


### West Hollywood Historic and Cultural Resources.kmz

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 City of West Hollywood

 1201 Crescent Heights Blvd.  
**City of West Hollywood Cultural and Historic Resources**  
1201 Crescent Heights Blvd.

Constructed between 1927 and 1937, the building embodies distinctive characteristics and is a prime, intact example of Italianate style architecture. This style of architecture is characterized by widely overhanging eaves with decorative brackets beneath and tall, narrow windows, commonly arched or curved above.



*Villa Italia, c. 1931*

The "Villa Italia" was constructed as a high density apartment building. These taller residential structures were meant to emulate the taller apartment buildings in New York City, familiar to those in the entertainment industry who were relocating to Los Angeles. For this reason, the building reflects significant geographical patterns, specifically those associated with the growth and relocation of the entertainment industry. It constitutes a significant representation of the community planning methods of this particular time and geographic location. City of West Hollywood - 2011. For reference only.



**1285 Crescent Heights Blvd.**

[City of West Hollywood Cultural and Historic Resources](#)

1285 Crescent Heights Blvd.

The four-story La Fontaine, located at 1285-89 N. Crescent Heights, Boulevard, is an L-shaped brick structure that sits one-half story above a parking garage. The French Revival style building incorporates a number of distinguishing elements, including a steeply-pitched slate roof punctuated with chimneys and decorated with finials, apertures classically-decorated with gabled-pediments, dormers, casement windows and a denticulated cornice.



*La Fontaine, c. 1928*

Constructed in 1928, the structure at 1285-89 N. Crescent Heights Boulevard is representative of a significant pattern of development in West Hollywood. The 1920s and early 30s saw the construction of a number of high-density buildings of sophisticated design in the area around Fountain Avenue. The result was a loose concentration of luxurious buildings that strongly contrasted with the low-density, single-family development more common to western Los Angeles. The high-rise courtyard form, detailing and innovative design of 1285-89 N. Crescent Heights Boulevard are evocative of this period of development. City of West Hollywood - 2011. For reference only.



**1360 Crescent Heights Blvd.**

[City of West Hollywood Cultural and Historic Resources](#)

1360 Crescent Heights Blvd.

The six-story Savoy Plaza apartment building, located at 1360 N. Crescent Heights Boulevard, is an L-shaped structure elaborated in a French Revival Style. The steeply-pitched roof with finials strongly relates to the building's French character. The building also incorporates parking into its design.



*Savoy Plaza, c. 1929*

Constructed in 1929, the structure at 1360 N. Crescent Heights Boulevard is representative of a significant pattern of development in West Hollywood. The 1920's and early 30's saw the construction of a number of high-density

buildings of sophisticated design in the area around Fountain Avenue. The result was a loose concentration of luxurious buildings that strongly contrasted with the low density single-family development more common to western Los Angeles. The high-rise form and extensive detailing of 1360 N. Crescent Heights Boulevard are evocative of this period of development.

City of West Hollywood - 2011. For reference only.



**1400 Crescent Heights Blvd.**

**City of West Hollywood Cultural and Historic Resources**

1400 Crescent Heights Blvd.

"The Tuscan" located at 1400 Crescent Heights is included in the City's Courtyard Thematic District. Each of the buildings incorporates a partially enclosed outdoor space that individual units share as a common area. Fireplaces, benches, water elements, and landscaping elaborate the courtyard spaces as outdoor living areas.



*The Tuscan, c. 1925*

The increasing demand for housing that accompanied the rapid growth of the Los Angeles region in the 1920s was well-served by the high density of the courtyard building. The Fountain Corridor in particular possesses a high concentration of elaborate courtyard designs. The district's location between Beverly Hills and Hollywood and adjacent to the developing Sunset Strip, made it an increasingly attractive area for luxurious residential development. This highly urbane district attracted numerous film personalities. The incorporation of parking into many of the courtyard designs also indicates the growing importance and popularity of the automobile.

City of West Hollywood - 2011. For reference only.



**1424 Crescent Heights Blvd.**

**City of West Hollywood Cultural and Historic Resources**

1424 Crescent Heights Blvd.

The eight to nine-story building located at 1424 N. Crescent Heights Boulevard (The Granville) is constructed in the French Revival architectural style. The building stands as an example of the high-rise apartment housing type favored by members of the film industry who migrated to West Hollywood from New York City in the 1920's and 1930's.



*The Granville, c. 1929*

The Granville was designed by noted architect, Leland Bryant. It is a prime, intact example of French Revival architecture. Bryant's apartment building designs include: Sunset Tower, Hayworth Tower, La Fontaine, Harper House and Colonial House.

City of West Hollywood - 2011. For reference only.



**8867 Cynthia Street**

**City of West Hollywood Cultural and Historic Resources**

8867 Cynthia Street

The building located at 8867 Cynthia Street was constructed in 1912. The structure is illustrative of the Craftsman bungalow architectural style.





*Craftsman, c. 1912*

The subject structure shares historical associations with the Old Sherman Thematic Grouping as part of an arrangement of bungalows.  
City of West Hollywood - 2011. For reference only.



### 8914 Cynthia Street

[City of West Hollywood Cultural and Historic Resources](#)

8914 Cynthia Street

8914 Cynthia is included in the City's Old Sherman Thematic Grouping. The buildings in this grouping are among the first residences of the Town of Sherman. They possess common architectural elements including: hipped roofs, narrow wood clapboard siding, simple endboards and window trim, extended eaves that are either boxed or have decorative brackets, and porches.



*Old Sherman, c. 1905*

The simple buildings in this district formed the residential community from which West Hollywood developed and were homes to the City's very first residents. They are representative of West Hollywood's birth as a distinctive City and evoke its modest beginnings.

City of West Hollywood - 2011. For reference only.



### 9025 Cynthia Street

[City of West Hollywood Cultural and Historic Resources](#)

9025 Cynthia Street

The four-story church building located at 9025 W. Cynthia Street is a carefully proportioned structure in the Mediterranean Colonial architectural style. Built by members of the Dutch Reform Church in the 1920's, the First Baptist is likely the only remaining church from the Town of Sherman. The building is a landmark in its position at the head of the Norma Triangle.



*First Baptist Church, c. 1920*

The church is decorated with two large stained and leaded glass windows on the north and south, fixed nine pane

leded glass sidelights flanking the south entrance, and a series of small circular arched leaded glass windows. It is a prime, intact example of Mediterranean Revival architecture.  
City of West Hollywood - 2011. For reference only.



**8341 DeLongpre Ave.**

[City of West Hollywood Cultural and Historic Resources](#)

8341 DeLongpre Ave.

The building is one of the few examples of Colonial Revival Style architecture located in the City of West Hollywood. There is a one story detached wooden structure at the rear of the property.



*Hart House, c. 1919*

Constructed in 1919, the building was once the home of silent movie actor William S. Hart. Hart donated the house and property to the County of Los Angeles upon his death in 1944. It is one of the few remaining examples of the Colonial Revival style architecture within the City of West Hollywood. The structure is situated in Hart Park, a public park located within the City.

City of West Hollywood - 2011. For reference only.



**858 Doheny Drive**

[City of West Hollywood Cultural and Historic Resources](#)

858 Doheny Drive

The two-story building located at 858 N. Doheny Drive (Lloyd Wright Home and Studio) is constructed in the modern architectural style. The exterior of the building is characterized by its use of stucco exterior finishing material with patterned concrete textile blocks of a "joshua tree" motif used as decoration.



*Lloyd Wright Home and Studio, c. 1927*

The home and studio was designed by and constructed for Lloyd Wright in 1927. Wright, eldest son of noted architect Frank Lloyd Wright, lived and worked from the location from 1927 until his death in 1978. The home and studio is an exceptional example of Lloyd Wright's success at combining wood-frame construction with the concrete textile block construction system developed by his father, Frank Lloyd Wright.

City of West Hollywood - 2011. For reference only.



**9231 Doheny Drive**

[City of West Hollywood Cultural and Historic Resources](#)

9231 Doheny Drive

The subject property is a sixteen-unit apartment building designed in the Streamline Moderne style and constructed between 1936 and 1938. The building is located at the west end of the Sunset Strip.



c. 1936 - 1938

The building is an excellent example of the Streamline Moderne architectural style. The style was one of a few highly characteristic styles that defined the commercial landscape of West Hollywood in the late 1930s, as well as larger commercial environments nearby in Los Angeles that were developed around the same time. The building contains most of the character defining features associated with the style, including smooth stucco walls with rounded corners and horizontal, striated details; flat roofs; horizontally oriented windows; flat, metal canopies; and asymmetrical massing.

City of West Hollywood - 2011. For reference only.



**1282 Fairfax Ave.**

[City of West Hollywood Cultural and Historic Resources](#)

1296 Fairfax Ave.

The two-story church building (Crescent Heights Methodist Church) is styled with Mediterranean Revival architecture and a Mission Style parapet. The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Hollywood began in 1914 with a tent on the southeast corner of Fairfax and Fountain. A church building (the Chapel) was built that year, while the Crescent Heights Church Organization was formed in 1916.



*Crescent Heights Methodist Church, c. 1924*

Laid in 1924, the cornerstone of the main church building contains names of members and photos of the tent and old church before it was moved. The existing church building has remained a landmark at a still important junction of the City of West Hollywood.

City of West Hollywood - 2011. For reference only.



**1224 Flores Street**

[City of West Hollywood Cultural and Historic Resources](#)

1224 Flores Street

1224 Flores is included in the City's Courtyard Thematic District. Each of the buildings incorporates a partially enclosed outdoor space that individual units share as a common area. Fireplaces, benches, water elements, and landscaping elaborate the courtyard spaces as outdoor living areas. Additionally, the buildings embody distinctive elements of craftsmanship, such as tile work, iron grilles, terra cotta work and carved wood, and an architectural style, reflected in such elements as roof type, fenestration, doors and detailing.



c. 1928

The buildings in the Courtyard Thematic District reflect significant patterns of growth and settlement in West Hollywood. The increasing demand for housing that accompanied the rapid growth of the Los Angeles region in the 1920s was well-served by the high density of the courtyard building. The Fountain Corridor in particular possesses a high concentration of elaborate courtyard designs. The district's location between Beverly Hills and Hollywood and adjacent to the developing Sunset Strip, made it an increasingly attractive area for luxurious residential development. This highly urbane district attracted numerous film personalities. City of West Hollywood - 2011. For reference only.



#### 1228 Flores Street

[City of West Hollywood Cultural and Historic Resources](#)

1228 Flores Street

The subject buildings are illustrative of the Craftsman architectural style. The house is rectangular in plan with gabled roofs that have wide eave overhangs. The structure is clad in horizontal wood lap siding. On the south elevation there is a tall stucco chimney. Exposed purlins and vents with vertical wood slats are found at the gable peaks. The porch at the south end of the west façade is partially enclosed on the south side.



*Craftsman, c. 1918*

The fenestration is typical of the Craftsman style of architecture. Original wood, one-over-one windows are located at the south end of the main façade under the porch, and two wood two-over-two pattern double-hung windows with horizontal mullions are located north of the porch on the west elevation. The detached garage structure is demonstrative of the Craftsman style of architecture and, as such, is a character defining feature of the site and an integral part of the local cultural resource.

City of West Hollywood - 2011. For reference only.



#### 1230 Flores Street

[City of West Hollywood Cultural and Historic Resources](#)

1230 Flores Street

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c. 1928

The buildings in the Courtyard Thematic District reflect significant patterns of growth and settlement in West Hollywood. The increasing demand for housing that accompanied the rapid growth of the Los Angeles region in the 1920s was well-served by the high density of the courtyard building. The Fountain Corridor in particular possesses a high concentration of elaborate courtyard designs. The district's location between Beverly Hills and Hollywood and adjacent to the developing Sunset Strip, made it an increasingly attractive area for luxurious residential development. City of West Hollywood - 2011. For reference only.



### 1255 Flores Street

[City of West Hollywood Cultural and Historic Resources](#)

1255 Flores Street

1255 Flores is included in the City's Courtyard Thematic District. Each of the buildings incorporates a partially enclosed outdoor space that individual units share as a common area. Fireplaces, benches, water elements, and landscaping elaborate the courtyard spaces as outdoor living areas. Additionally, the buildings embody distinctive elements of craftsmanship, such as tile work, iron grilles, terra cotta work and carved wood, and an architectural style, reflected in such elements as roof type, fenestration, doors and detailing.



*The Royal Gardens, c. 1927*

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### 1236 Flores Street

[City of West Hollywood Cultural and Historic Resources](#)

1236 Flores Street

The four-story apartment building at 1236 N. Flores Street is designed in the Art Deco Style, one of the few such buildings within the City. It incorporates detailing indicative of the style, such as vertical elements in repetitive patterns and chevrons. The pilasters, decorated with repetitive vertical molding at the building's corners, and the flat piers that extend from the first floor create a strong sense of verticality.



*Art Deco Apartment Building, c. 1931*

The 1920s and early 1930s saw the construction of a number of high-density buildings of sophisticated design in the area around Fountain Avenue. The result was a loose concentration of luxurious buildings that strongly contrasted with the low-density, single-family development more common to western Los Angeles. The high-rise form and



decorative detailing of 1236 Flores Street closely associate it with this period of development.  
City of West Hollywood - 2011. For reference only.



**1041 Formosa Ave.**

[City of West Hollywood Cultural and Historic Resources](#)

1041 Formosa Ave.

This studio began life in January of 1920, when Hampton Studios opened a spacious new studio to house their growing production company, and moved their operations here from their former home on east Sunset. Shortly thereafter, the studio was known as Pickford-Fairbanks Studios, and was owned by the first couple of Hollywood, Mary Pickford and Douglas Fairbanks. In 1928, along with Charlie Chaplin and D.W. Griffith, Pickford and Fairbanks founded United Artists, prompting Charlie to leave his own Chaplin Studio on La Brea for this new locale. In the 1950's, the studio became the Samuel Goldwyn Studios.



*Movie Studio, c. 1919*

Since 1980, The Lot has been called Warner Hollywood Studios, an auxiliary 11-acre, sister studio of Warner Bros Pictures, which has had its main studio in Burbank since 1928. With seven sound stages, this Hollywood studio is still active, but in recent decades it has mainly filmed television series, such as "The Love Boat," "The Fugitive" and "Dynasty." Most recently, they filmed the second season of "True Blood" at The Lot.  
City of West Hollywood - 2011. For reference only.



**8225 Fountain Ave.**

[City of West Hollywood Cultural and Historic Resources](#)

8225 Fountain Ave.

The buildings within the Harper Avenue District embody distinctive characteristics of various period revival architectural styles. The area defines a district that possesses a concentration of historic properties that are unified by their multi-family form, period revival design and date of construction. The location of the district between Beverly Hills and Hollywood and adjacent to the developing Sunset Strip, made it an increasingly attractive residential area in the 1920s. The multi-family form and luxury of period revival styles were new to the West Hollywood community, which, until the 1920s, had been dominated with simple single-family development.



*Patio del Moro, c. 1926. (Included in Harper Avenue Historic District and Courtyard Thematic District.)*

The courtyard at 1320-24 Harper Avenue, was the first multi-family structure in the district, illustrates the simple character of the beginnings of this significant development. It provides a historical vantage point from which to view and understand the increasingly ornate and sophisticated designs in the district. This pattern of development also reflected an increasingly sophisticated population in the area, many of whom were associated with the film industry.  
City of West Hollywood - 2011. For reference only.



**8250 Fountain Ave.**

[City of West Hollywood Cultural and Historic Resources](#)

8250 Fountain Ave.

The buildings within the Harper Avenue District embody distinctive characteristics of various period revival architectural styles. The area defines a district that possesses a concentration of historic properties that are unified by their multi-family form, period revival design and date of construction. The location of the district between Beverly Hills and Hollywood and adjacent to the developing Sunset Strip, made it an increasingly attractive residential area in the 1920s. The multi-family form and luxury of period revival styles were new to the West Hollywood community,

which, until the 1920s, had been dominated with simple single-family development.



*Four Gables, c. 1927*

The courtyard at 1320-24 Harper Avenue, was the first multi-family structure in the district, illustrates the simple character of the beginnings of this significant development. It provides a historical vantage point from which to view and understand the increasingly ornate and sophisticated designs in the district. This pattern of development also reflected an increasingly sophisticated population in the area, many of whom were associated with the film industry. City of West Hollywood - 2011. For reference only.



#### 8320 Fountain Ave.

[City of West Hollywood Cultural and Historic Resources](#)

8320 Fountain Ave.

The three-story building located at 8320-8328 Fountain Avenue is constructed with French Chateausque architectural features. The zigzag frontage, steep-hipped slate roof, Corinthian molding on the cornice line, corbel turrets, porticos, French doors and casement windows, triangular gables, decorative frieze panels, arched entries, quoins, and weather vanes define the building's design. The building is an example of high-quality apartment buildings designed and constructed in the 1920's and 1930's presumably to appeal to members of the motion picture industry migrating to Hollywood from New York City.



*Beau Sejour, c. 1928*

Constructed in 1928 the building is attributed to the famous architect Leland Bryant. Beau Sejour reflects significant geographical patterns of growth and development in West Hollywood. The building was constructed at a time when the expansion of the motion picture industry was attracting members of the industry to the Hollywood area. Luxury apartment buildings, such as the building located at 8320-8328 Fountain Avenue, were presumably constructed in the Fountain Avenue corridor to appeal to members of the industry who were transplanted from New York City and sought familiar housing types.

City of West Hollywood - 2011. For reference only.



#### 8352 Fountain Ave.

[City of West Hollywood Cultural and Historic Resources](#)

8352 Fountain Ave.

The two-story building located at 8352-8356 Fountain Avenue is constructed in the Spanish Colonial architectural style and features Churrigueresque ornamentation. The building was constructed in 1926, at a time when the expansion of the motion picture industry was attracting members of the industry to the Hollywood area. West Hollywood's close proximity to the major studios made it an attractive place of residence for such individuals. Luxury apartment buildings were presumably constructed in the Fountain Avenue corridor to appeal to members of the industry who were transplanted from New York City and sought familiar housing types.



c. 1926 (Included in Fountain Corridor Group)

The building at 8352-8356 Fountain Avenue was constructed in 1926. The architect and building contractor are unknown. Los Angeles County Records indicate, however, that the property was owned by Cecil B. De Mille Productions, Inc. from 1928-1930.

City of West Hollywood - 2011. For reference only.



**8415 Fountain Ave.**

**City of West Hollywood Cultural and Historic Resources**

8415 Fountain Ave.

The building located at 8415-8423 Fountain Avenue was built in 1941. The site is at the corner of Fountain Avenue and Olive Drive and is in the area of other buildings in the Courtyard Thematic District. The building embodies distinctive characteristics of the Spanish Revival and French Revival style. These elements for Spanish Revival style include the red clay tile roof, corbeled balconies, wrought iron details, and arched entrances. The French Revival style details include the fenestration style with multi-paned vertically oriented windows. Furthermore, a great portion of the building's original design remains intact.



c. 1941

The building contributes to the historical significance of the area because the building's courtyard design is reflective of the other courtyard buildings in the area. Furthermore, the use of the combined Spanish Revival and French Revival style places the building in the tradition of the "Period Revival" styles that may be seen in many of the other courtyard buildings within the Courtyard Thematic District.

City of West Hollywood - 2011. For reference only.



**8468 Fountain Ave.**

**City of West Hollywood Cultural and Historic Resources**

8468 Fountain Ave.

The Villas at 8468 Fountain are a part of the City's Courtyard Thematic Grouping. The increasing demand for housing that accompanied the rapid growth of the Los Angeles region in the 1920's was well-served by the high density of the courtyard building. The Fountain Corridor in particular possesses a high concentration of elaborate courtyard designs. The district's location between Beverly Hills and Hollywood and adjacent to the developing Sunset Strip, made it an increasingly attractive area for luxurious residential development. The incorporation of parking into many of the courtyard designs also indicates the growing importance and popularity of the automobile.



*The Villas, c. 1939*

The courtyard housing type reflects significant components of the cultural and architectural development of Southern California. It is the dominant multi-family dwelling type of the region because it appropriately addresses its unique needs, desires and philosophies. Courtyard housing reflects the region's mild climatic conditions by extending interior spaces into the outdoors. It integrates the Southern California dream for individual housing and a yard with the practical need for higher density development.

City of West Hollywood - 2011. For reference only.



**8491 Fountain Ave.**

**City of West Hollywood Cultural and Historic Resources**

8491 Fountain Ave.

El Palacio at 8491 Fountain Avenue is a part of the City's Courtyard Thematic Grouping. The increasing demand for housing that accompanied the rapid growth of the Los Angeles region in the 1920's was well-served by the high density of the courtyard building. The Fountain Corridor in particular possesses a high concentration of elaborate courtyard designs. The district's location between Beverly Hills and Hollywood and adjacent to the developing Sunset

Strip, made it an increasingly attractive area for luxurious residential development. The incorporation of parking into many of the courtyard designs also indicates the growing importance and popularity of the automobile.



*El Palacio, c. 1931*

The courtyard housing type reflects significant components of the cultural and architectural development of Southern California. It is the dominant multi-family dwelling type of the region because it appropriately addresses its unique needs, desires and philosophies. Courtyard housing reflects the region's mild climatic conditions by extending interior spaces into the outdoors. It integrates the Southern California dream for individual housing and a yard with the practical need for higher density development.

City of West Hollywood - 2011. For reference only.



#### 916 Genessee Ave.

##### City of West Hollywood Cultural and Historic Resources

916 Genessee Ave.

The adobe house and garage at 916 Genessee represent the oldest and the only surviving adobe structure located in the City of West Hollywood. The only other adobe structure, once located in Plummer Park, had been moved to Calabasas, California in order to prevent its possible demolition. The house and garage are constructed with entirely handmade adobe.



*Adobe House, c. 1922*

Presumably, the house was built for Anne Wilcox, the first Hollywood make-up artist for male actors, in 1922. The interior of the house is distinguished by the existence of hand-painted designs painted onto the cross beams of the house by Ms. Wilcox. The house was home to photographer Lansing V. Brown and has been the site for numerous western films.

City of West Hollywood - 2011. For reference only.



#### 7219 Hampton Ave.

##### City of West Hollywood Cultural and Historic Resources

7219 Hampton Ave.

The complex of six one- and two-story buildings located at 7219 Hampton Avenue (Normandie Towers) is constructed in the Tudor Revival architectural style. The buildings are an example of the "theatrically" styled cottage groupings constructed to appeal to individuals involved in the motion picture industry. The buildings are located one-block from the former Pickford-Fairbanks Studios (now The Lot).



*Normandie Towers, c. 1925*

The apartment grouping reflects significant geographical patterns of growth and development in West Hollywood. Normandie Towers was constructed in 1925, at a time when the expansion of the film industry was drawing members



of the industry to the Hollywood Area. Cottage clusters such as Normandie Towers provided an intimate, low-density housing alternative to members of the motion picture industry, in close proximity to major studios.  
City of West Hollywood - 2011. For reference only.



**958 Hancock Ave.**

**City of West Hollywood Cultural and Historic Resources**

958 Hancock Ave.

Fire Station No.7, located at 954 Hancock Avenue, is one of the few remaining examples of an architectural type, the small-scale institutional building, representative of the early development of Los Angeles and the West Hollywood area. Built in 1926, the former Fire Station No.7 has had little alteration over the years and has retained its massing and original character defining elements.



*Fire Station No. 7, c. 1929*

This building contributes to the historical significance of the area because it opened with twenty personnel in 1929, shortly after the name of the town of Sherman was changed to West Hollywood and is one of the few remaining institutional buildings from that period. The neighborhood in which the structure is located was once a working class neighborhood of small Craftsman bungalows but has been largely redeveloped with large apartment complexes, making this fanciful small-scale structure a representational link to the city's past.

City of West Hollywood - 2011. For reference only.



**1013 Hancock Ave.**

**City of West Hollywood Cultural and Historic Resources**

1013 Hancock Ave.

The building at 1013 Hancock Avenue is part of the City's Craftsman District. The Craftsman style of architecture is characterized by simplified detailing and exposed structure elements. The Craftsman bungalow, due to its emphasis on nature and simplicity, was one of the most prominent residential styles in Southern California. The mild climate and interest in simple living combined to make the style attractive to all residents in the region, from the wealthy who built large, outstanding examples, such as the Gamble House, to the working class, who built homes that incorporated simpler versions of the same elements.



*c. 1915*

The Craftsman bungalow replaced the hip-roofed cottage as the housing type of preference in West Hollywood in the early 1910's. Craftsman structures still exist throughout West Hollywood, with the largest concentration encompassing the area along North Hancock Avenue and North Palm Avenue. The majority of these homes were built in the area between 1910 and 1925 when the Town of Sherman began to expand. Craftsman bungalows were "democratic homes", designed for comfort and efficiency, easy to erect, and available at an affordable cost.

City of West Hollywood - 2011. For reference only.



**1017 Hancock Ave.**

**City of West Hollywood Cultural and Historic Resources**

1017 Hancock Ave.

The building at 1017 Hancock Avenue is part of the City's Craftsman District. The Craftsman style of architecture is characterized by simplified detailing and exposed structure elements. The Craftsman bungalow, due to its emphasis

on nature and simplicity, was one of the most prominent residential styles in Southern California. The mild climate and interest in simple living combined to make the style attractive to all residents in the region, from the wealthy who built large, outstanding examples, such as the Gamble House, to the working class, who built homes that incorporated simpler versions of the same elements.



c. 1913

The Craftsman bungalow replaced the hip-roofed cottage as the housing type of preference in West Hollywood in the early 1910's. Craftsman structures still exist throughout West Hollywood, with the largest concentration encompassing the area along North Hancock Avenue and North Palm Avenue. The majority of these homes were built in the area between 1910 and 1925 when the Town of Sherman began to expand. Built on the gently sloping foothills between Beverly Hills and Hollywood, this area enjoyed the quiet and fresh air of a rural environment, with proximity to the activities of Hollywood and Beverly Hills. City of West Hollywood - 2011. For reference only.



**1007 Hancock Ave.**

[City of West Hollywood Cultural and Historic Resources](#)

1007 Hancock Ave.

The building at 1007 Hancock Avenue is part of the City's Craftsman District. The Craftsman style of architecture is characterized by simplified detailing and exposed structure elements. The Craftsman bungalow, due to its emphasis on nature and simplicity, was one of the most prominent residential styles in Southern California. The mild climate and interest in simple living combined to make the style attractive to all residents in the region, from the wealthy who built large, outstanding examples, such as the Gamble House, to the working class, who built homes that incorporated simpler versions of the same elements.



c. 1931

The Craftsman bungalow replaced the hip-roofed cottage as the housing type of preference in West Hollywood in the early 1910's. Craftsman structures still exist throughout West Hollywood, with the largest concentration encompassing the area along North Hancock Avenue and North Palm Avenue. Beginning at the turn of the 20th century, the Sherman community was composed of working and middle-class individuals whose needs were well served by Craftsman homes. Craftsman bungalows were "democratic homes", designed for comfort and efficiency, easy to erect, and available at an affordable cost. City of West Hollywood - 2011. For reference only.



**1236 Harper Ave.**

[City of West Hollywood Cultural and Historic Resources](#)

1236 Harper Ave.

The buildings at 1236 Harper embody distinctive characteristics of a period that is particularly important in the early period of West Hollywood, the 1920s, an era in which the City saw its first major period of growth. During that time the City, as it is today, first emerged. Courtyard buildings from the 1920s remain a distinct minority among multi-family residential buildings in the City overall, and symmetrical two-story, three-building courtyards from the early 1920s are a small proportion of those. This is one of the few remaining buildings of this type from the first five years of this first major decade of development in West Hollywood.



*The Ramona, c. 1923*

The buildings are built around a partially enclosed, landscaped outdoor space that individual units share as a common area. This area creates shelter from the street, privacy for its occupants, and the sense of shared community among neighbors. It takes full advantage of the balmy Mediterranean climate of West Hollywood through its outdoor space, both between the buildings, and in the front yard plaza (forecourt). The ample greenery of the generous front setback is a distinctive and memorable aspect of the site, which is a distinguishing feature not just of the site, but of the neighborhood as a whole.

City of West Hollywood - 2011. For reference only.



**1300 Harper Ave.**

**City of West Hollywood Cultural and Historic Resources**

1300 Harper Ave.

This building is part of the City's Courtyard Thematic District. The courtyard housing type reflects significant components of the cultural and architectural development of Southern California. Courtyard housing reflects the region's mild climatic conditions by extending interior spaces into the outdoors. It integrates the Southern California dream for individual housing and a yard with the practical need for higher density development.



*Villa Primavera, c. 1923. (Included in Harper Avenue Historic District and Courtyard Thematic District)*

The building reflects significant patterns of growth and settlement in West Hollywood. The increasing demand for housing that accompanied the rapid growth of the Los Angeles region in the 1920s was well-served by the high density of the courtyard building. The Fountain Corridor in particular possesses a high concentration of elaborate courtyard designs. The district's location between Beverly Hills and Hollywood and adjacent to the developing Sunset Strip, made it an increasingly attractive area for luxurious residential development.

City of West Hollywood - 2011. For reference only.



**1301 Harper Ave.**

**City of West Hollywood Cultural and Historic Resources**

1301 Harper Ave.

The buildings within the Harper Avenue District embody distinctive characteristics of various period revival architectural styles. The Spanish Revival (1300-08 Harper Avenue) building is simple, but possesses well-articulated details, such as extended eaves with exposed rafters, a low-pitched roof, an arcade, and a decorated interior courtyard.



*Romanesque Villas, c. 1926.*

The Harper Avenue District reflects significant patterns of growth and settlement in West Hollywood. The location of the district between Beverly Hills and Hollywood and adjacent to the developing Sunset Strip, made it an increasingly attractive residential area in the 1920s. The multi-family form and luxury of period revival styles were new to the West Hollywood community, which, until the 1920s, had been dominated with simple single-family development. The courtyard at 1320-24 Harper Avenue, was the first multi-family structure in the district, illustrates the simple character of the beginnings of this significant development. City of West Hollywood - 2011. For reference only.



**1330 Harper Ave.**

[City of West Hollywood Cultural and Historic Resources](#)

1330 Harper Ave.

The buildings within the Harper Avenue District embody distinctive characteristics of various period revival architectural styles. The buildings articulated in the Spanish Colonial Revival style (1320-24, 1334-36, 1330 & 1301-09 Harper Avenue) are highlighted by low-pitched, red-clay tile roofs, arched entrances and windows, extended eaves with exposed rafters, and, commonly, ornamental details.



*El Pasadero, c. 1931 (Included in Harper Avenue Historic District and Courtyard Thematic District)*

The Harper Avenue District reflects significant patterns of growth and settlement in West Hollywood. The location of the district between Beverly Hills and Hollywood and adjacent to the developing Sunset Strip, made it an increasingly attractive residential area in the 1920s. The multi-family form and luxury of period revival styles were new to the West Hollywood community, which, until the 1920s, had been dominated with simple single-family development. City of West Hollywood - 2011. For reference only.



**1334 Harper Ave.**

[City of West Hollywood Cultural and Historic Resources](#)

1334 Harper Ave.

The buildings within the Harper Avenue District embody distinctive characteristics of various period revival architectural styles. The buildings articulated in the Spanish Colonial Revival style (1320-24, 1334-36, 1330 & 1301-09 Harper Avenue) are highlighted by low-pitched, red-clay tile roofs, arched entrances and windows, extended eaves with exposed rafters, and, commonly, ornamental details.





*Harper House, c. 1929*

The Harper Avenue District reflects significant patterns of growth and settlement in West Hollywood. The location of the district between Beverly Hills and Hollywood and adjacent to the developing Sunset Strip, made it an increasingly attractive residential area in the 1920s. The multi-family form and luxury of period revival styles were new to the West Hollywood community, which, until the 1920s, had been dominated with simple single-family development.

automobile.  
City of West Hollywood - 2011. For reference only.



**1338 Harper Ave.**

[City of West Hollywood Cultural and Historic Resources](#)

1338 Harper Ave.

The buildings within the Harper Avenue District embody distinctive characteristics of various period revival architectural styles. The Monterey Revival building (1338-52 Harper Avenue) possesses similar, yet simpler, features as well as recessed balconies, which are typical of the style.



*Villa Sevilla, c. 1931 (Included in Harper Avenue Historic District and Courtyard Thematic District.)*

The Harper Avenue District reflects significant patterns of growth and settlement in West Hollywood. The location of the district between Beverly Hills and Hollywood and adjacent to the developing Sunset Strip, made it an increasingly attractive residential area in the 1920s. The multi-family form and luxury of period revival styles were new to the West Hollywood community, which, until the 1920s, had been dominated with simple single-family development.

City of West Hollywood - 2011. For reference only.



**1354 Harper Ave.**

[City of West Hollywood Cultural and Historic Resources](#)

1354 Harper Ave.

The buildings within the Harper Avenue District embody distinctive characteristics of various period revival architectural styles. The Mediterranean Revival structure (1354 Harper Avenue) incorporates arched apertures with subtle quoining, ornamental iron work, red-clay tiles on the roof and stairway and a band of decorative glazed tiles that evoke its style.



*Casa Real, c. 1931*

The Harper Avenue District reflects significant patterns of growth and settlement in West Hollywood. The location of the district between Beverly Hills and Hollywood and adjacent to the developing Sunset Strip, made it an increasingly attractive residential area in the 1920s. The multi-family form and luxury of period revival styles were new to the West Hollywood community, which, until the 1920s, had been dominated with simple single-family development. City of West Hollywood - 2011. For reference only.



#### 1400 Havenhurst Dr.

#### City of West Hollywood Cultural and Historic Resources

1400 Havenhurst Dr.

Each of the buildings in the Courtyard Thematic District incorporates a partially enclosed outdoor space that individual units share as a common area. Courtyard housing reflects the region's mild climatic conditions by extending interior spaces into the outdoors. It integrates the Southern California dream for individual housing and a yard with the practical need for higher density development.



*La Ronda, c. 1928*

Each building in the grouping embodies distinctive characteristics of various period revival styles. The buildings reflect significant patterns of growth and settlement in West Hollywood. The increasing demand for housing that accompanied the rapid growth of the Los Angeles region in the 1920s was well-served by the high density of the courtyard building. The Fountain Corridor in particular possesses a high concentration of elaborate courtyard designs.

City of West Hollywood - 2011. For reference only.



#### 1416 Havenhurst Dr.

#### City of West Hollywood Cultural and Historic Resources

1416 Havenhurst Dr.

The Colonial House is a well-appointed example of the French Colonial Revival style. A low-pitched roof tops the high-rise brick building whose recessed casement windows with shutters are especially evocative of the French style. The courtyard, decorated with landscaping, a water fountain, ceramic urns, and wrought iron balconies further enhance the French association and luxury of the structure.



*Colonial House, c. 1930*

The Colonial House, constructed in 1930, is one of numerous buildings in the area representative of a significant pattern of growth in West Hollywood. Beginning in 1923, an increasing number of luxurious, high-density buildings were constructed in the Fountain Corridor area of the City. The sophistication and elegance of these structures successfully attracted acting and film professionals moving West in increasing numbers. The architecture of these buildings continues to lend the area a glamorous and cosmopolitan ambiance.

City of West Hollywood - 2011. For reference only.



**1314 Hayworth Ave.**

[City of West Hollywood Cultural and Historic Resources](#)

1314 Hayworth Ave.

The seven-story building located at 1314 N. Hayworth Avenue (Hayworth Tower) is constructed in the Art Deco architectural style. The building stands as an example of the high-rise apartment housing type favored by members of the film industry who migrated to West Hollywood from New York City in the 1920's and 1930's.



*Hayworth Tower, c. 1930*

Constructed in 1930 by Waldman Construction Company for W. I. Moffett, Hayworth Tower was designed by noted architect, Leland Bryant. Bryant's apartment building designs include: Sunset Tower, The Granville, La Fontaine, Harper House and Colonial House.

City of West Hollywood - 2011. For reference only.



**1400 Hayworth Ave.**

[City of West Hollywood Cultural and Historic Resources](#)

1400 Hayworth Ave.

The multiple-family structure is known as the "Hollywood Riviera" and stands as an excellent intact example of post-war courtyard apartment housing design by the notable architect Edward H. Fickett, FAIA. The architect incorporated what became known as characteristic "Fickett" elements into the structure and site's design. The structure has a square plan with a central courtyard and an irregularly shaped swimming pool in the center.



*Hollywood Riviera, c. 1954*

The wood framed structure is finished in stucco and covered mostly with slight sloping roofs. The roof portion along the street forms a butterfly roof with a larger slope toward the north over a heavily fenestrated section and a shorter slope of similar pitch to the south over a blind wall.

City of West Hollywood - 2011. For reference only.



**1440 Hayworth Ave.**

[City of West Hollywood Cultural and Historic Resources](#)

1440 Hayworth Ave.

Built in 1933, the building at 1440-1450 Hayworth is illustrative of the style known as Mediterranean Revival with Monterey Revival influences. The stucco-finish structure, erected on a concrete foundation, has planer stucco walls with a shallow second-story overhang supported by beam extensions with elaborated ends. A gabled, red clay tile roof carries three two-story chimneys; one is centered on each of the street-facing front walls of the side units and the third on the courtyard façade of the rear unit. Chimneys pierce the roof gable and are ornamented with decorative

S-irons and narrow stucco caps.



c. 1933

The Monterey Revival porches are character defining. They have open railings, plank floors and are cantilevered on wood beams. French doors provide access to the porches. Ornamental iron lamps illuminate building addresses. The courtyard of the building is densely landscaped with specimen trees, shrubs and foundation plantings. City of West Hollywood - 2011. For reference only.



**8756 Holloway Drive**

**City of West Hollywood Cultural and Historic Resources**

8756 Holloway Drive

These commercial structures (8756, 8758-8760 & 8766 Holloway), located at the southeast corner of Holloway Drive and Palm Avenue, were designed by Rudolph Schindler, a noted architect, with the possible exclusion of 8762-8764 Holloway Drive. Schindler worked under Frank Lloyd Wright and later with architect Richard Neutra, forming the Architectural Group for Industry and Commerce (AGIC). They were built in 1937 by William Lingenbrink and the structures together are known as the Lingenbrink Grouping.



c. 1937 to 1946

The buildings (8766, 8758-8760 built in 1937 and 8756 built in 1947) were developed 10 years apart and therefore are helpful in depicting an evolution and maturing in Schindler's architectural styling. The buildings are constructed with stucco and an abundance of glass windows. The flat roof and interlocking compositions of planes are typical of the International Style of architecture. These buildings represent several of the few remaining commercial buildings designed by Schindler.

City of West Hollywood - 2011. For reference only.



**1127 Horn Ave.**

**City of West Hollywood Cultural and Historic Resources**

1127 Horn Ave.

1127 Horn was designed by Edward Fickett. This vernacular modernist apartment building has an irregularly L-shaped building plan consisting of two wings that wrap around a large courtyard with a swimming pool. At the building's south façade abutting the courtyard, the walls and roof zigzag, creating a sawtooth plan. Balconies at the second story overlook the courtyard.





*Sunset Patios, c. 1949*

Other features of the apartment building and site are highly characteristic of the work of architect Edward H. Fickett, including: low-pitched or broad sloping roofs, a mix of natural and synthetic materials such as stone, stucco, fiberglass, steel and wood, a swimming pool as the courtyard's focal point, and lush subtropical plantings that include banana trees, palms, yuccas, and large bird of paradise throughout the site. City of West Hollywood - 2011. For reference only.



### 835 Kings Road

[City of West Hollywood Cultural and Historic Resources](#)

835 Kings Road

The former residence located at 833, 835 and 837 N. Kings Road (Schindler House) is constructed in the modern architectural style. The building is constructed as a combination of masonry walls with light screen openings to private gardens and courts, with two entrances at corners indented and constructed of redwood. The home was originally designed for occupancy by two couples. The plans for the structure provided each couple with two studio rooms, an entrance hall from which access to the bathroom was achieved, and an outdoor living room. The design provides a sense of "equality" in the living spaces and provided for privacy of each pair of tenants.



*Schindler House, c. 1922*

Constructed in 1922, Schindler House was the first house designed by noted architect Rudolph Schindler following his departure from the design offices of Frank Lloyd Wright. The home served as his residence as well as that of Richard Neutra who, with Schindler, formed the Architectural Group for Industry and Commerce (AGIC). City of West Hollywood - 2011. For reference only.



### 902 Kings Road

[City of West Hollywood Cultural and Historic Resources](#)

902 Kings Road

The building located at 902 N. Kings Road was designed by Josef Van der Kar and built in 1952. The property contains a one-story residential building designed in the International Style.



*Rootenberg-Markham House, c. 1952*

The property embodies distinctive characteristics of the International Style. Specifically, the building is characteristic of its period and style, Post-World War II Case Study House modernism. Elements that represent this stylistic identity include horizontal clerestory windows; walls of glass surrounding a courtyard with the flat roof supported by steel poles. The building is one of the few examples of the Post-World War II modernism that were built in West Hollywood and further one of the few that remain.

City of West Hollywood - 2011. For reference only.



**1216 La Cienega Blvd.**

**City of West Hollywood Cultural and Historic Resources**

1216 La Cienega Blvd.

Each of the buildings in the Courtyard Thematic District incorporates a partially enclosed outdoor space that individual units share as a common area. Fireplaces, benches, water elements, and landscaping elaborate the courtyard spaces as outdoor living areas. The courtyard housing type reflects significant components of the cultural and architectural development of Southern California. Courtyard housing reflects the region's mild climatic conditions by extending interior spaces into the outdoors. It integrates the Southern California dream for individual housing and a yard with the practical need for higher density development.



*Lotus Apartments, c. 1928*

Each building in the grouping embodies distinctive characteristics of various period revival styles. The buildings reflect significant patterns of growth and settlement in West Hollywood. The increasing demand for housing that accompanied the rapid growth of the Los Angeles region in the 1920s was well-served by the high density of the courtyard building. The Fountain Corridor in particular possesses a high concentration of elaborate courtyard designs.

City of West Hollywood - 2011. For reference only.



**1000 Larrabee Street**

**City of West Hollywood Cultural and Historic Resources**

1000 Larrabee Street

These Tudor Revival cottages just south of Sunset Boulevard were built in 1924, by Elmer Mauzy, as part of a complex of shops, restaurants and cottages called the "English Village." The development was sizable, and one of the first projects to utilize the vista of Los Angeles to commercial advantage. All that remains of the "Village" is this cluster of cottages built behind the stores on Sunset. The Village began a trend on Sunset Boulevard of the lively use of Period Revival stylings. The accommodation for the automobile is unique, with off-street garages nestled beneath a southern terrace, from which views to the Los Angeles basin below are present to this day.



*English Village, c. 1924*

The cluster of Tudor Revival buildings includes ten detached cottages of one and two stories. Some of the cottages are arranged around a wood balustraded terrace which opens to the southwest. Others are arranged around a heavily landscaped, outdoor walkway. Each cottage has a separate entrance from the terrace or walkway. City of West Hollywood - 2011. For reference only.



#### 1343 Laurel Ave.

[City of West Hollywood Cultural and Historic Resources](#)

1343 Laurel Ave.

The two-story structure located at 1343 N. Laurel Avenue was built in 1923 as a house in the Colonial Revival architectural style. The building sits estate-like in the center of two large 80 foot lots. The Colonial Revival styling points to the switch from the Craftsman bungalow to the Revival preferences of the 1920's. It is one of few examples of Colonial Revival architecture in West Hollywood. The 1923 single family house was converted in 1942 to a four unit apartment building.



*c. 1923*

The structure, sided with wide clapboards, is set on a slightly raised foundation behind a wide and heavily landscaped setback. A curved driveway leads from the northern corner to the house. A large, low-hipped roof, with widely projecting eaves, boxed cornice and brackets, covers the rectangular building. A wide, plain frieze circles the building at the cornice line. Gabled and swept dormers punctuate the roof.

City of West Hollywood - 2011. For reference only.



#### 1355 Laurel Ave.

[City of West Hollywood Cultural and Historic Resources](#)

1355 Laurel Ave.

The building at 1355 Laurel Avenue is part of the City's Courtyard Thematic Grouping. This Italian Revival building incorporates low-pitched hipped roofs of clay tile, small second-story windows, arched doors, first-story windows and entrances, classical columns and pilasters, symmetrical façades, overhanging eaves with decorative brackets and details such as quoining and classical moldings.



*Villa D'Este, c. 1928*

Walter and Pierpont Davis, who created some of the most distinguished examples of courtyard housing in the region, designed the Villa D'Este. The courtyard housing type reflects significant components of the cultural and architectural development of Southern California. Courtyard housing reflects the region's mild climatic conditions by extending interior spaces into the outdoors. It integrates the Southern California dream for individual housing and a yard with the practical need for higher density development. City of West Hollywood - 2011. For reference only.



**1338 Laurel Ave.**

[City of West Hollywood Cultural and Historic Resources](#)

1338 Laurel Ave.

The building at 1338 Laurel Avenue is part of the City's Courtyard Thematic Grouping. This building incorporates a partially enclosed outdoor space that individual units share as a common area. Additionally, the buildings embody distinctive elements of craftsmanship, such as tile work, iron grilles, terra cotta work and carved wood, and an architectural style, reflected in such elements as roof type, fenestration, doors and detailing.



*c. 1927*

The courtyard housing type reflects significant components of the cultural and architectural development of Southern California. Courtyard housing reflects the region's mild climatic conditions by extending interior spaces into the outdoors. It integrates the Southern California dream for individual housing and a yard with the practical need for higher density development.

City of West Hollywood - 2011. For reference only.



**8687 Melrose Ave.**

[City of West Hollywood Cultural and Historic Resources](#)

8687 Melrose Ave.

The buildings at 8687 Melrose Avenue are the work of Cesar Pelli, a noted architect, comprising the Pacific Design Center, including the Blue and the Green Buildings, the MOCA Gallery and the landscaped plaza areas reflect a special element of the city's economic history in that they represent a unique focal point for the interior design industry, which has been a mainstay of the City's economy.





*PDC Blue and Green, c. 1975 & 1987*

The buildings reflect a special element of the City's architectural history in that they are the City's premier work of Modern design, have served as landmarks since their construction and have been the subject of works of art, including David Hockney's painting "Hancock Street, West Hollywood I." City of West Hollywood - 2011. For reference only.



#### **8952 Norma Place**

[City of West Hollywood Cultural and Historic Resources](#)

8952 Norma Place

The two-story residential buildings located at 8952 Norma Place exhibit characteristics of several architectural styles, including Craftsman roofs and eaves and wide wooden clapboard construction, a Victorian porch and Colonial Revival ornamentation. The square house is capped by a single, unbroken gable. The eaves are projecting with exposed rafters, while decorative purlins support a plain face board. Special features include: a closed octagonal cupola, a sea gull weather vane, windows with wood lintels and lugsills, and the porch with ornately bracketed and scrolled columns.



*c. 1921*

Built in 1921, the buildings were used as dressing rooms for a nearby movie studio by early film star Norma Talmadge, her husband and her sister. The property is believed to have had a long association with famous persons of the movie industry as well as famous literary figures. City of West Hollywood - 2011. For reference only.



#### **7911 Norton Ave.**

[City of West Hollywood Cultural and Historic Resources](#)

7911 Norton Ave.

A recent survey of the R2, R3 and R4 zones within the City of West Hollywood has identified a small but significant number of multi-family properties that were designed and have maintained a well-landscaped courtyard that has a visual and pedestrian relationship between the courtyard and the street. Built in 1925, these multi-family residential structures were designed in the Minimal Traditional architectural style, each with a landscaped courtyard.



c. 1925

The subject property includes three structures, including a two story L-shape multi-family residential building on the western side with a landscaped courtyard, a two-story rectangular multi-family residential structure on the eastern side with a second landscaped courtyard, and a one-story automobile garage structure with a one second-story room at the northern edge of the property.

City of West Hollywood - 2011. For reference only.



**980 Palm Ave.**

**City of West Hollywood Cultural and Historic Resources**

980 Palm Ave.

The subject property is part of the City's Craftsman District. The Craftsman bungalow replaced the hip-roofed cottage as the housing type of preference in West Hollywood in the early 1910s. The Craftsman style of architecture is characterized by simplified detailing and exposed structure elements. Structures elaborated in this style, incorporate such elements as gabled roofs, with overhanging eaves, exposed rafters and purlins, and paired porch supports.



c. 1924

Craftsman structures still exist throughout West Hollywood, with the largest concentration encompassing the area along North Hancock Avenue and North Palm Avenue. The majority of these homes were built in the area between 1910 and 1925 when the Town of Sherman began to expand. Beginning at the turn of the century, the Sherman community was composed of working and middle-class individuals whose needs were well served by Craftsman homes. Craftsman bungalows were "democratic homes", designed for comfort and efficiency, easy to erect, and available at an affordable cost.

City of West Hollywood - 2011. For reference only.



**986 Palm Ave.**

**City of West Hollywood Cultural and Historic Resources**

986 Palm Ave.

The subject property is part of the City's Craftsman District. The Craftsman bungalow replaced the hip-roofed cottage as the housing type of preference in West Hollywood in the early 1910s. The Craftsman bungalow, due to its emphasis on nature and simplicity, was one of the most prominent residential styles in Southern California. The mild climate and interest in simple living combined to make the style attractive to all residents in the region, from the wealthy who built large, outstanding examples, such as the Gamble House, to the working class, who built homes that incorporated simpler versions of the same elements.



c. 1922

Craftsman structures still exist throughout West Hollywood, with the largest concentration encompassing the area along North Hancock Avenue and North Palm Avenue. The majority of these homes were built in the area between 1910 and 1925 when the Town of Sherman began to expand. Built on the gently sloping foothills between Beverly Hills and Hollywood, this area enjoyed the quiet and fresh air of a rural environment, with proximity to the activities of Hollywood and Beverly Hills.

City of West Hollywood - 2011. For reference only.



**850 San Vicente Blvd.**

**City of West Hollywood Cultural and Historic Resources**

850 San Vicente Blvd.

The buildings reflect a special element of the city's cultural, social, and economic history and possess an integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association because they are among the first residences of the town of Sherman; are located within the area of original settlement of Sherman; and possess common architectural elements, hipped roofs, narrow wood clapboard siding, simple endboards and window trim, extended eaves that are either boxed or have decorative brackets, and porches.



c. 1899

The buildings have a unique location because they are all located within the area occupied by the Town of Sherman in its early development. The buildings are identified with a significant event in local history, because they were part of the city's founding. The simple buildings in this district formed the residential community from which West Hollywood developed and were homes to the City's very first residents. They are representative of West Hollywood's birth as a distinctive City and evoke its modest beginnings.

City of West Hollywood - 2011. For reference only.



**837 San Vicente Blvd.**

**City of West Hollywood Cultural and Historic Resources**

837 San Vicente Blvd.

The buildings reflect a special element of the city's cultural, social, and economic history and possess an integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association because they are among the first residences of the town of Sherman; are located within the area of original settlement of Sherman; and possess common architectural elements, hipped roofs, narrow wood clapboard siding, simple endboards and window trim, extended eaves that are either boxed or have decorative brackets, and porches.



c. 1902

The buildings have a unique location because they are all located within the area occupied by-the Town of Sherman in its early development. The buildings are identified with a significant event in local history, because they were part of the city's founding. The simple buildings in this district formed the residential community from which West Hollywood developed and were homes to the City's very first residents. They are representative of West Hollywood's birth as a distinctive City and evoke its modest beginnings.  
City of West Hollywood - 2011. For reference only.



**845 San Vicente Blvd.**

**City of West Hollywood Cultural and Historic Resources**

845 San Vicente Blvd.

The buildings reflect a special element of the city's cultural, social, and economic history and possess an integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association because they are among the first residences of the town of Sherman; are located within the area of original settlement of Sherman; and possess common architectural elements, hipped roofs, narrow wood clapboard siding, simple endboards and window trim, extended eaves that are either boxed or have decorative brackets, and porches.



c. 1900

The buildings have a unique location because they are all located within the area occupied by-the Town of Sherman in its early development. The buildings are identified with a significant event in local history, because they were part of the city's founding. The simple buildings in this district formed the residential community from which West Hollywood developed and were homes to the City's very first residents. They are representative of West Hollywood's birth as a distinctive City and evoke its modest beginnings.  
City of West Hollywood - 2011. For reference only.



**847 San Vicente Blvd.**

**City of West Hollywood Cultural and Historic Resources**

847 San Vicente Blvd.

The buildings reflect a special element of the city's cultural, social, and economic history and possess an integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association because they are among the first residences of the town of Sherman; are located within the area of original settlement of Sherman; and possess common architectural elements, hipped roofs, narrow wood clapboard siding, simple endboards and window trim, extended eaves that are either boxed or have decorative brackets, and porches.





c. 1900

The buildings have a unique location because they are all located within the area occupied by the Town of Sherman in its early development. The buildings are identified with a significant event in local history, because they were part of the city's founding. The simple buildings in this district formed the residential community from which West Hollywood developed and were homes to the City's very first residents. They are representative of West Hollywood's birth as a distinctive City and evoke its modest beginnings.

City of West Hollywood - 2011. For reference only.



**7156 Santa Monica Blvd.**

**City of West Hollywood Cultural and Historic Resources**

7156 Santa Monica Blvd.

The Formosa Cafe is a restaurant and bar at 7156 Santa Monica Boulevard at Formosa Avenue, that has a long history of patronage from movie stars and movie industry people because of its location immediately adjacent to Samuel Goldwyn Studio (referred to as "The Lot"). Generations of movie stars such as Humphrey Bogart and Clark Gable have eaten meals at the Cafe. The interior and exterior of the Formosa Cafe can be seen in the movie L.A. Confidential. Other movies shot here include The Majestic and Still Breathing.



*The Formosa Café*

The restaurant was started in 1925 by Jimmy Bernstein (who was described as a 1920s prize fighter). Bernstein operated initially in a Red Car trolley and it was located just east of The Lot Studios (which changed ownership over the years from Pickford-Fairbanks Studios to United Artists, to Samuel Goldwyn to Warner Hollywood Studios) where movies from *Some Like it Hot* to *Scary Movie 2* were filmed.

City of West Hollywood - 2011. For reference only.



**8289 Santa Monica Blvd.**

**City of West Hollywood Cultural and Historic Resources**

8289 Santa Monica Blvd.

Irv's Burgers was developed alongside Route 66 during the cross-country highway's heyday, post World War II. The paired automobile service station and lunch stand served Route 66 travelers on the final leg of their journey toward the Pacific Ocean and is representative of the early American car culture. Very small hot-dog and hamburger stands were once more common in Southern California. Their numbers have diminished in the region as a whole. As a result any surviving buildings are important representatives of a type of structure that was once a part of everyday life, and has since been largely replaced by chain fast-food restaurants.



*Irv's Burgers, c. 1946*

Irv's Burgers was constructed in 1947 and although the structure has evolved over the past 57 years, it continues to represent both an established and familiar feature both by view and by patronage of the neighborhood, community, and City of West Hollywood.

City of West Hollywood - 2011. For reference only.



**8431 Santa Monica Blvd.**

**City of West Hollywood Cultural and Historic Resources**

8431 Santa Monica Blvd.

The seven-story, reinforced concrete building, located at 8431 Santa Monica Boulevard, is designed in a Gothic inspired Art Deco architectural style. The structure was built by the Bekins Moving Van and Storage Company in 1926. Its huge size, with large elevator shafts and large loading dock doors, is representative of the need for movers and storage facilities in this rapidly growing residential district. The building is located at a focal corner in the City, the bend in Santa Monica Boulevard. It continues as a landmark for much of the boulevard's length.



*Emser Building, c. 1926*

A faintly rusticated first story acts as a base to six stories of vertical Gothic spandrels. The façades are divided into five bays on Olive and three bays facing Santa Monica. On the south and west façades, a large ground floor Tudor arch marks the base of each bay. Arches are filled with recessed, multi-paned windows along Santa Monica. Topping the structure are two large elevator shafts and a large neon sign for the Emser Company. The rooftop Emser sign is attached to an existing steel structure that originally held the Bekins storage sign. The sign structure, excluding the lettering, is an historic feature.

City of West Hollywood - 2011. For reference only.



**8811 Santa Monica Blvd.**

**City of West Hollywood Cultural and Historic Resources**

8811 Santa Monica Blvd.

The structure embodies distinctive characteristics of the Italianate Revival style. These include an emphasis on the vertical as illustrated in the large, circular arched windows of both façades as well as the tall arched opening at the canted corner and the quoining where the entrance is located.



*First National Bank of Sherman, c. 1922*

The structure, due to its location, contributes to the significance of the Old Sherman Thematic District. Historically, it is connected to that district as the structure was built in the 1920s during the expansion of Sherman into a larger, economically diverse town.

City of West Hollywood - 2011. For reference only.



**8851 Santa Monica Blvd.**

**City of West Hollywood Cultural and Historic Resources**

8851 Santa Monica Blvd.

The structure is rich in detail and embodies distinctive characteristics of Classical Revival commercial architecture of the 1920s. These include pedimented windows, heavy stone lintels with dentillated molding, medallions, and decorated frieze panels. The structure, due to its location, contributes to the significance of the Old Sherman Thematic District. Historically, it is connected to that district as the structure was built in the 1920s during the expansion of Sherman into a larger, economically diverse town. The structure embodies characteristics of Classical Revival Commercial architecture of the 1920s.



*Gable & Wyant Commercial Building, c. 1926*

The structure contributes to the significance of the Old Sherman Thematic District, due to its geographical location and historical connection to the original town center of Sherman. The structure is identified with the growth of the electric railway system and the subsequent expansion of the region and with the growth of Sherman as an urban-industrial center.

City of West Hollywood - 2011. For reference only.



**8703 Santa Monica Blvd.**

**City of West Hollywood Cultural and Historic Resources**

8701 Santa Monica Blvd.

The structure is a building of Spanish Gothic Revival style architecture. The architecture of this commercial building is characterized by a large square and hipped roof tower at the southeast corner. The square corner tower has a molded cornice. A small, square turret projects from the western tower façade at the peak in the gabled roof. The hipped and gabled roofs are red clay tile with decorative wrought iron brackets supporting the rain gutters. The façade of the reinforced concrete building, covered in stucco, resembles roughly textured stone blocks "cut" in varying sizes and shapes.



c. 1928

By the building's construction in 1928, the old town of Sherman was beginning to thrive, as the foundation for what is now called West Hollywood. Santa Monica Boulevard had doubled in size, firmly linking its western portion to the westward expansion of Hollywood. This reinforced concrete building, styled in a lively Spanish Gothic architecture, clearly marked the eastern edge of the central business district for the emerging town of West Hollywood. The building is attributed to the architectural firm of Morgan, Wall and Clements.

City of West Hollywood - 2011. For reference only.



**8358 Sunset Blvd.**

[City of West Hollywood Cultural and Historic Resources](#)

8358 Sunset Blvd.

The sixteen-story Sunset Tower/St. James's Club, located at 8358 Sunset Boulevard is constructed in the Art Deco/Zig-Zag Moderne architectural style. Notable features which representative of the buildings architectural style include: a "stepped back" design which includes terraces, multiple vertical bays of windows which emphasize the vertical appearance of the building's Art Deco/Zig-zag Moderne design, friezes which include ram horn designs, foliated Art Deco designs, semi-nude human sculptures, animal figures, butterfly designs, flower patterns and birdlike figures, and a serrated roofline.



*Sunset Tower, c. 1930*

Constructed in 1930-1931, Sunset Tower/St. James's Club was designed by Leland Bryant. Bryant was a prominent local architect known for his apartment house designs in the Los Angeles area. The building is presumed to be one of the first and most luxurious high-rise apartment buildings in the Los Angeles area and was, for a considerable period of time, the tallest such building in the City.

City of West Hollywood - 2011. For reference only.



**8439 Sunset Blvd.**

[City of West Hollywood Cultural and Historic Resources](#)

8439 Sunset Blvd.

The former apartment building located at 8439 Sunset Boulevard (Piazza del Sol) is constructed in the Italian Renaissance Revival style. The building is constructed as a five level, U-shaped building currently used as an office building (four levels of office over parking). The surface material is stucco and the building is capped by a low hipped red clay tile roof with widely overhanging eaves and decorative rafters.





*Piazza del Sol, c. 1927*

Constructed in 1927, the building was originally a residential apartment building, where several lesser know Hollywood personalities resided. The building was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in December 1983. An easement for façade of the Piazza del Sol was granted to the Los Angeles Conservancy in December 1983.

City of West Hollywood - 2011. For reference only.



**1285 Sweetzer Ave.**

**City of West Hollywood Cultural and Historic Resources**

1285 Sweetzer Ave.

Commonly known as the "Fountain Lanai", the apartment building containing two separate contributing buildings was built in 1953 with a vernacular modernist scheme. The Fountain Lanai serves as an excellent example of post-war courtyard apartment and post and beam modernism housing design by the notable architect Edward H. Fickett, FAIA.



*Fountain Lanai, c. 1953*

The buildings were constructed with wood frames and have a primary finish of stucco. Vertical wood boarding is used along the primary façades to provide contrasting accents to the stucco. The buildings were designed with shed roofs with eaves that have open rafters edged with wood fascia and an upward sweep that faces into the courtyard.

City of West Hollywood - 2011. For reference only.



**1302 Sweetzer Ave.**

**City of West Hollywood Cultural and Historic Resources**

1302 Sweetzer Ave.

The seven-story El Mirador apartment building, located at 1302-1310 N. Sweetzer Avenue, is constructed in the Churrigueresque Spanish Colonial Revival architectural style. Hipped and gabled red clay tile roofs cap the rectangular stucco building. Projecting and receding bays define the building's massing and a cutaway corner at the southwestern corner marks an entrance. A double set of curved steps rise from the street at the southwest corner to an extended cement porch. The entryway is defined by a flat arch with scalloped corners and topped by an elaborate Churrigueresque pediment flanked by pilasters.



*El Mirador, c. 1929*

El Mirador was designed by S. Charles Lee, and was constructed in 1929 by California Builders of Homes. The building represents the notable architect's first project in the West Hollywood area. California Builders of Homes was also responsible for the construction of the Romanesque Villa, a building design by noted architect Leland Bryant, located one block east of the El Mirador.

City of West Hollywood - 2011. For reference only.



#### **819 Sweetzer Ave.**

**City of West Hollywood Cultural and Historic Resources**

819 Sweetzer Ave.

The structures located at 819 through 825-1/2 N. Sweetzer contain traditional courtyard housing elements. They surround a landscaped courtyard which contains a fish pond and ceremonial gateways which serves as a focus for the housing units. The courtyard has always been an open, landscaped area. Many of the units directly access the courtyard.



*c. 1928*

The buildings were constructed during 1924-26 and were positioned to create a central courtyard. The buildings are constructed in the Tudor Revival and shingle cottage styles. The Tudor buildings have steeply hipped roofs, heavy wood timbers, and diamond leaded glass windows. The shingle cottages have gambrel roofs with shed dormers. Decorative detailing is used sparingly.

City of West Hollywood - 2011. For reference only.



#### **1132 Vista Street**

**City of West Hollywood Cultural and Historic Resources**

1132 Vista Street

Each of the structures in the City's Courtyard Thematic District is a beautifully-articulated example of the Spanish Revival style. They exhibit features basic to the style, such as red-clay tile roofs, bracketed narrow eaves, arched windows and entrances and gently hipped roofs. Two of the structures retain their original white washing. The buildings also possess various elements such as wood balconies and galleries, casement windows, shutters, chimneys, turrets and intriguing weather vanes. The weather vanes include scenes of an indian on horseback, a coyote cactus, a witch on a broom and a matador and bull.



c. 1929

The five Spanish Revival structures on Vista Street constitute an unusual grouping of shared architectural style and form. Their identical height, setback and building frontage creates a cohesive setting that enhances design similarities between the buildings. The grouping is united by the common architectural features articulated above, such as roof material and design, building material and color, aperture shapes, three-bay façade and detailing, such as balconies, turrets, and weather vanes.

City of West Hollywood - 2011. For reference only.



#### 1140 Vista Street

[City of West Hollywood Cultural and Historic Resources](#)

1140 Vista Street

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c. 1933

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City of West Hollywood - 2011. For reference only.



#### 1237 Vista Street

[City of West Hollywood Cultural and Historic Resources](#)

1237 Vista Street

Located mid-block on the west side of North Vista Street, this one-story Craftsman bungalow was constructed in 1917. It is a single-family dwelling, rectangular in plan with a deep setback. The main elevation, which faces east, exhibits wood, horizontal siding. The building features contiguous gables on a hipped roof with asphalt cladding. The porch features a pent roof, squared piers, brick-clad pedestals and rails. Exposed rafters are located at the roof eaves. The south end of the roof has a wide eave overhang and extends out over the driveway at the south end of the lot.



c. 1917

The Craftsman style was extremely popular in Southern California residential architecture from 1910 to the mid-1920s, with its zenith in the 1910s. The Arts & Crafts movement, of which Craftsman style architecture was a part, represents the first popular wave of modernist influence in American architecture. Although distinctly a modern--that is, ahistorical--style, the underpinnings of the style are founded on a rejection of the industrial and an embrace of the handcrafted.

City of West Hollywood - 2011. For reference only.



#### 1241 Vista Street

[City of West Hollywood Cultural and Historic Resources](#)

1241 Vista Street

Constructed in 1917, this one-story Craftsman bungalow, is located on the west side of North Vista Street and oriented east. The building, rectangular in plan, features a gable roof with composition shingles and exposed rafter tails. The main elevation is clad with horizontal wood siding. A porch with a gabled roof and gable motif extends across the main façade, supported by squared piers and a brick-clad rail. Two wood, single-pane fixed sash windows flank the main entrance which contains a slab door with multiple lights.



c. 1917

The Craftsman style was extremely popular in Southern California residential architecture from 1910 to the mid-1920s, with its zenith in the 1910s. The Arts & Crafts movement, of which Craftsman style architecture was a part, represents the first popular wave of modernist influence in American architecture. Although distinctly a modern--that is, ahistorical--style, the underpinnings of the style are founded on a rejection of the industrial and an embrace of the handcrafted.

City of West Hollywood - 2011. For reference only.



#### 1124 Vista Street

[City of West Hollywood Cultural and Historic Resources](#)

1124 Vista Street

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c. 1929

The five Spanish Revival structures on Vista Street constitute an unusual grouping of shared architectural style and form. Their identical height, setback and building frontage creates a cohesive setting that enhances design similarities between the buildings. The grouping is united by the common architectural features articulated above, such as roof material and design, building material and color, aperture shapes, three-bay façade and detailing, such as balconies, turrets, and weather vanes.

City of West Hollywood - 2011. For reference only.



**1128 Vista Street**

[City of West Hollywood Cultural and Historic Resources](#)

1128 Vista Street

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c. 1929

The five Spanish Revival structures on Vista Street constitute an unusual grouping of shared architectural style and form. Their identical height, setback and building frontage creates a cohesive setting that enhances design similarities between the buildings. The grouping is united by the common architectural features articulated above, such as roof material and design, building material and color, aperture shapes, three-bay façade and detailing, such as balconies, turrets, and weather vanes.

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**1144 Vista Street**

[City of West Hollywood Cultural and Historic Resources](#)

1144 Vista Street

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c. 1933

The five Spanish Revival structures on Vista Street constitute an unusual grouping of shared architectural style and form. Their identical height, setback and building frontage creates a cohesive setting that enhances design similarities between the buildings. The grouping is united by the common architectural features articulated above, such as roof material and design, building material and color, aperture shapes, three-bay façade and detailing, such as balconies, turrets, and weather vanes.

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### 903 Westbourne Drive

[City of West Hollywood Cultural and Historic Resources](#)

903 Westbourne Drive

The building located at 903 N. Westbourne Drive exhibits a Spanish Colonial Revival style that reflected the neighborhoods surrounding the library in the 1920s and 1930s. Furthermore, the building was the site of a County Library and is one of the few remaining institutional buildings from the early period of West Hollywood.



*County Library, c. 1922*

The building at 903 N. Westbourne Drive is illustrative of the style known as Spanish Colonial Revival and exhibits features including red clay tile roofs, eaves and wrought iron grill work. In addition the building features decoratively carved rafter and double end tiles, and a large recessed circular arched entrance surrounded by heavy molding. The door is multi-paned glass with a multi-pane transom. A single wrought iron lamp is centered above the entrance.

City of West Hollywood - 2011. For reference only.