

**BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD**

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\*NRHP Status Code 3D, 3CD

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 111 East 1<sup>st</sup> Street building (No. 6-4)

B1. Historic Name: City Health Building

B2. Common Name: City Hall South

B3. Original Use: government clinic, office, and mechanical building

B4. Present Use: government office building

\*B5. Architectural Style: International Style

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

Built in 1954 (*Los Angeles Times*).

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

Original Location: N/A

\*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: Lunden, Hayward, & O'Connor

b. Builder: Robert E. McKee 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 City Health Building, renamed City Hall South, was constructed between 1952 and 1954. The building originally featured health offices, clinics, and labs, and a central utility plant that heated City Hall north across Main Street and the new Parker Center police headquarters east across Los Angeles Street.

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 in the early 1950s, joining the International Style (Hahn and Mosk county buildings) and updated Classicism (Music Center) themes elsewhere in Civic Center. Later conversion of the building to City Hall South further incorporated its location and functions directly into the Civic Center mall and activities.

City Hall South 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 20<sup>th</sup> century city and county governmental complex.

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

\*B12. References:

"New City Health Building Will Be Dedicated Today" *Los Angeles Times*, November 29, 1954: 13.

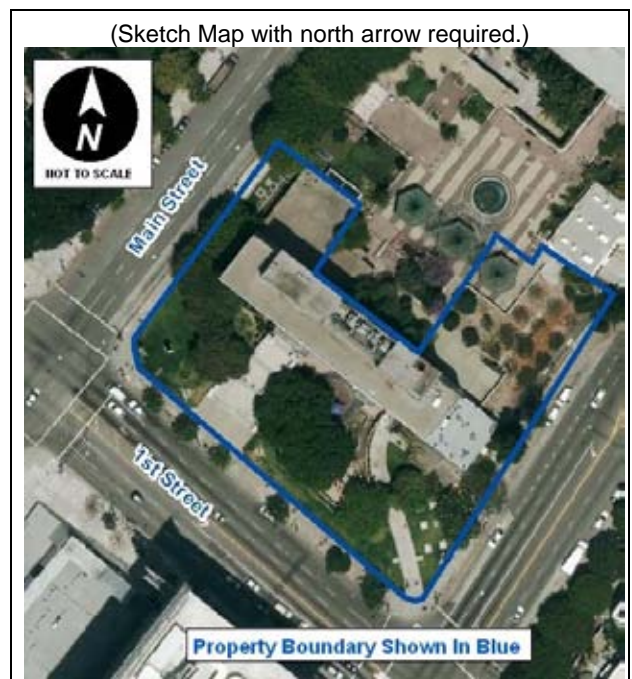
"'Glass Skyscraper' Here is Nearing Completion" *Los Angeles Times*, May 31, 1953, p. E.1.

B13. Remarks: see above

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

\*Date of Evaluation: May 21, 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 3D, 3CD

Other Listings  
Review Code                      Reviewer                      Date

Page 33 of 39                      \*Resource Name or #: 300 North Los Angeles Street building (No. 6-5)

**P1. Other Identifier:** Federal Building, North Los Angeles Field Office

\***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: 300 North Los Angeles 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: 5161-011-906

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

The subject property is an eight story, government office building. Constructed in a Brutalist interpretation of the International Style, the building is rectangular in plan and is roughly symmetrical. It has a white marble-clad frame, expressed in equal sized bays. The recessed darker core fills the volume, extending to just below the framed, flat roof in a recessed upper floor. The building core is a solid block, articulated by fixed, ribbon-type windows, and separated by bronze spandrels. Spandrel panels feature restrained interplay between vertical ribs. All sides repeat the straightforward theme and spandrel motif. The primary entrance, which faces northwest onto Los Angeles Street, is raised and is protected by a simple canopy supported on marble-faced columns. Two tile murals, typical of the period adorn the entrance. The building and its associated simple landscaping beds and street trees occupy two parcels along Los Angeles Street between Temple and Commercial streets. The subject property is the northeast anchor of the Civic Center. It is surrounded by other highrise office and government buildings.

\***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP14. government building, 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 # 0620

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

Historic     Prehistoric     Both  
1965, *Los Angeles Times*

\***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**

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\*NRHP Status Code 3D, 3CD

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 300 North Los Angeles Street building (No. 6-5)

- B1. Historic Name:
- B2. Common Name: Federal Building
- B3. Original Use: government building
- B4. Present Use: government building

\*B5. Architectural Style: International Style

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

Built in 1965 (*Los Angeles Times*)

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

\*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: Welton Becket and Associates, and J.E. Stanton

b. Builder: Ford J. Twaits Co. and Morrison-Knudsen Co.

\*B10. Significance: Theme:

Area:

Period of Significance:

Property Type:

Applicable Criteria: N/A

The subject property building was completed in 1965. It was designed by Welton Becket and Associates, a successful firm responsible for numerous civic and commercial buildings in the Los Angeles area. Architect Welton Becket (1902-1969) practiced in Los Angeles from the 1930s until his death in 1969. His noted designs include other buildings as well as the Music Center in the Los Angeles Civic Center: Dorothy Chandler Pavilion (1964) Mark Taper Forum (1967), Santa Monica Civic Auditorium (1959), and residential designs in the 1930s for Robert Montgomery and Cesar Romero. Becket's designs were notably modern in the 1930s when the style was controversial. At the time of his death in 1969, Welton Becket and Associates was one of the largest architecture firms in the world, providing clients with full-service planning Mr. Becket called "total design," which included master planning, engineering, interior work, and landscaping. It continues today as Ellerbe-Becket. The Federal Building was lauded in the *Los Angeles Times* as "beautiful" at its completion, although an editorial letter rhetorically asked, "Since when does one create beauty by taking a plain rectangular solid and drawing parallel lines on it?"

The building has undergone few alterations since it was built, and in general appears much as it did in 1965. Two murals, entitled "Celebration of our Homeland" and "Recognition of all Foreign Lands" were designed by artist Richard Haines and were commissioned by the architect, in recognition of the building's function as a symbol of the people.

The Federal Building is at the eastern end of the Civic Center and was one of the later buildings to be completed in the ensemble. 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 simple, practical design, and Modernist details. The building is eligible as a contributor to the Los Angeles Civic Center historic district, as an integral part of its planning, design, development, and public services of the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century city and county governmental complex.

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

\*B12. References:

"Celebration of Our Homeland/Recognition of All Foreign Lands," Public Art, Downtown Los Angeles.  
<http://www.publicartinla.com/CivicCenter/celebration/background.html>.  
 Accessed May 11, 2009.

"51 Million Dollars of Beauty Make Debut Friday" *Los Angeles Times*, May 13, 1965, A1.

B13. Remarks:

\*B14. Evaluator: F. Smith, K. Corbett

\*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 #** 19-186882 / 19-186883 / 19-186888 (Update)  
**HRI #**  
**Trinomial**  
**NRHP Status Code** 3D, 3CB

**Other Listings**  
**Review Code** **Reviewer** **Date**

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**\*Resource Name or #:** 150 North Los Angeles Street  
 151 North Judge John Aiso Street building (Nos. 6-6 and 6-7)

**P1. Other Identifier:** City Hall South, Parker Center, Motor Transport Division 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: 150-156 North Los Angeles Street, 151 North Judge John Aiso 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: 5161-013-904 and 5161-013-905

**\*P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)  
 The City of Los Angeles Parker Center Police Department building group is anchored by the 1955, eight-story T-plan building. The main tower, is rectangular with windowless masonry-clad elevations on the east and west sides, topped by a flat roof. On north and south elevations, continuous ribbon windows alternate with solid spandrel panels at each floor. Inset ground-level public entrances face the east and west, shaded by tower "levitation" on lightweight pilotes or concrete columns. The building, its extensive exterior artwork and sumptuous interior finishes are unaltered since its completion in 1955. A newer building occupies the east corner of the block on former landscaped plaza and a recently finished building is to the northeast. The Motor Transport Building (1958) on the south corner is part of the Parker Center complex; it is the vehicle service facility that reflected the signature mobility of the Department. Parker Center is one major part of the dispersed services of "city hall," adjunct to nearby City Hall (1928) and part of local government response to development of Civic Center in the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century. William H. Parker (1902-1966) joined the force in 1927, became chief in 1950, and immediately oversaw planning and completion of this distinctive headquarters compound for his mobile and famously effective force. The building and grounds were found eligible for California Register-listing under Criteria B and C ("Proposition Q and F Civic Center Public Safety Facilities DEIR," 2005); no SHPO concurrence with those findings was found. 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 mid- 20<sup>th</sup> century city and county governmental complex.

**\*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 14, 2009, Photograph # 0819

**\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**  
 Historic  Prehistoric  Both  
 1955 and 1958, Los Angeles County Office of the Assessor

**\*P7. Owner and Address:**

**\*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:** March 16, 2009

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

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

Built Environmental 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  
**PRIMARY RECORD**

Primary # P-19-186882  
HRI # \_\_\_\_\_  
Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_  
NRHP Status Code \_\_\_\_\_  
Other Listings \_\_\_\_\_  
Review Code \_\_\_\_\_ Reviewer \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

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\*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Parker Center

P1. Other Identifier: Police Facilities Building

\*P2. Location:  Not for Publication  Unrestricted \*a. County Los Angeles  
and P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. (Attach Location Map as necessary.)

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Los Angeles Date 1966; Photorevised 1981 T1S; R 13W: Unsectioned; S.B. B.M.  
c. Address 150 North Los Angeles Street City Los Angeles Zip 90012

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: ; mE/ mN

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

The building is located in downtown Los Angeles within the Civic Center. Traveling northwest on the US-101 (Santa Ana Freeway), take Exit 1B. Keep to the right (1st Street). Turn west (north) onto East 1st Street. Turn northeast (right) onto North Los Angeles Street. The building is on your right hand side.

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

Parker Center is an eight-story Modern building on the block bounded by East Temple Street on the north, Judge John Aiso Street on the east, East 1st Street on the south, and North Los Angeles Street on the west. The building measures 398,000 square feet and is irregular in shape. Constructed in 1952-1955, it consists of a mechanical basement, eight floors, and a penthouse for the cooling towers. A reinforced concrete foundation supports the steel and concrete structure, which is trimmed with rigid aluminum sashes and spandrels. Bands of windows and glazed mosaic tiles dominate the long north and south façades of the building, while glazed terra-cotta panels clad the short east and west façades. The roof is flat with a cooling tower that extends from the center of the building above the roofline. The cooling tower is enclosed in porcelain enamel metal panels. The building's roof has a short parapet finished with metal coping. There are no eaves. (See Continuation Sheet)

\*P3b. Resource Attributes: (See attributes and codes) HP14. Government building; HP39. (Other) Public Art

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



**P5b. Description of Photo:**

(View, date, accession #) West, 09/28/04,  
4K059-MW-04-DIG-01-5568

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

Historic  
 Prehistoric  Both  
Built in 1952-1955

**\*P7. Owner and Address:**

City of Los Angeles  
111 East 1<sup>st</sup> Street, Ste. 201  
Los Angeles, California 90012

**\*P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address) C. Gregory and W. Wuellner  
EDAW, Inc.

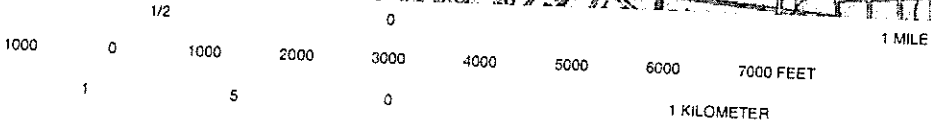
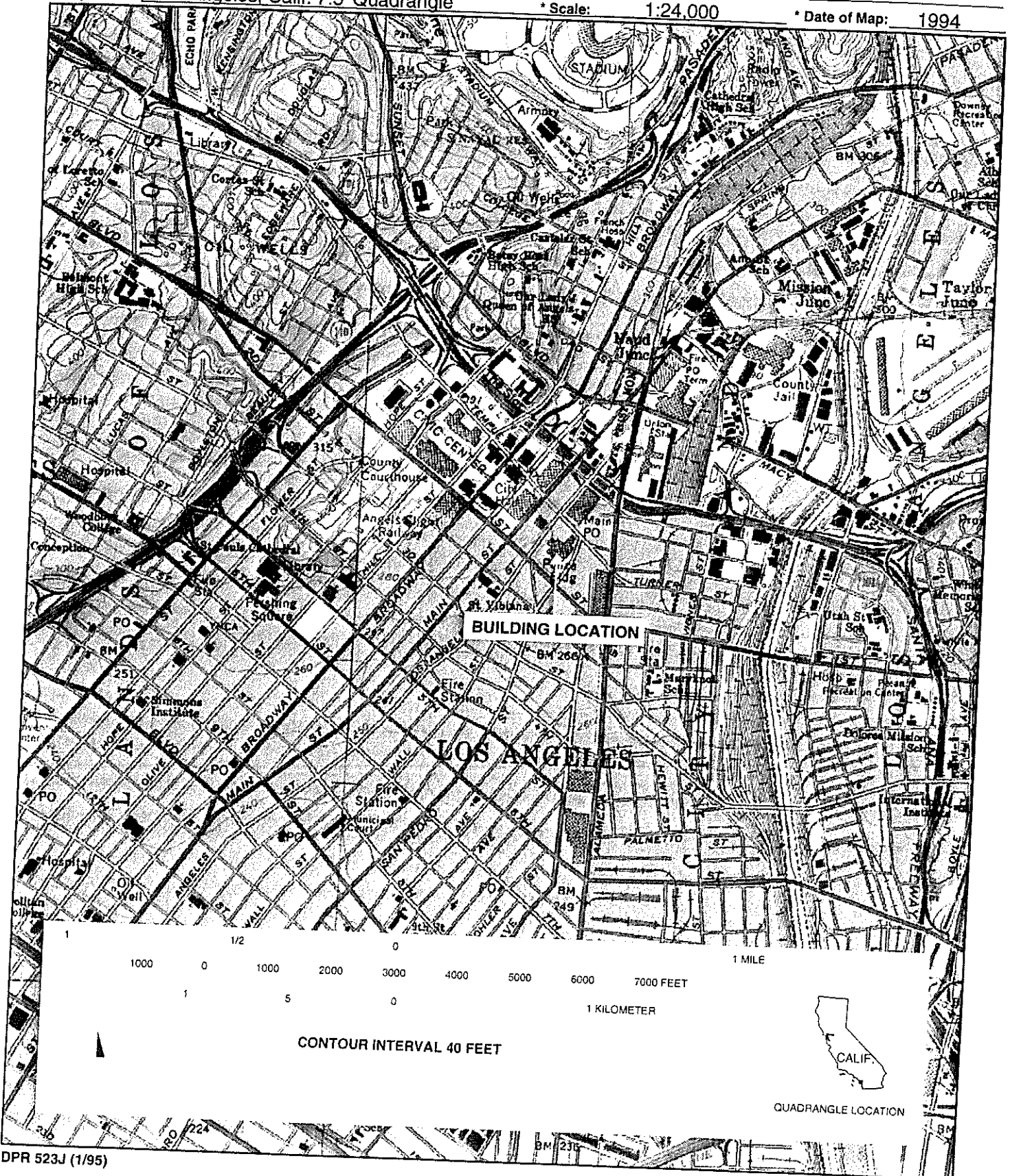
1420 Kettner Boulevard, Suite 620  
San Diego, California 92101

**\*P9. Date Recorded:** 5/11/2004

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

**\*P11. Report Citation:** (Cite Survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") EDAW, Inc., 2004. *Historical Assessment and Technical Report for the Proposed Public Safety Facilities Master Plan, Los Angeles, California.* Prepared for the City of Los Angeles.

\*Attachments:  None  Location Map  Sketch Map  Continuation Sheet  Building, Structure, and Object Record  
 Linear Resource Record  Archaeological Record  District Record  Milling Station Record  Rock Art Record  
 Artifact Record  Photograph Record  Other (List)



CONTOUR INTERVAL 40 FEET



**BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD**

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\*NRHP Status Code

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Parker Center

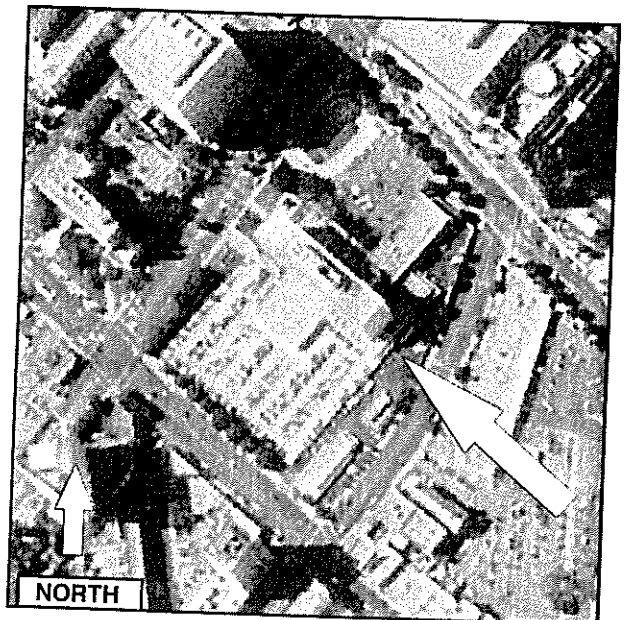
- B1. **Historic Name:** Police Facilities Building
- B2. **Common Name:** Parker Center
- B3. **Original Use:** Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) headquarters building
- B4. **Present Use:** Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) headquarters building
- \*B5. **Architectural Style:** Modern
- \*B6. **Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alternations.) Designs for the building were completed in 1951. Construction of the buiding began in 1952 and was completed in 1955.
- \*B7. **Moved?**  No  Yes  Unknown **Date:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Original Location:** \_\_\_\_\_
- \*B8. **Related Features:** Motor Transport Division (Vehicle Maintenance Facility) and *The Los Angeles Police Memorial* (Granite Fountain). These resources were recorded separately.
- B9a. **Architect:** Welton Becket and Associates and J. E. Stanton **B9b. Builder:** Ford J. Twaits Company and Morrison-Knudson, Associated General Contractors
- \*B10. **Significance: Theme** Civic Center Construction **Area** Downtown Los Angeles  
**Period of Significance** Post-World War II **Property Type** Civic Building **Applicable Criteria** B, C  
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)  
*Parker Center Evaluation*

This historic resource is considered significant under CEQA and eligible for the CRHR under Criteria B and C. Parker Center is eligible for the CRHR under Criterion B for its association with Chief William H. Parker. Chief Parker's leadership and organizational skills had an impact on the LAPD and the policing profession in general. In addition to streamlining the department, he developed administrative concepts that are now established procedures in most departments. He also pioneered narcotics and civil rights enforcement. Parker Center was constructed and began operations under Chief Parker. Parker Center is also eligible for the CRHR under Criterion C. The building embodies the distinctive characteristics of a then new design of law enforcement buildings that helped to set a trend in modern police facility design. In addition, Parker Center represents the work of an important creative individual, namely Welton Becket. Becket was a Master Architect and Parker Center is one of his award winning achievements. Built within his "Total Design" concept, Parker Center is a representative example of Welton Becket's prolific work in Los Angeles.

The Parker Center is eligible for listing as a Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monument as an outstanding example of the International Style designed by the master architect Welton Becket, and for its historical association with Chief William H. Parker. It is an outstanding example of an International Style high-rise police headquarters building. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of the new design of law enforcement buildings that helped to set a trend in modern police facility design. It is notable as the work of a gifted architect, Welton Becket, and is one of his award-winning achievements. Reflecting his "Total Design" philosophy, it is an outstanding example of Becket's prolific work in Los Angeles. The building is also significant for its association with Chief William H. Parker. Parker's leadership and organizational skills had impact on the LAPD and the policing profession in general. In addition to streamlining the department, he developed administrative concepts that are now established procedures and pioneered narcotics and civil rights enforcement. See Continuation Sheet for Distinguishing Features, Artwork Evaluations, and Historic Context.

- B11. **Additional Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes): (HP39)-- Public Art
- \*B12. **References:** See Continuation Sheet.
- B13. **Remarks:**
- \*B14. **Evaluator:** C. Gregory and M. Wuellner
- \*Date of Evaluation: 10/06/2004

(This space reserved for official comments.)



**\*P3a. Description: Continued.**

The west elevation features an entrance plaza that is defined by 12 pilotis (isolated columns), which support the extension of the administrative block over the main entrance. The pilotis and the ceiling above the entrance plaza created by the extension are covered with small, blue-glazed tiles. The main entrance has three pairs of double glass doors flanked by fixed sidelights (tempered glass). A curtain wall of fixed, metal-framed, tempered glass panels on the first-floor level north of the main entrance defines the exterior treatment of the foyer for the auditorium, which is accessed off the entrance lobby. The foyer is protected from direct sunlight on the interior by vertical, adjustable aluminum louvers. The building can also be accessed through paired, metal-framed glass doors on the west side (rear elevation) of the building. The second through eighth floors are sheathed by curtain walls on the north and south elevations, consisting of horizontal bands of metal-framed fixed windows and panels of small, blue-glazed tiles. Horizontal aluminum louvers also cover the outer window bays.

The building consists of an eight-story administrative block and one-story south administrative wing, an auditorium, and jail. The jail is located in the north wing of the building and consists of two floors. This portion of the building's exterior is clad in glazed terra-cotta panels. The fixed-pane horizontal windows on the second floor are secured by vertical, aluminum louvers. Beginning at the far north end of the building and continuing around the east side of the building is a 20-foot glazed terra-cotta wall, enclosing a yard for the prisoners. On the east side of the building is an access point for prisoners, guarded by an automatic steel gate and a control tower, constructed of seven panes of metal-framed windows.

Although EDAW did not formally document the interior of the building, a brief tour of the administration area and the auditorium revealed that much of the interior has remained unaltered. Comparison with the as-built plans shows that Welton Becket and Associates and J. E. Stanton's design was just as detailed for the interior as it was for the exterior. In the auditorium, the LAPD has retained the original vertical acoustic paneling and cork floors. The auditorium also retains the original drop-ball light fixtures, stage, projector room, and side doors. In addition, the interiors of the upper floors of the administration area retain a high degree of integrity. Original hardware, such as clocks, light fixtures, elevator "This Car Up" lights, doors, door handles, and fire alarms were numerous, as well as door and departmental signage, glass room dividers, room partitions, and cabinets. Many of the original laboratories are being used as storage areas but are still intact with some original equipment. Although a few alterations have been made in the entrance lobby and auditorium foyer, the terrazzo floor, marble walls, and wood paneling are intact, as well as the vertical interior aluminum louvers.

The existing landscape on the Parker Center site was designed by Welton Becket and J. E. Stanton as part of the original design and still retains a high degree of integrity. Contributing elements include the designed landscape from the front of the building west to Los Angeles Street and north to Temple Street, the landscape along the north side of the building to Temple Street, and the landscape along the rear elevation of the building to Judge John Aiso Street, with the exception of the MTD site. Some portions of the landscape south of the building have been altered by recent construction. Distinguishing landscape features and elements consist of the geometric planting areas that frame the main entrance, the pedestrian plaza at the front of the building, additional planting beds around the building, lawns, mature trees, a front pedestrian plaza, walkways and sidewalks, curbs, staircases, a spiral staircase, pipe railings, a parking kiosk, and a parking lot area. However, some alterations have occurred such as the replacement of the parking kiosk and the addition of a spiral parking lot that provides access to underground parking at City Hall East. The scale and relationship of these features and elements were originally designed to create a setting for the police headquarters within the urban context, and to provide for necessary access and circulation.

The 911 Call Center is located in the southwest corner of the lot. The MTD is located in the southeastern corner of the lot. The area south of Parker Center and east of the MTD is used for street level parking, as well as an area on the north side of the building.

Parker Center is also home to three works of public art. In the lobby is a glass mosaic mural entitled *Theme Mural of Los Angeles* by Joseph L. Young, who has executed numerous works in the Los Angeles area. On the exterior of the building next to the front entrance is *The Family Group*, a metal sculpture by Bernard J. (Tony) Rosenthal. Both the mosaic mural and the metal sculpture were commissioned by the architects, and were part of the original design of the building. Near the northwest corner of the building is the granite fountain, *The Los Angeles Police Memorial*, by Horace G. Farmer and Charles Luckman Associates that was dedicated in October 1971. This memorial has been recorded on a separate DPR record.

Mosaic

The Theme Mural of Los Angeles is a cantilevered glass mosaic mural by artist Joseph Louis Young located in the main entrance lobby of Parker Center. The mosaic consists of steel, aluminum, copper, concrete, and glass. Installed in 1955, it is attached by the means of metal supports at its base to the two columns located at the north side of the entrance lobby. The rectangular panel measures 6 feet by 36 feet and weighs 6 tons. The eight telephone mounting boards are still in place on the back of the mosaic mural, but the booths have been removed and only the marks are left where the partitions were formerly located. The mosaic is an abstract, stylized composition of a series of interlocking images that represent the Los



**\*P3a. Description:** Continued.

Angeles cityscape. The artist superimposed black outlines representing the Elysian Hills northwest of the city center, the outlying oil wells, the derricks at the port of Los Angeles, and the transportation infrastructure over abstract shapes that symbolize the city's monuments. Included in the work are the City Hall, Grauman's Chinese Theatre, Baldwin Hills' oil wells, Angel's Flight, Alameda Street Mission Church, Griffith Park Observatory, Los Angeles Harbor, a freeway cloverleaf, street cars, modern busses, trackless trolleys, and both traditional and modern homes, as well as an image of the Parker Center building.

Sculpture

*The Family Group* is a wall-mounted bronze sculptural group by artist Bernard J. (Tony) Rosenthal located on the north façade adjacent to the main entrance of Parker Center. Installed in 1955, the art piece measures 14 feet tall, 5 feet wide, and 3 feet deep, and weighs 1,000 pounds. The sculptural group contains four figures, a policeman, young boy, mother, and babe. The policeman's arms are extended in a protecting embrace around the family. Each of the figures was created from a heavy sheet of bronze and is welded separately to a steel frame structure that is inside the sculpture. The base was then welded to the figures (Several 1997d). The glazed terra-cotta panels on the wall were fabricated by Gladding McBean. *The Family Group* is supported by 1½-inch by 2-inch metal bars that attached the steel frame structure of the sculpture to the wall of the building. The support bars occur behind the policeman's chest and at the platform which forms the base for the sculpture. The metal bars attach the sculpture directly into the terra-cotta clad concrete wall. The bars extend through the wall and are secured on the other side with metal plates.

**\*B10. Significance:** Continued.

Distinguishing features of Parker Center include:

Plan

Flexibility of high-rise modular system with an open plan allows for a variety of functions on each floor.

Structure

Reinforced concrete platform foundation.  
Reinforced concrete walls.  
Steel reinforced concrete columns.  
Curtain walls.

Exterior

Intersecting horizontal and vertical volumetric masses.  
Smooth surfaces.  
Curtain walls (tempered glass; mosaic panels; fixed horizontal strip windows).  
Glazed "mosai" type terra-cotta exterior panels (specified on the as-built plans).  
Blue glazed mosaic surface treatment on columns (exterior and interior), exterior wall panels, and some ceilings (exterior and interior front entrance).  
Rigid metal trim.  
Metal coping and flashing.  
Pilotis (steel reinforced concrete columns).  
Regulating lines (metal trim; rectangular wall panels).  
Original gated entrance to jail has perforated metal wall panels.  
Pipe railings.  
Perforated metal panels attached to pipe railings on rear elevation (east).  
Tempered-glass doors (single and double).  
Metal roll-up doors.  
Metal doors (single and double).  
Fixed horizontal strip windows (heat-absorbing glass; tempered plate glass).  
Vertical metal louvers over windows (outer bays of administration tower; second-level windows of jail wing).  
Perforated metal decking (east side; jail).  
Perforated panel pipe rail (jail).  
Composition roofs (flat) over reinforced concrete roof decks.  
Porcelain enamel metal panels (penthouse).

\*B10. **Significance:** Continued.

Landscape

Designed landscape from the front of the building west to Los Angeles Street and north to Temple Street.  
Landscape along the north side of the building to Temple Street.  
Landscape along the rear elevation of the building to Judge John Aiso Street, with the exception of the MTD site.  
Geometric planting areas that frame the main entrance.  
The pedestrian plaza at the front of the building.  
Additional planting beds around the building.  
Lawns.  
Mature trees.  
Walkways and sidewalks.  
Curbs.  
Walls.  
Pipe railings.

Interior

Regularized pattern of interior structural column supports.  
Free plan.  
Fixed and moveable interior screens and partitions for walls.  
Rich interior materials including terrazzo floors, marble walls, hardwood shiplap wall paneling, ceramic tile, fixed glass panels, obscure glass screens, paneled wood moveable partitions.  
Variety of interior acoustic treatments including cork floors and walls, acoustic tile walls and ceilings, and wood vertical bats.  
Metal trim.  
Variety of original door types, including wood veneer, metal (solid), metal (hollow), metal bar, half-glass (tempered; wire mesh), glass, and sidelights. Variety of door hardware and locks; food-pass windows.  
Aluminum louvers (adjustable) shade glass curtain wall of Auditorium foyer.  
Suspended globe and recessed light fixtures.  
Metal wall sconces (auditorium foyer – note: the light fixtures are currently mounted upside down from their original orientation).  
Elevators and elevator controls (rubber tile floor; baked enamel doors; stainless steel handrail; entrance columns; door trim and base; Lucite ceiling grille; fluorescent lights behind Kalistron walls).  
Original signage and lettering.  
Marble toilet stalls; metal doors; tile walls.

Ground Floor Administration

Floors: ceramic tile; asphalt tile; concrete.  
Baseboard: rubber; cement.  
Walls: plaster; ceramic tile; gypsum plaster; concrete; acoustic tile; cork; glass and wood; cement plaster.  
Trim: metal.  
Ceiling: plaster; acoustic tile; concrete; mastic.

Ground Floor Jail

Floor: concrete.  
Baseboard: Cement.  
Walls: acoustic tile; plaster; concrete gypsum plaster.  
Frames and Trim: metal.  
Ceiling: acoustic tile; concrete; gypsum plaster.

First Floor & Mezzanine Administration

Floor: rubber tile; ceramic tile; asphalt tile; concrete; cork; terrazzo.  
Baseboard: rubber; terrazzo.  
Walls: moveable partitions; plaster; ceramic tile; gypsum plaster; marble; wood; concrete; gypsum plaster; acoustic tile on concrete.  
Frames and Trim: metal.  
Ceiling: acoustic tile; acoustic tile on concrete.  
Lobby: terrazzo floor; ceramic tile set in "miracle" adhesive; terrazzo baseboard; 26-inch-diameter concrete columns with ceramic tile; marble walls; hardwood ship-lap wall paneling.  
Auditorium Foyer: two isolated I-beam columns (8 inches); covered with green Kalistron over 1/8-inch hardwall finish plaster; 1-inch verniculate plaster underneath; 1½-inch channel and metal lath interior.

**\*B10. Significance:** Continued.

Cat Walk Above Lobby

Steel rods suspended from concrete floor slabs; wood planks.

First Floor, Jail and Auditorium Wing

Floor: rubber tile; concrete; asphalt tile; cork; terrazzo; paver tile; rubber tile; carpet on asphalt tile.

Baseboard: rubber; cork; terrazzo; ceramic tile; cement.

Walls: plaster; concrete; concrete/plaster; wood, canvas, plaster; wood, plaster, ceramic tile; moveable partitions.

Frame and Trim: metal.

Ceiling: Acoustic tile; metal acoustic panels; plaster; concrete.

Auditorium: fire-resistant plaster walls; vertical acoustic wood batts; 456 seats; wood platform w/metal console for control booth; built-up platform stage; motor-drawn curtain; screen pocket above; single row reflector-type disappearing lights in floor; show-up screen.

Second Floor Administration

Floor: rubber tile; ceramic tile; asphalt tile; cork; concrete.

Baseboard: rubber, rubber tile.

Walls: moveable partitions; plaster; gypsum plaster.

Ceiling: acoustic tile; plaster, cement plaster; concrete.

Second Floor Jail

Floor: asphalt tile; ceramic tile; concrete; vinyl.

Baseboard: cement; rubber; vinyl.

Frame and trim: metal.

Walls: concrete; ceramic tile; plaster; metal stud partitions; precast wall panels.

Ceiling: metal; acoustic tile on metal; plaster.

Cove cement baseboard on all concrete walls and columns poured in place.

Upper Floors Administration

Floor: rubber tile; ceramic tile; asphalt tile; concrete; carpet on asphalt tile; vinyl; carpet; wood; paver tile.

Baseboard: rubber; vinyl; rubber tile; wood; paver tile.

Walls: moveable partitions (metal stud partition; moveable partition; insulated stud partition; insulated moveable partition); plaster; ceramic tile; acoustic tile; gypsum plaster; ceramic tile wainscot, plaster, ¼-inch cork; cloth and wire mesh; ceramic tile to ceiling; acoustic tile on plaster.

Frames and Trim: metal; wood.

Ceiling: acoustic tile; plaster; cement plaster; gypsum plaster; concrete; mastic.

Penthouse (mechanical, fan room, elevator tower, stair tower, cooling tower)

Flat composition roof; concrete walls; metal stud partitions; insulated stud partitions; porcelain enamel metal panels; aluminum coping.

Floor: concrete.

Baseboard: cement.

Walls: plaster-concrete; gypsum plaster-concrete.

Ceiling: plaster; exposed concrete.

Public Art at Parker Center

Joseph L. Young, Theme Mural of Los Angeles, Mosaic

CEQA Evaluation

The mosaic is recommended eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion C as a significant contributing object associated with the Parker Center. The mosaic was conceived and designed as a part of the original architectural program for Parker Center and served both aesthetic and functional purposes in the entrance lobby as a screen for the telephone bank. It is the work of a prominent Los Angeles artist, Joseph Young, who was a prolific mosaic muralist. His artwork is characterized by its large scale, abstract geometric designs, and its innovative incorporation into architectural settings. At the time of its installation, the *Theme Mural of Los Angeles* was the largest mosaic of its type executed by an American artist and is one of the masterpieces of Young's career. The mosaic is a graphic map representation of the city of Los Angeles. It depicts the important monuments and facilities of the city, including an image of the Parker Center, and is tied to its site and urban context by these graphic references.

**\*B10. Significance:** Continued.

Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monument Evaluation

The mosaic is eligible for listing as a Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monument as a notable work of a gifted artist, Joseph Young. The work of art is a contributing attribute of the Parker Center. The mosaic was conceived and designed as a part of the original architectural program for Parker Center and served both aesthetic and functional purposes in the entrance lobby as a screen for the telephone bank. It is the work of a prominent Los Angeles artist, Joseph Young, who was a prolific mosaic muralist. His artwork is characterized by its large scale, abstract geometric designs, and its innovative incorporation into architectural settings. At the time of its installation, the *Theme Mural of Los Angeles* was the largest mosaic of its type executed by an American artist and is one of the masterpieces of Young's career. The mosaic is a graphic map representation of the city of Los Angeles. It depicts the important monuments and facilities of the city, including an image of the Parker Center, and is tied to its site and urban context by these graphic references.

Bernard J. Rosenthal, *The Family Group*, Sculpture

CEQA Evaluation

The sculpture is recommended eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion C as a significant contributing object associated with the Parker Center. The sculpture was conceived and designed as part of the original architectural program for Parker Center, which specified the size and location of the artwork, leaving the subject, design, and medium to the artist's discretion. The architectural setting is part of the formal background composition of the artwork. The allegorical theme of *The Family Group*, a policeman protecting his family, alludes to the police headquarters building as a symbolic protector of the city. It is an early piece in his career and one of only a few figural works completed by the nationally prominent Los Angeles artist Bernard J. (Tony) Rosenthal, an abstract minimalist who is known for many public art projects in Los Angeles and elsewhere in the United States including *Cube* (1966) in Alamo, New York; a large cube (1968) at the University of Michigan; an Indian totem (1971) at the Indiana University Art Museum; and the Police Plaza Sculpture (1974) in New York.

Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monument Evaluation

The sculpture is eligible for listing as a Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monument as a notable work of the gifted artist, Bernard J. (Tony) Rosenthal. The work of art is a contributing attribute of the Parker Center. The sculpture was conceived and designed as part of the original architectural program for Parker Center, which specified the size and location of the artwork, leaving the subject, design, and medium to the artist's discretion. The architectural setting is part of the formal background composition of the artwork. The allegorical theme of *The Family Group*, a policeman protecting his family, alludes to the police headquarters building as a symbolic protector of the city. It is an early piece in his career and one of only a few figural works completed by the nationally prominent Los Angeles artist Bernard J. (Tony) Rosenthal, an abstract minimalist who is known for many public art projects in Los Angeles and elsewhere in the United States including *Cube* (1966) in Alamo, New York; a large cube (1968) at the University of Michigan; an Indian totem (1971) at the Indiana University Art Museum; and the Police Plaza Sculpture (1974) in New York.

The Police Facilities Building (Parker Center) - Historic Context

Designs for the Police Facilities Building were completed in 1951 by architects Welton Becket and Associates and J. E. Stanton. Director of Design was Maynard Woodard and Project Architect was Francis Runcy (*Arts and Architecture* 1956). The as-built plans name Murray Erick and Paul E. Jeffers as the Associated Structural Engineers and Ralph E. Phillips as the Mechanical Engineer. Construction was completed by Ford J. Twaits Company and Morrison-Knudson, Associated General Contractors (*Arts and Architecture* 1956). With its intersecting geometric forms, the smooth surfaces of the curtain walls, extensive use of glass and terra-cotta panels, and repetitive intervals between members of the framework, this building is an outstanding example of 1950s International Style Modern architecture. It derives its inspiration from three primary influences important in the development of the Modern Movement. These include the architecture and theory of two great masters, Le Corbusier and Mies van der Rohe, and Germany's *Bauhaus* school.

The principles of the International Style included regularity and the avoidance of applied decoration, and architecture was conceived as volumetric mass. The International Style was first codified in America in the 1931 exhibition of that name held at the Museum of Modern Art. The style was based on the theory of functionalism, and typically employed skeleton construction and curtain walls to create the effect of plane surfaces bounding a volume. Other characteristics included flat roofs, repetitive ordering of openings in the wall surfaces, metal frames and trim, strip windows, and wall areas entirely of glass. Glass and glazed terra-cotta panels were preferred sheathing materials because of their economical cost and aesthetic effectiveness, such that all suggestion of the traditional masonry block was lost. The principle of regularity included an emphasis on horizontality (Hitchcock and Johnson 1966). In the Parker Center, this was expressed in the horizontal volumes of the administrative wing, auditorium, and jail wing as well as the horizontal surface treatments. Where function demanded a vertical element, such as in the high-rise administrative block, that also received expression.

**The Police Facilities Building (Parker Center) - Historic Context Continued.**

The International Style stressed the unity and continuity of the whole volume inside a building by application of the free plan. Screen walls divided interior space in contrast to the regularity of the isolated supports. A variety of screens served separate purposes and were made of different materials, according to their function and structural duty (Hitchcock and Johnson 1966).

Le Corbusier's influence is seen in the regulating lines used to maintain proportional control over the façade, and the use of isolated column supports, or "pilotis," that support the west end of the administrative block (Frampton 1992). The pilotis create a sheltered pedestrian plaza at the main entrance of the building, which is a hallmark of the 1950s International Style first popularized by the Lever Brothers building in New York City. The landscape includes original geometric planting areas that are incorporated into the design of the pedestrian plaza.

The German architect Mies van der Rohe is noted for his development of the curtain wall and free plan, in which the spatial arrangement was subdivided and articulated by free-standing planes and columns (Frampton 1992). Evidence of Mies' influence is seen in Welton Becket's use of the curtain wall on the exterior, and screen walls on the interior. The Parker Center interior has a free plan organized around a central service core. Various types of screens provide partition walls and their materials reflect the architectural hierarchy from formal public space to utilitarian space, according to function. These consist of a variety of materials including marble, wood, gypsum, and concrete panels. The entrance lobby of the Parker Center has isolated columns in the entrance lobby and the Auditorium foyer, which occur at regular intervals. The lobby features a glass mosaic designed for the building by muralist Joseph Young. The artwork is attached to two of the columns in the lobby. In addition to its aesthetic purpose, the mural also functioned as a physical screen for the row of telephone booths that were attached to the back and was therefore a part of the architectural program of the building.

The principles of the Bauhaus, included in their proclamation of 1919, embraced the ideal of the *Gesamtkunstwerk*, or total work of art, and removed the formal division between the architecture and the arts and crafts. As a result of the Bauhaus program, architects were not only given the task of designing buildings but also applied their talents to every minute aspect of design, including the details of the cabinetry, hardware, and furnishings (Frampton 1992).

The "Total Design" concept of Welton Becket, which he embraced beginning in the 1930s, is a philosophy of design that was directly influenced by the Bauhaus program.

Total Design is both the architectural philosophy and practice that embraces all of the services required to analyze any architectural problem, perform the necessary studies and research to solve the problem, and translate the solution into a building or group of buildings complete down to the last detail of furniture, sculpture and other art, landscaping, and furnishings, even to ashtrays, menus, and matchboxes. ... Total Design includes not only all of the traditional architectural functions and all engineering but interior design, industrial design of objects for the buildings and their surroundings, master planning, space planning, and a host of other functions (Hunt 1972:4).

The as-built drawings of the Parker Center, dating from October 24, 1952, clearly show that Welton Becket applied the "Total Design" concept in his design of the Parker Center. The details of the structural system, exterior and interior plans and elevations, interior furnishings and hardware, as well as the landscaping of the site were fully developed and precisely specified in the voluminous set of building plans (Becket and Stanton 1952).

In addition to interior floor plans, the drawings included interior door schedules, cell and toilet details for the jail, interior elevations and cabinet details for the jail, stair details, elevator and cab details, toilet and shower details for administration, interior details and plans of the auditorium, entrance lobby details, lobby concession area, sign detail, ceiling plan detail, movable partition details, kitchen detail, dining room detail, counter and casework detail, scientific lab furniture and equipment detail, and a planting plan.

J. E. Stanton's career was also rising in the 1930s, when he became Chief of Design at Gladding, McBean and Company. During this time, he authored several articles for the Los Angeles Times about modern interior decorating. After his work on the Police Facilities Building with Welton Becket and Associates, he began work on the California State Building expansion project on the southwestern end of the Los Angeles Civic Center. In 1956, Stanton's work was described as "architectural creations among the most prominent in the West" (Los Angeles Times, 20 May 1956:G1).

**The Police Facilities Building (Parker Center) - Historic Context Continued.**

The Parker Center was designed to house many police operations that were scattered across the city (LAPD 2004). The effect of centralizing all police facilities was to better serve the citizens of Los Angeles. A writer in 1952 stated:

Administrative experts expect the new structure, representing the first adequate police headquarters in the city's history, will soon repay its cost through increased and improved police service to the public (LAPD 2004).

The fourth floor was to have "one of the largest crime laboratories in the world" (LAPD 2004). The building was designed as utilitarian to keep maintenance costs low and was completed \$2 million under budget, at a total cost of \$6,142,548 (LAPD 2004). Upon its completion, there was a large public demand to see the building. It became necessary to schedule tours of the building and hire a full-time policewoman to act as a guide. An estimated 8,000 people toured the new structure during the last four months of 1955 (LAPD 2004).

In 1958, the motor transport building was constructed by the City to facilitate maintenance on all of the police vehicles (LAPD 2004). In 1971, the Los Angeles Police Memorial was completed in front of Parker Center to honor those officers killed in the line of duty. In 1999, the two-level parking deck originally attached to the south side of the building was removed, in order to construct the 911 Call Center.

In 1956, the building designed by Welton Becket and J. E. Stanton won an Award of Merit from the American Institute of Architects (AIA 2004). It was recognized as an achievement throughout the architectural profession. An article in *Progressive Architecture* stated:

Few police buildings anywhere are known for the architectural merit; even less for their use of the related arts, or for landscaping of their sites. In all these respects, the new Los Angeles building is an exception. In addition—and most important—this structure represents a brand-new building design category; one that will be seen increasingly in the years ahead. For under this one roof (except for a very few patrol divisions) are all of the police facilities for the entire city (1956).

The Police Facilities Building was listed as one of the more important buildings of Becket's career during the 1950s (Hunt 1972:15). Welton Becket and Associates would go on to design two other police buildings: the Santa Barbara Police Facilities Building in 1961 and the San Jose Police Administration Building in 1965. San Francisco would follow suit in 1956, approving a new Hall of Justice on a 7.9-acre site that housed law enforcement and its related functions under one roof (Van Winkle 1982).

The influence of Parker Center is seen locally in the design of other police stations from the period, including the Hollenbeck Police Station in Boyle Heights built in 1964, designed by Lee B. Klein, architect. The smaller neighborhood police station is an International Style building with similar architectural characteristics and also features a glass mosaic mural by Joseph Young, which is incorporated into the wall of the entrance lobby. The architectural influence of Becket and Stanton's design for the Parker Center can also be seen in the Police Headquarters Building, Greenburgh, N.Y., designed by Brown & Guenther, Architects, N.Y., in association with architect Harry A. Cook, which was completed two years later, in 1957. The Police Headquarters Building in Greenburgh featured louvered detention windows on the jail cells, similar to those on the Parker Center jail wing. According to Brown & Guenther, the metal louvers resulted in "no loss of security." The louvered windows also helped to camouflage the fact that the wing of the building was a jail, making the building more aesthetically appealing. The Police Headquarters Building in Greenburgh, N.Y., was also stylistically associated with the Parker Center in its volumetric massing, smooth surfaces, heat-absorbing strip windows, and the glassed-in curtain wall of the lobby. Like the Parker Center, all the police functions were centralized under one roof (*Architectural Record* 1957).

The new practice of organizing all police functions in one building was continued in the law enforcement project by Victor Gruen Associates, published in *Arts and Architecture*, October 1960. The project included an administrative building and a jail wing. Like the Parker Center and the later police buildings mentioned above, the glass curtain walls on the administrative building in the project by Victor Gruen Associates was a marked contrast to the solid security of the concrete jail wing (*Arts & Architecture* 1960).

**Public Art at Parker Center - Historic Context**

Mosaic

The *Theme Mural of Los Angeles* is a cantilevered glass mosaic mural by artist Joseph Louis Young. The art piece was installed in April 1955, one month before the official opening of Parker Center. The rectangular panel measures 6 feet by 36 feet and weighs six tons. The as-built architectural plans for the Parker Center specify that the total thickness of the glass mosaic and setting bed with metal lath and plaster was to be tapered from 1½ inches at the columns to 1 inch at the end of the mural. The architect's plans and details show the mosaic mural, specifying how it was to be placed, indicating it was part of the overall design conception of the building. As originally installed, the mosaic mural was not only designed as a work of art, it also functioned as a screen for the public telephone bank. Eight telephone booths were attached to the back of the mosaic mural. The building plans indicate that a telephone directory was attached to the marble wall behind the mosaic mural to the north, which was later removed for the present security gate and X-ray machine.

The mosaic is an abstract, stylized composition of a series of interlocking images that represent the Los Angeles cityscape. The panoramic composition of the glass mosaic is a character-defining feature of Young's public artworks. The perspective is flattened so that a passerby could view the mosaic using normal eye-level vision (*Southwest Builder and Contractor* 1955). This treatment of perspective is another character defining feature of the artists work (Los Angeles Cultural Affairs Department [LACAD]).

Hand-cutting and hand-setting over 250,000 individual stones (*tesserae*) of 50 diverse colors, it took Young two years to complete the mosaic (*Southwest Builder and Contractor* 1955). To complement the contemporary style of the building, Young cut the *tesserae* along geometric lines (Sewell 1955; *Southwest Builder and Contractor* 1955). He then mounted the *tesserae* on 12-inch by 14-inch sheets of brown paper, which were later moved from his studio to the mosaic mural structure within the building (*Western Tile* n.d.). He developed a special cement to ensure that the *tesserae* would remain permanently adhered, in the arid climate of Los Angeles (*Southwest Builder and Contractor* 1955).

In 1955, it was the largest mural of its kind ever executed by an American artist (*Western Tile* n.d.). In addition, it was the first major work of this type to be installed as a suspended panel (*Southwest Builder and Contractor* 1955; *Western Tile* n.d.). The subcontractor for the mosaic mural was the Premier Tile & Marble Company, who sublet the project to Young. Installation of the mosaic mural was completed by members of the Tile Setters Union Local No. 18 (*Western Tile* n.d.). Lighting was installed by Wendel-Western (*Western Tile* n.d.).

Joseph L. Young was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in 1919 (LACAD). He studied journalism and worked for a major wire services company in New York City, graduating from Westminster College in Pennsylvania. He entered the U.S. Army Air Corps in 1943 and was discharged in 1946, winning the National Army Arts Contest Award in 1945. Subsequently, he pursued the study of mural art, which took him to Mexico and Europe, as well as art schools in the United States. He discovered mosaic murals while in Italy on an Edwin Austin Abey Mural Painting Fellowship, won in 1949 in a national competition (LACAD). He remained in Rome to study with a family of mosaic artists, from whom he learned to cut and assemble glass mosaic tiles. He graduated with honors from the Boston Museum School of Fine Arts in 1951. In that same year, he won an Albert H. Whitin traveling fellowship. He attended the American Academy in Rome, Italy, from 1951 to 1952. He also studied at the School for Art Studies, the Art Students League, the Cranbrook Academy, the Carnegie Institute of Technology, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (LACAD).

The process of the design and fabrication of the mosaic for Parker Center is shown and described in Young's book, *Course in Making Mosaics* (Young 1957: 34-37). Operating under the name Joe Young, Murals for Contemporary Architecture, Joseph L. Young was a prominent Los Angeles-based artist known primarily for the mosaic works he completed in the 1950s and 1960s (LACAD). During this time, he was active in creating mosaic works for public settings in Los Angeles, including outdoor public spaces, lobbies, and building exteriors (LACAD). Hallmarks of his style include abstract graphic designs, large-scale works, and the innovative incorporation of mosaics into architectural settings. Other commissioned works by Young include the west apse (1967) of the National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception in Washington, D.C., and *The Triforium* (1970-1975), multi-media tower in the Los Angeles Mall (Fanning 2004:1330). Other mosaic murals include the *History of Math* (1970) on the UCLA Science Building (commissioned), an unnamed work (pre-1957) in a tobacco shop in the Southdale Shopping Center in Minneapolis, the entrance mural (pre-1957) for Don Boscoe Technical High School in South San Gabriel, and works (pre-1957) in the lobby and chapel of the Temple Emanuel in Beverly Hills (*Architectural Record* 1957:205-206; Fanning 2004:1330).

**Public Art at Parker Center - Historic Context Continued.**

Sculpture

*The Family Group* is a wall-mounted bronze sculptural group by artist Bernard J. (Tony) Rosenthal. The art piece was installed in January 1955, four months before the official opening of Parker Center (Several 1997d). Architects Welton Becket and Associates and J. E. Stanton had commissioned Mr. Rosenthal in 1952 to execute a sculptural piece for the building's exterior, giving him the site on the façade and the size, and leaving the subject, design, and medium to his discretion (Several 1997d). The as-built plans for the Parker Center show that the sculptural group was part of the original design concept for the front elevation of the building, and specified the location and manner in which the sculpture was to be attached. The sculptural group is positioned on the wall at eye-level. The smooth, glazed terra-cotta panels on the wall behind provide a background for the art work and are part of the overall sculptural composition.

Originally gold in color, the sculpture measures 14 feet tall, 5 feet wide, and 3 feet deep and weighs 1,000 pounds. The sculptural group represents a policeman protecting his family, an allegory for the police department's role as the protector of the city. The sculptural group contains four figures, a father, young boy, mother, and babe. The father's arms are extended in a protecting embrace around his family. Each of the figures was created from a heavy sheet of bronze. Each figure was welded separately to the internal structural support. Three rods attach the sculpture to the wall. The "potted" appearance was created by "using an oxy-acetylene torch to make puddles of metal on the surface," and the black patina has come with age (Several 1997d).

The City's Municipal Arts Commission approved an early version of the design in September 1952, along with the building design (Several 1997d). For the next two years, Rosenthal's designs would undergo continuous change, although the family composition remained the same: a policeman standing behind a family, a mother holding a small child in her left arm and a child standing to her right. The sculpture evolved from a composition of curved lines to one that was angular, with natural proportions and body shapes becoming increasingly abstract (Several 1997d). Facial features were eliminated and Rosenthal kept the head simple, "so it cannot be construed as belonging to any definite race or creed in preference to another" (Several 1997d). However, to gain approval from the City's Municipal Art Commission in July 1954, the final design was less abstract than he would have preferred (Several 1997d).

Approval by the commission of this abstract work of art caused uproar among conservative members of the City Council. The sentiment of resistance among some of the council members against the work was expressed by Councilman Debbs, who was quoted as saying "No eyes, no nose, no ears, no G-U-T-S. Whoever designed this must have a low opinion of the American family" (Several 1997d). Its presence on a public building caused so much discontent that an effort was made to put its fate on a public ballot. In addition, a lawsuit was filed to have it removed, as a public nuisance (LACAD). To defend the work, many prominent members of the art community organized the Los Angeles Art Committee (Several 1997d). The sculpture survived the controversy, but the debate would have a lasting effect on public art design in Los Angeles (Several 1997d).

Bernard J. (Tony) Rosenthal was born in Highland Park, Illinois, in 1919 (Several 1997d). Following his graduation from the University of Michigan in 1936, he studied at the Chicago Art Institute School and the Cranbrook Academy of Art, with Carl Milles (Cummings 1994:583). He was in the Corps of Army Engineers from 1942 to 1946. He traveled Mexico, Europe, and France, teaching at the California School of Art from 1947 to 1948 and at UCLA in 1953 (Cummings 1994:583). Awards are numerous and include the San Francisco Museum of Art Sculpture Award in 1950, the Los Angeles All-City Show Sculpture Prize in 1951, the Los Angeles County Museum of Art Sculpture Award in 1957, the American Institute of Architects Southern California Chapter Honor Award in 1959, the Tamarind Fellowship in 1964, and the University of Michigan Outstanding Achievement Award in 1967 (Cummings 1994:583).

Rosenthal moved to Los Angeles in 1946. He began meeting prominent architects in Los Angeles through his friends Charles Eames, the architect, and John Entenza, editor and publisher of *Arts & Architecture* (Albee and Hunter 1967: 60). His works are characterized by their abstract minimalism and geometric forms. They are generally large in scale and his primary medium is metalwork. Other commissioned works by Bernard J. Rosenthal include *Cube* (1966) in Alamo, New York, a large cube (1968) at the University of Michigan, an Indiana totem (1971) at the Indiana University Art Museum, and the Police Plaza Sculpture (1974) in New York (Fanning 1994:1033). Other bronze sculptures include *Ghost of a Hero* (1954) and a disk (1969) at the Rondo, New York Public Library (Fanning 2004:1033; LACAD). He has had more than a dozen one-man exhibitions and has been exhibited at the Los Angeles Museum of Contemporary Art and the Los Angeles County Museum of Art (Cummings 1994:583-584; LACAD).



**William H. Parker, Chief of Police - Historic Context**

On August 9, 1950, William H. Parker, who would become one of the most distinguished Chiefs in Los Angeles' history, was appointed Chief of Police of the City of Los Angeles (Wilson 1957:ix). Parker's law enforcement career dated back to 1927, with service in all ranks of the LAPD (Wilson 1957:ix). After only one year of service, Chief Parker received an award from the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce "commending the department for exceptional efficiency under his leadership" (Wilson 1957:ix). By 1952, he was known as the "white spot" on the nation's crime scene. In the same year, he was named Honorary Chief of the National Police by the Republic of Korea, for "the inspiration he had offered to the democratic police of the Free World" (Wilson 1957:ix). He also received commendations from the U.S. Senate, other state and federal crime investigation agencies, and nationally known police and civilian authorities (Wilson 1957:ix).

Chief Parker made an impact on the LAPD and the policing profession in general. He continued to receive commendations and honors for his leadership, integrity, and zeal and was considered by many to be the prototype of the ideal Chief (Sjoquist 1972). He demanded discipline, eliminated wasteful spending, and streamlined the LAPD. In addition, he pioneered narcotics and civil rights enforcement (Sjoquist 1972). He also developed administrative concepts that are now established procedures in most departments (Wilson 1957:x). Within the LAPD, he helped develop the Department of Internal Affairs, which handles complaints concerning the conduct of LAPD officers, as well as the Bureau of Administration, which includes the Intelligence, Planning, and Research divisions (Wilson 1957:x-xi).

Chief Parker died of a fatal heart attack on July 16, 1966 (Sjoquist 1972). One of Parker's biographers stated:

Parker's death ended an era B possibly the most productive and renowned in the history of American municipal law enforcement. He left a tradition and an example; a tradition to be maintained by all future Los Angeles police officers and an example for all police agencies to follow. His legacy provides hope that honest, professional law enforcement is not just a dream but an attainable goal (Sjoquist 1972).

In honor of Chief Parker's achievements and legacy, the Police Facilities Building was officially renamed Parker Center shortly after his death (Sjoquist 1972).

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**\*B12. References Continued.**

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1972 "A History of the Los Angeles Police Department," compilation and addendum to *Los Angeles Police Department 1869-1984.* Los Angeles Police Revolver and Athletic Club, Inc., Los Angeles, California. Electronic document, [http://www.lapdonline.org/general\\_information/history\\_of\\_the\\_lapd/gen\\_history\\_lapd/gen\\_history\\_main.htm](http://www.lapdonline.org/general_information/history_of_the_lapd/gen_history_lapd/gen_history_main.htm), accessed May 25, 2004.

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1955 *Theme of Los Angeles in Glass Mosaic Mural.* *Southwest Builder and Contractor* (reprint from April 22, 1955). Document on file in the Public Art Vertical Files at the Cultural Affairs Department, City of Los Angeles, California.

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

Primary # P-19-186882

HRI # \_\_\_\_\_

Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_

Page 15 of 17

\*Recorded by: C. Gregory and M. Wuellner

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Parker Center  
\*Date: 5/11/2004  
 Continuation  Update

**\*B12. References Continued.**

Western Tile

n.d 6-Ton Work of Art Hangs in Space. *Western Tile* (reprint). Document on file in the Public Art Vertical Files at the Cultural Affairs Department, City of Los Angeles, California.

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Western Tile

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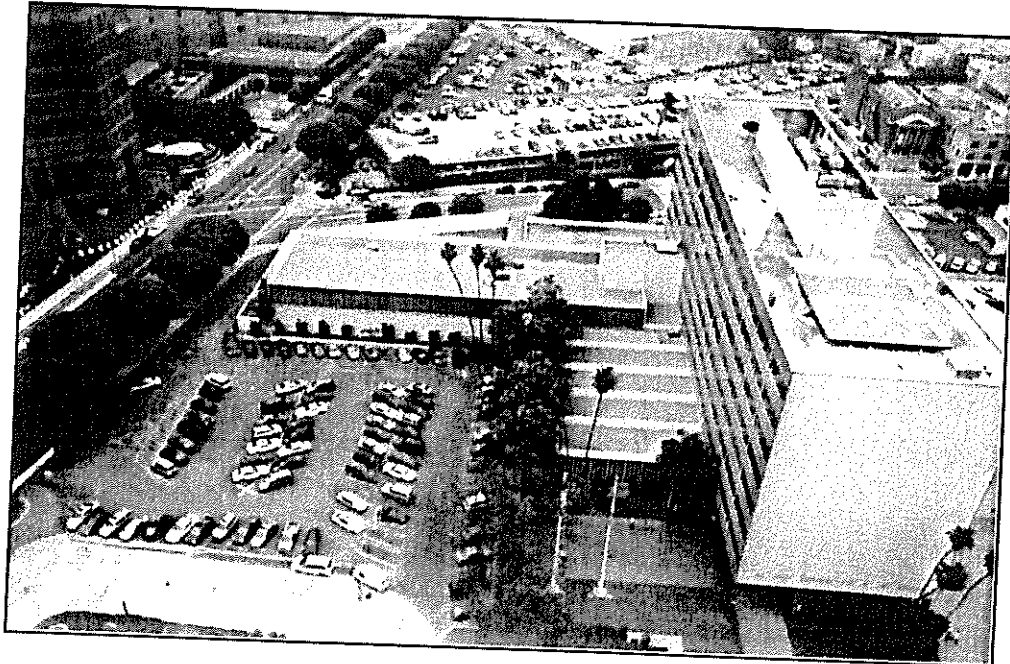
Primary documents cited:

City of Los Angeles, Cultural Affairs Department (LACAD)

Public Art Vertical Files

Los Angeles Municipal Arts Commission Minutes

Additional Photographs:



150 North Los Angeles Street, Parker Center, view to the east.

Primary # P-19-186882

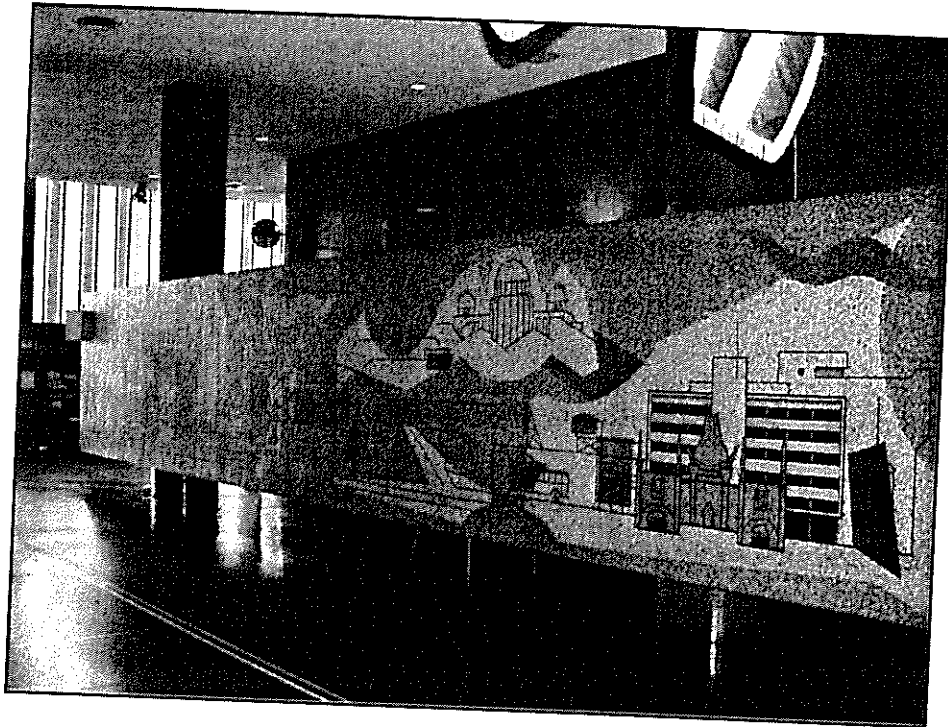
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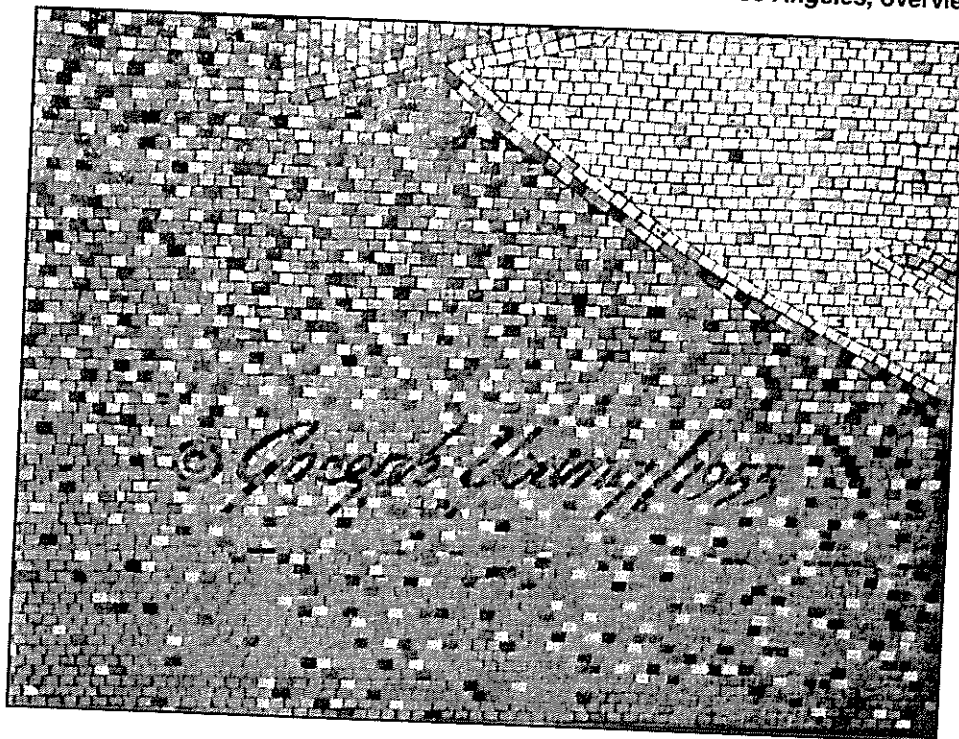
Page 16 of 17

\*Recorded by: C. Gregory and M. Wuellner

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Parker Center  
\*Date: 5/11/2004  
 Continuation  Update



150 North Los Angeles Street, Parker Center, *Theme Mural of Los Angeles*, overview.



150 North Los Angeles Street, Parker Center, *Theme Mural of Los Angeles*, signature detail.

Primary # P-19-186882

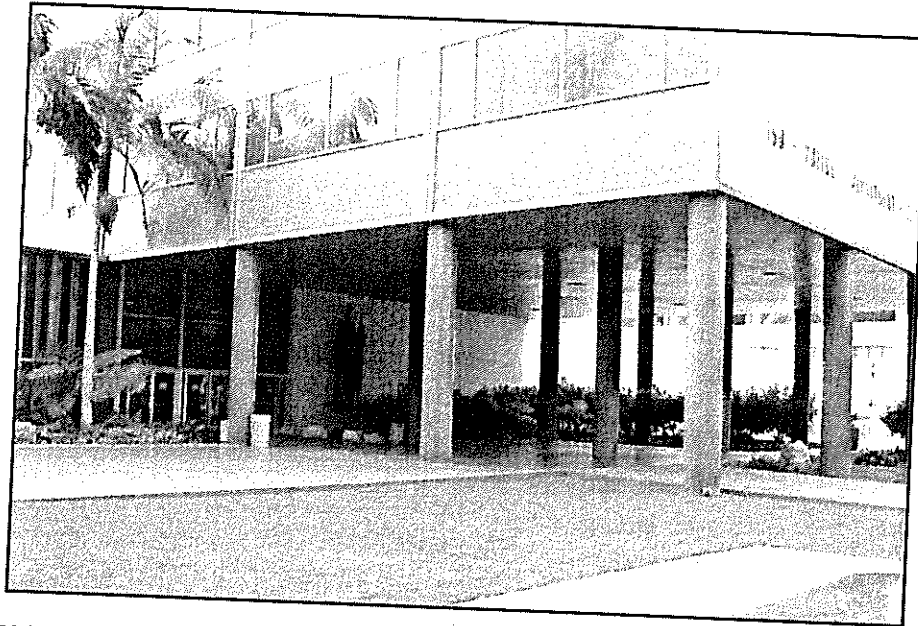
HRI # \_\_\_\_\_

Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_

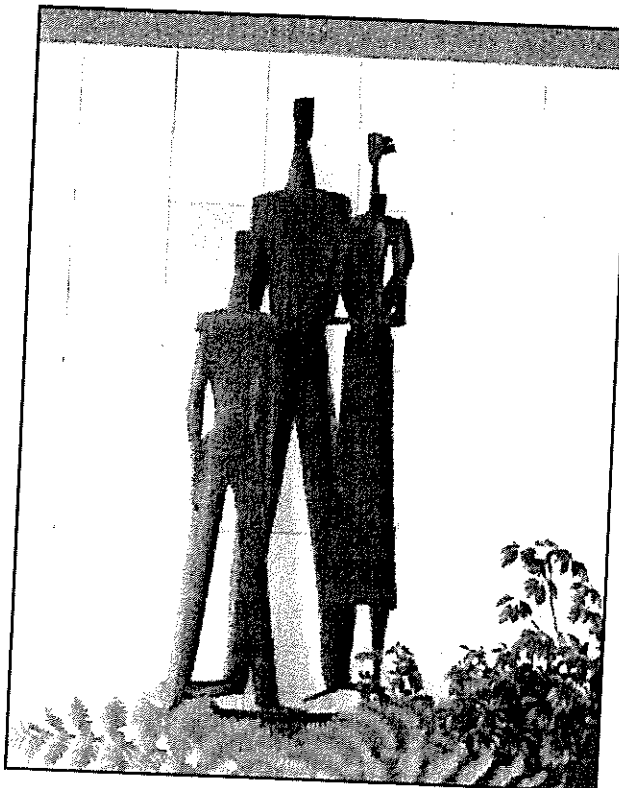
Page 17 of 17

\*Recorded by: C. Gregory and M. Wuellner

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Parker Center  
\*Date: 5/11/2004  Continuation  Update



150 North Los Angeles Street, Parker Center, *The Family Group*, view to the south.



150 North Los Angeles Street, Parker Center, *The Family Group*, detail.

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

Primary # P-19-186883  
HRI # \_\_\_\_\_  
Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_  
NRHP Status Code \_\_\_\_\_  
Other Listings \_\_\_\_\_  
Review Code \_\_\_\_\_ Reviewer \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Page 1 of 4

\*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Motor Transport Division (MTD)

P1. Other Identifier:

\*P2. Location:  Not for Publication  Unrestricted \*a. County Los Angeles  
and P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. (Attach Location Map as necessary.)

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Los Angeles Date 1966; Photorevised 1981 T1S; R 13W: Unsectioned; S.B. B.M.

c. Address 151 North Judge John Aiso Street City Los Angeles Zip 90012

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: ; mE/ mN

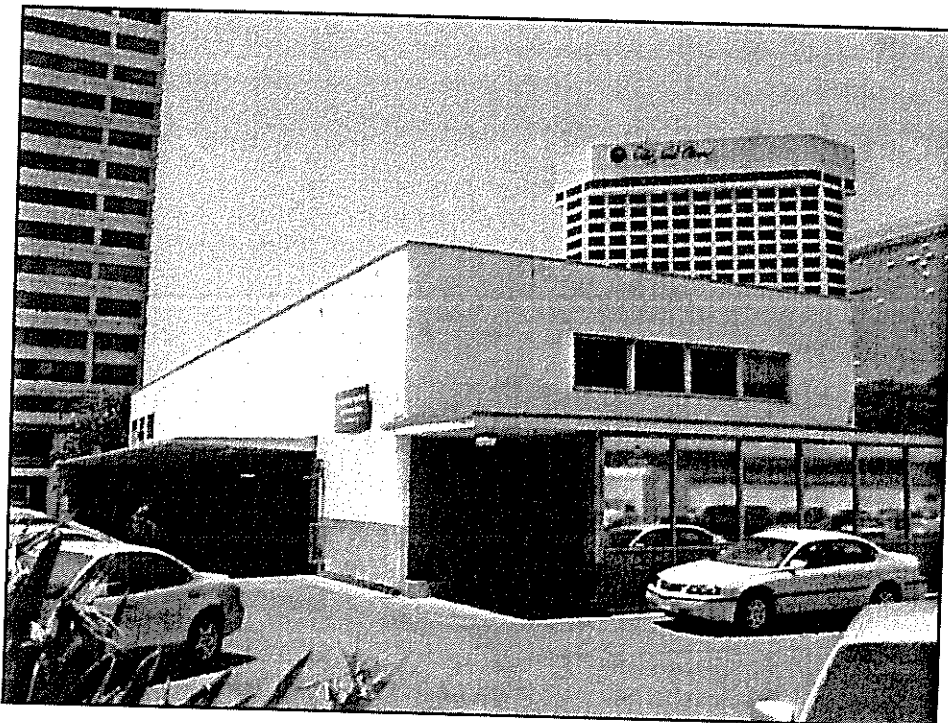
\*e. Other Locational Data: (E.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate.)

The building is located in downtown Los Angeles within the Civic Center. Traveling northwest on the US-101 (Santa Ana Freeway), take Exit 1B. Keep to the right (1st Street). Turn west (north) onto East 1st Street. Turn northeast (right) onto Judge John Aiso Street. The building is on your left hand side. The Assessor's parcel number is 5161-013-905.

\*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries.)  
Constructed in 1958, the Motor Transport Division consists of a two-story rectangular building and a gas station island with three pumps along Judge John Aiso Street. A reinforced concrete foundation supports the poured reinforced concrete walls. The walls are scored with decorative control joints. The roof is flat with a low parapet, finished in metal coping. There are no eaves. Both the east and west façades are shaded by a concrete canopy. The building has five bays with interior metal roll-up doors on each end. An office area is located at the north end of the building. The north façade is enclosed in fixed-pane windows above glazed mosaic tiles. The front entrance consists of paired, metal-framed glass doors with fixed-pane glass surrounds. A band of four fixed-pane windows is offset on the second story of the north façade. At the southern end of the east façade is a pair of metal-framed sliding windows and paired horizontal louvered vents. At the southern end of the building are a paint shed and a car wash.

\*P3b. Resource Attributes: (See attributes and codes) HP14. Government building

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



P5b. Description of Photo:

(View, date, accession #) Southwest,  
5/11/2004, 4K059-CD-04-DIG 1

\*P6. Date Constructed / Age and Sources:  Historic  
 Prehistoric  Both  
Built in 1958

\*P7. Owner and Address:  
City of Los Angeles  
111 East 1st Street, Ste. 201  
Los Angeles, California 90012

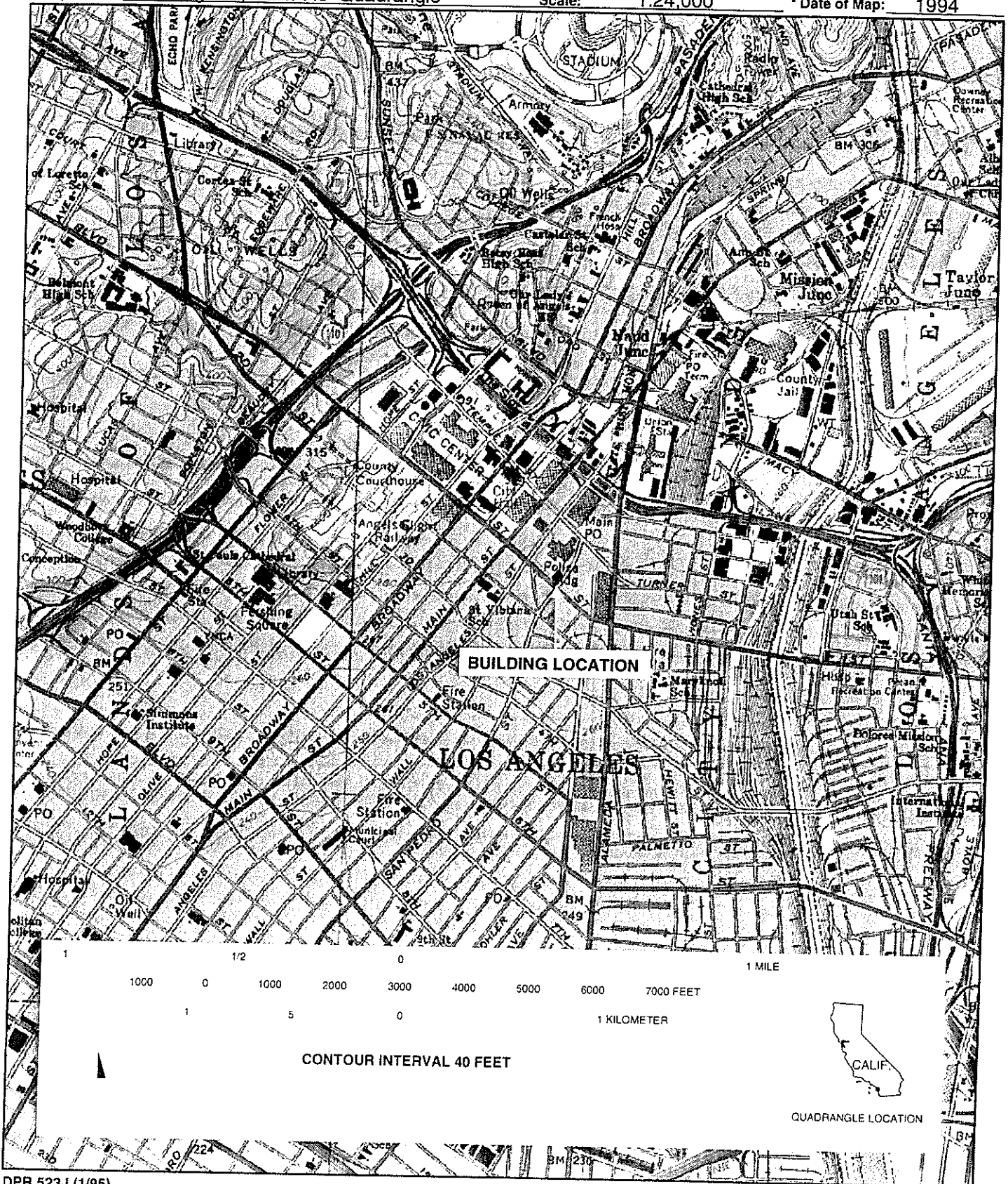
\*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) C. Gregory  
EDAW, Inc.  
1420 Kettner Boulevard, Suite 620  
San Diego, California 92101

\*P9. Date Recorded: 5/11/2004

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

\*P11. Report Citation: (Cite Survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") EDAW, Inc., 2004. *Historical Assessment and Technical Report for the Proposed Public Safety Facilities Master Plan, Los Angeles, California.* Prepared for the City of Los Angeles.

\*Attachments:  None  Location Map  Sketch Map  Continuation Sheet  Building, Structure, and Object Record  
 Linear Resource Record  Archaeological Record  District Record  Milling Station Record  Rock Art Record  
 Artifact Record  Photograph Record  Other (List)



**BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD**

Page 3 of 4

\*NRHP Status Code

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Motor Transport Division (MTD)

B1. Historic Name: Motor Transport Division (MTD)

B2. Common Name: Motor Transport Division (MTD)

B3. Original Use: Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) Vehicle Maintenance Facility

B4. Present Use: Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) Vehicle Maintenance Facility

\*B5. Architectural Style: 1950s Modern civic

\*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations.) The building was constructed in 1958.

\*B7. Moved?  No  Yes  Unknown Date: Original Location:

\*B8. Related Features: Parker Center (Los Angeles Police Department headquarters building) is adjacent.

B9a. Architect: Unknown

B9b. Builder: Unknown

\*B10. Significance: Theme Civic Center Construction Area Downtown Los Angeles

Period of Significance Post-World War II Property Type Civic Building Applicable Criteria N/A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.) This building is part of the Parker Center complex designed by Welton Becket and Associates or J. El Stanton, but was built after the Police Facilities Building (Parker Center) and was not designed by them. The Motor Transport Division is not considered eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources. The building is not associated with any events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage. In addition, the building is not associated with the lives of persons important in our past. This maintenance facility does not embody distinctive characteristics, nor does it represent the work of an important individual or possess high artistic values. It does not yield information important in history.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes): None

\*B12. References:

Aerial Photographs of Los Angeles (1952-1994).

As-built drawing for the Police Facilities Building (Parker Center) (1951-1952).

Clark, David L. 1981 *Los Angeles, a City Apart*. Woodland Hills: Windsor Publications.

Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD). 2004 The History of the Police Administration Building (PAB). Electronic document, [http://www.lapdonline.org/general\\_information/history\\_of\\_the\\_lapd/history\\_of\\_pab.htm](http://www.lapdonline.org/general_information/history_of_the_lapd/history_of_pab.htm), accessed May 25, 2004.

Pitt, Leonard, and Dale Pitt. 1997 *Los Angeles A to Z: An Encyclopedia of the City and County*. University of California Press, Berkeley, California.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Atlases of Los Angeles (1888-1970).

Sjoquist, Arthur W. 1972 "A History of the Los Angeles Police Department," compilation and addendum to *Los Angeles Police Department 1869-1984*. Los Angeles Police Revolver and Athletic Club, Inc., Los Angeles, California. Electronic document, [http://www.lapdonline.org/general\\_information/history\\_of\\_the\\_lapd/gen\\_history\\_lapd/gen\\_history\\_main.htm](http://www.lapdonline.org/general_information/history_of_the_lapd/gen_history_lapd/gen_history_main.htm), accessed May 25, 2004.

TerraServer USA. 1994 Aerial photograph of Los Angeles, California. Electronic document, <http://terraserver.homeadvisor.msn.com/image.aspx?t=1&s=11&x=964&y=9421&z=11&w=2>, accessed May 25, 2004.

B13. Remarks:

\*B14. Evaluator: C. Gregory and C. Dolan

\*Date of Evaluation: July 23, 2004

(This space reserved for official comments.)





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

Primary # P-19-186883

HRI # \_\_\_\_\_

Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_

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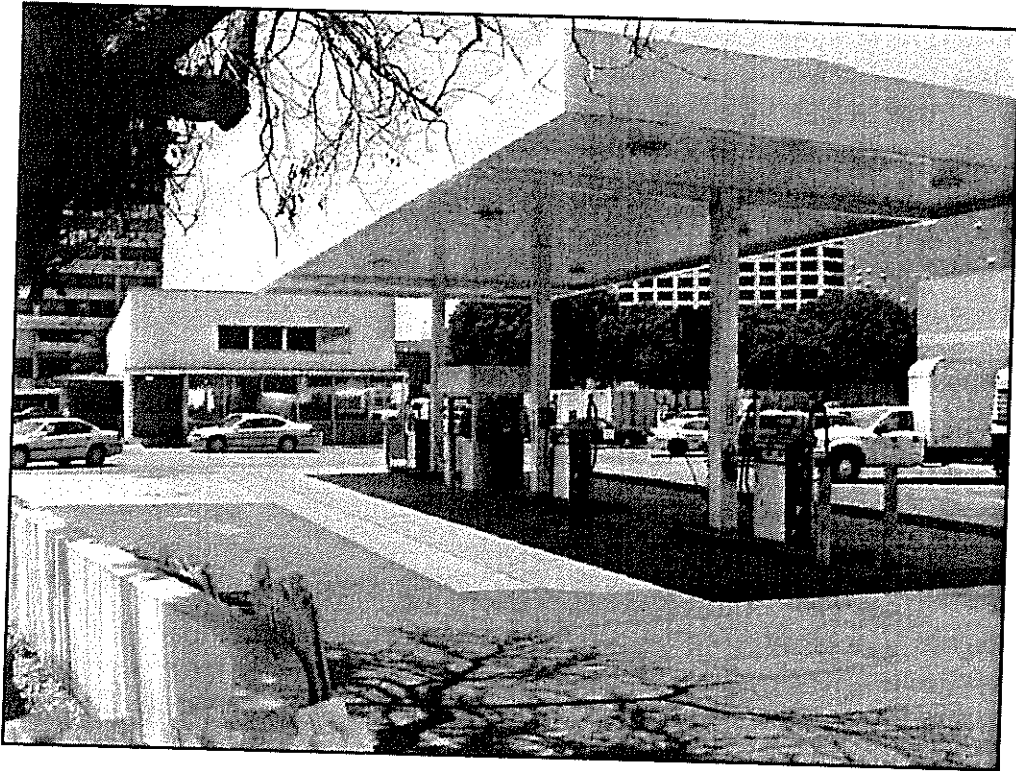
\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Motor Transport Division (MTD)

\*Recorded by: C. Gregory

\*Date: 5/11/2004

Continuation  Update

Additional Photograph:



151 North Judge John Aiso Street, Motor Transport Division, view to the south-southwest.

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

Primary # P-19-186888  
 HRI # \_\_\_\_\_  
 Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_  
 NRHP Status Code \_\_\_\_\_  
 Other Listings \_\_\_\_\_  
 Review Code \_\_\_\_\_ Reviewer \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Page 1 of 4

\*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Los Angeles Police Memorial

P1. Other Identifier:

\*P2. Location:  Not for Publication  Unrestricted \*a. County Los Angeles  
 and P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. (Attach Location Map as necessary.)

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Los Angeles Date 1966; Photorevised 1981 T1S; R 13W: Unsectioned; S.B. B.M.  
 c. Address 150 North Los Angeles Street City Los Angeles Zip 90012

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: ; mE/ mN  
 \*e. Other Locational Data: (E.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate.)

The memorial is located at the northwest corner of Parker Center, at 150 North Los Angeles Street. The building is located in downtown Los Angeles within the Civic Center. Traveling northwest on the US-101 (Santa Ana Freeway), take Exit 1B. Keep to the right (1st Street). Turn west (north) onto East 1st Street. Turn northeast (right) onto North Los Angeles Street. The building is on your right hand side. The memorial is located in the lawn area in front of Parker Center, northwest of the entrance.

\*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries.)  
 The Los Angeles Police Memorial is a large, vertical, granite fountain by architect and designer Horace George Farmer and Charles Luckman Associates. The memorial consists of rough-textured granite columns that are surrounded by a polished granite frame. The frame slants up from the sidewalk to the pool at the base of the sculpture. Lights are in the base of the pool, and copper plates along the base provide access to the fountain mechanics. (See Continuation Sheet).

\*P3b. Resource Attributes: (See attributes and codes) HP26. Monument

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



P5b. Description of Photo:  
 (View, date, accession #) Northwest,  
 09/28/04, 4K059-MW-04-DIG-01-5575

\*P6. Date Constructed / Age and Sources:  Historic  
 Prehistoric  Both  
 Constructed in 1971

\*P7. Owner and Address:  
 Curator of Public Art  
 City of Los Angeles  
 111 East 1st Street, Ste. 201  
 Los Angeles, California 90012

\*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) C. Gregory, M. Wuellner  
 EDAW, Inc.  
 1420 Kettner Boulevard, Suite 620  
 San Diego, California 92101

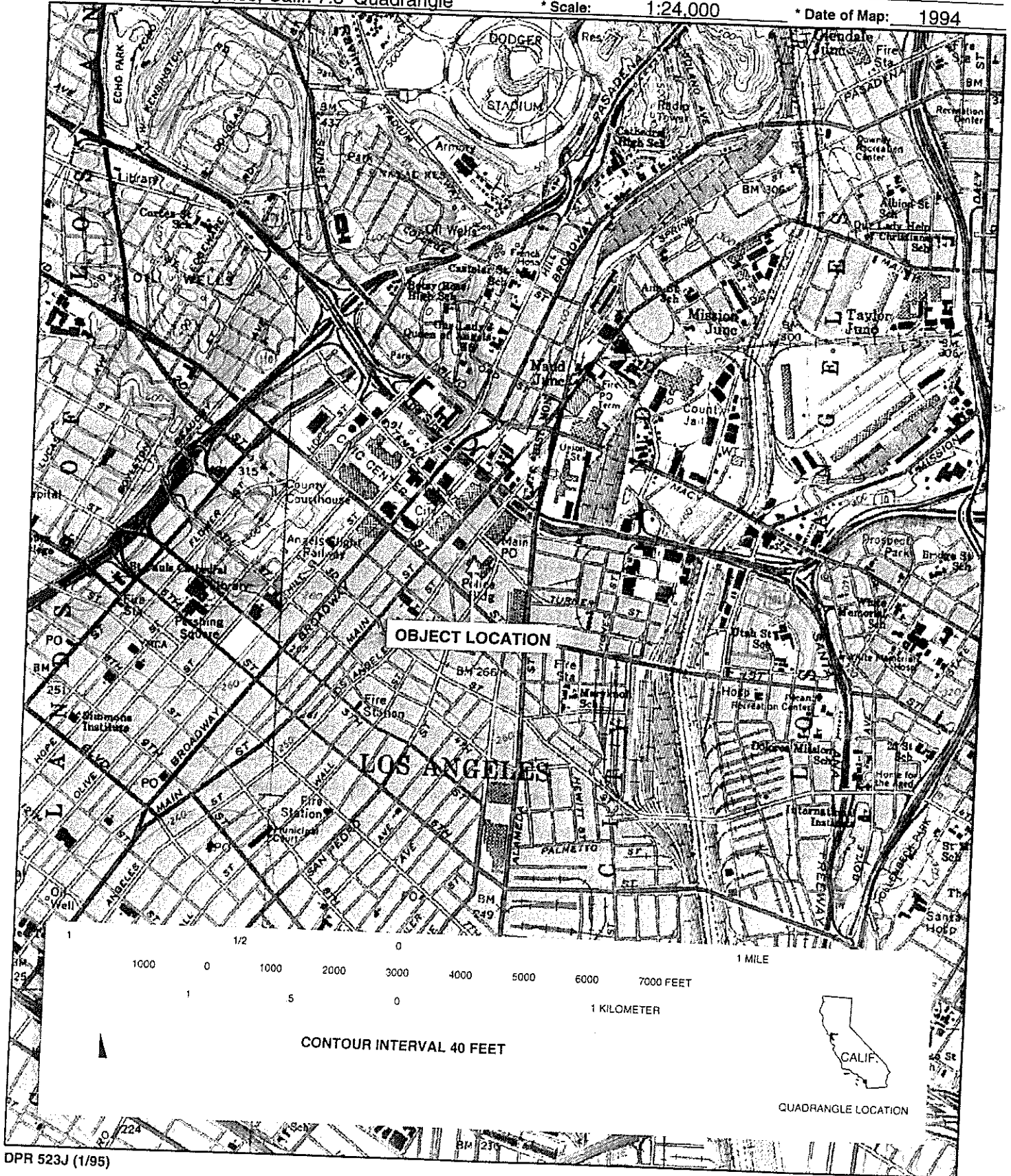
\*P9. Date Recorded: 5/11/2004

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

\*P11. Report Citation: (Cite Survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") EDAW, Inc., 2004. *Historical Assessment and Technical Report for the Proposed Public Safety Facilities Master Plan, Los Angeles, California.* Prepared for the City of Los Angeles.

\*Attachments:  None  Location Map  Sketch Map  Continuation Sheet  Building, Structure, and Object Record  
 Linear Resource Record  Archaeological Record  District Record  Milling Station Record  Rock Art Record  
 Artifact Record  Photograph Record  Other (List)

**LOCATION MAP**



**OBJECT LOCATION**

**LOS ANGELES**

1 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET  
1 5 0  
1 KILOMETER

CONTOUR INTERVAL 40 FEET



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

**BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD**

Page 3 of 4

\*NRHP Status Code

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Los Angeles Police Memorial

B1. Historic Name: Los Angeles Police Memorial

B2. Common Name: Los Angeles Police Memorial

B3. Original Use: Perpetual Memorial

B4. Present Use: Perpetual Memorial

\*B5. Architectural Style: Modern

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

\*B7. Moved?  No  Yes  Unknown Date: Original Location:

\*B8. Related Features: Parker Center

B9a. Architect: Horace George Farmer and Charles Luckman and Associates B9b. Builder: Unknown

\*B10. Significance: Theme Public Art in Los Angeles Area Downtown Los Angeles  
Period of Significance Post-World War II Property Type Object Applicable Criteria A and C  
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)  
The memorial is considered significant under CEQA and is recommended eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criteria A and C. It is eligible under Criterion A for its association with political and social unrest of the 1960s. It was dedicated in 1971 during the period when the police were active participants in our nation's Civil Rights Movement and social strife over the Vietnam War. The perpetual memorial honors members of the Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) who died while serving their community. It was commissioned with the support of the Los Angeles Police Memorial Citizens Committee and was a gift from the people of the city of Los Angeles. It is eligible under Criterion C as a significant example of the creative work of Horace George Farmer and Charles Luckman Associates, architects. Inspired by the massing and geometry of urban skyscrapers, the columnar forms of the memorial represent the authority and strength of the members of the LAPD who fell while in the line of duty. It is an unusual example of a memorial that possesses high artistic values as a sculptural work designed by a Los Angeles architect.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes): None

\*B12. References:

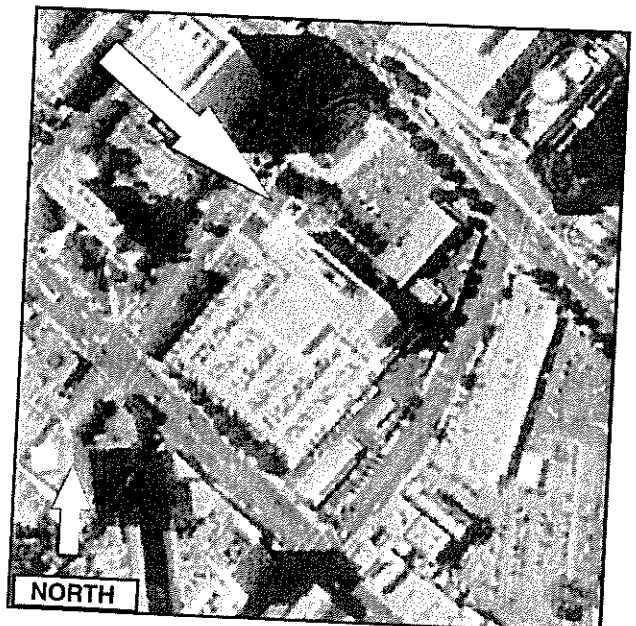
TerraServer USA. 1994 Aerial photograph of Los Angeles, California. Electronic document, <http://terraserver.homeadvisor.msn.com/image.aspx?t=1&s=11&x=964&y=9421&z=11&w=2>, accessed May 25, 2004.

B13. Remarks:

\*B14. Evaluator: M. Wuellner

\*Date of Evaluation: September 29, 2004

(This space reserved for official comments.)



Primary # P-19-186888

HRI # \_\_\_\_\_

Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_

Page 4 of 4

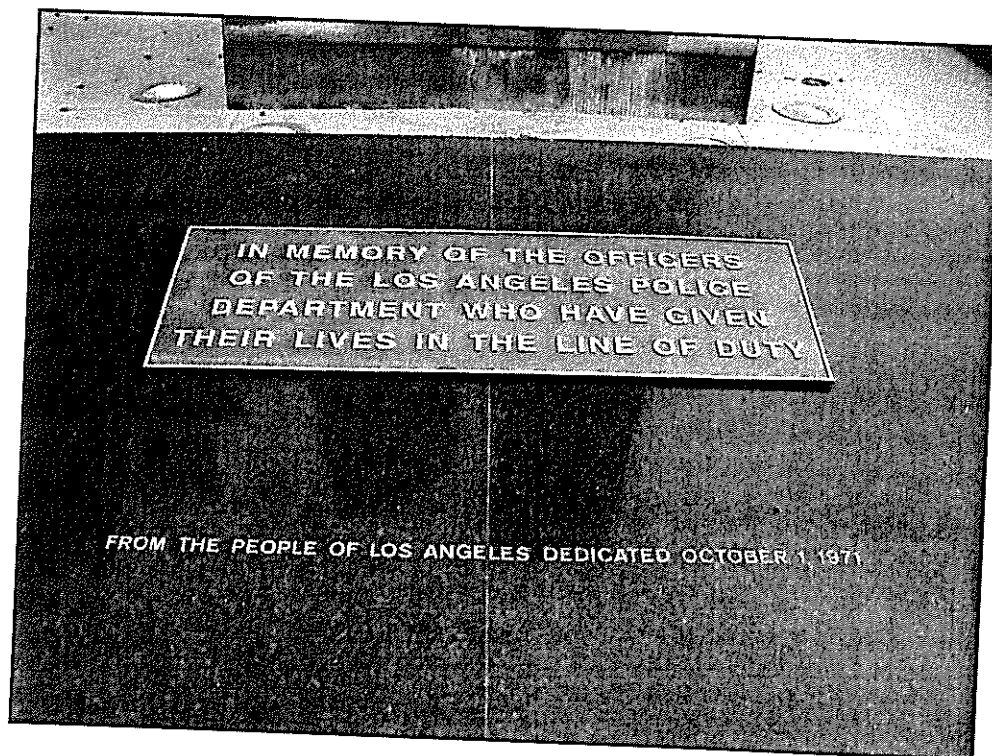
\*Recorded by: C. Gregory

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Los Angeles Police Memorial  
\*Date: 5/11/2004       Continuation    Update

**\*P3a. Description:** Continued.

The Memorial is composed of four columns that extend upwards from a square base with a pool. Each column has a sharp diagonal edge at the top. The four columns vary in height and surround four diagonal sloughs where water cascades into the surrounding pool. The polished granite panels that frame the fountain include an inscription as well as the engraved names of fallen police officers. The inscription reads "In memory of the officers of the Los Angeles Police Department who have given their lives in the line of duty". The fountain measures just over 20 feet tall, with a base that measures approximately 6 feet by 6 feet. The heights of the projectiles range from 15 feet 3 inches to 20 feet, with two at 18 feet.

**Additional Photograph:**



150 North Los Angeles Street, Parker Center, *The Los Angeles Police Memorial*, detail.

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

Primary # P-19-186884

HRI # \_\_\_\_\_

Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_

NRHP Status Code \_\_\_\_\_

Other Listings \_\_\_\_\_

Review Code \_\_\_\_\_

Reviewer \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Page 1 of 3

\*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 432 East Temple Street

P1. Other Identifier: Vacant Office Depot Building

\*P2. Location:  Not for Publication  Unrestricted \*a. County Los Angeles  
and P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. (Attach Location Map as necessary.)

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Los Angeles Date 1966; Photorevised 1981 T1S; R 13W: Unsectioned; S.B. B.M.

c. Address 432 East Temple Street City Los Angeles Zip 90012

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: ; mE/ mN

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

The building is located in downtown Los Angeles within the Civic Center. Traveling northwest on the US-101 (Santa Ana Freeway), take Exit 1B. Keep to the right (1<sup>st</sup> Street). Turn west (north) onto East 1<sup>st</sup> Street. Turn north (right) onto North Vignes Street. Turn west (left) onto East Temple Street. The building is on your left hand side. The Assessor's Parcel number is 5173-008-017.

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

Built in 1952, the vacant warehouse building is rectangular in plan and fronts East Temple Street. An adjoining addition on the western end of the building was completed in approximately 1965. Constructed on a reinforced concrete foundation, the building has a concrete floor. The structural system is reinforced concrete block. The roof is flat with a 2-foot parapet and is supported by steel trusses. The main entrance is on the west façade and consists of a metal interior roll-up door shaded by an awning. Other access points to the building include an additional interior metal roll-up door on each of the west façade and north façade. Two additional entryways on the north façade appear to have been removed and filled-in with concrete block. The east façade is the only one with windows, which consists of 10 sets of 12-pane windows. The building is surrounded by open space on the east and partially to the south. Additional adjacent areas consist of street level parking lots.

\*P3b. Resource Attributes: (See attributes and codes) HP6. 1-3 story commercial building

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



P5b. Description of Photo:  
(View, date, accession #) Southeast,  
5/28/2004, 4K059-MS-04-R1

\*P6. Date Constructed / Age  
and Sources:  Historic  
 Prehistoric  Both  
Built in 1952

\*P7. Owner and Address: -  
City of Los Angeles  
111 East 1<sup>st</sup> Street, City Hall  
South  
Los Angeles, California 90012

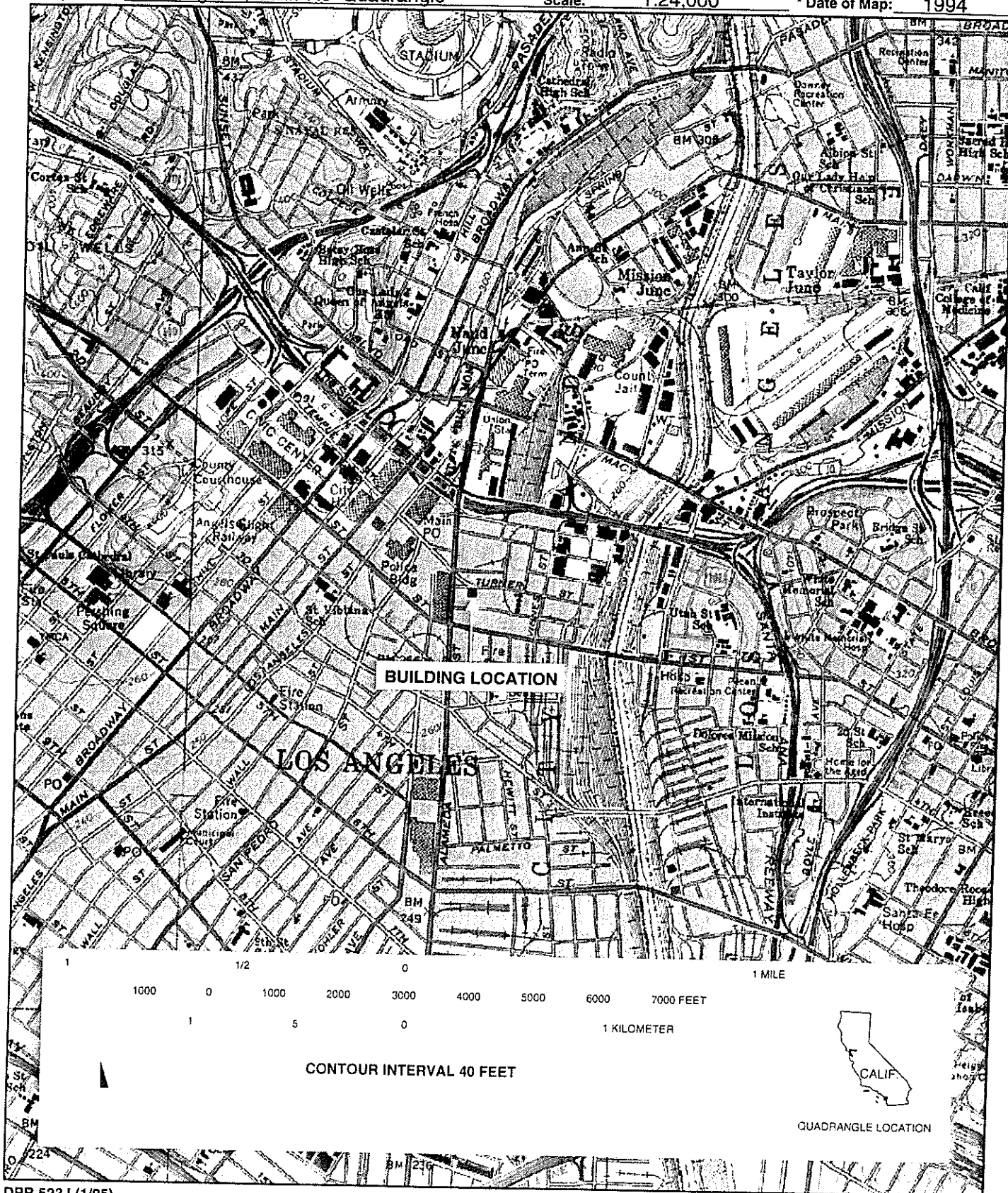
\*P8. Recorded by: (Name,  
affiliation, and address) C. Gregory  
EDAW, Inc.  
1420 Kettner Boulevard, Ste. 620  
San Diego, California 92101

\*P9. Date Recorded: 5/30/2004

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

\*P11. Report Citation: (Cite Survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") EDAW, Inc., 2004. *Historical Assessment and Technical Report for the Proposed Public Safety Facilities Master Plan, Los Angeles, California.* Prepared for the City of Los Angeles.

\*Attachments:  None  Location Map  Sketch Map  Continuation Sheet  Building, Structure, and Object Record  
 Linear Resource Record  Archaeological Record  District 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

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 432 East Temple Street

B1. Historic Name: Unknown

B2. Common Name: Vacant Office Depot Building

B3. Original Use: Sheet Metal Shop and Electrical Products Manufacturing

B4. Present Use: Warehouse / Retail

\*B5. Architectural Style: 1950s concrete block warehouse

\*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alternations.) The building was constructed in 1952. An adjoining addition on the western end of the building was completed in approximately 1965. Two commercial entryways on the north façade appear to have been removed and filled-in with concrete block.

\*B7. Moved?  No  Yes  Unknown Date: Original Location:

\*B8. Related Features: None

B9a. Architect: Unknown

B9b. Builder: Unknown

\*B10. Significance: Theme Commercial Development Area Downtown Los Angeles  
Period of Significance Post-World War II Property Type Commercial Building Applicable Criteria N/A  
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

This warehouse is not considered eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources. The vacant warehouse building is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage, nor is it associated with the lives of persons important in our past. This 1950s concrete block building does not embody distinctive characteristics, nor does it represent the work of an important individual or possess high artistic values. In addition, it does not yield any information important in history.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes): None

\*B12. References:

Aerial Photographs of Los Angeles (1952-1994).

Clark, David L. 1981 *Los Angeles, a City Apart*. Woodland Hills: Windsor Publications.

First American Corporation. 2003. *FASTWeb Property Profile* available from internet subscription service at <https://fwprodweb1.firstam.com/fastweb/fwlogin.asp>; accessed 23 March 2004.

Pitt, Leonard, and Dale Pitt. 1997 *Los Angeles A to Z: An Encyclopedia of the City and County*. University of California Press, Berkeley, California.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Atlases of Los Angeles (1888-1970).

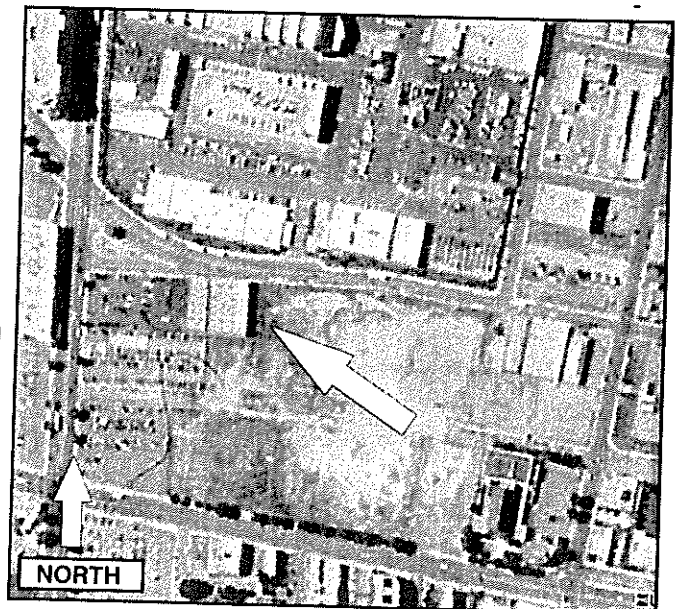
TerraServer USA. 1994 Aerial photograph of Los Angeles, California. Electronic document, <http://terraserver.homeadvisor.msn.com/image.aspx?t=1&s=11&x=964&y=9421&z=11&w=2>, accessed May 25, 2004.

B13. Remarks:

\*B14. Evaluator: C. Gregory and C. Dolan

\*Date of Evaluation: July 23, 2004

(This space reserved for official comments.)





DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**PRIMARY RECORD**

HRI #  
Trinomial  
NRHP Status Code 7L, 6Z

Other Listings CHL#656 (Bella Union), CHL#789 (Los Angeles Star)

Review Code Reviewer Date

Page 36 of 39

\*Resource Name or #: 201-225 Los Angeles Street plaza (No. 6-12)

P1. Other Identifier: Fletcher Bowron Square, Los Angeles Mall, Triforium, Bella Union Hotel site

\*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 East 1<sup>st</sup> Street

City: Los Angeles

Zip: 90012

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

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

APN: 5161-014-901

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

The subject property is a landscaped, concrete-walled plaza containing a large, musical sculpture. It is connected to the Los Angeles Mall, which was designed by Stanton & Stockwell (1975, Bridgers Trollet & Hazlett, landscape architects) and the east side of Main Street by way of an arched pedestrian walkway, Main Street Pedestrian Overcrossing (Bridge # 53-53C1242, completed 1970). The main feature in the plaza is the Triforium, a 60-foot high, concrete and glass prism sculpture, executed by Joseph Young (b. 1919) and completed in 1975. The plaza occupies the southern portion of a city block and is interconnected to subterranean Civic Center Plaza by escalators.

The property is the former site of the Bella Union Hotel from 1835, when it was completed, until its demolition in 1940. It is also the location of the first arrival of the Butterfield Stage in 1858. The area was also the site of a newspaper called the *Los Angeles Star*, originally a bilingual weekly, named *La Estrella de Los Angeles* from 1851 until 1864. The *Star* stopped publishing from '64-until 1868, when it published again and became a daily in 1870. The paper ceased publication in 1879 (Dawson, Muir. *History and Bibliography of Southern California Newspapers, 1851-1876*. Los Angeles: Dawson's Book Shop, 1950). The site is California Historic Landmark #656 for its associations with the hotel and #789 because of the *Los Angeles Star*.

Because the property is a California Historic Landmark numbered above 770, it is automatically listed in the California Register; however, it does not retain "substantial" integrity to its period of significance. Neither of the designated resources is extant, and the existing mall was constructed less than 50 years ago. Not enough time has passed to develop historical perspective and to evaluate the significance of the mall or its features. The property does not possess exceptional importance; it has no physical evidence of associations with important events or persons, and is not a remarkable example of any architectural style. The property is also not eligible as a contributor to a larger historic district.

\*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP31. Urban open space, HP29. Landscape architecture

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

P5a. Photo or Drawing



\*P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)  
View southwest, April 20, 2009, Photo IMG00626

\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

Historic  Prehistoric  Both

1974, *Los Angeles Times*

\*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):

19-167099

SURVEY

of

California Registered Historical Landmarks

Name SITE OF THE LOS ANGELES STAR Number 789

County Los Angeles

Location Fletcher Bowron Square, 300 block of North Main, between Temple and Aliso Streets, Los Angeles

Los Angeles Street in HRI

Type of Plaque PLAQUE PLACED BY THE CALIFORNIA STATE PARK COMMISSION IN COOPERATION WITH THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS AND THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, OCTOBER 15, 1964.

Condition of Plaque Excellent, needs cleaning

Condition of Base mounted to concrete wall

Condition of Surroundings Excellent

Wording on Plaque LOS ANGELES STAR

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA'S FIRST NEWSPAPER, THE LOS ANGELES STAR, WAS FOUNDED IN THIS BLOCK ON MAY 17, 1851, AND FOR MANY YEARS EXERTED A MAJOR INFLUENCE UPON THIS PART OF THE STATE. SUSPENDED TEMPORARILY FROM 1864 TO 1868, IT CONTINUED LATER AS AN EFFECTIVE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE UNTIL ITS FINAL TERMINATION DATE IN 1879.

Are there Highway Directional Signs? No

If so, where? \_\_\_\_\_

Remarks: Plaque on city property.

Submitted by J. Arbuckle Date 6/20/71

NAME SITE OF THE LOS ANGELES STAR

COUNTY Los Angeles County

APPROVAL COMMITTEES:

William C. Dismuke

Richard R. Emparan

Noel W. Moholy

Marvin B. Ridge

Harold G. Pasgaard

SUBMITTING COMMISSION

SEARCHED INDEXED SERIALIZED FILED  
MAY 24 1964 FBI - LOS ANGELES

PROPERTY OF FBI - LOS ANGELES

7-100 (Rev. 4-15-64)

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF HISTORICAL POINT OF INTEREST

Name of Historical Point LOS ANGELES STAR

Location Los Angeles Street and the San Bernardino and Santa Ana Freeway

Name of Owner California State Highway Commission [Division of Highways]  
Street P.O. Box 2304 Terminal Annex  
City Los Angeles CA 90015

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

"An important step toward public improvement was the establishment of the "Star," May 17th, 1851, a newspaper that has always exercised a salutary influence. The first number appeared of that date, with John A. Lewis and John McElroy, publishers; subscription, \$10 per annum; in English and Spanish. In July, Wm. H. Rand became associated with those gentlemen, as the firm of Lewis, McElroy, and Rand. November 4th, McElroy sold out to Lewis & Rand. October 19th, 1854, McElroy again became interested; the business to be hereafter conducted by J. S. Waite & Co. It was then Democratic in politics. December 15th, 1855, J. S. Waite was sole publisher and proprietor. By this time its Spanish advertisements had been transferred to the "Clamor Publico." April 12th, 1856, Waite sold to William A. Wallace, who, on June 7th following, sold to Henry Hamilton. Before this time the "Star" had given to light the letters of Hugh Reid, upon the Los Angeles Indians; some good original poems, in Spanish, of Don Manuel Clemente Rojo; had republished the life of Father Junipero Serra, founder of California civilization; and in a thousand ways had brought out full information upon the resources of this section. It was most ably conducted by Mr. Hamilton, through a trying period. Mr. Wallace deserves mention also for his contributions to the botany, especially of this country, through the year 1854, when he had means and leisure for explorations. James S. Waite is a well-to-do farmer in Santa Cruz. Henry Hamilton reposes at his olive garden of San Gabriel Mission-- place of beauty which "Shenstone may have envied." "

- from An Historical Sketch of Los Angeles County California,
- prepared by Warner, Hayes and Widney, 1876; reprinted by O. W. Smith, 1936; pp. 84 and 85.

## HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION (Continued)

### A. Original location of the Star

1. According to Guinn, Theodore Foster petitioned for a lot for the purpose of erecting a print shop. The City Council granted him a lot measuring 40 varas ( Vara = 33.00" in California. 40 varas = 110') on each side, "back of Johnson's and fronting on the Canal." On this lot Foster built a small two-story frame building; the lower story was used by the printing outfit and the upper story served as a dormitory for the printers. The building is called a printing house by Guinn - the location is on what is now Los Angeles Street, previously called Calle Zanja Madre.  
(p. 71.)

2. Guinn also states that the site of the printing office "was opposite the Bell Block (on the southeast corner of Aliso and Los Angeles Street.)" He does not explain the difference between the printing house and the printing office.

3. It seems possible that the primary location of the Star as Guinn says, is: "The printing office of the Star is on Main Street, in the House of Temple."  
(p. 73.)

4. Mr. Rice says that Foster's lot was the site where the Star was printed in 1851.  
(p. 4.)

5. According to Willard, Foster got a piece of property 110 feet square, fronting on Los Angeles Street on the Zanja, between Commercial and Arcadia. On this location there was a two-story adobe built.  
(pp. 275-277.)

Willard also states that this location (above) is the site of the Foy harness shop today -- 1901. For further information on the Foy harness shop, see Workman (pp. 34 and 125.)

6. Workman states that Foster got a lot on Calle Zanja Madre opposite Bell's Row, it consisted of 40 varas each way.  
(p. 27.)

7. Newmark says that the Star was founded by John A. Lewis and John McElroy whose office was the lower room of a small wooden house on Los Angeles Street, near the corral of the Bella Union Hotel.  
(p. 93.)

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION (Continued)

B. Other locations of the Star

1. Mr. Rice says that in 1853 a Mr. Rojo was in charge of the Spanish section of the paper and that Rojo and his associates worked in a small frame house, near the Bella Union Hotel, on Los Angeles Street. He mentions that one of the partners on the paper - William Rand - stated that B. D. Wilson gave the building for the printing office.

(p. 15.)

2. It seems that the Star offices (printing and business) were located for a time in the Temple Building, on Main Street. Mr. Rice notes that the paper moved from this location (Temple's) to "rooms under the Masonic Hall on Main Street." This was about 1855 when James S. Waite was the publisher.

(p. 60.)

3. One other location is given by Rice as follows:

"In May, 1856, the office of the paper was moved to the Celis Building near the Bella Union Hotel and near the rooms where the paper had first been printed."

(p. 63.)

Proposed Plaque Wording - Alternate #1

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA'S FIRST NEWSPAPER

1851-1864

1868-1879

THE "LOS ANGELES STAR" WAS FOUNDED IN THIS BLOCK  
BY JOHN A. LEWIS AND JOHN McELROY. PRINTED IN BOTH  
ENGLISH AND SPANISH, THE FIRST ISSUE OF MAY 17, 1851;  
INCLUDED THE STATE LAW FIXING WAGES OF VOLUNTEER  
INDIAN FIGHTERS, A SPANISH TRANSLATION OF THE ACT OF  
CONGRESS TO INQUIRE INTO CALIFORNIA LAND TITLES, AND  
A POTPOURRI OF NEWS. HENRY HAMILTON, ARDENT DEMOCRAT,  
WAS THE EDITOR DURING THE CIVIL WAR. PUBLICATION WAS  
SUSPENDED FROM 1864 to 1868 AND WAS TERMINATED IN 1879  
DUE TO FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES.

CALIFORNIA REGISTERED HISTORICAL LANDMARK NO. \_\_\_\_\_

PLAQUE PLACED BY CALIFORNIA STATE PARK COMMISSION IN  
COOPERATION WITH THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS  
AND THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Proposed Plaque Wording - Alternate #2

LOS ANGELES STAR

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA'S FIRST NEWSPAPER, THE  
LOS ANGELES STAR, WAS FOUNDED IN THIS BLOCK  
IN 1851 BY JOHN A. LEWIS AND JOHN McELROY.  
THE FIRST ISSUE, PRINTED IN BOTH ENGLISH  
AND SPANISH, INCLUDED ITEMS SUCH AS THE STATE  
LAW FIXING WAGES OF VOLUNTEER INDIAN FIGHTERS.  
HENRY HAMILTON, ARDENT DEMOCRAT, WAS THE  
EDITOR DURING THE CIVIL WAR. PUBLICATION WAS  
SUSPENDED FROM 1864 TO 1868 AND WAS TERMINATED  
IN 1879 DUE TO FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES.

CALIFORNIA REGISTERED HISTORICAL LANDMARK NO. \_\_\_\_\_

PLAQUE PLACED BY CALIFORNIA STATE PARK COMMISSION  
IN COOPERATION WITH THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY BOARD  
OF SUPERVISORS AND THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF  
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.



REFERENCES

TO BOOKS, RECORDS, AND OTHER AUTHORITIES SUSTAINING THESE FACTS

References Cited:

The Los Angeles Star (1947)  
William B. Rice

The City That Grew (1935)  
Boyle Workman

History of Los Angeles (1901)  
Charles D. Willard

Sixty Years in Southern California (1926)  
Harris Newmark

Historical Society of So. Calif. - Vol. V ) 1900-02  
"La Estrella" J. M. Guinn )

Los Angeles from the Days of the Pueblo (1959)  
W.W. Robinson  
"Old Pueblo Map"

Los Angeles Star (photostat.), L. A. County Museum  
May 24, 1851 (Vol. 1, #2)

"Courtesy of N.Y. Historical Society, New York City"

ARE PICTURES ATTACHED?

~~Yes~~ No

IS STATEMENT OF OWNER ATTACHED?

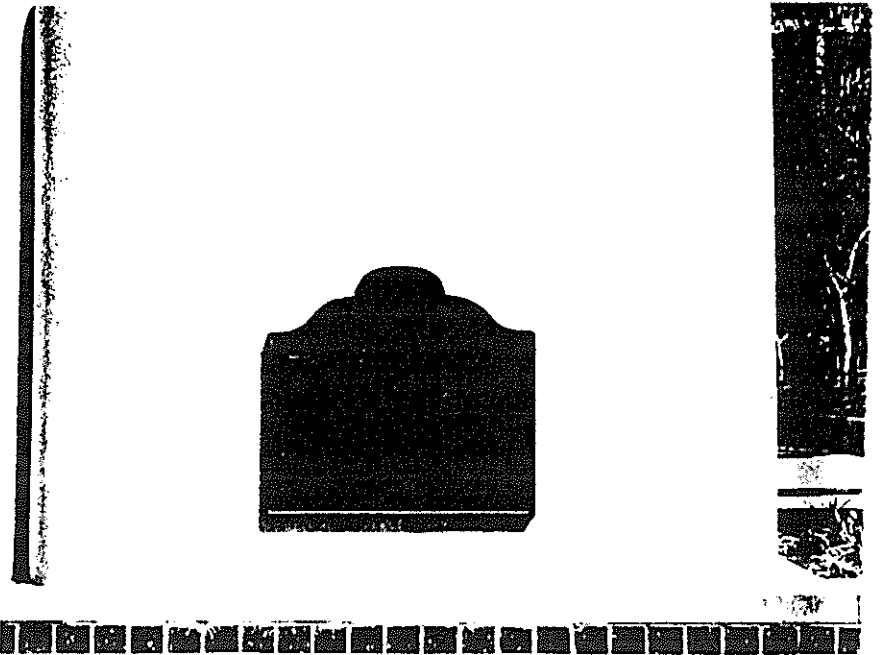
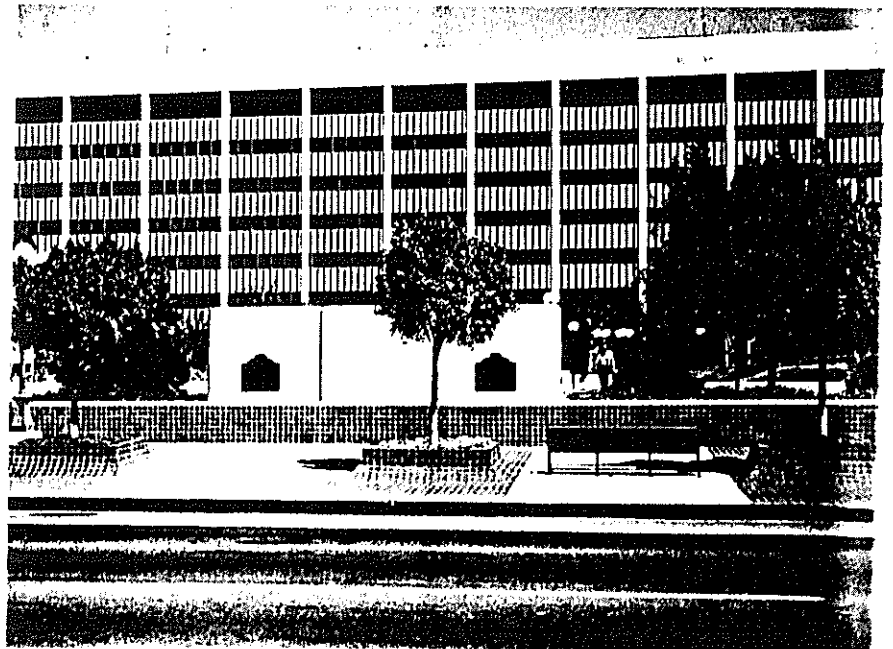
See letter dated 5-28-62 from  
State Division of Highways

Signed Ira H. Alexander

City Los Angeles

Date September 5, 1963

(This form when filled out completely is to be sent to the Historical Landmarks Advisory Committee, P. O. Box 2390, Sacramento 11, California.)



789

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF HISTORICAL POINT OF INTERESTName of Historical Point BELLA UNION HOTEL SITELocation 314 NORTH MAIN STREET, LOS ANGELESName of Owner O. B. JOERGStreet 162 NORTH MAIN STREETCity LOS ANGELESHISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

The first building erected on the site of the Bella Union Hotel, (old street number 314 Main Street) was the home and store of Colonel Isaac Williams. Colonel Williams, a native of Pennsylvania, arrived in California in 1832 with the Ewing Young, Jackson and Waldo party. In 1835 Williams settled in Los Angeles taking up a piece of property on Main Street which included nearly a whole city block. Here he had his home and store, a Mexican type one-story adobe built by William Wolfskill, the property enclosed in a high adobe wall. Williams married into the old native Lugo family, and the Main Street adobe was his home until in 1841, when he built a new home on the old Chino Ranch and moved his family there. Shortly after this, the old Main Street adobe became the executive seat of Governor Micheltorena, and his successor General Pico. After the American occupation in 1847, the old building was occupied by the American Command. Sometime later a second story was added to the

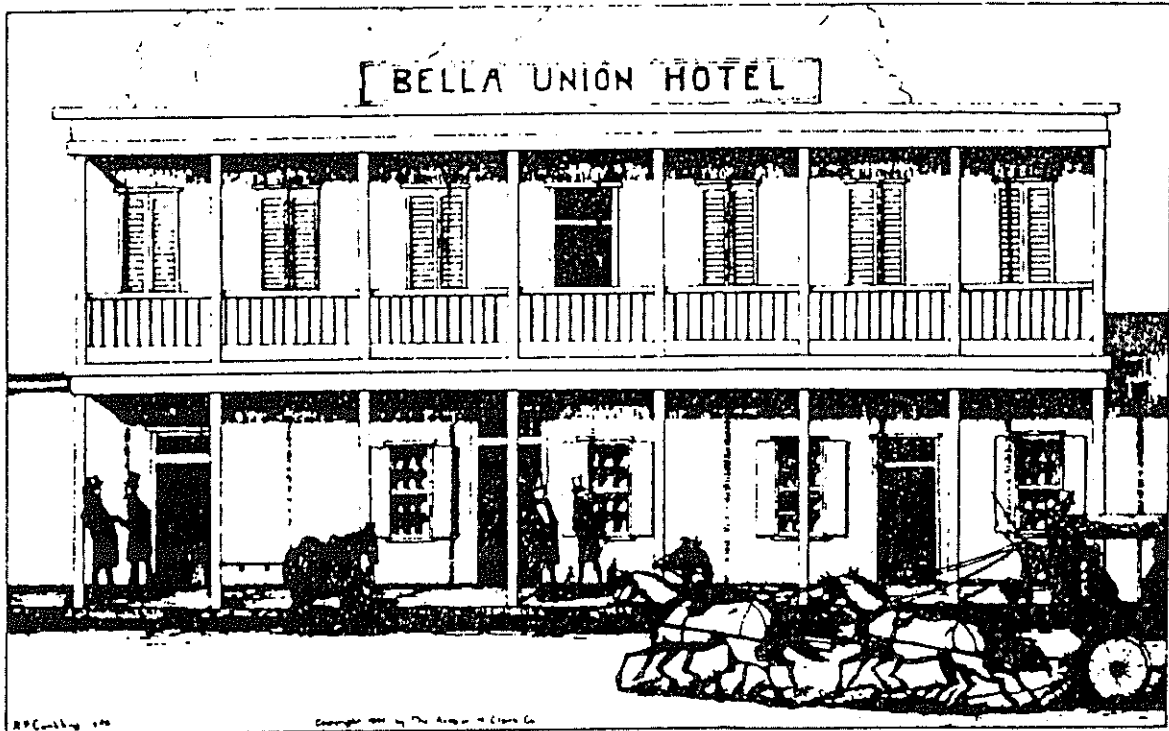
HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION (Continued)

original building with a double veranda, as shown in an old lithograph of 1858, when it was advertised as the Bella Union Hotel, Flashner and Winston Proprietors. In October of that year, it was made a regular stopping place for the Butterfield Overland Mails where the passengers were accommodated, and continued to be until the Overland Mail service was shifted to the Central Route in 1861. Sometime later the old adobe building was razed and about 1870, a three-story modern brick building was erected on the same site and was still known as the Bella Union Hotel, No. 314 Main Street. Later the name was changed to the St. Charles. This building was still standing and operated as a hotel and restaurant in 1932, and the faded out letters "Bella Union Hotel" could still be seen on the upper wall. The old hotel has had a varied and exciting history, living through the California gold-rush period and the turmoil that followed in its wake. It was the scene of the leading social events of the time. The Wells-Fargo Express Company had an agency there at one time.

- Prepared by Roscoe P. Conkling, June 1958

Attached are photostat copies of pages 262 and 263 of Vol. II and Plate 71 of Vol. III (Atlas) from: Conkling, R.P. and M.B., The Butterfield Overland Mail, 1857-1869 . . . , Glendale, California, Arthur H. Clark, 1947'

PLATE 71



BELLA UNION HOTEL, LOS ANGELES

As it appeared in 1858. The Bella Union was located at 314 North Main street. Originally part of the first adobe house built by Isaac Williams in 1835. A second story was added about 1857. The hotel provided accommodations for Overland Mail passengers. The Wells, Fargo Co. had their office in the building at one time, as did the Coast Line under William Buckley. A brick building replaced the old adobe and later became known as the St. Charles.

Conkling, R.P.  
Butterfield overland mail,  
1859-1869

hundred twenty, by one hundred sixty-five feet on the southwest corner of First and Spring streets, which Buckley was reported to have bought for \$8,000. The southern boundary of this lot adjoined the old Overland Mail property which was later occupied by Louis Roeder who removed his wagon and blacksmith shop from Main street to this new location. In 1880, it was reported that Buckley sold the corner lot for \$20,000 to Remi Nadeau who erected the Hotel Nadeau on the site. Both these sites, the Overland Mail property and the Coast line agency identified with the early staging days in Los Angeles, are now occupied by the new Los Angeles *Times* building.

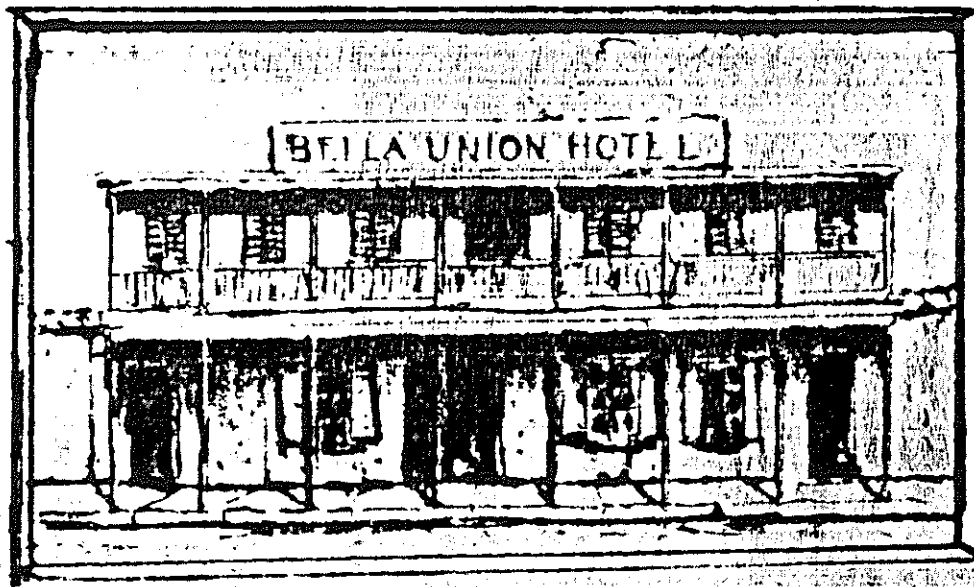
Another institution permanently identified with the history of old Los Angeles and the staging days was the Bella Union hotel (*plate 71*) on Main street. It was the custom of the Overland coaches after picking up the mail at the post-office to make a brief stop at the hotel for passengers who put up there. The building in 1858 was a two-story adobe with a double deck veranda fronting on Main street. Flashner and Winston were the proprietors at the time. The building was the original home and store of Isaac Williams, (who inherited the old Chino Ranch) built for him by William Wolf-skill in 1835, when the property which occupied nearly a city block was enclosed by a high adobe wall. In the early forties it was the executive seat of Governor Micheltorena, and his successor General Pico. After the American occupation of California in 1847, it became the headquarters of the American command. Later as a hotel it had a colorful career through the wild and spectacular period that followed in the wake of the gold rush. Murder and bloodshed were among the tragic occurrences witnessed in the old bar room.

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION (Continued)

Remodeling between the years 1861 and 1870, left nothing of the original structure in the three-story modern brick building that was standing at no. 314 Main street, and renamed the St. Charles, at the time of this writing. It was the old site, nevertheless, and still a hotel and restaurant after a century of almost unbroken service, and the location deserves to be fittingly marked with others as a site of historic interest.

The mail route going west led out of town south on Main or Spring to Sixth street, then northwest over Sixth and through the then sparsely settled country to a point near what is now Sixth and Hoover streets, and then headed directly for Cahuenga Pass where the improved highway and the electric railroad through the Pass now follow in places in the tracks of the old mail road.

Cahuenga, the next station twelve miles northwest of Los Angeles, the junction point of the Coast and Inland routes, was located on what is now the west side of Lankershim boulevard almost directly opposite the entrance gate to the Universal City studios. The place was originally known as Camp Cahuengo or Hacienda Cahuenga as the name appears on old maps. It holds a prominent place in the history of California. A marker erected on the site commemorates the Treaty of Cahuenga which was signed there on January 13, 1847, by General Andres Pico, and Lt. Colonel J. C. Fremont, whereby the United States acquired California. Some of the original buildings which may have been built by the Spanish missionaries, were probably used for the mail station. Foundation stones of what were evidently substantially constructed stone and adobe buildings were observed on the site. Since this was written, the property has been permanently re-



SITE OF THE OLD BELLA UNION HOTEL

- By Roscoe P. Conkling, June 1958



Wording proposed for plaque:

BELLA UNION HOTEL

1858

NEAR THIS SPOT STOOD THE BELLA UNION HOTEL, LONG A  
SOCIAL AND POLITICAL CENTER, WHERE ON OCTOBER 7, 1858,  
THE FIRST BUTTERFIELD OVERLAND MAIL STAGE FROM THE EAST  
REACHED LOS ANGELES. 21 DAYS AFTER LEAVING ST. LOUIS WITH  
WARREN HALL, DRIVER, AND WATERMAN ORMSBY, REPORTER, THE  
ONLY THROUGH PASSENGER.

CALIFORNIA REGISTERED HISTORICAL LANDMARK NO. \_\_\_\_\_

PLAQUE PLACED BY

CALIFORNIA STATE PARK COMMISSION

IN COOPERATION WITH

LOS ANGELES COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS


OCTOBER 7, 1958

Note: Completed plaque to be delivered to:

Robert F. Lowman, Assistant Chief, Mechanical Services,  
County of Los Angeles, 612 New High Street,  
Los Angeles 12, California

STATEMENT OF PROPERTY OWNER TO THE PARK COMMISSION  
AUTHORIZING THE NUMBERING AND REGISTRATION OF  
HISTORICAL POINT OF INTEREST

The undersigned, as owner of the property at 314 North Main Street, Los Angeles, (now a parking lot), the site formerly occupied by the Bella Union Hotel, the Los Angeles stage stop for the Butterfield Overland Mail (1858-1861), hereby grants to the State Department of Natural Resources the right to register and number this site as an historic point of interest in California.

Date August 26 Signature   
O. B. Jones  
162 North Main Street  
Los Angeles 12

or

1350 Elmpark Street  
South Pasadena  
(CLinton 7-4018)

## PHOTOGRAPHS:

Index to Attached Photographs  
 (Attached to original application only)

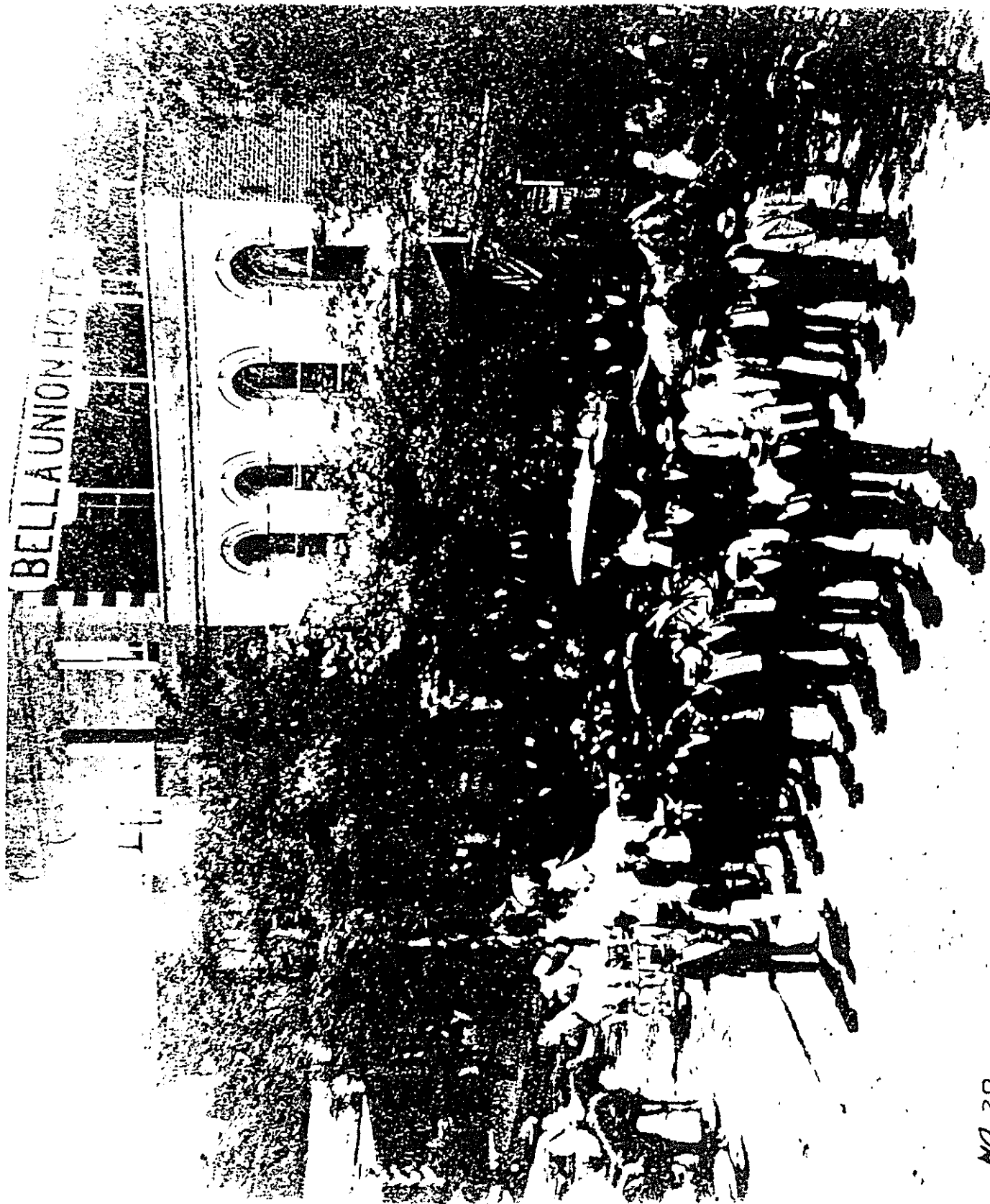
BELLA UNION HOTEL

(later known as St. Charles Hotel)

Nos. (1) to (5) - From Historical Collection - Security First National  
 Bank, Los Angeles

No. (6) - By Los Angeles County Engineer August 1958

- (1) Bella Union Hotel -  
 Mexican War Veterans 4th July 1871 Los Angeles, California  
 - No. 38, Collection Behrman's  
 (Los Angeles Celebrations - Parades - War, Los Angeles)
- (2) Bella Union Hotel, between 1871 and 1875  
 (Los Angeles Hotels - Bella Union #3)
- (3) St. Charles Hotel (date ?)  
 (Los Angeles Hotels - Bella Union #4)
- (4) St. Charles Hotel (date ?)  
 (Los Angeles Hotels - Bella Union #5)
- (5) St. Charles Hotel, 1929  
 (Los Angeles Hotels - Bella Union #7)
- (6) Bella Union Hotel site (now parking lot) August 1958

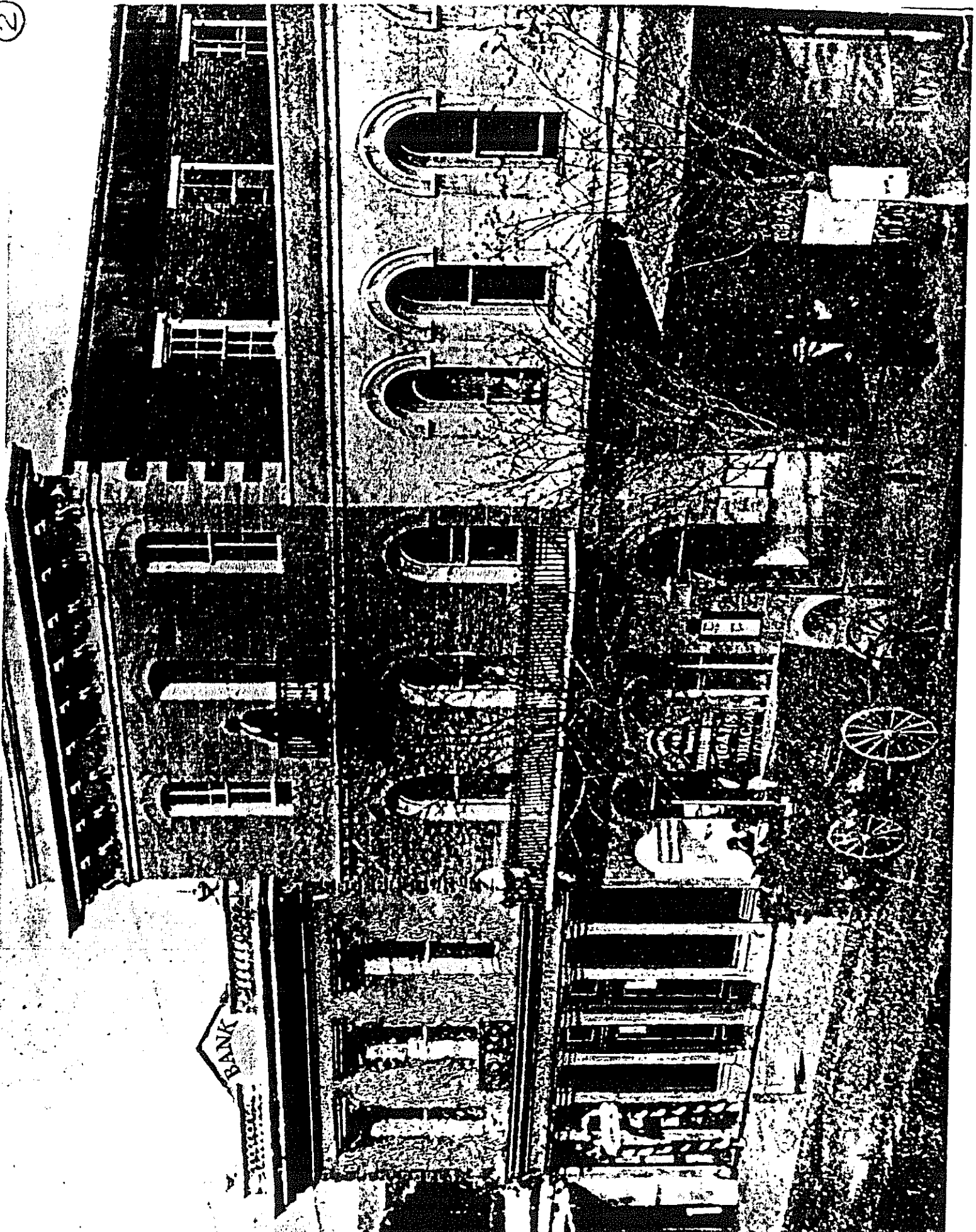


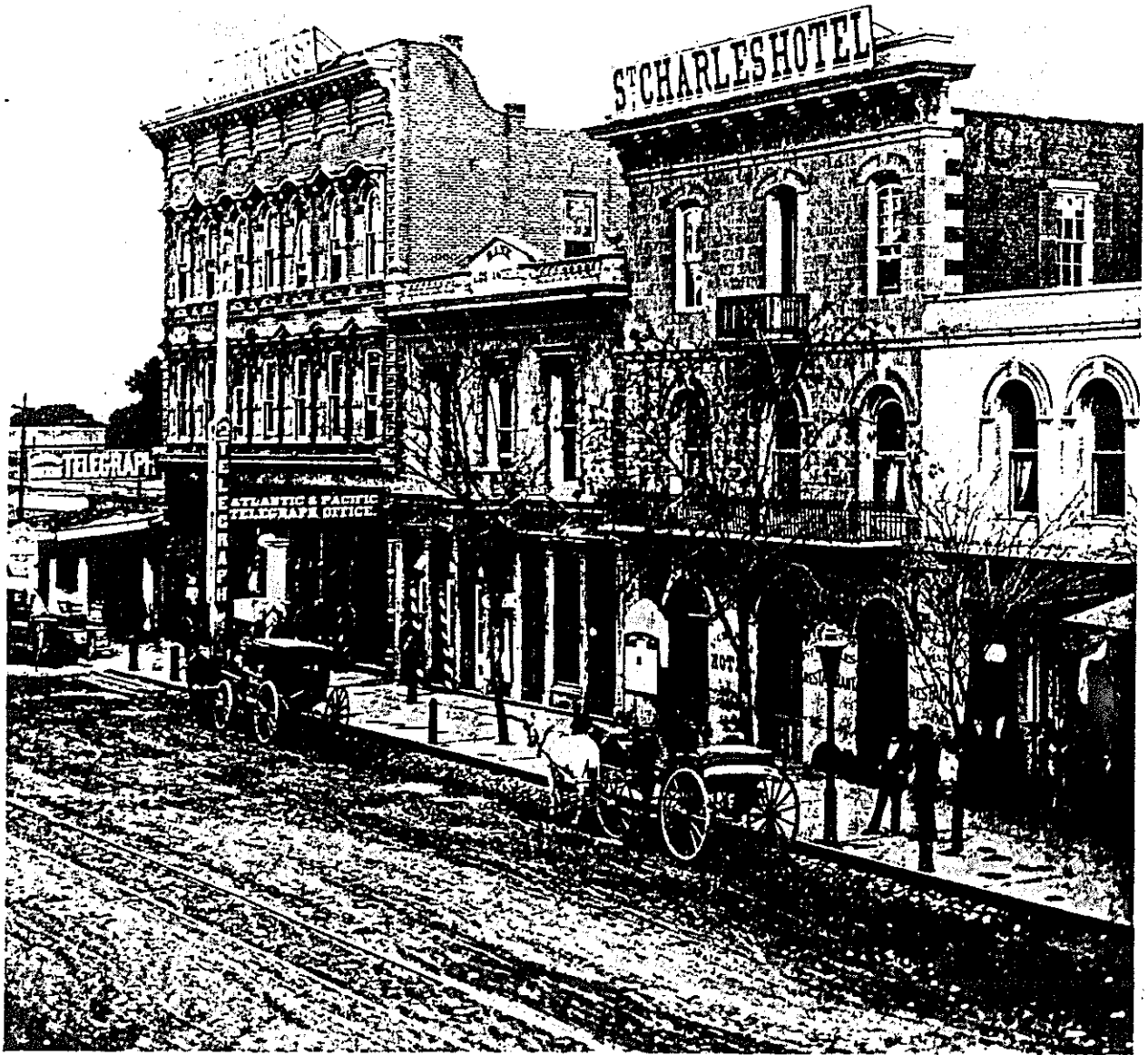
MEXICAN WAR VETS 4<sup>TH</sup> JULY 1871 L.A. CAL

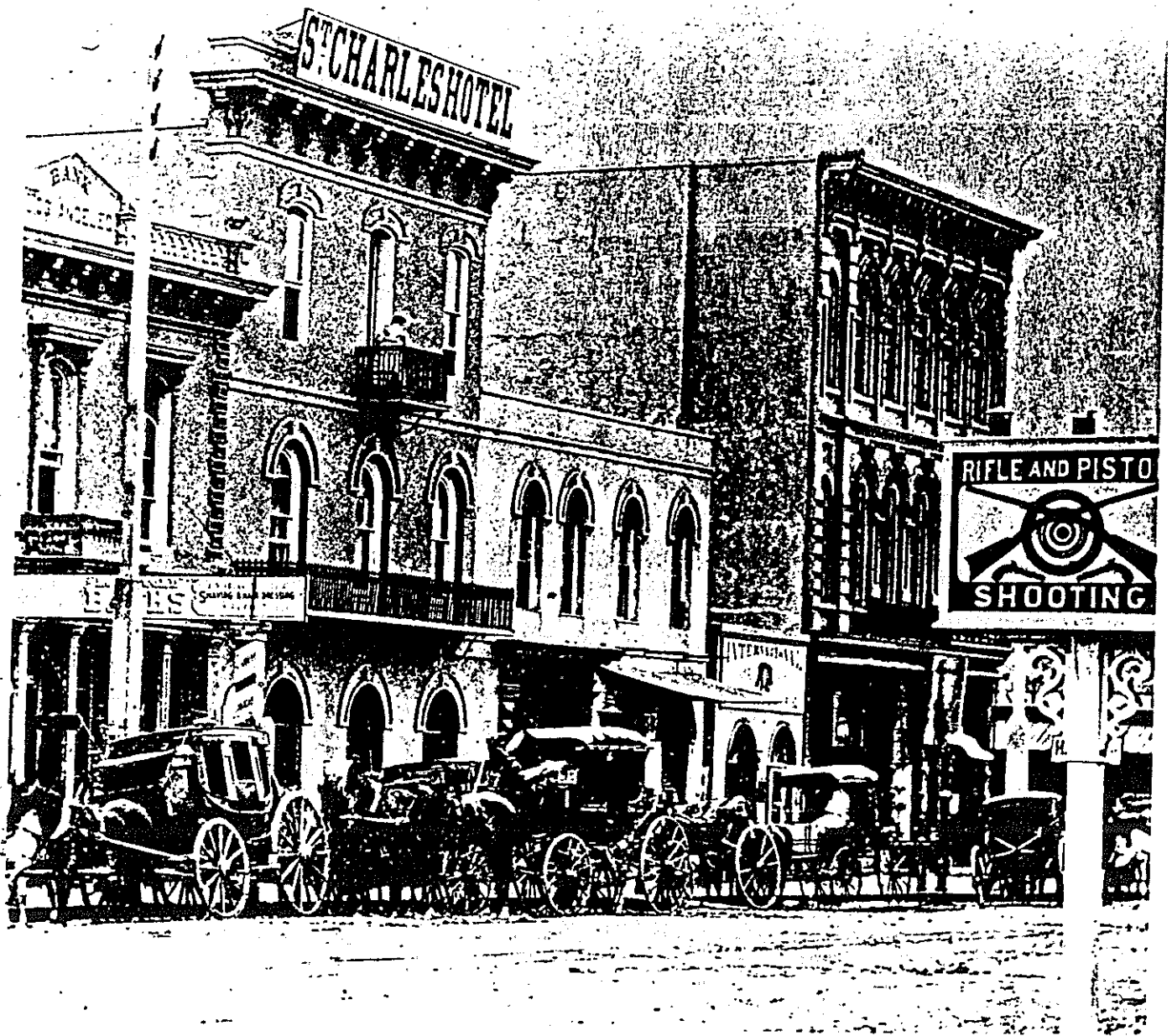
NO 38

COLLECTION  
BERMAN

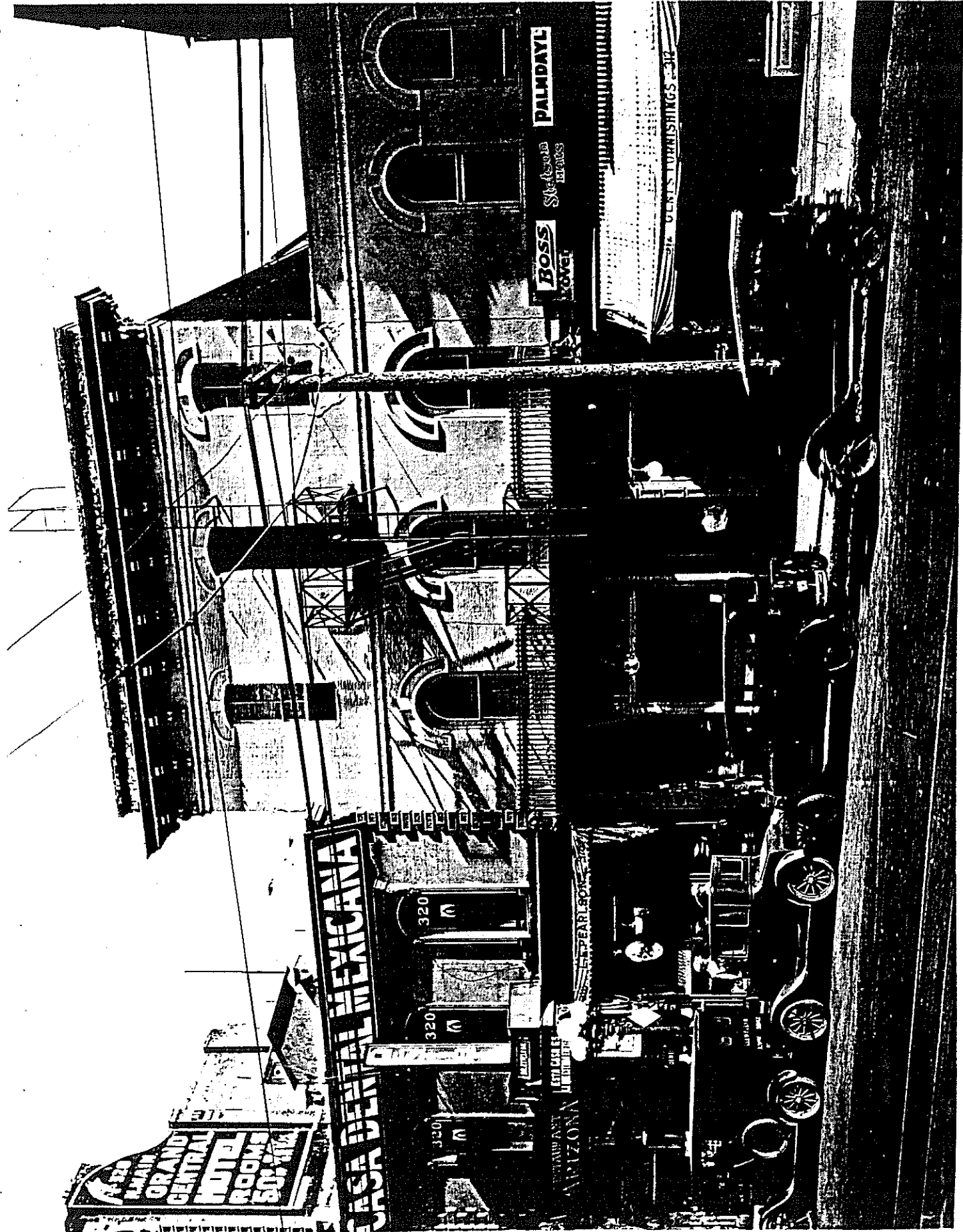
(2)





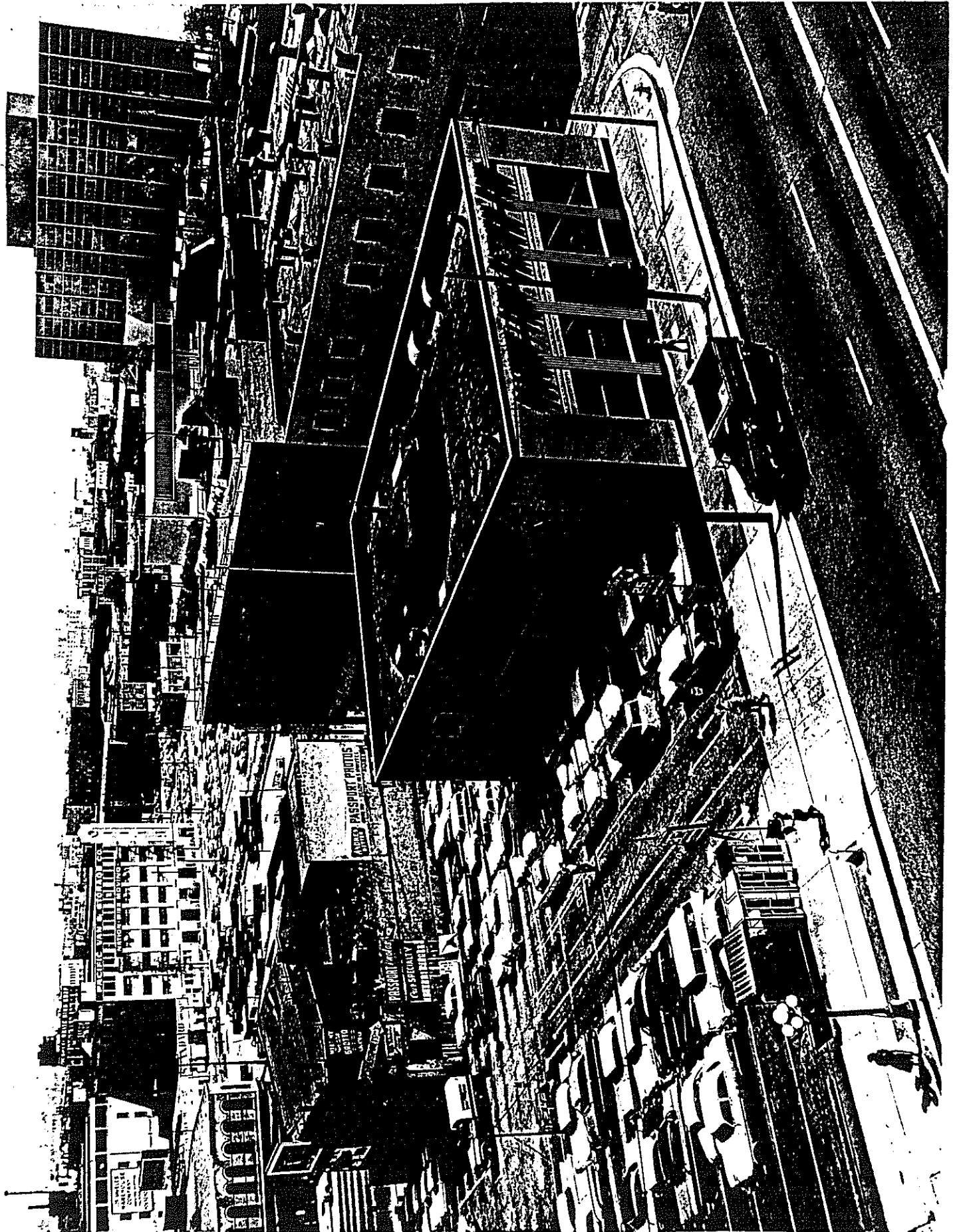


5





(6)



REFERENCES TO BOOKS, RECORDS, AND OTHER AUTHORITIES SUSTAINING THESE FACTS

CONKLING R.P. AND M.B., THE BUTTERFIELD OVERLAND MAIL, 1857-1869...,  
 Glendale, California, Arthur H. Clark, 1947; pages 262 and 263  
 of Vol. II and Plate 71 of Vol. III (Atlas).

ARE PICTURES ATTACHED? YES

IS STATEMENT OF OWNER ATTACHED? YES

HISTORICAL LANDMARKS COMMITTEE OF LOS  
ANGELES COUNTY, John D. Henderson, CHAIRMAN

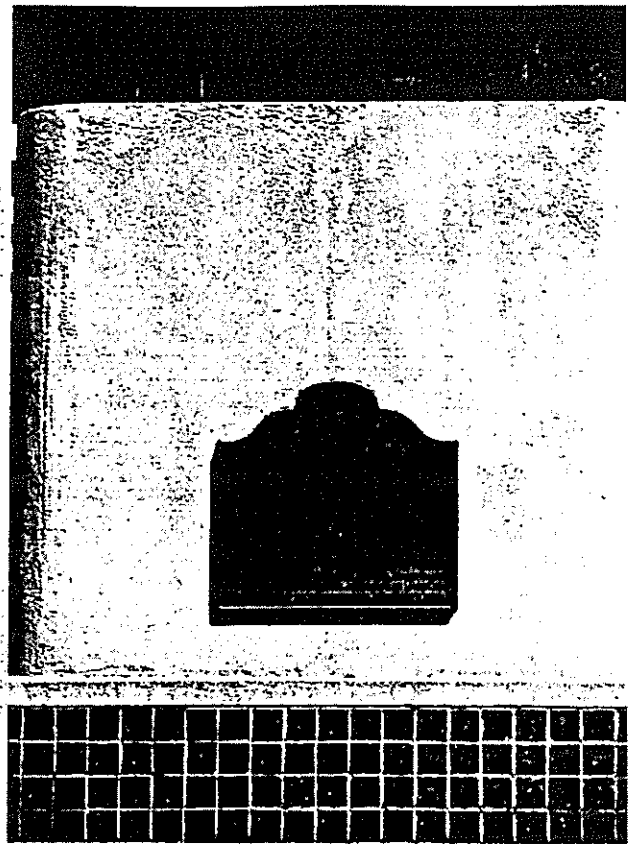
Signed R. F. Flickwir  
 R. F. Flickwir, Secretary

City Los Angeles

Date \_\_\_\_\_

(This form when filled out completely is to be sent to the Historical  
 Landmarks Advisory Committee, P. O. Box 2390, Sacramento 11, California)

19-167104



NAME: BEVERLY HUNTON HOTEL, STATE

COUNTY: LOS ANGELES COUNTY

APPROVAL COMMITTEE:

AUBREY DRURY

JOSEPH R. MCNEILAND

PETER W. MOONEY

WILLIAM D. WHELAN

HENRIETTA TOOTHAKER

PATRICK J. DICMAN

Approved at the September 19, 1958, meeting, San Francisco, STATE PARK COMMISSION



DIRECTOR, DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

REGISTERED LANDMARK NUMBER

656

DATE September 26, 1958

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL LANDMARKS

Bella Union Hotel Site

Los Angeles County

DATE: Sept. 5, 1958

Registration Approval

Approved *Aubrey D. Dury* Disapproved \_\_\_\_\_

Plaque Approval

Approved *Aubrey D. Dury* Disapproved \_\_\_\_\_

Comments:

*Aubrey D. Dury*  
(Signed)

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL LANDMARKS

Bella Union Hotel Site

Los Angeles County

DATE: Sept 10, 1958

Registration Approval

Approved J. V. Howard Disapproved \_\_\_\_\_

Plaque Approval

Approved J. V. Howard Disapproved \_\_\_\_\_

Comments:

J. V. Howard  
(Signed)

SEP 12 9 21 AM '58

RECEIVED  
PLAQUE DIVISION  
SEP 12 1958

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL LANDMARKS

Bella Union Hotel Site

Los Angeles County

DATE: September 10, 1958

Registration Approval

Approved

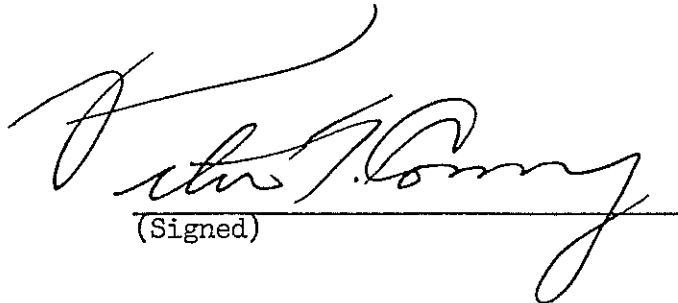
Disapproved

Plaque Approval

Approved

Disapproved

Comments:

  
(Signed)

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL LANDMARKS

Bella Union Hotel Site

Los Angeles County

DATE: 9/6/58

Registration Approval

Approved X Disapproved \_\_\_\_\_

Plaque Approval

Approved X Disapproved \_\_\_\_\_

Comments:

Carl J. Wheat  
(Signed)



19-167104

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL LANDMARKS

Bella Union Hotel Site

Los Angeles County

DATE: Sept. 12, 1958

Registration Approval

Approved

X

Disapproved

\_\_\_\_\_

Plaque Approval

Approved

X

Disapproved

\_\_\_\_\_

Comments:

*Henrietta Toothaker*  
(Signed)

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL LANDMARKS

Bella Union Hotel Site

Los Angeles County

DATE: Sept 8, 1958

Registration Approval

Approved ✓ Disapproved \_\_\_\_\_

Plaque Approval

Approved ✓ Disapproved \_\_\_\_\_

Comments:

P. J. Dignan  
(Signed)

SURVEY

19-167104

of

California Registered Historical Landmarks

Name BELLA UNION HOTEL SITE Number 656

County Los Angeles

Location on park wall, NE corner Main and Aliso Streets, Los Angeles

Type of Plaque PLAQUE PLACED BY THE CALIFORNIA STATE PARK COMMISSION IN COOPERATION WITH THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, OCTOBER 7, 1958.

Condition of Plaque Excellent, needs cleaning

Condition of Base stored in 7th floor East City Hall

Condition of Surroundings \_\_\_\_\_

Wording on Plaque NEAR THIS SPOT STOOD THE BELLA UNION HOTEL, LONG A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL CENTER. HERE ON OCTOBER 7, 1858, THE FIRST BETTERFIELD OVERLAND MAIL STAGE FROM THE EAST ARRIVED 21 DAYS AFTER LEAVING ST. LOUIS. WARREN HALL WAS DRIVER, AND WATERMAN ORMSBY, REPORTER, THE ONLY THROUGH PASSENGER.

Are there Highway Directional Signs? No

If so, where? \_\_\_\_\_

Remarks: Plaque on city property

Submitted by J. Arbuckle Date 6/20/79

19-167104  
19-167104

SURVEY

of

California Registered Historical Landmarks

Name BELLA UNION HOTEL SITE Number 656

County Los Angeles

Location Fletcher Bowron Square, 300 block of North Main, between Temple and Aliso Streets, Los Angeles

Type of Plaque PLAQUE PLACED BY THE CALIFORNIA STATE PARK COMMISSION IN COOPERATION WITH THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, OCTOBER 7, 1958.

Condition of Plaque Excellent, needs cleaning

Condition of Base Mounted to concrete wall

Condition of Surroundings Excellent

Wording on Plaque NEAR THIS SPOT STOOD THE BELLA UNION HOTEL, LONG A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL CENTER. HERE ON OCTOBER 7, 1858, THE FIRST BUTTERFIELD OVERLAND MAIL STAGE FROM THE EAST ARRIVED 21 DAYS AFTER LEAVING ST. LOUIS. WARREN HALL WAS DRIVER, AND WATERMAN ORMSBY, REPORTER, THE ONLY THROUGH PASSENGER.

Are there Highway Directional Signs? No

If so, where? \_\_\_\_\_

Remarks: Plaque on City property

Submitted by J. Arbuckle Date 6/20/80

**BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD**

\*Resource Name or # ornamental streetlight standards

- B1. Historic Name:  
 B2. Common Name:  
 B3. Original Use: ornamental streetlight standards B4. Present Use: ornamental streetlight standards

\*B5. Architectural Style: Classical Revival-influenced

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

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

\*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architects:

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

Street lighting in Los Angeles has been a part of the community since gas street lamps were first implemented in 1870. Prior to that, any house on a major street with more than two rooms was required "to hang a lighted lantern ... from twilight to midnight" (*Historical*). In 1882, an enormous mast was installed at Main and Commercial streets that held a gas lamp at a height above a 6-story building. By 1905, Broadway has the city's first example of an incandescent ornamental lighting system at the intersection with Main Street (Feldman). Soon after, Hill, Spring and Main streets were each illuminated with streetlights. When City Beautiful advocate, Charles Mulford Robinson made his review and report on the city, he noted that the streetlighting system was "the handsomest in the United States" (Feldman). A new ornamental system replaced the original one in 1920 on Broadway, between 1<sup>st</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> streets, and the street was effusively entitled "The Radiant Way" (*Los Angeles Times*). The Bureau of Streetlighting, under the Department of Public Works was established in 1925, and retains the responsibility for all streetlighting in Los Angeles.

PHOTOGRAPH		DESCRIPTION	SIGNIFICANCE
	<p><b>Figure 1.</b> Union Station style, view northwest on 1<sup>st</sup> Street at Main, in Civic Center district.                      Photograph # 0400, March 17, 2009.</p>	<p><u>Union Station style</u>                      This twin pendant, ornamental electrolier functioned as both a street light and trolley pole, as early as 1939, when Union Passenger Station was completed (Last of the Great Stations," "Streetlights"). This style was used outside of Union Station, however, two were identified outside of the future police administration building, wrapped in plastic inside a fenced off construction area. They are assumed to be reproductions.</p>	<p>The streetlight standards of this type in the project are likely reproductions and do not warrant consideration as historical resources or historic properties for California or National Register consideration. NRHP Status Code 6Z.</p>
	<p><b>Figure 2.</b> Olympic Special, Union Metal 40314, view northeast, on Los Angeles Street at Temple Street, in Civic Center district.                      Photograph # 0811, April 14, 2009.</p>	<p><u>"Olympic Special" Union Metal 40314</u>                      This model was originally designed and installed to commemorate the 1932 Olympic Games in Los Angeles ("Streetlights"). The arm embellishment is known as dragon, because of its motif. Many original poles are still in use today, including single and double luminaire, suspended globe styles along Los Angeles Street nearby City Hall East, nearby Parker Center and the Federal building. Globes replaced with stylized "pawn shop" type luminaires, circa 1974. Reproduction editions were approved for installation at Staples Center area, 1999.</p>	<p>Despite alterations, these ornamental streetlight standards and arms contribute to the significance of Civic Center Historic District under National and California Register Criteria A/1 and C/1 for their associations with the development of the Civic Center and as representative examples of ornamental standards. They are integral parts of its planning, design, and development, and represent a significant component of public services in the city and county governmental complex. NRHP Status Code 3D, 3CD.</p>

\*B12. References:

- Feldman, Eddy S. *The Art of Ornamental Street Lighting*. (Los Angeles: Dawson's Book Shop, 1972) 31-37.  
*Historical and Biographical Record of Los Angeles and Vicinity*. (Chicago, 1901) 67.  
 "The Radiant Way" *Los Angeles Times*. January 17, 1920: II-1 and 9.

\*B13. Remarks: see above

\*B14. Evaluator: F. Smith

\*Date of Evaluation: May 16, 2009

(This space reserved for official comments.)


\*Recorded by: S. Francisco, S. Murray and F. Smith

\*Date: June 6, 2009

Continuation

Update

\*B10. Significance: (continued from page 37)

PHOTOGRAPHS	DESCRIPTIONS	SIGNIFICANCE
 <p data-bbox="142 825 516 932"><b>Figure 3.</b> Union Metal No. 1906, view northeast, on Main Street at 1<sup>st</sup> Street, in Civic Center District. Photograph # 0390, March 17, 2009.</p>	<p data-bbox="548 386 789 413"><u>Union Metal No. 1906</u></p> <p data-bbox="548 415 1110 558">This model replaced many of the original Five-Globe Llewellyns in downtown Los Angeles. Hundreds of these standards, called UM 1906s, with twin lanterns were installed throughout the City circa 1925.</p> <p data-bbox="548 560 1062 674">A common streetlight configuration on Spring Street is the “dual system,” in which 40-foot tall modern davits are interspersed between the UM 1906s (Eslinger Gallery).</p> <p data-bbox="548 676 1105 875">This model was identified on Wilshire Boulevard between Hope and Figueroa streets, on South Figueroa Street, between Wilshire Boulevard and West 5<sup>th</sup> Street and on South Spring Street, from 2<sup>nd</sup> to Temple street, on North Main Street, from 2<sup>nd</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> streets, and on 2<sup>nd</sup> Street from Hill Street to east of Main Street.</p> <p data-bbox="548 877 1040 936">Various globes have been replaced by opaque Plexiglas (date unknown).</p>	<p data-bbox="1130 386 1516 701">The UM No. 1906 streetlights are significant under National Register and California register Criterion A/1 for their associations with the development of the Los Angeles Civic Center Historic District as representative examples of ornamental standards, and under Criteria C/3 for their high artistic value representative of design ca. 1925. NRHP Status Code 3D, 3CD.</p>

**BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD**

Page 39 of 39

\*NRHP Status Code 3D, 3CD

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Siren Nos. 8 and 93

- B1. Historic Name: Air-raid warning signals
- B2. Common Name: Air-raid sirens
- B3. Original Use: Air-raid warning sirens
- B4. Present Use: no longer in use

**\*B5. Architectural Style:**

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

Circa 1956

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

**Original Location:** N/A

**\*B8. Related Features:**

B9a. Architect: Manufactured by Federal Enterprises, Inc.

b. Builder: Fischbach & Moore

**\*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 objects are two 1950s civil defense air-raid sirens located in downtown Los Angeles: Siren No. 8, located on the southeast corner of Temple and Spring streets; and Siren No. 93, located mid-block on South Olive Street between West 1<sup>st</sup> and West 2<sup>nd</sup> streets. Both sirens are Federal Signal SD-10 (Special Duty 10 Horsepower) models, also referred to as "Wire Spool" sirens. The SD-10 is an upgraded, dual-pitched or two-toned version of the earlier STL-10 model sirens (wirechief.com).

Air-raid sirens were first placed in downtown Los Angeles in the early 1940s as part of a civil defense warning system designed to alert citizens to potential Japanese air strikes during World War II. The sirens were primarily located on building roofs and traffic signals. These early warning systems were known to frequently short-circuit, creating false alarms and resulting in panic. After World War II, the sirens were silenced for several years.

Sirens came back in 1949 when Cold War-era fears of a nuclear attack were elevated after the Soviet Union successfully tested its first atomic bomb. In 1950, the State Director of Civil Defense, Walter M. Robertson, ordered that California's air raid warning system be activated. A *Los Angeles Times* article quoted Robertson: "Until the federal government perfects a uniform sounding device, individual cities are at liberty to use sirens, horns, or whistles for alarm purposes" ("Air Raid Warnings"). In 1951, mayor Fletcher Bowron declared that an adequate siren system in Los Angeles would cost \$1MM, and that it was the responsibility of the federal government to provide such funding ("Adequate"). In 1956, a new half-million dollar siren system was unveiled and tested for the first time. The cost was borne by the federal government, city and state. A total of 216 sirens were installed throughout the City, including Siren Nos. 8 and 93. The new siren warning system was triggered through the telephone line, which allowed for twice the coverage of the older system, with sound covering approximately 95 percent of the city ("First Siren"). The two air-raid sirens, Siren Nos. 8 and 93, are contributors to the Los Angeles Civic Center District.

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

**\*B12. References:**

"Air Raid Warnings Activated in State" *Los Angeles Times*, December 20, 1950.

"Adequate Siren System Cost Set at \$1 Mil" *Los Angeles Times*, July 9, 1951.

"First Siren Installed for New System" *Los Angeles Times*, March 10, 1956.

"Air Raid Sirens Silenced" *Los Angeles Times*, January 30, 1985.

"Air Raid Sirens are Relics of a Jittery Past" *Los Angeles Times*, April 20, 2007.

"Air Raid Sirens in the Los Angeles Area" <[wirechief.com/sirens](http://wirechief.com/sirens)>

**13. Remarks:**

**B14. Evaluator:** S. Murray and F. Smith

**\*Date of Evaluation:** April 27, 2009

(This space reserved for official comments.)



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

**Primary #** 19-186887 (Update)  
**HRI #**  
**Trinomial**  
**NRHP Status Code** 3CS

**Other Listings Review Code**                      **Reviewer**                      **Date**

**\*Resource Name or #:** 140 North Judge John Aiso Street parking structure (No. 6-8)

**P1. Other Identifier:** City of Los Angeles Parking Lot 3, "Tinkertoy" parking structure

**\*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: 140 North John Judge Aiso Street, 230 North San Pedro Street    City: Los Angeles                      Zip: 90012

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

e. Other Locational Data: APN: 5161-012-901

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

The subject property is a three-level steel frame parking structure. Because of its open structure, visible steel frame and the fact that it was intended to be moveable, it is popularly known as the "Tinkertoy" parking structure. At 15 bays long and 2 bays wide, it is rectangular in plan with steel posts supporting horizontal I-beams, braced by diagonally placed steel members. The parking decks are pre-cast concrete; vertical columns are set in concrete. A simple decorative grid on the outside wall, creates a subtle screen, mimicking curtainwall window patterns of the day and softening the overall appearance. All exposed metal was powder-coated blue, a design decision, intended to make the structure "disappear" against the urban setting. A plain, metal balustrade surrounds the second and third levels. The parking structure is accessed from Judge John Aiso (formerly San Pedro) Street, and upper levels are reached by ramps at the north and south ends. An exterior stairway is centered on the northwest elevation. A flat-roofed glass and steel attendant's hut is located at the entrance, with security bars (year unknown). There is also a small rectangular service building with a hipped, false, standing seam roof at the entrance. To the east of the parking structure a large side-gabled, corrugated steel clad building is located on the same parcel in the surrounding parking lot, but does not appear to be associated with the parking structure.

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

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

**P5b. Description of Photo:** (View, date, accession #)  
View southwest, March 16, 2009,  
Photograph #2672

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



**\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**  
 Historic     Prehistoric     Both  
1968, 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, K. Corbett  
SWCA Environmental Consultants  
625 Fair Oaks Avenue, Suite 190  
South Pasadena, CA 91030

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

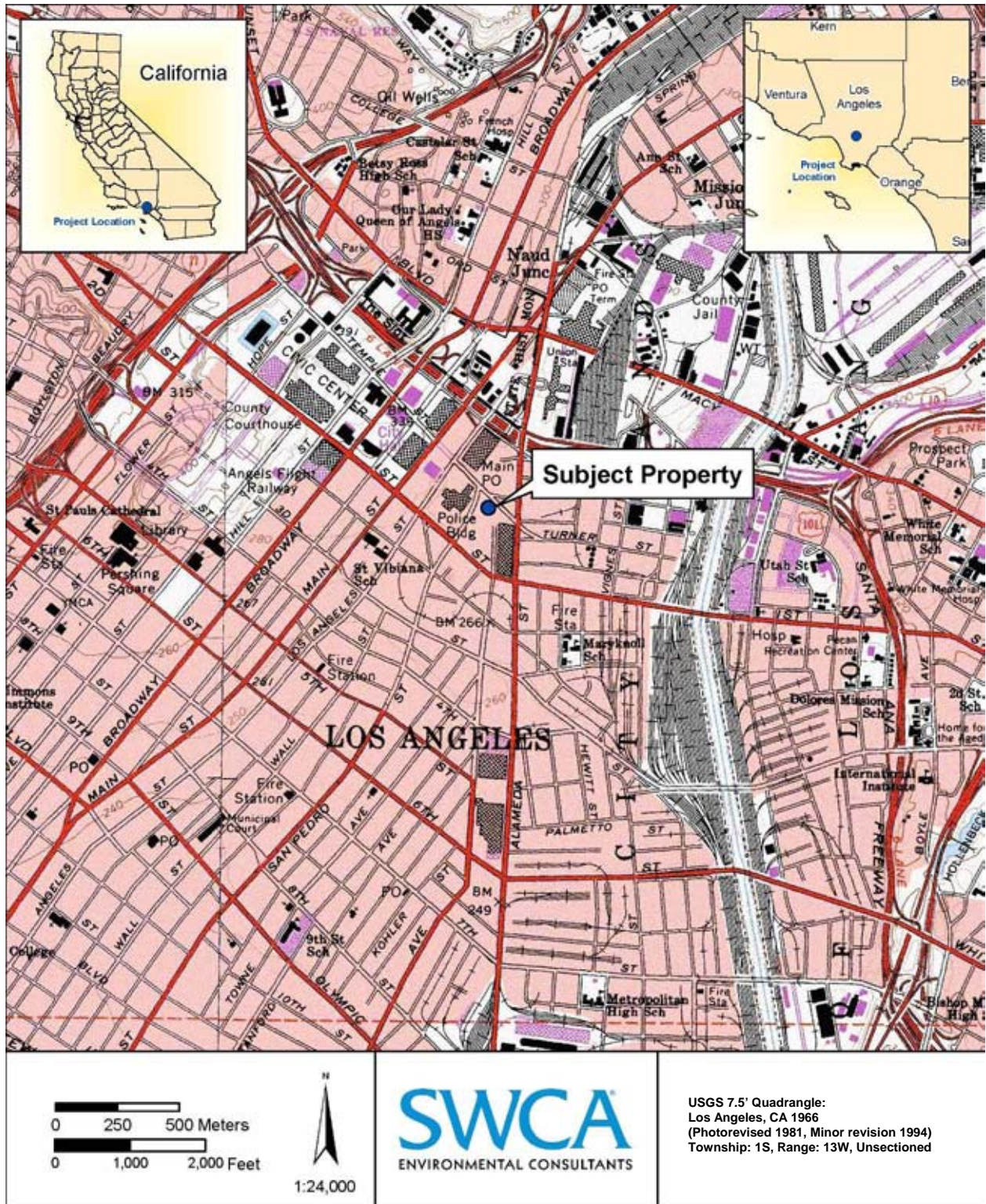
**\*P10. Survey Type:** (Describe) Intensive

**\*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) 140 North Judge John Aiso Street parking structure (No. 6-8)

- B1. Historic Name:
- B2. Common Name: Parking Lot #3, "Tinkertoy" parking structure
- B3. Original Use: parking structure
- B4. Present Use: parking structure

\*B5. Architectural Style: Utilitarian with Contemporary motif

\*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)  
Built in 1968 (City of Los Angeles, Certificate of Occupancy).

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

\*B8. Related Features:

- B9a. Architect: Samuel Wacht
- b. Builder: Portable Parking Structures, Inc.

\*B10. Significance: Theme: Civic Planning and Development Area: Los Angeles

Period of Significance: 1968

Property Type: parking structure

Applicable Criteria: 3

The subject structure provided a total of 569 parking spaces to downtown motorists when it was completed in 1968. Hailed as "the world's first portable parking structure," it was built by Portable Parking Structures (PPS) for the City of Los Angeles and cost approximately \$184,000 to build (EDAW, Inc.). Based on its success, the city awarded PPS an additional contract to build a similar structure at Olive and Grand streets (see DPR for 131 South Olive Street parking structure). Both are popularly known as "Tinkertoy" parking structures, although the trademarked toy (invented in 1941) and movable structures are not related. Although the parking structures were derided as "depressing" (DiMassa) they remain in use and have not been relocated or significantly altered since they were completed.

Few alterations have been made since 1968, and the parking structure is still in use, although limited areas of rust are evident. Its integrity remains intact, including location, setting, and association: it still stands, as built, as a solution to parking needs near the Civic Center. It retains integrity of its original materials, workmanship, design, and feeling; it is now, as then, a utilitarian steel frame that conveys a strongly functional aesthetic. The simple, articulated design conveys its history and purpose as a mid-20<sup>th</sup>-century parking structure, and is the prototype, and more carefully detailed example of the type. In a recent survey, the parking structure was found eligible for listing in the California Register under Criterion 3 "as the first example of a portable, demountable parking structure ever constructed, and because it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, and method of construction" (EDAW, Inc.). This survey supports those eligibility findings under Criterion 3.

No significant changes have been made since the previous finding was made, although evidence was not found to demonstrate SHPO concurrence with the finding. It is not eligible for listing in the National Register under any applicable criteria, nor the California Register under Criteria 1, 2 or 4. It is not a contributor to a larger, unidentified historic district.

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

\*B12. References:

DiMassa, Cara Mia. "Built Not to Last – Yet Still Standing" *Los Angeles Times*. 25 March, 2008.

EDAW, Inc. *Historical Assessment and Technical Report for the Proposed Public Safety Facilities Master Plan, Los Angeles, California*. Prepared for the City of Los Angeles, 2005: 4.3-13.

"Portable Parking Lot, City's First, Unveiled Downtown" *Los Angeles Times*, June 13, 1968: E3.

B13. Remarks:

\*B14. Evaluator: F. Smith, K. Corbett

\*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 # P-19-186887  
HRI # \_\_\_\_\_  
Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_  
NRHP Status Code \_\_\_\_\_  
Other Listings \_\_\_\_\_  
Review Code \_\_\_\_\_ Reviewer \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Page 1 of 14

\*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Tinker Toy Parking Structure

P1. Other Identifier:

\*P2. Location:  Not for Publication  Unrestricted \*a. County Los Angeles  
and P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. (Attach Location Map as necessary.)

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Los Angeles Date 1966; Photorevised 1981 T1S; R 13W: Unsectioned; S.B. B.M.

c. Address 140 North Judge John Aiso Street City Los Angeles Zip 90012

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: ; mE/ mN

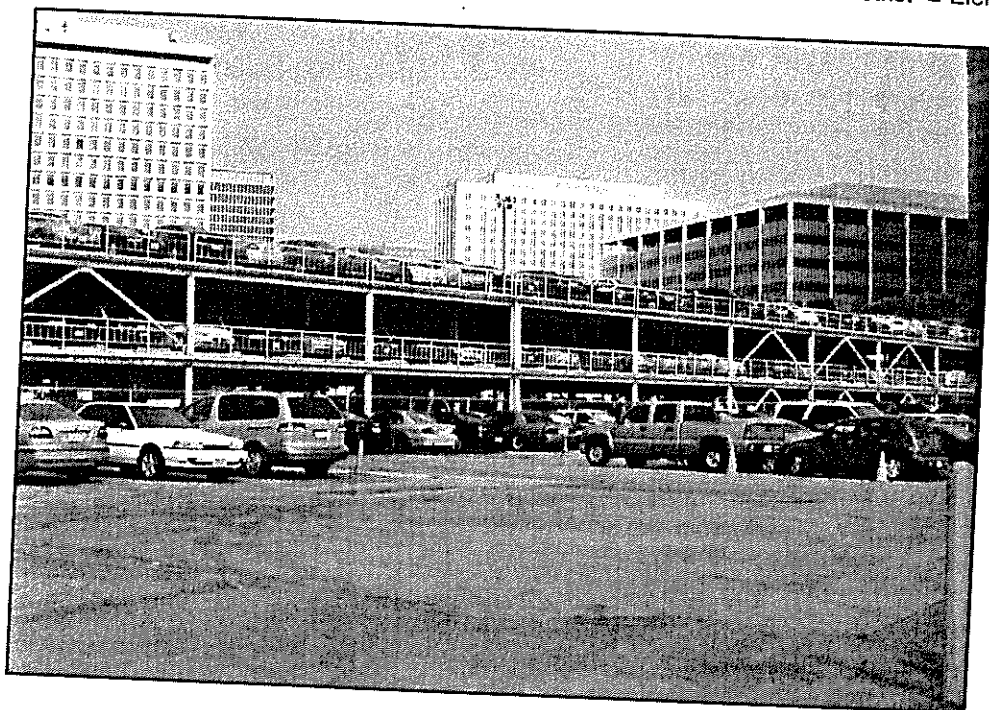
\*e. Other Locational Data: (E.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate.)

The structure is located in downtown Los Angeles within the Civic Center. Traveling northwest on the US-101 (Santa Ana Freeway), take Exit 1B. Keep to the right (1st Street). Turn west (north) onto East 1st Street. Turn northeast (right) onto Judge John Aiso Street. The structure is on your right hand side.

\*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries.)  
Erected between January and June of 1968, the tinker toy parking structure, also known at the "erector set" parking structure, is named for its resemblance to a child's construction toy. This resemblance is due to the fact that the structure was designed with prefabricated members and parts that were assembled on the building site. It is a large, rectangular structure with three levels: a ground level, a second level, and a top level. Ramps to the second and top levels occur at the northeast end of the structure. Pedestrian access is provided by staircases on the northwest elevation. The portable parking structure is erected on a poured, reinforced concrete floor. Vertical steel columns are secured on concrete footings with anchor bolts in the bottom plate of the I-beam. (see Continuation Sheet)

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo:  
(View, date, accession #) Northwest,  
09/28/04, 4K059-MW-04-DIG-01-5664

\*P6. Date Constructed / Age and Sources:  Historic  
 Prehistoric  Both  
Constructed in 1968

\*P7. Owner and Address:  
City of Los Angeles  
111 East 1<sup>st</sup> Street, Ste. 201  
Los Angeles, California 90012

\*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) C. Gregory and W. Wuellner  
EDAW, Inc.  
1420 Kettner Boulevard, Suite 620  
San Diego, California 92101

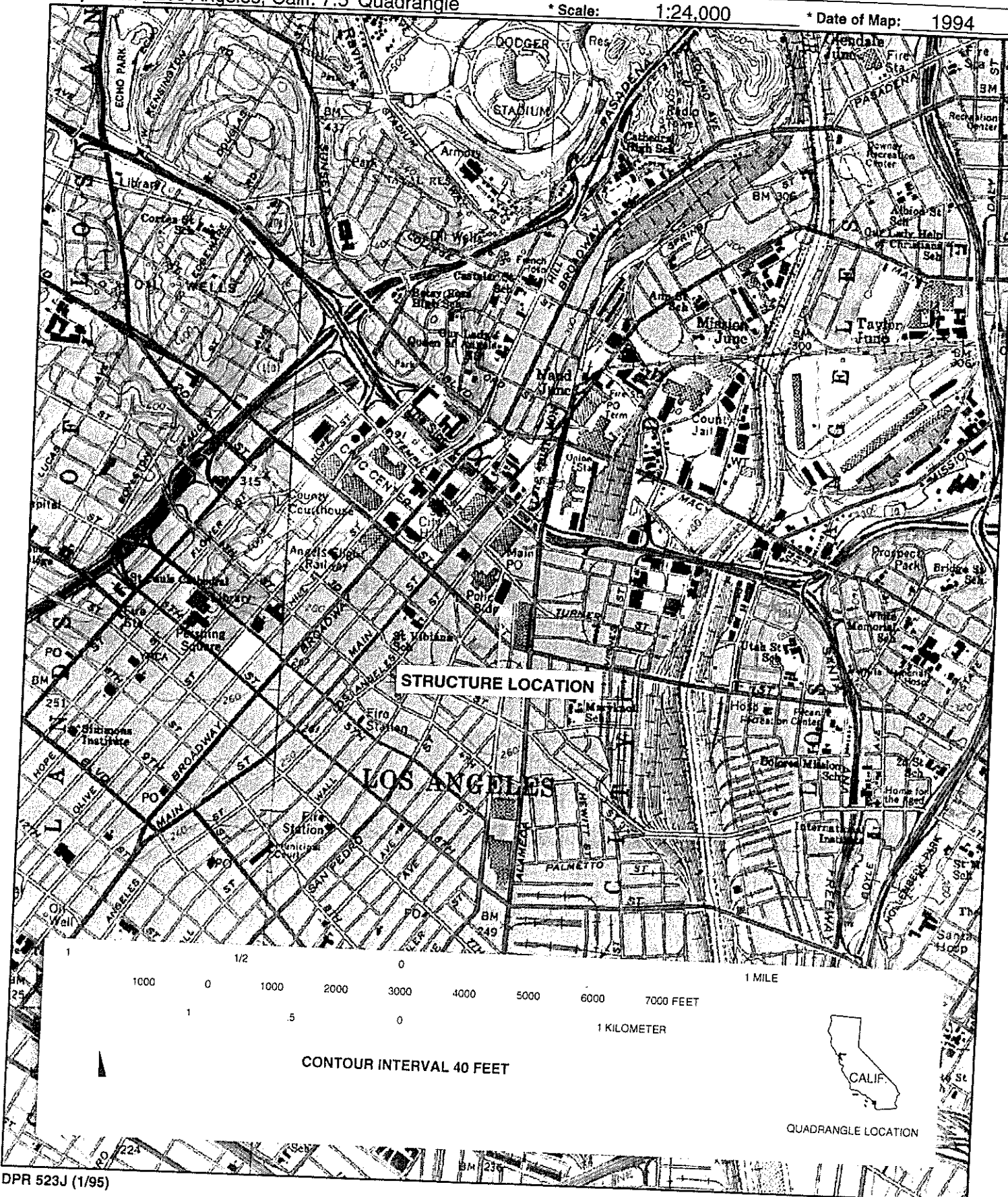
\*P9. Date Recorded: 5/11/2004

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

\*P11. Report Citation: (Cite Survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") EDAW, Inc., 2004. *Historical Assessment and Technical Report for the Proposed Public Safety Facilities Master Plan, Los Angeles, California.* Prepared for the City of Los Angeles.

\*Attachments:  None  Location Map  Sketch Map  Continuation Sheet  Building, Structure, and Object Record  
 Linear Resource Record  Archaeological Record  District Record  Milling Station Record  Rock Art Record  
 Artifact Record  Photograph Record  Other (List) Patent Information and Building Permit

**LOCATION MAP**



**BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD**

Page 3 of 14

\*NRHP Status Code

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Tinker Toy Parking Structure

B1. **Historic Name:** Portable Parking Structure

B2. **Common Name:** Tinker Toy Parking Structure

B3. **Original Use:** Parking structure

B4. **Present Use:** Parking structure

\*B5. **Architectural Style:** Modern

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

\*B7. **Moved?**  No  Yes  Unknown **Date:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Original Location:** \_\_\_\_\_

\*B8. **Related Features:**

B9a. **Architect:** Samuel Wacht

B9b. **Builder:** Portable Parking Structures, Inc.

\*B10. **Significance: Theme** Downtown parking  
**Period of Significance** Post-World War II

**Area** Los Angeles

**Property Type** Parking Structure **Applicable Criteria** C

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)  
The tinker toy parking structure is recommended eligible for listing under CEQA and eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion C as the first example ever constructed of a portable, demountable parking structure, and it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, and method of construction. It was built on the present site in 1968 by Portable Parking Structures, International. The architect was Samuel Wacht and the engineer was J. Loevenguth. Charles Bentley, president of Portable Parking Structures, applied for and was granted patent 3,505,768 by the United States Patent Office for the portable parking structure in 1970. Bentley's design attempted to provide solutions to parking dilemmas by allowing vehicles to park in the structure while it was being built.

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

\*B12. **References:**

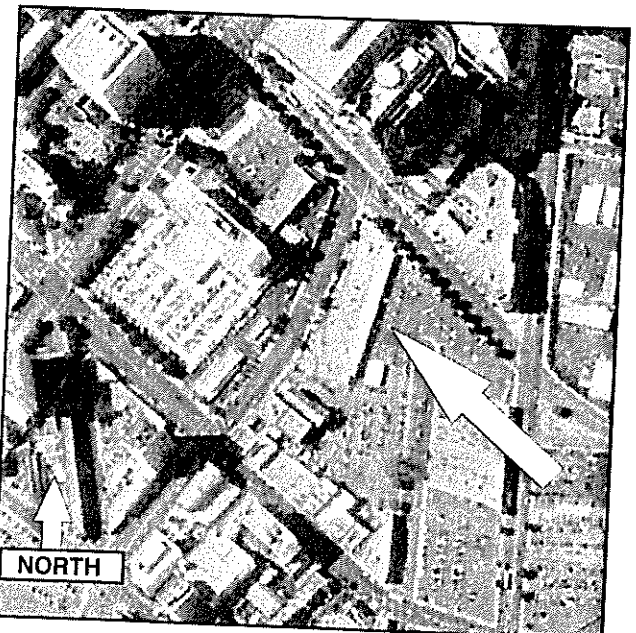
TerraServer USA. 1994 Aerial photograph of Los Angeles, California. Electronic document, <http://terraserver.homeadvisor.msn.com/image.aspx?t=1&s=11&x=964&y=9421&z=11&w=2>, accessed May 25, 2004.

B13. **Remarks:**

\*B14. **Evaluator:** C. Gregory and M. Wuellner

\*Date of Evaluation: 10/06/2004

(This space reserved for official comments.)



Primary # P-19-186887

HRI # \_\_\_\_\_

Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_

Page 4 of 14

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Tinker Toy Parking Structure

\*Recorded by: M. Wuellner

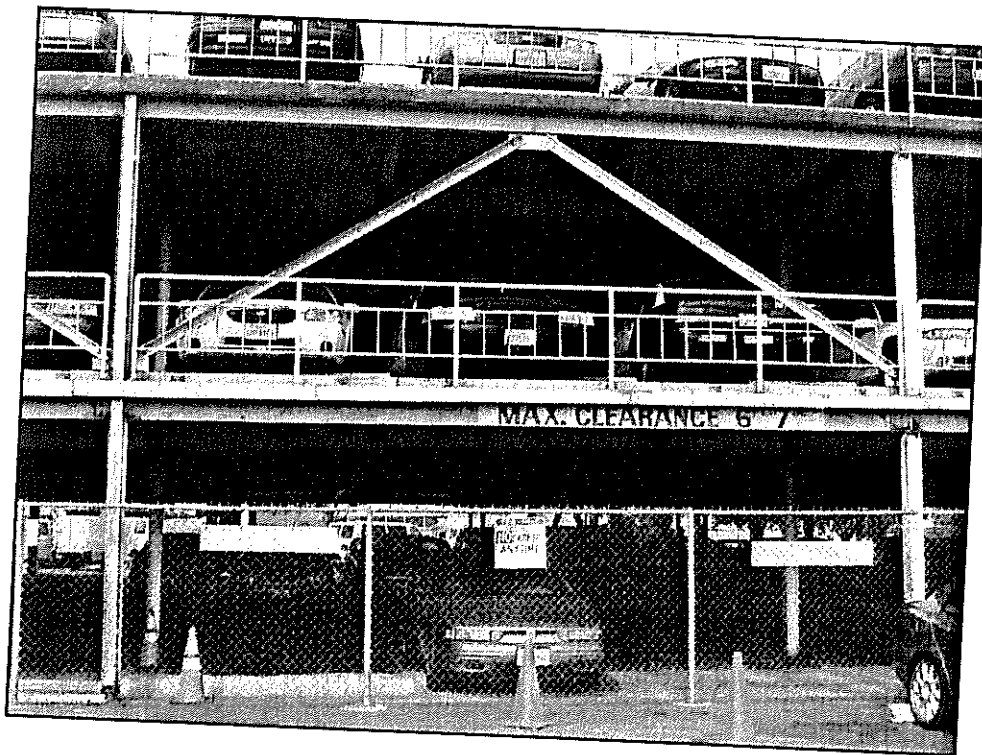
\*Date: 10/4/2004

Continuation  Update

**\*P3a. Description:** continued.

The columns are arranged in a rectangular pattern and support horizontal I-beams. Structural bracing is supplied by incline I-beams. The I-beam members are secured to one another by bolted metal plates. The pattern of column members is such that the incline beams have a greater span than the horizontal beams. The vertical and incline beams form a plurality of rectangular bays on each level. The exterior edges of the second and upper levels are enclosed by pipe balustrades. The upper corners of the bays are provided with mounting flanges to support the margins of the precast reinforced concrete slabs, which serve as parking decks on the second and top levels. Each slab is rectangular in form. The ramp slabs are of greater thickness than the deck slabs for structural reasons. A chain link fence surrounds the structure.

**Additional Photograph:**



140 North Judge John Aiso Street, "Tinker-Toy" Parking Structure, detail.

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

Primary # P-19-186887

HRI # \_\_\_\_\_

Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_

Page 5 of 14

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Tinker Toy Parking Structure

\*Recorded by: M. Wuellner

\*Date: 10/4/2004

Continuation  Update

*15-4-a*

**1** APPLICATION FOR INSPECTION OF NEW BUILDING AND FOR CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY  
 CITY OF LOS ANGELES DEPT. OF BUILDING AND SAFETY

**INSTRUCTIONS:** 1. Applicant to Complete Numbered Items Only.  
 2. Plot Plan Required on Each of Original.

**1. LEGAL TRACT**  
 DISTRICT over  
 TRACT \_\_\_\_\_

**2. PURPOSE OF BUILDING**  
23' parking structure

**3. ADDRESS**  
200 N. San Pedro

**4. BETWEEN (LESS) STREETS**  
Temple St. AND 1st St.

**5. OWNER'S NAME**  
City of Los Angeles PHONE MA 45211 Ext. 1601

**6. OWNER'S ADDRESS**  
200 N. Spring St. Rm. M76 P. O. BOX \_\_\_\_\_

**7. ARCHITECT OR DESIGNER**  
Samuel Wacht STATE LICENSE NO. C-2328 PHONE 474-1594

**8. ENGINEER**  
J. Loevenguth STATE LICENSE NO. 3808 PHONE 624-8748

**9. CONTRACTOR**  
Appropiate Port. Parking Struct. Inc. STATE LICENSE NO. \_\_\_\_\_ PHONE 452-0000

**10. AC OF SITE**  
120x408-10 SQUARE FEET 7 NO. OF EXISTING BUILDINGS ON LOT AND USE \_\_\_\_\_

**11. MATERIAL OF CONSTRUCTION**  
 EXT. WALLS Masonry FLOOR Asph. concrete

**12. LOT ADDRESS**  
200 N. San Pedro

**13. TOLERANCES TO INCLUDE ALL FIXED EQUIPMENT REQUIRED TO OPERATE AND USE PROPOSED BUILDING**  
158,000 22,000

**PURPOSE OF BUILDING**  
 TYPE Parking Structure GROUP F-1-P STORIES 2

**BLDG AREA**  
47,000 VIA DEC. 235 TOTAL PLANS 1

**UNITS**  
 UNITS \_\_\_\_\_ SPACES \_\_\_\_\_ PROVIDED \_\_\_\_\_

**SPRINKLERS**  
 REQ'D \_\_\_\_\_ CONT. INSP. 300' per conc. & lt. w/ conc.

**P.C. No.**  
U2309 Helding at Nelson Stud for install of h. tank

**P.C.** 202.80 **S.P.C.** 63.37 **G.P.L.** \_\_\_\_\_ **B.P.** 409 **G.I.F.** \_\_\_\_\_ **O.S.** \_\_\_\_\_ **C/O** \_\_\_\_\_ **TYPIST** kg

Plan check expires six months after fee is paid. Permit expires one year after fee is paid or six months after fee is paid if construction is not commenced.

<u>JAN-12-68</u>	<u>01810</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>•</u>	<u>•</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>2 NF</u>	<u>0.00</u>
<u>JAN-27-68</u>	<u>04538</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>•</u>	<u>•</u>	<u>60156</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>2 NF</u>
<u>JAN-29-68</u>	<u>04539</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>•</u>	<u>•</u>	<u>60156</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>1 NF</u>

**STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY**  
 I certify that in doing the work authorized hereby I will not employ any person in violation of the Labor Code of the State of California relating to workmen's compensation insurance.  
 "This permit is an application for inspection, the issuance of which is not an approval or an authorization of the work specified herein. This permit does not authorize or permit, nor shall it be construed as authorizing or permitting the violation or failure to comply with any applicable law. Neither the City of Los Angeles, nor any board, department, officer or employee thereof make any warranty or shall be responsible for the performance or results of any work described herein, in the condition of the property or soil upon which such work is performed." (See Sec. 91 U202 L.A.M.C.)

**Approved:** Warren (Date: 10/11/04)

Name	Date
Board of Engineering	1/11/04
SEALERS AVAILABLE	1/11/04
CRIMINAL RECORD CHECK COMPLETED	1-22
PLUMBING DISAPPROVED	1-15
APPROVED UNDER CASE #	
APPROVED (TITLE 19) (L.A.M.C. 2009)	1-27-05
APPROVED FOR	

Warren  
 (A. L. WUENNER)

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

Primary # P-19-186887

HRI # \_\_\_\_\_

Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_

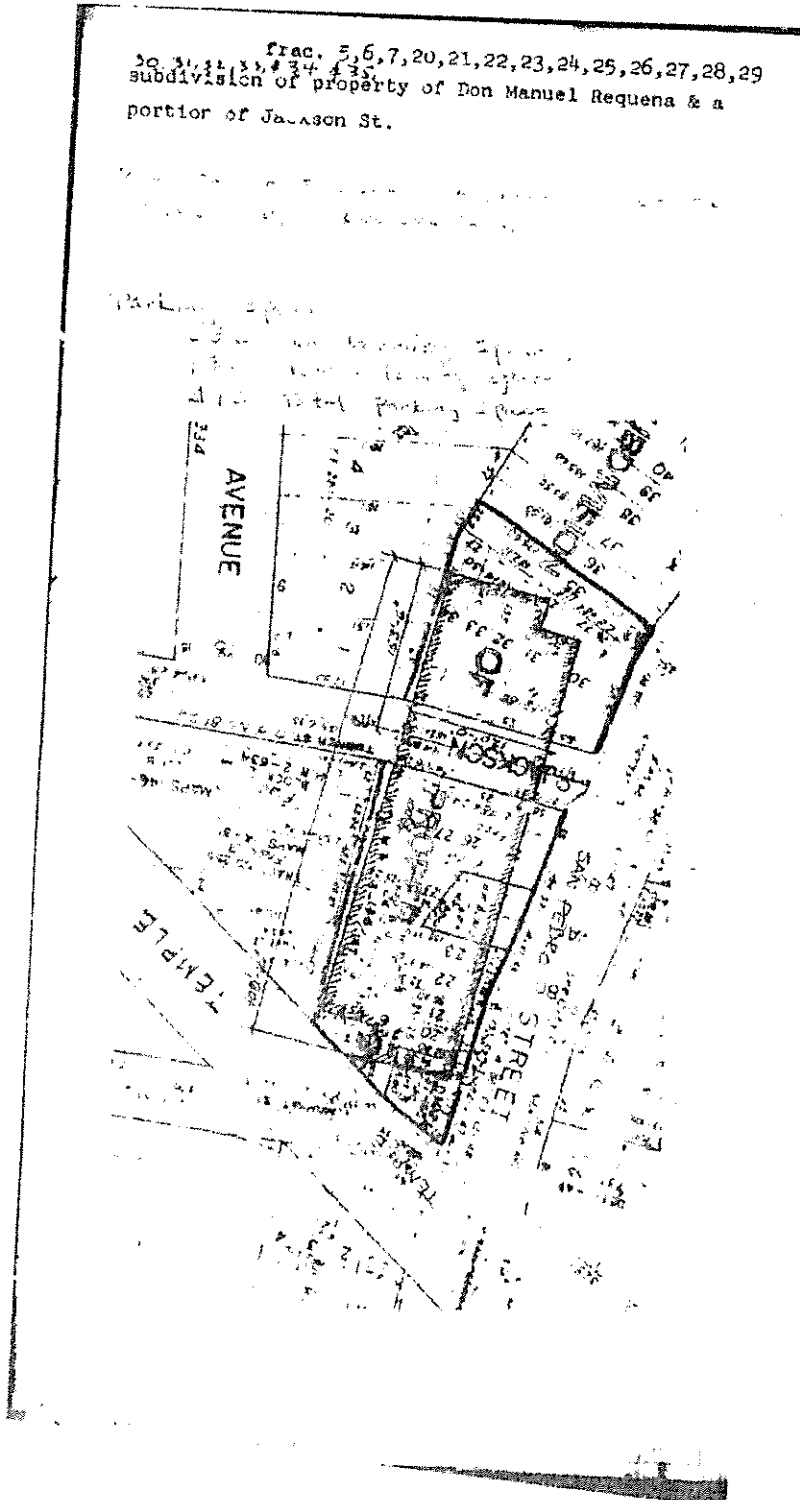
Page 6 of 14

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Tinker Toy Parking Structure

\*Recorded by: M. Wuellner

\*Date: 10/4/2004

Continuation  Update





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

Primary # P-19-186887

HRI # \_\_\_\_\_

Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_

Page 7 of 14

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Tinker Toy Parking Structure

\*Recorded by: M. Wuellner

\*Date: 10/4/2004

Continuation  Update

1. PERMIT TYPE		2. PRESENT USE & BUILDING	3. NEW USE OF BUILDING	4. DISTRICT OFFICE
3		23 PKG. structure	NEW USE OF BUILDING 23, same	LA
1. TRACT (see LA60156)		2. JOB ADDRESS 200 N. San Pedro		3. DISTRICT OFFICE LA
4. BETWEEN THESE STRAITS Temple St.		5. OWNER'S ADDRESS 200 N. Spring St. Rm. M76		6. DISTRICT OFFICE LA
6. CITY OF LA		7. ARCHITECT OR DESIGNER Samuel Wacht		8. DISTRICT OFFICE LA
8. ENGINEER J. Loevenguth		9. CONTRACTOR Parking Struct. Inc.		10. DISTRICT OFFICE LA
11. MATERIALS OF CONSTRUCTION		12. JOB ADDRESS 200 N. San Pedro		13. DISTRICT OFFICE LA
EXT. WALLS: none		14. VALUATION TO INCLUDE ALL FIELD SURVEYING REQUIRED TO OPERATE AND USE PROPOSED BUILDING 100,000		15. DISTRICT OFFICE LA
FLOOR: asph. conc		change in plans - add one more level		16. DISTRICT OFFICE LA
NEW USE OF BUILDING		SIZE OF ADDITION		17. DISTRICT OFFICE LA
TYPE: IV		NONE		18. DISTRICT OFFICE LA
ALOC AREA: F-1-F		TOTAL: 470		19. DISTRICT OFFICE LA
DWELL UNITS: 0		SPACES PROVIDED: 0		20. DISTRICT OFFICE LA
P.C. No. 13119		APPROVAL APPROVED		21. DISTRICT OFFICE LA
T.D. 55		24702		22. DISTRICT OFFICE LA

Plan check expires six months after fee is paid. Permit expires one year after fee is paid or six months after fee is paid if construction is not commenced.

Li Pils for shop welds

APR-26-68	21659 E	X-2 NF	0.00
MAY-23-68	24626 E	*66510 X-1 NF	0.00

**STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY**

I certify that in doing the work authorized hereby I will not employ any person in violation of the Labor Code of the State of California relating to workmen's compensation insurance.

"This permit is an application for inspection, the issuance of which is not an approval or an authorization of the work specified hereon. This permit does not authorize or permit, nor shall it be construed as authorizing or permitting, any violation or failure to comply with any applicable law. Neither the City of Los Angeles, nor any official, department, officer or employee thereof make any warranty or shall be responsible for the performance or results of any work described herein, or the condition of the property or soil upon which the work is performed." (See Sec. 91.0202 L.A.M.C.)

Signed: [Signature] (Date: 10/4/2004)

Department	Address Approved	Name	Date
Bureau of Engineering	SEWERS AVAILABLE NOT AVAILABLE DRIVEWAY APPROVED HIGHWAY DEDICATION REQUIRED COMPLETED		
Conservation	FLOOD CLEARANCE APPROVED APPROVED FOR ISSUE FILE #		
Planning	PRIVATE SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEM APPROVED APPROVED UNDER CASE #		
Fire	APPROVED (TITLE 19) C.A.M.C. - 5700		
Traffic	APPROVED FOR		

Wueller 5-9-68

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

Primary # P-19-186887

HRI # \_\_\_\_\_

Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_

Page 8 of 14

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Tinker Toy Parking Structure

\*Recorded by: M. Wuellner

\*Date: 10/4/2004

Continuation  Update

*Return to Nagel*

**3 APPLICATION TO ALTER REPAIR-DEMOLISH AND FOR CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY**

INSTRUCTIONS: 1. Attention to Complete Numbered Items Only  
 2. Plot Plan Required on Back of Original.

1. LOCAL ESCROW NO. SEE IA 60156/68

2. PRESENT USE OF BUILDING 23 parking structure NEW USE OF BUILDING 23 same

3. JOB ADDRESS 200 N. San Pedro St.

4. BETWEEN CROSSSTREETS Temple

5. OWNER'S NAME City of LA

6. OWNER'S ADDRESS 200 N. Spring St. Ext. 1601 ZIP 90012

7. ARCHITECT OR DESIGNER Sam'l Nacht C 2328 STATE LICENSE NO. 818-3431

8. ENGINEER Kevin Kelly C 12494 STATE LICENSE NO. 818-3431

9. CONTRACTOR Portable Parking Structures STATE LICENSE NO. A246600 DISTRICT OFFICE LA

10. SIZE OF EXISTING BUILDING 120 x 400 SQUARE FEET 2,100 TYPE OF EXISTING BUILDING 1 parking DISTRICT OFFICE LA

11. MATERIAL OF CONSTRUCTION none CONCRETE none DISTRICT OFFICE LA

12. NEW ADDRESS 200 N. San Pedro St. DISTRICT OFFICE LA

13. VARIATION TO THIS FORM FOR ALL OTHER EQUIPMENT REQUIRED TO OPERATE AND USE PROPOSED BUILDING

14. NEW WORK (check) add stairways DISTRICT OFFICE LA

NEW USE OF BUILDING park DISTRICT OFFICE LA

FILE NO. IA60156/68

P.C. No. 0029-0 CONTINUED working as called for

P.C. 658 G.P.I. 3.12 I.F. 0.5 C/O 18 TYPIST 18

Plan check expires six months after fee is paid. Permit expires one year after fee is paid or six months after fee is paid if construction is not commenced.

JUN-17-68	29696	•68186	X - 2 NF	0.00
JUN-17-68	29697	•68186	X - 1 NF	0.00

**STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY**

I certify that in doing the work authorized herein, I will not employ any person in violation of the Labor Code of the State of California relating to workmen's compensation insurance.

This permit is an application for construction the issuance of which shall be approval or an author- ization of the work specified herein. This permit does not authorize or permit any other work not authorized or permitted by the applicable laws. Neither the City of Los Angeles nor any other department, officer or employee thereof shall be responsible for any or all results of any work done hereon or the condition of the property or soil upon which such work is performed.

Signed: [Signature] Date: 10/4/2004

Bureau of Engineering  APPROVED APPROVED  
 SEAKERS AVAILABLE  
 NOT AVAILABLE  
 CROWWAY APPROVED  
 HIGHWAY DEDICATION REQUIRED  
 PERMIT TO LANDSCAPE APPROVED  
 APPROVED FOR ISSUE  
 FILE #  
 Conservation  PRIVATE SEWAGE DISPOSAL  
 SYSTEM APPROVED  
 Planning  APPROVED UNDER  
 CASE #  
 Fire  APPROVED (S.F. 141)  
 I.A.M.C. SIGN  
 Traffic  APPROVED FOR

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

Primary # P-19-186887

HRI # \_\_\_\_\_

Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_

Page 9 of 14

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Tinker Toy Parking Structure

\*Recorded by: M. Wuellner

\*Date: 10/4/2004

Continuation  Update

Address of Building 200 N. San Pedro

CITY OF LOS ANGELES  
**CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY**

NOTE: Any change of use or occupancy must be approved by the Department of Building and Safety. This certificate that, so far as pertained by or made known to the undersigned, the building at the above address complies with the applicable requirements of the Municipal Code, as follows: Ch. 1, or its previous code, Ch. 9, Arts. 1, 3, 4, and 5; and with applicable requirements of State or Federal Acts—see following occupancies:

Issued 10/4/68 Permit No. and Year LA 60156/68; LA 66510/68

2 story, type IV, 120' x 408'10" parking structure. No parking spaces required, 433 conforming parking spaces, 136 nonconforming parking spaces, total 569 parking spaces provided. P-1 occupancy.

Owner: City of Los Angeles  
Address: 200 N. Spring St., Rm. M76  
Los Angeles, Calif.

Form B 928—1963 Street Sales—8 68 10-100

O. SIEGEL 55

# United States Patent Office

3,505,768

Patented Apr. 14, 1970

1

3,505,768  
**PORTABLE PARKING STRUCTURE**  
Charles A. Bentley, Los Angeles, Calif., assignor to Portable Parking Structures, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif., a corporation of California  
Continuation-in-part of application Ser. No. 598,809, Dec. 2, 1966. This application Aug. 23, 1968, Ser. No. 755,002  
Int. Cl. E04b 6/03; E04b 3/14  
U.S. Cl. 52—174

3 Claims

## ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A portable multiple deck parking structure having a framework of columns, and horizontal as well as inclined beams and precast concrete slabs for placement on the horizontal and inclined beams to form deck surfaces as well as ramps connecting the deck surfaces, the columns and beams being of standard sizes and bolted together, and the concrete slabs having connectors embedded therein so that the entire structure may be readily assembled at one site, then, when desired, may be as readily disassembled for transportation and reassembly at another site.

This invention is a continuation-in-part of my previous application entitled: Separable Deck Structures, filed Dec. 2, 1966, Ser. No. 598,809 now abandoned.

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Increasing numbers of motor vehicles combined with decreasing space in which to park them has necessitated increasing use of multiple deck parking structures. Heretofore these have been permanent structures and cannot be built quickly. During the construction time, the parking space is, of course, unavailable. More particularly, however, many parking areas have not been available for multiple deck parking because they are used only temporarily, pending, for example, the erection of office or apartment buildings.

## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The objects of this invention include:  
First, to provide a multiple deck parking structure which may be readily and quickly assembled or disassembled so that, if a space is only temporarily available, the parking structure may be assembled thereon.

Second, to provide a portable parking structure having a framework of columns and horizontal beams as well as inclined beams and precast concrete slabs for placement thereon to form decks and ramps connecting the decks, the columns and beams being of standard sizes and bolted together for ready assembly and disassembly, and the concrete slabs having fastener elements cast therein for ready attachment to the horizontal and inclined beams and ready removal therefrom.

Third, to provide a portable parking structure as outlined in the preceding objects, which on reassembly, need not be dimensioned the same as the preceding structure; that is, columns, beams and slabs may be added or removed to change the area of the completed structure.

Fourth, to provide a deck structure comprising a plurality of preformed concrete slabs, each slab incorporating novel separable connectors embedded in its margins, the connectors not only serving to secure the slabs, but also serving to suspend the slab so that the slab may be lifted and maneuvered into place by a crane.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

FIGURE 1 is a fragmentary plan view of the deck structure showing several removable concrete slabs in place thereon, and showing a portion of a ramp.

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FIGURE 2 is an enlarged fragmentary plan view, taken within circle 2 of FIGURE 1, with a portion of a slab broken away to show one of the mounting means.

FIGURE 3 is a further enlarged fragmentary sectional view, taken through 3—3 of FIGURE 2.

FIGURE 4 is an enlarged fragmentary sectional view taken through 4—4 of FIGURE 1 showing a typical connection between horizontal beams as well as a supporting column.

FIGURE 5 is an enlarged fragmentary sectional view taken through 5—5 of FIGURE 1, showing the juncture between a ramp and a deck.

FIGURE 6 is an enlarged fragmentary sectional view taken through 6—6 of FIGURE 1 showing a side margin of a ramp.

The portable parking structure is erected on a concrete floor 1 having suitably located footings 2 from which extend sets of anchor bolts 3. A column member 4 of I cross section is provided with a bottom plate 5 secured to each set of bolts 3.

The columns are arranged in a rectangular pattern and are provided with top plates 6 which support longitudinal beams 7 of I cross section extending over several plates and secured thereto by bolts 8. The beams 7 are joined together between their points of support on the columns by cross beams 9 also of I cross section.

The pattern of column members 4 is such that the cross beams 9 have a greater span than the beams 7, hence, the cross beams are of greater depth. Each cross beam is provided at each end with a pair of angle brackets 10. The crossbeams are arranged in line and the angle brackets of the pairs of cross beams are contiguous on opposite sides of the beams 7 and above the column members 4. The contiguous angle brackets 10 are joined by bolts 11.

The beams 7 and 9 form a plurality of rectangular bays 12. The upper sides of the beams 7 and 9 provide mounting flanges 13 to support the margins of preformed concrete slabs 14.

Each slab 14 is rectangular in form, and includes appropriate reinforcing 15. The margins of each slab are provided at spaced intervals with angle reinforcing members 16; each member including a vertical flange 17, flush with the side of the slab, and a horizontal flange 18, flush with the bottom of the slab.

A mounting and suspending sleeve 19 is provided for each angle reinforcing member. The horizontal flange 18 of each reinforcing member is provided with an aperture which receives the lower end of a sleeve 19. The sleeve is secured in an upright position to the horizontal flange 18 by a weld 20. Internally, the sleeve 19 is provided with upper internal screwthreads 21, and lower internal screwthreads 22.

The sleeves 19 may be employed as drill guides for the purpose of forming bolt holes 23 in the mounting flanges 13 of the beams 7 and 9, or these holes may be preformed. In either case, the slabs are secured in place by bolts 24, which extend upwardly through the flanges 13, and into engagement with the lower internal screwthreads 22.

In addition to the reinforcing member 16, each sleeve 19 is joined to a laterally extending anchor bar 25, by a weld 26. The extremity of each anchor bar 25 is provided with a head 27.

The slabs are dimensioned so that when positioned on the steel frames forming the bays 12, they are separated a predetermined distance, as indicated best in FIGURE 3. The space 28, thus formed, receives a tubular seal support 29. The seal support may be a normally circular plastic tube, which is forced between the slabs, to a depth slightly below the top surface thereof. A suitable sealant 30,

3,505,768

3

4

preferably in an initially liquid or semi-liquid state, is applied within the space above the seal support 29.

In order to provide communication between decks, selected bays 12 are omitted and ramp side beams 31, also preferably 1 beams, are provided between the corresponding column members 4. The ramp side beams 31 are provided with lateral extensions 32 which are secured to the column members by bolts 33 and to the ramp side beams 31 by bolts 34.

The ramp side beams 31 are joined by cross beams 35 so as to form therewith rectangular bays similar to the bays 12. The ramp bays receive precast slabs 36 similar to the slabs 14, except that they are slightly less in length to fit between the columns, as shown in FIGURE 6.

The end margins of the ramp slabs forming the sides of the ramp are provided with guard rails 37 of precast reinforced concrete and secured thereto by bolts 38 which may utilize the sleeves 19. Additional sleeves may be provided, if needed.

The ramp slabs 36 are preferably of greater thickness than the deck slabs 14. Also, the margin of the slab at the top of the ramp is notched, as indicated by 39, in FIGURE 5, so that its end confronting a deck slab 14 is identical thereto.

Erection of a deck structure, utilizing this invention, is as follows:

After a concrete floor 1 with suitable footings 2 is poured and set, the columns 4 are erected and the beams 7 are mounted thereon. The cross beams 9 are bolted in place and the ramp beams 31 and their cross beams 35 are also placed.

The slabs 14 and ramp slabs 36, which have been precast, are manipulated into position by a crane, by using the upper screwthreads 21 as elements of separable connectors for attachment to the suspension line of the crane. Once the slabs are in place, bolts 24 are inserted through preformed holes 23 in the beams 7 and 9, or the sleeves 19 are used as drill guides or templates to bore the holes, and thereupon the bolts are inserted to secure the slabs.

After the slabs are in place, the tubular seal supports 29 are forced into the spaces 28 between the slabs, and thereupon the sealant 30 is applied. A sealant is chosen which does not bond tightly to the concrete slab so that in the event it is desirable to dismantle the deck structure, and remove it to another location, the slabs may be readily removed once the bolts 24 are removed. The slabs are lifted free of the deck by separable securing means reinserted in the upper screwthreads 21.

It will be noted that all of the frame structure including the columns 4, beams 7 and 9, and ramp beams 31 and 35 are linear members which are easily packed in a compact space for storage and transportation, and that they may be of standard lengths; that is, the column members are all the same length, as are the longitudinal beams 7 and the cross beams 9. While they are fewer in number, this may also be true of the ramp side beams 31 and the ramp cross beams 35.

Similarly, the concrete slabs 14 are identical in size and the ramp slabs 36 may also be identical. Thus, the slabs are easily stacked for storage or transportation.

By reason of the standard dimensions of all components, portable parking structures of different areas may be erected.

While a particular embodiment of this invention has been shown and described, it is not intended to limit the same to the details of the construction set forth, but instead, the invention embraces such changes, modifications

and equivalents of the various parts and their relationships as come within the purview of the appended claims.

I claim:

1. A portable parking structure, comprising:

(a) a plurality of column members, each adapted to receive removable fastening elements at its lower end for attachment to a foundation footing;

(b) a plurality of longitudinal beams mounted on said columns and joined to said columns by removable fastening elements;

(c) a plurality of cross beams each having means at its extremities to receive removable fastening elements, said cross beams arranged in pairs having confronting ends disposed at opposite sides of said longitudinal beams, and adapted to be joined together by removable fastening means extending through said longitudinal beams;

(d) said longitudinal and cross beams forming a plurality of rectangular bays;

(e) and a rectangular precast concrete slab for each bay having margins resting on said beams;

(f) a plurality of angle members disposed around the margins of each slab, each angle member including a bottom flange flush with the bottom of said slab and a side flange flush with the side of said slab;

(g) a vertical tube welded to the bottom flange of each angle member and extending upwardly through said slab, said mounting tubes being internally screw-threaded at least adjacent their extremities, the lower ends of said mounting tubes overlying said deck frame, said deck frame and said bottom flange being in alignment with said mounting tubes;

(h) an anchor bar fixed relative to each angle member and tube, extending horizontally into said slab and terminating in a head;

(i) and screwthreaded removable fastening means joining said mounting tubes to said deck frame thereby to removably secure deck slabs to said deck frame;

(j) the upper screwthreads in said mounting tubes forming means for attaching the corresponding slab to suspension means, thereby to facilitate placement of said slab on said deck frame and removal of said slab therefrom.

2. A structure as defined in claim 1 including removable sealing means between adjacent edges of adjacent slabs.

3. A structure as defined in claim 1 including curb members extending along side edges of certain of said slabs; and releasable fastening means extending through said curb members and into said tubes.

References Cited

UNITED STATES PATENTS

1,086,821	2/1914	Harter	52-601 X
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1,883,376	10/1932	Hilpert	52-250
2,178,097	10/1939	Davison	52-601 X
2,704,935	3/1955	Uddenborg	52-601 X
2,922,299	1/1960	Deam	52-237
3,394,523	7/1968	Sackett	52-250

JOHN E. MURTAGH, Primary Examiner

U.S. Cl. X.R.

52-236, 263, 396, 704

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

Primary # P-19-186887

HRI # \_\_\_\_\_

Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_

Page 12 of 14

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Tinker Toy Parking Structure

\*Recorded by: M. Wuellner

\*Date: 10/4/2004

Continuation  Update

April 14, 1970

C. A. BENTLEY

3,505,768

PORTABLE PARKING STRUCTURE

Filed Aug. 23, 1968

3 Sheets-Sheet 1

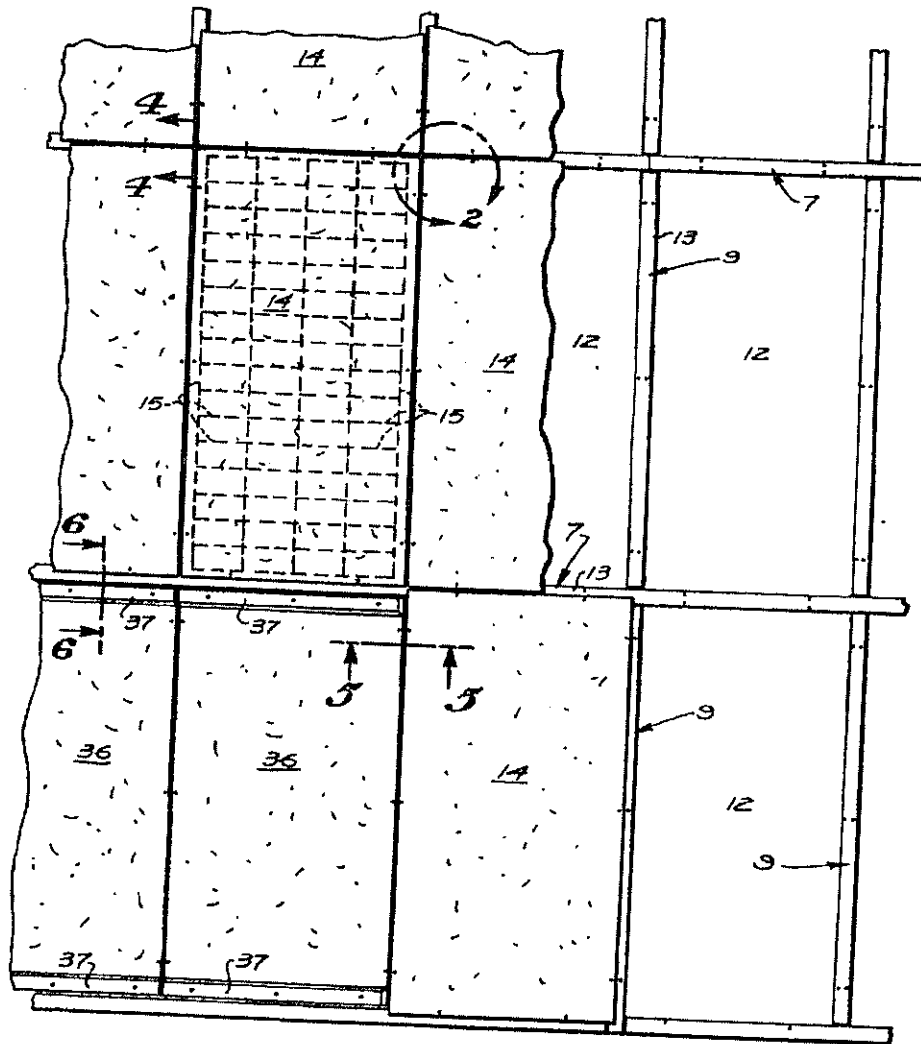


FIG. 1

CHARLES A. BENTLEY  
INVENTOR

BY *Lyon & Lyon*  
ATTORNEYS

Primary # P-19-186887

HRI # \_\_\_\_\_

Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_

Page 13 of 14

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Tinker Toy Parking Structure

\*Recorded by: M. Wuellner

\*Date: 10/4/2004

Continuation  Update

April 14, 1970

C. A. BENTLEY

3,505,768

PORTABLE PARKING STRUCTURE

Filed Aug. 23, 1968

3 Sheets—Sheet 2

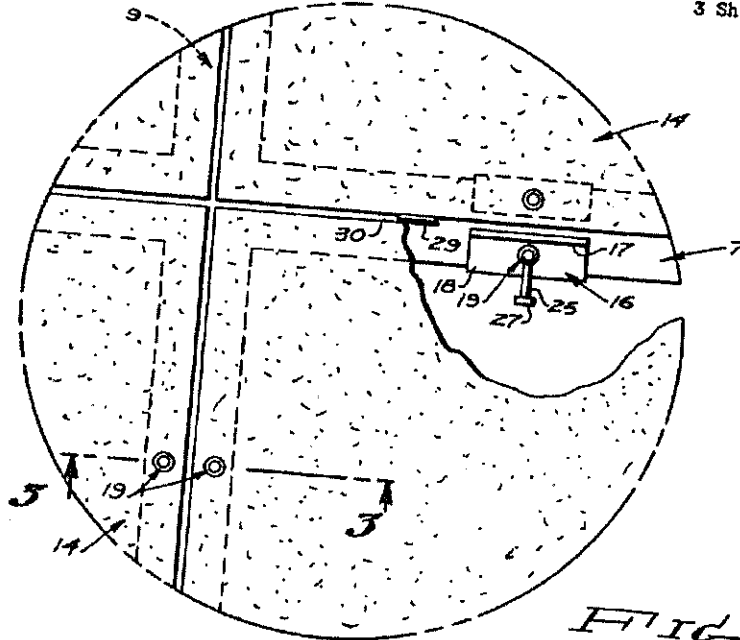


FIG. 2

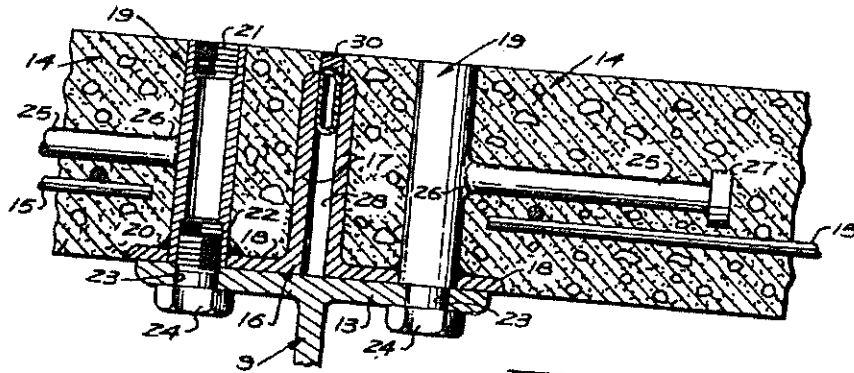


FIG. 3

INVENTOR  
CHARLES A. BENTLEY  
BY *Lyons Lyon*  
ATTORNEYS

April 14, 1970

C. A. BENTLEY

3,505,768

PORTABLE PARKING STRUCTURE

Filed Aug. 23, 1968

3 Sheets-Sheet 3

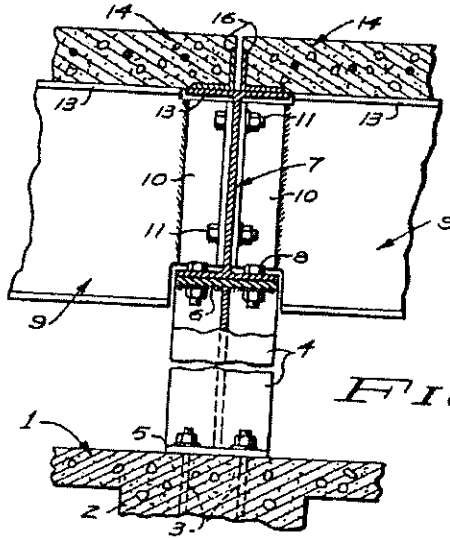


FIG. 4

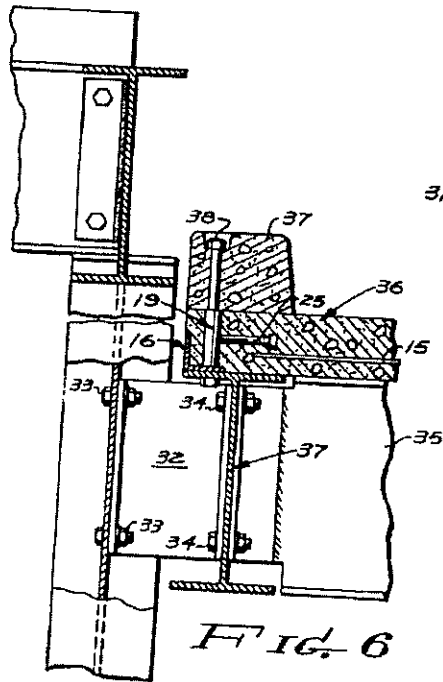


FIG. 6

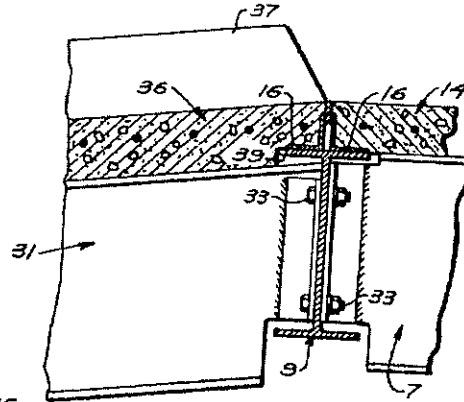


FIG. 5

CHARLES A. BENTLEY  
INVENTOR

BY *Lyons Lyon*  
ATTORNEYS



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 2

\*Resource Name or #: 140 North Judge John Aiso Street building (No. 6-9)

**P1. Other Identifier:** corrugated metal shed

\***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: 140 N. Judge John Aiso 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: 5161-012-902

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

The subject property is a single-story building, located just south of the "Tinkertoy" parking structure in a paved parking lot between San Pedro Street and Central Avenue. It was described in 2005: "The wood-frame building is sheathed in metal siding, and dates from the late 1960s. It has single-panel doors on the north and south elevations, and a metal roll-up door on the east elevations. The window openings are filled with metal transoms. The asphalt roof is a recent replacement. The roof has circular metal vents" (EDAW, Inc. 2005).

This property was previously evaluated for historic significance and was found not eligible for listing in the California Register (EDAW, Inc., *Proposition Q and F Civic Center Public Safety Facilities Draft EIR*, 2005: 4-3. 5 and 6). No evidence of SHPO concurrence was found, and it was not evaluated for National Register significance. No information was located to support its eligibility for listing in the National or California register under Criterion A/1, B/2, C/3 or D/4. No substantial alterations have been made since that finding was completed. It is not a contributor to a larger National or California Register-eligible historic district.

\***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP4. Ancillary 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, March 17, 2009, Photograph # 2505

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

Historic  Prehistoric  Both

c. late 1960s, survey evaluation

\***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

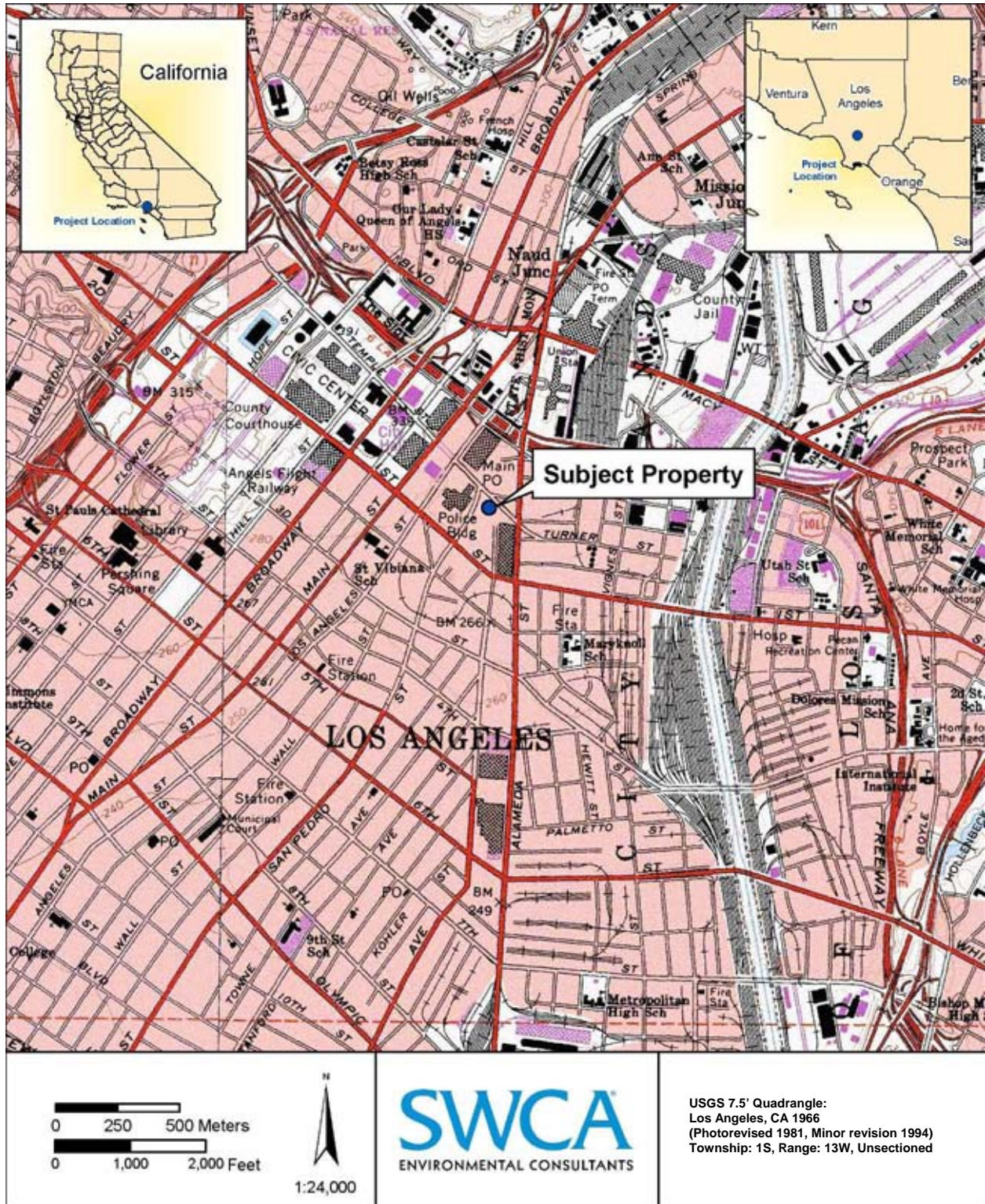
\***P9. Date Recorded:** March 17, 2009

\***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  
**PRIMARY RECORD**

Primary #  
HRI #  
Trinomial  
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings  
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 3

\*Resource Name or #: 152 North Central Avenue building (No. 6-10)

**P1. Other Identifier:** Union Hardware and Metal Company, Los Angeles Police Garage, The Geffen Contemporary at MOCA

**\*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: 152 North Central 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: 5161-012-905

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

The subject property is a large, high cube industrial building, configured in an irregular quadrilateral in plan. It has reinforced concrete walls and a continuous parapet. The nearly flat roof has various rectangular skylights, arranged at equal intervals. The ground floor has various large loading dock-type openings, infilled in a variety of materials, including contemporary storefront with double storefront doors (1983) and three-part doors which open from the bottom. The large openings contain continuous steel headers, above which there are steel sashed, multi-light windows and louvered metal vents. Smaller, punched, multi-light, steel sashed windows are arranged between the larger openings. On the east side, a nearly full-length, partial-height, exposed steel frame circumscribes an outdoor "room," attached to the perimeter wall. Alterations include the addition of storefront, the steel frame (1983) and a possible addition to the south side (year unknown). The building is located north of the Japanese American National Museum, facing former Central Avenue (now a pedestrian mall). The north portion of the parcel contains a surface parking lot. It is located in the densely built-up Central Business District at the eastern perimeter of Little Tokyo, and is surrounded by various surface parking lots, parking garages, mid- and high-rise 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 # 2507

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

Historic  Prehistoric  Both

1947, 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

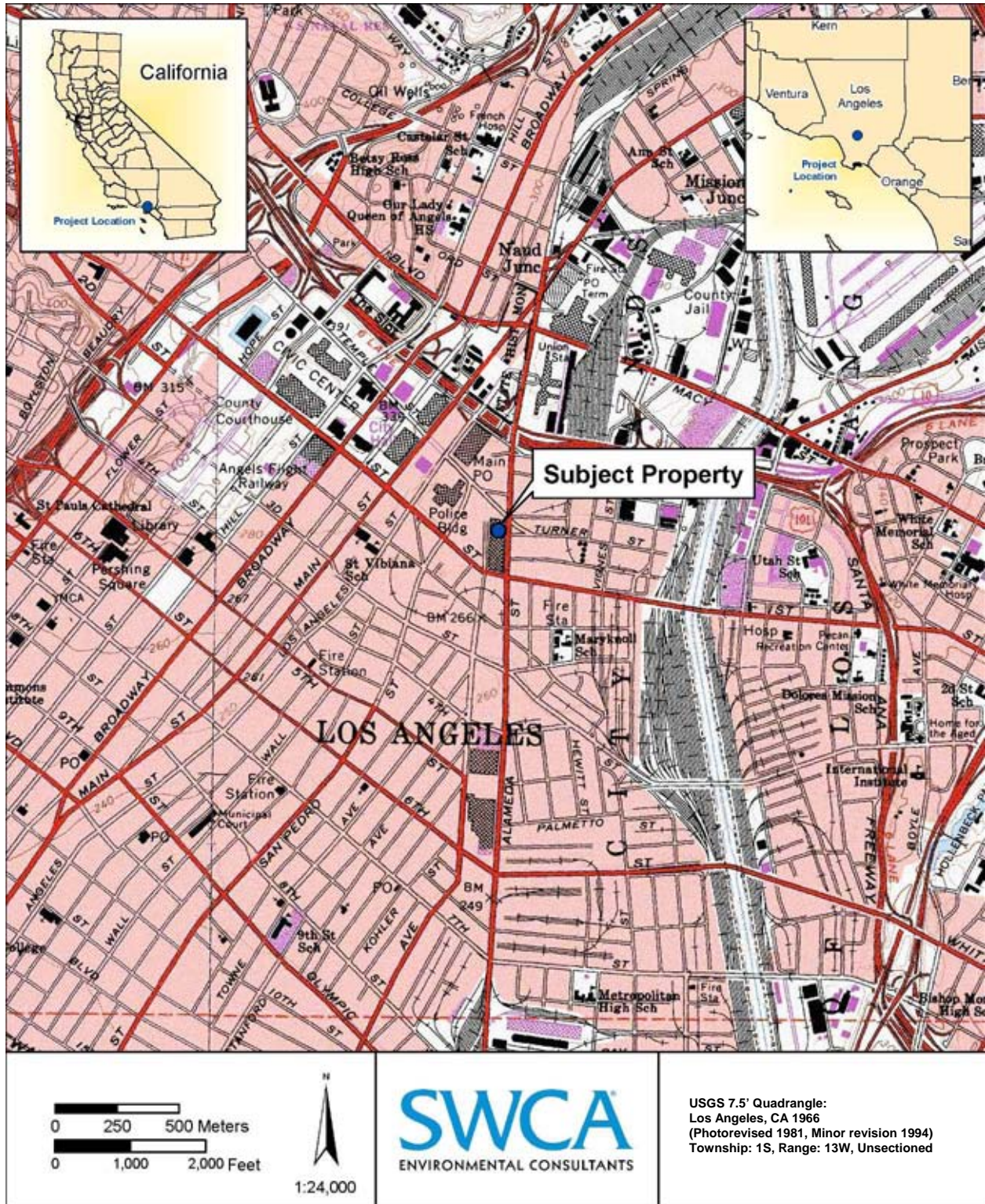
**\*P9. Date Recorded:** March 16, 2009

**\*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**

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 152 North Central Avenue building (No. 6-10)

- B1. Historic Name: Union Hardware and Metal Company, Los Angeles Police Garage
- B2. Common Name: The Geffen Contemporary at MOCA
- B3. Original Use: warehouse/manufacturing B4. Present Use: museum

\*B5. Architectural Style: utilitarian

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

Built in 1947 (Los Angeles County Office of the Assessor). Alterations: converted to museum use (1983).

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

Original Location: N/A

\*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: A.C. Martin, Sr.

b. Builder:

\*B10. Significance: Theme:

Area:

Period of Significance:

Property Type:

Applicable Criteria:

The subject property building was completed in 1947. It was designed by noted local architect A. C. Martin, Sr. for Union Hardware and Metal Company. Union Hardware and Metal Company was founded in 1882 as Schoder-Johnston Company. Shortly after completing the 340,000 square foot subject property building, it was vacated to allow "Civic Center expansion" ("Hardware Project"). The company relocated to a new facility in Commerce, which was also designed by Martin (5555 Ferguson Drive, *Cruising Industrial Los Angeles*). The property was transferred to the city in a relatively complex land swap in 1949 "City Makes Fancy Swaps for Property").

The architect, Albert C. Martin, Senior (1880-1960) contributed substantially to the built environment of downtown Los Angeles. As "the first architect-engineer to practice in Los Angeles," he "established a reputation as a pioneer in new construction techniques" ("Martin"). After the 1933 Long Beach earthquake, local officials retained Martin to devise new building codes for reinforcing brick masonry. He also played a strategic part in developing new uses for structural steel. Albert C. Martin and Associates' most notable buildings during his tenure include St. Vincent's Catholic Church (1923), Los Angeles City Hall (1928, with Parkinson & Parkinson and John C. Austin), and May Company Wilshire (1936). The Martin family continues to be active and influential in Los Angeles architecture, engineering and politics.

In 1983, Frank Gehry designed alterations to the building to accommodate its new use as what was known as "The Temporary Contemporary," a for-profit art museum. Alterations have included that conversion (1983), which involved numerous reconfigurations of openings, modifications to the interior layout and alterations to the roof and all systems. Despite described alterations, the building retains adequate integrity to be recognizable to its original appearance, but is not a significant example of an altered industrial building style. It is not directly associated with persons significant in our past or for its association or linkage to events (Criteria A/1 and B/2). The building does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, nor is it a representative work of a master. Both Martin and Gehry have other buildings more closely associated with their well-earned fine reputations. And it does not possess high artistic values (Criteria C/3). The building does not represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction to be considered a contributor to a large historic district. There is no reason to believe that it may yield important information about prehistory or history (Criteria D/4). The subject property is not eligible for listing in the California or National registers.

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

\*B12. References:

- "Albert C. Martin Death Ends 50 Years of Dedicated Service to City, Architecture," *Southwest Builder and Contractor*. 22 April 1960: 30.
- "City Makes Fancy Swaps for Property" *Los Angeles Times*. August 5, 1949: 18.
- "Hardware Project to Cost \$3,250,000" *Los Angeles Times*. November 7, 1948: E1.
- Los Angeles Conservancy. *Cruising Industrial Los Angeles*. 1997: 21, 40.

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 # 19-186884 (Update)  
HRI #  
Trinomial  
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings  
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 3

\*Resource Name or #: 432 East Temple Street building (No. 6-11)

**P1. Other Identifier:** Office Depot

**\*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: 432 East 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: 5173-008-906

**\*P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)  
The subject property is a one-story, high-cube warehouse building. It was described in a 2004 survey evaluated by C. Gregory & C. Dolan:

The vacant warehouse building is rectangular in plan and fronts on East Temple street. An adjoining addition on the western end of the building was completed in approximately 1965. Constructed on a reinforced concrete foundation the building has a concrete floor. The structural system is reinforced concrete block. The roof is flat... with a parapet and is supported by steel trusses. The main entrance... consists of a metal interior roll-up door shaded by an awning. Other access points... include an additional interior metal roll-up door on ... [other elevations]. Two additional entryways on the north façade... [were infilled] with concrete block. The east façade is the only one with windows, which consists of 10 sets of 12-pane windows. The building is surrounded by open space on the east and partially to the south. Additional adjacent areas consist of street level parking lots.

**\*P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP6. 1-3 story commercial building, HP8. Industrial 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 # IMG0872.jpg

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

Historic  Prehistoric  Both  
1952, 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

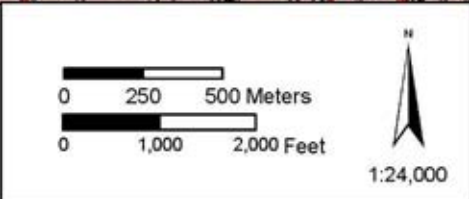
**\*P9. Date Recorded:** March 16, 2009

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

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

Built Environmental 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):



USGS 7.5' Quadrangle:  
Los Angeles, CA 1966  
(Photorevised 1981, Minor revision 1994)  
Township: 1S, Range: 13W, Unsectioned

# BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 3 of 3

\*NRHP Status Code 6Z

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 432 East Temple Street building (No. 6-11)

- B1. Historic Name:
- B2. Common Name: Office Depot warehouse, City of Los Angeles Medical Services Division building
- B3. Original Use: industrial warehouse building
- B4. Present Use: industrial warehouse building

\*B5. Architectural Style: vernacular

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

Built in 1952, Los Angeles County Office of the Assessor. Alterations: addition in 1965, entrances infilled (dates unknown).

\*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 building was built in 1952, likely as a warehouse. An addition was built on the west side in about 1965. By the late twentieth century, the building was used as an Office Depot warehouse. The building was previously evaluated for historic significance and found not eligible for listing on the California Register (EDAW, Inc.). Because the previous survey was completed fewer than five years ago, the California Register findings do not require updating (*California Public Resources Code* §5024.1, (1-4).

Despite described alterations, the building retains adequate integrity to be recognizable to its original appearance, but is not a significant example of the utilitarian warehouse building style. The subject property is not eligible for listing in the National Register. It is not directly associated with any persons significant in our past or for its association or linkage to events (Criteria A and B). The building does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values (Criterion C). It does not represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction to be considered a contributor to a large historic district. There is no reason to believe that it may yield important information about prehistory or history (Criterion D).

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

\*B12. References:

EDAW, Inc. "Historical Assessment and Technical Report for the Proposed Public Safety Facilities Master Plan, for City of Los Angeles," 2005.

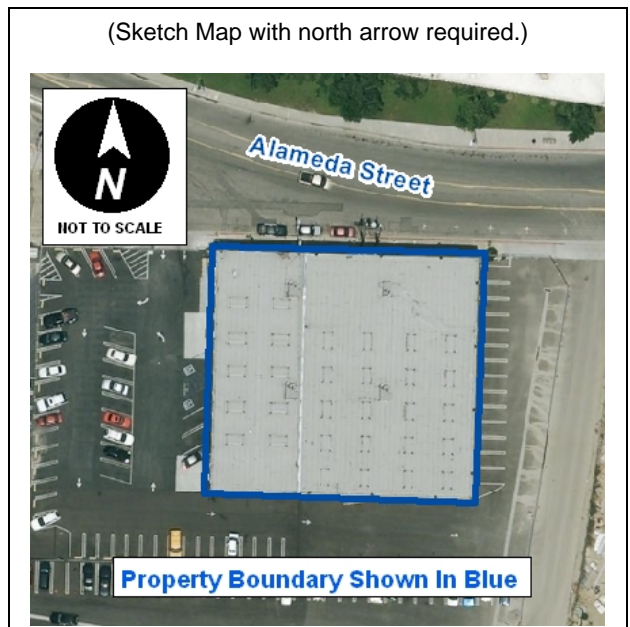
B13. Remarks:

\*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 3CS

Other Listings  
 Review Code Reviewer Date

Page 1 of 3

\*Resource Name or #: 220-226 1/2 East 1st Street building (No. 7-1)

**P1. Other Identifier:** Dorner & Hinz Saloon, Nelson Hotel, Red Wings Shoes, California Floral Company

**\*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: 220-226 1/2 East 1st 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) APN: 5161-016-007

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

The subject property is a three-story, retail/hotel building with an irregular, triangular plan and clipped front corner. The Classical Revival style building has a defined, rusticated base, with arched openings and simply detailed, punched windows above. The building may have a flat roof behind the continuous, molded cornice. The walls are executed in light-colored brick, laid in quarter bond. Bands of rusticated brick, laid every 5th row, define the first floor elevations of the building and join the voussoirs. Each arch contains recessed keystones. A simple beltcourse with dentil molding visually defines the first floor. Windows on the ground floor are fixed, wood-frame storefront types with arched, stained glass transoms. Doors are metal framed with glass lights. Pair of paneled wood doors is featured on the southwest elevation and appear to be original. The second and thirds floors feature double-hung, wood-frame sash windows resting on double-rows header brick sills. Stringcourses of corbelled brick wrap around the north façade and the west and south elevations beneath the parapet. Nearly all of the corners are eased with shaped brick. A pipe rail is inset on the roof. The building retains integrity despite alterations, including corrections to existing parapet (1952), replacement of various storefront windows and doors, bulkhead replaced, waterfall and arched awnings added, internally illuminated box signs added (dates unknown). The building is located on a triangular parcel at the corner of East 1st and Astronaut E S Onizuka streets, and occupies the entire parcel. It is located in Little Tokyo, just south of the Little Tokyo Historic District. The building is surrounded by low, mid- and high-rise commercial buildings.

**\*P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP6. 1-3 story commercial building, HP5. Motel

**\*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 # IMG0080.jpg

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

Historic  Prehistoric  Both

1910, 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

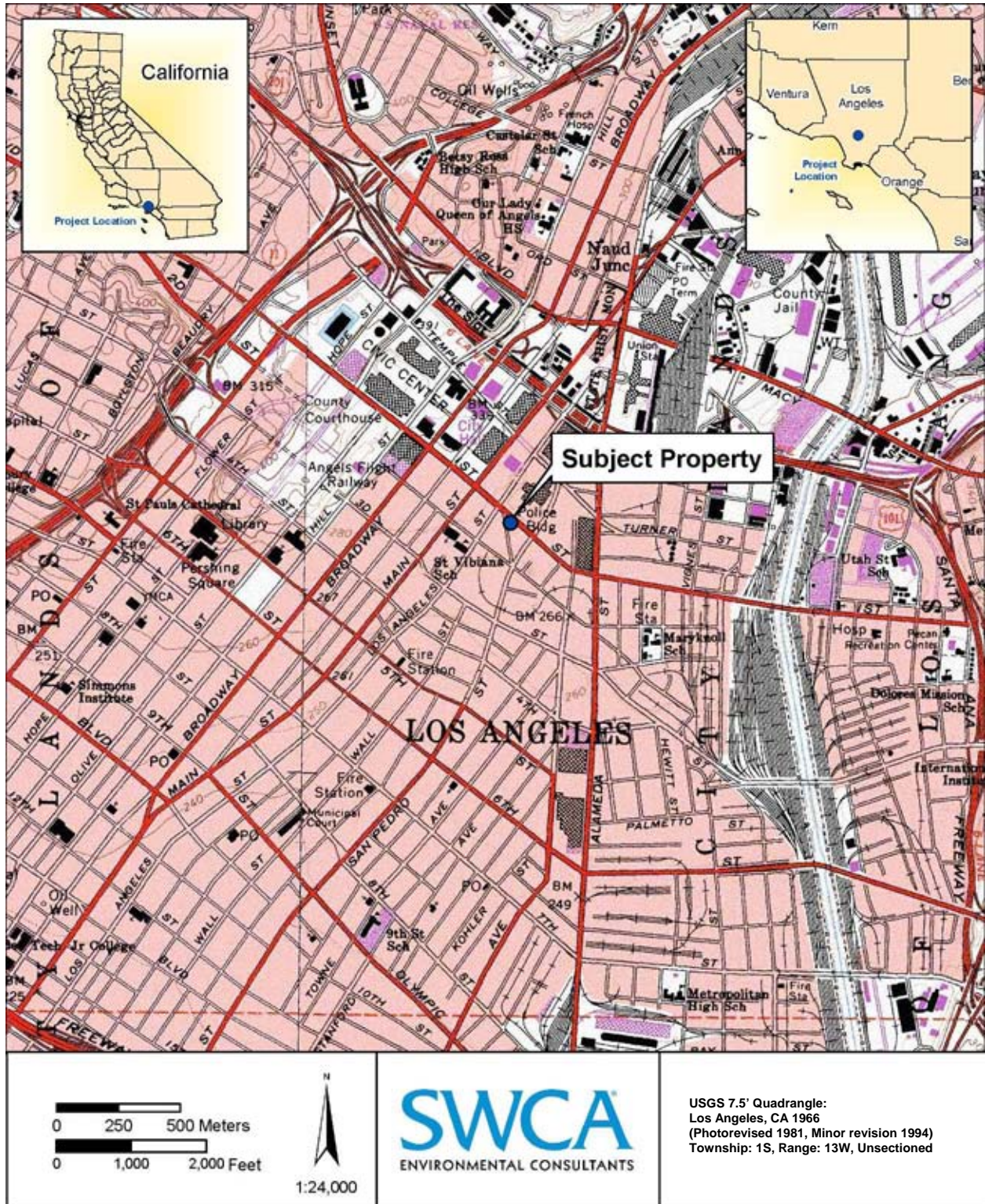
**\*P9. Date Recorded:** March 16, 2009

**\*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 3CS

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 220-226 1/2 East 1st Street building (No. 7-1)

- B1. Historic Name: Dorner & Hinz Saloon, Nelson Hotel
- B2. Common Name: Red Wings Shoes, California Floral Company
- B3. Original Use: commercial/hotel building
- B4. Present Use: commercial/apartment building

\*B5. Architectural Style: Classical Revival

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

Built in 1910 (County of Los Angeles Assessor). Alterations: Corrections to parapet (1952, City of Los Angeles Building Permit #. 25007), replacement various of windows and doors.

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

Original Location: N/A

\*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect:

b. Builder:

Area: Los Angeles

\*B10. Significance: Theme: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1910-1945

Property Type: Commercial Building and Hotel

Applicable Criteria: 3

Built in 1910, no information was found on the original building use, owner, architect or builder. Review of Sanborn Fire Insurance Co. maps depict the property as a brick building, occupied by retail shops and a lodging-house. The 1915 city directory indicates the property was the Dorner & Hinz Saloon; by proprietors Frank Dorner and J.D. Hinz, in cooperation with the Anhauser Busch Company. By the late 1930s, the first floor consisted of shops and the second and third floors operated as the Nelson Hotel, with Shizetata. (or Shigetada ) Ikui listed as the hotel manager. Mr. Ikui was born in Okusuemura Kochi-Ken, Japan in 1898 , and came to the United States in 1906. He spoke no English, was sent to Manzanar in 1942 and died in Kobe-Osaka in 1966 (Relocation, Social Security Death Index). No other information on his life was found. The building has been occupied by numerous of tenants since that time, including many Japanese American-owned businesses.

Alterations to the building have included corrections to existing parapet (1952), replacement of some storefront windows and doors, and the addition of glazed tile and awnings (dates unknown). (dates unknown). Despite described alterations, the building retains a high level of integrity: it is recognizable to its distinctive Classical Revival appearance and unique shape. It is eligible for the California Register under Criterion 3 at the local level, as it is a representative example of a Classical Revival style commercial building; which is increasingly becoming a rare resource type. The building is not eligible for the National Register under any of the significance criteria (A, B, C or D) and it is not eligible as a contributor to a larger historic district.

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

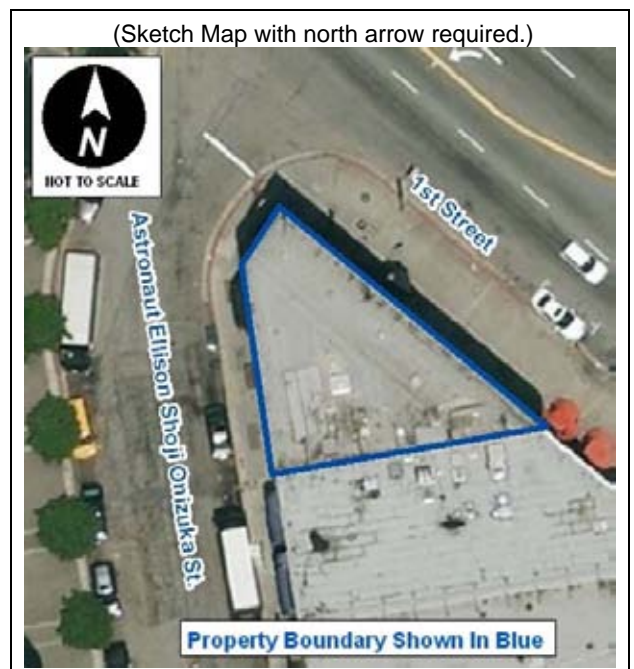
\*B12. References:

- City of Los Angeles, Building Permit # 25007, 1952.
- Relocation Authority. "Japanese-American Internee Data File, 1942-1946" Record Group 210; National Archives.
- Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co. *Los Angeles Street Address Directory*, 1915, 1929, 1936
- Social Security Administration. *Social Security Death Index, Master File*.
- Sanborn Fire Insurance Co., *Maps of Los Angeles, CA 1906-1951*: various sheets.

B13. Remarks:

(This space reserved for official comments.)

\*B14. Evaluator: F. Smith



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 #: 230 East 1<sup>st</sup> Street building (No. 7-2)

**P1. Other Identifier:** S.K. Uyeda Store, La Chicken

**\*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: 230 East 1<sup>st</sup> 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: 5161-016-008

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

The subject property is a one-story, commercial building featuring modest elements of Classical Revival style. The building is rectangular in plan and executed in brick. It has a flat roof and a low, continuous parapet. A simple stringcourse has dentil molding below the parapet. The facade is divided into three bays, containing large fixed storefront windows with multi-light, obscure transoms and double storefront doors. Retail signage affixed to a projecting metal ledge is located below the transom on the primary wall. The rear elevation faces south toward Astronaut Ellison S. Onizuka Street and features a recessed metal-frame door and is flanked on each side by large, fixed metal frame windows with canvas awnings. A vertical neon sign spelling "Uyeda" hangs above the rear entry (date unknown). The building has undergone significant alterations, most notably the removal of the original second and third floors (post 1962). The south elevation was clad in stucco (date unknown). In addition, original windows and doors on the north and south elevations were replaced (date unknown). The building is located near the northern end of block between Astronaut Ellison S. Onizuka Street and East 1<sup>st</sup> Street and occupies the entire parcel. It is located in Little Tokyo, one block east of the Little Tokyo Historic District. The building is surrounded by low, mid- and high-rise commercial buildings.

**\*P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP6. 1-3 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 south, March 16, 2009,

Photograph # IMG0086.jpg

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

Historic  Prehistoric  Both

ca. 1907, City of Los Angeles Department of Building and Safety

**\*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):