981, minor revision 1994) **T 1S R 13W Sec.** Unsectioned

B.M. San Bernardino

c. Address: 811 Wilshire Boulevard

City: Los Angeles

Zip: 90017

d. UTM: Zone: ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation:

APN: 5144-007-023

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The subject property is a 20-story office building completed in 1960. Significant exterior alterations occurred in 1991, including application of molded aluminum façade and stainless steel panels, replacement of central windows, demolition of building corners, and reconfiguration of the front entrance (*Woo*).

The subject property was determined eligible for listing in the National Register in 2006 under Criterion C, however, no evaluation or Primary number could be found in association with the building. This determination may have been made in error. The building has been substantially altered and no longer retains its original design elements, has no known associations with important events or persons, and is not an architecture or engineering prototype. This property is not eligible for listing in the National or California registers under Criteria A/1, B/2 or C/ 3. No evidence was discovered to warrant consideration under Criterion D/4. The property is also not eligible as a contributor to a larger historic district.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP7. 3+ story commercial building

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
View northeast, March 16, 2009,
Photograph # 811 Wilshire_1

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

1960, Los Angeles County Office of the Assessor

***P7. Owner and Address:**

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)

S. Murray, S. Carmack, K. Harper and F. Smith
SWCA Environmental Consultants
625 Fair Oaks Avenue, Suite 190
South Pasadena, CA 91030

***P9. Date Recorded:** March 16, 2009

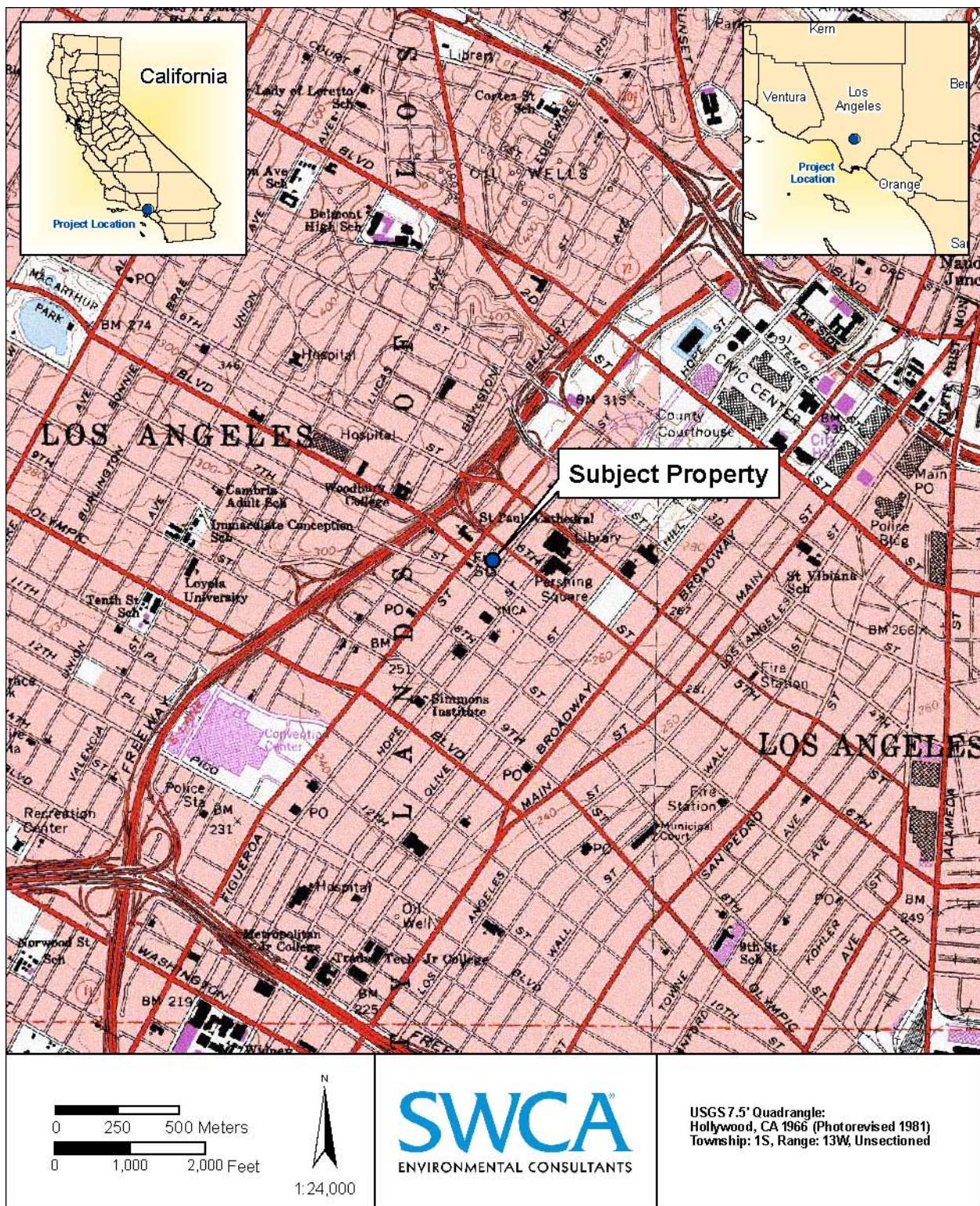
***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe) Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Built Environment Resources Technical Report, Regional Connector Transit Corridor Project, Los Angeles County, California (SWCA Environmental Consultants 2009)

Woo, Elaine. Los Angeles Times. Los Angeles, Calif.: March 6, 1991. pg. B1.

***Attachments:** ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☐ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):



State of California — The Resources Agency
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Other Listings
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*Resource Name or #: 616 South Figueroa Street parking garage (No. 2-11)

P1. Other Identifier: Tishman 615 parking garage, 811 Wilshire parking

***P2. Location:** ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

***a. County:** Los Angeles

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Hollywood, CA **Date:** 1966 (Photorevised 1981) **T 1S R 13W Sec.** Unsectioned **B.M.** San Bernardino

c. Address: 616 South Figueroa Street City: Los Angeles Zip: 90017

d. UTM: Zone: ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation:

APN: 5144-007-027

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The subject property is a 5-story, midrise parking garage structure. It was described shortly before it was completed: "the garage is split-level design with room for 350-cars on its eight floors, three in the basement, one at ground level, and four above grade. Actually because of the split-level design, there are 16 half-floors." The simple composition is an enframed block: full-length painted concrete panels on either side flank the open floors. Upper floors are expressed in continuous, low, horizontal balcony walls (also painted concrete). Bays are painted in alternating diagonal blocks. The perpendicular south wall appears to float, independent of the walls and the horizontal walls seem lightly affixed. Repetitive slim metal ribs visually connect the concrete bays at equal intervals. The inset ground floor has an off-set parking attendant booth at the center of entrance and exit lanes. A decorative CMU wall on the north side completes the simple, asymmetrical composition. It is located near northeast corner of Wilshire Boulevard and Figueroa Street, mid-block, and occupies the entire parcel. The property is in the densely built-up Central Business District, and is surrounded by other low, mid- and highrise commercial buildings.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP11. Engineering structure

***P4. Resources Present:** ☐ Building ☒ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
View southeast, March 16, 2009,
Photograph # 0076

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

1960, *Los Angeles Times*

***P7. Owner and Address:**

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)

S. Murray, S. Carmack, K. Harper and F. Smith
SWCA Environmental Consultants
625 Fair Oaks Avenue, Suite 190
South Pasadena, CA 91030

***P9. Date Recorded:** March 16, 2009

P10. Survey Type: (Describe) Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Built Environment Resources Technical Report, Regional Connector Transit Corridor Project, Los Angeles County, California
(SWCA Environmental Consultants 2009)

***Attachments:** ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☐ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI#
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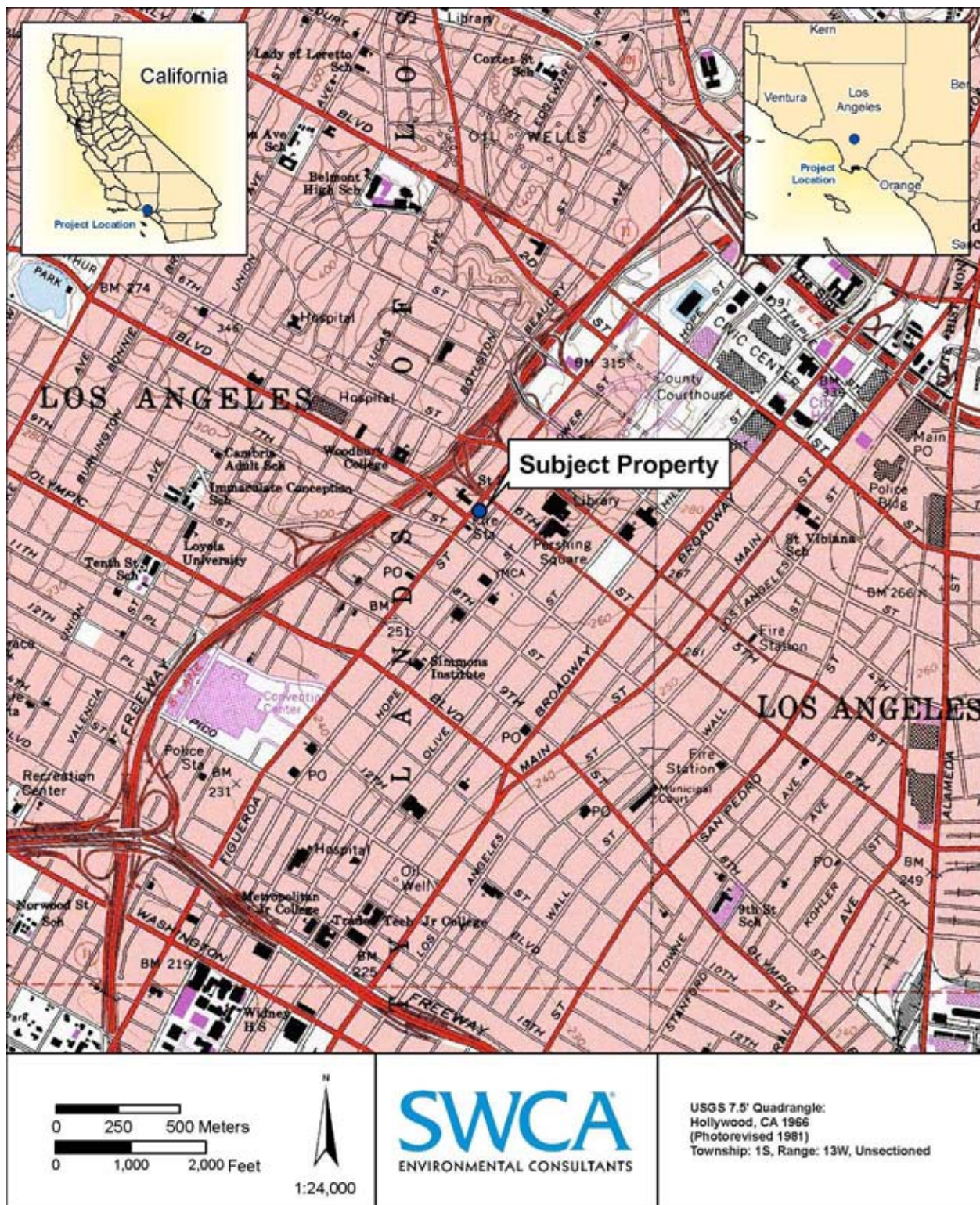
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*Resource Name or #: 616 South Figueroa Street parking garage (No. 2-11)

*Map Name: Hollywood, CA

*Scale: 1:24,000

*Date of Map: 1966 (Photorevised 1981)



BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

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*NRHP Status Code 6Z

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 616 South Figueroa Street parking garage (No. 2-11)

- B1. Historic Name: Tishman 615 parking garage, 811 Wilshire parking
B2. Common Name: 811 Wilshire Parking
B3. Original Use: parking garage B4. Present Use: parking garage

*B5. Architectural Style: Corporate Contemporary

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)
Built in 1960 (*Los Angeles Times*). Concrete over-painted (date unknown).

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: N/A Original Location: N/A

*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: Mutual Building & Engineering Corp.

b. Builder: Mutual Building & Engineering Corp.

*B10. Significance: Theme:

Area:

Period of Significance:

Property Type:

Applicable Criteria:

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

The subject property building was built in 1960 as a parking garage for the Tishman 615 building next door. The parking lot originally served the office tower on the north side, at 615 South Figueroa. Tishman 615 building was designed by Victor Gruen Associates with DMJM. It was a 22-story highrise, embellished with blue spandrel glass. The building was published in *Architectural Record*, but was replaced in the early 1970s by Northwestern Mutual Plaza (888 West 6th Street).

The new parking structure was described in a newspaper article "Motorists using the parking garage which serves the new 22-story ... [building] will have no worries about cars coming the other way. All traffic in the garage... will be one-way..." (*Los Angeles Times*). The parking garage was built for Tishman Realty & Construction Co., Inc. by Mutual Building & Engineering Corp. Tishman Realty, now Tishman Speyer, is a large, national real estate development firm, active in Los Angeles from the late 1950s through present day. Numerous buildings were developed by the firm along the Wilshire corridor and it retains a large, Los Angeles-based portfolio of commercial properties (Tishman).

Although recognizable to its appearance, the subject property is an unremarkable example of a common type, the corporate parking structure. It suffered partial loss of integrity, its setting and association, when the 615 Tishman building was demolished in the 1970s. Because it is a common type, has no known associations with important events or persons, and is not an architecture or engineering prototype, this property is not eligible for listing in the National or California registers under Criteria A/1, B/2 or C/3. No evidence was discovered to warrant consideration under Criterion D/4. The property is also not eligible as a contributor to a larger historic district.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) N/A

*B12. References:

Architectural Record October 1961: 139-141.

Tishman Speyer- About Us, accessed March 31, 2009 <<http://www.tishmanspeyer.com/about/team.aspx>>

"What Is A Building? More Than Metal & Masonry" *Los Angeles Times*, August 29, 1960: D3.

13. Remarks:

B14. Evaluator: F. Smith

*Date of Evaluation: 3/26/09

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # 19-173800 (Update)
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 2

*Resource Name or #: 5th Street Retaining Wall (No. 3-3)

P1. Other Identifier: 5th Street Retaining Wall

***P2. Location:** ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

***a. County:** Los Angeles

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Hollywood, CA **Date:** 1966 (Photorevised 1981) **T 1S R 13W Sec.** Unsectioned **B.M.** San Bernardino

c. Address: 5th Street, between Grand Avenue and Flower Street **City:** Los Angeles **Zip:** 90071

d. UTM: Zone: ; **mE/** **mN (G.P.S.)**

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) **Elevation:**

APN: n/a

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The subject property was an Art Deco-influenced concrete retaining wall, located on the north side of 5th Street, between Grand Avenue and Flower Street. The 350-foot long retaining wall supported Bunker Hill on a steep grade and included an entrance to Southern California Edison Building, One Bunker Hill, at 601 East 6th Street.

The wall was demolished in the 1980s as part of the Library Square project.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes)

***P4. Resources Present:** ☐ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
Not applicable

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**

☐ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

no longer extant

***P7. Owner and Address:**

NOT
APPLICABLE

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)

S. Murray, S. Carmack, K. Harper and F. Smith
SWCA Environmental Consultants
625 Fair Oaks Avenue, Suite 190
South Pasadena, CA 91030

***P9. Date Recorded:** March 16, 2009

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe) Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Built Environment Resources Technical Report, Regional Connector Transit Corridor Project, Los Angeles County, California
(SWCA Environmental Consultants 2009)

***Attachments:** ☐ NONE ☐ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☐ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 2

*NRHP Status Code 6Z

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 5th Street Retaining Wall (No. 3-3)

- B1. Historic Name: 5th Street Retaining Wall
B2. Common Name: n/a
B3. Original Use: retaining wall B4. Present Use: none

***B5. Architectural Style:**

***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

Built in 1930. Demolished circa 1980s.

***B7. Moved?** ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: N/A

Original Location: N/A

***B8. Related Features:**

B9a. Architect: Allison & Allison

b. Builder: City of Los Angeles

***B10. Significance: Theme:**

Area:

Period of Significance:

Property Type:

Applicable Criteria:

The subject property retaining wall was completed in 1930. The was designed by local architects, Allison & Allison, who also designed the adjacent Southern California Edison Building, One Bunker Hill building at 601 East 6th Street (completed in 1931). The wall was separately determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C on April 5, 1979. When the setting of the retaining wall was expected to be altered for the Downtown People Mover Project, it was recorded for the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS CA-1250) by Roger Hatheway for Myra L. Frank & Associates prior to its demolition, in about 1980. The HABS photographs were taken in 1980 by noted local photographer, Julius Schulman.

Because the 5th Street Retaining Wall is no longer extant, and therefore no longer retains requisite integrity to convey its significance, it is no longer eligible for listing in the National Register. It is not eligible for listing in the California Register for the same reasons. Because the resource was separately determined eligible for listing in the National Register, it should be removed from the National Register.



Figure 1. Excerpted, annotated photograph from 1942 city directory (advertisement for Engstrum Apartments). Retaining wall is outlined in red. Los Angeles Directory Company, *Los Angeles Directory Co's Los Angeles City Directory*, 1942: 54.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

***B12. References:**

Hatheway, Roger C., "Historic Building Survey: Request for Determination of Eligibility" Los Angeles Downtown People Mover Program, January, 1979.

Historic American Buildings Survey, "Fifth Street Retaining Wall, Fifth Street between Grand & Flower Streets, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, CA" HABS CAL, 19-LOSAN,60, circa 1980.

B13. Remarks: demolished

***B14. Evaluator:** F. Smith

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

**NOT
APPLICABLE**

*Date of Evaluation: 3/26/09

E.O. 11593

19-173800

DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY NOTIFICATION
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

Request submitted by: DOT/UMTA Edward Fleischman

Date request received: 3/21/79

Name of property: Fifth Street Retaining Wall State: CA

Location: Fifth Street between Grand and Flower, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County

Opinion of the State Historic Preservation Officer:

☒ Eligible ☐ Not eligible ☐ No response

Comments: The design the wall demonstrates the influence of C. Winslow, one of the architects who designed the library. The wall is significance for its visual contribution to the streetscape.

advised
The Secretary of the Interior has determined that this property is:

☐ Eligible Applicable criteria: A, C

Comments: See attached.

☐ Not eligible

Comments:

☐ Documentation insufficient (see accompanying sheet explaining additional materials required)

Charles A. Herrington (Sgd.)

For: Keeper of the National Register

Date: APR 15 1979

COMMENTS: The Fifth Street Retaining Wall is architecturally significant as a structure designed as an integral element of the West Fifth Street block which visually links the 1929 Edison Company Building and the 1925 Los Angeles Central Library. Apparently designed by engineers and architects of the City Los Angeles Parks Department when Fifth Street was widened in 1929, the wall has detailing which is visually sympathetic with the capitals and pilasters of the library, while the bay nearest the Edison Company Building was designed by the architects of that structure. These features represent the planning ideals and values characteristic of both city government and the urban social fabric of the 1920s and 1930s.

NOTE: We again wish to compliment UMTA for its comprehensive survey of cultural resources and to reiterate our desire to discuss with you the possibility of other eligible resources in the project area.



DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
URBAN MASS TRANSPORTATION ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20590

Mr. William J. Murtagh
Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

JAN 19 1979

Dear Mr. Murtagh:

The Urban Mass Transportation Administration (UMTA) is requesting a determination of eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places for the Fifth Street retaining wall in Los Angeles in connection with the Los Angeles Downtown People Mover project.

Based on research to determine the origin of the plans for the wall and careful consideration of the National Register Criteria, we believe that the Fifth Street retaining wall is not eligible for the National Register. As the enclosed information indicates, the wall was not built at the same time as the library and research has failed to establish that the same architect designed the two structures. We recognize that ornamentation on the wall is similar to that on the library. However, there are differences and we do not believe that on the basis of carrying out the theme established in the library, the retaining wall merits a determination of eligibility for the National Register.

We have enclosed background information on the retaining wall and documentation to support a request for a determination of eligibility. Also enclosed is a February 8, 1979, letter expressing the opinion of the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) that the retaining wall is eligible for the National Register. However, we would note that an August 30, 1978, letter from the SHPO identifying additional properties which he felt were eligible for the National Register identifies the retaining wall as an "associated structure" but does not deem it eligible for the National Register.

Sincerely,

Edward R. Fleischman, Chief
Planning and Analysis Division

Enclosures

cc: Mr. Dan Townsend, CRA
Mr. Dee Jacobs, UMTA Reg. IX
Mr. Jim Davis, UMTA UTA-10
Dr. Knox Mellon, Calif. SHPO

FEB 8 1979

(916) 445-8006

Mr. Daniel T. Townsend
Community Redevelopment Agency
727 West 7th Street, Suite 400
Los Angeles, CA 90017

Attention: Ms. Myra Frank

Dear Mr. Townsend:

I have received your letter of January 22, 1979, in response to our request for additional documentation on the Fifth Street Retaining Wall, a property located along the corridor of the proposed Los Angeles Downtown People Mover.

Thank you for transmitting the Supplementary Information Report, design plans, engineering drawings, Goodhue/Winslow City Contract, and photographs. I have reviewed the enclosed materials and have determined that the Fifth Street Retaining Wall is eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

The wall is an architecturally and historically significant structure representing an aesthetically important visual element contributing to the streetscape dominated by the Los Angeles City Central Library and the Edison Building. Selection of a wall design sympathetic with its surrounding physical environment suggests that the City fully recognized the landscape value of the street by adopting plans expressive of architectural elements represented in the Central Library and the Edison Building. Winslow's influence is acknowledged in the pilasters and capitals; Allison and Allison's contribution is acknowledged in the design of a portion of the existing wall. The use of an arched double stairway, pilasters and capitals, and arched openings represents a visually aesthetic solution to a utilitarian need.

I have further received a copy of Mr. Edward Fleischman's letter of January 22, 1979, requesting an official determination of eligibility from the Secretary of the Interior for 18 properties in the City of Los Angeles. A request for determination of eligibility for the Fifth Street Retaining Wall should also be submitted in accordance with Part 63 of the Department of the Interior Procedures.

ft

Mr. D. A. T. Townsend

PAGE 2

Per your request, I am enclosing the documentation submitted with your letter of January 22, 1979. Please do not hesitate to contact Jeffrey Bingham at (916) 322-5701 should you require further assistance in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

C-Original Signed by

L. Dr. Knox Mellon

Original Signed by

Dr. Knox Mellon

Dr. Knox Mellon

State Historic Preservation Officer

Historic Preservation Office

Enclosures

P-7597C

cc: Mr. Edward Fleishman

Urban Mass Transportation Administration

Washington, D.C. 20590

Mr. Isaac Shawell

Urban Mass Transportation Administration

2 Embarcadero Center, Suite 620

San Francisco, CA 94111

Mr. Louis S. Wall

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

P. O. 25085

Denver, CO 80225

KG:Eitogawa

19-173800

RECEIVED

APR 10 1979

OHP



United States Department of the Interior

HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

H32-NR

APR 05 1979

Mr. Edward R. Fleischman
Chief
Planning and Analysis Division
Department of Transportation
Urban Mass Transportation
Administration
Washington, D.C. 20590

Dear Mr. Fleischman:

Thank you for your letter requesting a determination of eligibility for inclusion in the National Register pursuant to Executive Order 11593 or the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. Our determination appears on the enclosed material.

As you understand, your request for our professional judgment constitutes a part of the Federal planning process. We urge that this information be integrated into the National Environmental Policy Act analysis in order to bring about the best possible program decisions. This determination does not serve in any manner as a veto to uses of property, with or without Federal participation or assistance. Any decision on the property in question and the responsibility for program planning concerning such properties lie with the agency or block grant recipient after the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation has had an opportunity to comment.

We are pleased to be of assistance in the consideration of historic resources in the planning process.

Sincerely yours,

William J. Murtagh
Keeper of the National Register

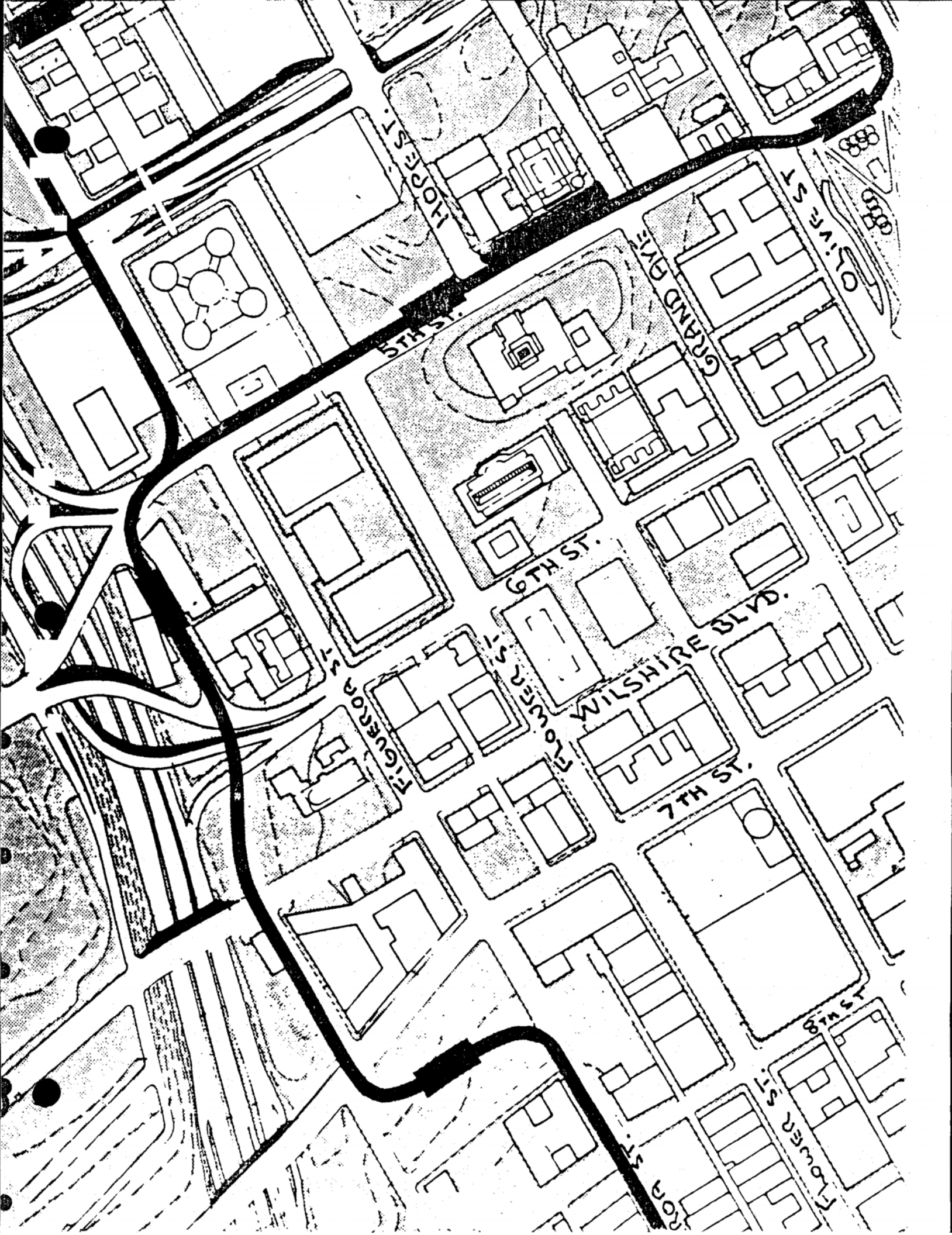
Enclosure

Los Angeles Downtown People Mover Program Historic Resources Inventory Form

19-173800

IDENTIFICATION

1. Common name: Fifth Street Retaining Wall
2. Historic name, if known: Fifth Street Retaining Wall
3. Street or rural address Fifth Street between Grand and Flower
City: Los Angeles ZIP: 90017 County: Los Angeles
4. Present owner, if known: City of Los Angeles Address: 200 No. Spring
City: Los Angeles ZIP: 90012 Ownership is: Public ☒ Private ☐
5. Present Use: Retaining wall Original Use: Retaining wall
Other past uses: _____
6. Classification Structure 10. Surroundings: (Check more than one if necessary)
7. Approximate property size:
Lot size (in feet) Frontage 350'
Depth _____
or approx. acreage _____
- a. Open land ☐ b. Scattered buildings ☐
c. Densely built-up ☒ d. Residential ☐
e. Commercial ☒ f. Industrial ☐
g. Other ☐
8. Condition: (Check one) 11. Threats to site:
- a. Excellent ☐ b. Good ☐ c. Fair ☒
d. Deteriorated ☐ e. No longer in existence ☐
a. None known ☐ b. Private development ☐
c. Zoning ☐ d. Public Works project ☐
e. Vandalism ☐ f. Other ☒ See attached Technical Report
9. Is the feature a. Altered? ☐
b. Unaltered? ☒ 12. Date(s) of enclosed photograph(s) Nov. 1978
13. Primary exterior building material: a. Stone ☐ b. Brick ☐ c. Stucco ☐ d. Adobe ☐
e. Wood ☐ f. Other ☒ Concrete
14. Is the structure: a. On its original site? ☒ b. Moved? ☐ c. Unknown? ☐
15. Year of initial construction 1930 This date is: a. Factual ☒ b. Estimated ☐
16. Architect (if known): City of Los Angeles/Allison and Allison
17. Builder (if known): _____
18. Related features: a. Barn ☐ b. Carriage house ☐ c. Outhouse ☐ d. Shed(s) ☐
e. Formal garden(s) ☐ f. Windmill ☐ g. Watertower/tankhouse ☐ h. Other ☒ See
i. None ☐ Statement of Significance
19. Main theme of the historic resource: (Check only one): a. Architecture ☒
b. Arts & Leisure ☐ c. Economic/Industrial ☐ d. Exploration/Settlement ☐
e. Government ☐ f. Military ☐ g. Religion ☐ h. Social/Education ☐
20. Date form prepared: Dec. 1978 By (name): Roger G. Hatheway
- Address: 727 W. 7th St., Ste. 300 City Los Angeles ZIP: 90017
- Phone: 688-7520 Organization: C.R.A.



Los Angeles Downtown People Mover Program
Historic Resources Inventory Form

19-173800

Prop #069378

HIST. RES. DE-19-79-0022-000

IDENTIFICATION

1. Common name: Fifth Street Retaining Wall
2. Historic name, if known: Fifth Street Retaining Wall
3. Street or rural address Fifth Street between Grand and Flower
City: Los Angeles ZIP: 90017 County: Los Angeles
4. Present owner, if known: City of Los Angeles Address: 200 No. Spring
City: Los Angeles ZIP: 90012 Ownership is: Public ☒ Private ☐
5. Present Use: Retaining wall Original Use: Retaining wall
Other past uses: _____
6. Classification _____
7. Approximate property size:
Lot size (in feet) Frontage 350'
Depth _____
or approx. acreage _____
8. Condition: (Check one)
a. Excellent ☐ b. Good ☐ c. Fair ☒ d. Deteriorated ☐ e. No longer in existence ☐
9. Is the feature a. Altered? ☐ b. Unaltered? ☒
10. Surroundings: (Check more than one if necessary)
a. Open land ☐ b. Scattered buildings ☐ c. Densely built-up ☒ d. Residential ☐ e. Commercial ☒ f. Industrial ☐ g. Other ☐
11. Threats to site:
a. None known ☐ b. Private development ☐ c. Zoning ☐ d. Public Works project ☐ e. Vandalism ☐ f. Other ☒ See attached Technical Report
12. Date(s) of enclosed photograph(s) Nov. 1978
13. Primary exterior building material: a. Stone ☐ b. Brick ☐ c. Stucco ☐ d. Adobe ☐ e. Wood ☐ f. Other ☒ Concrete
14. Is the structure: a. On its original site? ☒ b. Moved? ☐ c. Unknown? ☐
15. Year of initial construction 1930 This date is: a. Factual ☒ b. Estimated ☐
16. Architect (if known): City of Los Angeles/Allison and Allison
17. Builder (if known): _____
18. Related features: a. Barn ☐ b. Carriage house ☐ c. Outhouse ☐ d. Shed(s) ☐ e. Formal garden(s) ☐ f. Windmill ☐ g. Watertower/tankhouse ☐ h. Other ☒ See Statement of Significance
i. None ☐
19. Main theme of the historic resource: (Check only one): a. Architecture ☒ b. Arts & Leisure ☐ c. Economic/Industrial ☐ d. Exploration/Settlement ☐ e. Government ☐ f. Military ☐ g. Religion ☐ h. Social/Education ☐
20. Date form prepared: Dec. 1978 By (name): Roger G. Hatheway
Address: 727 W. 7th St., Ste. 300 City Los Angeles ZIP: 90017
Phone: 688-7520 Organization: C.R.A.

LOS ANGELES DOWNTOWN PEOPLE MOVER PROGRAM HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

21. DESCRIPTION

The Fifth Street retaining wall is a concrete wall running from the corner of Fifth and Grand to the west side of the end of Hope Street. The wall is parallel to Fifth on the north side of the street. It varies in height from approximately four feet at the east end to approximately twenty-five feet at the west end.

At the foot of Hope Street there is an arcaded double stairway. The detailing of the majority of the wall consists of flat pilasters attached to the wall surface. The detailing of the cap of the pilaster is nearly identical to that of the pilasters on the Los Angeles Public Library across the street.

The pilasters divide the wall into bays. One of the bays is of distinctly different design than the rest of the wall. This single bay was designed by Allison and Allison as part of the Edison Company Building. It is executed in concrete and stone.

(Continued on following page)

22. SIGNIFICANCE

The "as built" drawings for the Fifth Street wall are dated from September to December of 1929. The drawings are stamped "work accepted" on September 16, 1930. All of these drawings are from the office of John C. Shaw, City Engineer. In addition, drawings exist from the Department of Parks that are dated October 21, 1927. These drawings are the first known drawings of the detailing on the pilasters.

The primary significance of the wall is through its association with the Los Angeles Public Library and the Edison Building. The connection between the wall and the Library is made through the duplication of architectural detail and the fact that C. Winslow designed a number of different plans for the wall itself. To date no drawing of Winslow's has been found which depicts the wall as it was actually built. The simple fact that designs for the wall were made by Winslow indicate, however, that in terms of both the enclosure of space and as a visual element, a projected wall in the location of the present Fifth Street wall, was linked to the Library at a very early date. The later duplication of detailing in the "as built" drawings only serves to strengthen this implication.

(Continued on following page)

23. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

The Fifth Street retaining wall is represented in no survey apart from the original Los Angeles Downtown People Mover Historic and Cultural Resources Survey of June 1978.

It was mentioned in this report as a significant landscape and visual element.

21. DESCRIPTION (Continued)

The wall stands virtually unaltered. It is in an outwardly fair state of repair and it fits quite well into the existing streetscape.

22. SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)

The connection between the wall and the Edison Building is made by the fact that Allison and Allison designed a portion of it. This is clearly shown on the "as built" drawings. For further information on the Edison Building, see the individual form on it in this report.

The wall is clearly an important visual element along Fifth Street. Its association with the Public Library and the Edison Building adds to its historical and architectural significance.

LOS ANGELES DOWNTOWN PEOPLE MOVER PROGRAM HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES ON THE ARCHITECT

Allison and Allison - The firm of Allison and Allison designed a large number of significant structures throughout the Southwest, and in particular in Southern California.

The firm was responsible for supervising design plans for the University of California at Los Angeles. In addition to the Friday Morning Club and the Southern California Edison Company building, Allison and Allison designed the University Club, Shakespeare Club, and the Women's Athletic Club.

Senior member of this firm was David Clark Allison. Born in 1881,
(Continued on following page)

25. ADDITIONAL HISTORICAL NOTES

Research shows that Winslow was designing plans for the wall as late as July 13, 1929. These drawings by Winslow were completed after Allison and Allison had drawn their portion of the wall. Winslow was therefore a part of the design process at a very late date.

26. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Library of the Bureau of Engineering,
City of Los Angeles.

Various Plans by C. Winslow for the Wall.
(Now stored in the Los Angeles Public
Library)

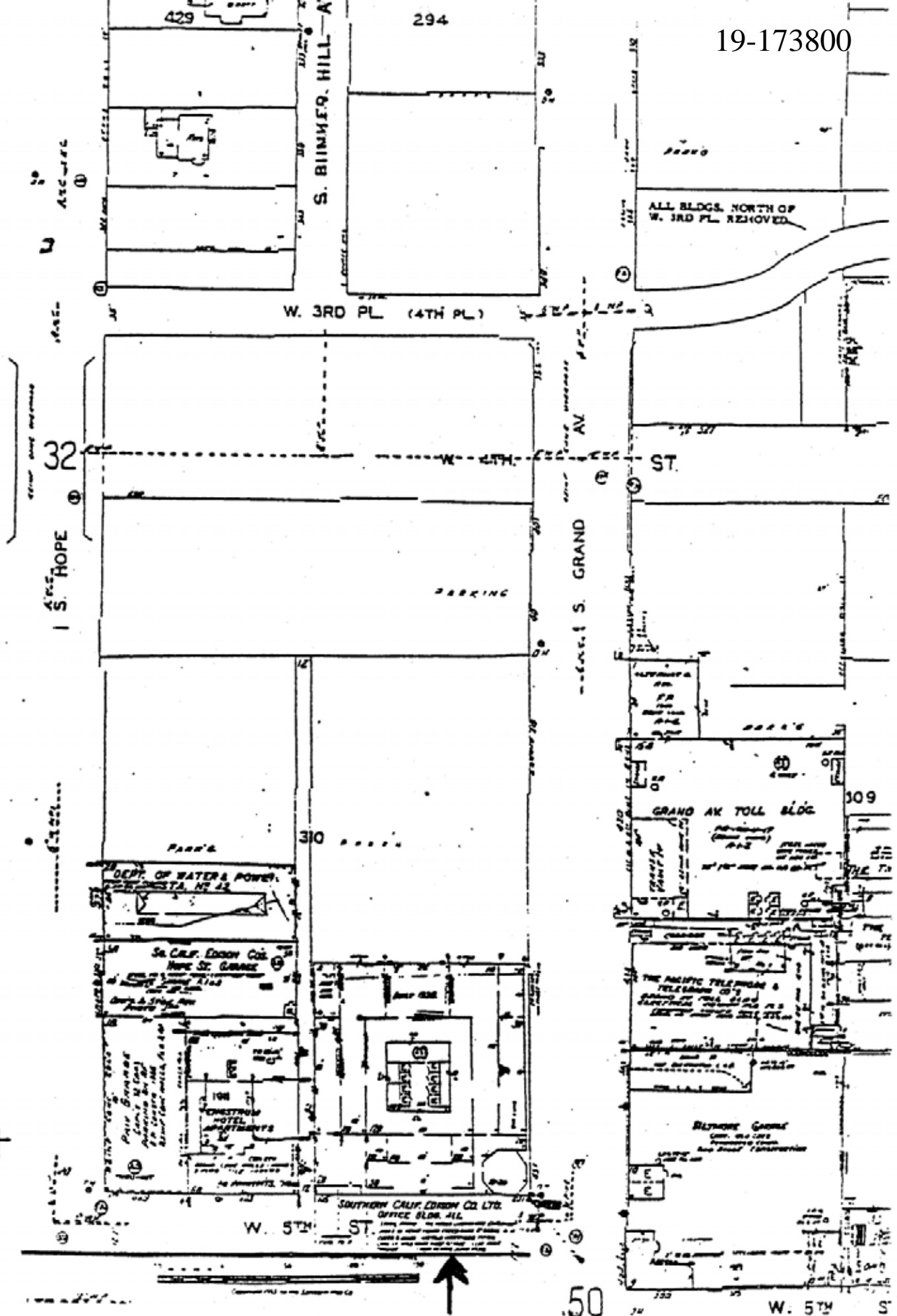
Land Use Planning and Management System,
Los Angeles Planning Dept.,
City of Los Angeles, City Hall.

Los Angeles Fire Insurance Maps,
Sanborn Map Company, New York,
1883, 1927, 1958

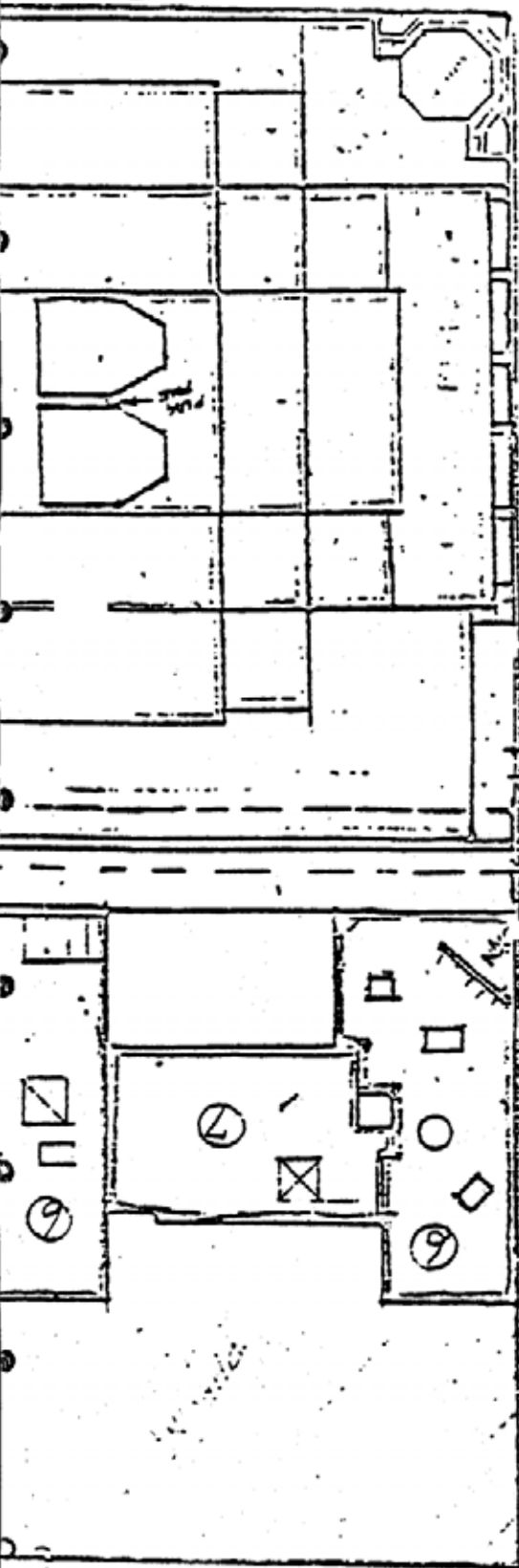
Los Angeles Drawings,
Works Projects Administration,
Los Angeles, 1939

Building Permits, City of Los Angeles.

Baists Real Estate Atlas of Los Angeles,
G.W. Baist Co., Philadelphia, 1905



GRAND

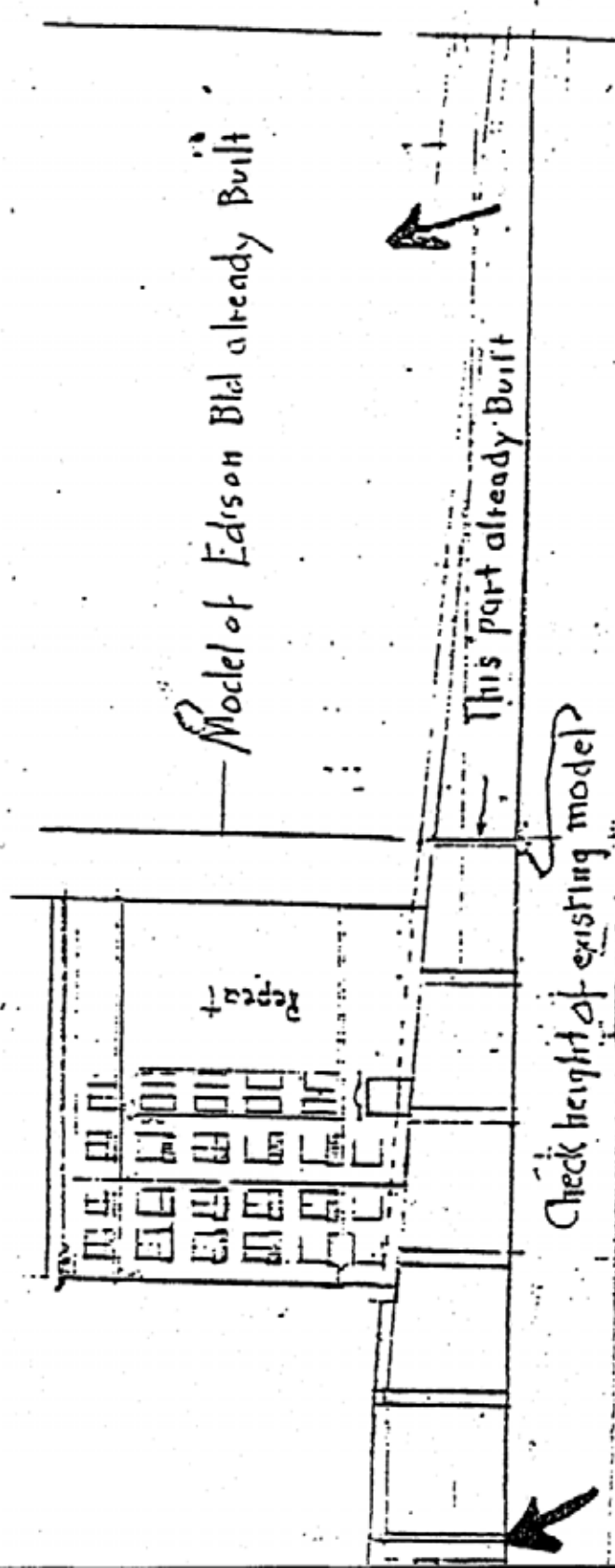


Dimension of existing Model
Dotted lines show alley on our Maps

Alley Moved to make room
for existing Model

RAMP TO HOPE ST

FIFTH ST



Model of Edrson Bld already Built

This part already Built

Check height of existing model

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION ABOUT
THE FIFTH STREET RETAINING WALL
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

The following report summarizes the information currently available concerning the provenance of the Fifth Street retaining wall. It was prepared to assist the California State Historic Preservation Office in a determination of eligibility of the wall for the National Register of Historic Places. Information was gathered from a number of sources including the City of Los Angeles, Bureau of Engineering and the archives of the Los Angeles Public Library.

The Fifth Street retaining wall was built in the spring and summer of 1930. As-built engineering drawings (DL 801-DL 806) are dated from September to December, 1929, and bear the stamp "work accepted 9-16-1930." The drawings indicate pilasters and capitals on the wall that are very similar to those on the Goodhue-Winslow designed Central Library across the street. The pilasters and capitals differ only in the way in which the scroll is placed on the capital. The Central Library was nominated to the National Register of Historic Places in 1969.

The initial question that required research on the wall was raised by a member of the Los Angeles Downtown People Mover Historic Review Panel during the foot survey of the route by the panel in June, 1978. Margaret Bach questioned whether the wall had been designed by Bertram Goodhue in the course of design work for the Library. She based this hypothesis on the recollection of some drawings in the Bureau of Public Buildings and at the Library. Both of these sources were

checked in July, 1978, and in later visits to the Library, and there is no evidence whatsoever that Bertram Goodhue prepared any designs for the wall prior to his death.

Attititional research at the library does confirm the following:

- 1.) The as-built drawings are signed by city engineers and architects except for the Edison Building bay which is signed by Allison & Allison, architects for the Edison Building. There is no attribution to Winslow on the as-built drawings.
- 2.) The first suggestion that can be documented that pilasters and capitals on the wall are similar to those on the Library appears on a drawing prepared by the Parks Department, City of Los Angeles, 10-21-27, signed C.C.McE.
- 3.) Carleton Winslow prepared a number of schemes for the wall between 1923 and 1929, although none of those that can be located represent the wall as built. (The blueprint room at the Central Library is in such a chaotic state that one cannot be sure that all of the Winslow drawings have been located. At least one of the drawings that was located bore the citation "ninth scheme." However, all nine Winslow drawings could not be found in the room. All of the Winslow blueprints are in extremely fragile condition and were not copied for this reason.)
- 4.) Although Winslow was obviously developing schemes for the wall, he does not appear to have had any contractual responsibility. The original contract between the Library Board and Bertram Goodhue/Carleton Winslow dated September 20, 1922, and the

-3-

General Requirements of that contract (Board of Library Directors Minutes January 31, 1922) do not include any reference to the wall. There is no record of any other contract between Winslow or Goodhue with any city department between 1922 and 1929. (source: City Clerk's office, City Council Index). It is possible that Winslow was working under the original terms of his contract with the Library Board which allowed the Board to instruct the architects to "offer services in consultation and in any other way required by said Board." (Board minutes, January 31, 1922, p, 138).

As a result of the foregoing, it seems fair to say that although Winslow was preparing designs for the wall as late as 1929, he was not the only person preparing wall designs nor was he the architect who was credited with the final design. However, the final design adopted bears an obvious relationship to the capitals and pilasters on the library which were designed by Goodhue and Winslow. None of the Winslow designs dated prior to 1927 suggest any similarity between the buttresses on the wall and those on the library; that idea seems to have originated with the Parks Department. Allison & Allison were given credit on the as-builts for the Edison Company bay they designed.

Relationship of the Wall to the Library

The wall was not built until 1930; construction on the Library started in 1924. The library site was formerly the site of the State Normal School (predecessor to UCLA). The City of Los Angeles acquired the property from the State in 1922 when the Normal School moved to Vermont Avenue (now the site of Los Angeles City College). During the period of Normal School

occupancy, Fifth Street ended at the Normal School gates just west of Grand Avenue. Although the City of Los Angeles owned a right-of-way through the site for the extension of Fifth Street, that right-of-way was not developed until grading commenced for the Library. (pers. comm.: Harrison Kimball, Bureau of Engineering).

Fifth Street and the Library seem to have been built at about the same time. However, Fifth Street was quite narrow and if there was a retaining wall across from the Library it consisted either of earth or wood until 1930. The 1929 "as-builts" indicate that Fifth Street was widened when the existing wall was built and modifications were made to the sidewalk and curbing of Upper Fifth Street (or the extension of Hope Street) in 1930.

There is only circumstantial evidence to suggest a connection between the construction of the Edison Building and construction of the wall. The Edison Building with its underground parking would have required a significant amount of grading. Site preparations for the Edison Building appear to have coincided with the City of Los Angeles' desire to widen Fifth Street and to build a permanent retaining wall. The two activities were obviously coordinated when Allison & Allison were given responsibility for designing the wall bay that serves as an entrance to underground parking for the Edison Company and when the Edison Company was clearly given responsibility for constructing that bay in the wall.

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #

Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 3CS, 5S1

Other Listings City of Los Angeles, Historic-Cultural Monument#791

Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 3

*Resource Name or #: Belmont Tunnel (No. 3-4)

P1. Other Identifier: Hollywood-Glendale-Burbank-San Fernando Valley Tunnel

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County: Los Angeles

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Date:

T

R ¼ of ¼ of Sec.

B.M.

c. Address: from Hill Street, between 4th and 5th, to Glendale and Beverly City: Los Angeles

Zip:

d. UTM: Zone: ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation:

APN: n/a

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

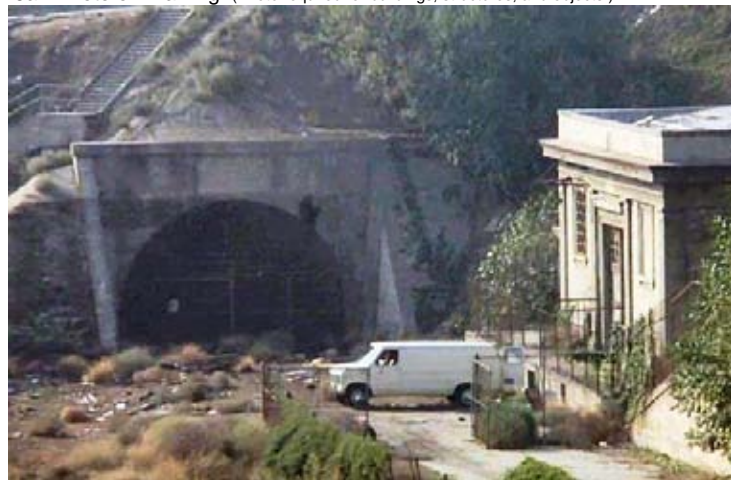
The Belmont Tunnel is a discontinuous, subterranean concrete tunnel that is approximately 4,300 feet long and 28 feet clear on the interior. "As built, the tunnel was concrete lined; it had a 'semi-circular arch section with overhead trolley' "(Electric Railroad Historical Association, ERHA). The double-tracked tunnel was built to accommodate the Pacific Electric Railway, the main interurban streetcar company in the Los Angeles area. Technical details of the tunnel were described:

the concrete lining in the tunnel section had an inside clear opening at the top of rail of 28 feet and the spring line was 5'9" above top of rail. The arch had a radius of 14 feet with a minimum thickness of 24 inches and was reinforced with square deformed bars. The footings had a minimum width of 3'2" and extended 36" below the top of rail with an additional depth of 12 inches where wet ground was encountered. Four foot fiber ducts were provided in the side walls on each side for feeder and tension lines in connection with electrical operation, telephones, signals, etc. At 50 foot intervals along each side wall, a refuge access was provided. This section extended from the western portal to a point 65 feet west of Olive Street. From that point to the west line of Olive Street the tunnel was flared by flattening the arch and from the west line of Olive Street heavy steel type construction was used, all footings, columns, and girders were designed to take the weight of a limit-height building. All concrete in the tunnel section was composed of one part Portland Cement, three parts washed sand to five parts washed river gravel. Six-inch air lines were laid in the tunnel from large compressors and concrete was mixed and placed through these lines in one operation (ERHA).

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP11. engineering structure

*P4. Resources Present: ☐ Building ☒ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) View of west portal and powerhouse south from Beverly Boulevard viaduct, January 2003, Photograph #NA.jpg

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

1925, Los Angeles Times

*P7. Owner and Address:

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)

S. Murray, S. Carmack, K. Harper and F. Smith
SWCA Environmental Consultants
625 Fair Oaks Avenue, Suite 190
South Pasadena, CA 91030

*P9. Date Recorded: March 16, 2009

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe) Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

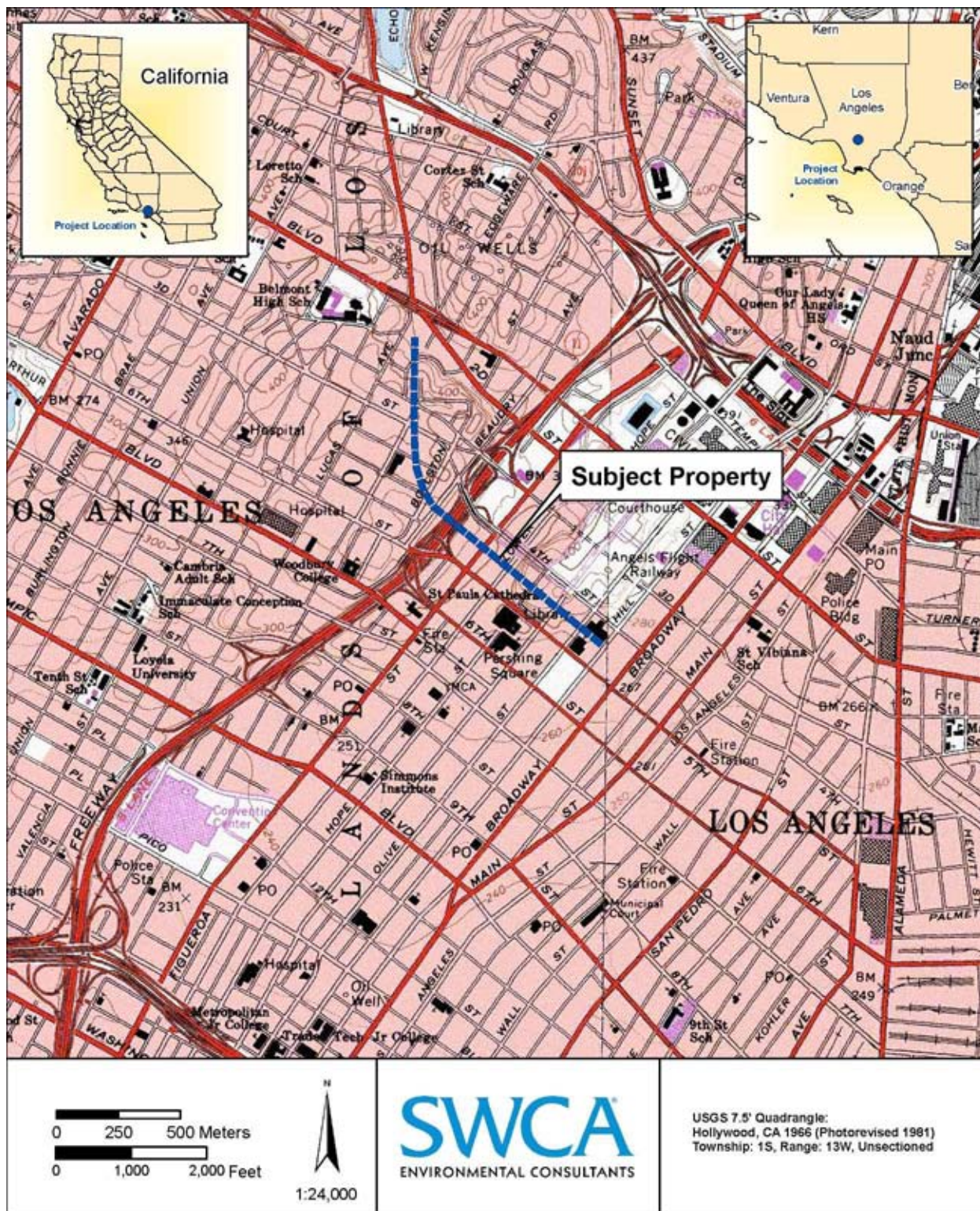
Built Environment Resources Technical Report, Regional Connector Transit Corridor Project, Los Angeles County, California (SWCA Environmental Consultants 2009)

*Attachments: ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☐ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

LOCATION MAP

*Map Name: Hollywood, CA

*Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of Map: 1966 (Photorevised 1981)



BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 3 of 3

*NRHP Status Code 3CS, 5S1

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Belmont Tunnel (No. 3-4)

B1. Historic Name: Hollywood-Glendale-Burbank-San Fernando Valley Tunnel

B2. Common Name: Belmont Tunnel

B3. Original Use: interurban tunnel B4. Present Use: vacant

***B5. Architectural Style:**

***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

Built in 1925 (Los Angeles Times). Alterations: portal infilled (c. 1955), tunnel infilled between Flower and Figueroa (c. 1975), new buildings constructed in western yard (2004).

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: N/A

Original Location: N/A

***B8. Related Features:**

B9a. Architect: Chief Engineer, PE Railway: E.C. Johnson

b. Builder: Twohy Brothers

*B10. Significance: Theme: Public Transit in 20th Century Los Angeles Area: Los Angeles

Period of Significance: 1925-1955

Property Type: railroad tunnel

Applicable Criteria: 1, 3

Belmont Tunnel was part of the Hollywood-Glendale-Valley Subway branch of Pacific Electric Railway. It was a partially subterranean interurban streetcar line that opened in 1925, took about 2 years to build and cost \$1.25 million. The tunnel was built by Twohy Brothers, a railroad and heavy construction company, operated by three Irish-American brothers, one of whom was a judge. The 4,300-foot long tunnel was double-tracked and began at the basement of the Subway Terminal Building (Schultz & Weaver, 417 South Hill Street, 1926), passed beneath downtown and terminated at south of Glendale and Beverly boulevards, near the Beverly Boulevard Viaduct, in a large portal at the Toluca Station, which included Toluca Yard.

Most of the tunnel was constructed using boring, but about approximately 800 feet was built using an open trench. According to EHRA:

The tunnel was excavated by the drift method; about 60% of the material excavated was loaded directly into dump cars without additional handling. A standard gauge spur track was built into the tunnel from the Glendale Line and with the construction of a trestle and bunkers, sufficient storage space was made for sand and gravel for use in the tunnel lining. A cement house and a small repair shop for emergenc[ies]... were also constructed...

The contractor is also believed to have "made an open cut between Figueroa and Flower Streets, a distance of about 300 feet, and from this open cut worked drifts in each direction in the same manner as at the west portal" (ERHA). At the western portal, an additional 500 feet was excavated using an open trench.

The tunnel was in operation until 1955, when the line was closed. The yard was acquired by a private party, who built a multi-family complex within feet of the Powerhouse, and obscured nearly all views of the tunnel portal. Belmont Tunnel is designated City of Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monument #791, and therefore has the presumption of California Register eligibility. Because portions have been infilled and a new building was constructed in the yard, immediately adjacent (causing changes to or loss of materials, design and workmanship), the subway no longer runs (resulting diminished or lost feeling and association) and the western portal is blocked, the resource does not retain sufficient integrity for National Register consideration. Its California Register eligibility is under Criteria 1, for its association with the development and expansion of the Pacific Electric, and 3, as it embodies the distinctive characteristics of the interurban railway tunnel type, the 1920s period, and the bored tunnel and reinforced concrete methods of construction. It is not a contributor to a larger historic district and is not believed to have the potential to yield information important in history or prehistory.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

***B12. References:**

EHRA "Pacific Electric" <<http://www.erha.org/pewhs.htm>>

"Pacific Electric Subway: A Forgotten Part Of Los Angeles History"

<<http://www.westworld.com/~elson/larail/pe/tunnel.html>>

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: F. Smith

*Date of Evaluation: 3/26/09

(This space reserved for official comments.)



State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # 19-187743 (Update)

HRI #

Trinomial

NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings

Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 3

*Resource Name or #: 3rd Street Tunnel (No. 4-1)

P1. Other Identifier: Tunnel #53C 1339

***P2. Location:** ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

***a. County:** Los Angeles

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** : Los Angeles, CA **Date:** 1966 (photorevised 1981, minor revision 1994) **T 1S R 13W Sec.** Unsectioned
B.M. San Bernardino

c. Address: 3rd Street between Figueroa and Hill streets

City: Los Angeles Zip: 90012

d. UTM: Zone: ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation:

APN: n/a

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The subject property is a 1,245-foot long by 40 feet wide, vehicular tunnel that carries traffic on 3rd Street between South Grand Avenue and Hill Street. The subterranean tunnel passes beneath Bunker Hill and includes 5-foot wide sidewalks on either side. The tunnel was extended in 1967: the original portion is masonry clad in reinforced concrete. A central line of suspended, utilitarian light fixtures provides illumination in the arched structure. The eastern portal is beneath the eastern elevation of a Bunker Hill building (308 South Olive Street). The western portal (pictured below) is reinforced concrete, formed in a concave shape, enframed by a three-sided square, with planters above. The tunnel is roughly level, with a steep hill rising above its points of egress.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP11. engineering structure

***P4. Resources Present:** ☐ Building ☒ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) View southwest, March 16, 2009, Photograph # IMG0170.jpg

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

1907, Caltrans Structures & Maintenance

***P7. Owner and Address:**

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)

S. Murray, S. Carmack, K. Harper and F. Smith
SWCA Environmental Consultants
625 Fair Oaks Avenue, Suite 190
South Pasadena, CA 91030

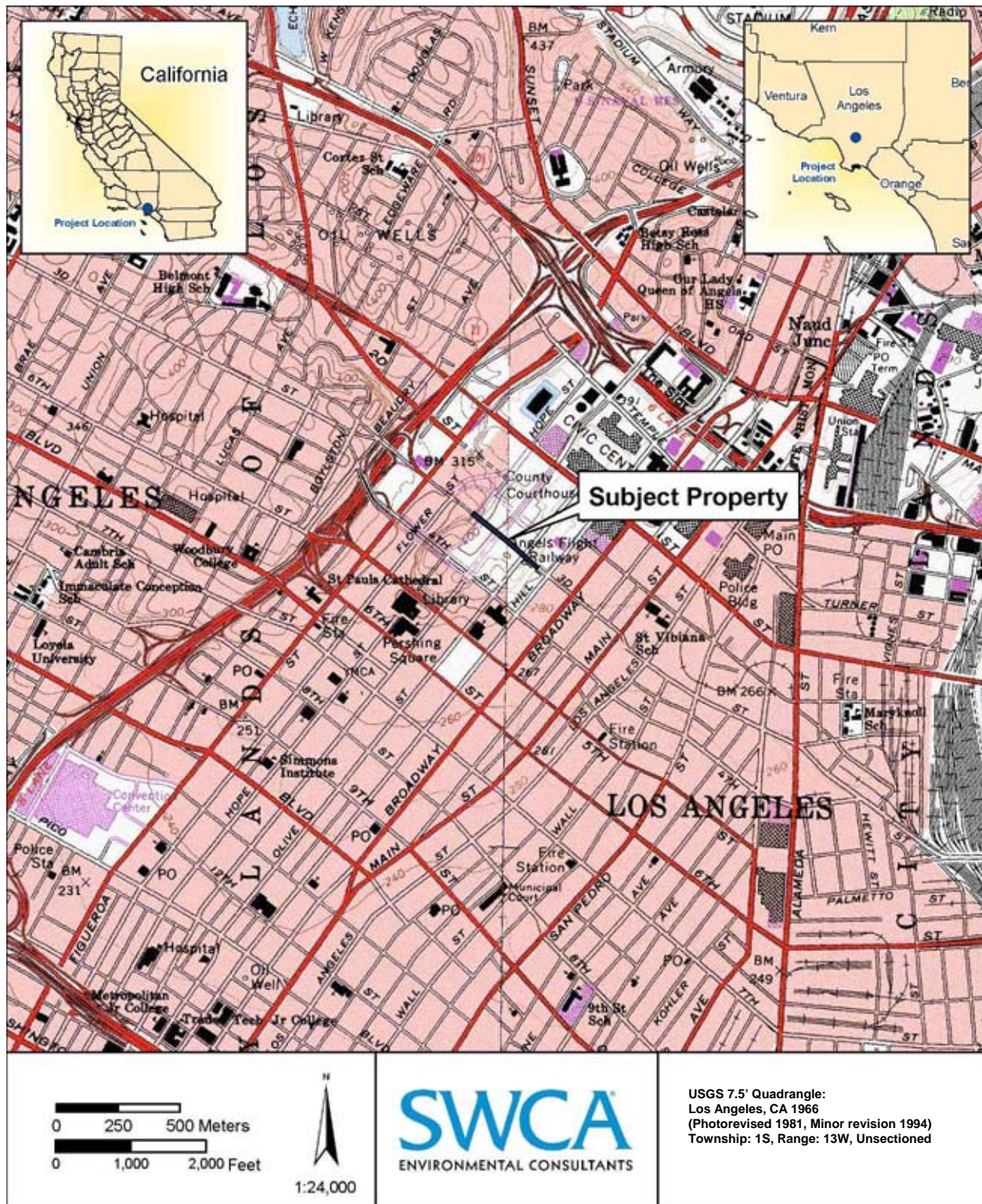
***P9. Date Recorded:** March 16, 2009

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe) Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Built Environment Resources Technical Report, Regional Connector Transit Corridor Project, Los Angeles County, California (SWCA Environmental Consultants 2009)

***Attachments:** ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☐ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):



BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 3 of 3

*NRHP Status Code 6Z

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 3rd Street Tunnel (No. 4-1)

B1. Historic Name: 3rd Street Tunnel

B2. Common Name: Tunnel #53C 1339

B3. Original Use: vehicular tunnel B4. Present Use: vehicular tunnel

*B5. Architectural Style: vehicular tunnel

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

Built in 1907 (California Department of Transportation Records). Alterations: vent shafts added (1922), extended on east and west ends (1967), portals demolished and rebuilt in utilitarian style.

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: N/A

Original Location: N/A

*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect:

b. Builder: City of Los Angeles

*B10. Significance: Theme:

Area:

Period of Significance:

Property Type:

Applicable Criteria:

The subject property building was completed in 1907. It was built concurrently with the city of Los Angeles' first major engineering projects, the other was the Broadway Tunnel (built 1901, demolished circa 1969). An accident during construction killed 6 workers and led to greater protections for construction workers (*Los Angeles Times*). As built, the arched 3rd Street Tunnel portals were Classical Revival style-influenced, with winged abutments, and low stairs on either side. On the south side of the tunnel, Angel's Flight notably provided funicular access to the top of Bunker Hill (see Figure 1). Angel's Flight is a local landmark, Historic-Cultural Monument #4 (dismantled 1969). In 1922, ventilation shafts were added, and in 1967, as part of the Bunker Hill redevelopment project, the portals were demolished, and the tunnel was extended on the east and west east sides (approximately 80 and 130 feet respectively). New, utilitarian portals were built on either end of the tunnel.

The tunnel was evaluated for National Register eligibility in 2003 (Feldman). That evaluation asserted:

While... 3rd Street Tunnel is significant for its association with... development of the city of Los Angeles, as one of [its] first major transportation projects, additions and alterations.... [made] within the past 50 years have compromised the integrity of its design, materials, and workmanship. [In addition, because of its expansion on either end, it no longer possesses integrity of its original location.] As a result of these alterations... 3rd Street Tunnel no longer conveys its historic character and lacks sufficient integrity for National Register listing.



No significant changes have been made to the tunnel since the evaluation was completed. No consequential new information was discovered as part of this survey. Because of the described losses of integrity, the tunnel is not eligible for listing in the National or California registers, separately or as part of a district under Criteria A-C or 1-3. There is no reason to believe that it may yield important information about prehistory or history (Criteria D or 4).

Figure 1. Excerpted historic photograph of east side of 3rd Street Tunnel, 1924, (F3725:5048:#1-26). Source: LearnCalifornia.org, California State Archives, used with permission.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

*B12. References:

California State Archives.

Caltrans, Revised Bridge Records, 6/19/81 and 11/23/90.

Feldman, Jessica. California Department of Parks & Recreation Series 523 form for "Third Street Tunnel" May 2003.

"Twelve Men Buried" *Los Angeles Times* January 22, 1900: n.p.

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: F. Smith

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



*Date of Evaluation: 3/26/09

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #: _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code: 6
Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 5

*Resource Name or #: Tunnel No. 53C1339
Map Reference No.:

P1. Other Identifier: Third Street Tunnel

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County Los Angeles

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Los Angeles

Date 1994

T 1S; R 13W; Unsectioned

c. Address Third Street

City Los Angeles

Zip

*d. UTM: 11; 384545mE/ 3768731mN

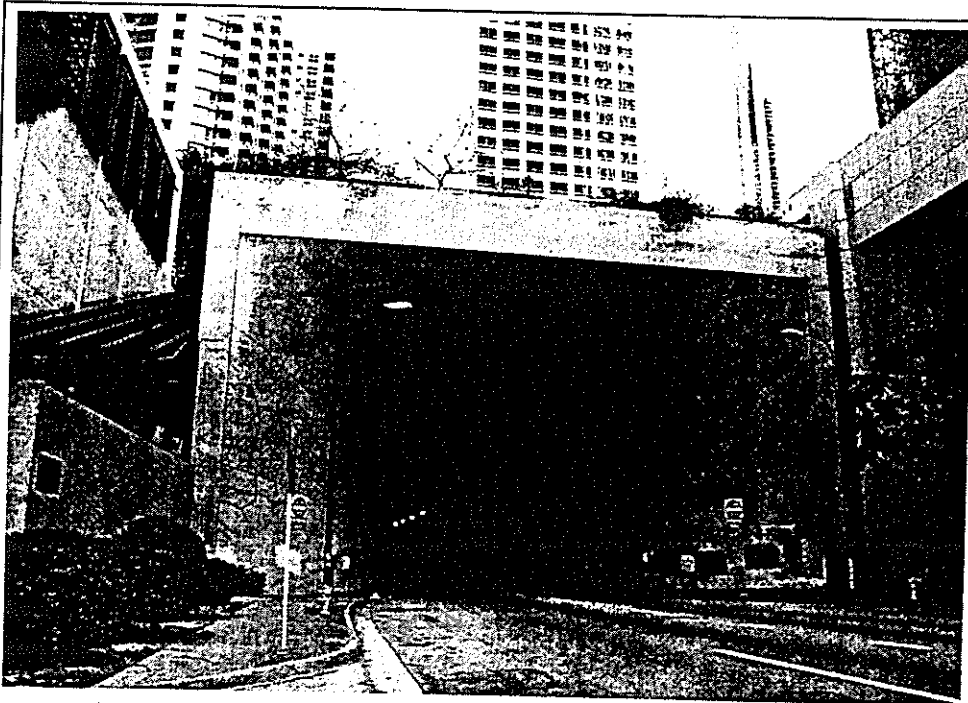
*e. Other Locational Data: The bridge is located between Flower and Hill Streets in downtown Los Angeles.

*P3a. Description:

This tunnel is 1,245 feet long and 40 feet wide. The structure carries two lanes of traffic westbound on Third Street, with 5-foot wide sidewalks on each side of the roadway. The original portion of the tunnel has walls of masonry, which have been covered with a layer of reinforced concrete. The interior lighting consists of a single row of fixtures suspended from the center of the arch. The tunnel has been extended at both ends, and the change from the original to the newer portions is visible on the interior. The western portal is in the form of a large, rectangular funnel, while on the east end, the tunnel emerges from beneath a building that spans the roadway.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP11 – Engineering Structure

*P4. Resources Present: ☐ Building ☒ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other



Third Street Tunnel, west portal

P5b. Description of Photo:
View east
04/03/03

*P6. Date Constructed/Age
and Sources: ☒ Historic
1907 (Caltrans records)

*P7. Owner and Address:
City of Los Angeles

*P8. Recorded by:
Jessica Feldman and
David Greenwood,
Myra L. Frank &
Associates, Inc.

*P9. Date Recorded: 04/03/03

*P10. Type of Survey: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: *Caltrans' Historic Bridge Survey Update: Tunnels*. Myra L. Frank & Associates,
with revisions by David Lemon and Andrew Hope of Caltrans. January 2005.

*Attachments: ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record ☒ Continuation Sheets ☒ Location Map

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Primary #:
HRI#:

Page 2 of 5

*NRHP Status Code: 6

*Resource Name or #: Tunnel No. 53C1339

- B1. Historic Name: Third Street Tunnel
 B2. Common Name: Third Street Tunnel
 B3. Original Use: Tunnel
 *B5. Architectural Style: None
 *B6. Construction History:

B4. Present Use: Tunnel

This tunnel was originally constructed in 1907, with ventilation shafts installed in 1922. In 1967, the west end of the tunnel was extended 128 feet, and the east end was extended 81 feet.

- *B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date:
 *B8. Related Features: The tunnel is part of the Third Street.

Original Location:

B9a. Architect: City of Los Angeles

*B10. Significance: Theme: Transportation/Engineering
 Period of Significance: 1907 Property Type: Tunnel

b. Builder: Unknown

Area: Los Angeles

Applicable Criteria: None

This tunnel was constructed in 1907, to facilitate travel from one side of Bunker Hill to the other without having to negotiate the steep ascent and descent of the hill. At the time of its construction, Bunker Hill was largely residential and was occupied by some of the finest and largest homes in the city. Though all of these residences are gone from the site, the tunnel continues to serve as a major commuting route for motorists exiting the Harbor or Hollywood freeways on their way to Downtown. The Third Street Tunnel was one of Los Angeles' first major street projects, is the oldest extant roadway tunnel in California, and may have been the first tunnel constructed in the West to accommodate automobile traffic.
 (See continuation sheet, page 3.)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:

*B12. References:

Revised Bridge Reports (Caltrans records),
 06/19/81 and 11/23/90

Los Angeles Public Library, Regional History
 and Photo Databases

B13. Remarks:

B14. Evaluator: Jessica B. Feldman

Date of Evaluation: May 22, 2003

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

See Location Map, Page 5.

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary #:
HRI #

Page 3 of 5

* Resource Identifier: Tunnel No. 53C1339

39

* Recorded by: Jessica B. Feldman

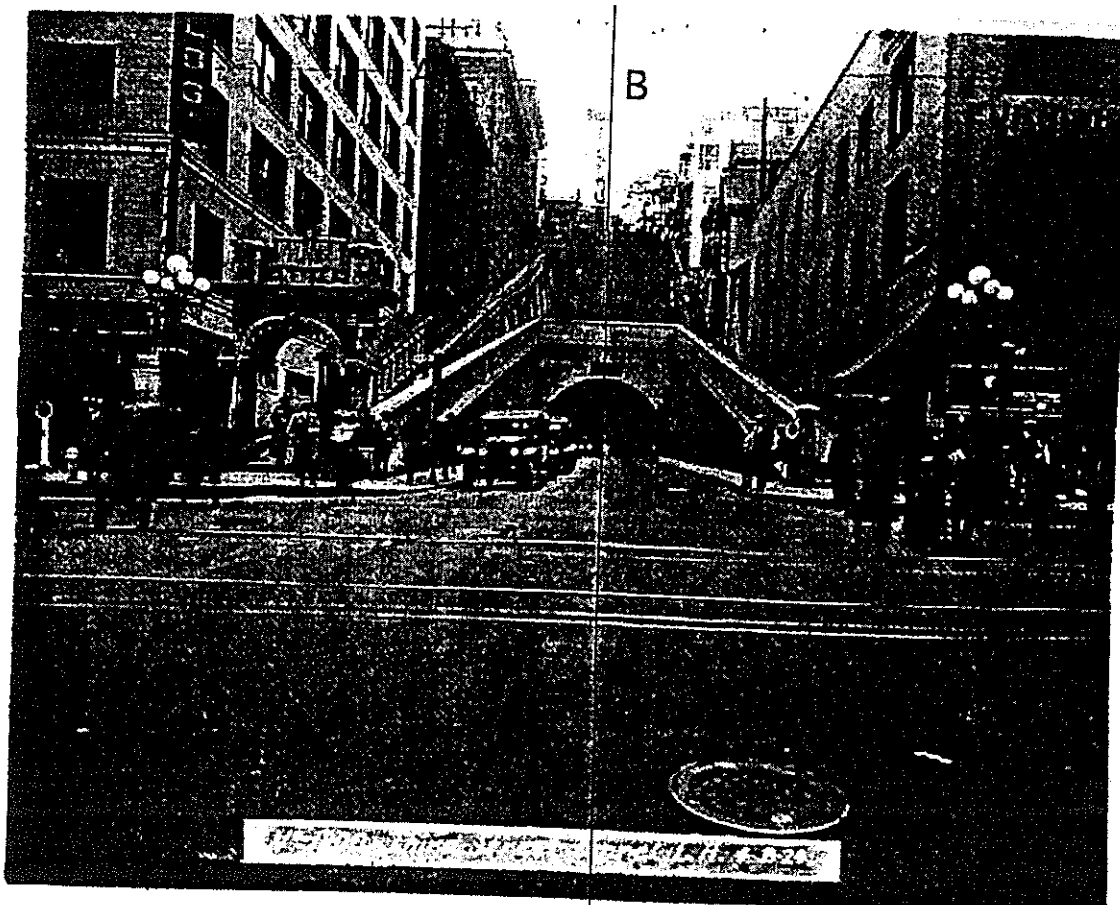
* Date: May 2003

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

*B10. Significance (continued from page 2):

While the Third Street Tunnel is significant for its association with the development of the city of Los Angeles, and as one of the city's first major transportation projects, additions and alterations to the structure within the last fifty years have compromised the integrity of its design, materials, and workmanship. This is evident in comparing the recent photographs with the historic photograph below. As a result of these alterations, the Third Street Tunnel no longer conveys its historic character and lacks sufficient integrity for National Register listing. In addition, this tunnel is not considered a historical resource for the purpose of compliance with CEQA.

Photographs:



Historic photo of the west portal (1924), with the adjacent Angels Flight railway.
(From the Learn California website, <http://www.learncalifornia.org/doc.asp?id=274>)

State of California -- The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary #:
HRI #

Page 4 of 5

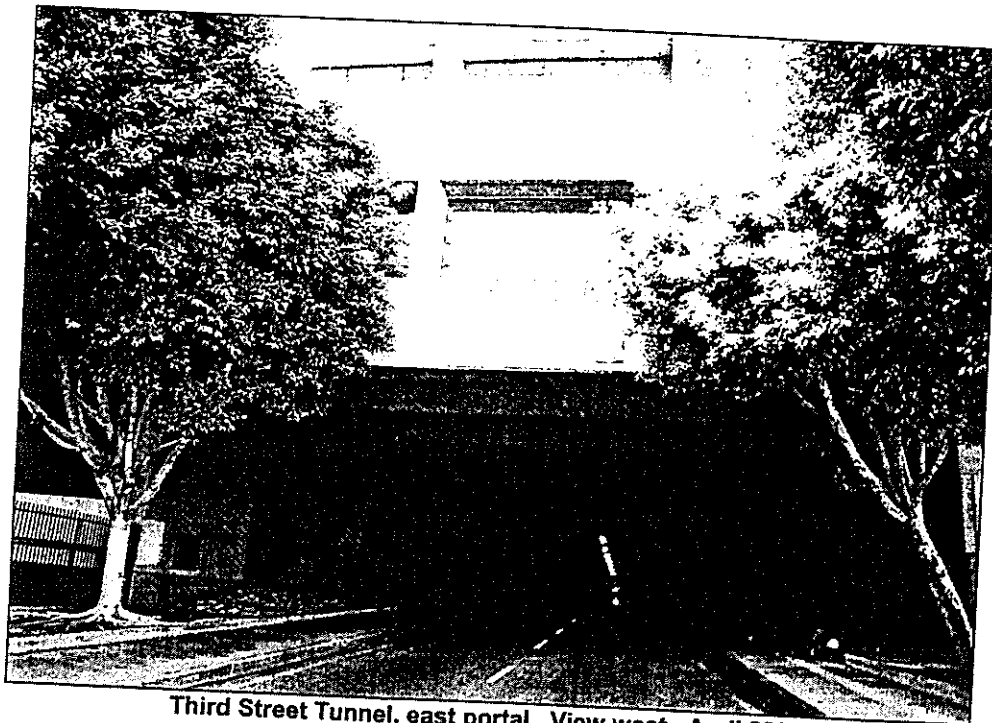
* Resource Identifier: Tunnel No. 53C1339

* Recorded by: Jessica B. Feldman

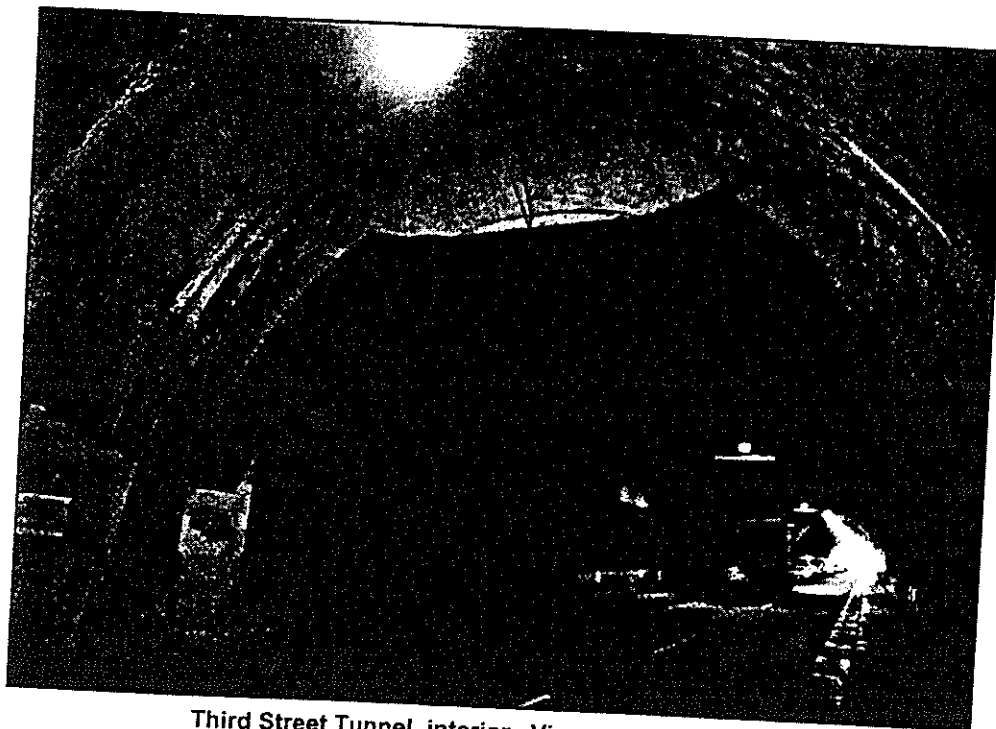
* Date: May 2003

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Photographs (Continued from page 3):



Third Street Tunnel, east portal. View west. April 2003.



Third Street Tunnel, interior. View west. April 2003.

19-18774

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary #:
HRI #

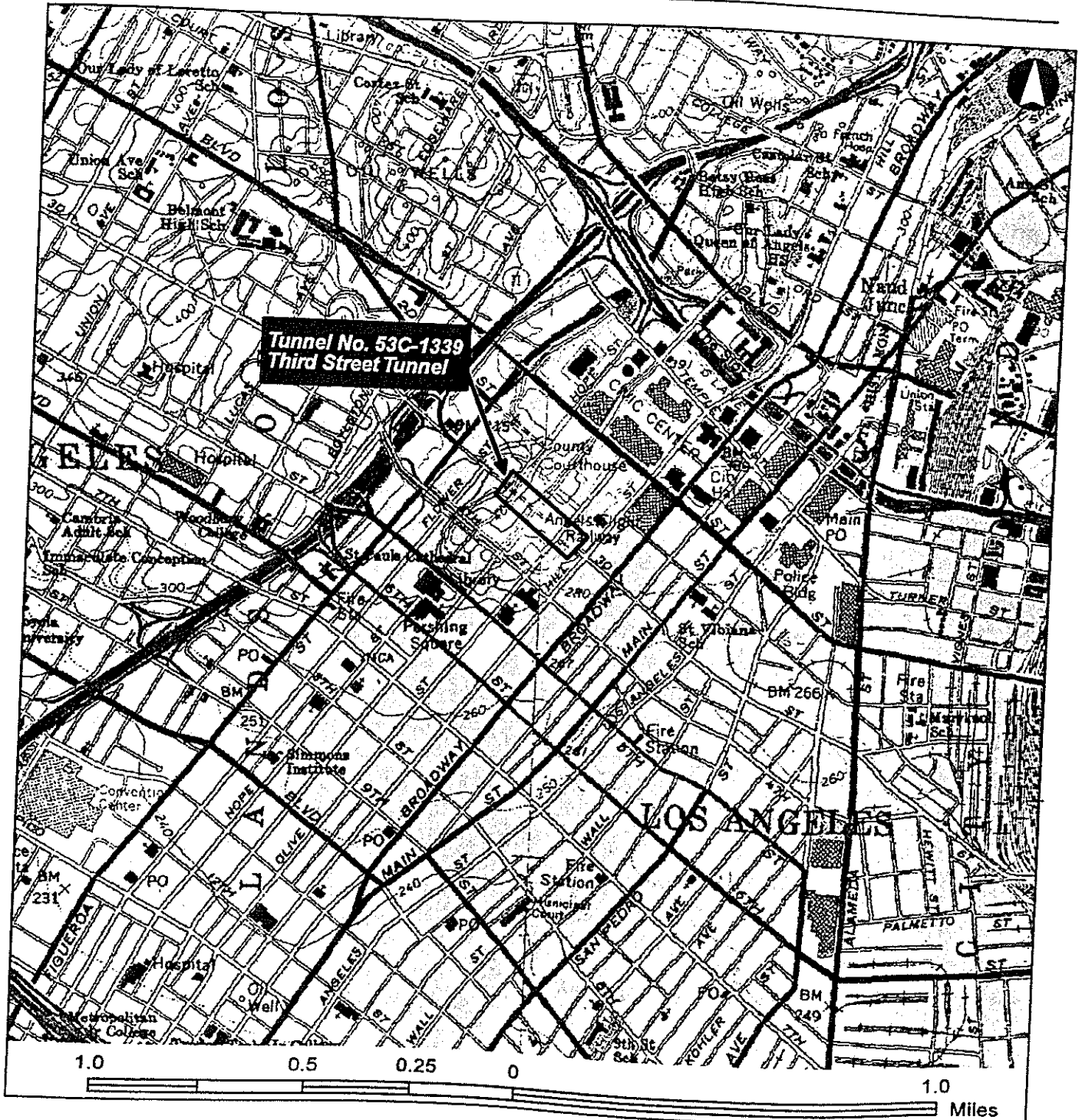
Page 5 of 5

* Map Name: USGS Los Angeles Quad

* Scale: 1 : 24 000

* Resource Identifier: Tunnel No. 53C1339

* Date of Map: 1994



State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 3

*Resource Name or #: 703 West 3rd Street building (No. 4-2)

P1. Other Identifier: Bunker Hill Central Plant

***P2. Location:** ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

***a. County:** Los Angeles

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Hollywood, CA **Date:** 1966 (Photorevised 1981) **T** 1S **R** 13W **Sec.** Unsectioned **B.M.** San Bernardino

c. Address: 703 West 3rd Street

City: Los Angeles

Zip: 90071

d. UTM: Zone: ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation:

APN: 5151-014-032 and 5151-014-033

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The subject property is a concrete, utilitarian structure. It was designed to house the heating and cooling plant that serves Bunker Hill. The concrete-walled structure is five bays wide and does not appear to have an enclosed roof. It is configured in a rectangle in plan and has equal-sized, large, square openings, obscured by dark, two-part, louvered screens. The structure is set on a slope and the main wall steps out slightly over the base. Articulation of the levels and bays gives the plant a pedestrian scale and reduces the apparent mass of the large, industrial volume. The perimeter is circumscribed by simple metal fencing with vertical pickets. No significant alterations appear to have been made. The building is located on the northwest corner of South Hope Street and West 3rd Street, and occupies part of a large, sloped parcel planted in lawn. It is located in the Bunker Hill area of the densely built-up Central Business District, and is surrounded by vacant lots, mid- and highrise commercial buildings.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP9. Public utility building (structure)

***P4. Resources Present:** ☐ Building ☒ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)

View southwest, March 16, 2009,

Photograph # 0168

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

1966, Los Angeles County Office of the Assessor

***P7. Owner and Address:**

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)

S. Murray, S. Carmack, K. Harper and F. Smith
SWCA Environmental Consultants
625 Fair Oaks Avenue, Suite 190
South Pasadena, CA 91030

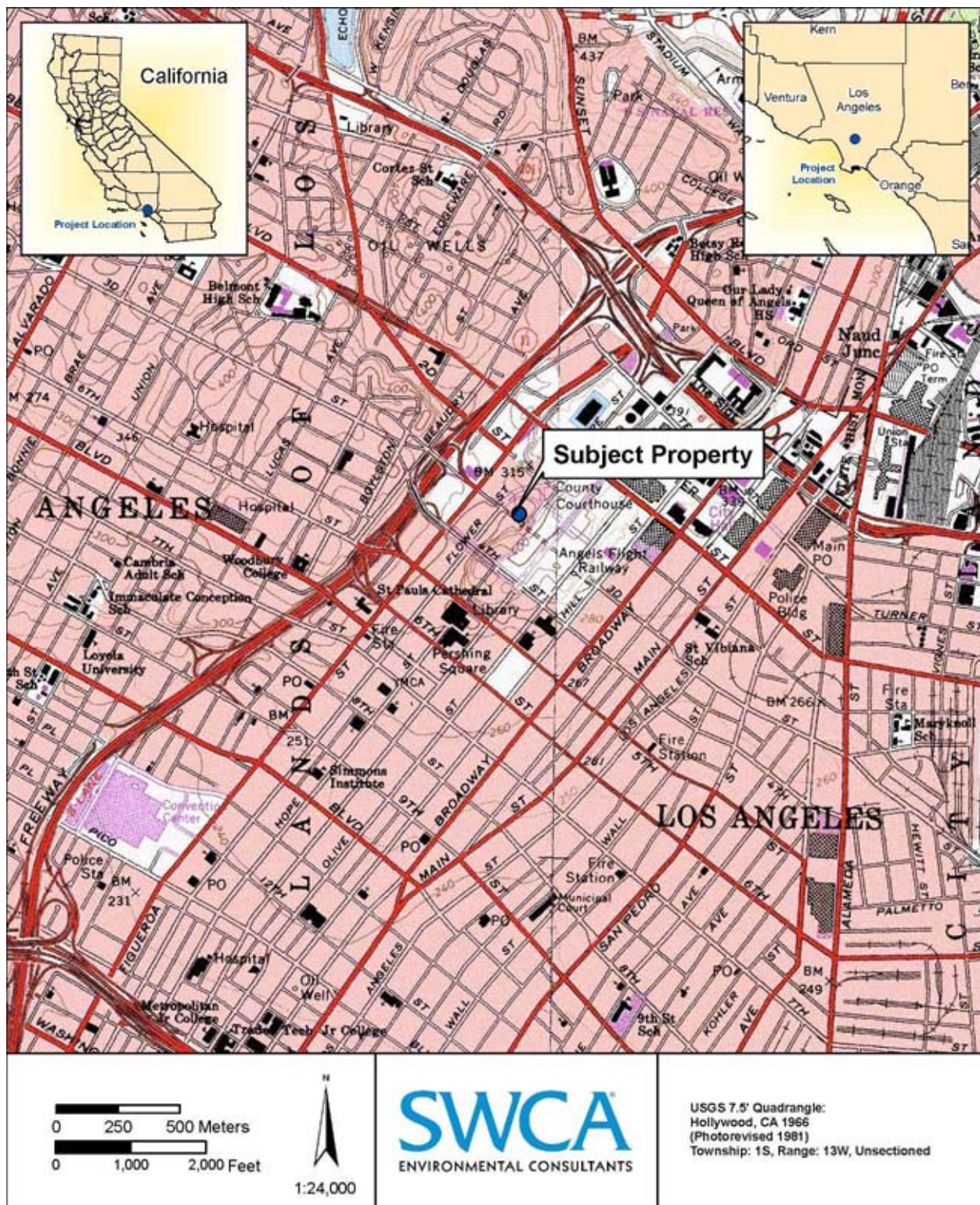
***P9. Date Recorded:** March 16, 2009

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe) Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Built Environment Resources Technical Report, Regional Connector Transit Corridor Project, Los Angeles County, California (SWCA Environmental Consultants 2009)

***Attachments:** ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☐ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):



BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 3 of 3

*NRHP Status Code 6Z

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 703 West 3rd Street central plant (No. 4-2)

B1. Historic Name:

B2. Common Name: Central Plant

B3. Original Use: heating and cooling plant

B4. Present Use: heating and cooling plant

*B5. Architectural Style: utilitarian

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

Built in 1966 (Los Angeles County Office of the Assessor).

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: N/A

Original Location: N/A

*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect:

b. Builder:

*B10. Significance: Theme:

Area:

Period of Significance:

Property Type:

Applicable Criteria:

The subject property heating and cooling plant building was built completed in 1966 and part of the much larger Bunker Hill project (*Downtown News*). Bunker Hill was redeveloped as part of a controversial "urban renewal" project undertaken by the Community Redevelopment Agency of the City of Los Angeles, beginning in the 1950s. Bunker Hill had been a neighborhood of some privilege until the end of World War II, when it became inhabited by a less affluent and politically ineffectual population. Implementation of the project entailed demolition of hundreds of single- and multi-family residences and hotels, many of which were built in the late 1800s and early 1900s.

Barton Aschman Associates designed a complex multi-level street system to replace the simple street plan in the mid 1960s, when Bunker Hill was redeveloped. In the second half of the 1960s, planning, design and engineering of the new streets, lighting and utility systems was undertaken. Union Bank building, a 42-story highrise was the first of the new buildings to be completed (built as Connecticut General Life Insurance, 1967, *Los Angeles Times*).

The "project-wide heating and cooling plant" serves the Bunker Hill area, and was designed, as other such plants, to be self-sufficient and avoid the need for larger city and regional plants. Also known as an "urban district heating and cooling plant," it provides hot and chilled water to the Bonaventure, Bunker Hill Towers, the former Security Pacific (now Bank of America) and Union Bank buildings. Although there are relatively few such plants in the U.S., there is a concentration in the greater Washington, D.C. area and it is one of seven in Los Angeles managed by Pacific Lighting Corporation. The largest local plant is in Century City (National Academy Press). Alterations include the addition of chain link at the base of louvers (date unknown).

The subject property is an ordinary example of a very common type, the central heating and cooling plan and is one of at least seven in the Los Angeles area. Because the heating plant is an ordinary example of a common type, it is not eligible for listing in the National or California registers under Criterion C or 3 for its architecture and is not eligible for listing under Criteria A/1 or B/2. No evidence was discovered to warrant consideration under Criterion D/4. The property is also not eligible as a contributor to a larger historic district.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

*B12. References:

"The Evolution of Bunker Hill: Part One" *Downtown News*.
July 13, 1998: 4.

National Academy Press. "District Heating and Cooling in the
United States: Prospects and Issues" 1985: 124.

"Union Bank Los Angeles' Higher" *Los Angeles Times*, April 8, 1966: 3.

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: F. Smith

*Date of Evaluation: 3/26/09

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 35

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 5

*Resource Name or #: 2nd Street Tunnel (No. 4-3)

P1. Other Identifier: Tunnel #53C 1318

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County: Los Angeles

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Los Angeles, CA Date: 1966 (photorevised 1981, minor revision 1994) T 1S R 13W Sec. Unsectioned
B.M. San Bernardino

c. Address: 2nd Street, between approximately Figueroa and Hill streets City: Los Angeles Zip: 90012

d. UTM: Zone: ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation:

APN: n/a

P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The subject property is a 1,735-foot long by 41 feet wide, vehicular tunnel that carries vehicular traffic on 2nd Street roughly east-west, between Figueroa and Hill streets. The subterranean tunnel passes beneath Bunker Hill and includes sidewalks on either side of four lanes of traffic. The tunnel is an eased, upside-down U shape, wider across than it is tall, classically known as a three-centered arch or an *arc en anse de panier*. The reinforced eastern portal is east of the intersection of Hill and 2nd Street. The eastern, Classical Revival portal walls are rusticated: voisoirs span the haunches and rustication lines extend, uniformly turning to accentuate the extrados. At the north side, a classical light post base remains at the corner. The keystone portion is the shortest component in the composition. Remaining retaining walls on the north side are articulated by equal sized, recessed panels. The interior of the tunnel is notably clad in glazed white tile, which is intended to reflect light. A central line of suspended, utilitarian light fixtures provides illumination in the arched structure. Numerous minor alterations have been made since it was completed, the most significant of which was extending the tunnel more than 236 feet to meet Figueroa Street on the west side (1968). The alteration required design and construction of the contemporary new western portal, which remains. The western portal is a rectangular volume expressed in reinforced concrete. A large, three-sided frame features longitudinally ribbed forms that spring gracefully from the narrow tunnel to form the walls of the larger, western opening. The tunnel is roughly level, with a steep hill rising above each portal.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP11. engineering structure

*P4. Resources Present: ☐ Building ☒ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
View east, western portal, March 16, 2009,
Photograph # IMG0486.jpg

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1924, Los Angeles Times

*P7. Owner and Address:

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
S. Murray, S. Carmack, K. Harper and F. Smith
SWCA Environmental Consultants
625 Fair Oaks Avenue, Suite 190
South Pasadena, CA 91030

*P9. Date Recorded: March 16, 2009

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe) Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Built Environment Resources Technical Report, Regional Connector Transit Corridor Project, Los Angeles County, California
(SWCA Environmental Consultants 2009)

*Attachments: ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

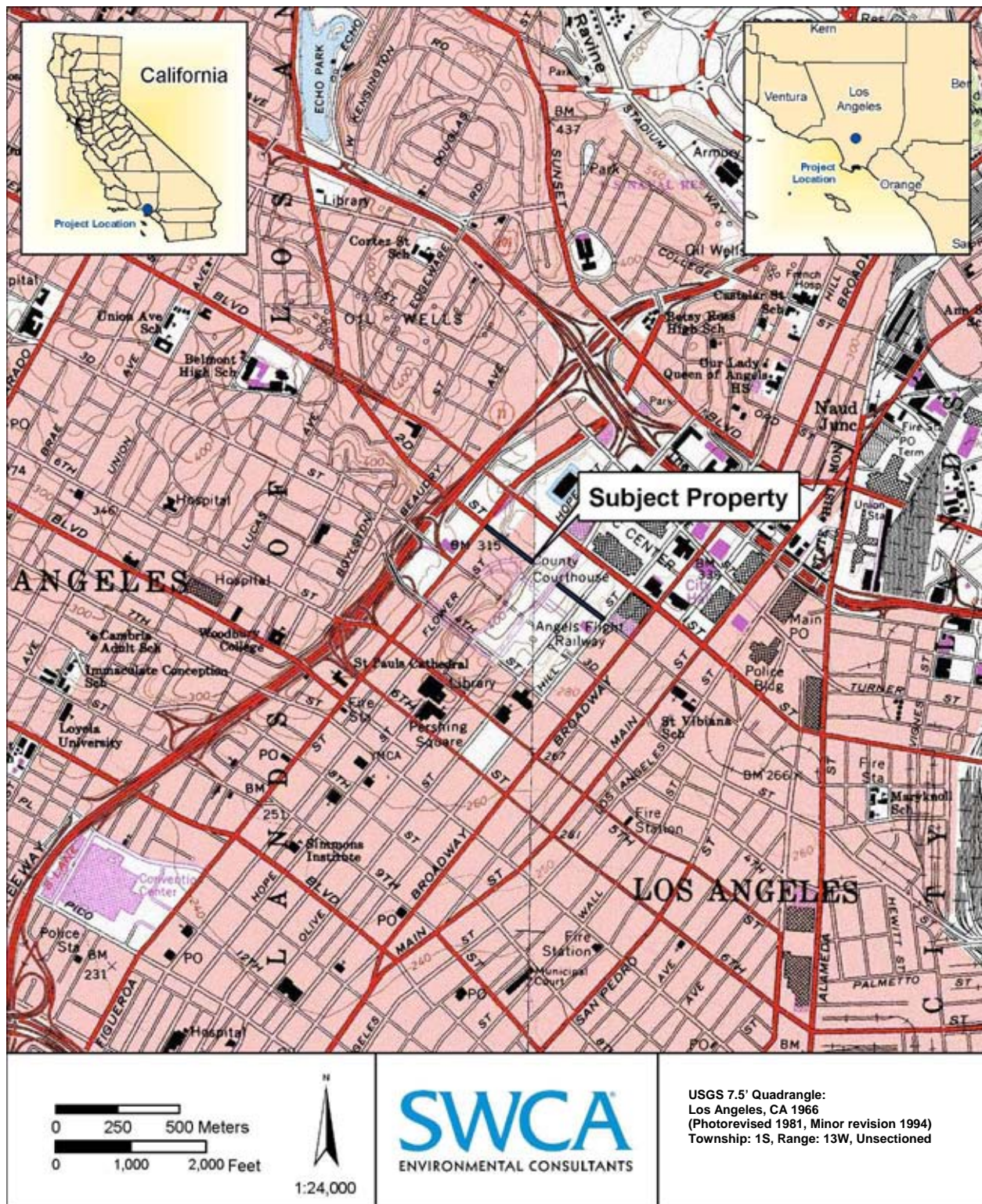
Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

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*Resource Name or #: 2nd Street Tunnel (No. 4-3)

*Map Name: Los Angeles, CA

*Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of Map: 1966 (Photorevised 1981, Minor revision 1994)



DPR 523J (1/95)

*Required information

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 3 of 5

*NRHP Status Code 3S

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 2nd Street Tunnel (No. 4-3)

B1. Historic Name: 2nd Street Tunnel

B2. Common Name: Tunnel #53C 1318

B3. Original Use: vehicular tunnel B4. Present Use: vehicular tunnel

*B5. Architectural Style: vehicular tunnel

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

Built in 1924 (California Department of Transportation Records). Alterations: vent shafts added, Grand Avenue and east of Flower Street (1923), protection curb for top of portal (1925), relocation of existing fans (1959), removed stairs at Flower Street (1966), added tunnel vent shaft at Hope Street (1967), tunnel extended approximately 260 feet west and portal reconfigured (1968, all Los Angeles Department of Public Works).

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: N/A

Original Location: N/A

*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: City Engineer, City of Los Angeles (J.G. Chesley)

b. Builder: John Hayes

*B10. Significance: Theme: Public Works: Early 20th Century Los Angeles

Area: Los Angeles region

Period of Significance: 1921-1959 Property Type: automobile tunnel

Applicable Criteria: A/1, C/3

The 2nd Street Tunnel was the fourth in sequence of significant tunnels to be built by the City of Los Angeles to ease traffic congestion in the early 20th century. The first was Broadway Tunnel (opened 1901, demolished 1969) followed by the 3rd Street (1907, altered 1967), Hill Street (1909, demolished 1948) and the subject property tunnel (1924). Of those tunnels, 2nd Street is the last remaining resource in that group that is recognizable to its original appearance. After three years of construction, the 2nd Street Tunnel was completed in July 1924 ("Redskins"). It was constructed by John Hayes and cost a reported \$995,773 to build.

Since its completion, numerous alterations were made, including the addition of vent shafts (1923), addition of protection curb for top of portal (1925), relocation of fans (1959), stairs at Flower Street removed (1966), addition of tunnel vent shaft (1967) and most notably, the tunnel was extended approximately 260 feet west and the western portal was reconfigured (1968, all Los Angeles Department of Public Works). Sometime after 1971, when earthquake-related repairs were being performed, the decorative Roman grille-inspired rail at the top of the Hill Street portal (and likely on the retaining wall) was removed. Despite these modifications, the tunnel retains requisite integrity for National Register eligibility.

The sleek, tile-lined tunnel has surprisingly become an icon, in both Los Angeles and in American culture, as recently illustrated by *Los Angeles Times* columnist, Dan Neil: "The 2nd Street Tunnel in Los Angeles is probably the most recognizable city landmark most Americans have never heard of. The tunnel -- a 1,500-foot-long bore lined with white tile, like a bathroom that never ends -- has been used...in dozens of films and TV shows, most famously in the sci-fi masterpiece *Blade Runner*. The tunnel [is also featured in]... *The Soloist*...[Neil asserts that] The automakers' tunnel of love is a cause for reflection... (April 29, 2009)

As a symbol of the seamy side of the city, Los Angeles-based crime novelist, Raymond Chandler compared the 2nd Street tunnel to the barrel of a gun: "The muzzle of the Luger looked like the mouth of the Second Street tunnel..."

(See Continuation Sheet)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

*B12. References:

Chandler, Raymond *The Big Sleep*. New York: Random House, Inc., 1992: 73.

Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Electronic Vault,
<http://navigatela.lacity.org/search/vault_search.cfm>

"Redskins and Whites Gather for Great Event" *Los Angeles Times*.
July 24, 1924: A1.

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: F. Smith

*Date of Evaluation: 3/26/09

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



***B10. Significance:** (continued from page 3)

The Tunnel remains in use for two-way automobile traffic and continues to be a popular exterior location for film, television and other types of media.

Aside from its image as a symbol of Los Angeles, the 2nd Street Tunnel is also noteworthy for its construction methods, as a masonry arch comprised of eight rings of brick in the upper section of the arch. Brick masonry arches are an archaic construction method, seldom used in current practice as it is necessary under current building codes to reinforce masonry. Brick arches are challenging to build, partly because:

structural efficiency is attributed to the curvature of the arch, which transfers vertical loads laterally along the arch to the abutments at each end. The transfer of vertical forces gives rise to both horizontal and vertical reactions at the abutments. The curvature of the arch and the restraint of the arch by the abutments cause a combination of flexural stress and axial compression. The arch depth, rise and configuration can be manipulated to keep stresses primarily compressive. Brick masonry is very strong in compression, so brick masonry arches can support considerable load" (The Brick Industry Association. "Technical Notes 31 - Brick Masonry Arches" January 1995: 2.).

In a brick arch, each brick is crucial to the composition, and the arch relies on compression as well as interdependence of each brick to keep it from falling. Figure 1, below depicts a section in the original portion of the tunnel, including the arch rings, fabricated in brick.

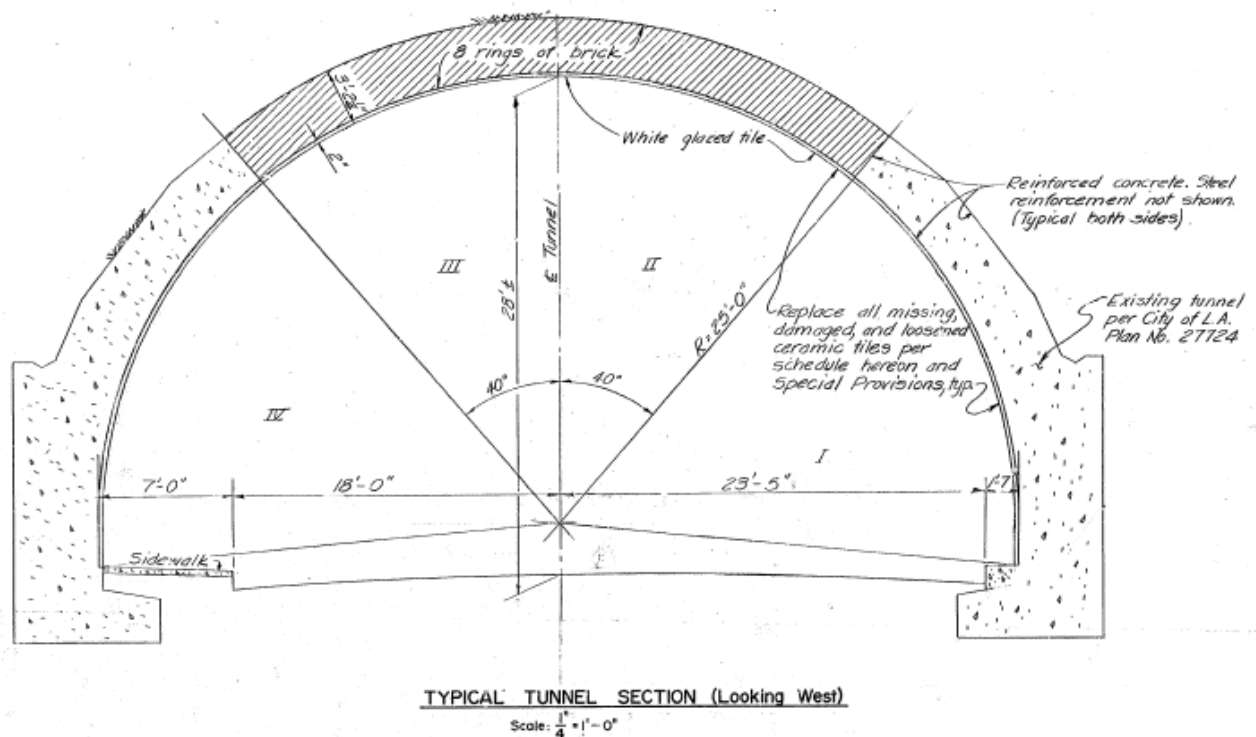


Figure 1. Excerpted tunnel section, view west. Note eight rings of brick described in top of arch. Source: City of Los Angeles. Bridge Restoration Work for Group "A" Bridges and Tunnels, 1971 Earthquake Disaster WO 91733, Index # D-23659, 7/19/1971: sheet 2.

Of the first four vehicular tunnels constructed for the City of Los Angeles in the early 20th century, 2nd Street Tunnel is the last surviving resource in that group that is extant, other than 3rd Street Tunnel. More importantly, is recognizable to its original appearance, a characteristic 3rd Street Tunnel, does not share. Despite alterations made over the past 50 years, the 2nd Street Tunnel retains sufficient integrity to convey its historic significance, particularly at the east portal and within the main shaft of

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 2nd Street Tunnel (No. 4-3)

*Recorded by: Francesca Smith

*Date: April 26, 2009

☒ Continuation

☐ Update

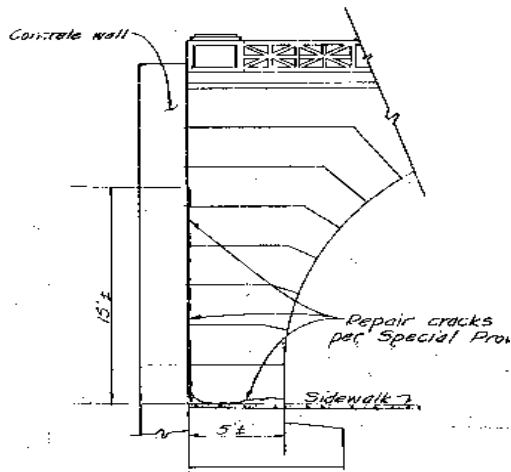


Figure 2. Excerpted partial elevation of eastern portal, decorative railing at top is no longer extant. Source: City of Los Angeles. Bridge Restoration Work for Group "A" Bridges and Tunnels, 1971 Earthquake Disaster WO 91733, Index # D-23659, 7/19/1971: sheet 2.

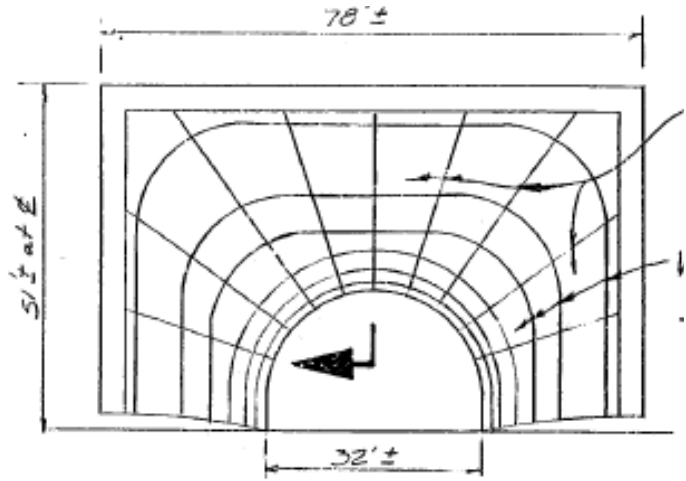


Figure 3. Excerpted elevation of western portal, altered 1968. Source: City of Los Angeles. Bridge Restoration Work for Group "A" Bridges and Tunnels, 1971 Earthquake Disaster WO 91733, Index # D-23659, 7/19/1971: sheet 3.

the tunnel. The original design is clearly expressed in the remaining portal, the retaining wall and post, as well as in the shape, profile, finish and detailing of the tunnel shaft. Although the decorative railing was removed sometime after 1971, the post remains, and alteration and or removal of railings is common in historically significant bridge and tunnel resources and are often reconstructed. Examples of railing reconstructions on bridges found to be significant in the before railings were rebuilt in the Los Angeles area include: Buena Vista/Broadway Viaduct and Olympic Boulevard Bridge (railing reconstruction of each, circa 1999). Despite described alterations, the 2nd Street Tunnel retains integrity of its original location; the overall design of the tunnel, other than the western portal and additional western segment remains intact. It retains the original concrete finish materials in the eastern portal, glazed tile lining in the remaining original portions, shape of arch and sidewalk configuration. The original workmanship in those features is evident. Although the setting has changed since it was constructed 85 years ago, the tunnel still runs beneath Bunker Hill, in an urban environment, thus its setting is as whole as can be expected. Finally, the feeling of the tunnel remains as it was originally, an illuminated, narrow roadway with a sidewalk on the south side, and its and associations with the City of Los Angeles and as an auto tunnel beneath Bunker Hill remain intact.

The 2nd Street Tunnel is eligible for listing in the National and California Registers, under Criteria A/1 and C/2, at the local of significance, with a period of significance between 1921, when construction began, until 1959, the 50-year cut off required for National Register consideration (1968 would be a more appropriate year, but it does not meet Criteria Consideration G). Described additions and alterations within the past 50 years have compromised its integrity as described above, however it retains enough iability to impart its significance. 2nd Street Tunnel conveys sufficient historic character for National and California Register listing. for its its association with development of the city of Los Angeles, as one of its early major transportation projects (Criteria A/1). The remaining tunnel portal embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Classical Revival style, the 1920s period, the and masonry arch method of construction (Criteria C/3). There is no reason to believe that the tunnel may yield important information about prehistory or history (Criteria D/4). The tunnel does not represent a component of a significant and distinguishable entity that should be considered a contributor to a larger historic district.

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 3CS

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 3

*Resource Name or #: 111 South Grand Avenue building (No. 4-4)

P1. Other Identifier: Walt Disney Concert Hall

***P2. Location:** ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

***a. County:** Los Angeles

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Los Angeles, CA **Date:** 1966 (photorevised 1981, minor revision 1994) **T 1S R 13W Sec.** Unsectioned
B.M. San Bernardino

c. Address: 111 South Grand Avenue

City: Los Angeles

Zip: 90012

d. UTM: Zone: ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: Parcel 5151004907 Elevation:

APN: 5151-004-907

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The subject property is an irregular-plan civic auditorium and theater building comprised of approximately six levels of rooms and associated spaces organized around a central, rectangular auditorium. The building is generally categorized as a product of the deconstructivist movement, and is sheathed in stainless steel curtain-wall panels, which appear to fold and unfold, disregarding traditional wall form, around the central portion. This system is open to the street on the southeast and northeast sides with the main entrance at an angle on a street corner. The southwest and northwest sides are shielded from the street by a 3-story L-plan section of the building, which is clad in hone limestone and has evenly spaced fixed windows facing the street. The primary entrance is located at the northeast corner of the building, and is at the top of a broad exterior staircase. At this entrance, multiple glass doors are set in a multi-light wall. A series of similar secondary entrances are set in glazed, operable exterior walls at street level along Grand Ave, and a second exterior staircase ascends to a public garden terrace area, which extends along the south and west sides at about the third level. The building has a subterranean parking garage (completed 1996). The building complex occupies the block bounded by Grand Avenue, 1st, 2nd and Hope streets, in the Civic Center area of downtown Los Angeles. It is surrounded by offices, theaters, parking lots and other civic-related buildings and structures.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP10 Theater, HP12 Civic Auditorium

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
View southwest, March 16, 2009,
Photograph # 0218

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

2003, Los Angeles County Office of the Assessor

***P7. Owner and Address:**

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
S. Murray, S. Carmack, K. Harper, F. Smith, and K. Corbett
SWCA Environmental Consultants
625 Fair Oaks Avenue, Suite 190
South Pasadena, CA 91030

***P9. Date Recorded:** March 16, 2009

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe) Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Built Environment Resources Technical Report, Regional Connector Transit Corridor Project, Los Angeles County, California
(SWCA Environmental Consultants 2009)

***Attachments:** ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☐ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):



BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 3 of 3

*NRHP Status Code 3CS

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 111 South Grand Avenue building (No. 4-4)

- B1. Historic Name:
B2. Common Name: Walt Disney Concert Hall
B3. Original Use: concert hall and theater B4. Present Use: concert hall and theater

*B5. Architectural Style: Deconstructivist

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)
Completed in 2003. Alterations: treatment to steel panel walls to reduce glare (2005, Coates).

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: N/A Original Location: N/A

*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: Frank O. Gehry/Gehry Partners

b. Builder: M.A. Mortensen, Co.

*B10. Significance: Theme: Civic Architecture: Entertainment and Recreation

Area: Los Angeles

Period of Significance: 2003

Property Type: public auditorium

Applicable Criteria: 3

Completed in 2003, the Walt Disney Concert Hall was built in stages, funded through a public-private partnership, to serve as the new home for the Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra. It was completed at a reported cost of nearly \$300 million, after 16 years of funding and construction challenges. Designed by Frank O. Gehry (b. 1929), in collaboration with Japanese acoustician Yasuhisa Toyota, on its completion, it was applauded for state-of-the-art acoustics as well as its unusual design. The controversial project encountered countless building and funding problems over the course of its 16-year construction. A three-dimensional computer software program developed for the aerospace industry enabled execution of the remarkably complex geometry of the framing, and greatly reduced fabrication time (National Building Museum). The original design was to be limestone; stainless steel was substituted to reduce costs.

Gehry is widely recognized as one of the foremost practicing architects. He represents the deconstructivist movement, wherein buildings contradict traditional form by appearing to be fragmented, non-linear and distorted or dislocated. The distinctive design has been compared to a blooming flower or sailing ship (Leigh). Gehry is noted for performing arts centers and museum designs. Other significant buildings include: Guggenheim Museum (1997, Bilbao, Spain), Frederick Weisman Museum of Art (1993, Minneapolis) and Stata Center at Massachusetts Institute of Technology (2004). The divisive design provoked praise, criticism and bewilderment. Some... *Los Angeles Times* writers called it "space trash..." Despite criticism, the Walt Disney Concert Hall is considered to be one of the most visually arresting works of architecture to have been constructed in the downtown Los Angeles area and is one of the most acoustically acute concert halls in the world. Paul Goldberger asserted "Downtown Los Angeles has only a handful of singular pieces of architecture—...and Disney Hall is now surely the most distinguished building in the area."

It was previously found eligible for listing in National Register (PCR), however those findings were not reviewed by SHPO, and close consideration reveals that it does not meet "exceptional significance" requirements in Criterion Consideration G. It is eligible for the California Registers under Criterion C/3 at the national level, for its embodiment of the tenets of the deconstructivist movement in architecture at the end of the 20th century, as representative work of master architect Frank Gehry, and because of its high artistic values. It is not eligible as a contributor to a larger historic district.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

*B12. References:

- Coates, Chris. "Dimming Disney Hall Gehry Gets Buffed" *Downtown New*. March 18, 2005.
Gebhard, David and Robert Winter. *An Architectural Guidebook to Los Angeles*. 2003. Gibbs Smith, Utah.
Goldberger, Paul. "Good Vibrations: Frank Gehry's Disney Hall Is A Musical Pleasure Palace." *The New Yorker*, September 29, 2003.
Leigh Christy. "Gehry's Disney Concert Hall" *Architecture Week* 17 December December 17, 2003.
National Building Museum, "Symphony in Steel: Ironworkers and the Walt Disney Concert Hall" museum exhibit <<http://www.nbm.org/exhibitions-collections/exhibitions/symphony-in-steel.html>>
PCR Services Corp. *Grand Avenue Project DEIR*. June 2, 2006: 34

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: F. Smith and K. Corbett

*Date of Evaluation: 5/07/09

(This space reserved for official comments.)



State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
DISTRICT RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

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*NRHP Status Code: 3B, 3CB

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder): Los Angeles Civic Center Historic District (Nos. 5-1 to 5-13, 6-1 to 6-7, 6-12)

D1. Historic Name: Los Angeles Civic Center

D2. Common Name: Los Angeles Civic Center

***D3. Detailed Description**

The Los Angeles Civic Center is a closely built, informally organized complex of government buildings, structures, and landscapes (formal urban spaces integral to those buildings and structures) located downtown, between West 1st, Figueroa, Temple and San Pedro streets. Its organization is along the southeast-northwest (SE-NW) axis that extends through City Hall from the southeast to the Department of Water and Power Building (DWP) at the northwest. Early 20th century planners sited four Civic Center buildings prior to World War II — the Hall of Justice (1925), City Hall (1928), State Office Building (1932, razed), and the United States Courthouse and Federal Building (1940) — to anchor an unrealized axis, 90 degrees to the east. Construction of the Hollywood Freeway (US 101) extension immediately after the war necessitated realignment of the Civic Center configuration to be southeast-northwest, extending northwest to meet the new Harbor Freeway (US-110). Construction of new civic buildings followed: City Health Building (1954), City Police Headquarters (1955), county Hall of Administration (1956-1961), Central Heating and Refrigeration Plant (1958), County Courthouse (1958), county Hall of Records (1962), Music Center (including tree buildings, 1964-69), and terminating the northwest end of the axis, the city DWP building (1964); with a new Federal Building (1966) extended Civic Center east along the Santa Ana Freeway (Interstate 5). The Criminal Justice Center (1972) largely finished the Civic Center, along with extensive landscape architecture of el Paseo de los Pobladores (1966) and its extensions, and Civic Center's labyrinth of parking garages, underground storage and utilities, and connecting tunnels. See associated Primary Records, BSO forms, and mapping for additional descriptions and significance of contributing elements in the district.

***D4. Boundary Description** (Describe limits of district and attach map showing boundary and district elements.):

Bounded by West 1st Street on the southwest, Figueroa Street on the northwest, Temple Street on the northeast, San Pedro Street on the southeast. See attached Location Map for boundaries and keyed resources.

***D5. Boundary Justification:**

The Los Angeles Civic Center Historic District includes the formal *partii* of city, county, and federal governmental services planned just before and immediately following World War II. It was planned and built primarily along a formal SE-NW axis running from City Hall at the southeast to the DWP Building at the northwest. The district boundary includes all parcels holding those buildings, above and underground structures, and associated landscapes that encompass city, county and federal services in what is formally known as the Civic Center.

***D6. Significance: Theme:** Civic Center for City and County Governments

Area: Los Angeles

Period of Significance: 1925-1972

Applicable Criteria: A/1, C/3

State and county officials proposed a "Civic Center" for Los Angeles as early as 1911, and public commissions in the 1920s projected plans for a City Beautiful complex that sited today's City Hall, city/county Hall of Justice, and Federal Courthouse in a grouping intended to anchor an unrealized SW-NE axis toward and partly consuming the Old Plaza area. Interrupted by World War II, the new city and county Civic Center Authority resumed projections in 1945, but with construction of the Santa Ana Freeway to the northeast, the intended City Beautiful axis was irretrievably interrupted. In the mid 1950s with construction of the new City Health Building and Police Headquarters, city planners ignored the previous axial configuration, in favor of a City Hall cluster. By 1956, however, the county revived the axis-based development — now SE-NW centered on City Hall's alternate orientation — with its own dispersed services through separate courts and administration buildings. Fear of nuclear attack during the Cold War led the authority to build facilities with massive underground parking garages that would double as bomb and fallout shelters for the combined governments, dressed largely as the multi-level public landscape of Paseo de los Pobladores along the gentle northwesterly slope from City Hall. In 1969, the Civic Center was defined and largely complete, with the Music/Performing Arts Center along the axis, the city's Department of Water and Power Building terminating the axis at the northwest near Harbor Freeway, and the new Federal Building extending the complex two blocks east. Addition of the combined city/county Criminal Justice Center in 1972 and demolition of the earthquake-damaged State Office Building in 1976 resulted in the current appearance and configuration of the Los Angeles Civic Center Historic District. The district, with slightly different boundaries, was found eligible for California Register listing in 2006 ("Grand Avenue"), although no evidence was found regarding Office of Historic Preservation concurrence for that finding. Los Angeles Civic Center is eligible for listing in the California and National Registers under Criteria A/1 and C/3 at the local level of significance.

***D7. References** (Give full citations including the names and addresses of any informants, where possible.):

Gebhard, David and Robert Winter, *Architecture in Los Angeles*. (Salt Lake City: Gibbs M. Smith, Inc., 2003): 256-261.

Los Angeles Grand Avenue Authority, "The Grand Avenue Project Draft Environmental Impact Report" 2006: 434-443.

Los Angeles Times. various articles 1939-1979.

Moore, Charles with Peter Becker, and Regula Campbell, *The City Observed: Los Angeles*. (New York: Vintage Books, 1984): 11-15.

***D8. Evaluator:** Jim Steely, Francesca Smith, and Kip Harper

Date: May 26, 2009

Affiliation and Address: SWCA Environmental Consultants, 625 Fair Oaks Avenue, Suite 190, South Pasadena, CA 91030

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 3B, 3CB

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 2 of 39

*Resource Name or #: Los Angeles Civic Center Historic District (Nos. 5-1 to 5-13, 6-1 to 6-7, 6-12)

P1. Other Identifier: Civic Center

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County: Los Angeles

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Los Angeles, CA Date: 1966 (photorevised 1981, minor revision 1994) T 1S R 13W Sec. Unsectioned
B.M. San Bernardino

c. Address: various

City: Los Angeles

Zip: 90012

d. UTM: Zone: ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation:

Bounded by West 1st Street on the southwest, Figueroa Street on the northwest, Temple Street on the northeast and San Pedro Street on the southeast.

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The City and County of Los Angeles Civic Center is a closely built and somewhat organized complex of buildings, structures, and landscapes (formal urban spaces integral to those buildings and structures) on the north side of downtown Los Angeles and just west of the city's origins at the Old Plaza. The complex includes governmental service uses, with major Federal offices. Four Civic Center buildings were completed prior to World War II — Hall of Justice (1925, *Beaux-Arts* styling in stone veneer), City Hall (1928, Modernist Classicism in white *terra cotta* veneer), State Office Building (1932, demolished 1972), and U.S. Post Office and Courthouse (1940, "PWA Moderne" in limestone veneer). Those buildings anchor the southwest end of the SW-NE axis. Freeway construction immediately after the war necessitated realignment of the Civic Center axis SE-NW, extending through City Hall northwest to the new Harbor Freeway (US 110). Construction of new civic buildings followed: City Health Building (1954, International Style, clad in glass and *terra cotta* curtain walls), city Police Headquarters (1955, Modernist cube, in glass and paneled curtain walls), county Hall of Administration (1956-1961, International Style in limestone veneer), Central Heating and Refrigeration Plant (1958, limestone veneer), County Courthouse (1958, International Style in limestone veneer), county Hall of Records (1962, Modernist cubism of concrete, metal and glass curtain walls), Music Center (1964-69, three theater venues in Neo-Formalist geometry of columns and embellished panels), and — terminating the axis at the NW — the city's DWP (1964, International style with extended-slab "Mo-sai" floors and continuous windows). The Criminal Justice Center (1972, glass curtain walls with concrete-panel overlays) largely finished the Civic Center, along with the landscape architecture of Paseo de los Pobladores (1966, hardscape and landscaping) and its extensions, with the underground labyrinth of Civic Center parking garages, storage and utilities and interconnecting tunnels.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP14. Government building, HP29. Landscape Architecture, HP31. Urban open space

*P4. Resources Present: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☒ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) View southeast from Music Center to City Hall, April 16, 2009, Photograph # 0908

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
c.1919 planned, completed 1972.

*P7. Owner and Address:

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
J. Steely, J. Covert, K. Harper, F. Smith, S. Murray, and S. Carmack.

SWCA Environmental Consultants
625 Fair Oaks Avenue, Suite 190
South Pasadena, CA 91030

*P9. Date Recorded: May 26, 2009

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe) Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Built Environment Resources Technical Report, Regional Connector Transit Corridor Project, Los Angeles County, California (SWCA Environmental Consultants 2009)

*Attachments: ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☐ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☒ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

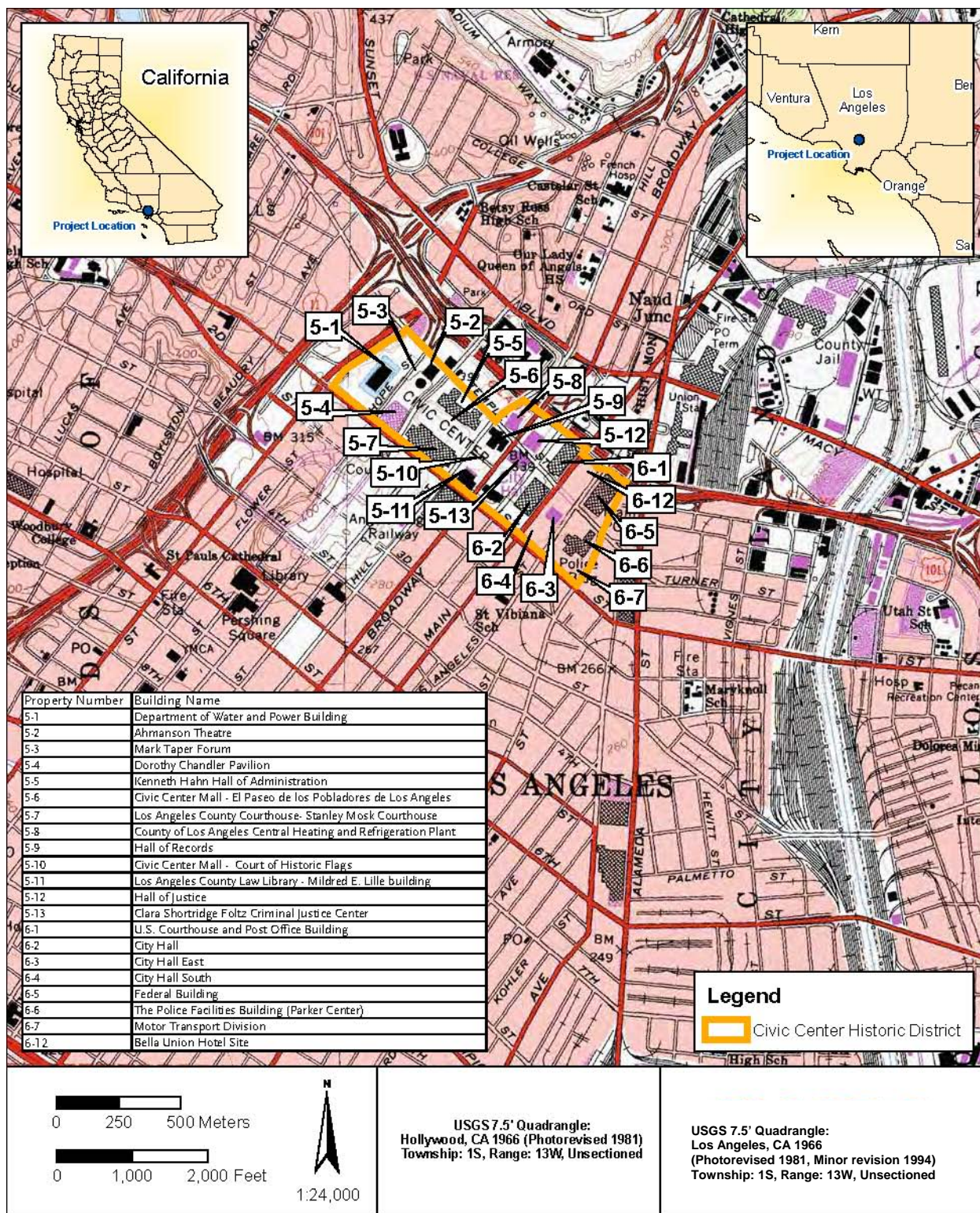
Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

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*Resource Name or #: Los Angeles Civic Center Historic District (Nos. 5-1 to 5-13, 6-1 to 6-7, 6-12)

*Map Name: Los Angeles, CA

*Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of Map: 1966 (Photorevised 1981, Minor revision 1994)



State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 3B, 3CB

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

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*Resource Name or #: 111 North Hope Street building (No. 5-1)

P1. Other Identifier: Department of Water and Power Building; John Ferraro Office Building (2001)

***P2. Location:** ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

***a. County:** Los Angeles

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Los Angeles, CA **Date:** 1966 (photorevised 1981, minor revision 1994) **T 1S R 13W Sec.** Unsectioned

B.M. San Bernardino

c. Address: 111 North Hope Street Building

City: Los Angeles

Zip: 90012

d. UTM: Zone: ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation:

APN: 5161-003-910

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The Los Angeles Department of Water and Power Building (popularly "DWP," now John Ferraro Building) is a 15-story, highrise government office building. Designed in a late 20th century derivation of the International Style, its signature features are lightly colored quartz aggregate "Mo-sai," cantilevered decks at each level. The decks result in a floating appearance and create shade for recessed, continuous windows, all beneath a flat roof with 16th-story, textured, mechanical screen installations. The building is a rectangle in plan on a large parcel with a cantilevered, reflective "forest of fountains around its base" (Gebhard & Winter). The site is otherwise divided into parking levels, service entries and screening vegetation, bounded by Hope, West 1st, Figueroa (the I-10 Harbor Freeway beyond) and Temple Streets. The main entrance faces southeast and is centered on the terminus of the Civic Center axis from City Hall. Major alterations to the exterior are not evident. Solar panels may have been added to the parking canopies (year unknown). The subject property is located on a large, terraced lot, with parking on the north and south sides. Its immediate Civic Center neighbors include the Music Center complex to the southeast, across Hope Street.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP14. Government building, HP29. Landscape architecture.

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☒ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)

View northwest from Music Center's Lipschitz sculpture, April 16, 2009,
Photograph # IMG0911.jpg

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

1965, Los Angeles County Office of the Assessor

***P7. Owner and Address:**

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)

J. Steely, J. Covert, S. Murray, S. Carmack,
K. Harper, and F. Smith
SWCA Environmental Consultants
625 Fair Oaks Avenue, Suite 190
South Pasadena, CA 91030

***P9. Date Recorded:** May 22, 2009

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe) Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Built Environment Resources Technical Report, Regional Connector Transit Corridor Project, Los Angeles County, California
(SWCA Environmental Consultants 2009)

***Attachments:** ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☐ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☒ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 5 of 39

*NRHP Status Code 3B, 3CB

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 111 North Hope Street building (No. 5-1)

B1. Historic Name: Department of Water and Power Building

B2. Common Name: DWP Building, John Ferraro Building

B3. Original Use: government office building

B4. Present Use: government office building

*B5. Architectural Style: International Style

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) Built in 1965 (*Los Angeles Times*). Solar panels added in parking lot (date unknown).

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: N/A

Original Location: N/A

*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: Albert C. Martin & Associates

b. Builder:

*B10. Significance: Theme: Civic Center for City and County Governments Area: Los Angeles

Period of Significance: 1925-1972

Property Type: institutional building

Applicable Criteria: A/1, C/3

The Los Angeles Department of Water and Power Building, or DWP was constructed in 1965. It was renamed the John Ferraro Building in 2001 (see below). The building and grounds were designed by Albert C. Martin & Associates, in the years following the senior Mr. Martin's death. The building houses offices, records, and services associated with what is reputed to be the largest municipal utility service agency in the United States. Its position terminates the Civic Center axis northwesterly from City Hall, and its strongly horizontal orientation serves as a Modernist counterpoint to the very vertical City Hall (1928). Albert Martin (1879-1960) studied architecture and engineering in the Midwest and came to Los Angeles in 1904, forming his own firm by 1907. He designed numerous church, office and public buildings in Southern California, with innovative structural systems for seismic resistance. He joined the combined firms that designed Los Angeles City Hall completed in 1928. Martin's firm, now known as AC Martin Partners, continues to be active in the regional design community and is led, in part, by Martin's descendants.

Exterior alterations are minimal; it is recognizable to its original appearance and period of significance. The property is an excellent example of Civic Center's Modernist embrace through the 1960s, joining the International style (Hahn and Mosk county buildings) and updated Classicism (Music Center) themes nearby in Civic Center. The innovative mechanical design created a "balanced environment." The system notably cooled the building using the broad, decorative reflecting pools and three-story fountains, and was heated by leaving continuous T12 "troffer" lamps on overnight. Its unique exterior wall system features quartz Mosai overhangs at each floor to limit sunlight and heat gain, on all sides (*News Letter*). The design expressed DWP's early commitment to energy efficiency. In 2000, in honor of longtime councilman and local college football star, John Ferraro (1924-2001, "DWP"), the building was rechristened and now bears the politician's name.

The DWP Building is eligible for listing in the National and California registers under Criteria A/1 for association with the historic planning and development of Civic Center in the 1950s and beyond, and Criteria C/3 for its distinctive architectural design with Modernist details. The extraordinary and prescient "green" design meets Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance. While the building represents a significant and distinguishable entity, it also contributes to the National and California Register-eligible Los Angeles Civic Center Historic District, as an integral part of the planning, design, development, and operations of the mid 20th century city and county government complex.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

*B12. References:

Gebhard, David and Robert Winter, *Architecture in Los Angeles*. Salt Lake City: Gibbs M. Smith, Inc., 1985: 256-258.

"DWP Building Named for Councilman Ferraro" *Los Angeles Times* August 2, 2000: B4.

"Water, Power Moves to New Building" *The News Letter*, June 1965: 1, 2.

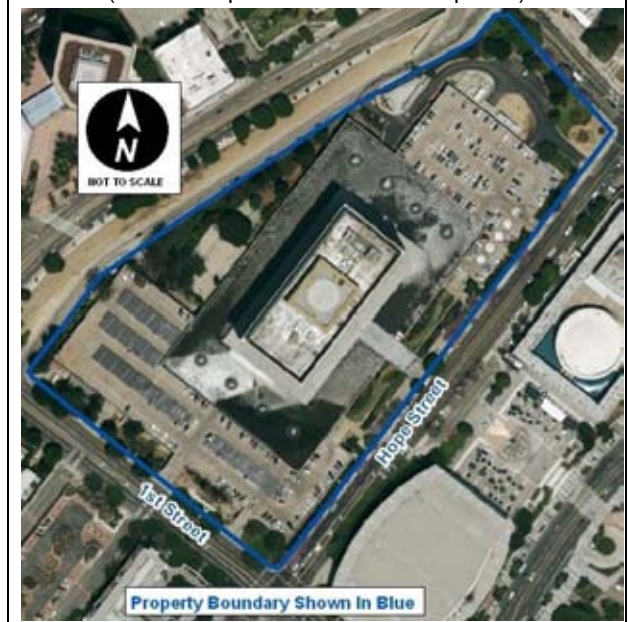
B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: J. Steely, F. Smith

*Date of Evaluation: May 21, 2009

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 3B, 3CB

Other Listings HABS CA-2780

Review Code

Reviewer

Date

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*Resource Name or #: 135 North Grand Avenue buildings, structures and landscape (No. 5-2)

P1. Other Identifier: Los Angeles Music Center for the Performing Arts, Music Center

***P2. Location:** ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

***a. County:** Los Angeles

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Los Angeles, CA **Date:** 1966 (photorevised 1981, minor revision 1994) **T 1S R 13W Sec.** Unsectioned
B.M. San Bernardino

c. Address: 135 North Grand Avenue

City: Los Angeles

Zip: 90012

d. UTM: Zone: ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation:

APN: 5161-004-907

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The Civic Center's Performing Arts Center, also collectively known as the Music Center, consists of three principal buildings with a large colonnade structure and major sculptures, atop a common underground parking garage. These resources are collected within a 7-acre, rectangular park that spans the Civic Center axis on the hilltop above, City Hall to the southeast and the DWP Building to the northwest. Welton Becket and Associates was responsible for the overall plan and designed each of the Music Center buildings as well as the connecting underground garage between 1964 and 1969. The design theme was a Roman Forum-inspired gathering of abstracted classical compositions. The Dorothy Chandler Pavilion, Mark Taper Forum and Ahmanson Theatre each offer different performance venues and architectural counterpoints across the park's hardscape designed by Cornell, Bridges and Troller (see separate DPRs regarding those buildings). The united composition is bordered by large trees, intermingled with large sculptural pieces and a performing fountain.

This elegant complex results in a surprisingly light ensemble of opposing geometries and textures. It is executed in compatible materials, including concrete, natural stone and bronze, has few alterations. Alterations include the addition of: the following sculptures: "Dance Door" by Robert Graham (1938-2008, sculpture 1978), "Peace on Earth" by Jacques Lipchitz (1891-1973, sculpture 1969). The multiple-configuration fountain at ground level (WET Design, c. 1984), centered on Civic Center's axis enlivens views southeast along the vast mall to City Hall, and is a later but very compatible addition, replacing the reflecting pool that originally surrounded the Lipchitz piece.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP10. Theater, HP12. Civic auditorium, HP29. Landscape Architecture

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒ Building ☒ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☒ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) View southeast of Lipchitz sculpture and performing fountain, April 16, 2009, Photograph # 0899

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

1967, Los Angeles County Office of the Assessor

***P7. Owner and Address:**

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)

J. Steely, J. Covert, S. Murray, S. Carmack,
K. Harper, and F. Smith

SWCA Environmental Consultants

625 Fair Oaks Avenue, Suite 190

South Pasadena, CA 91030

***P9. Date Recorded:** May 19, 2009

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe) Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and

other sources, or enter "none.")

Built Environment Resources Technical Report, Regional Connector Transit Corridor Project, Los Angeles County, California (SWCA Environmental Consultants 2009)

***Attachments:** ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☐ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record

☐ Archaeological Record ☒ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record

☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

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*NRHP Status Code 3B, 3CB

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 135 North Grand Avenue, northeast building (No. 5-2)

B1. Historic Name: Ahmanson Theatre

B2. Common Name:

B3. Original Use: performing arts theater B4. Present Use: theater

*B5. Architectural Style: Modernist with applied abstract sculpture

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

Built in 1967 (*Los Angeles Times*).

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: N/A

Original Location: N/A

*B8. Related Features: Music Center complex and landscape, Dorothy Chandler Pavilion to southwest, Mark Taper Forum adjacent

B9a. Architect: Welton Becket and Associates

b. Builder:

*B10. Significance: Theme: Civic Center for City and County Governments Area: Los Angeles

Period of Significance: 1925-1971 Property Type: performing arts center

Applicable Criteria: A/1, C/3

The Ahmanson Theatre was built between 1962 and 1967. When completed, the building featured a medium-sized public performing arts space atop the highest ground in the Civic Center, ensuring its physical prominence and visual responsibility of carrying the Modernist theme of 1960s Civic Center development. The theater shares a common Classical columnar, Neo-Formalist theme, a substantial underground parking garage—another common but largely unseen theme of Civic Center—with the Dorothy Chandler Pavilion, Mark Taper Forum, and plaza that spans the Civic Center axis.

Robert H. Ahmanson (1927-2007) came to Los Angeles and UCLA in 1945 (his college work overlapped with Welton Becket's presence at UCLA, see below) and made his fortune in insurance and banking, before funding the subject building when *Los Angeles Times* matriarch, Dorothy "Buff" Chandler (1901-1997) used her considerable influence to raise funds and awareness for the Music Center in the late 1950s. Architect, D. Welton Becket (1902-1969) served as UCLA master planner from 1948-1968 and produced numerous Modernist campus buildings during the period, working with landscape architect Ralph Cornell. Cornell (1890-1972) formed Cornell, Bridgers, and Troller, and collaborated on this project and elsewhere in the Civic Center. Becket's firm designed the Capitol Records Building (1956), Federal Office Building (1966, in Civic Center), and numerous Modernist works throughout Los Angeles, for which some say he defined "the look of LA" for the era (Pitt)

Alterations are minimal; it is recognizable to its original appearance and period of significance. These resources are excellent examples of public performance facilities completing Civic Center services, with austere, elegant architectural styling that defines the Music Center's Modernist theme, overall setting and feeling.

The building was evaluated for historic significance as part of another EIR and found eligible as a district contributor to a Civic Center Historic District (2006); no record of SHPO concurrence was found for the finding. The Ahmanson Theatre is eligible for listing in the National and California registers under Criteria A/1 for its association with the historic planning and development of the Civic Center, and Criteria C/3 for its architectural design, Modernist details, and as the work of a master architect in collaboration with a master landscape architect. While the complex represents a significant and distinguishable entity, it also contributes to the Los Angeles Civic Center Historic District, as an integral part of its planning, design, development, and public services of the mid 20th century city and county governmental complex.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

*B12. References:

Gebhard, David and Robert Winter, *Architecture in Los Angeles*. (Salt Lake City: Gibbs M. Smith, Inc., 1985), 258-259.

"Obituaries, Robert H. Ahmanson," *Los Angeles Times*, Sept 4, 2007.

Pitt, Leonard and Dale Pitt. *Los Angeles from A to Z*. (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1997): 43.

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: J. Steely, F. Smith

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



*Date of Evaluation: May 19, 2009

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

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*NRHP Status Code 3B, 3CB

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 135 North Grand Avenue, north structure (No. 5-3)

B1. Historic Name: Mark Taper Forum

B2. Common Name:

B3. Original Use: performing arts center B4. Present Use: performing arts center

*B5. **Architectural Style:** Modernist interpretation of Classical peristyle (open rectangle of columns)

*B6. **Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

Built in 1967 (*Los Angeles Times*). Interior "renovations" 2008.

*B7. **Moved?** ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown **Date:** N/A

Original Location: N/A

*B8. **Related Features:**

B9a. Architect: Welton Becket and Associates

b. Builder:

*B10. **Significance: Theme:** Civic Center for City and County Governments **Area:** Los Angeles

Period of Significance: 1925-1971

Property Type: building

Applicable Criteria: A/1, C/3

The Mark Taper Forum was built in 1967. When completed, the cylindrical building featured an intimate thrust stage (platform or open stage) public performing arts space atop the highest-elevation real estate in Civic Center, thus ensuring its physical prominence and visual responsibility of carrying the Modernist theme of the Civic Center in the 1960s. The Mark Taper Forum shares a substantial underground parking garage — another common but largely unseen theme of Civic Center — along with the Dorothy Chandler Pavilion, Ahmanson Theatre and plaza that straddles the Civic Center axis.

The theater's namesake, S. Mark Taper (1902-1994) was a Polish immigrant who became wealthy in postwar Los Angeles real estate development and helped fund the Music Center development in 1967. A 2008 Taper family gift for facility renovations resulted in the auditorium being renamed for his late wife, Amelia Taper (d. 1958).

Architect Welton Becket (1902-1969) served as UCLA master planner from 1948-1968 and produced numerous Modernist campus buildings during the period while working with landscape architect, Ralph Cornell (who formed Cornell, Bridgers, and Troller, collaborating here and elsewhere in Civic Center). Becket's firm produced the Capitol Records Building (1956), the Federal Office Building (1966, in Civic Center), and numerous Modernist works throughout Los Angeles, which credited him with "defining the look of LA" for the era (Pitt).

Exterior alterations are minimal, recent alterations (by Rios Clementi Hale Studios, 2008) were achieved within the existing building envelope. It is recognizable to its original appearance and period of significance. The resource is an excellent example of public performance facilities completing the Civic Center services, with architectural styling that helps define the Center's Modernist theme and overall setting and feeling. The Music Center was documented in the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) in 2002. It was evaluated for another EIR and found eligible as a district contributor to a Civic Center Historic District (2006), but no record of SHPO concurrence was found for the finding. The subject building is eligible for listing in the National and California registers under Criteria A/1 for its association with the historic planning and development of Civic Center in the 1960s and beyond, and Criteria C/3 for its design, Modernist details, and as work of a master architect and landscape architect. While the complex represents a significant and distinguishable entity, it also contributes to the Los Angeles Civic Center Historic District, as an integral part of its planning, design, development, and public services of the mid 20th century city and county governmental complex.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

*B12. **References:**

Gebhard, David and Robert Winter, *Architecture in Los Angeles* (Salt Lake City: Gibbs M. Smith, Inc., 1985): 258-259

Oliver, Myrna. "S. Mark Taper... Dies at 92," *Los Angeles Times*, December 16, 1994: A1.

Reynolds, Christopher. "LA's Invisible Builder," *Los Angeles Times*, March 6, 2003: E36.

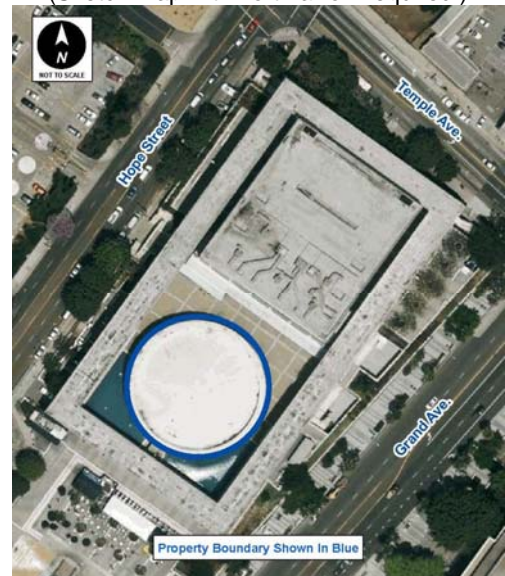
B13. **Remarks:**

*B14. **Evaluator:** J. Steely, F. Smith

***Date of Evaluation:** May 19, 2009

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

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*NRHP Status Code 3B, 3CB

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 135 North Grand Avenue, south building (No. 5-4)

B1. Historic Name: Dorothy Chandler Pavilion

B2. Common Name:

B3. Original Use: performing arts theater B4. Present Use: performing arts theater

*B5. Architectural Style: Modernist interpretation of Classical temple

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

Built in 1964 (*Los Angeles Times*).

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: N/A

Original Location: N/A

*B8. Related Features: Music

B9a. Architect: Welton Becket and Associates

b. Builder:

*B10. Significance: Theme: Civic Center for City and County Governments Area: Los Angeles

Period of Significance: 1925-1971

Property Type: building

Applicable Criteria: A/1, C/3

The Dorothy Chandler Pavilion was built in 1964. When completed, the irregular rectangle-shaped building featured a large public performing arts space atop the highest-elevation real estate in Civic Center, thus ensuring its physical prominence and visual responsibility of carrying the Modernist theme of the Civic Center axial fulfillment of the 1960s. The building shares a substantial underground parking garage—another common but largely unseen theme of Civic Center—along with the Mark Taper Forum, Ahmanson Theatre, and the plaza that straddles the Civic Center axis. The eloquent, curve-sided rectangular shape and large volume is reduced in mass by a continuous floating roof overhang, supported by slim columns, with a wall of glass at the entrance.

Dorothy Buffum Chandler (1901-1997) was wife and mother of *Los Angeles Times* publishers, Norman and Otis Chandler. She used her considerable social and political influence to raise necessary funds used to build the Music Center, raising \$20 million of its total \$35 million cost. The competing local paper breathlessly described the new building on its completion "This is the jeweled setting of a Pavilion, that for all its height, has an aspect of lightness... carefully articulated by... Welton Becket. It comes from the slender, stemlike columns that surround the portico..." Significantly, Mrs. Chandler's name was not mentioned in their competitor's description (McDougal). Completion of the Music Center helped dispel the widely held belief that Los Angeles has no culture (various).

Exterior alterations appear to be minimal; it is recognizable to its original appearance and period of significance. The building is an excellent example of a public performance facility completing the Civic Center services, with architectural styling that helps define the Center's Modernist theme and overall setting and feeling. The Chandler Pavilion is eligible for listing in the National and California registers under Criterion A/1 for association with the historic planning and development of Civic Center in the 1960s and beyond, and Criterion C/3 for its architectural design with Modernist details as the work of a master architect in collaboration with a master landscape architect. While the complex represents a significant and distinguishable entity, it also contributes to the recommended-eligible Los Angeles Civic Center Historic District, as an integral part of its planning, design, development, and public services of the mid 20th century city and county governmental complex.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

*B12. References:

Gebhard, David and Robert Winter, *Architecture in Los Angeles* (Salt Lake City: Gibbs M. Smith, Inc., 1985): 258-259

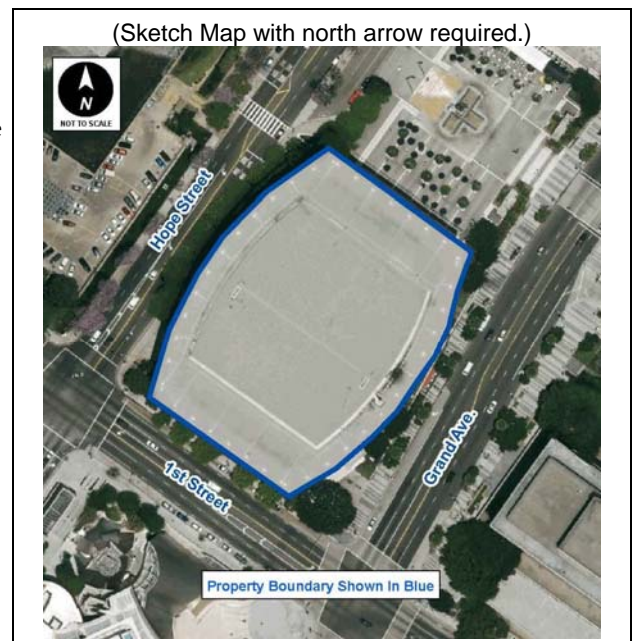
McDougal, Dennis. *Privileged Son: Otis Chandler and the Rise and Fall Of The L.A. Times Dynasty*. (New York: Ad Capo Press, 2002): 263.

B13. Remarks: see above

*B14. Evaluator: J. Steely, F. Smith

*Date of Evaluation: May 20, 2009

(This space reserved for official comments.)



State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 3B, 3CB

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

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*Resource Name or #: 500 West Temple Street building (No. 5-5)

P1. Other Identifier: Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration, County of Los Angeles, County Hall of Administration

***P2. Location:** ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

***a. County:** Los Angeles

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Los Angeles, CA **Date:** 1966 (photorevised 1981, minor revision 1994) **T 1S R 13W Sec.** Unsectioned
B.M. San Bernardino

c. Address: 500 West Temple Street, 222 North Grand Avenue

City: Los Angeles

Zip: 90012

d. UTM: Zone: ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation:

APN: 5161-004-908

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

Los Angeles County's Hahn Hall of Administration is a split-level, 5- and 8-story rectangular plan building that follows the northwesterly upslope of the Civic Center axis along the north flank. Planned in the 1940s and executed in late 1950s, it is a Modernist assembly of interconnected cubic blocks. The building fronts all compass directions with multiple public and employee entrances. It is clad in stone, and is topped by a series of flat roofs at differing heights, each articulated by a simple cap. A continuous, set back roof deck at the highest floor is finished in an overhanging canopy. Above the canopy, building systems are screened by enclosures of varying heights and volumes, animating the otherwise large roof plane. Limited, punched windows are inset and include ribbon-type windows of varying sizes, smaller grouping and individual windows. The restrained use of fenestration imparts a fortress-like appearance to the asymmetrical composition. The building is largely unaltered since its phase was completed in 1961. It borders Temple Street between Hill Street and Grand Avenue, with lush tropical-influenced landscaping along its foundations; its south elevation defines one side of the 1961 Paseo de los Pobladores, through various integrated planters, stairways, entrances, and retaining walls.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP14. Government building, HP31. Urban open space

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☒ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
View south, April 16, 2009,
Photograph # 0906

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

1956-1961, Los Angeles County Office of the Assessor

***P7. Owner and Address:**

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)

J. Steely, J. Covert, S. Murray, S. Carmack,
K. Harper, and F. Smith
SWCA Environmental Consultants
625 Fair Oaks Avenue, Suite 190
South Pasadena, CA 91030

***P9. Date Recorded:** March 16, 2009

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe) Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Built Environment Resources Technical Report, Regional Connector Transit Corridor Project, Los Angeles County, California
(SWCA Environmental Consultants 2009)

***Attachments:** ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☐ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☒ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 11 of 39

*NRHP Status Code 3B, 3CB

*Resource Name or # 500 West Temple Street, 222 North Grand Avenue building (No. 5-5)

- B1. Historic Name: Los Angeles County Hall of Administration
B2. Common Name: Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration, County of Los Angeles
B3. Original Use: government office building B4. Present Use: government office building

*B5. Architectural Style: International Style

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

Built between 1956 and 1961 (*Los Angeles Times*).

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: N/A Original Location: N/A

*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architects: J.E. Stanton; Paul R. Williams; Adrian Wilson; Austin, Field & Fry b. Builder: Gust K. Newberg

*B10. Significance: Theme: Civic Center for City and County Governments Area: Los Angeles

Period of Significance: 1925-1972

Property Type: building

Applicable Criteria: A/1, C/3

The Hall of Administration was built in phases between 1956 and 1961. When completed, the building featured offices for county administrators, as well as underground connections to parking, bomb and fallout shelter, and other Civic Center facilities. The building is one major part of the dispersed services of the "county courthouse," replacing the massive 1888 Richardsonian Style courthouse two blocks southeast, and its extensions, as part of local governments' response to development of Civic Center in the mid 20th century.

Lead architect Stanton worked on many other public commissions, including the nearby Parker Center, and the County Courthouse and Paseo de los Pobladores connected underground to the Hahn building. Kenneth Hahn (1920-1997) was a city council member before his election to the county board of supervisors in 1952, where he then served for 40 years; numerous facilities bear his name throughout the county.

Exterior alterations appear to be minimal, and it is recognizable to its original appearance and period of significance. The property is an excellent example of International Style, and the theme-setter for Civic Center along its SE-NW axis. With mature landscaping and a vastly changed city around it, the architects' work continues to uniquely fit the setting.

It was previously evaluated for historic significance and found not eligible for listing in the National or California registers (FHWA). No project was associated with the findings. The building was subsequently evaluated for another EIR and found eligible as a district contributor to a Civic Center Historic District (2006), but no record of SHPO concurrence was found for either finding. The subject building is eligible for listing in the National and California registers under Criteria A/1 for association with the historic planning and development of Civic Center in the 1960s and beyond, and Criteria C/3 for its design, Modernist details, and as work of a master architects. While the complex represents a significant and distinguishable entity, it also contributes to Los Angeles Civic Center Historic District, as an integral part of its planning, design, development, and public services of the mid 20th century city and county governmental complex.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

*B12. References:

FHWA, Determination of Eligibility Reference No. DOE-19-02-1075-0000, 2002.

Gebhard, David and Robert Winter, *Architecture in Los Angeles*
(Salt Lake City: Gibbs M. Smith, Inc., 2003); 535.

Los Angeles Grand Avenue Authority, "The Grand Avenue Project
Draft Environmental Impact Report" 2006: 434-443.

Los Angeles Library, Board of Commissioners. "Kenneth Hahn"
unpublished biographical sketch, n.d.

B13. Remarks: see above

*B14. Evaluator: J. Steely

*Date of Evaluation: May 16, 2009

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 3D, 3CD

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 12 of 39

*Resource Name or #: 224 Grand Avenue structure and landscape (No. 5-6)

P1. Other Identifier: El Paseo de los Pobladores de Los Angeles

***P2. Location:** ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

***a. County:** Los Angeles

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Date:

T

R ¼ of ¼ of Sec.

B.M.

c. Address: 224 Grand Avenue

City: Los Angeles

Zip: 90012

d. UTM: Zone: ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) bounded by Grand Ave., Hill St., Hahn Administration Building, and Mosk Courthouse. Elevation:

APN: 5161-004-908

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The Civic Center mall or park, El Paseo de los Pobladores de Los Angeles, is viewed by the public and center employees as a split-level, rectangular plan landscape that straddles the northwesterly upslope of the Civic Center axis. Executed in 1961 as a multi-terrace assembly of open spaces, tropical vegetation, fountains and memorials, the public surface has been slightly altered over time through landscape upgrades, placement of new monuments and addition of commercial kiosks. It apparently includes the Court of Historic Flags at the southeasterly continuation of the Civic Center mall and axis (Gebhard and Winter), but that specific landscape is recorded independently because it has distinct appearance and separate construction dates. The Paseo de los Pobladores is one major part of the dispersed services of the "county courthouse" as part of local governments' response to development of Civic Center in the mid 20th century. Its lush and extensive landscape cloak a multi-level, subterranean parking garage which was cleverly built to double as an air raid and fallout shelter. The Paseo was built at the height of the Cold War, and shelter necessity was based on fear of nuclear attack and expectations for survival. The park's name and landscape commemorate the 1781 first Spanish settlement of the Los Angeles basin. One of its round, tiered memorial fountains (photo below) commemorates Arthur J. Will, county chief administrative officer 1951-1957, who facilitated the development of today's Civic Center.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP29. Landscape architecture, HP11. Engineering structure

***P4. Resources Present:** ☐ Building ☒ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☒ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
View southwest with Mosk Courthouse in background, April 16, 2009, Photograph # 0919

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

1966, Los Angeles County Office of the Assessor

***P7. Owner and Address:**

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)

J. Steely, J. Covert, S. Murray, S. Carmack,
K. Harper and F. Smith
SWCA Environmental Consultants
625 Fair Oaks Avenue, Suite 190
South Pasadena, CA 91030

***P9. Date Recorded:** May 18, 2009

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe) Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Built Environment Resources Technical Report, Regional Connector Transit Corridor Project, Los Angeles County, California (SWCA Environmental Consultants 2009)

***Attachments:** ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☐ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☒ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

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*NRHP Status Code 3D, 3CD

*Resource Name or # 224 Grand Avenue structure/landscape (No. 5-6)

B1. Historic Name: El Paseo de los Pobladores de Los Angeles

B2. Common Name: Civic Center mall

B3. Original Use: park, parking garage, bomb and fallout shelter

B4. Present Use: park, parking garage

*B5. Architectural Style: Modernist features in a formal landscape

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

Built in 1966 (*El Paseo de Los Pobladores de Los Angeles*).

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: N/A

Original Location: N/A

*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architects: Cornell, Bridges & Troller; J.E. Stanton; W.F. Stockwell; Adrian Wilson; Austin, Field & Fry b. Builder:

*B10. Significance: Theme: Civic Center for City and County Governments Area: Los Angeles

Period of Significance: 1925-1972

Property Type: structure

Applicable Criteria: A/1, C/3

Paseo de los Pobladores—the main public mall along the axis of Civic Center was completed in 1961. When finished, the lush multi-level landscape with fountains and venues for memorials included at least four levels of underground parking, bomb and fallout shelters, and connections to other Civic Center facilities. The Paseo de los Pobladores is a major part of the dispersed services of the “county courthouse” as part of local governments’ response to development of Civic Center in the mid 20th century. Its landscape is merely the public cover for the underground garage built to double as an air raid/fallout shelter during the height of the Cold War and fears of nuclear attack and survival.

Lead landscape architect Ralph D. Cornell (1890-1972) was one of the first professional landscape architects in Los Angeles. He oversaw development of the UCLA campus landscape from 1937-1972, and designed Torrey Pines and La Brea Tar Pits parks. The lead architects, J.E. Stanton and William F. Stockwell were also responsible for designs for Slichter (1965) and Boelter (1959) halls, the Planetarium (1957) at UCLA, and David X. Marks Tower (1963) at USC. The park’s name and landscape commemorate the 1781 first Spanish settlement of the Los Angeles basin. One of its memorial fountains (photo on Primary Record) commemorates Arthur J. Will, county chief administrative officer 1951-1957, who played a major roll facilitating development of today’s Civic Center. Its dedication program promised the plaza would be “unsurpassed in modern history in its beauty and usefulness...”

Exterior alterations appear to include landscape upgrades and periodic installation of memorial plaques and statuary. The public landscape is recognizable to its original appearance and period of significance. The property is an excellent example of formal landscape design with “Modernist tricks” (Gebhard & Winter) of walls, steps, fountains and other features that are part of the theme for Civic Center along its SE-NW axis.

Previously evaluated for historic significance in 2002, it was found not eligible for National or California Register listing (FHWA). The parking garage was evaluated concurrently resulting in the same findings. No record was found regarding a project associated with that evaluation. The subject property is eligible for listing in the National and California registers under Criteria A/1 for association with the historic planning and development of Civic Center in the 1960s and beyond, and Criteria C/3 for its design, Modernist details, and as work of master architects. While the complex represents a significant and distinguishable entity, it also contributes to Los Angeles Civic Center Historic District, as an integral part of its planning, design, development, and public services of the mid 20th century city and county governmental complex.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

*B12. References:

City of Los Angeles. *El Paseo de los Pobladores de Los Angeles*, unpublished program, 18 May, 1966.

FHWA, Determination of Eligibility Reference No. DOE-19-02-1075-0000, 2002.

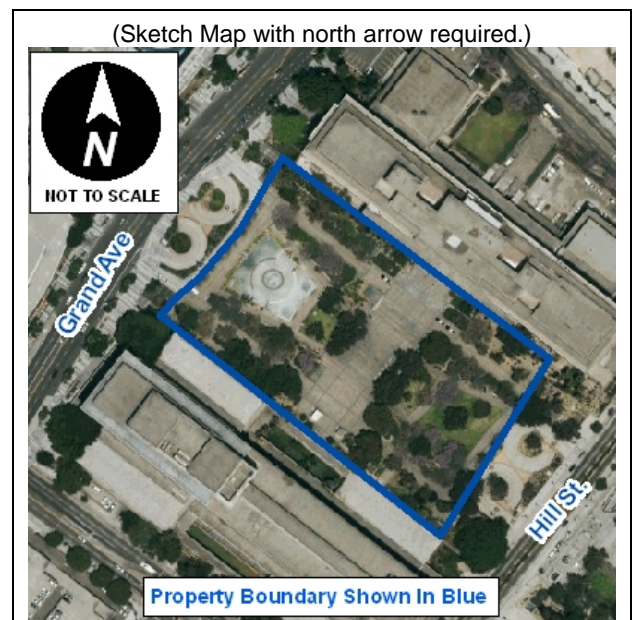
Gebhard, David and Robert Winter, *Architecture in Los Angeles*. (Salt Lake City: Gibbs M. Smith, Inc., 2003):145, 559.

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: J. Steely

*Date of Evaluation: May 16, 2009

(This space reserved for official comments.)



State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 3B, 3CB

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

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*Resource Name or #: 111 North Hill Street building (No. 5-7)

P1. Other Identifier: Los Angeles County Courthouse, Stanley Mosk Los Angeles County Courthouse

***P2. Location:** ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

***a. County:** Los Angeles

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Los Angeles, CA **Date:** 1966 (photorevised 1981, minor revision 1994) **T 1S R 13W Sec.** Unsectioned

B.M. San Bernardino

c. Address: 111 North Hill Street

City: Los Angeles

Zip: 90012

d. UTM: Zone: ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation:

APN: 5161-004-906

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The Los Angeles County Courthouse is a split-level, six- and eight-story, rectangular plan building that follows the northwesterly upslope of the Civic Center axis along the south flank. Planned in the 1940s and executed in 1950s Modernist simplicity, it is generally three bays wide at its two main public entrances on the southeast and northwest. The building is clad in stone with restrained *bas relief* sculpture, and is topped by a series of flat roofs. Simple punched, ribbon window, fenestration is grouped toward the center of the composition, which increases the visual mass of the large building. Lower levels are stepped out in separate boxed volumes from the main walls, are finished in a red stone and serve as the visual base for the composition. The east facing entrance is an enframed window wall, with a broad, horizontal, entrance canopy featuring the scales of justice in *bas relief* on the wall above. A large flagpole is set on the side in a walled planter which serves as a slim counterpoint to the overall horizontal building orientation. The building is largely unaltered since completion in 1958. It borders West 1st Street between Hill Street and Grand Avenue, with lush but minimal tropical landscaping along its southerly foundations; its northeast elevation defines one side of the 1966 Paseo de los Pobladores, through various integrated planters, stairways, and retaining walls.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP14. Government building, HP31. Urban open space

P4. Resources Present: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ * District ☒ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)

View north, April 16, 2009,

Photograph # 0993

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

1958, Los Angeles County Office of the Assessor

***P7. Owner and Address:**

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)

J. Steely, J. Covert, S. Murray, S. Carmack,

K. Harper, and F. Smith

SWCA Environmental Consultants

625 Fair Oaks Avenue, Suite 190

South Pasadena, CA 91030

***P9. Date Recorded:** May 18, 2009

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe) Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Built Environment Resources Technical Report, Regional Connector Transit Corridor Project, Los Angeles County, California (SWCA Environmental Consultants 2009)

***Attachments:** ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☐ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☒ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

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*NRHP Status Code 3B, 3CB

*Resource Name or # 111 North Hill Street building (No. 5-7)

B1. Historic Name: Los Angeles County Courthouse

B2. Common Name: Stanley Mosk Los Angeles County Courthouse

B3. Original Use: government/office building B4. Present Use: government/office building

*B5. Architectural Style: International Style

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

Built in 1958 (*Los Angeles Times*).

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: N/A Original Location: N/A

*B8. Related Features: Civic Center with nearby Paseo de los Pobladores and Hahn Hall of Administration NE

B9a. Architect: J.E. Stanton; Paul R. Williams; Adrian Wilson; Austin, Field & Fry b. Builder:

*B10. Significance: Theme: Civic Center for City and County Governments Area: Los Angeles

Period of Significance: 1925-1972

Property Type: building

Applicable Criteria: A/1, C/3

The Stanley Mosk County Courthouse was completed in 1958. When opened, the building featured courtrooms, judge's chambers, and judicial administration, as well as underground connections to parking, bomb and fallout shelters, and other Civic Center facilities. The building is a part of the dispersed services of the "county courthouse;" it replaced a handsome, nearby, Romanesque style courthouse (1888) and its extensions, as part of local government response to development of unified Civic Center in the mid 20th century.

Lead architect, J.E. Stanton had numerous public commissions, including the nearby Police Headquarters, Hall of Administration and Paseo de los Pobladores. Associate, Paul R. Williams (1894-1980), was notably the first licensed African American architect; whose lengthy and distinguished career spanned the 20th century and included elegant residences, commercial and institutional buildings of nearly every type (Hudson). The building's namesake, California Supreme Court Justice Stanley Mosk (1912-2001) served on the state court after serving as state attorney general and in other judicial positions ("Stanley Mosk").

Exterior alterations are minimal; it is recognizable to its original appearance and period of significance. The property is an excellent example of International Style, and one of the theme-setters for Civic Center along its SE-NW axis. With mature landscaping and a vastly changed city around it, the architects' work fits the overall setting.

It was previously evaluated for historic significance and was "determined ineligible for NR by consensus through Section 106 process - Not evaluated for CR or Local Listing" (2002). It was evaluated for historic significance in a later EIR and found eligible as a district contributor to a Civic Center Historic District (2006), but no record of SHPO concurrence was found for either finding (2006). No record of that evaluation was found. The subject building is eligible for listing in the National and California registers under Criteria A/1 for association with the historic planning and development of Civic Center in the 1960s and beyond, and Criteria C/3 for its design, Modernist details, and as work of master architects. While the complex represents a significant and distinguishable entity, it also contributes to the Los Angeles Civic Center Historic District, as an integral part of its planning, design, development, and public services of the mid 20th century city and county governmental complex.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

*B12. References:

FHWA, Determination of Eligibility Reference No. DOE-19-02-1075-0000, 2002.

Gebhard, David and Robert Winter, *Architecture in Los Angeles* (Salt Lake City: Gibbs M. Smith, Inc., 1985): 535.

Los Angeles Grand Avenue Authority, "The Grand Avenue Project Draft Environmental Impact Report" 2006: 434-443.

"Stanley Mosk, State's Senior Justice Dies" *Los Angeles Times*. June 20, 21001: A16

Hudson, Karen. *Paul R Williams: A Legacy of Style*. (NY, Rizzoli, 1993): various.

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: J. Steely

*Date of Evaluation: May 16, 2009

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 3D, 3CD

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

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*Resource Name or #: 301 North Broadway building and structure (No. 5-8)

P1. Other Identifier: County of Los Angeles Central Heating and Refrigeration Plant

***P2. Location:** ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

***a. County:** Los Angeles

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Los Angeles, CA **Date:** 1966 (photorevised 1981, minor revision 1994) **T 1S R 13W Sec.** Unsectioned

B.M. San Bernardino

c. Address: 301 North Broadway

City: Los Angeles

Zip: 90012

d. UTM: Zone: ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation:

APN: 5161-005-904

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The Civic Center Central Heating and Refrigeration Plant is a three-story complex of offices and mechanical systems both inside and outside, with decorative screening around machinery, for compatibility with surrounding buildings. Designed with Modernist styling to blend with Civic Center expansion through the 1950s and 1960s and appropriately to express the functions of the plant, the complex fills an irregularly-shaped block bounded by Temple, Hill, and Aliso streets and Broadway. The public face (notably an employee-only entrance) on the southeast elevation fronts Broadway and the Hall of Justice across the street. The mechanical plant is an integral part of Civic Center, designed in the late 1950s with capacity and underground piping to accommodate the governmental center's development underway, as well as additional buildings and facilities added through the coming two decades.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP9. Public utility building, HP14. Government building

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒ Building ☒ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☒ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
View northwest, April 16, 2009,
Photograph # 0930

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

1958, Los Angeles County Office of the Assessor

***P7. Owner and Address:**

City and County of Los Angeles

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)

J Steely, S. Murray, S. Carmack, K. Harper
and F. Smith

SWCA Environmental Consultants
625 Fair Oaks Avenue, Suite 190
South Pasadena, CA 91030

***P9. Date Recorded:** May 18, 2009

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe) Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Built Environment Resources Technical Report, Regional Connector Transit Corridor Project, Los Angeles County, California
(SWCA Environmental Consultants 2009)

***Attachments:** ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☐ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☒ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 17 of 39

*NRHP Status Code 3D, 3CD

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 301 North Broadway building, structure (No. 5-8)

B1. Historic Name: County of Los Angeles Central Heating and Refrigeration Plant

B2. Common Name:

B3. Original Use: public utility complex B4. Present Use: public utility complex

*B5. Architectural Style: Modernist

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

Built in 1958 (*Los Angeles Times*).

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: N/A Original Location: N/A

*B8. Related Features: Tropical landscaping compatible with the Civic Center landscape

B9a. Architect/Engineer: M.A. Nishkian & Co.

b. Builder: Haas-Haynie-Frandsen, Inc.

*B10. Significance: Theme: Civic Center for City and County Governments Area: Los Angeles

Period of Significance: 1925-1972

Property Type: building, structure

Applicable Criteria: A/1, and C/3

The Civic Center's Central Heating and Refrigeration Plant was completed in 1958. When completed, the complex provided underground heating and cooling services for the large expansion of Civic Center then underway, as well as capacity for planned government buildings for some two decades hence. The Nishkian company, which oversaw the \$3.5 million project, is likely related to the engineering firm founded in San Francisco in 1919, now Nishkian Chamberlain ("Nishkian-Menninger").

Exterior alterations are minimal; it is recognizable to its original appearance and period of significance. The property is an excellent example of a central public utility complex designed for "wet system" underground tunnels and piping for heating and cooling of several large buildings, with architectural styling to blend the facility into the overall setting. The Central Heating and Refrigeration Plant is eligible for listing in the National and California registers under Criterion A/1 for association with the historic planning and development of Civic Center in the 1950s and beyond, and Criterion C/3 for its architectural design with Modernist details as the work of a master architect in collaboration with a master mechanical engineer. While the complex represents a significant and distinguishable entity, it also contributes to the Los Angeles Civic Center Historic District, as an integral part of the planning, design, development, and operations of the mid 20th century city and county governmental complex.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

*B12. References:

Gebhard, David and Robert Winter, *Architecture in Los Angeles* (Salt Lake City: Gibbs M. Smith, Inc., 1985), 255-261.

"Nishkian-Menninger..." electronic document: <<http://www.nishkian.com>>, accessed May 21, 2009.

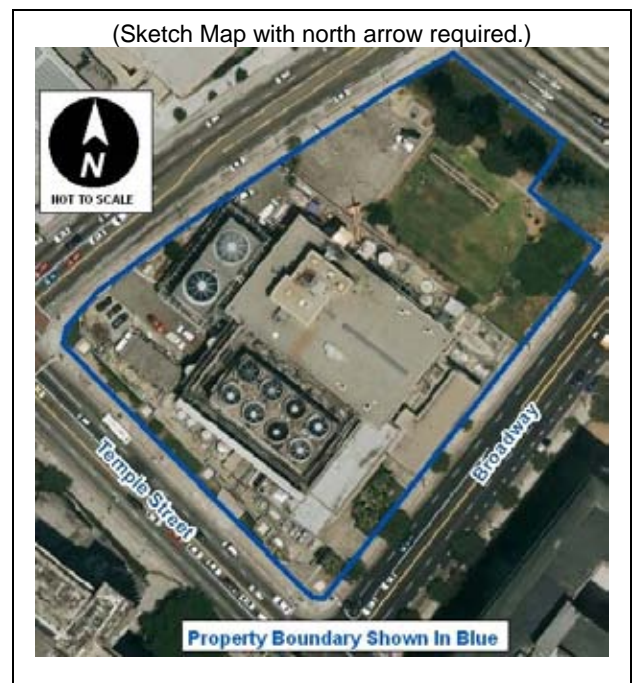
"Official Opening..." *Los Angeles Times*, August 17, 1958: F18.

B13. Remarks: see above

*B14. Evaluator: J. Steely

*Date of Evaluation: May 18, 2009

(This space reserved for official comments.)



State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 3B, 3CB

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 18 of 39

*Resource Name or #: 320 West Temple Street building (No. 5-9)

P1. Other Identifier: Hall of Records

***P2. Location:** ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

***a. County:** Los Angeles

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Los Angeles, CA **Date:** 1966 (photorevised 1981, minor revision 1994) **T 1S R 13W Sec.** Unsectioned

B.M. San Bernardino

c. Address: 320 West Temple Street

City: Los Angeles

Zip: 90012

d. UTM: Zone: ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation:

APN: 5161-005-910

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The Hall of Records is a 10-story, midrise office building. It was completed in 1962 with Modernist styling by an internationally known architect, it is as a series of cubic masses stemming from a central service core, and it presents multiple elevations in all directions under a series of flat roofs. The building is configured in a roughly T plan, and is not set on the lot at the typical 90 degree angles. It is variously clad in windowless masonry with glass-and-panel arrangements on other walls and integral vertical shades (NE and SW office elevations). The ground floor blends effectively with the landscaping of Civic Center with little attention to a formal public entry.

Few if any alterations are evident on the exterior. The building occupies a prominent place along the north side of the Civic Center mall, further defined by Hill and Temple Streets and Broadway. The Hall of Records is one major part of the dispersed services of the "county courthouse" replacing the massive 1888 Richardsonian-style courthouse and its extensions, as part of local governments' response to development of Civic Center in the mid 20th century.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP7. 3+ story commercial building, HP14. Government building

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☒ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
View southwest, April 16, 2009,
Photograph # 0922

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1962, Los Angeles County Office of the Assessor

***P7. Owner and Address:**

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)

J. Steely, J. Covert, S. Murray, S. Carmack,
K. Harper and F. Smith
SWCA Environmental Consultants
625 Fair Oaks Avenue, Suite 190
South Pasadena, CA 91030

***P9. Date Recorded:** May 20, 2009

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe) Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Built Environment Resources Technical Report, Regional Connector Transit Corridor Project, Los Angeles County, California
(SWCA Environmental Consultants 2009)

***Attachments:** ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☐ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☒ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 19 of 39

*NRHP Status Code 3B, 3CB

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 320 West Temple Street building (No. 5-9)

B1. Historic Name: Hall of Records

B2. Common Name:

B3. Original Use: government office building B4. Present Use: government office building

*B5. Architectural Style: Modernist, cubist school

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

Built in 1962 (*Los Angeles Times*).

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: N/A Original Location: N/A

*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: Richard Neutra with Robert Alexander

b. Builder: unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme: Civic Center for City and County Governments Area: Los Angeles

Period of Significance: 1925-1971

Property Type: building

Applicable Criteria: A/1, C/3

The Hall of Records was built in 1961-1962. When completed, the building provided county records storage space and clerks' offices for the large expansion of Civic Center then underway. It was designed by iconic architect, Richard Neutra (1892-1970) with Robert Alexander. Neutra studied under Adolf Loos in Austria and Erich Mendelsohn in Germany before immigrating to the United States in 1923 and working with Frank Lloyd Wright. Rudolf Schindler hosted his move to California, and in 1928 he achieved fame with the Dr. P.M. Lovell House in Los Angeles and many other form/function commissions in the state including the 1946 Edgar Kaufmann House in Palm Springs. Neutra was a participant in the bold, Southern California-based *Arts & Architecture* Case Study House Program, completing one house (#20, 1947) and designing two others that were not completed. ("Case Study"). The Hall of Records is notably his only realized highrise office building. Local architect, Robert Alexander, was responsible for the designs of: Connecticut General Life building (now Union Bank), Bunker Hill Tower (with Welton Becket, 1967).

Exterior alterations are minimal; it is recognizable to its original appearance and period of significance. The property is an excellent example of Neutra's Modernist works with planes and cubes, not quite fitting the International Style (Hahn and Mosk county buildings) or updated Classicism (Music Center) themes elsewhere in Civic Center. But with mature landscaping and a vastly changed city around it, the building fits the overall setting. The building was found eligible for separate listing in the California Register, and as a contributor to a California Register-eligible Civic Center historic district (2006). No evidence of SHPO concurrence with those findings was located. The Hall of Records building is eligible for listing in the National and California registers under Criteria A/1 for association with the historic planning and development of Civic Center in the 1950s and beyond, and Criteria C/3 for its architectural design with Modernist details as the work of a master architect. While the building represents a significant and distinguishable entity, it also contributes to the recommended-eligible Los Angeles Civic Center Historic District, as an integral part of the planning, design, development, and operations of the mid 20th century city and county governmental complex.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

*B12. References:

"Case Study #20" *Arts & Architecture*. December, 1948: 38-41.

Gebhard, David and Robert Winter, *Architecture in Los Angeles* (Salt Lake City: Gibbs M. Smith, Inc., 1985), 259.

Grand Avenue Project. *Los Angeles Grand Avenue Project*. 2006: 274.

Hines, Thomas S. *Richard Neutra and The Search For Modern Architecture: A Biography And History* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1982) 243.

B13. Remarks: see above

*B14. Evaluator: J. Steely, F. Smith

*Date of Evaluation: May 20, 2009

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # 19-170974 (Update)

HRI #

Trinomial

NRHP Status Code 3D, 3CD, 5S2

**Other Listings
Review Code**

Reviewer

Date

Page 20 of 39

***Resource Name or #:** 224 North Hill Street landscape, 100 Block Hill Street (No. 5-10)

P1. Other Identifier: Court of Historic American Flags, Court of Historic Flags, "Court of Flags, Civic Center Mall" (1982 DPR)

***P2. Location:** ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

***a. County:** Los Angeles

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Los Angeles, CA **Date:** 1966 (photorevised 1981, minor revision 1994) **T 1S R 13W Sec.** Unsectioned
B.M. San Bernardino

c. Address: 224 North Hill Street, 100 Block Hill Street

City: Los Angeles

Zip: 90012

d. UTM: Zone: ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation:

APN: 5161-005-916

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The Court of Historic Flags is viewed by the public and Civic Center employees as a multi-surface, rectangular-plan landscape that straddles the northwesterly upslope of the Civic Center axis from City Hall. Completed in 1971 as a terraced assembly of open space organized around 18 flagpoles and associated interpretive plaques for their masted flags from American history, the site appears largely unaltered other than the addition of a sculpture in 1973. The flag court is part of El Paso de los Pobladores de Los Angeles and its southeasterly continuation of the Civic Center mall and axis (Gebhard and Winter).

The Court of Flags is one major part of the dispersed services of the "county courthouse" as part of local governments' response to development of Civic Center in the mid 20th century. Its formal landscape is merely the public cover for a 4-level underground parking garage and records storage, probably built to double as an air raid/fallout shelter during the height of the Cold War, along with the extensive garages beneath older parts of the mall immediately northwest. The flag court's garage connects through pedestrian tunnels to adjacent county buildings and those across Hill Street and Broadway.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP29. Landscape architecture, HP11. Engineering structure

***P4. Resources Present:** ☐ Building ☒ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☒ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
View southwest, April 16, 2009,
Photograph # 0944

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1971, *Los Angeles Times*

***P7. Owner and Address:**

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)

J. Steely, J. Covert, S. Murray, S. Carmack,
K. Harper and F. Smith
SWCA Environmental Consultants
625 Fair Oaks Avenue, Suite 190
South Pasadena, CA 91030

***P9. Date Recorded:** May 18, 2009

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe) Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Built Environment Resources Technical Report, Regional Connector Transit Corridor Project, Los Angeles County, California
(SWCA Environmental Consultants 2009)

***Attachments:** ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☐ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☒ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

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*NRHP Status Code 3D, 3CD, 5S2

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 224 North Hill Street landscape, 100 Block Hill Street

(No. 5-10)

B1. Historic Name: Court of Historic American Flags

B2. Common Name: Court of Historic Flags

B3. Original Use: commemorative hardscape B4. Present Use: commemorative hardscape

*B5. Architectural Style:

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

Built in 1971 (*Los Angeles Times*). Alterations: Vietnam Memorial added (1973).

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: N/A Original Location: N/A

*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect:

b. Builder:

*B10. Significance: Theme: Civic Center for City and County Governments Area: Los Angeles

Period of Significance: 1925-1972

Property Type: objects

Applicable Criteria: A/1, C/3

The Court of Historic Flags or Court of Historic American Flags is a rectangular, granite paved area, flanked on either side by 18 flagpoles, nine on each side. The flagpoles are evenly spaced, and each is anodized metal, of uniform height and terminates in a brass ball. The poles each fly American flags, dating in history from 1774 to 1960 (United States, incorporating 50 states). The flags are sponsored by different service and non-profit organizations. Each flagpole contains a plaque bearing an inscription describing the significance of the flag in American history and identifying the sponsors.

The rectangular, flat court is line by continuous wedge-shaped, low walls. Atop the walls, on broad, flat, continuous pathway, flagpoles and plaques containing descriptions and sponsoring organizations are set evenly spaced. At the one end of the court, continuous, open stairs with polished metal railings lead from another level of the large plaza. At the other end, an American Flag flies on the tallest flagpole in the assemblage. In front of the American flag, the Vietnam Memorial is set in the open plaza. It is a large granite cube with dressed sides, designed to include a bronze combat helmet at the top (no longer extant) with an incised commemorative tablet (Frank Ackerman, 1973). In 1994, the Confederate flag was removed from the display (*Sentinel*).

Known alterations include the addition of the Vietnam memorial (1973), and its later vandalism (date unknown); it is recognizable to its original appearance and to the period of significance. The Court was found to contribute to a California Register-eligible Civic Center historic District (2006). It was also found to be eligible for local listing or designation, in an unknown survey, Reference # 0053-2347-0000 (no date). The Court, while commemorative, fits the overall setting and is appropriate to the landscaped, terraced plazas. The Court of Flags is eligible for listing in the National and California registers under Criteria A/1 for association with the historic planning and development of Civic Center in the 1970s, at the end of its development, and under Criteria C/3 for its simple design. The Court contributes to the Los Angeles Civic Center Historic District, as an integral part of the planning, design, development, and operations of the mid 20th century city and county governmental complex.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

*B12. References:

Bolden, James. "Confederate Flag is Removed from Display" *Los Angeles Sentinel*. June 9, 1994, n.p.

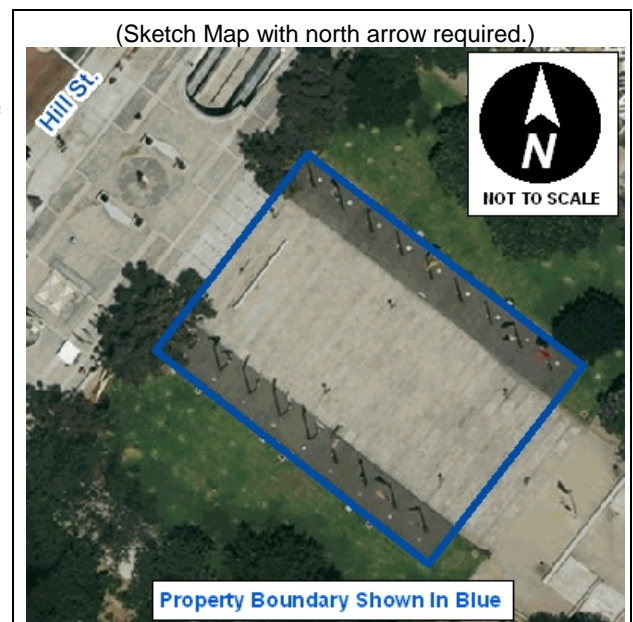
Grand Avenue Project. *Los Angeles Grand Avenue Project*. 2006: 275.

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: F. Smith

*Date of Evaluation: 3/26/09

(This space reserved for official comments.)



HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

Ser. No. _____
HABS _____ HAER _____ NR 4(d) SHL _____ Loc _____
UTM: A _____ B _____
C _____ D _____

IDENTIFICATION

1. Common name: Court of Flags, Civic Center Mall 2347 19-170974
2. Historic name: Court of Flags, Civic Center Mall
3. Street or rural address: 100 block Hill Street
City Los Angeles Zip _____ County Los Angeles
4. Parcel number: 5161-005-910
5. Present Owner: County of Los Angeles Address: --
City Los Angeles Zip _____ Ownership is: Public X Private _____
6. Present Use: Memorial park Original use: Memorial park

DESCRIPTION

- 7a. Architectural style: park
7b. Briefly describe the present *physical description* of the site or structure and describe any major alterations from its original condition:

The Court of Historic American Flags consists of a concrete mall and open park area with fourteen flagpoles and their metal plaques, and a series of stairs with a granite-based pedestal and a dedication plaque at the Hill Street end. Decorative 5-luminaire lampposts and black granite facings accent the Court of Flags. The Court of Flags is an integral part of the open space which forms the Civic Center Mall between Los Angeles County and City buildings.

Attach Photo(s) Here

8. Construction date:
Estimated 1960s Factual _____
9. Architect _____
10. Builder County of Los Angeles
11. Approx. property size (in feet)
Frontage _____ Depth _____
or approx. acreage _____
12. Date(s) of enclosed photograph(s)
11/28/1982

13. Condition: Excellent ☒ Good _____ Fair _____ Deteriorated _____ No longer in existence _____
14. Alterations: Addition of memorial to Vietnam veterans.
15. Surroundings: (Check more than one if necessary) Open land _____ Scattered buildings _____ Densely built-up _____
Residential _____ Industrial _____ Commercial ☒ Other: _____
16. Threats to site: None known _____ Private development _____ Zoning _____ Vandalism _____
Public Works project _____ Other: Removal of portion of park for RID Metro Rail
station location.
17. Is the structure: On its original site? ☒ Moved? _____ Unknown? _____
18. Related features: Other portions of Civic Center Mall.

SIGNIFICANCE

19. Briefly state historical and/or architectural importance (include dates, events, and persons associated with the site.)

The construction of the Court of Historic American Flags in the 1960s was sponsored by the County of Los Angeles Board of Supervisors and the Los Angeles County Council of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. Tastefully carried out, this court is in an important open space in Los Angeles' Civic Center Mall.

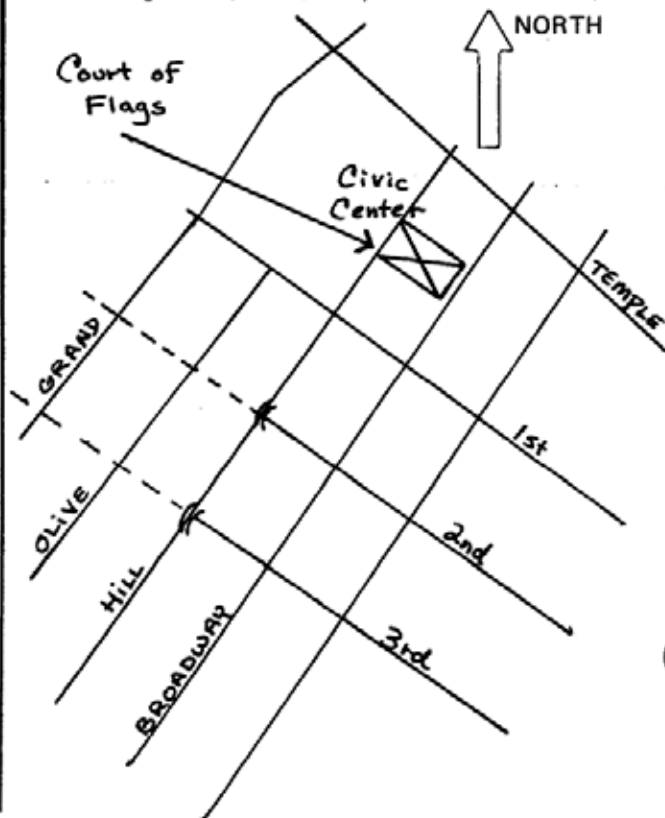
20. Main theme of the historic resource: (If more than one is checked, number in order of importance.)
Architecture _____ Arts & Leisure _____
Economic/Industrial _____ Exploration/Settlement _____
Government _____ Military ☒
Religion _____ Social/Education _____

21. Sources (List books, documents, surveys, personal interviews and their dates).

See attached listing.

22. Date form prepared 12/15/1982
By (name) Terri Jacques
Organization Westec Services, Inc.
Address: 3211 Fifth Avenue
City San Diego Zip 92103
Phone: (619) 294-9770

Locational sketch map (draw and label site and surrounding streets, roads, and prominent landmarks):



Continuation Sheet

21. Sources:

County of Los Angeles Assessors Office, County of Los Angeles Hall of Administration.

City of Los Angeles Land Use Planning and Management System (LUPAMS files), Planning Department, Los Angeles City Hall.

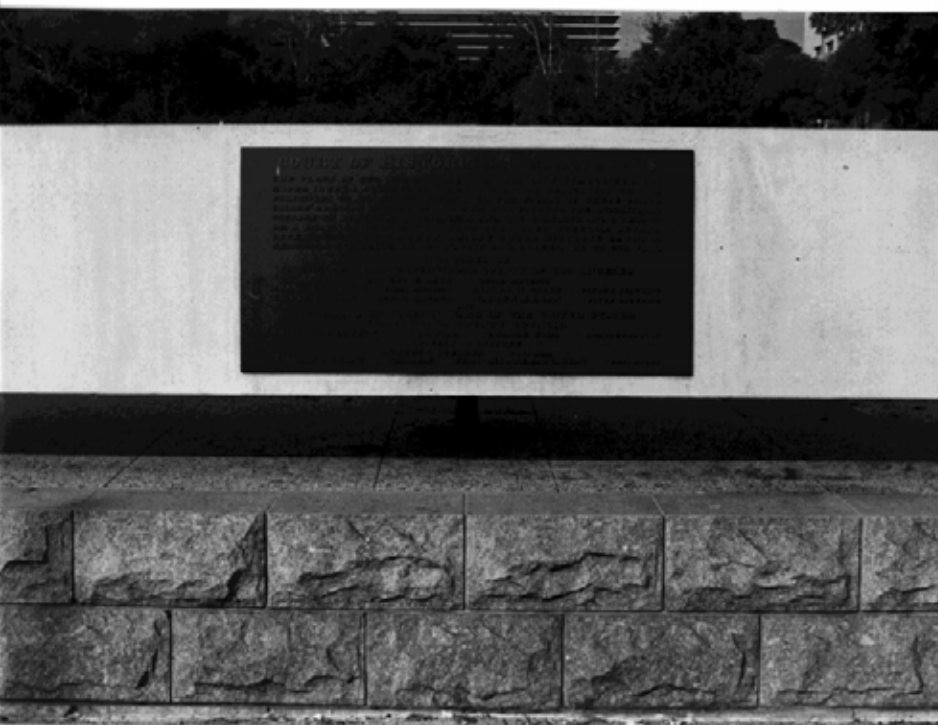
Gebhard, D. and Robert Winter, A guide to architecture in Los Angeles and southern California. Salt Lake City: Peregrine Smith, 1982.

Los Angeles Public Library, California Room files, Los Angeles.

Los Angeles Times, Index, California Room, Los Angeles Public Library.

Map department, Los Angeles Bureau of Engineering, Los Angeles City Hall.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, California State, Northridge, various dates.



State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 3D, 3CD

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 22 of 39

*Resource Name or #: 301 West 1st Street building (No. 5-11)

P1. Other Identifier: Los Angeles County Law Library, Mildred L. Lillie Building

***P2. Location:** ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

***a. County:** Los Angeles

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Date:**

T

R ¼ of ¼ of Sec.

B.M.

c. Address: 301 West 1st Street, 100 North Hill Street

City: Los Angeles

Zip: 90012

d. UTM: Zone: ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation:

APN: 5161-005-912

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The Los Angeles County Law Library is a 1- and 3-story, split-level office building, inset into the northwesterly slope of the Civic Center mall on its south side along West 1st Street. The main building is of an architectural concrete construction with a steel-trussed roof over wide spans and concrete beam and joist construction over shorter spans. Interior features of the original building include a foreign and rare book reading room, a public stenographer's room, pay lockers for use by patrons, air conditioning, and book lifts. A list of original interior materials includes acoustic tile insulation, steel and metal lath and plaster interior walls, mahogany and maple woodwork and doors. (LA Times)

Spacious entrance steps and planting spaces lead to the lower portion of the front façade of the building which is faced with granite. The main façade is clad with geometric masonry panels in relief, and is adorned the seals of the different courts of law. The building couples a drive-in entrance and small parking lot on its northwest side on Hill Street with the pedestrian entry facing southwest on West 1st Street. The building is rectangular in plan and is in the Civic Center complex, forming part of its south side along West 1st Street, adjacent the Mosk County Courthouse to the northwest, and the Court of Historic Flags to the northeast connected by tunnel to its underground parking garage.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP14. Government building

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☒ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
View southwest, April 16, 2009,
Photograph # IMG0666.jpg

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1953, Los Angeles County Office of the Assessor

***P7. Owner and Address:**

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
J. Steely and J. Covert
SWCA Environmental Consultants
625 Fair Oaks Avenue, Suite 190
South Pasadena, CA 91030

***P9. Date Recorded:** May 26, 2009

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe) Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Built Environment Resources Technical Report, Regional Connector Transit Corridor Project, Los Angeles County, California (SWCA Environmental Consultants 2009)

***Attachments:** ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☐ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☒ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

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*NRHP Status Code 3D, 3CD

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 301 West 1st Street building (No. 5-11)

B1. Historic Name: Los Angeles County Law Library

B2. Common Name: Mildred L. Lillie Building

B3. Original Use: government services building B4. Present Use: government services building

*B5. Architectural Style: Modernist

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

Built in 1953 (Los Angeles County Assessor).

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: N/A

Original Location: N/A

*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: Austin, Field & Fry

b. Builder: James J. Barnes Construction, Co.

*B10. Significance: Theme: Civic Center for City and County Governments Area: Los Angeles

Period of Significance: 1925-1972

Property Type: building

Applicable Criteria: A/1, C/3

The Los Angeles County Law Library building was built in 1953 by the architecture firm of Austin, Fields & Fry. Shortly before its completion, the Los Angeles Times reported that in design, size, and equipment it was anticipated to be one of the foremost such buildings in the nation. The building was also planned with a setback location on its large site in keeping with the maintenance and furtherance of the Los Angeles Civic Center design goals (*LA Times*).

The building was renamed as the Mildred L. Lillie Building on November 6, 2003. Lillie served as an assistant U.S. attorney and filled several judicial appointments, culminating with the Second District Court of Appeal and 44 years as an appellate judge. She gained fame as a potential candidate to the U.S. Supreme Court under Richard Nixon in 1971 (*Herald Examiner*).

The building was found eligible as a contributor to a California Register-eligible Civic Center historic district (2006). No evidence of SHPO concurrence with those findings was located. The Law Library is eligible for listing in the National and California registers under Criteria A/1 for its association with the historic planning and development of Civic Center in the 1950s and beyond, and Criterion C/3 for its architectural design as prominent example of a civic building with Modernist geometric details. The building contributes to the Los Angeles Civic Center Historic District, as an integral part of the planning, design, development, and operations of the mid 20th century city and county governmental complex.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

*B12. References:

Grand Avenue Project. *Los Angeles Grand Avenue Project*. 2006: 274.

"The Most Powerful Women in Los Angeles." *Los Angeles Herald Examiner*. October 27, 1977, D8.

"Large Law Library Scheduled for Start." *Los Angeles Times*. July 6, 1952, E1.

B13. Remarks: see above

*B14. Evaluator: J. Steely

*Date of Evaluation: May 26, 2009

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



(This space reserved for official comments.)

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 2S4, 3B, 3CB

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 24 of 39

*Resource Name or #: 211 West Temple Street building (No. 5-12)

P1. Other Identifier: Hall of Justice, Los Angeles County Jail

***P2. Location:** ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

***a. County:** Los Angeles

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Date:

T

R ¼ of ¼ of Sec.

B.M.

c. Address: 211 West Temple Street

City: Los Angeles

Zip: 90012

d. UTM: Zone: ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation:

APN: 5161-005-903

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The Hall of Justice building is a 14-story [sic, Gebhard & Winter] government block designed to hold the county's jail (top stories), courts, sheriff, morgue, and many other combined justice and enforcement services when finished in 1925. Its Beaux-Arts Classical styling followed 1920s plans for a City Beautiful Civic Center of projected adjacent buildings; its base-shaft-capital composition also matched early 20th century skyscraper convention, within the 150-foot maximum under Los Angeles zoning of the time. The building occupies the block bounded by Temple, Broadway, Aliso, and Spring Streets, and is oriented to the old downtown street grid (NE-SW) that predicted the future orientation of Civic Center. It is a steel-frame building, clad in highly detailed light gray granite in Classical motifs, with a flat roof. Interior spaces have been gutted for seismic refit and hazardous material abatement, following the 1994 Northridge earthquake, with plans for conversion of the building to county offices and possibly the sheriff's department. Presumably the elaborately decorated barrel-vaulted entry foyer that bisects the building is still intact for future public use.

The Hall of Justice is the oldest building in Civic Center, planned in the 1920s, and is surrounded by a subsequent eclectic group of city and county offices, courts, records, mechanical, and garage buildings and formal landscapes.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP14. Government building

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☒ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
View north, April 16, 2009.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

1925, *Los Angeles Times*

***P7. Owner and Address:**

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)

J. Steely, J. Covert
SWCA Environmental Consultants
625 Fair Oaks Avenue, Suite 190
South Pasadena, CA 91030

***P9. Date Recorded:** May 26, 2009

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe) Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Built Environment Resources Technical Report, Regional Connector Transit Corridor Project, Los Angeles County, California
(SWCA Environmental Consultants 2009)

***Attachments:** ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☐ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☒ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 25 of 39

*NRHP Status Code 2S4, 3B, 3CB

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 211 West Temple Street building (No. 5-12)

B1. Historic Name: Hall of Justice, Los Angeles County Jail

B2. Common Name:

B3. Original Use: government services building B4. Present Use: empty, under prolonged rehabilitation

*B5. Architectural Style: Beaux-Arts Classical

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

Built in 1925 (*Los Angeles Times*). Alterations to structural system and interior after 1994 earthquake damage.

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: N/A

Original Location: N/A

*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: Allied Architects Association of Los Angeles

b. Builder:

*B10. Significance: Theme: Civic Center for City and County Governments Area: Los Angeles

Period of Significance: 1925-1972

Property Type: building

Applicable Criteria: A/1, C/3

The Hall of Justice building was designed to accommodate the county's jail (top stories), courts, sheriff, morgue, and many other combined justice and enforcement services when finished in 1925. Its Beaux-Arts Classical styling followed 1920s plans for a City Beautiful Civic Center of projected adjacent buildings; its base-shaft-capital composition also matched early 20th century skyscraper convention, within the 150-foot building height maximum under Los Angeles zoning of the time.

The building occupies the block bounded by Temple, Broadway, Aliso, and Spring streets, and is oriented to the old downtown street grid (NE-SW) that predicted the future orientation of Civic Center. It was designed by Allied Architects—John C.W. Austin, John Parkinson, Donald B. Parkinson, and Austin Whittlesey. Allied Architects, founded in 1921, pledged to provide only public-client services, and excelled in this massive Classical temple derivation for what was expected to be a Federal Triangle (Washington, D.C.)-type of City Beautiful Civic Center redevelopment of a large area of downtown.

Alterations include gutting of interior spaces as part of seismic refit and hazardous material abatement efforts following the 1994 Northridge earthquake.

In 1994 it was evaluated for historic significance and judged to be an "Individual property determined eligible for NR pursuant to Section 106 without review by SHPO. Listed in the CR." Because the building was determined eligible for the National Register, it is also listed in the California Register. The building also contributes to the National and California Register eligible Los Angeles Civic Center historic district, as an integral early design component and part of the planning, design, development, and operations of the 20th century city and county governmental complex.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

*B12. References:

"Allied Architects," digital document: <https://digital.lib.washington.edu/architect/partners/54/>, reviewed May 26, 2009.

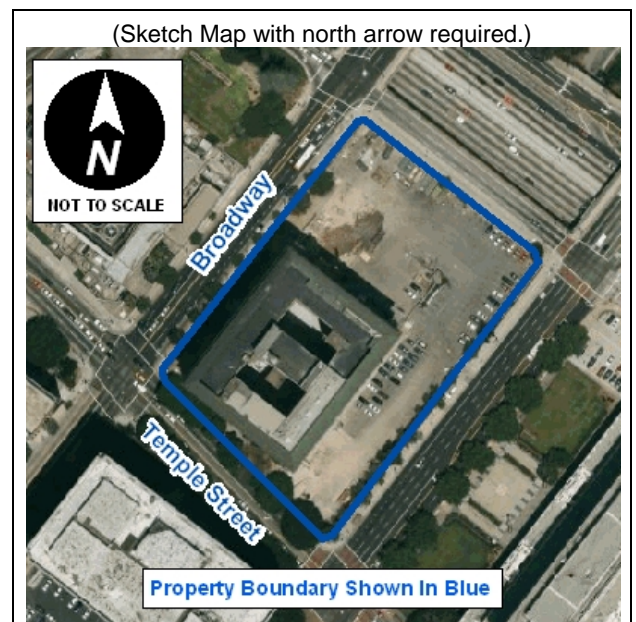
Sanborn Fire Insurance Co., Maps of Los Angeles, CA 1906-1951: various sheets.

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: J. Steely

*Date of Evaluation: May 26, 2009

(This space reserved for official comments.)



State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 3CB

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 26 of 39

*Resource Name or #: 210 West Temple Street building (No. 5-13)

P1. Other Identifier: Clara Shortridge Foltz Criminal Justice Center

***P2. Location:** ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

***a. County:** Los Angeles

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Los Angeles, CA **Date:** 1966 (photorevised 1981, minor revision 1994) **T 1S R 13W Sec.** Unsectioned

B.M. San Bernardino

c. Address: 210 West Temple Street

City: Los Angeles

Zip: 90012

d. UTM: Zone: ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation:

APN: 5161-005-915

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

Los Angeles County's Clara Shortridge Foltz Criminal Justice Center is a highrise 20-story rectangular plan building that follows the northwesterly upslope of the Civic Center axis along the north flank. Joining the mall's Modernist assembly of Classical and cubic blocks as Civic Center's last major addition, the building fronts four directions with identical curtain walls of glass overlaid with precast concrete framing and shading panels, and is topped by a flat roof. The building appears largely unaltered since completion in 1972. It occupies a full parcel bordered by the mall, Broadway, Temple and Spring Streets, with lush tropical landscaping along its foundations; its southeast elevation faces a parking lot that appears to be the site of future building or landscaping.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP7. 3+ story commercial building, HP14. Government building

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
View southwest, May 16, 2009,
Photograph # 0940

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

1972, Los Angeles County Office of the Assessor

***P7. Owner and Address:**

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)

J. Steely, J. Covert, S. Murray, S. Carmack,
K. Harper and F. Smith
SWCA Environmental Consultants
625 Fair Oaks Avenue, Suite 190
South Pasadena, CA 91030

***P9. Date Recorded:** May 21, 2009

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe) Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Built Environment Resources Technical Report, Regional Connector Transit Corridor Project, Los Angeles County, California
(SWCA Environmental Consultants 2009)

***Attachments:** ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☐ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☒ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 27 of 39

*NRHP Status Code 3CB

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 210 West Temple Street building (No. 5-13)

B1. Historic Name: Criminal Justice Center

B2. Common Name: Clara Shortridge Foltz Criminal Justice Center

B3. Original Use: government office building

B4. Present Use: government office building

*B5. Architectural Style: Late Modernism

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

Built in 1972 (*Los Angeles Times*).

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: N/A

Original Location: N/A

*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: Adrian Wilson & Associates

b. Builder: unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme:

Area:

Period of Significance:

Property Type:

Applicable Criteria:

The \$32.5 million Criminal Justice Center building replaced many of the functions (superior courts, municipal courts, sheriff, marshal, district attorney, public defender, county clerk) that were contained in the Hall of Justice building (1925) and Hall of Records (1911, demolished 1971) and is a major component of the dispersed services of the "county courthouse," as part of local government response to development of Civic Center in the mid 20th century.

The building's namesake, Clara Foltz (1849-1934) came to California from Iowa in 1872, studied law and became the first woman admitted to the California bar in 1878. She campaigned through the early 20th century for women's voting rights and along the way influenced public-defender and parole system reforms, and served Los Angeles as the first woman deputy district attorney in the U.S. after 1910. The county renamed this Criminal Courts Building in her honor in 2002.

Exterior alterations are minimal; it is recognizable to its original appearance and the adjoining Civic Center Historic District's period of significance. The property is a representative example of mature Modernism with wall elements affixed to a cubic structural frame, appropriately blending with the International Style (see Hahn and Mosk buildings) and updated Classicism (Music Center) subthemes elsewhere in Civic Center. With mature landscaping, this work fits the overall setting along the axis from City Hall.

The building was found eligible for listing in the California Register under as a contributor to a Civic Center historic district (2006); no SHPO concurrence with those finding was found. The building is eligible for listing in the National and California registers under Criteria A/1 for association with the historic planning and development of Civic Center through maturity in the 1970s, and Criteria C/3 for its architectural design with Modernist details as the work of a master architect. Due to its less-than-50-year-old construction date, the building best contributes to the recommended-eligible Los Angeles Civic Center Historic District, as an integral part of the planning, design, development, and operations of the mid 20th century city and county governmental complex.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

*B12. References:

"Clara Shortridge Foltz," electronic document:

<<http://womenslegalhistory.stanford.edu/csf03.html>>, accessed May 21, 2009

Grand Avenue Project. *Los Angeles Grand Avenue Project*. 2006: 274.

"New Home for Criminal Courts," *Los Angeles Times*, August 6, 1972.

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: J. Steely

*Date of Evaluation: 3/26/09

(This space reserved for official comments.)



State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # 19-173225 (Update)

HRI #

Trinomial

NRHP Status Code 3B

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 28 of 39

*Resource Name or #: 312 North Spring Street building (No. 6-1)

P1. Other Identifier: U.S. Post Office and Courthouse; Federal Building

***P2. Location:** ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

***a. County:** Los Angeles

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Los Angeles, CA **Date:** 1966 (photorevised 1981, minor revision 1994) **T 1S R 13W Sec.** Unsectioned

B.M. San Bernardino

c. Address: 312 North Spring Street

City: Los Angeles

Zip: 90012

d. UTM: Zone: ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation:

APN: 5161-005-902

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The U.S. Post Office and Courthouse, also known as the Federal Building was listed in the National Register of Historic Places and California Register of Historical Resources in 2006.

Refer to National Register Registration Form for description, significance, and mapping.

The building also contributes to the National and California Register eligible Los Angeles Civic Center Historic District, as an integral part of the planning, design, development, and operations of the early 20th century city and county governmental complex.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP14. Government building, HP31. Urban open space

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☒ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)

View southwest, March 16, 2009,

Photograph # 06066.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

1940, cornerstone.

***P7. Owner and Address:**

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)

J. Steely
SWCA Environmental Consultants
625 Fair Oaks Avenue, Suite 190
South Pasadena, CA 91030

***P9. Date Recorded:** May 26, 2009

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe) Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Built Environment Resources Technical Report, Regional Connector Transit Corridor Project, Los Angeles County, California (SWCA Environmental Consultants 2009)

***Attachments:** ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☐ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☒ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

19-17322

HISTORIC PROPERTY FILE

SINGLE PROPERTY PRINTOUT

01/14/05

Prop.#: 027293 FEDERAL BUILDING

Prim.#: 19-173225

Address:

312 N SPRING ST

LOS ANGELES

90012

County: LAN

X-Street:

Vicinity:

Parcel #:

Category: BUILDING

Owner Type: FEDERAL

Present Use: PUBLIC

Other Recognition:

CHL #:

Dates of Construction: 1937 - 0

Architect: UNDERWOOD, GILBERT STANLEY

Builder: GEORGE A FULLER COMP

Historic Attributes: GOVERNMENT BLDG.

Eth:

Previous Determinations on this property:

Program	Prog. Ref Number	Eval Crit	Eval-date	Evaluator
---------	------------------	-----------	-----------	-----------

HIST.SURV. 0053-4589-0000

3S

PERSON UNKNOWN

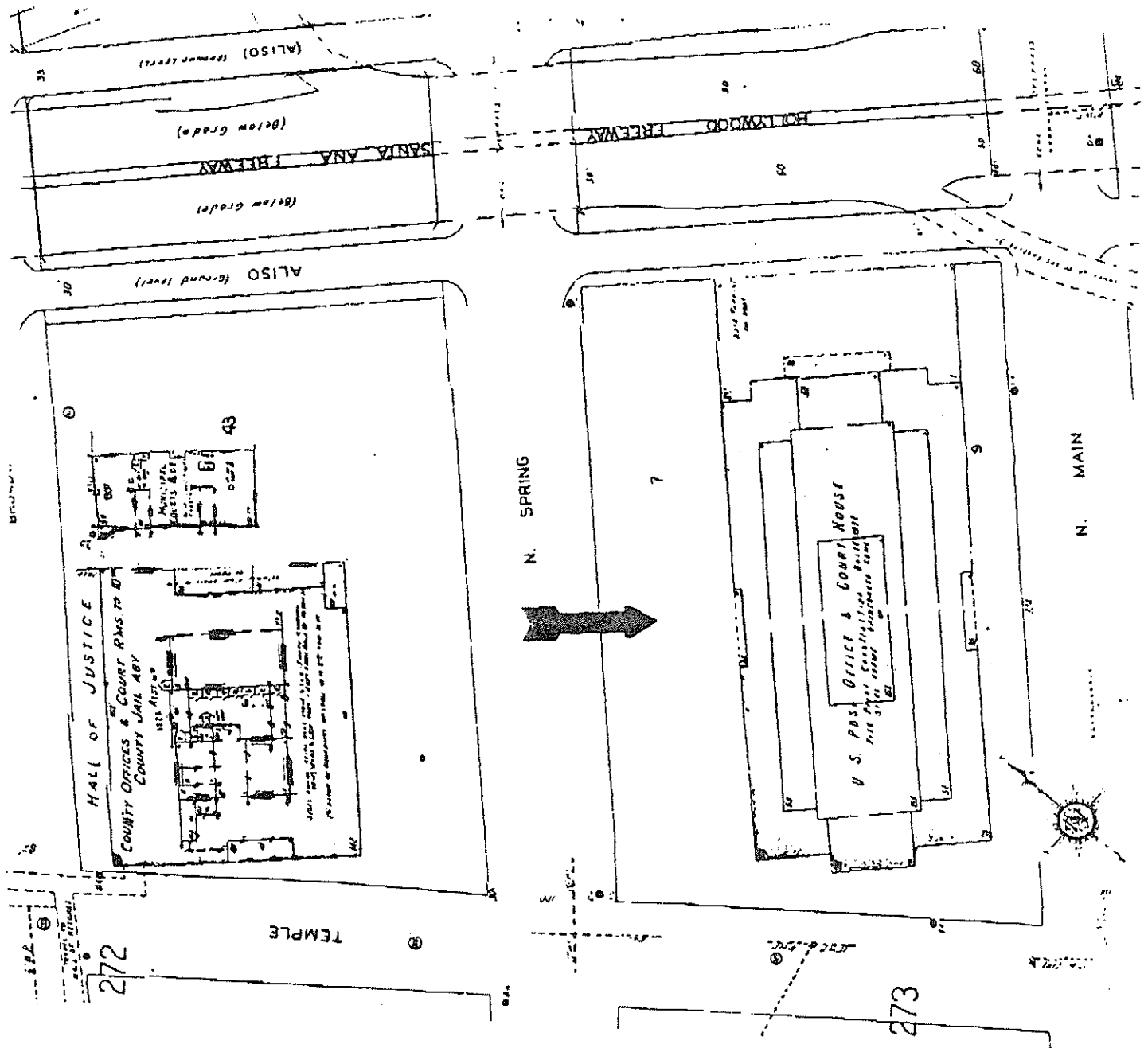
Key to EVAL:

3S : Appears eligible to NR as individual prop thru survey evaluation.

1 of 1



*Federal Building / United States Court House
372 North Spring Street*



State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

Ser. No. 0053-4589
HABS _____ HAER _____ NR 3 SHL _____ Loc _____
UTM: A _____ B _____
C _____ D _____

IDENTIFICATION

1. Common name: Federal Building
2. Historic name: Federal Building
3. Street or rural address: 312 North Spring Street
City Los Angeles Zip 90012 County Los Angeles
4. Parcel number: Los Angeles County Assessor Map No. 94, Lot 1, Parcel 902.
5. Present Owner: U.S. Government Post Office Address: _____
City _____ Zip _____ Ownership is: Public ☒ Private ☐
6. Present Use: Post Office/ Courthouse Original use: Post Office/ Courthouse

DESCRIPTION

- 7a. Architectural style: P.W.A. Moderne
- 7b. Briefly describe the present *physical description* of the site or structure and describe any major alterations from its original condition: The United States Courthouse is a convincing example of the P.W.A. Moderne style known facetiously as "Fascist Moderne." A massive structure of concrete and stone, the seventeen story courthouse is clad in a smooth, pale pink ceramic veneer. Pink-veined gray marble wraps the base of the building, encompassing the ground level on the lower, Main Street, side. The principal entries are centered on the west (Spring Street) and east (Main Street) elevations. Monumental fluted columns frame bronze doors, above which decorative metal grills screen the second and third story windows on the west. On Main Street the doors are set into the marble base and the colonnade reaches above it to the fourth floor level. Seals embellish the plain surface of the building to either side of both entries, and flagpoles mark the landscaped approaches. Fluted pilasters define the remaining bays of the three story Spring Street and four story Main Street base of the building. Decorative spandrels and continuous mullions characterize the lower levels of fenestration, with the highest set above stone spandrels. The building steps back above the fourth floor to accommodate the plainly fenestrated fifth story, and then steps back once again, rising in a twelve story block. Between end bays which are framed by broad piers and stone spandrels, the twenty-two interior bays are continuous vertical channels of aluminum-framed windows, interrupted only by the spandrels of the top story. A service penthouse is set back on the roof. The building is unaltered.

Attach Photo(s) Here

SEE ATTACHED PHOTOS

8. Construction date:
Estimated _____ Factual 1937-39
9. Architect Gilbert Stanley Underwood
10. Builder George A. Fuller Co.
11. Approx. property size (in feet)
Frontage _____ Depth _____
or approx. acreage 3.73
12. Date(s) of enclosed photograph(s)
April 1983

19-17322 59-173225

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICENATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

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DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

United States Post Office and Courthouse

AND/OR COMMON

United States Courthouse

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

312 North Spring Street

CITY, TOWN

Los Angeles

-- NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE

California

VICINITY OF

25

CODE

06

COUNTY

Los Angeles

CODE

037

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

☐ DISTRICT☒ BUILDING(S)☐ STRUCTURE☒ SITE☐ OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

☒ PUBLIC☐ PRIVATE☐ BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

☐ IN PROCESS☐ BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

☒ OCCUPIED☐ UNOCCUPIED☐ WORK IN PROGRESS

ACCESSIBLE

☒ YES RESTRICTED☐ YES UNRESTRICTED☐ NO

PRESENT USE

☐ AGRICULTURE☐ MUSEUM☐ COMMERCIAL☐ PARK☐ EDUCATIONAL☐ PRIVATE RESIDENCE☐ ENTERTAINMENT☐ RELIGIOUS☒ GOVERNMENT☐ SCIENTIFIC☐ INDUSTRIAL☐ TRANSPORTATION☐ MILITARY☐ OTHER**4 AGENCY**

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS (if applicable)

General Services Administration, Region IX

STREET & NUMBER

525 Market Street

CITY, TOWN

San Francisco

VICINITY OF

STATE

California

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTIONCOURTHOUSE
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC

National Archives and Records Service

STREET & NUMBER

General Services Administration

CITY, TOWN

Washington

STATE

D. C.

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

☐ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

EXCELLENT
☒ GOOD
FAIR

DETERIORATED
RUINS
UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

UNALTERED
☒ ALTERED

CHECK ONE

☒ ORIGINAL SITE
MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The United States Courthouse occupies a site bounded by Spring, Temple, Main, and Aliso Streets, with a frontage of 525 feet on Spring and Main and 200 feet on Temple and Aliso. Ground dimensions of the structure are 472 feet by 183 feet, with the major axis lying northeast to southwest parallel to Spring Street. The generally Moderne styled building has seventeen stories on the Spring Street side (eighteen on the Main Street side), as well as a full basement and penthouse. The building sets back at the fourth story, and above the sixth story there is a 329 foot by 80 foot tower.

The steel framed structure has walls of reinforced concrete 9 to 12 inches thick, faced with polished Minnesota granite up to the Spring Street level and terra cotta above. The structural bays measure approximately 25 x 25 feet, and the 8-inch reinforced floors are overlaid with a 4-inch filler covering pipes and conduit. Interior partitions are metal lath and plaster on steel studs.

A striking pattern of dark vertical fenestration marks each facade of the building. On the Spring Street elevation, the lower four-story mass has a colonnaded entrance flanked by twenty-two bays of recessed windows which are separated by fluted pilasters. Dark colored spandrels separate each vertical band of windows, except for terra cotta spandrels under the top windows. The entrance has four free-standing Doric columns in front of a recessed wall containing the entrances. The entrance doors are finished in bronze, and surmounted by a bronze relief eagle and an elaborate grille containing emblems of various government departments. Two flag poles with bronze bases sit on the granite steps outside the spaces between the entrance and the windows, and the words "United States Courthouse" are surmounted by two eagles in terra cotta relief.

The two-story recessed mass above the fourth story has twenty-four bays of windows. The twelve-story tower has twenty-four bays of vertical windows, again separated by dark colored spandrels except for under the top windows and on the end bays, which have terra cotta spandrels. The penthouse is recessed behind a parapet and has six windows and two mechanical vents.

The Main Street elevation mirrors the Spring Street side with the addition of an extra lower story made possible by the grade difference between the two streets. The Main Street entrance, along with twenty-seven windows and a garage entrance, is recessed in the granite face of the lower story. Extending beyond the northeast side of the building, the garage roof creates an outdoor parking area off Spring Street.

(See continuation sheet)

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 2

Two six-story pavilions extend from each end of the building. The pavilion roof level aligns with the roof level of the two-story recessed tier, and the pavilion mass extends one bay beyond the lower four-story mass with an expansion in width on the lowest two stories.

The Aliso Street facade is also marked by the vertical motif with five bays on the tower. There are three bays of windows on the lower mass of the pavilion above a marquee covered service entrance. Smaller windows flank the marquee on the smaller two-story pavilion wings. The exposed portion of the granite covered base that extends away from the building faces Aliso Street with ten recessed windows. The Temple Street facade mirrors the Aliso facade, but without the parking area and service entrance.

Noteworthy interior spaces include the public lobbies and the courtrooms. A variety of marbles are used on the walls and stairways of the lower level lobbies, as well as for wainscot in the elevator lobbies of the upper floors. The main lobbies and corridors have elegant floors of patterned terrazzo, original lighting fixtures, and other bronze ornament. The Main Street lobby contains two limestone statues, depicting "Law" and "Young Lincoln." The courtrooms are marked by fine wood paneling, elaborately studded doors, and other decorative features such as lighting fixtures, emblems, and grillwork.

Except for normal wear and tear, the significant architectural features (exterior, courtrooms, lobbies) are all in very good condition.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
PREHISTORIC	ARCHAEOLOGY PREHISTORIC	COMMUNITY PLANNING	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	RELIGION
- 1400 1499	- ARCHAEOLOGY HISTORIC	CONSERVATION	LAW	SCIENCE
- 1500 1599	- AGRICULTURE	ECONOMICS	LITERATURE	SCULPTURE
- 1600 1699	X ARCHITECTURE	EDUCATION	MILITARY	SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
- 1700 1799	- ART	X ENGINEERING	MUSIC	THEATER
- 1800 1899	- COMMERCE	- EXPLORATION SETTLEMENT	PHILOSOPHY	TRANSPORTATION
X 1900	X COMMUNICATIONS	- INDUSTRY	- POLITICS GOVERNMENT	- OTHER (SPECIFY)
		- INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

Completion - February 1940

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

Gilbert Stanley Underwood

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The significance of the U. S. Courthouse lies chiefly in its unique architectural stylings and its historical setting. The building stands on the site of Los Angeles' first postal facility. The building is also one of the first examples of the move away from the revivalist styles used for federal buildings during the Depression and towards the newly emerging Moderne style.

Gilbert Stanley Underwood designed the monumental building, and construction continued from May 1937 to February 1940. The land was acquired at a cost of \$866,000, and an additional \$6,871,755 was spent on the building. The structure was originally to be only 16 stories tall (measured from Main Street). Although the U. S. Treasury Department realized before construction started that more space was needed in the building, money was not appropriated for another two upper floors until the original construction was completed in 1939. As the original building was designed to accommodate the added stories and construction on the two top stories started soon after the original was finished, this later construction is considered part of the original building instead of an addition.

One noteworthy event that occurred during construction was the unprecedented use of a concrete pump in a building of this height. Although pumps had been previously utilized to pour concrete in large engineering construction like the Colorado River Aqueduct, the vertical pumping of concrete to the top levels of the Courthouse was hailed by the region's builders as a major achievement.

Although the postal facilities have been relocated away from the building, a bronze plaque remains on a marble wall outside the building on Temple Street commemorating the site of the city's original postal service. This first post office consisted of a big tub in the general store where the patrons helped themselves to the letters dumped by the latest stagecoach.

(See continuation sheet)

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

1. "Steel Rapidly Rising on New Los Angeles Federal Building,"
Southwest Builder and Contractor (November 26, 1937).
2. "New Los Angeles Federal Building is Now Up to the Fifteenth Floor,"
Southwest Builder and Contractor (July 22, 1938).

(See continuation sheet)

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 2.4

UTM REFERENCES

A 110 385550 3768730
ZONE EASTING NORTHING

B
ZONE EASTING NORTHING

C

D

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The building site is bounded by Spring, Temple, Main and Aliso Streets.
The Assessor's parcel number is 902.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Carl Blalock

ORGANIZATION

General Services Administration

DATE

July 31, 1980

STREET & NUMBER

525 Market Street

TELEPHONE

(415) 556-2532

CITY OR TOWN

San Francisco

STATE

California

12 CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

YES

NO

NONE X

K. m. ccc
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Historic Preservation Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The evaluated level of significance is National State Local

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

TITLE

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE 2

The building is very much a part of the surrounding Los Angeles government district. Neighboring buildings include another large federal building, City Hall, and the current Main Post Office. The historic Los Angeles Union Railroad Terminal and the city's historic pueblo district are located a few hundred feet away.

The Moderne style of federal architecture disappeared after World War II, and there are no comparably styled large scale public buildings in the city. The building's relative austerity embodies the straightforward philosophy of the WPA-PWA era which deemphasized the opulence of federal projects. Still, the distinctive quality of its well maintained exterior, courtrooms, interior public spaces, and ornament make the Courthouse a fine example of the federal adaptation of the Moderne style.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 9

PAGE 2

3. California: A Guide to the Golden State. Federal Writers Project.
Works Project Administration (1939).
4. "Your Post Office," Los Angeles Postal Service (1958).
5. A Guide to Architecture in Los Angeles and Southern California.
Gebhard, D., Winter, R. New York: Peregrine Smith Press (1977).
6. Interview with Ed Stillwell, former Building Manager (August 2, 1978).

U.S. COURTHOUSE
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
UTM REFERENCE:
10C/385550/3768730

