



L.A.'S ENTERTAINMENT INDUSTRY HOMES HIGHLIGHTED IN NEW CONTEXT STATEMENT

Los Angeles' identity is inextricably tied to its role in the entertainment industry. The well-known advertising slogan, "The Entertainment Capital of the World" reflects the city's central place in the motion picture, radio, television, and recording/music industries.

But in Los Angeles, where it seems nearly every neighborhood once was the home of an entertainment celebrity, how do we begin to sort out which of these residences have historic significance? If "George Washington slept here" is the clichéd historical claim in many East Coast communities, how should historic preservation in Los Angeles address the frequent claim that "(celebrity X) lived here"?

The OHR's recent publication of a new theme from the SurveyLA citywide context statement, "[Residential Properties Associated with the Entertainment Industry](#)," offers new insights into these questions, and helps enhance our understanding of the places most identified with Los

Angeles and entertainment.

The previous issue of this newsletter (October 2017) featured an overview article on development of the citywide historic context statement and highlighted those published to date. The context statement identifies important themes in the history of Los Angeles and relates those themes to properties identified as part of SurveyLA. The OHR continues to publish new themes as they are completed, posting the completed narratives [here](#).



Judy Garland House, Bel-Air. Garland lived here with her mother from 1938 to 1943, an important period in her career when she rose to stardom in *The Wizard of Oz*.

Residential properties identified and evaluated under the "residential properties" theme are directly associated with individuals who made significant contributions to the entertainment industry. This may include actors, directors, writers, producers, musicians, technicians, recording artists, and others. Residential properties were

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2018 MILLS ACT APPLICATIONS NOW AVAILABLE

The OHR's 2018 application for a Mills Act Historical Property Contract, the City's major financial incentive for locally designated historic properties, has been posted online on the OHR's [website](#).

The Mills Act Historical Property Contract Program allows owners of qualifying buildings to receive a potential property tax reduction and use the savings to help rehabilitate, restore, and maintain their buildings. Enacted in 1972, the State of California Mills Act legislation grants participating local governments (cities and counties) authority to enter into contracts with owners of qualified historic properties who actively partici-

pate in the restoration and maintenance of their properties to receive property tax relief. The City of Los Angeles adopted local Mills Act legislation in 1996. Since then, nearly 900 properties have benefited from the City's program.

Because Los Angeles' Mills Act program has seen increased demand and the City's share of lost revenue under the Program is growing, Priority Consideration Criteria found in the City's Mills Act Ordinance (see page 7 of the Mills Act Application [Guide](#)) are weighted heavily in determining eligibility of applications. The City will only be accepting those

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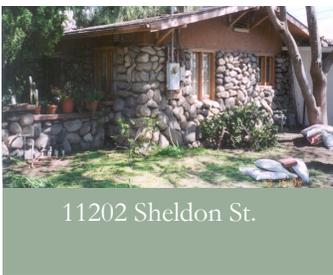
HPOZ SPOTLIGHT: STONEHURST

The picturesque residential enclave of Stonehurst is located in the northeast San Fernando Valley community of Sun Valley, at the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains. Developed primarily in 1924, Stonehurst is characterized by small stone bungalows on large lots and is the City’s only Historic Preservation Overlay Zone (HPOZ) zoned for equine keeping. The primary building material used was native river rock (angular chunks of stone with rounded edges) rough stacked, with uneven faces. Over 100 structures in the Stonehurst HPOZ and surrounding area were

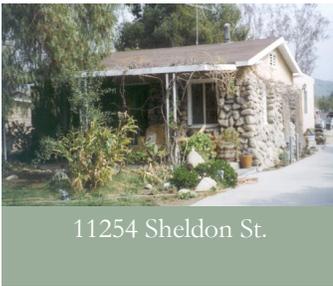
built by prolific stonemason Daniel Montelongo, who gathered the river rock from local washes.

Approximately 60 of the original stone structures still exist. The majority of the bungalows utilize Craftsman or Spanish-style motifs, but are commonly referred to as “Stonemason Vernacular”. The HPOZ consists of 92 parcels, 62 contributing structures, and just short of 1/2 square mile—perfect for a walking tour.

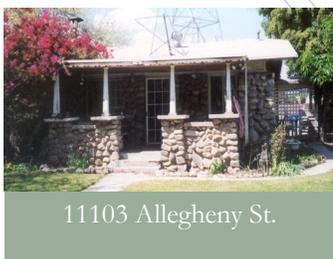
STONEHURST HPOZ MAP & WALKING TOUR



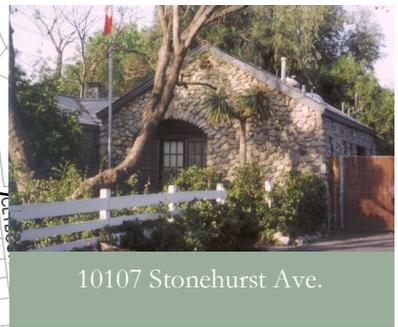
11202 Sheldon St.



11254 Sheldon St.



11103 Allegheny St.



10107 Stonehurst Ave.

TOUR HIGHLIGHT



Stonehurst Recreation Center

A HOP, SKIP, AND JUMP AWAY! NEARBY PLACES TO VISIT



Theodore Payne Foundation
10459 Tuxford Street

The Foundation for Wild Flowers and Native Plants was established in 1960 to promote California landscapes and make local species available to the public. Sitting on 22 acres of land, the foundation includes a native plant nursery, seed room, book store, art gallery, demonstration gardens and hiking trails.



Villa Terraza
9955 Sunland Blvd

Built in 1934 by August Furst, a German immigrant, to bring “Old World Eclectic Style” to the foothills. Inspired by the Swiss Chalet and English Tudor styles, Furst incorporated local river rock in the exterior design. This sprawling restaurant includes patios, a pond, and a bar, and is located directly beneath the Moorish style “Furst Castle” he constructed in 1935.



2018 MILLS ACT APPLICATIONS NOW AVAILABLE

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applications which are for properties requiring substantial rehabilitation and/or restoration work. The proposed work to rehabilitate or restore the property shall exceed the total expected savings.

To help assess whether each application meets these criteria, the OHR has instituted a more detailed "Part 1" application for the Mills Act Program, which must be received by the OHR by 5:00

PM on Friday, March 2. Those preliminary applications deemed to meet the program's criteria will then be invited to submit Part 2 of the application at an in-person appointment on Tuesday, May 1 or Wednesday, May 2.

On January 10, the OHR held its annual Mills Act workshop, which provided an overview of the Program and outlined the requirements for successful applications. For those who were unable to attend, the PowerPoint presentation from this event may be found on the [Mills Act page](#) of the OHR web site.

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Jim Morrison residence, Hollywood. Lead singer of the 1960s rock group The Doors.



Eric Dolphy Residence, South Los Angeles. Dolphy was an important African American jazz musician. He lived in this house from 1942 until the late 1950s, when he moved to New York.

often designed and built for a significant person and/or were the long-term home of a significant person.

There are many hundreds of residential properties in Los Angeles associated with persons in the entertainment industry and, in some cases, there are multiple residences associated with a single individual. Not all of these resources are significant under this theme. To qualify, a property must be directly associated with the productive life of the person within the entertainment industry and the individual must be proven to have made important contributions to the entertainment industry.

Individual properties associated with persons in the industry are located citywide, with concentrations in Hollywood (including Laurel Canyon and Beachwood Canyon), South Los Angeles

(including West Adams), Pacific Palisades, Brentwood, Bel Air, Los Feliz, Silver Lake, Echo Park, Hancock Park, Studio City, Sherman Oaks, Encino, Chatsworth, and Northridge. Many are sited on large gated parcels with limited visibility from the public right of way. Some examples of findings from SurveyLA are described below. Additional information is available at HistoricPlacesLA.org and SurveyLA.org

The Entertainment Industry historic context also includes themes relating to industrial, commercial, and institutional properties associated with the industry. These will be published in the coming months.

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Liberace House, Encino. Long-time home of pianist, singer, and television entertainer Liberace. The house was designed and constructed for Liberace and included a piano-shaped swimming pool.



Shirley Temple House, Brentwood. Long-time home of child movie star and film actress Shirley Temple during the most productive period of her professional career. She resided here with her family from age 7 until she was married at age 17.



Humphrey Bogart residence, Hollywood. Home of the actor in the 1930s.



Bill "Bojangles" Robinson Residence, South Los Angeles. Robinson was a well-known and influential African American tap dancer and performer. The house was constructed for Robinson in 1938, who lived there until at least 1942.



Stansbury Avenue Residential Historic District, Sherman Oaks. The Stansbury Avenue Residential Historic District in Sherman Oaks was developed between 1935 and 1951. By 1939 neighborhood residents were primarily motion picture stars, executives, and technicians as well as other professionals.

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OHR ACCEPTS NATIONAL PRESERVATION AWARD

In November, the Office of Historic Resources was honored to receive the Richard H. Driehaus Foundation National Preservation Award for SurveyLA, the Los Angeles Historic Resources Survey Project. The award, one of only three projects selected across the nation, was presented in Chicago by the National Trust for Historic Preservation as part of its annual PastForward Conference.

The National Trust produced a short [video](#) on SurveyLA as part

of the award presentation.

In addition, the Fall 2017 issue of *Preservation* magazine contained a [feature article](#) on SurveyLA and the award. *Preservation* magazine has also been posting online features on some of the findings of SurveyLA, including an article on Los Angeles' [historic signs](#), and another, covered by USA Today, on the city's [historic restaurants](#).



OHR and Getty Conservation Institute staff accepted the National Preservation Award in Chicago on November 15, 2017. From left, Vance Kelley, Former Chair, National Trust for Historic Preservation Advisors; Richard H. Driehaus, Richard H. Driehaus Foundation; Stephanie K. Meeks, President and CEO, National Trust for Historic Preservation; Ken Bernstein, Office of Historic Resources; Janet Hansen, Office of Historic Resources; Alison Dalgity, Getty Conservation Institute; Annabel Enriquez, Getty Conservation Institute.

L.A.'S NEWEST HISTORIC-CULTURAL MONUMENTS

The Cultural Heritage Commission and City Council designated five new Historic-Cultural Monuments (HCMs) from October 2017 to January 2018. Los Angeles' newest HCMs include the following:

HCM #1150 Schaefer House, 7806 N. Jason Avenue

Built in 1952, the Schaefer House is a one-story, Traditional Ranch-style single-family residence in West Hills. Located on a



cul-de-sac, the basic structure of the residence was designed by structural engineer John B. Ferguson for Fred Schaefer, who, as a carpenter, designed

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L.A.'S NEWEST HISTORIC-CULTURAL MONUMENTS

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and constructed the detailing himself. The house retains many original features, such as its low-pitched hipped and gabled roof, board and batten siding, sea shells set into the flagstone bulkhead, multi-lite casement and fixed windows, and a gabled dormer. In just a few years' time, the Valley was transformed from a semi-rural bastion of agriculture into a vast, sprawling suburb of Los Angeles, and much of the new residential development was comprised of Ranch houses such as this property. The house is an excellent and highly intact example of a Traditional Ranch-style residential building, with its rambling, elongated plan, horizontal emphasis, free-flowing interior spaces; and a designed connection to the outdoors.



HCM #1151 Hollywood Reporter Building, 6709-6713 1/2 W. Sunset Boulevard

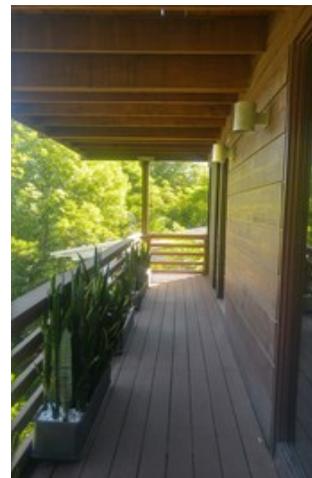
The Hollywood Reporter Building is a commercial office building in Hollywood origi-

nally built in 1924 as a one-story masonry structure. In the years of 1936 and 1937, William Richard Wilkerson, Jr. redesigned the structure to house the offices and printing operations for *The Hollywood Reporter*, the significant trade publication for the entertainment industry. Wilkerson hired master Los Angeles architect Douglas Honnold along with architect George Vernon Russell to remodel the 1924 one-story building, while concurrently hiring architect Arthur W. Hawes to design a new two-story office building at the rear. The two buildings were connected in 1947 with a three-story masonry building constructed between them. The street-facing façade was designed in the Regency Moderne style, featuring white-veined black marble cladding, a concave entrance with a curved band of signage, a brass-colored cornice, a rounded corner with fluted concrete, and a tall marble bulkhead. The center three-story building is clad with smooth stucco, and the two-story rear building is clad with stucco and has a hipped composition roof and multi-lite windows. The property is significant as an excellent example of a Regency Moderne style commercial building, and as the headquarters of Hollywood's first daily entertainment trade paper from 1931 to the early 1990s.

HCM #1152 Hogan Residence, 8527 W. Brier Drive

Built in 1964, the Hogan Residence is a two-story single-family dwelling located in Laurel Canyon. It was designed by noted Los Angeles-area architect Douglas Rucker in the Mid-Century

Modern/Post-and-Beam style for Jack Hogan, a television actor whose career extended from the mid 1950s through the early 1990s. Rectangular in plan, the subject property cantilevers over the hillsides and is supported by a structural system of wood posts on concrete footings and tension cables. It features wood-frame construction with exterior walls of paneled redwood siding and a flat roof with overhanging eaves and exposed wood beams. Douglas Rucker is a well-known Malibu architect and author who has designed more than 80 residential and commercial projects throughout his career. The structure is significant as an excellent example of Post-and-Beam construction, as exhibited by the direct expression of structural framing, beams supported by posts, large expanses of glass, open floor plans, and seamless integration of indoor and outdoor living space.



HCM #1153 Village Court, 1328-1330 1/2 N. Formosa Avenue

The Village Court property is a multi-family residential court consisting of four residences and three garages,

located in Hollywood. It was constructed in 1923 by noted architectural designer Arthur Zwebell in the Storybook architectural style. The four residential buildings are situated around a central courtyard paved with natural stone; the buildings are of wood frame construction with cement plaster and clinker brick cladding and painted wood half-timbering. Some of the structures have projecting bays or turrets and gabled dormers. The interior features include wood or clay tile floors, flat or vaulted ceilings with exposed wooden beams, and circular staircases with wooden balusters and railings. The husband-and-wife team of Arthur and Nina Zwebell frequently worked together—Arthur designing exteriors of properties and Nina designing their interior spaces. Together, they worked on a number of other court complexes including Mexican Village (1923), the Andalusia (1926), and Casa Laguna (1928). The court is a significant example of the Storybook architectural style, particularly through its steeply pitched roofs, multiple gables, and conical turret features.