

342 SOUTH HILL STREET
CITY OF LOS ANGELES

Historical Resource Evaluation Report



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Appendix A



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents the results of a historical resource evaluation of the property located at 342 South Hill Street in the City of Los Angeles. The assessor's parcel number for the property is 6419-015-005. It is identified in the City of Los Angeles Zone Information and Map Access System (ZIMAS) as requiring "historic preservation review" because it is listed in the California Office of Historic Preservation Historical Resources Inventory with a California Resource Status Code of 2S2 ("Determined eligible for separate listing by a consensus determination"). Further research concluded that this listing was an error, and instead belonged to the property located at 324 South Hill Street (since demolished). The building on the subject property, known at present as Ye Olde Taco House #1, was constructed in 1961 as a vending machine shelter. The building is not currently designated a landmark at the national, state, or local levels. It has not yet been surveyed as part of SurveyLA, the citywide historic resource survey of Los Angeles, as the Central City Community Plan Area is not scheduled to be surveyed until Summer 2015. GPA Consulting (GPA) was retained to complete this evaluation as part of the environmental review of a proposed project on the property in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

The building was evaluated in this report using the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) and California Register of Historical Resources (California Register) criteria, as well as the Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monument criteria. The primary contexts used to evaluate the building were social history, restaurant development, and mid-century modern architecture.

After careful research and evaluation, GPA concluded that the building is ineligible for listing in the National or California Registers due to a lack of significance as well as a lack of integrity, nor is it eligible for designation as a Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monument. Therefore, 342 South Hill Street is not a historical resource subject to CEQA. As the project will have no direct or indirect impacts on historical resources, no further study is recommended or required.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose and Qualifications

The purpose of this report is to determine and set forth whether or not a proposed project will impact historical resources. The project site is comprised of all or part of eight parcels located near the northeast corner of South Hill Street and West 4th Street in the City of Los Angeles (see Figure 1, below). The project site includes one building constructed on assessor's parcel number 5149-015-005, which is associated with the address 342 South Hill Street (Note: the building is marked above the entry door as "340 S," however the legal address for the APN it is located on is 342 South Hill Street). The building on the site is a walk-up food stand that was constructed in 1961 as a vending machine shelter and has an attached, covered seating area that was constructed in 2000. The seating area was constructed on assessor's parcel number 5149-015-004, which is associated with the address 348 South Hill Street. The proposed project involves the removal of the existing building on the property and the construction of a new multi-family housing project.

Properties over 45 years of age may be eligible for listing in the California Register, and therefore may be historical resources subject to CEQA. Thus, GPA was retained to prepare this report to determine if the building is a historical resource subject to CEQA, and if so, if the project would have an impact on the historical resource.

Teresa Grimes, Principal Architectural Historian, and Jenna Kachour, Associate Preservation Planner, with GPA were responsible for the preparation of this report. Ms. Grimes and Ms. Kachour fulfill the qualifications for historic preservation professionals outlined in Title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 61. Their résumés are available upon request.

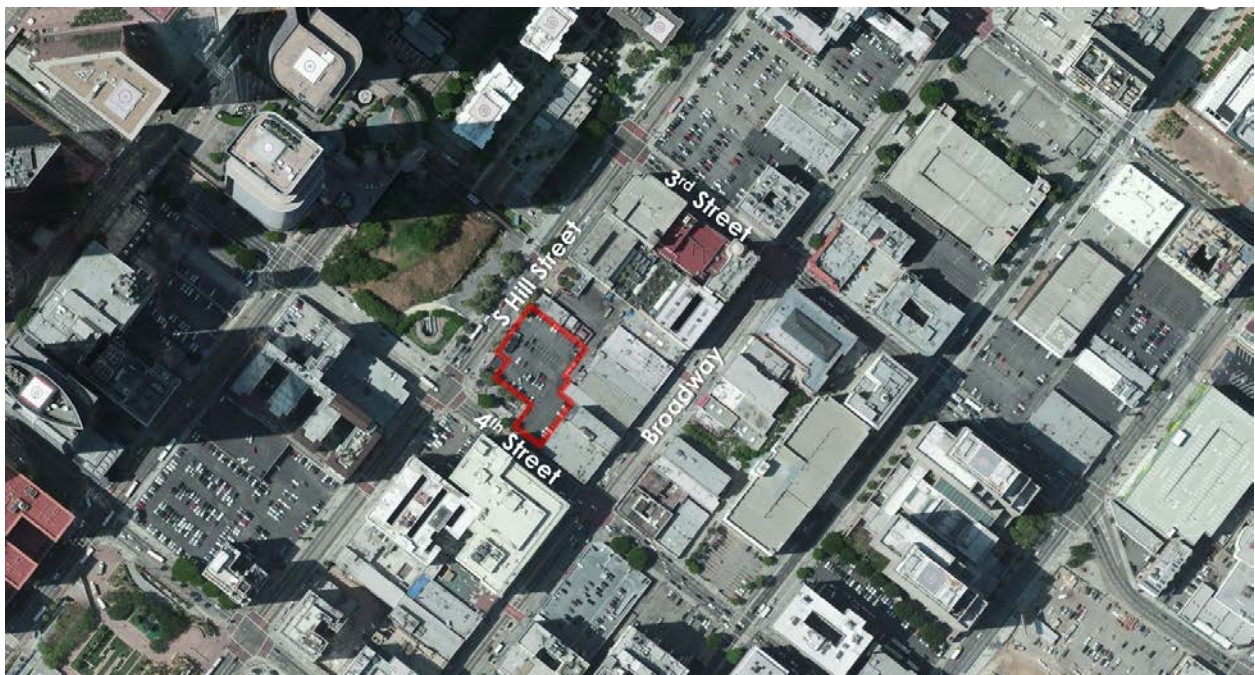


Figure 1: Project Area Map. The project site is outlined in red. Base image courtesy of Bing Maps.

1.2 Methodology

In conducting the analysis of potential historical resources and project impacts, the following tasks were performed:

1. Conducted a preliminary field inspection of the project site and surrounding area to determine the study area for the report and to identify potential historical resources. The study area was identified as the project site itself (see Figure 2 below). The building at 342 South Hill Street was identified as a potential historical resource because it is over 45 years of age. Also located on the project site is a covered seating area, which is attached to the building, surface parking lots, and a small parking kiosk.



Figure 2: Project Site Map. Base image courtesy of Bing Maps.

2. Conducted an intensive field inspection of the project site to ascertain the physical integrity of the buildings thereon. Digital photographs and notes were taken during the inspection.
3. Researched the property to determine whether or not it is currently listed as a landmark at the national, state, or local levels and whether or not it has been previously identified or evaluated as a historical resource. This involved a records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center at California State University, Fullerton. The records search revealed the project site was included in 1983 Technical Report for the Draft EIS/EIR for the Metro Rail Project¹. This report identifies the "Taco House" at "340 Hill St." as a "non-historic" "plywood stand".² The report also identifies the "Myrick and Markham Hotels" at

¹ Westec Services, Inc. *Technical Report, Historical/Architectural Resources, Los Angeles Rail Rapid Transit Project "Metro Rail", Draft Environmental Impact Statement and Environmental Impact Report*. January 1983.

² *Ibid.* Page 16.



"324-326-1/2 Hill St." as historic and notes that a California Inventory Form was previously completed for that resource³.

The California Office of Historic Preservation Historical Resources Inventory identifies both 324 South Hill Street and 342 South Hill Street as "The Aldine, Myrick Hotel" (see Appendix A). Additional research, including a review of Sanborn maps, historic aerials, city address directories, and building permit records (see Appendix A), concluded that the listing for 342 South Hill Street on the Historical Resources Inventory was an error, and instead belonged to the property located at 324 South Hill Street. "The Aldine, Myrick Hotel" building at 324 South Hill Street has since been demolished and replaced with a building presently known as the "Horse Thief BBQ."

4. Obtained and reviewed the building permits for the property. Dates of construction and subsequent alterations were determined by the building permit record, as well as additional sources, such as the field inspection and historic photographs.
5. Researched the property and surrounding area at local libraries and archives to establish the general history and context, including a review of the relevant databases, newspapers, books, and articles.
6. Reviewed and analyzed ordinances, statutes, regulations, bulletins, and technical materials relating to federal, state and local historic preservation designations, and assessment processes and programs.

2. REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Generally, a lead agency must consider a property a historical resource under CEQA if it is eligible for listing in the California Register. The California Register is modeled after the National Register. Furthermore, a property is presumed to be historically significant if it is listed in a local register of historic resources or has been identified as historically significant in a historic resources survey (provided certain criteria and requirements are satisfied) unless a preponderance of evidence demonstrates that the property is not historically or culturally significant.⁴ The National Register, California Register, and local designation programs are discussed below.

2.1 National Register of Historic Places

The National Register is "an authoritative guide to be used by federal, state, and local governments, private groups and citizens to identify the nation's cultural resources and to indicate what properties should be considered for protection from destruction or impairment."⁵

Criteria

To be eligible for listing in the National Register, a property must be at least 50 years of age (unless the property is of "exceptional importance") and possess significance in American history and culture, architecture, or archaeology. A property of potential significance must meet one or more of the following four established criteria: ⁶

³ Ibid. Page 16.

⁴ Public Resources Code Section 5024.1 and 14 CCR Section 4850.

⁵ Title 36 Code of Federal Regulations Part 60.2.

⁶ Title 36 Code of Federal Regulations Part 60.4.



- A. Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. Associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. Yield, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Physical Integrity

According to *National Register Bulletin #15*, "to be eligible for listing in the National Register, a property must not only be shown to be significant under National Register criteria, but it also must have integrity." Integrity is defined in *National Register Bulletin #15* as "the ability of a property to convey its significance."⁷ Within the concept of integrity, the National Register recognizes the following seven aspects or qualities that in various combinations define integrity: feeling, association, workmanship, location, design, setting, and materials.

Context

To be eligible for listing in the National Register, a property must also be significant within a historic context. *National Register Bulletin #15* states that the significance of a historic property can be judged only when it is evaluated within its historic context. Historic contexts are "those patterns, themes, or trends in history by which a specific...property or site is understood and its meaning...is made clear."⁸ A property must represent an important aspect of the area's history or prehistory and possess the requisite integrity to qualify for the National Register.

2.2 California Register of Historical Resources

In 1992, Governor Wilson signed Assembly Bill 2881 into law establishing the California Register. The California Register is an authoritative guide used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify historical resources and to indicate what properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse impacts.⁹

The California Register consists of properties that are listed automatically as well as those that must be nominated through an application and public hearing process. The California Register automatically includes the following:

- California properties listed in the National Register and those formally Determined Eligible for the National Register;
- State Historical Landmarks from No. 0770 onward; and

⁷ *National Register Bulletin #15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, National Park Service, 2002, 44-45.

⁸ *National Register Bulletin #15*, 7.

⁹ Public Resources Code Section 5024.1 (a).



- Those California Points of Historical Interest that have been evaluated by the State Office of Historic Preservation (SOHP) and have been recommended to the State Historical Resources Commission for inclusion on the California Register.¹⁰

The criteria for eligibility of listing in the California Register are based upon National Register criteria, but are identified as 1-4 instead of A-D. To be eligible for listing in the California Register, a property generally must be at least 50 years of age and must possess significance at the local, state, or national level, under one or more of the following four criteria:

1. It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States; or
2. It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history; or
3. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values; or
4. It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important in the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

Historical resources eligible for listing in the California Register may include buildings, sites, structures, objects, and historic districts. Resources less than 50 years of age may be eligible if it can be demonstrated that sufficient time has passed to understand its historical importance. While the enabling legislation for the California Register is less rigorous with regard to the issue of integrity, there is the expectation that properties reflect their appearance during their period of significance.¹¹

The California Register may also include properties identified during historic resource surveys. However, the survey must meet all of the following criteria:¹²

1. The survey has been or will be included in the State Historic Resources Inventory;
2. The survey and the survey documentation were prepared in accordance with office [OHP] procedures and requirements;
3. The resource is evaluated and determined by the office [OHP] to have a significance rating of Category 1 to 5 on a DPR Form 523; and
4. If the survey is five or more years old at the time of its nomination for inclusion in the California Register, the survey is updated to identify historical resources which have become eligible or ineligible due to changed circumstances or further documentation and those which have been demolished or altered in a manner that substantially diminishes the significance of the resource.

¹⁰ Public Resources Code Section 5024.1 (d).

¹¹ Public Resources Code Section 4852.

¹² Public Resources Code Section 5024.1.



OHP Survey Methodology

The evaluation instructions and classification system proscribed by the SOHP in its *Instructions for Recording Historical Resources* provide a three-digit evaluation code for use in classifying potential historical resources. In 2003, the codes were revised to address the California Register. The first digit indicates the general category of evaluation. The second digit is a letter code to indicate whether the resource is separately eligible (S), eligible as part of a district (D), or both (B). The third digit is a number, which is coded to describe some of the circumstances or conditions of the evaluation. The general evaluation categories are as follows:

1. Listed in the National Register or the California Register.
2. Determined eligible for listing in the National Register or the California Register.
3. Appears eligible for listing in the National Register or the California Register through survey evaluation.
4. Appears eligible for listing in the National Register or the California Register through other evaluation.
5. Recognized as historically significant by local government.
6. Not eligible for listing or designation as specified.
7. Not evaluated or needs re-evaluation.

2.3 City of Los Angeles Cultural Heritage Ordinance

The Los Angeles City Council adopted the Cultural Heritage Ordinance in 1962 and amended it in 2007 (Sections 22.171 et. seq. of the Administrative Code). The Ordinance created a Cultural Heritage Commission and criteria for designating Historic-Cultural Monuments. The Commission is comprised of five citizens, appointed by the Mayor, who have exhibited knowledge of Los Angeles history, culture and architecture. Administrative Code Section 22.171.7 states that:

For purposes of this article, a Historic-Cultural Monument (Monument) is any site (including significant trees or other plant life located on the site), building or structure of particular historic or cultural significance to the City of Los Angeles, including historic structures or sites in which the broad cultural, economic or social history of the nation, State or community is reflected or exemplified; or which is identified with historic personages or with important events in the main currents of national, State or local history; or which embodies the distinguishing characteristics of an architectural type specimen, inherently valuable for a study of a period, style or method of construction; or a notable work of a master builder, designer, or architect whose individual genius influenced his or her age.

Unlike the National and California Registers, the Ordinance makes no mention of concepts such as physical integrity or period of significance. Moreover, properties do not have to reach a minimum age requirement, such as 50 years, to be designated as Monuments.



3. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

3.1 Building History and Description

The project site is located in the Central City Community Plan Area at the northeast corner of South Hill and West 4th Streets (see Figure 1, above). The topography of the project site itself is generally flat, however Bunker Hill rises up from Hill Street to the west. Hill Street is a busy commercial thoroughfare, while 4th Street is one-way travelling east. The surrounding parcels are mostly developed with commercial structures of varying ages, including many constructed during the late 19th and early 20th centuries, but also a number of buildings from the 1990s. Portals to the Metro Red Line subway station are located south of the project site at the northeast and northwest corners of the Hill and 4th Street intersection. Further south across 4th Street is the historic Subway Terminal Building. Angels Knoll Park and the Angels Flight funicular railway are located west of the project site. The Grand Central Market and the Metropolitan Water District/Million Dollar Theater are located to the north and are part of the National Register-listed Broadway Theater and Commercial District which continues south along Broadway to the east of the project site.

The building at 342 South Hill Street is located at the northwestern edge of the project site, close to the sidewalk (see Figure 2, above). There is an attached covered seating area located to the south. Surface parking lots are located to the east and southeast of the building, and cover the remainder of the project site. Also located on the project site, to the northeast of the building, is a small parking kiosk. Palm and Ficus trees are planted along portions of the Hill and 4th Street frontages.

As seen in Figure 3 below, the subject building was constructed in 1961 in a simplified Mid Century Modern A-Frame style. The attached covered seating area was constructed in 2000 (see Figure 4, below) as a utilitarian structure with no particular style. The business is labeled as “340 S” above the entry door and this address is shown on building permits associated the food stand; however the City’s ZIMAS system and the County Assessor’s records indicate 342 South Hill Street as the address associated with the parcel on which the building is located.

The original building permit¹³ indicates the subject building was constructed as a vending machine shelter and was owned by Buy O Mat, designed by licensed engineer T. James, and built by contractor Rheem Calcor. City directories indicate that the building was occupied by “B-Bag Num 5” in 1963¹⁴ and “Corina Restaurant” in 1964¹⁵ through 1973¹⁶. It is currently occupied by Ye Olde Taco House #1, a walk up food stand with covered eating area.

The one-story building is relatively small, measuring approximately 15 by 22 feet, and has a rectangular plan and a flat roof with overhanging boxed eaves. The primary façade faces west, towards Hill Street. The building’s exterior walls are clad in sheet metal and the roof is covered in rolled asphalt. There is an A-frame constructed of steel I-beams attached to the primary façade, extending from the base of the building to well above the roof line. An identical A-Frame is attached to the rear elevation.

¹³ City of Los Angeles, Building Permit No. 1961LA85504, April 10, 1961.

¹⁴ Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, Los Angeles Street Address Directory, July 1963.

¹⁵ Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, Los Angeles Street Address Directory, April 1964.

¹⁶ Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, Los Angeles Street Address Directory, July 1973.



Figure 3: Southeast view of the building at 342 South Hill Street. Source: GPA



Figure 4: Southeast view of the covered seating area at 348 South Hill Street. Source: GPA



Figure 5: Northwest view of the covered seating area. Source: GPA



Figure 6: Southwest view of the building (right) and covered seating area (left). Source: GPA



The main entrance is located at the north end of the primary (east) elevation. It is sheltered by the overhanging eaves and a fabric awning that extends from the eaves along the length of the façade. The entry consists of a glazed, steel frame door with two full-length, fixed, steel frame windows abutting the doorway to the left. Windows on other elevations include two narrow, sliding, aluminum windows on the north (side) elevation and a narrow, double hung, aluminum window on the east (rear) elevation. These additional windows have metal security bars.

A covered outdoor seating area is attached to the south (side) elevation. The area is covered by a flat roof, and enclosed by low walls and metal security bars on the west and south sides, and by a full height wall on the east side. The walls are clad in stucco and the roof is covered in rolled asphalt. Double-doors constructed of metal security bars provide access to the seating area from the sidewalk on the west. There are two narrow, sliding, aluminum windows with security bars on the east elevation.

There are multiple signs on the building and seating area. The building has a double-face blade sign extending from the A-frame above the main entry of the west elevation, and a painted wall sign on the north elevation. The seating area has an illuminated cabinet sign and a billboard sign on the west elevation, an illuminated cabinet sign on the south elevation, and a painted wall sign on the east elevation.

4. EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY

4.1 National Register of Historic Places

Criterion A

To be eligible for the National Register under Criterion A, a resource must have a direct association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. The contexts considered in this evaluation are social history and restaurant development.

Research did not reveal the property to be the site of any historical events. In terms of broad patterns of history, restaurants are sometimes evaluated in the context of social history, as they are often important gathering places for the communities in which they are located. However, the subject building has not been the location of a long-standing, well-known business and there is no evidence to suggest it was significant in the social history of Los Angeles or the downtown area. The building was constructed as a vending machine shelter. As such, it may have operated as an automat, or a restaurant where food is distributed by vending machines. However, the building appears only to have been used briefly for this purpose, before being used as a walk-up food stand. Although some walk-up food stands have been designated¹⁷ or recommended¹⁸ for local listing in Los Angeles, these properties were highly recognizable de facto landmarks in their respective communities, and embodied a particular type or style. Such is not the case for the subject property.

In conclusion, the subject building is not significant under Criterion A.

¹⁷ The Munch Box (Los Angeles Historic Cultural Monument No. 750) is a 1956 walk-up hamburger stand and neighborhood gathering place in Chatsworth that was designated in 2003.

¹⁸ Henry's Tacos is a 1961 walk-up taco stand in North Hollywood, popular with local residents and studio employees, which was nominated for Historic Cultural Monument status in 2011 and received a favorable staff recommendation, but was not officially listed.



Criterion B

To be eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion B, a property must be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

Several businesses have been associated with the subject building over time. The Buy-O-Mat Corporation of America commissioned the building as a vending machine shelter in 1961. Very little information was found about Buy-O-Mat, except that it was based in Los Angeles, was acquired by Redondo Beach-based United States Automatic Merchandising Company ("USAMCO") in April 1961,¹⁹ and opened its first "completely automatic restaurant" at 8th and Spring Streets May 22, 1961.²⁰ A *Los Angeles Times* article identifies Larry Devore as the president of Buy-O-Mat, however no information was found to indicate that he could be considered a person significant in our past. City directories also link the building with "B-Bag No 5" in 1963 and "Corina Restaurant" in 1964-1973. No further information was found about either of these companies or the individuals associated with them.

In conclusion, the property is not eligible under Criterion B.

Criterion C

To be eligible for listing under Criterion C, a property must embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

The subject building was constructed in 1961 as vending machine shelter and subsequently used as a walk-up food stand. It is of a simple, utilitarian design and relatively unornamented, except for two A-frame structures affixed to the front and rear elevation. The A-frame is a stylistic element that was sometimes used in the Expressionistic subtype of Mid-Century Modern architecture, most often in residential designs. The Mid-Century Modern style emerged after World War II as an adaptation of the International style and remained popular until around 1969.

Character-defining features of the Mid-Century Modern style include: cantilevered overhangs, flat or low-pitched roofs, cubic forms, white-washed stucco, bands of windows, spandrel glass, stacked brick veneer, stacked stone veneer, integrated planters, angled or deeply recessed vestibules, terrazzo paving, projecting vertical elements, metal awnings or canopies (zigzag, corrugated metal, or sheet metal), small geometric tiles set in geometric patterns, slightly projecting vertical mullions, jalousie (louvered) windows, textile block screens or metal sheathing.²¹ Other characteristics of the style include an emphasis on horizontality and a relative lack of ornamentation. The Expressionistic subtype of Mid-Century Modern style incorporates sculptural forms intersecting with geometric volumes, curved wall surfaces, and dramatic roof forms such as butterfly, A-frame, hyperbolic paraboloid, or folded plate or barrel vault.²²

The subject building possesses only a few references to the Mid-Century Modern style, namely the flat roof and A-frame elements. However, it does not possess characteristics to make it a good representation of the Mid-Century Modern style or the Expressionistic subtype. Moreover,

¹⁹ *Los Angeles Times*, *The Peculiar Case of USAMCO: Investor Cites Stock Representations*, June 15, 1962.

²⁰ *Los Angeles Times*, *First Automatic Café in Debut*, May 22, 1961.

²¹ Mary Brown, "Mid-century Modern," *Style Guide from San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design, 1935-1970*, San Francisco Planning Department: September 30, 2010, 181.

²² City of Los Angeles, *SurveyLA Historic Context Summary Table: Architecture and Engineering, 1850-1980*, published online May 6, 2014.



the subject building has been altered from its original form with a new storefront and windows, and an attached covered seating area constructed in 2000.

The building was evaluated for its potential to represent the work of a master. The original building permit indicates that it was designed by licensed engineer "T. James" (likely Terry James) and built by contractor Rheem-Calcor. *Los Angeles Times* classified ads from 1961 list Terry James as a contact in the Building Division of Rheem-Calcor, an "expanding steel building manufacturer" located in Huntington Park.²³ It is possible that the "T. James" indicated on the original building permit is Terry James. However, no additional information was found regarding the work of Terry James to indicate that he could be considered a master engineer. Steel buildings manufactured and constructed by Rheem-Calcor consisted primarily of schools and commercial buildings. The company was formed when Rheem Manufacturing Co. acquired Calcor Corp.'s Steel Building Division in 1961.²⁴ No information was found to indicate that Rheem-Calcor could be considered a master builder.

The possession of high artistic values refers to a building's articulation of a particular concept of design so fully that it expresses an aesthetic ideal.²⁵ A building eligible under this aspect of Criterion C would need to possess ornamentation and detail to lend it high artistic value, which the subject property does not. Nor does the property represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction, which generally applies to historic districts. Therefore, these last two aspects of Criterion C do not apply.

In conclusion, the subject building is not significant under Criterion C.

Criterion D

Criterion D was not considered in this report, as it generally applies to archeological resources. There is no reason to believe that the subject building has yielded, or will yield information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or nation.

Integrity

In order for properties to be eligible for listing on the National Register, they must retain integrity in addition to possessing significance. The seven aspects of integrity are location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The building has not been moved, so it retains integrity of location. The original building permit indicates the building was added to a parcel consisting of a surface parking lot and small parking kiosk. Sanborn maps from a few years prior to the building's construction show the remainder of the block was improved with commercial structures. The same is generally true today, with a few buildings to the south demolished and replaced to with a Metro subway entrance, and a few buildings to the north partially or fully demolished and rebuilt. Therefore, the building's integrity of setting has been minimally impacted.

The building has undergone alterations, including a new storefront and windows, and an attached covered seating area constructed in 2000. Given the small size and simplicity of the building to begin with, these changes have significantly altered its original appearance, such that it no longer reflects a 1960s vending machine shelter. The building therefore no longer

²³ *Los Angeles Times*, *Classified Ad 14*, October 18, 1961, Page B12.

²⁴ *Los Angeles Times*, *Steel Building Firm Acquired*, February 12, 1961, Page P10.

²⁵ National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin #15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior), 20.



retains integrity of design, materials, or workmanship. The building no longer retains integrity of feeling, as it is no longer recognizable as a 1960s vending machine shelter due to its alterations and addition. The building was not found to be significant under Criteria A or B, so there is no relevant association to evaluate.

Summary of Eligibility

In conclusion, the building at 342 South Hill Street is ineligible for listing on the National Register due to a lack of significance under the four established criteria as well as a lack of integrity.

4.2 California Register of Historical Resources

The California Register criteria for eligibility mirror those of the National Register. Therefore, the building at 342 South Hill Street is ineligible for listing on the California Register for the same reasons outlined above.

4.3 Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monument

Similarly, the Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monument criteria were modeled on those of the National and California Registers. Therefore, the subject building is ineligible for designation as a Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monument for the same reasons outlined under the National Register evaluation.

5. CONCLUSIONS

The building at 342 South Hill Street, known as Ye Olde Taco House #1, is not currently designated a landmark at the national, state, or local levels. It was identified in the City of Los Angeles Zone Information and Map Access System (ZIMAS) as requiring "historic preservation review" because it is listed in the California Office of Historic Preservation Historical Resources Inventory with a California Resource Status Code of 2S2 ("Determined eligible for separate listing by a consensus determination"). Further research concluded that this listing was an error, and instead belonged to the property located at 324 South Hill Street (since demolished). The building was evaluated in this report as part of the CEQA compliance process. It does not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register, California Register, or for designation as a Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monument due to a lack of significance and physical integrity. The recommended evaluation code for the building is 6Z (ineligible for designation at the national, state, and local levels through survey evaluation). Therefore, the property is not a historical resource subject to CEQA. As the project will have no impact on historical resources, no further study is recommended or required.

6. SOURCES

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