

APPENDIX C.1

Historic Resources Assessment



Historical Resource Assessment Report of 3606 W.
Exposition Boulevard, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles
County, California

Submitted to:

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Technical Report 19-322

October 3, 2019

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HISTORICAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT OF 3306 W. EXPOSITION BOULEVARD, CITY OF LOS ANGELES, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

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Technical Report No. 19-322

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

WIP Expo Crenshaw, LLC proposes the construction of a mixed-use residential and commercial project at 3510 and 3606 W. Exposition Boulevard, 3630 and 3642 S. Crenshaw Boulevard, and 3501 and 3510 W. Obama Boulevard (Project). The Project includes the demolition of the existing historic-period building located at 3606 W. Exposition Boulevard. PaleoWest Archaeology (PaleoWest) was contracted by Meridian Consultants (Meridian) to complete a Historical Resource Assessment Report of the building located at 3606 W. Exposition Boulevard, Los Angeles, California in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The City of Los Angeles is the Lead Agency for the purposes of the CEQA.

This report summarizes the methods and results of the historical resource investigation of the building located at 3606 W. Exposition Boulevard, Los Angeles, California (3606 W. Exposition Boulevard). This investigation included background research and survey and evaluation of the approximately 1.67-acre property. The purpose of the investigation was to determine the potential for the Project to impact historic resources under CEQA.

The South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) search included a review of all recorded sites and cultural resources reports on file for the specified area. The results from the information center indicated that 10 cultural resources investigations were previously conducted within the 0.25-mile search radius (herein study area). Of the 10 previous investigations, the SCCIC indicated that two of the studies overlapped with a small portion of the current Project area. Three historic-period built environment resources (P-19-169865, P-19-169866, P-19-175396) located at 3651 Crenshaw Boulevard, 3683 Crenshaw Boulevard, and 3602 Crenshaw Boulevard, respectively were identified within the study area. According to the Historic Resource Inventory, 3651 Crenshaw Blvd (19-169865) and 3683 Crenshaw Blvd (19-169866) are both individual properties that are recognized as eligible for listing by local government or designation. 3602 Crenshaw Blvd (19-175396) has been determined ineligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places by consensus through the Section 106 process; however, it does not appear the campus has been evaluated for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). Based on County of Los Angeles records and a review of historic aerials, the building at 3606 W. Exposition Boulevard was constructed ca. 1972 and is, therefore, a historic-period building.

An intensive pedestrian survey of the Project area was conducted by PaleoWest on October 1, 2019. During the field survey, the exteriors of the subject building within the Project area was analyzed, photographed, and recorded. 3606 W. Exposition Boulevard was evaluated for historic significance by applying the criteria of the CRHR and the City of Los Angeles Historical-Cultural Monument (City Register). PaleoWest recommends that 3606 W. Exposition Boulevard is not eligible for inclusion in the CRHR or the City Register. Therefore, 3606 W. Exposition Boulevard is not considered a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

WIP Expo Crenshaw, LLC proposes the construction of a mixed-use residential and commercial project at 3510 and 3606 W. Exposition Boulevard, 3630 and 3642 S. Crenshaw Boulevard, and 3501 and 3510 W. Obama Boulevard (Project). PaleoWest Archaeology (PaleoWest) was contracted by Meridian Consultants (Meridian) to complete a Historical Resource Assessment Report of the building located at 3606 W. Exposition Boulevard, Los Angeles, California in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The City of Los Angeles is the Lead Agency for the purposes of the CEQA.

1.1 PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

3606 W. Exposition Boulevard is located on approximately 1.67 acres in Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California (Figure 1-1). The Project area is situated within the Hollywood, CA 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle (Figure 1-2). The Project area includes a one-story modern-style building, hardscape features, and landscaped vegetation (Figure 1-3). The elevation of the Project area is approximately 130 feet above mean sea level (amsl).

The Project includes the demolition of the existing historic-period building located at 3606 W. Exposition Boulevard.

Report Organization

This report documents the results of a historical resource investigation conducted for the proposed Project. Chapter 1 has introduced the Project location and description. Chapter 2 states the regulatory context that should be considered for the Project. The results of the cultural resource literature and records search conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) is presented in Chapter 3. Chapter 4 synthesizes the historical context of the Project area and surrounding region. The field methods employed during this investigation and findings are outlined in Chapter 5 with conclusions provided in Chapter 6. This is followed by bibliographic references. The Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 Series forms for 3606 W. Exposition Boulevard are located in Appendix A and the results of the SCCIC records search are included in confidential Appendix B.

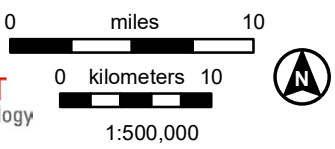
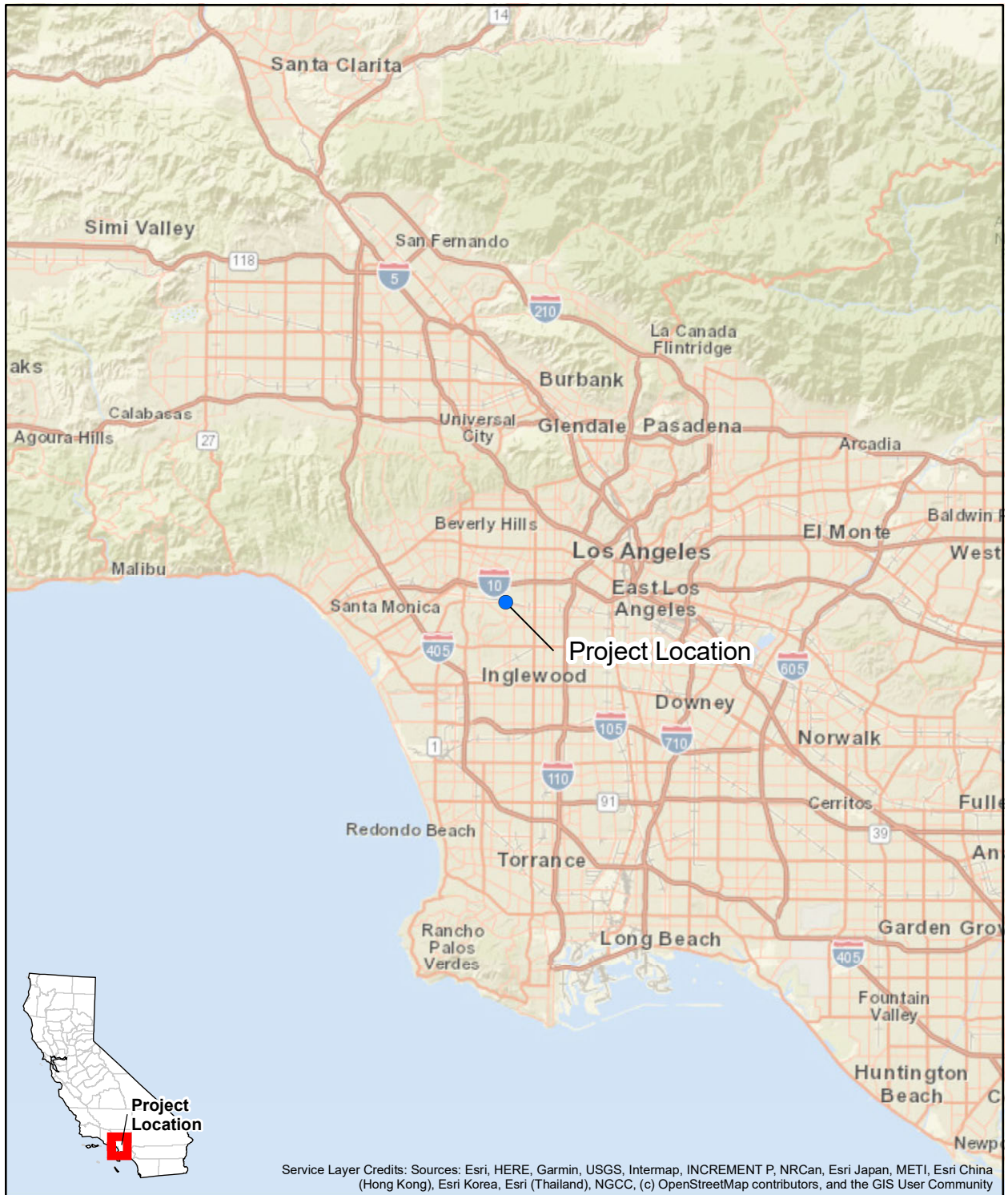
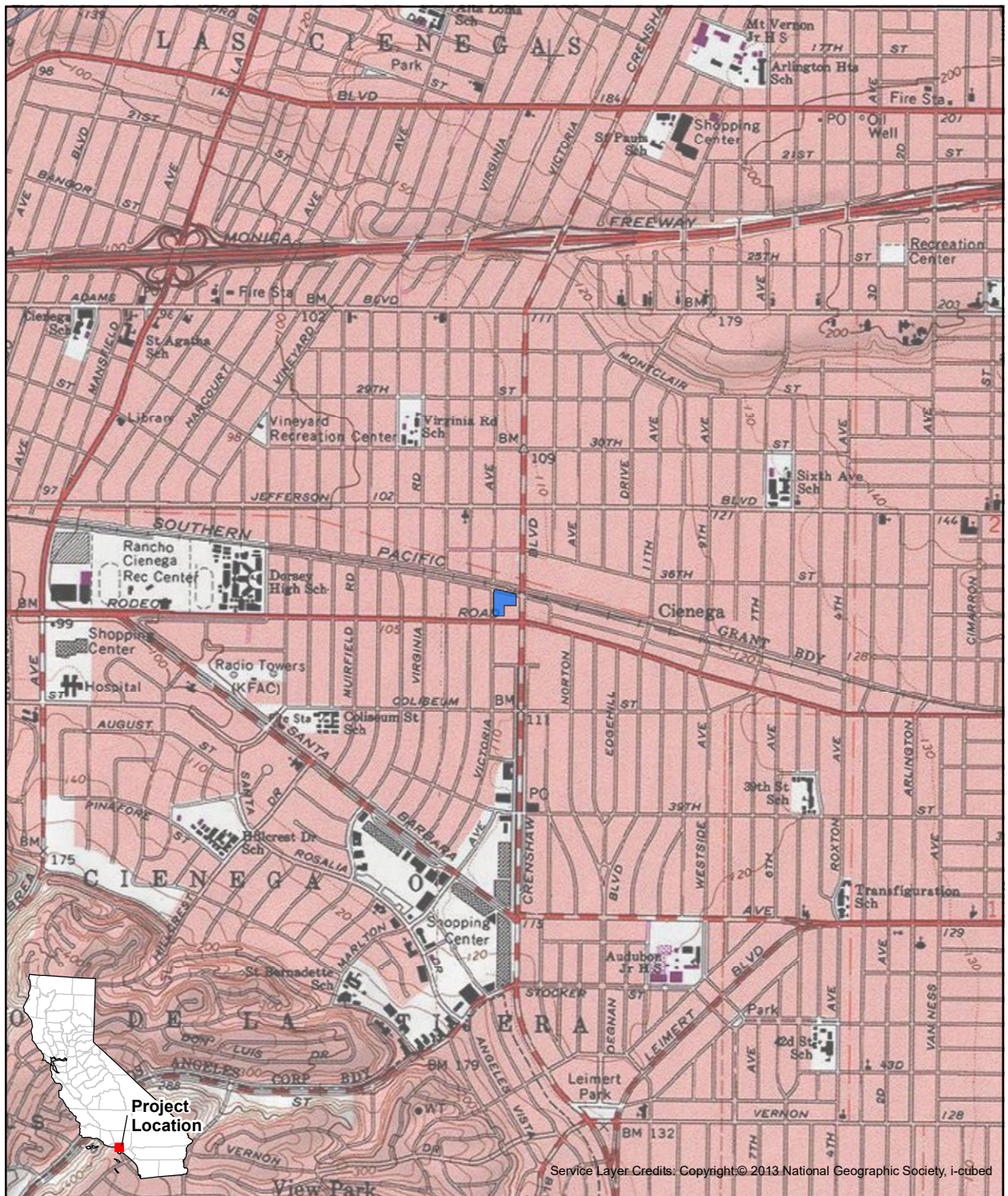


Figure 1-1
Project Vicinity Map
 USGS 7.5' Quadrangle:
 Hollywood, CA (1982)
 NAD 83 UTM Zone 11

 Project Area



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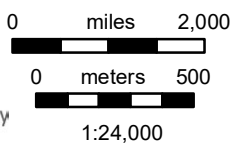


Figure 1-2
Project Location Map
 USGS 7.5' Quadrangle:
 Hollywood, CA (1982)
 NAD 83 UTM Zone 11

 Project Area



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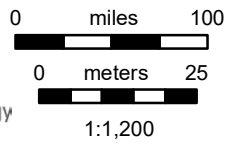


Figure 1-3
USGS 7.5' Quadrangle:
Hollywood, CA (1982)
NAD 83 UTM Zone 11

 Project Area

2.0 REGULATORY CONTEXT

2.1 CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT

The proposed Project is subject to compliance with CEQA, as amended. Compliance with CEQA statutes and guidelines requires both public and private projects with financing or approval from a public agency to assess the project's impact on cultural resources (Public Resources Code Section 21082, 21083.2 and 21084 and California Code of Regulations 10564.5). The first step in the process is to identify cultural resources that may be impacted by the project and then determine whether the resources are “historically significant” resources.

CEQA defines historically significant resources as “resources listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR)” (Public Resources Code Section 5024.1). A cultural resource may be considered historically significant if the resource is 45 years old or older, possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and meets any of the following criteria for listing on the CRHR:

1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
2. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or,
4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (Public Resources Code Section 5024.1).

Cultural resources are buildings, sites, humanly modified landscapes, traditional cultural properties, structures, or objects that may have historical, architectural, cultural, or scientific importance. CEQA states that if a project will have a significant impact on important cultural resources, deemed “historically significant,” then project alternatives and mitigation measures must be considered. Additionally, any proposed project that may affect historically significant cultural resources must be submitted to the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) for review and comment prior to project approval by the responsible agency and prior to construction.

2.2 CITY OF LOS ANGELES HISTORIC-CULTURAL MONUMENT

The City of Los Angeles Cultural Heritage Ordinance, enacted in 1962, has made possible the designation of buildings and sites as individual local landmarks, called Historic-Cultural Monuments. Historic-Cultural Monument designation is reserved for those resources that have a special aesthetic, architectural, or engineering interest or value of a historic nature. The Cultural Heritage Ordinance (Section 22.171.7) establishes criteria for designation. A proposed Monument may be designated by the City Council, upon the recommendation of the Commission, if it meets at least one of these criteria:

1. Is identified with important events in the main currents of national, state or local history, or exemplifies significant contributions to the broad cultural, political, economic or social history of the nation, state, city, or community; or

2. Is associated with the lives of historic personages important to national, state, city, or local history; or
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period, or method of construction; or represents a notable work of a master designer, builder or architect whose genius influenced his or her age; or possesses high artistic values; or
4. Has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the pre-history or history of the nation, state, city or community

3.0 RESEARCH METHODS

A literature review and records search were conducted at the SCCIC at California State University, Fullerton on August 15, 2019. This inventory effort included the Project area and a 0.25-mile radius around the Project area, collectively termed the Project study area. The objective of this records search was to identify prehistoric or historical cultural resources that have been recorded within the study area during prior cultural resource investigations.

3.1 RECORDS SEARCH

The SCCIC search included a review of all recorded sites and cultural resources reports on file for the specified area. The results from the information center indicated that 10 cultural resources investigations were previously conducted within the 0.25-mile search radius. Of the 10 previous investigations, the SCCIC indicated that two of the studies overlapped with a small portion of the current Project area.

The SCCIC search identified no prehistoric or historic archaeological sites located within the study area or the Project area. Three historic-period built environment resources (P-19-169865, P-19-169866, P-19-175396) located at 3651 Crenshaw Boulevard, 3683 Crenshaw Boulevard, and 3602 Crenshaw Boulevard, respectively were identified within the study area. According to the Historic Resource Inventory, 3651 Crenshaw Blvd (19-169865) and 3683 Crenshaw Blvd (19-169866) are both individual properties that are recognized as eligible for listing by local government or designation. 3602 Crenshaw Blvd (19-175396) has been determined ineligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) by consensus through the Section 106 process; however, it does not appear the campus has been evaluated for listing on the CRHR. No California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI), California Historical Landmark (CHL), or CRHR listed or eligible properties are within the Project area. No previously recorded historic built environment resources are within the Project area. A copy of the records search results is included in confidential Appendix B.

3.2 ADDITIONAL SOURCES

In addition to the records search, general contextual and site-specific research was conducted for the subject property and the surrounding area. Additional sources consulted include the National Register of Historic Places, the Office of Historic Preservation Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File, Los Angeles County Assessor, City of Los Angeles Building Department, Historic Places LA, the Los Angeles Times historical database, historic Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, and the Los Angeles Public Library databases. There are no listed historic properties, historical resources, or historic landmarks recorded within the Project area.

Los Angeles County records and historic aerials indicate that the building located at 3606 W. Exposition Boulevard were constructed ca. 1972 and is, therefore, a historic period building.

Historical maps consulted include the Santa Monica (1921) 15-minute USGS quadrangle, and the Hollywood (1925, 1926, 1953, 1966, 1972, 1981) 7.5-minute USGS quadrangles.

4.0 HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

This section of the report summarizes information regarding the historic context of the Project area. Overarching historic themes were identified to establish a historic context within which to evaluate historic-period properties within the Project area. These themes include the history of the City of Los Angeles, the history of the Crenshaw neighborhood, and the history of 3606 W. Exposition Boulevard.

4.1 CITY OF LOS ANGELES

The area comprising present-day Los Angeles County was first settled by small groups of Native Americans for centuries before the first European contact. The first European record of the Los Angeles area was a 1542 notation in a ship's log, in which Portuguese navigator Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo described a bay that he called *Bahia de Los Fumos* (Bay of the Smokes), named for the smoke seen rising from Tongva campfires on shore. In 1603, another Spanish explorer, Sebastian Vizcaino, called the inlet San Pedro, in honor of St. Peter (City of Los Angeles Cultural Affairs Department 2000). In 1769 Gaspar de Portola and a group of missionaries camped on what is now the banks of the Los Angeles River marking the beginning of Spanish occupation of the region (County of Los Angeles 2018).

In September 1771, Father Junipero Serra and a group of Spaniards founded two missions in the Los Angeles area, the San Gabriel Mission as the fourth mission established in California and San Fernando Rey de Espana Mission, founded in 1797 as the seventeenth mission (City of Los Angeles Cultural Affairs Department 2000). Ten years after the establishment of the San Gabriel Mission, the Pobladores, a group of 11 families recruited from Mexico by Capt. Rivera y Moncada, traveled from the San Gabriel Mission to a spot selected by Alta California Gov. Felipe de Neve to establish a new pueblo. The settlement was named El Pueblo de la Reyna de Los Angeles (The Pueblo of the Queen of the Angels). In its early years, the town was a small, isolated cluster of adobe-brick houses and random streets carved out of the desert, and its main product was grain. Over time, the area became known as the Ciudad de Los Angeles, "City of Angels" (County of Los Angeles 2018).

Following the establishment of the presidio, the mission, and the pueblo, another Spanish institution took hold in California: the rancho. The Governor of the Californias awarded land grants to retired soldiers and loyalists to the Spanish crown (City of Los Angeles Cultural Affairs Department 2000). Under Spain, the Los Angeles area came to have a dozen ranchos. For 40 years, from 1781 to 1821, Los Angeles was a Spanish pueblo. By the close of the Spanish Period, there were 12 more ranchos granted and occupied in Los Angeles County, comprising 15 of the 25 ranchos in the entire province (Caughey and Caughey 1977).

In 1821, Mexico won its independence from Spain, bringing the Pueblo of Los Angeles and the rest of Spanish California under Mexican governance. The newly-formed Mexican government sponsored the formation of pueblos, awarded large tracts of land to those integral to its independence movement, and secularized the old Spanish missions, opening the former mission lands up to public settlement. Under Spain, the Los Angeles area came to have a dozen ranchos; under Mexico, about two hundred. The Mexican Period was marked by an extensive era of land grants, most of which were in the interior of the state, and by exploration by American fur trappers west of the Sierra Nevada Mountains (Caughey and Caughey 1977).

During the 1830s and 1840s, disputes between Mexico and the neighboring United States over land rights

became increasingly contentious, eventually resulting in the Mexican American War in 1846. During the war, on August 13, 1846, Captain John Fremont entered the Pueblo of Los Angeles and declared it an American territory. The Treaty of Cahuenga ended the conflict in California in 1847. The subsequent Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, signed in 1848, brought an end to the war and transferred the lands of Alta California to the United States (City of Los Angeles Cultural Affairs Department 2000).

In 1850, only two years after California became a United States territory, it was admitted as the 31st state, largely due to the discovery of gold in 1848 at Sutter's Mill. Following this discovery, California was transformed from what had been called a "backwoods frontier of Mexico," to the new Anglo-American "Golden State." Los Angeles became one of California's original 27 counties, created by the state's first legislature on February 18, 1850. The County encompassed 4,340 square miles, and originally contained all of San Bernardino County, a large portion of Kern County, and all of Orange County. During the 1850s and 1860s, Los Angeles County went through several boundary changes: in 1853, an act created Kern County from territory that was previously part of Tulare and Los Angeles Counties; and in 1889, a similar act created Orange County from Los Angeles County lands to the southeast of Coyote Creek (URS Corporation 2012).

The City of Los Angeles was incorporated in 1850 with a population of just over 1600. From 1850 to 1870, Los Angeles remained an isolated, rough-and-tumble frontier town. Economic life in those years continued to be shaped by the agriculture of the ranchos. A drought in 1862 destroyed many cattle, undermining the economic base as well as the personal security of the rancheros. The Gold Rush created a period of great prosperity. Cattle from Los Angeles, formerly prized only for their hides and tallow, suddenly were seen as a food source, and fortunes were made shipping meat to the miners. With the gradual introduction of a cash economy replacing the barter economy of the Mexican era, the rancheros were forced to mortgage their land to obtain money. By 1865, four-fifths of the ranchos were in American hands, and Los Angeles grew slowly over the next two decades (City of Los Angeles Cultural Affairs Department 2000).

In 1886, the Santa Fe Railroad completed its Los Angeles link of the transcontinental railroad, breaking the Southern Pacific monopoly. In the ensuing rate war, the price of a St. Louis to Los Angeles ticket dropped at one point to one dollar. The irresistible fare, huge tracts of available land, outrageous publicity, and hordes of Midwesterners eager to retire from snowy winters, combined to create a huge influx of tourists and new residents. The Santa Fe Company became a major town founder and land developer. By 1889 the boom subsided, but "Los Angeles" had become a household name (City of Los Angeles Cultural Affairs Department 2000).

Between 1890 to 1900, major improvements were made in the city's infrastructure. A public transportation system was created, water supplies were enlarged, oil was discovered, and the harbor was improved further attracting people to settle in the region. Smaller communities outside of the original land grant were annexed to the City of Los Angeles, initiating a pattern that would ultimately increase the City's area by 200% (City of Los Angeles Cultural Affairs Department 2000).

By 1912, the film industry became established in Los Angeles. Many eastern companies had either moved to or established branches in Los Angeles. As Europe plunged into World War I, that continent's film production slowed. Audiences in the United States and abroad looked increasingly to Hollywood for entertainment. The movie industry took root in Los Angeles and flourished in the mild climate (City of Los Angeles Cultural Affairs Department 2000).

During the Depression, unemployed workers flocked to Los Angeles looking for economic and social opportunity. Airplanes, clothing, and tires joined oil, movies, and citriculture were the major economic

sectors driving the economy of Los Angeles. A new spurt of population growth and industrial expansion during World War II continued into the 1950s. The aerospace industry continued to expand until the end of the Cold War in the 1970s and 1980s. During the 1990s recession slowed economic growth in the City at the beginning of the decade. Civil disturbances in 1992 destroyed many buildings and structures in urban neighborhoods throughout the City. The 1994 Northridge Earthquake was yet another blow to the economy, causing considerable damage to historic structures and buildings throughout the region. While the rest of the nation recovered economically in the mid-1990s, Los Angeles' economy took two additional years to recover (City of Los Angeles Cultural Affairs Department 2000).

4.2 CRENSHAW NEIGHBORHOOD

The following history of the Crenshaw neighborhood was largely excerpted from the historic context in the *Survey LA Historic Resources Survey Report: West Adams-Baldwin Hills-Leimert Community Plan Area* (Architectural Resources Group 2016) and *West Adams-Baldwin Hills-Leimert New Community Plan Draft Environmental Impact Report* (Terry A. Hayes and Associates 2012).

During the real estate boom of the 1880s, many of the large ranchos were split into smaller properties and sold. In 1875, the Santa Monica section of the Los Angeles and Independence Railroad (LA&I) line was completed, extending from a wharf north of the current Santa Monica Pier to the LA&I San Pedro Street depot in Downtown Los Angeles. The rail line led to increased commercial and residential development of the area between Santa Monica and downtown Los Angeles. The Crenshaw Corridor in particular, benefitted from the transportation network and commercial development boomed. Centered initially within the Hyde Park neighborhood, the commercial district stretched along Crenshaw Boulevard from 54th Street to Florence Avenue. Further to the north, upscale neighborhoods such as the West Adams/Arlington Heights community, extending west from Figueroa Street to West Boulevard, and south from Pico Boulevard to Jefferson Boulevard, began attracting wealthier residents of the city, while middle class Los Angeles businessmen and their families wanting to move out of the city were able to remain within commuting distance of downtown through a network of streetcars running throughout the area. Streetcar lines along Adams, Arlington and Washington Boulevards made this suburban lifestyle possible. The homes of these businessmen reflected the popular architectural styles of the late 19th and early 20th centuries including: Victorian, Queen Anne, Stick/Eastlake, Shingle, Mission, Transitional Arts and Crafts, Beaux Arts, and Craftsman (Terry A. Hayes and Associates 2012).

In the years leading up to World War II, there was a thriving Japanese American community in the Exposition Park and Jefferson Park neighborhoods, west of the University of Southern California. After the war and the period of forced internment, the area's Japanese American residents returned home to resume life in their community. In the following years, many second-generation Japanese pushed westward into the Crenshaw district, which after the war became a vibrant center of Japanese American commerce and culture. In the late 1950s, a group of Japanese American investors planned a shopping center on Crenshaw Boulevard and a subdivision of single-family residences and apartment buildings. While Japanese American communities before the war tended to assimilate into existing neighborhoods, drawing little attention to their presence, in Crenshaw, Japanese culture was celebrated in the design of new buildings and landscapes (Architectural Resources Group 2016). In the late 1940s, African-American families began moving into residential neighborhoods north of Jefferson Boulevard and east of Crenshaw Boulevard. Together, these groups helped break the whites-only housing codes in the area. The African-American community spread westward into the Crenshaw area and Baldwin Hills during the 1950s and 1960s (Terry A. Hayes and Associates 2012).

4.3 3606 W. EXPOSITION BOULEVARD

The buildings located at 3606 W. Exposition Boulevard was constructed in 1973 (LADBS 1973) by the County of Los Angeles and is currently being used as the Crenshaw Area Office for the Los Angeles County Department of Probation. Between 1948 and 1972 the property was occupied by a Ralph's Grocery Store (NETR 2019; Sanborn Map Company 1951). Between 1964 and 1972 the Ralph's Grocery Store was demolished (NETR 2019). and the current building was constructed in 1973 (LADBS 1973). In 1987 the building was identified as "County of Los Angeles" (Pacific Bell 1987) and has been the County of Los Angeles Probation Department – Crenshaw Area Field Office since at least 1993 (Los Angeles Times 1993).

5.0 FIELD INVESTIGATION

5.1 FIELD METHODS

A pedestrian survey of the Project area was conducted by PaleoWest on October 1, 2019. During the field survey, the exteriors of the buildings within the Project area were analyzed, photographed, and recorded. Any building or structure determined to have been built prior to 1973 or to be potentially eligible for the CRHR or the County Register were formally evaluated on DPR 523 series forms. The resulting forms are included as Appendix A.

5.2 3606 W. EXPOSITION BOULEVARD

3606 W. Exposition Boulevard is a one-story Modern-style government building constructed in 1973. The building features an irregular plan, flat roof with a short parapet and stucco and brick siding. The east elevation features Brick cladding on the north and south corners, with the cladding extending to the roof line on the north corner. The center portion of the elevation is clad in stucco and recessed beneath a stucco overhang. A band of fixed windows is centered on the elevation. Metal signage reading “County of Los Angeles Department of Probation” is located along the roof line in the western portion of the elevation. An exterior open walkway is secured with a security gate. The walkway leads to commercial entrance doors. The north elevation features brick cladding on the east and west elevations. A brick building extension extends from the west corner of the elevation. Stucco siding and a band of fixed windows comprise the eastern portion of the elevation and a brick divider separates recessed entry doors with security gates from the eastern portion of the building. The west elevation is largely clad in stucco with occasional brick accents. The north and south corners of the elevation are clad in brick. Bands of fixed windows are featured along the elevation and become recessed windows on the southern portion of the building. Recessed entry doors are centered on the elevation. The western portion of the south elevation is clad in brick and features entrance doors. The elevation transitions into stucco siding on the eastern portion of the elevation which also feature a band of fixed windows.



Figure 5-1 East elevation, facing northwest



Figure 5-2 North elevation, facing southwest



Figure 5-3 West elevation, facing northeast



Figure 5-4 South elevation, facing northeast

5.2.1 California Register of Historical Resources Evaluation

The following presents an assessment of the historical significance of 3606 W. Exposition Boulevard by applying the procedure and criteria for the CRHR. The purpose of this assessment is to evaluate the eligibility of the resource for listing on the CRHR.

CRHR Criterion 1: 3606 W. Exposition Boulevard does meet CRHR Criterion 1 for association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage. The building located at 3606 W. Exposition Boulevard was developed as a county satellite building in the 1970s. It is one of many such buildings constructed throughout Los Angeles, California, and the United States. Research has yielded no information to suggest that the building is specifically associated with any important historical events. Therefore, 3606 W. Exposition Boulevard is not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 1.

CRHR Criterion 2: 3606 W. Exposition Boulevard does not meet CRHR Criterion 2 for any direct associations with the productive lives of persons important in local, state, or national history. While many employees have worked in the building over its history and many people have utilized the building as part of their probation agreements, research has yielded no information to suggest that any person of historical significance is specifically associated with this building. Therefore, 3606 W. Exposition Boulevard is not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 2.

CRHR Criterion 3: 3606 W. Exposition Boulevard does not to meet CRHR Criterion 3 for embodying the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, and method of construction, or as the work of an important creative individual, or as having high artistic value. The building is a common and unremarkable example of Modern-style architecture typical of government buildings during the 1970s. This is one of many government buildings constructed during the 1970s and does not convey any distinction in design. The architect and builder were not identified, however; it is unlikely that the building is the work of a master. Therefore, the 3606 W. Exposition Boulevard is not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 3.

CRHR Criterion 4: 3606 W. Exposition Boulevard does not meet CRHR Criterion 4 since it is unlikely to yield information important to prehistory or history. It is unlikely that this property has the potential to

broaden our understanding of California, 1970s building construction, or the history of Los Angeles. Therefore, 3606 W. Exposition Boulevard is not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 4.

5.2.2 City of Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monument

The following presents an assessment of the historical significance of 3606 W. Exposition Boulevard by applying the procedure and criteria for the City Register. The purpose of this assessment is to evaluate the eligibility of the resource for listing on the City Register.

City Criterion 1: 3606 W. Exposition Boulevard does not meet City Criterion 1 for association with the main currents of national, state or local history, and for exemplifying significant contributions to the broad cultural, political, economic or social history of the nation, state, city, or community. The building located at 3606 W. Exposition Boulevard was developed as a county satellite building in the 1970s. It is one of many such buildings constructed throughout Los Angeles, California, and the United States. Research has yielded no information to suggest that the building is specifically associated with any important historical events. Therefore, 3606 W. Exposition Boulevard is not eligible for the City Register under Criterion 1.

City Criterion 2: 3606 W. Exposition Boulevard does not meet City Criterion 2 for association with the lives of historic personages important to national, state, city, or local history. While many employees have worked in the building over its history and many people have utilized the building as part of their probation agreements, research has yielded no information to suggest that any person of historical significance is specifically associated with this building. Therefore, 3606 W. Exposition Boulevard is not eligible for the City Register under Criterion 2.

City Criterion 3: 3606 W. Exposition Boulevard does not meet City Criterion 3 for embodying the distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period, or method of construction; or represents a notable work of a master designer, builder or architect whose genius influenced his or her age; or possesses high artistic values. The building is a common and unremarkable example of Modern-style architecture typical of government buildings during the 1970s. This is one of many government buildings constructed during the 1970s and does not convey any distinction in design. The architect and builder were not identified, however; it is unlikely that the building is the work of a master. Therefore, 3606 W. Exposition Boulevard is not eligible for the City Register under Criterion 3.

City Criterion 4: 3606 W. Exposition Boulevard does not meet City Criterion 4 since it is unlikely to significant and important information regarding the prehistory or history of the nation, State, County, or community. It is unlikely that this property has the potential to broaden our understanding of California, 1970s building construction, or the history of Los Angeles. Therefore, 3606 W. Exposition Boulevard is not eligible for the City Register under Criterion 4.

6.0 CONCLUSIONS AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

3606 W. Exposition Boulevard was evaluated for historical significance by applying the criteria of the CRHR and the City Register using data gathered during the pedestrian survey and information acquired through historical research. PaleoWest recommends that 3606 W. Exposition Boulevard is not eligible for the CRHR or the City Register under any criteria. Therefore, 3606 W. Exposition Boulevard is not considered a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

7.0 REFERENCES

Architectural Resources Group

2016 *Survey LA Historic Resources Survey Report: West Adams-Baldwin Hills-Leimert Community Plan Area.*

Caughey, John and LaRee Caughey.

1977 *Los Angeles: Biography of a City.* Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press.

City of Los Angeles Cultural Affairs Department.

2000 *Cultural Heritage Masterplan, Final Draft.*

County of Los Angeles

2018 “History.” Accessed at: <https://www.lacounty.gov/government/about-la-county/history/>

Los Angeles County Assessor

2019 Los Angeles County Assessor Property Files for 3606 W. Exposition Boulevard. On file at the Los Angeles County Assessor.

Los Angeles Department of Building and Safety (LADBS)

1973 Document Number 1973NJ00067. On file at the Los Angeles Department of Building and Safety.

Los Angeles Times

1993 “Legal Notices.” *Los Angeles Times*; October 8, 1993; G2.

Pacific Bell

1987 *Los Angeles Street Address Telephone Directory, July 1987.* Los Angeles, CA: 1987.

Sanborn Map Company

1950 *1906-January 1951 Los Angeles Sanborn Fire Insurance Map.* Sanborn Map Company, New York: 1906, Volume 36, Sheet 3652.

Terry A. Hayes Associates, Inc.

2012 *West Adams-Baldwin Hills-Leimert New Community Plan Draft Environmental Impact Report.* Prepared for City of Los Angeles Department of City Planning.

URS Corporation.

2012 *Draft EIR/EIS for the California High-Speed Train Project, Palmdale-Sylmar.*

U.S. Geological Survey, Washington, D.C. (USGS)

1921 Santa Monica, California (1:62,500) topographic quadrangle.

- 1924 Hollywood, California (1:12,000) topographic quadrangle.
- 1926 Hollywood, California (1:12,000) topographic quadrangle.
- 1953 Hollywood, California (1:12,000) topographic quadrangle.
- 1966 Hollywood, California (1:12,000) topographic quadrangle.
- 1972 Hollywood, California (1:12,000) topographic quadrangle.
- 1981 Hollywood, California (1:12,000) topographic quadrangle.

***Appendix A.
3606 W. Exposition Boulevard DPR***

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 11

*Resource Name or #: 3606 W. Exposition Boulevard

P1. Other Identifier: County of Los Angeles Probation Department – Crenshaw Area 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: Hollywood

Date: 1982 T S; R W; ¼ of ¼ of Sec ; SB

B.M.

c. Address: 3606 W. Exposition Boulevard

City: Los Angeles

Zip: 90016

d. UTM: Zone: 11N; 376695 mE/ 3765429 mN

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

The property is located at Assessor Parcel Number (APN) 504-602-2900

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) 3606 W. Exposition Boulevard is a one-story Modern-style government building constructed in 1973. The building features an irregular plan, flat roof with a short parapet and stucco and brick siding. The east elevation features Brick cladding on the north and south corners, with the cladding extending to the roof line on the north corner. The center portion of the elevation is clad in stucco and recessed beneath a stucco overhang. A band of fixed windows is centered on the elevation. Metal signage reading "County of Los Angeles Department of Probation" is located along the roof line in the western portion of the elevation. An exterior open walkway is secured with a security gate. The walkway leads to commercial entrance doors. The north elevation features brick cladding on the east and west elevations. A brick building extension extends from the west corner of the elevation. Stucco siding and a band of fixed windows comprise the eastern portion of the elevation and a brick divider separates recessed entry doors with security gates from the eastern portion of the building. The west elevation is largely clad in stucco with occasional brick accents. The north and south corners of the elevation are clad in brick. Bands of fixed windows are featured along the elevation and become recessed windows on the southern portion of the building. Recessed entry doors are centered on the elevation. The western portion of the south elevation is clad in brick and features entrance doors. The elevation transitions into stucco siding on the eastern portion of the elevation which also feature a band of fixed windows.

***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 of Subject property, east elevations facing northwest, October 1, 2019

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

Sources: Historic

Prehistoric Both

1973, LABDS

***P7. Owner and Address:**

Los Angeles County
500 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

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

PaleoWest Archaeology
3990 Old Town Avenue, Suite C101
San Diego, CA 92110

***P9. Date Recorded:** October 2019

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

Intensive

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

Historical Resource Assessment Report of 3606 W. Exposition Boulevard, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California.

PaleoWest Archaeology, 2019

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 11

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 3606 W. Exposition Boulevard

*Recorded by: PaleoWest Archaeology

*Date: October 2019

- B1. Historic Name:** County of Los Angeles Probation Department – Crenshaw Area Field Office
B2. Common Name: County of Los Angeles Probation Department – Crenshaw Area Field Office
B3. Original Use: Government building **B4. Present Use:** Government Building
***B5. Architectural Style:** Modern
***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)
Constructed 1973 (LADBS)

- *B7. Moved?** No Yes Unknown **Date:** N/A **Original Location:** N/A
***B8. Related Features:** N/A
B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance: Theme:** N/A **Area:** Crenshaw, Los Angeles, CA
Period of Significance: N/A **Property Type:** Government 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.)

The area comprising present-day Los Angeles County was first settled by small groups of Native Americans for centuries before the first European contact. The first European record of the Los Angeles area was a 1542 notation in a ship's log, in which Portuguese navigator Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo described a bay that he called *Bahia de Los Fumos* (Bay of the Smokes), named for the smoke seen rising from Tongva campfires on shore. In 1603, another Spanish explorer, Sebastian Vizcaino, called the inlet San Pedro, in honor of St. Peter (City of Los Angeles Cultural Affairs Department 2000). In 1769 Gaspar de Portola and a group of missionaries camped on what is now the banks of the Los Angeles River marking the beginning of Spanish occupation of the region (County of Los Angeles 2018).

In September 1771, Father Junipero Serra and a group of Spaniards founded two missions in the Los Angeles area, the San Gabriel Mission as the fourth mission established in California and San Fernando Rey de Espana Mission, founded in 1797 as the seventeenth mission (City of Los Angeles Cultural Affairs Department 2000). Ten years after the establishment of the San Gabriel Mission, the Pobladores, a group of 11 families recruited from Mexico by Capt. Rivera y Moncada, traveled from the San Gabriel Mission to a spot selected by Alta California Gov. Felipe de Neve to establish a new pueblo. The settlement was named El Pueblo de la Reyna de Los Angeles (The Pueblo of the Queen of the Angels). In its early years, the town was a small, isolated cluster of adobe-brick houses and random streets carved out of the desert, and its main product was grain. Over time, the area became known as the Ciudad de Los Angeles, "City of Angels" (County of Los Angeles 2018).

(See Continuation Sheet)

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

***B12. References:**
Refer to Continuation Sheet

B13. Remarks: N/A

***B14. Evaluator:** J. Castells, MA

Date of Evaluation: October 2019

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

Please see attached

***D6. Significance (Continued):**

Following the establishment of the presidio, the mission, and the pueblo, another Spanish institution took hold in California: the rancho. The Governor of the Californias awarded land grants to retired soldiers and loyalists to the Spanish crown (City of Los Angeles Cultural Affairs Department 2000). Under Spain, the Los Angeles area came to have a dozen ranchos. For 40 years, from 1781 to 1821, Los Angeles was a Spanish pueblo. By the close of the Spanish Period, there were 12 more ranchos granted and occupied in Los Angeles County, comprising 15 of the 25 ranchos in the entire province (Caughey and Caughey 1977).

In 1821, Mexico won its independence from Spain, bringing the Pueblo of Los Angeles and the rest of Spanish California under Mexican governance. The newly-formed Mexican government sponsored the formation of pueblos, awarded large tracts of land to those integral to its independence movement, and secularized the old Spanish missions, opening the former mission lands up to public settlement. Under Spain, the Los Angeles area came to have a dozen ranchos; under Mexico, about two hundred. The Mexican Period was marked by an extensive era of land grants, most of which were in the interior of the state, and by exploration by American fur trappers west of the Sierra Nevada Mountains (Caughey and Caughey 1977).

During the 1830s and 1840s, disputes between Mexico and the neighboring United States over land rights became increasingly contentious, eventually resulting in the Mexican American War in 1846. During the war, on August 13, 1846, Captain John Fremont entered the Pueblo of Los Angeles and declared it an American territory. The Treaty of Cahuenga ended the conflict in California in 1847. The subsequent Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, signed in 1848, brought an end to the war and transferred the lands of Alta California to the United States (City of Los Angeles Cultural Affairs Department 2000).

In 1850, only two years after California became a United States territory, it was admitted as the 31st state, largely due to the discovery of gold in 1848 at Sutter's Mill. Following this discovery, California was transformed from what had been called a "backwoods frontier of Mexico," to the new Anglo-American "Golden State." Los Angeles became one of California's original 27 counties, created by the state's first legislature on February 18, 1850. The County encompassed 4,340 square miles, and originally contained all of San Bernardino County, a large portion of Kern County, and all of Orange County. During the 1850s and 1860s, Los Angeles County went through several boundary changes: in 1853, an act created Kern County from territory that was previously part of Tulare and Los Angeles Counties; and in 1889, a similar act created Orange County from Los Angeles County lands to the southeast of Coyote Creek (URS Corporation 2012).

The City of Los Angeles was incorporated in 1850 with a population of just over 1600. From 1850 to 1870, Los Angeles remained an isolated, rough-and-tumble frontier town. Economic life in those years continued to be shaped by the agriculture of the ranchos. A drought in 1862 destroyed many cattle, undermining the economic base as well as the personal security of the rancheros. The Gold Rush created a period of great prosperity. Cattle from Los Angeles, formerly prized only for their hides and tallow, suddenly were seen as a food source, and fortunes were made shipping meat to the miners. With the gradual introduction of a cash economy replacing the barter economy of the Mexican era, the rancheros were forced to mortgage their land to obtain money. By 1865, four-fifths of the ranchos were in American hands, and Los Angeles grew slowly over the next two decades (City of Los Angeles Cultural Affairs Department 2000).

In 1886, the Santa Fe Railroad completed its Los Angeles link of the transcontinental railroad, breaking the Southern Pacific monopoly. In the ensuing rate war, the price of a St. Louis to Los Angeles ticket dropped at one point to one dollar. The irresistible fare, huge tracts of available land, outrageous publicity, and hordes of Midwesterners eager to retire from snowy winters, combined to create a huge influx of tourists and new residents. The Santa Fe Company became a major town founder and land developer. By 1889 the boom subsided, but "Los Angeles" had become a household name (City of Los Angeles Cultural Affairs Department 2000).

(See Continuation Sheet)

***D6. Significance (Continued):**

Between 1890 to 1900, major improvements were made in the city's infrastructure. A public transportation system was created, water supplies were enlarged, oil was discovered, and the harbor was improved further attracting people to settle in the region. Smaller communities outside of the original land grant were annexed to the City of Los Angeles, initiating a pattern that would ultimately increase the City's area by 200% (City of Los Angeles Cultural Affairs Department 2000).

By 1912, the film industry became established in Los Angeles. Many eastern companies had either moved to or established branches in Los Angeles. As Europe plunged into World War I, that continent's film production slowed. Audiences in the United States and abroad looked increasingly to Hollywood for entertainment. The movie industry took root in Los Angeles and flourished in the mild climate (City of Los Angeles Cultural Affairs Department 2000).

During the Depression, unemployed workers flocked to Los Angeles looking for economic and social opportunity. Airplanes, clothing, and tires joined oil, movies, and citriculture were the major economic sectors driving the economy of Los Angeles. A new spurt of population growth and industrial expansion during World War II continued into the 1950s. The aerospace industry continued to expand until the end of the Cold War in the 1970s and 1980s. During the 1990s recession slowed economic growth in the City at the beginning of the decade. Civil disturbances in 1992 destroyed many buildings and structures in urban neighborhoods throughout the City. The 1994 Northridge Earthquake was yet another blow to the economy, causing considerable damage to historic structures and buildings throughout the region. While the rest of the nation recovered economically in the mid-1990s, Los Angeles' economy took two additional years to recover (City of Los Angeles Cultural Affairs Department 2000).

The following history of the Crenshaw neighborhood was largely excerpted from the historic context in the *Survey LA Historic Resources Survey Report: West Adams-Baldwin Hills-Leimert Community Plan Area* (Architectural Resources Group 2016) and *West Adams-Baldwin Hills-Leimert New Community Plan Draft Environmental Impact Report* (Terry A. Hayes and Associates 2012).

During the real estate boom of the 1880s, many of the large ranchos were split into smaller properties and sold. In 1875, the Santa Monica section of the Los Angeles and Independence Railroad (LA&I) line was completed, extending from a wharf north of the current Santa Monica Pier to the LA&I San Pedro Street depot in Downtown Los Angeles. The rail line led to increased commercial and residential development of the area between Santa Monica and downtown Los Angeles. The Crenshaw Corridor in particular, benefitted from the transportation network and commercial development boomed. Centered initially within the Hyde Park neighborhood, the commercial district stretched along Crenshaw Boulevard from 54th Street to Florence Avenue. Further to the north, upscale neighborhoods such as the West Adams/Arlington Heights community, extending west from Figueroa Street to West Boulevard, and south from Pico Boulevard to Jefferson Boulevard, began attracting wealthier residents of the city, while middle class Los Angeles businessmen and their families wanting to move out of the city were able to remain within commuting distance of downtown through a network of streetcars running throughout the area. Streetcar lines along Adams, Arlington and Washington Boulevards made this suburban lifestyle possible. The homes of these businessmen reflected the popular architectural styles of the late 19th and early 20th centuries including: Victorian, Queen Anne, Stick/Eastlake, Shingle, Mission, Transitional Arts and Crafts, Beaux Arts, and Craftsman (Terry A. Hayes and Associates 2012).

In the years leading up to World War II, there was a thriving Japanese American community in the Exposition Park and Jefferson Park neighborhoods, west of the University of Southern California. After the war and the period of forced internment, the area's Japanese American residents returned home to resume life in their community. In the following years, many second-generation Japanese pushed westward into the Crenshaw district, which after the war became a vibrant center of Japanese American commerce and culture. In the late 1950s, a group of Japanese American investors planned a shopping center on Crenshaw Boulevard and a subdivision of single-family residences and apartment buildings. While Japanese American communities before the war tended to assimilate into existing neighborhoods, drawing little attention to their presence, in Crenshaw, Japanese culture was celebrated in the design of new buildings and landscapes (Architectural Resources Group 2016). In the late 1940s, African-American families began moving into residential neighborhoods north of Jefferson Boulevard and east of Crenshaw Boulevard. Together, these groups helped break the whites-only housing codes in the area. The African-American community spread westward into the Crenshaw area and Baldwin Hills during the 1950s and 1960s (Terry A. Hayes and Associates 2012). (See Continuation Sheet)

***D6. Significance (Continued):**

The buildings located at 3606 W. Exposition Boulevard was constructed in 1973 (LADBS 1973) by the County of Los Angeles and is currently being used as the Crenshaw Area Office for the Los Angeles County Department of Probation. Between 1948 and 1972 the property was occupied by a Ralph's Grocery Store (NETR 2019; Sanborn Map Company 1951). Between 1964 and 1972 the Ralph's Grocery Store was demolished (NETR 2019). and the current building was constructed in 1973 (LADBS 1973). In 1987 the building was identified as "County of Los Angeles" (Pacific Bell 1987) and has been the County of Los Angeles Probation Department – Crenshaw Area Field Office since at least 1993 (Los Angeles Times 1993).

CRHR Evaluation

The historical significance of the subject property was determined by applying the procedure and criteria forth by the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR).

CRHR Criterion 1: 3606 W. Exposition Boulevard does meet CRHR Criterion 1 for association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage. The building located at 3606 W. Exposition Boulevard was developed as a county satellite building in the 1970s. It is one of many such buildings constructed throughout Los Angeles, California, and the United States. Research has yielded no information to suggest that the building is specifically associated with any important historical events. Therefore, 3606 W. Exposition Boulevard is not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 1.

CRHR Criterion 2: 3606 W. Exposition Boulevard does not meet CRHR Criterion 2 for any direct associations with the productive lives of persons important in local, state, or national history. While many employees have worked in the building over its history and many people have utilized the building as part of their probation agreements, research has yielded no information to suggest that any person of historical significance is specifically associated with this building. Therefore, 3606 W. Exposition Boulevard is not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 2.

CRHR Criterion 3: 3606 W. Exposition Boulevard does not to meet CRHR Criterion 3 for embodying the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, and method of construction, or as the work of an important creative individual, or as having high artistic value. The building is a common and unremarkable example of Modern-style architecture typical of government buildings during the 1970s. This is one of many government buildings constructed during the 1970s and does not convey any distinction in design. The architect and builder were not identified, however; it is unlikely that the building is the work of a master. Therefore, the 3606 W. Exposition Boulevard is not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 3.

CRHR Criterion 4: 3606 W. Exposition Boulevard does not meet CRHR Criterion 4 since it is unlikely to yield information important to prehistory or history. It is unlikely that this property has the potential to broaden our understanding of California, 1970s building construction, or the history of Los Angeles. Therefore, 3606 W. Exposition Boulevard is not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 4.

City of Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monument Evaluation

The historical significance of the subject property was determined by applying the procedure and criteria for a City of Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monument (Local Register). For the reasons detailed above under the CRHR evaluation, 3606 W. Exposition Boulevard does not meet any of the Local Register criteria.

***B12. References (Continued):**

Architectural Resources Group

2016 *Survey LA Historic Resources Survey Report: West Adams-Baldwin Hills-Leimert Community Plan Area.*

Caughey, John and LaRee Caughey.

1977 *Los Angeles: Biography of a City.* Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press.

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Los Angeles Times

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Pacific Bell

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Sanborn Map Company

1950 *1906-January 1951 Los Angeles Sanborn Fire Insurance Map.* Sanborn Map Company, New York: 1906, Volume 36, Sheet 3652.

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2012 *Draft EIR/EIS for the California High-Speed Train Project, Palmdale-Sylmar.*

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1921 Santa Monica, California (1:62,500) topographic quadrangle.

1924 Hollywood, California (1:12,000) topographic quadrangle.

1926 Hollywood, California (1:12,000) topographic quadrangle.

1953 Hollywood, California (1:12,000) topographic quadrangle.

1966 Hollywood, California (1:12,000) topographic quadrangle.

1972 Hollywood, California (1:12,000) topographic quadrangle.

1981 Hollywood, California (1:12,000) topographic quadrangle.



North elevation, facing southwest



West elevation, facing northeast



South elevation, facing northeast

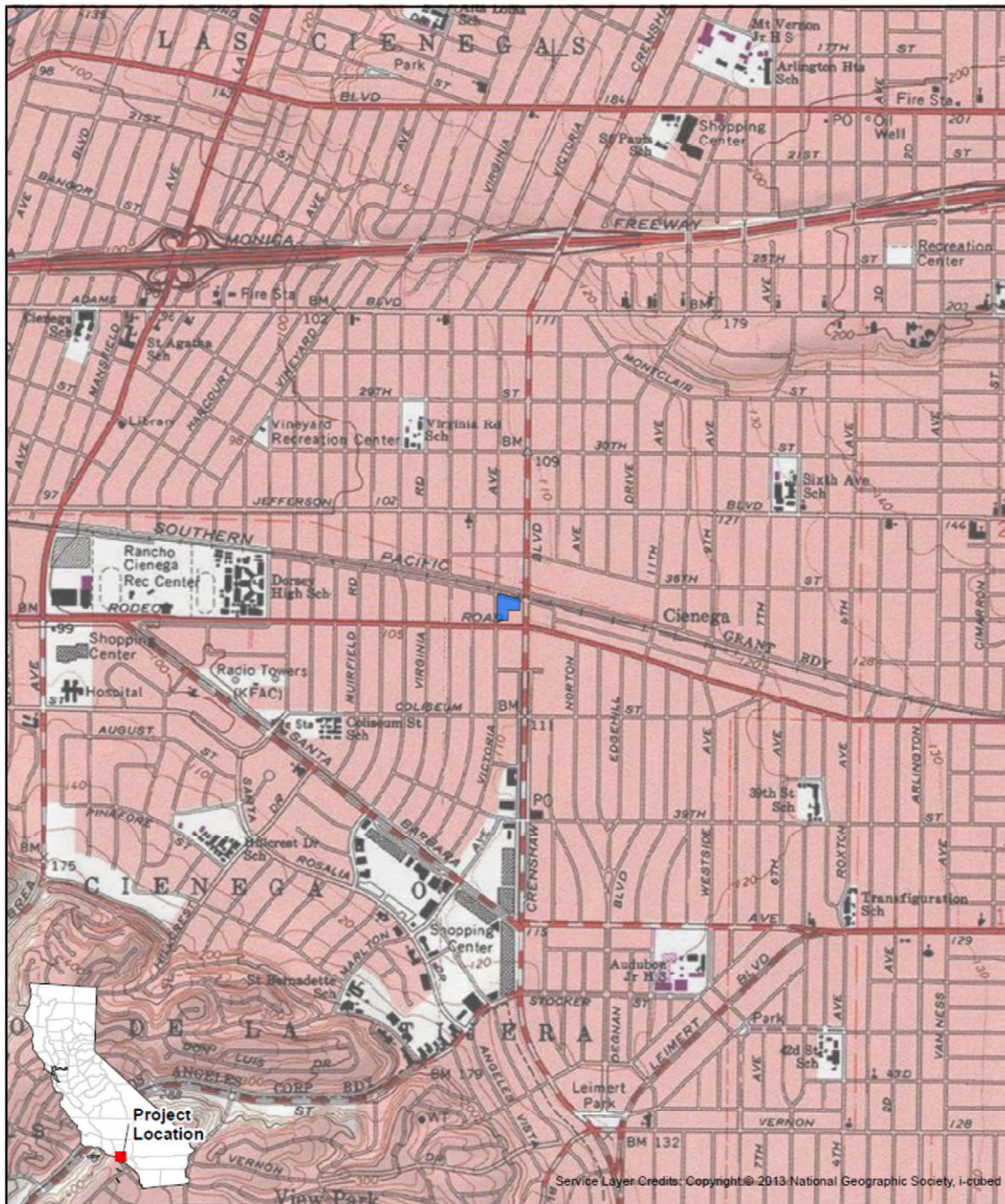


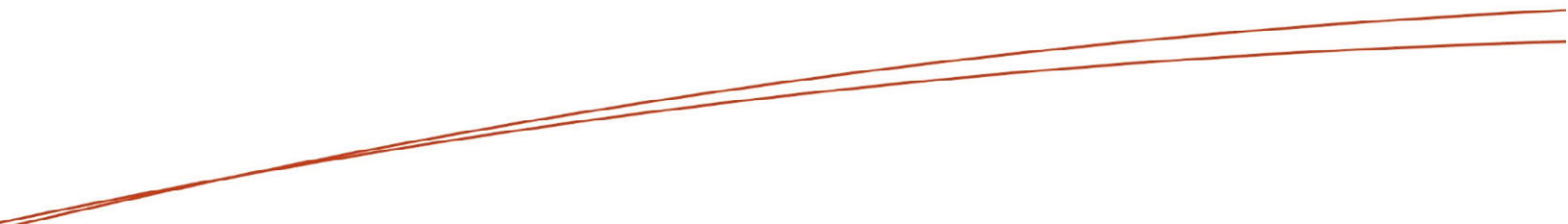
Figure 1-2
Project Location Map
 USGS 7.5' Quadrangle:
 Hollywood, CA (1982)
 NAD 83 UTM Zone 11

0 miles 2,000
 0 meters 500
 1:24,000

PALEO WEST
 archaeology

Project Area





***Appendix B.
Records Search Results
(Confidential)***

ReportNum	IsVoided	IsMissing	Authors	CitYear	CitTitle
LA-02838	No	No	Wlodarski, Robert J.	1993	Results of a Phase 1 Archaeological Study for the Proposed East Central Interceptor Sewer [ecis] Project, East-west Alignment, Los Angeles County, California
LA-03019	No	No	Wlodarski, Robert J.	1994	Results of a Phase I Archaeological Study for the Proposed East Central Interceptor Sewer [ecis] Project, East-west Alignment, Los Angeles County, California
LA-04667	No	No	Foster, John M. and Slawson, Dana	1999	Historic Resource Evaluation Report Exposition Boulevard Right-of-way Regional Bikeway Project Los Angeles County, California
LA-06423	No	No	Christy, Juliet L.	2001	Phase I Archaeological Study East Central Interceptor Sewer (ecis) Buckingham Road Sewer Project Los Angeles, California
LA-10506	No	No	Greenwood, Roberta S., Scott Savastio, and Peter Messick	2004	Cultural Resources Monitoring: North Outfall Sewer - East Central Interceptor Sewer Project
LA-10574	No	No	Slawson, Dana	1999	Bridge Evaluation Report: Exposition Boulevard Right-of-way Regional Bikeway Project, Los Angeles County, California
LA-10575	No	No	Slawson, Dana and John M. Foster	1999	Historic Property Survey Report - Exposition Boulevard Right of way Regional Bikeway Project, Los Angeles County, California
LA-10860	No	No	Robinson, Mark	2007	Exposition Corridor Light Rail Transit Project Construction Phase Cultural Resources Monitoring and Treatment Plan
LA-10887	No	No	Starzak, Richard, Alma Carlisle, Gail Miller, Catherine Barner, and Jessica Feldman	2001	Historic Property Survey Report for the North Outfall Sewer-East Central Interceptor Sewer, City of Los Angeles, County of Los Angeles, California
LA-11409	No	No	Horne, Melinda C.	2000	Construction Phase Cultural Resources Monitoring and Treatment Plan for the City of Los Angeles North Outfall - East Central Interceptor Sewer Project

PrimaryString	TrinomialString	ResourceName	IsVoided	IsMissing	OtherIDs	ResType	Age
P-19-000080	CA-LAN-000080		No	No	Other - LA-80 (LA-S4: LACM)	Other	Prehistoric
P-19-000171	CA-LAN-000171	Angeles Mesa Find	No	No	Resource Name - Angeles Mesa Find; Other - Los Angeles Man	Site	Prehistoric
P-19-001336	CA-LAN-001336		No	Yes			Unknown
P-19-169865		Riviera Sofa Beds	No	No	OHP Property Number - 023843; Resource Name - Riviera Sofa Beds; Voided - 19-162205	Building	Historic
P-19-169866		Family Savings & Loan Assn	No	No	OHP Property Number - 023844; Resource Name - Family Savings & Loan Assn; Voided - 19-157395	Building	Historic
P-19-169867		Angelus Funeral Home	No	No	OHP Property Number - 023845; Resource Name - Angelus Funeral Home; Voided - 19-157396	Building	Historic
P-19-172563		Hotel Adson	No	No	OHP Property Number - 026576; Resource Name - Hotel Adson	Building	Historic
P-19-174765		4423-31 W Adams Blvd	No	No	OHP Property Number - 086429; Resource Name - 4423-31 W Adams Blvd	Building	Historic
P-19-174796		Crenshaw Square	No	No	OHP Property Number - 086513; Resource Name - Crenshaw Square	Building	Historic
P-19-175396		3602 Crenshaw Blvd	No	No	OHP Property Number - 097979; Resource Name - 3602 Crenshaw Blvd	Building	Historic
P-19-176150		4471 W Adams Blvd	No	No	OHP Property Number - 100597; Resource Name - 4471 W Adams Blvd	Building	Historic
P-19-187808		Jefferson St Historic District	No	No	OHP Property Number - 145751; Resource Name - Jefferson St Historic District	District	Historic
P-19-187816		E Fork Rd	No	No	Resource Name - E Fork Rd; USFS - 05-01-52-141	Structure	Historic
P-19-188894		Susan Miller Dorsey High School	No	No	OHP Property Number - 146100; Resource Name - Susan Miller Dorsey High School	Building	Historic
P-19-188984		Southern Pacific R R, Pacific Electric R R along Exposition Blvd	No	No	OHP Property Number - 162276; Resource Name - Southern Pacific R R, Pacific Electric R R along Exposition Blvd; Other - Los Angeles & Independence R R; Other - Santa Monica Air Line	Other	Historic
P-19-188990		M Goldfare, Factory	No	No	Resource Name - M Goldfare, Factory; Other - Latter Packaging Equipment Inc	Building	Historic
P-19-189068		Marion L Lawson, Commercial Bldg	No	No	Resource Name - Marion L Lawson, Commercial Bldg; Other - Penny Roofing	Building	Historic
P-19-190940		Contractor's Building Materials (CBM); Saroyan Lumber Company	No	No	Resource Name - Contractor's Building Materials (CBM); Resource Name - Saroyan Lumber Company	Building	Historic

PROPERTY-NUMBER	PRIMARY-#	STREET ADDRESS.....	NAMES.....	CITY.NAME.....	OWN	YR-C	OHP-PROG..	PRG-REFERENCE-NUMBER	STAT-DAT	NRS	CRIT
104852	19-176447	15054	CORONA DEL MAR	LOS ANGELES	P	1930	HIST.RES.	DOE-19-96-0043-0000	10/29/96	6Y	
							PROJ.REVW.	FHWA961007A	10/29/96	6Y	
024240	19-170262	810	CORONADO TERRACE	LOS ANGELES	P	1908	HIST.SURV.	0053-1701-0000		5S2	
024239	19-170261	816	CORONADO TERRACE	LOS ANGELES	P	1908	HIST.SURV.	0053-1700-0000		5S2	
024238	19-170260	832	CORONADO TERRACE	LOS ANGELES	P	1908	HIST.SURV.	0053-1699-0000		5S2	
024237	19-170259	1036	CORONADO TERRACE	LOS ANGELES	P	1905	HIST.SURV.	0053-1698-0000		5S2	
024236	19-170258	1042	CORONADO TERRACE	LOS ANGELES	P	1905	HIST.SURV.	0053-1697-0000		5S2	
024229	19-170251	1108	CORONADO TERRACE	LOS ANGELES	P	1905	HIST.SURV.	0053-1690-0000		5S2	
024228	19-170250	1124	CORONADO TERRACE	LOS ANGELES	P	1912	HIST.SURV.	0053-1689-0000		5S2	
024227	19-170249	1128	CORONADO TERRACE	LOS ANGELES	P	1912	HIST.SURV.	0053-1688-0000		5S2	
024226	19-170248	1144	CORONADO TERRACE	LOS ANGELES	P	1900	HIST.SURV.	0053-1687-0000		5S2	
024225	19-170247	1148	CORONADO TERRACE	LOS ANGELES	P	1900	HIST.SURV.	0053-1686-0000		5S2	
024224	19-170246	1152	CORONADO TERRACE	LOS ANGELES	P	1925	HIST.SURV.	0053-1685-0000		5S2	
024167	19-170189	1310	CORONADO TERRACE	LOS ANGELES	P	1912	HIST.SURV.	0053-1628-0000		5S2	
024168	19-170190	1318	CORONADO TERRACE	LOS ANGELES	P	1910	HIST.SURV.	0053-1629-0000		5S2	
024169	19-170191	1322	CORONADO TERRACE	LOS ANGELES	P	1912	HIST.SURV.	0053-1630-0000		5S2	
024170	19-170192	1338	CORONADO TERRACE	LOS ANGELES	P	1908	HIST.SURV.	0053-1631-0000		5S2	
024171	19-170193	1342	CORONADO TERRACE	LOS ANGELES	P	1905	HIST.SURV.	0053-1632-0000		5S2	
024172	19-170194	1346	CORONADO TERRACE	LOS ANGELES	P	1910	HIST.SURV.	0053-1633-0000		5S2	
024152	19-170174	1414	CORONADO TERRACE	LOS ANGELES	P	1922	HIST.SURV.	0053-1613-0000		5S2	
024153	19-170175	1422	CORONADO TERRACE	LOS ANGELES	P	1910	HIST.SURV.	0053-1614-0000		5S2	
024154	19-170176	1426	CORONADO TERRACE	LOS ANGELES	P	1922	HIST.SURV.	0053-1615-0000		5S2	
024155	19-170177	1430	CORONADO TERRACE	LOS ANGELES	P	1905	HIST.SURV.	0053-1616-0000		5S2	
024156	19-170178	1434	CORONADO TERRACE	LOS ANGELES	P	1912	HIST.SURV.	0053-1617-0000		5S2	
024157	19-170179	1442	CORONADO TERRACE	LOS ANGELES	P	1920	HIST.SURV.	0053-1618-0000		5S2	
097978	19-175395	12549	CORRENTI ST	LOS ANGELES	U	1909	HIST.RES.	DOE-19-94-0122-0000	08/08/94	6Y	
							PROJ.REVW.	HRG940202Z	08/08/94	6Y	
022020	19-168047		COSMO ST	LOS ANGELES	M	1910	HIST.SURV.	0053-0670-0000		7R	
026300	19-172287	3279	COUNTRY CLUB DR	LOS ANGELES	P	1923	HIST.SURV.	0053-3628-0000		7N	
026301	19-172288	3301	COUNTRY CLUB DR	LOS ANGELES	P	1921	HIST.SURV.	0053-3629-0000		7R	
026302	19-172289	3327	COUNTRY CLUB DR	LOS ANGELES	P	1923	HIST.SURV.	0053-3630-0000		3S	
026303	19-172290	3349	COUNTRY CLUB DR	LOS ANGELES	P	1924	HIST.SURV.	0053-3631-0000		7N	
026304	19-172291	3401	COUNTRY CLUB DR	LOS ANGELES	P	1922	HIST.SURV.	0053-3632-0000		7N	
123819		463	CRANE BLVD	LOS ANGELES	U	1923	HIST.RES.	DOE-19-00-0056-0000	02/01/99	6Y	
							PROJ.REVW.	HUD000201E	02/01/00	6Y	
175671		6315	CRANER AVE	LOS ANGELES	P	1951	PROJ.REVW.	HUD090126A	01/28/09	6U	
072708	19-174015	3701	CRAWFORD ST	LOS ANGELES	U	1911	PROJ.REVW.	HUD910618A	07/22/91	6Y	
077821	19-174402	717	CRENSHAW BLVD	LOS ANGELES	U	1919	HIST.RES.	DOE-19-92-0002-0000	10/14/92	6Y	
							PROJ.REVW.	HUD920903J	10/14/92	6Y	
026289	19-172276	1161	CRENSHAW BLVD	LOS ANGELES	P	1911	HIST.SURV.	0053-3617-0000		3S	
026290	19-172277	1183	CRENSHAW BLVD	LOS ANGELES	P	1911	HIST.SURV.	0053-3618-0000		3S	
026281	19-172268	1186	CRENSHAW BLVD	LOS ANGELES	P	1913	HIST.SURV.	0053-3609-0000		7N	
026291	19-172278	1187	CRENSHAW BLVD	LOS ANGELES	P	1916	HIST.SURV.	0053-3619-0000		3S	
026292	19-172279	1195	CRENSHAW BLVD	LOS ANGELES	P	1911	HIST.SURV.	0053-3620-0000		3S	
026293	19-172280	1199	CRENSHAW BLVD	LOS ANGELES	P	1909	HIST.SURV.	0053-3621-0000		3S	
026294	19-172281	1209	CRENSHAW BLVD	LOS ANGELES	P	1909	HIST.SURV.	0053-3622-0000		3S	
026282	19-172269	1216	CRENSHAW BLVD	LOS ANGELES	P	1910	HIST.SURV.	0053-3610-0000		3S	
026283	19-172270	1220	CRENSHAW BLVD	LOS ANGELES	P	1913	HIST.SURV.	0053-3611-0000		3S	
026284	19-172271	1226	CRENSHAW BLVD	LOS ANGELES	P	1916	HIST.SURV.	0053-3612-0000		3S	
026285	19-172272	1236	CRENSHAW BLVD	LOS ANGELES	P	1918	HIST.SURV.	0053-3613-0000		7N	
026286	19-172273	1240	CRENSHAW BLVD	LOS ANGELES	P	1921	HIST.SURV.	0053-3614-0000		3S	
026295	19-172282	1241	CRENSHAW BLVD	LOS ANGELES	P	1912	HIST.SURV.	0053-3623-0000		5S2	
026287	19-172274	1246	CRENSHAW BLVD	LOS ANGELES	P	1910	HIST.SURV.	0053-3615-0000		3S	
026288	19-172275	1250	CRENSHAW BLVD	LOS ANGELES	P	1911	HIST.SURV.	0053-3616-0000		3S	
026296	19-172283	1251	CRENSHAW BLVD	LOS ANGELES	P	1912	HIST.SURV.	0053-3624-0000		3S	
026297	19-172284	1257	CRENSHAW BLVD	LOS ANGELES	P	1909	HIST.SURV.	0053-3625-0000		3S	

PROPERTY-NUMBER	PRIMARY-#	STREET ADDRESS	NAMES	CITY NAME	OWN	YR-C	OHP-PROG	PRG-REFERENCE-NUMBER	STAT-DAT	NRS	CRIT
131094		1826 CRENSHAW BLVD		LOS ANGELES			HIST.RES.	DOE-19-02-0177-0000	04/02/02	6Y	
							PROJ.REVW.	HUD020402AG	04/02/02	6Y	
116326		1833 CRENSHAW BLVD		LOS ANGELES	P	1922	HIST.RES.	DOE-19-96-0238-0000	08/27/96	6U	
							PROJ.REVW.	HUD970203Z	08/27/96	6U	
116327		1837 CRENSHAW BLVD		LOS ANGELES	P	1922	HIST.RES.	DOE-19-96-0239-0000	08/27/96	6U	
							PROJ.REVW.	HUD970203Z	08/27/96	6U	
097979	19-175396	3602 CRENSHAW BLVD		LOS ANGELES	M	1925	HIST.RES.	DOE-19-94-0123-0000	07/01/94	6Y	
							PROJ.REVW.	HRG940202Z	07/01/94	6Y	
023843	19-162205	3651 CRENSHAW BLVD	RIVIERA SOFA BEDS	LOS ANGELES	P	1940	HIST.SURV.	0053-1299-0000		5S2	
	19-169865										
	19-157394										
023844	19-157395	3683 CRENSHAW BLVD	FAMILY SAVINGS & LOAN	LOS ANGELES	P	1963	HIST.SURV.	0053-1300-0000		5S2	
	19-169866										
023845	19-169867	3875 CRENSHAW BLVD	ANGELUS FUNERAL HOME	LOS ANGELES	P	1951	HIST.SURV.	0053-1301-0000		5S2	
	19-157396										
026569	19-172556	3956 CRENSHAW BLVD		LOS ANGELES	P	1939	HIST.SURV.	0053-3897-0000		7R	
	19-157360										
026570	19-172557	3964 CRENSHAW BLVD		LOS ANGELES	P	1939	HIST.SURV.	0053-3898-0000		7R	
	19-157361										
023846	19-169868	3969 CRENSHAW BLVD	NEWBERRY STORE	LOS ANGELES	P	1949	HIST.SURV.	0053-1302-0000		3S	
023847	19-169869	4001 CRENSHAW BLVD	ROBINSON MAY COMPANY	LOS ANGELES	P	1947	HIST.RES.	DOE-19-04-0015-0000	03/08/04	2S2	
							PROJ.REVW.	FCC040120L	03/08/04	2S2	
							HIST.SURV.	0053-1303-0000		3S	
023848	19-169870	4101 CRENSHAW BLVD	BROADWAY DEPARTMENT STORE	LOS ANGELES	P	1948	HIST.SURV.	0053-1304-0000		3S	
023849	19-169871	4107 CRENSHAW BLVD	F. W. WOOLWORTH COMPANY	LOS ANGELES	P	1948	HIST.SURV.	0053-1305-0000		3S	
179184		4401 CRENSHAW BLVD		LOS ANGELES	P	1957	PROJ.REVW.	FCC100208I	02/25/10	6Y	
125086		5400 CRENSHAW BLVD		LOS ANGELES	Y	1924	HIST.RES.	DOE-19-98-0277-0000	02/02/98	6Y	
							PROJ.REVW.	HUD980202K	02/02/98	6Y	
119386		5440 CRENSHAW BLVD		LOS ANGELES	P	1934	HIST.RES.	DOE-19-95-0307-0000	08/23/95	6U	
							PROJ.REVW.	HUD950823K	08/23/95	6U	
166349		2797 CRESTON DR	DWP WATER TANK	LOS ANGELES			PROJ.REVW.	FCC070524G	06/26/07	6Y	
175299		8924 CROCKER AVE ST		LOS ANGELES	P	1957	PROJ.REVW.	HUD070529J	07/05/07	6U	
064943	19-173434	8010 CROCKETT BLVD	RESIDENCE	LOS ANGELES	U		PROJ.REVW.	HUD860923A	10/07/86	6Y	
025634	19-171623	10420 CROCKETT BLVD		LOS ANGELES	P	1906	HIST.SURV.	0053-3038-0000		7N	
025633	19-171622	10430 CROCKETT BLVD		LOS ANGELES	P	1905	HIST.SURV.	0053-3037-0000		7N	
089080	19-174886	10316 CROSUS AVE		LOS ANGELES	P	1934	PROJ.REVW.	HUD940304B	04/06/94	6Y	
100634	19-176182	2638 CULLEN ST		LOS ANGELES	P	1925	HIST.RES.	DOE-19-94-0540-0000	12/20/94	6Y	
							PROJ.REVW.	HRG940202Z	12/20/94	6Y	
025005	19-171013	727 CURSON ST		LOS ANGELES	P	1924	HIST.SURV.	0053-2395-0000		7N	
024786	19-170806	571 CYPRESS AVE		LOS ANGELES	P	1911	HIST.SURV.	0053-2255-0000		5S2	
	19-155370										
024787	19-170807	675 CYPRESS AVE		LOS ANGELES	P	1909	HIST.SURV.	0053-2256-0000		5S2	
097696	19-175243	929 CYPRESS AVE	FIRE STATION #44	LOS ANGELES		1923	HIST.RES.	DOE-19-95-0001-000	10/27/95	2S2	C
							PROJ.REVW.	HUD951027Z	10/27/95	2S2	C
125087		1142 CYPRESS AVE		LOS ANGELES	Y	1914	HIST.RES.	DOE-19-98-0278-0000	02/02/98	6Y	
							PROJ.REVW.	HUD980202K	02/02/98	6Y	
125088		1150 CYPRESS AVE	1150-1154 CYPRESS AVE	LOS ANGELES	Y		HIST.RES.	DOE-19-98-0279-0000	02/02/98	6Y	
							PROJ.REVW.	HUD980202K	02/02/98	6Y	
154030		4207 DALTON AVE		LOS ANGELES		1909	PROJ.REVW.	HUD040202L	02/02/04	6U	
127502		8901 DALTON AVE		LOS ANGELES		1930	HIST.RES.	DOE-19-01-0049-0000	01/31/01	6Y	
							PROJ.REVW.	HUD010201B	01/31/01	6Y	
026019	19-172799	2417 DALY ST	DALY STREET COMMERCIAL OFFICE BUIL	LOS ANGELES	M	1937	HIST.RES.	DOE-19-98-0096-0000	06/08/98	2S2	AC
	19-156359						PROJ.REVW.	HUD980522D	06/08/98	2S2	AC
							ST.FND.PRG	619.0-HP-88-19-014	12/19/88	3	
							HIST.SURV.	0053-4139-0000		3S	

OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION * * * Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File for LOS ANGELES County.										Page 479	04-05-12			
OPERTY-NUMBER	PRIMARY-#	STREET ADDRESS	NAMES	CITY NAME	OWN	YR-C	OHP-PROG	PRG-REFERENCE-NUMBER	STAT-DAT	NRS	CRIT			
100302	19-175959	1952 S CORNING ST		LOS ANGELES	P	1929	HIST.RES.	DOE-19-95-0075-0000	04/05/95	6Y				
							PROJ.REVW.	HRG940202Z	04/05/95	6Y				
100303	19-175960	1956 S CORNING ST		LOS ANGELES	P	1929	HIST.RES.	DOE-19-95-0076-0000	06/20/95	6Y				
							PROJ.REVW.	HRG940202Z	06/20/95	6Y				
020937	19-167004	201 S CORONADO ST	HILL HOUSE	LOS ANGELES	P	1910	HIST.SURV.	0053-0129-0000		7N				
023869	19-169891	309 S CORONADO ST		LOS ANGELES	P	1909	HIST.SURV.	0053-1325-0000		5S2				
023870	19-169892	315 S CORONADO ST		LOS ANGELES	P	1910	HIST.SURV.	0053-1326-0000		5S2				
023871	19-169893	323 S CORONADO ST		LOS ANGELES	P	1910	HIST.SURV.	0053-1327-0000		5S2				
023872	19-169894	324 S CORONADO ST		LOS ANGELES	P	1920	HIST.SURV.	0053-1328-0000		5S2				
023873	19-169895	410 S CORONADO ST		LOS ANGELES	P	1922	HIST.SURV.	0053-1329-0000		5S2				
023874	19-169896	413 S CORONADO ST		LOS ANGELES	P	1923	HIST.SURV.	0053-1330-0000		5S2				
023875	19-169897	532 S CORONADO ST		LOS ANGELES	P	1925	HIST.SURV.	0053-1331-0000		7R				
023876	19-169898	536 S CORONADO ST		LOS ANGELES	P	1915	HIST.SURV.	0053-1332-0000		5S2				
023877	19-169899	541 S CORONADO ST		LOS ANGELES	P	1915	HIST.SURV.	0053-1333-0000		5S2				
023878	19-169900	551 S CORONADO ST		LOS ANGELES	P	1928	HIST.SURV.	0053-1334-0000		5S2				
023879	19-169901	571 S CORONADO ST		LOS ANGELES	P	1925	HIST.SURV.	0053-1335-0000		7R				
023880	19-169902	610 S CORONADO ST		LOS ANGELES	P	1926	HIST.SURV.	0053-1336-0000		7R				
023881	19-169903	620 S CORONADO ST		LOS ANGELES	P	1920	HIST.SURV.	0053-1337-0000		5S2				
100653	19-176200	671 S CORONADO ST	CORONADO PLACE	LOS ANGELES	P	1917	HIST.RES.	DOE-19-94-0408-0000	11/21/94	2S2	C			
							PROJ.REVW.	HRG940202Z	11/21/94	2S2	C			
125135		733 S CORONADO ST		LOS ANGELES	Y	1913	HIST.RES.	DOE-19-98-0327-0000	08/03/98	6Y				
							PROJ.REVW.	HUD980803I	08/03/98	6Y				
171656		900 S CRENSHAW AVE		LOS ANGELES	P	1921	PROJ.REVW.	HUD080109F	04/17/08	6U				
171657		906 S CRENSHAW AVE		LOS ANGELES	P	1921	PROJ.REVW.	HUD080109F	04/17/08	6U				
086513	19-174796	3850 S CRENSHAW BLVD	CRENSHAW SQUARE	LOS ANGELES	P	1952	HIST.SURV.	0053-4788-0000	06/01/92	6L				
116328		4924 S CRENSHAW BLVD		LOS ANGELES	P	1923	HIST.RES.	DOE-19-96-0240-0000	08/30/96	6U				
							PROJ.REVW.	HUD970203Z	08/30/96	6U				
116329		4928 S CRENSHAW BLVD		LOS ANGELES	P	1925	HIST.RES.	DOE-19-96-0241-0000	08/30/96	6U				
							PROJ.REVW.	HUD970203Z	08/30/96	6U				
086516	19-174797	6216 S CRENSHAW BLVD		LOS ANGELES	U	1920	HIST.SURV.	0053-4789-0000	06/01/92	6Z				
107714	19-176471	S CRESCENT HEIGHTS BL	1000-1200 BLOCKS SOUTH CRESECENT H	LOS ANGELES	P	1932	HIST.RES.	DOE-19-95-0190-0003	11/07/95	2D2	C			
							PROJ.REVW.		11/07/95	2D2	C			
									02/03/06					
									02/03/06					
107691	19-176470	S CRESCENT HEIGHTS BL	SOUTH CARTHAY DISTRICT	LOS ANGELES	P	1932	HIST.RES.	DOE-19-95-0190-9999	11/07/95	2S2	C			
							PROJ.REVW.		11/07/95	2S2	C			
098229	19-175572	1046 S CRESCENT HEIGHTS BL		LOS ANGELES	P	1932	HIST.RES.	DOE-19-95-0190-0002	11/07/95	2D2	C			
							PROJ.REVW.	HUD951030F	11/07/95	2D2	C			
175300		10733 S CROESUS AVE		LOS ANGELES	P	1949	PROJ.REVW.	HUD070529J	07/05/07	6U				
177610		1237 S CURSON AVE	SIERRA BONITA AVENUE HISTORIC DIST	LOS ANGELES	P	1935	PROJ.REVW.	HUD090831M	09/09/09	2D2				
100304	19-175961	1415 S CURSON AVE		LOS ANGELES	P	1933	HIST.RES.	DOE-19-95-0077-0000	05/04/95	6Y				
							PROJ.REVW.	HRG940202Z	05/04/95	6Y				
116233		1632 S CURSON AVE		LOS ANGELES	P	1928	HIST.RES.	DOE-19-96-0154-0000	02/11/96	6U				
							PROJ.REVW.	HUD960801E	02/11/96	6U				
096324	19-175128	141 S DACOTAH ST		LOS ANGELES	P	1923	PROJ.REVW.	HUD950515B	06/21/95	6Y				
175301		206 S DACOTAH ST		LOS ANGELES	P	1914	PROJ.REVW.	HUD070529J	07/05/07	6U				
175303		9127 S DALTON AVE		LOS ANGELES	P	1937	PROJ.REVW.	HUD070529J	07/05/07	6U				
175302		9127 S DALTON AVEE		LOS ANGELES	P	1937	PROJ.REVW.	HUD070529J	07/05/07	6U				
175304		9520 S DEFLANCE AVE		LOS ANGELES	P	1927	PROJ.REVW.	HUD070529J	07/05/07	6U				
086518	19-174798	4301 S DEGNAN BLVD		LOS ANGELES	P	1935	HIST.SURV.	0053-4790-0000	06/01/92	7N1				
154032		7415 S DENKER AVE		LOS ANGELES		1930	PROJ.REVW.	HUD040202L	02/02/04	6U				
127503		7715 S DENKER AVE		LOS ANGELES		1939	HIST.RES.	DOE-19-01-0050-0000	01/31/01	6Y				
							PROJ.REVW.	HUD010201B	01/31/01	6Y				
131103		8757 S DENKER AVE		LOS ANGELES		1924	HIST.RES.	DOE-19-02-0179-0000	04/02/02	6Y				
							PROJ.REVW.	HUD020402AG	04/02/02	6Y				