

Name: Charles LeRoy Lowman Special Education Center

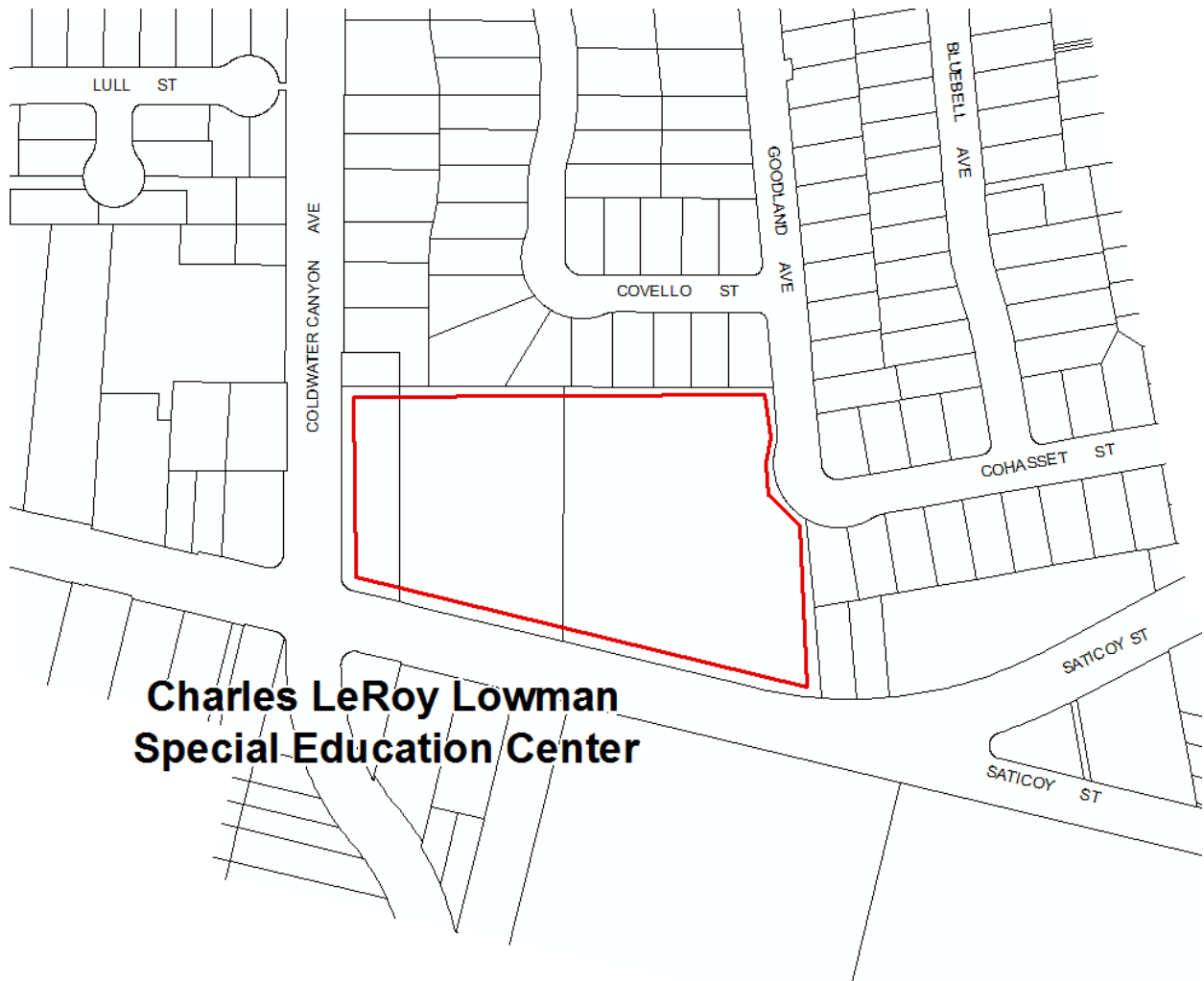


Description:

Located at 12827 Saticoy Street, the school occupies an irregularly-shaped parcel at the intersection of Saticoy St. and Coldwater Canyon Blvd. The campus is composed of multiple one-story classroom buildings linked by covered walkways. Designed in the Mid-Century Modern style, building features include flat and shed roofs, smooth stucco cladding, double-hung metal windows, and slab doors.

Significance:

Excellent example of a post-World War II Los Angeles Unified School District school architecture in Sun Valley; work of architect Kenneth N. Bergstrom.



Context 1:

Context:	Architecture and Engineering, 1850-1980
Sub context:	L.A. Modernism, 1919-1980
Theme:	Post-War Modernism, 1946-1976
Sub theme:	Mid-Century Modernism, 1945-1970
Property type:	Institutional
Property sub type:	No Sub-Type
Criteria:	C/3/3
Status code:	3S;3CS;5S3
Reason:	Excellent example of a post-World War II Los Angeles Unified School District school architecture in Sun Valley.

Name: Dundee Egg Farms

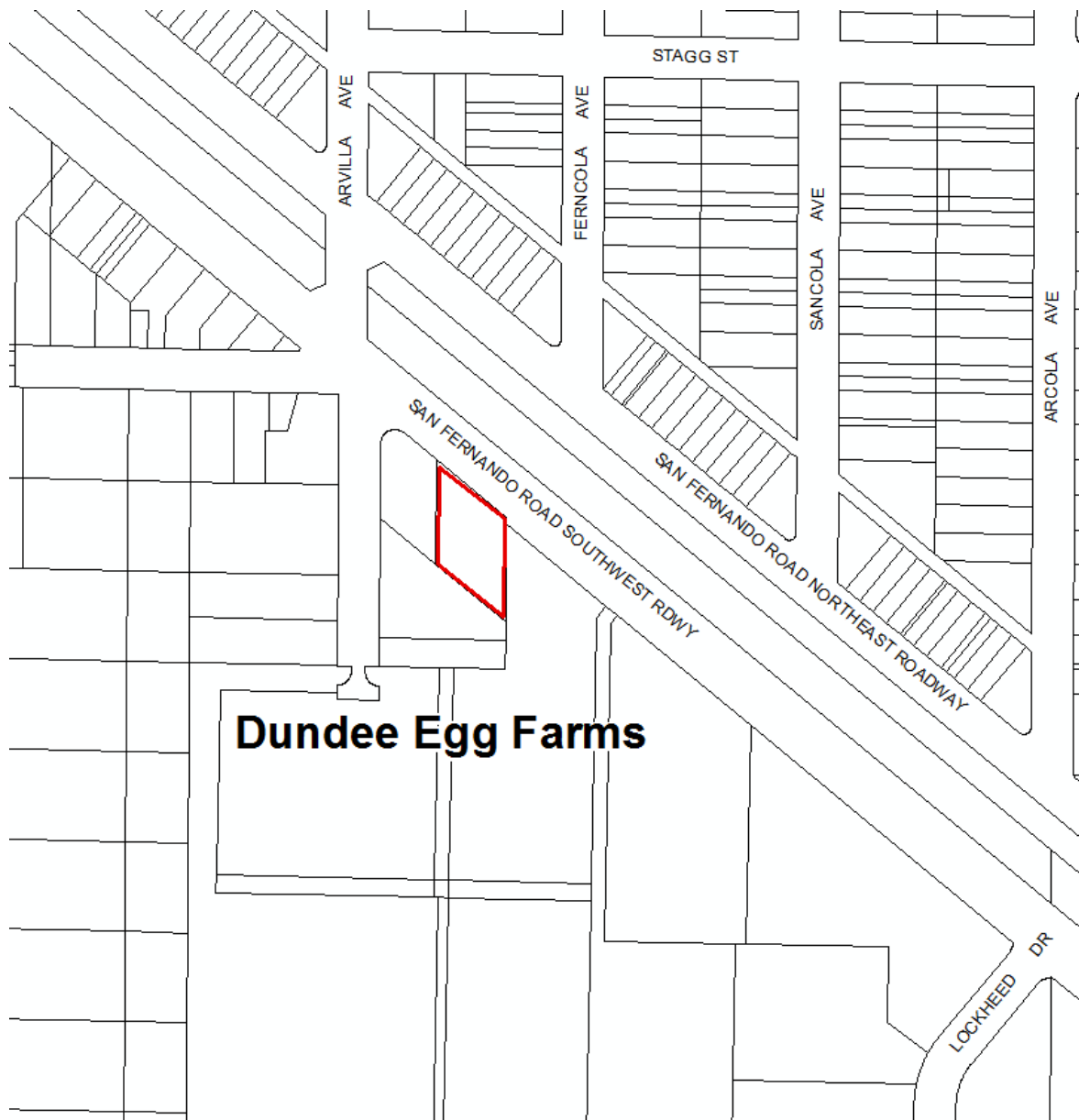


Description:

Located at 7645-7649 San Fernando Road, the property is composed of a one- and two-story brick industrial building. Set at the sidewalk, building features include flat roofs, brick exterior cladding, window openings infilled with glass block, and fixed metal windows above. Alterations include a cornice addition and replaced windows. References to the original use include a cast stone egg above the entrance on the one-story portion of the building, and the shadow of lettering that reads "Dundee Egg Farms" visible behind the address numbers above the entrance on the two-story portion of the building.

Significance:

Excellent and rare remaining example of early industrial development along San Fernando Road in Sun Valley; originally constructed as Dundee Egg Farms. Dundee Egg Farms had been in operation for over a decade before moving to this location in 1931. The current building was constructed in two phases. The one-story portion is the original storefront, built in 1931. The two-story portion is a warehouse that was added in 1964. It is unknown when Dundee Egg Farms' occupancy ended; more research needed to determine the period of significance.

**Context 1:**

Context:	Industrial Development, 1850-1980
Sub context:	No Sub-context
Theme:	Early Industrial Development, 1880-1945
Sub theme:	No SubTheme
Property type:	Industrial
Property sub type:	No Sub-Type
Criteria:	A/1/1
Status code:	3S;3CS;5S3
Reason:	Excellent and rare remaining example of early industrial development along San Fernando Road in Sun Valley.

Name: DWP Water System, East Valley District Headquarters

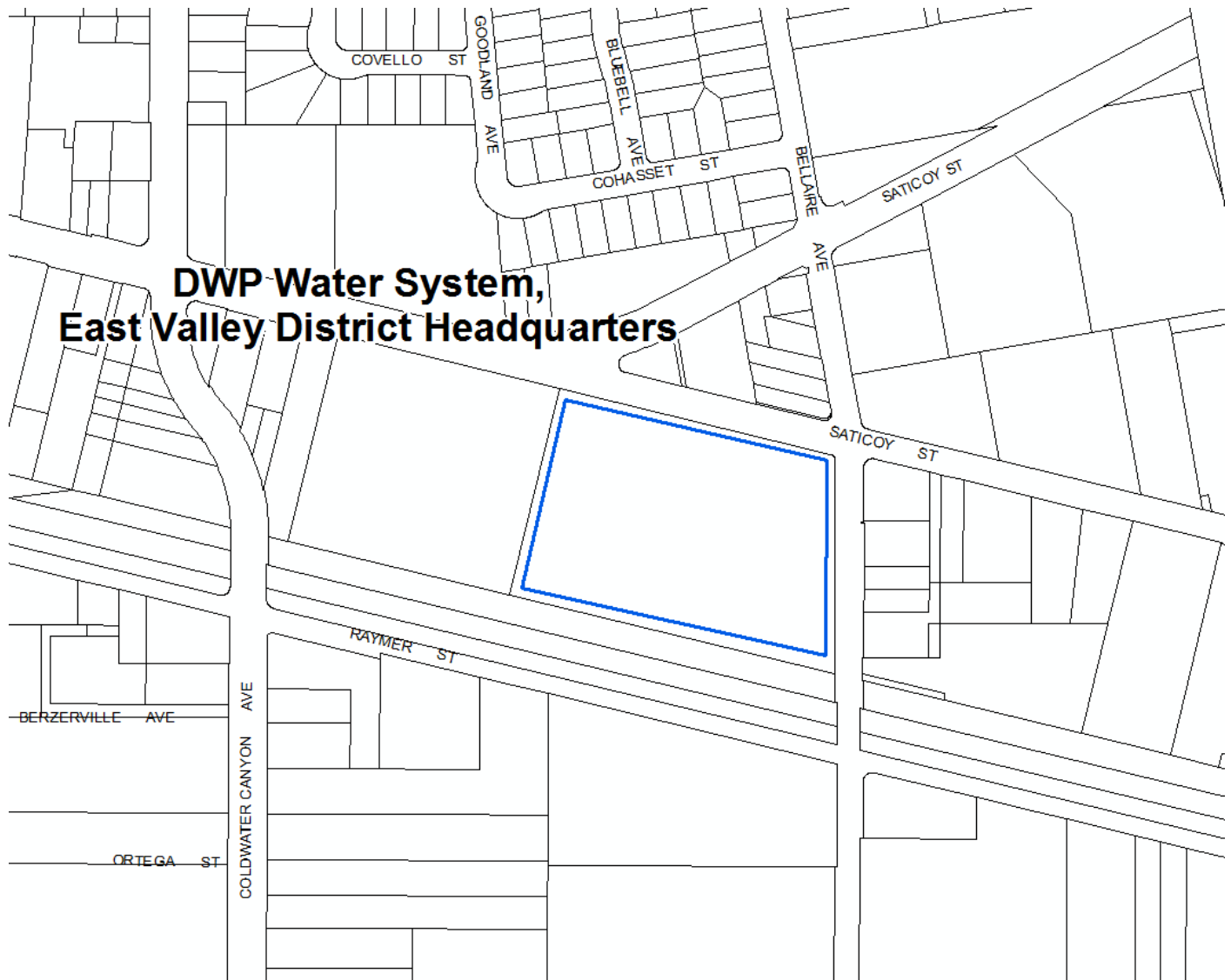


Description:

Complex of Mid-Century Modern administrative office buildings on a large parcel.

Significance:

Example of a post-World War II Department of Water and Power district headquarters in Sun Valley; DWP buildings from this era will be evaluated at a later date pending further research into the postwar building program.



Context 1:

Context:	Public and Private Institutional Development, 1850-1980
Sub context:	Government Infrastructure and Services, 1850-1980
Theme:	Municipal Water and Power, 1916-1980
Sub theme:	Office and Administration Buildings 1916-1980
Property type:	Institutional - Infrastructure
Property sub type:	Administration Building
Criteria:	A/1/1
Status code:	QQQ
Reason:	Example of a post-World War II Department of Water and Power district headquarters in Sun Valley; DWP buildings from this era will be evaluated at a later date pending further research into the postwar building program.

Name: John H. Francis Polytechnic High School

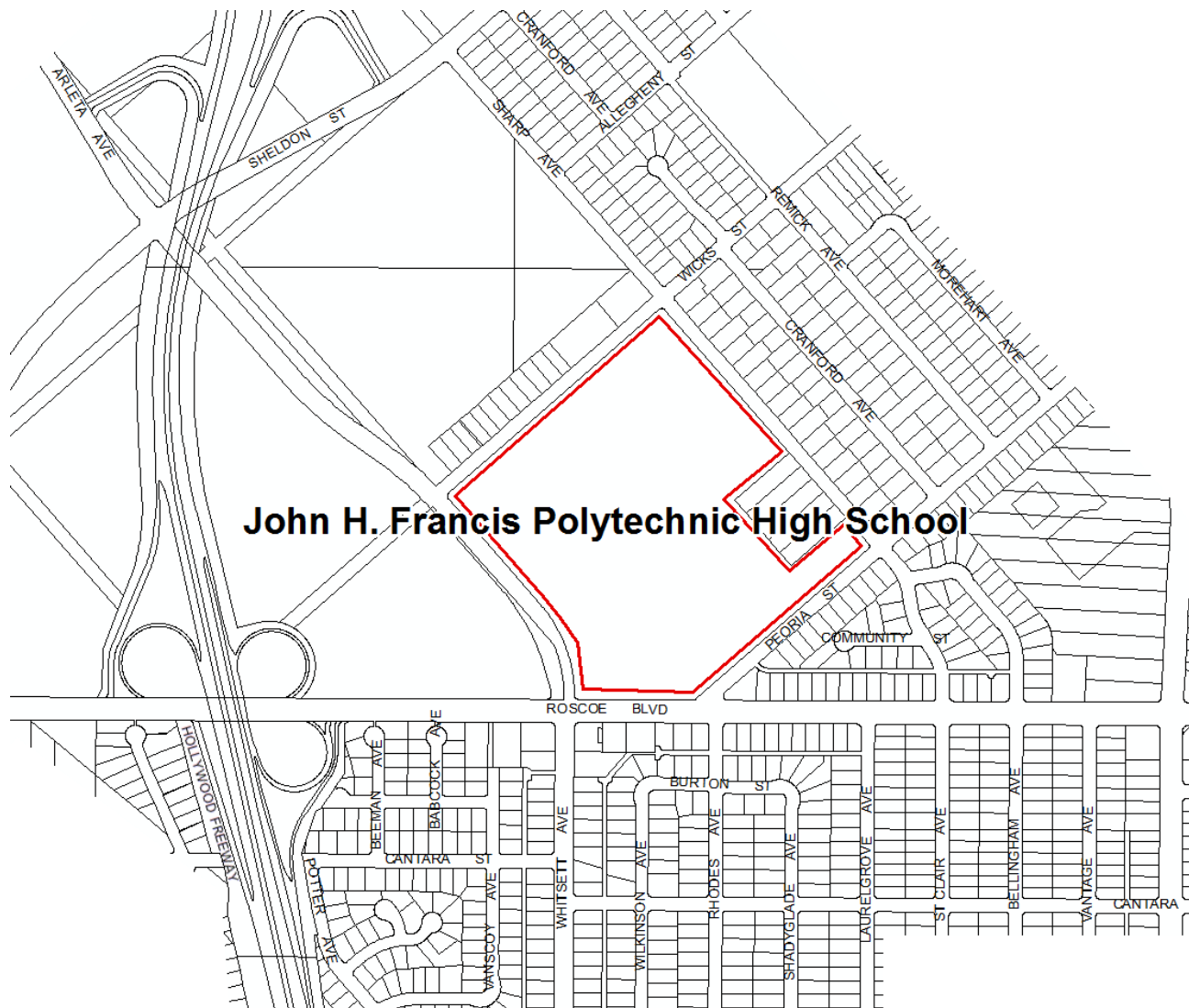


Description:

Located at 12431 Roscoe Blvd. the school occupies an irregularly-shaped parcel at the intersection of Roscoe Blvd. and Arleta Ave. The campus is composed of multiple one-story classroom buildings and an auditorium building, linked by covered walkways. Designed in the Mid-Century Modern style, building features include flat and shed roofs, smooth stucco cladding, double-hung metal windows, and slab doors. Other features of the site include paved playgrounds, an athletic field, and surface parking. The property is surrounded by a high chain-link fence and mature trees.

Significance:

Excellent example of a post-World War II Los Angeles Unified School District high school campus, reflecting LAUSD school planning and design concepts of the postwar period and the increase in facilities to accommodate postwar growth in the San Fernando Valley.

**Context 1:**

Context:	Public and Private Institutional Development, 1850-1980
Sub context:	Education, 1876-1980
Theme:	Public Schools and the LAUSD, 1876-1980
Sub theme:	Post WWII Schools, 1946-1966
Property type:	Institutional - Education
Property sub type:	Campus - High School
Criteria:	A/1/1&C/3/3
Status code:	3S;3CS;5S3
Reason:	Excellent example of a post-World War II Los Angeles Unified School District high school campus, reflecting LAUSD school planning and design concepts of the postwar period and the increase in facilities to accommodate postwar growth in the San Fernando Valley.

Name: Laurel Canyon Mobile Estates

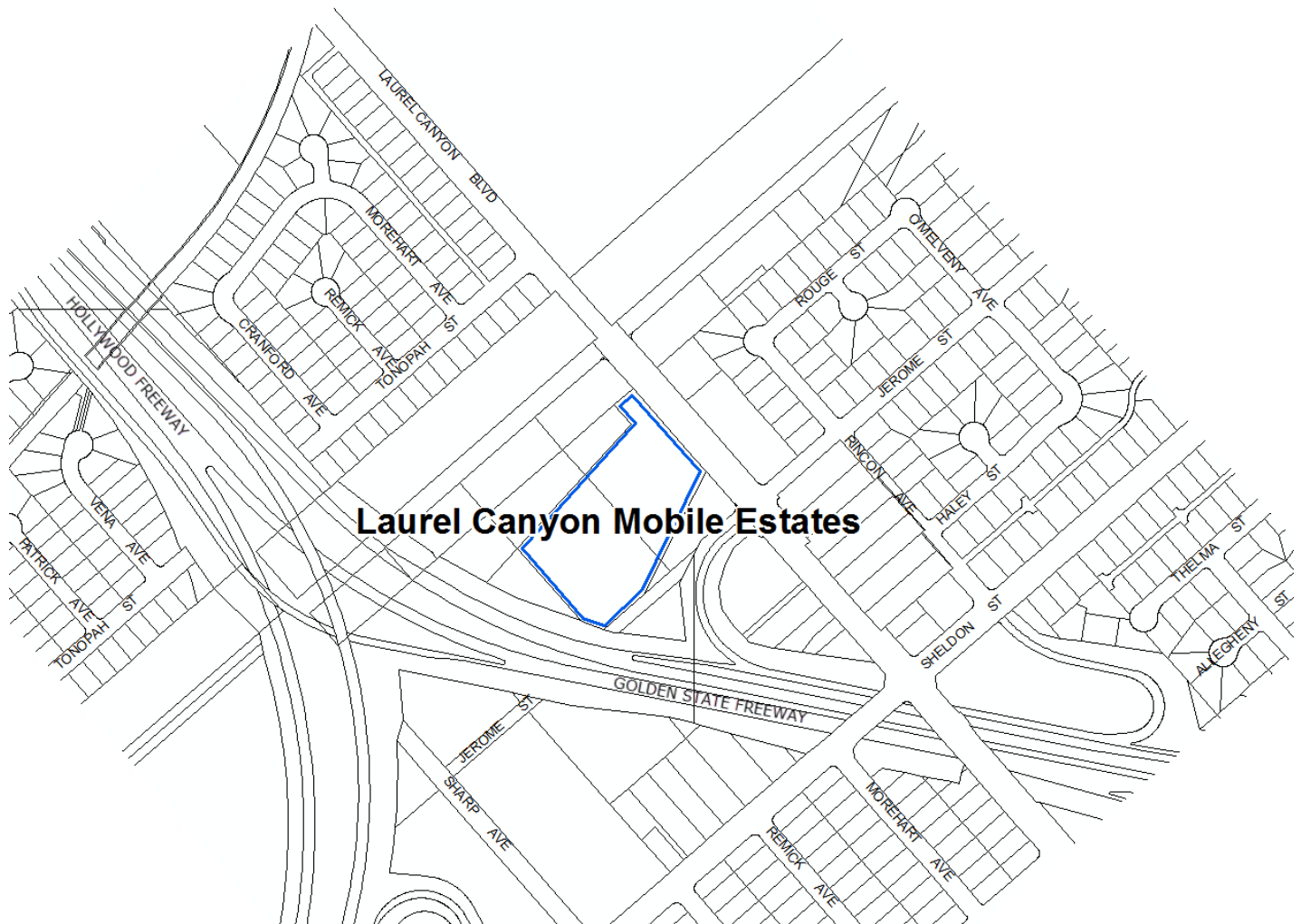


Description:

Mobile home park located at 9051 Laurel Canyon Blvd. The property contains multiple spaces occupied by mobile homes from various time periods, as well as a central community building, pool, and sales office. Property is not accessible to the public.

Significance:

Mobile home and trailer parks recorded for SurveyLA are those that appear to be good examples of the type as evidenced by their overall site design and planning, and inclusion of permanent features such as community buildings, swimming pools, and signage. Recorded mobile home/trailer parks may also be early examples of the type and may have evolved from earlier auto courts. However, since mobile home/trailer parks are not fully visible from the public right-of-way, more analysis is needed to assess significance and integrity. Therefore, the evaluation could not be completed.

**Context 1:**

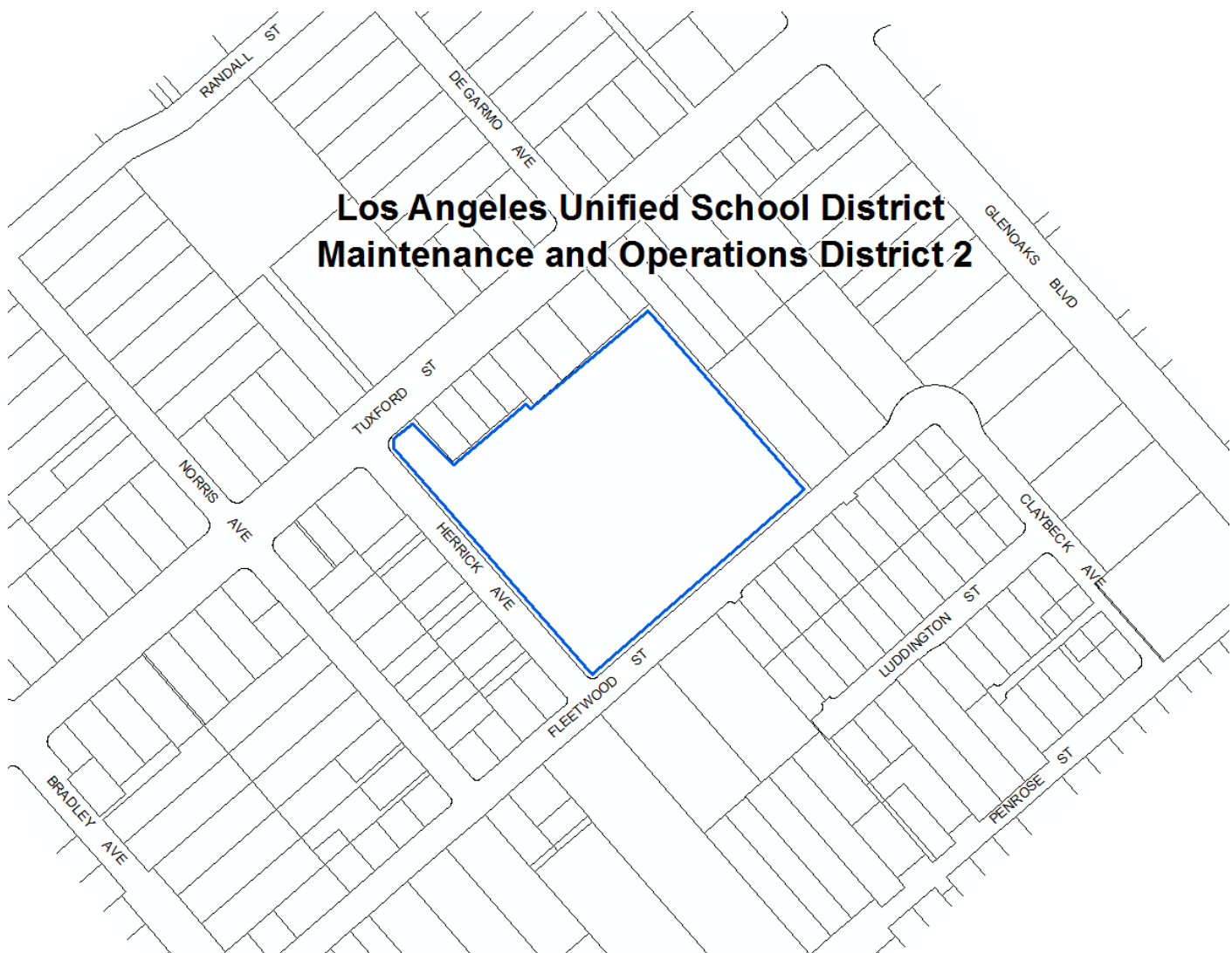
Context:	Other Context, 1850-1980
Sub context:	No Sub-context
Theme:	Design/Construction, 1850-1980
Sub theme:	No SubTheme
Property type:	Residential
Property sub type:	District
Criteria:	C/3/3
Status code:	QQQ
Reason:	Mobile home and trailer parks recorded for SurveyLA are those that appear to be good examples of the type as evidenced by their overall site design and planning, and inclusion of permanent features such as community buildings, swimming pools, and signage. Recorded mobile home/trailer parks may also be early examples of the type and may have evolved from earlier auto courts. However, since mobile home/trailer parks are not fully visible from the public right-of-way, more analysis is needed to assess significance and integrity. Therefore, the evaluation could not be completed.

Name: Los Angeles Unified School District Maintenance and Operations District 2**Description:**

LAUSD maintenance yard located at 8960 Herrick Avenue, occupying most of a superblock, bounded by Herrick Avenue, Tuxford Street, and Fleetwood Street. Property contains multiple one-story buildings with gabled roofs, stucco cladding and double-hung wood windows. Other features include paved yards, vehicles, and equipment. The property is surrounded by high metal fencing. Not accessible to the public.

Significance:

Los Angeles Unified School District Maintenance and Operations District 2. Appears to be a rare example of a 1950s maintenance yard. More research needed to determine the property's significance; therefore, the evaluation could not be completed.



Context 1:

Context:	Public and Private Institutional Development, 1850-1980
Sub context:	Education, 1876-1980
Theme:	Public Schools and the LAUSD, 1876-1980
Sub theme:	Post WWII Schools, 1946-1966
Property type:	Institutional - Education
Property sub type:	Other
Criteria:	A/1/1&C/3/3
Status code:	QQQ
Reason:	Los Angeles Unified School District Maintenance and Operations District 2. Appears to be a rare example of a 1950s maintenance yard. More research needed to determine the property's significance; therefore, the evaluation could not be completed.

Name: Pink Motel & Cadillac Jack's

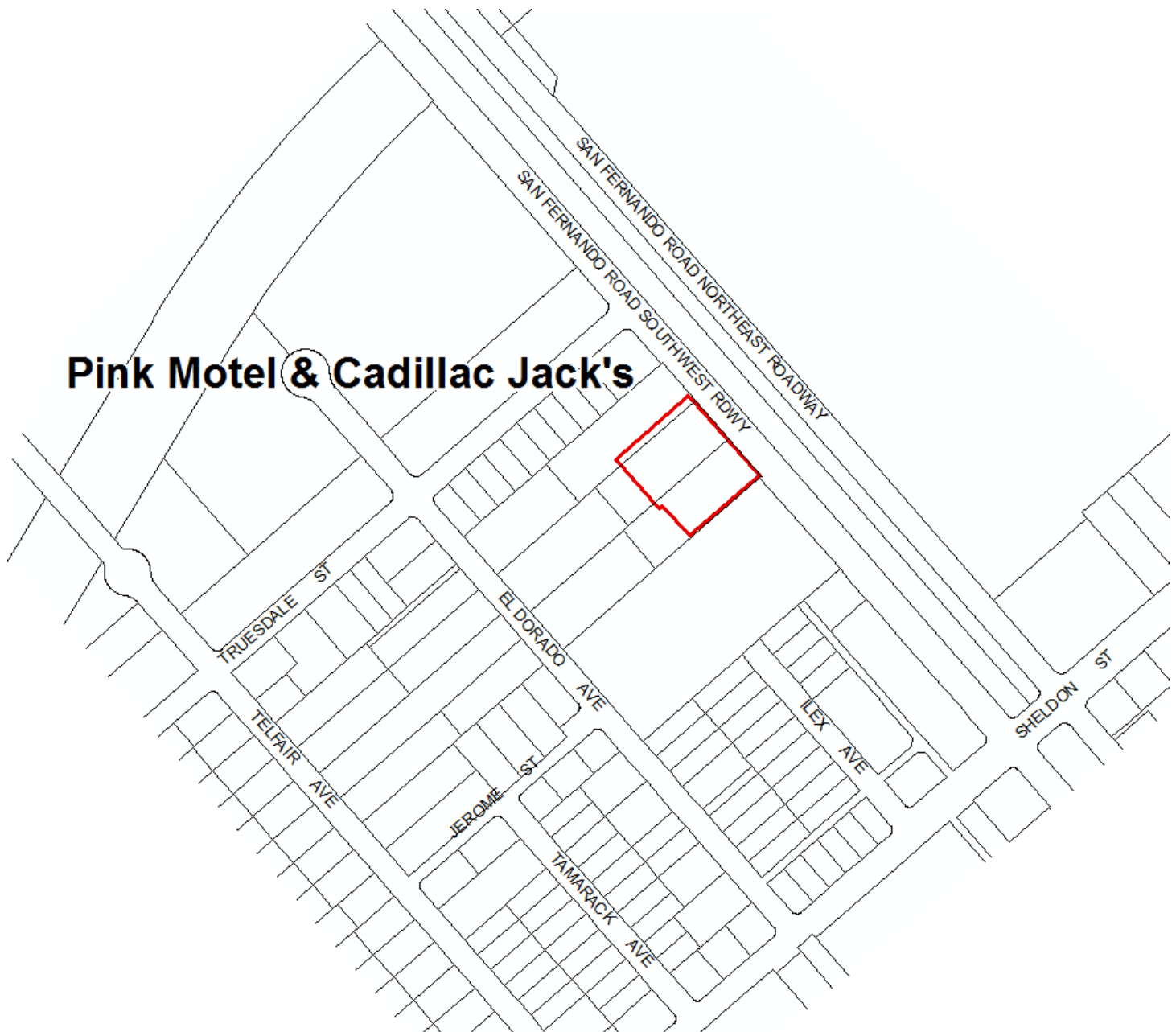


Description:

Located at 9457-9475 San Fernando Road, the property contains a roadside motel, coffee shop, and swimming pool. Designed in the Mid-Century Modern style, both buildings display a distinctive pink and blue paint scheme. The motel is composed of two linear buildings oriented onto a central paved motor court. Features include hipped roofs, smooth stucco cladding, fixed wood-frame windows with shutters, slab doors, decorative screen block walls, light fixtures, and a monumental signage structure accented with neon. The coffee shop features a flat roof with smooth stucco and tile cladding, bands of storefront windows, and an integrated sign pylon featuring neon lettering. Other features of the site include a freestanding pole sign with incandescent bulbs, a fish-shaped swimming pool, and mature landscaping.

Significance:

Excellent and rare example of a 1940s motel and coffee shop on San Fernando Road; also an excellent example of Mid-Century Modern roadside commercial architecture in Sun Valley. At one time, there were many motels along this stretch of San Fernando Road; today most have been demolished or substantially altered. The Pink Motel was constructed in 1947 by Joseph Thomulka; two years later Thomulka added the Pink Cafe, now called Cadillac Jack's. In 1959, he added a fish-shaped swimming pool. Both the motel and restaurant were still operational into the 1980s, but were primarily used as a location for movies and television. Currently, the property is closed to the public and used exclusively as a filming location. Today, this property is one of the best remaining examples of a roadside motel and coffee shop in the San Fernando Valley.

**Context 1:**

Context:	Architecture and Engineering, 1850-1980
Sub context:	L.A. Modernism, 1919-1980
Theme:	Post-War Modernism, 1946-1976
Sub theme:	Mid-Century Modernism, 1945-1970
Property type:	Commercial
Property sub type:	No Sub-Type
Criteria:	C/3/3
Status code:	3S;3CS;5S3
Reason:	Excellent example of Mid-Century Modern roadside commercial architecture in Sun Valley.

Context 2:

Context:	Commercial Development, 1850-1980
Sub context:	No Sub-context
Theme:	Motels, 1925-1970
Sub theme:	No SubTheme
Property type:	Commercial - Lodging
Property sub type:	Motel
Criteria:	A/1/1&C/3/3
Status code:	3S;3CS;5S3
Reason:	Excellent and rare example of a 1940s motel and coffee shop on San Fernando Road; one of the best remaining examples of a roadside motel and coffee shop in the San Fernando Valley.

Name: Saticoy Elementary School

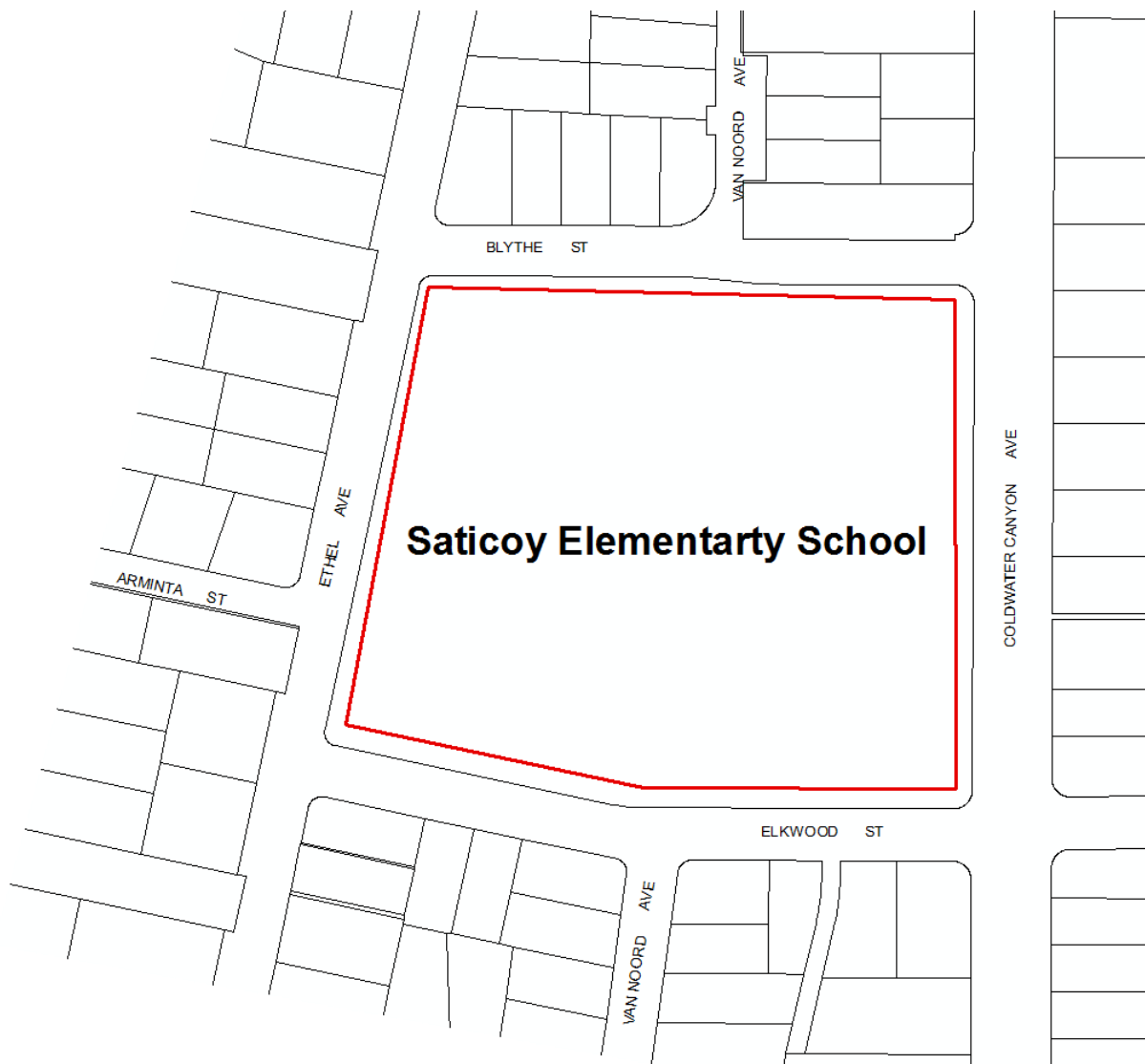


Description:

Located at 7850 Ethel Avenue, the school occupies an irregularly-shaped parcel bounded by Coldwater Canyon Ave., Elkwood St., Ethel Ave. and Blythe St. The campus is composed of multiple one-story classroom buildings and an auditorium building, linked by covered walkways. Designed in the Mid-Century Modern style, building features include flat and shed roofs, smooth stucco cladding, double-hung metal windows, and slab doors. Other features of the site include paved playgrounds, and surface parking. The property is surrounded by a high chain-link fence.

Significance:

Excellent example of a post-World War II Los Angeles Unified School District elementary school campus, reflecting LAUSD school planning and design concepts of the postwar period and the increase in facilities to accommodate postwar growth in the San Fernando Valley. Designed by architect Norman Hunter.

**Context 1:**

Context:	Public and Private Institutional Development, 1850-1980
Sub context:	Education, 1876-1980
Theme:	Public Schools and the LAUSD, 1876-1980
Sub theme:	Post WWII Schools, 1946-1966
Property type:	Institutional - Education
Property sub type:	Elementary School
Criteria:	A/1/1&C/3/3
Status code:	3S;3CS;5S3
Reason:	Excellent example of a post-World War II Los Angeles Unified School District elementary school campus, reflecting LAUSD school planning and design concepts of the postwar period and the increase in facilities to accommodate postwar growth in the San Fernando Valley.

Name: Sun Valley Middle/Magnet School

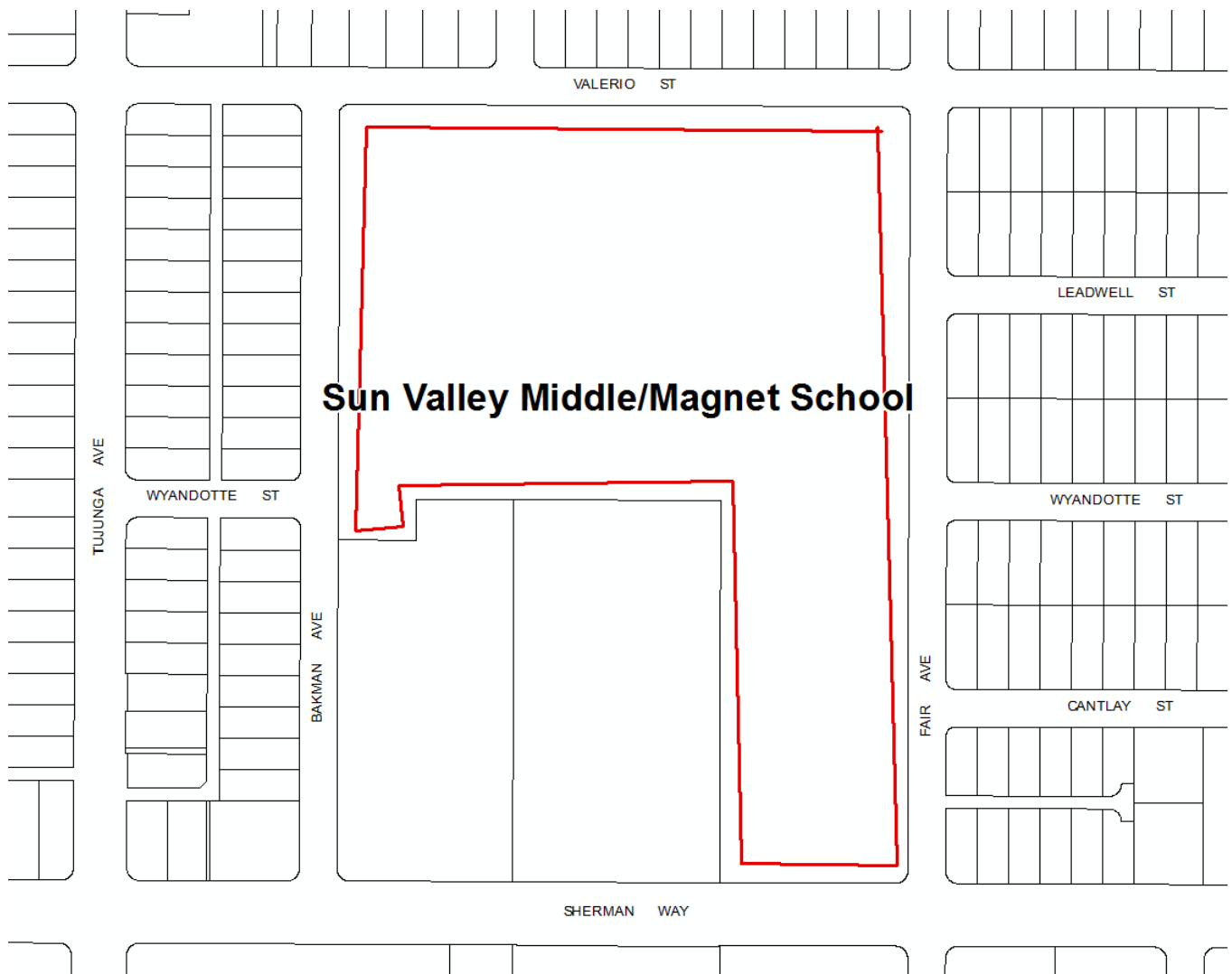


Description:

Located at 7330 Bakman Avenue, the school occupies an irregularly-shaped parcel at the intersection of Bakman Ave. and Valerio St. The campus is composed of multiple one- and two-story classroom buildings and an auditorium building, linked by covered walkways. Designed in the Mid-Century Modern style, building features include flat and shed roofs, smooth stucco cladding, board-formed concrete, double-hung metal windows, and slab doors. Other features of the site include paved playgrounds, an athletic field, and surface parking. The property is surrounded by a high steel post fence and mature trees.

Significance:

Excellent example of a post-World War II Los Angeles Unified School District elementary school campus, reflecting LAUSD school planning and design concepts of the postwar period and the increase in facilities to accommodate postwar growth in the San Fernando Valley. Work of noted architects Austin, Field & Fry.

**Context 1:**

Context:	Public and Private Institutional Development, 1850-1980
Sub context:	Education, 1876-1980
Theme:	Public Schools and the LAUSD, 1876-1980
Sub theme:	Post WWII Schools, 1946-1966
Property type:	Institutional - Education
Property sub type:	Middle School
Criteria:	A/1/1&C/3/3
Status code:	3S;3CS;5S3
Reason:	Excellent example of a post-World War II Los Angeles Unified School District middle/magnet school campus, reflecting LAUSD school planning and design concepts of the postwar period and the increase in facilities to accommodate postwar growth in the San Fernando Valley.

Name: Theodore Payne Foundation

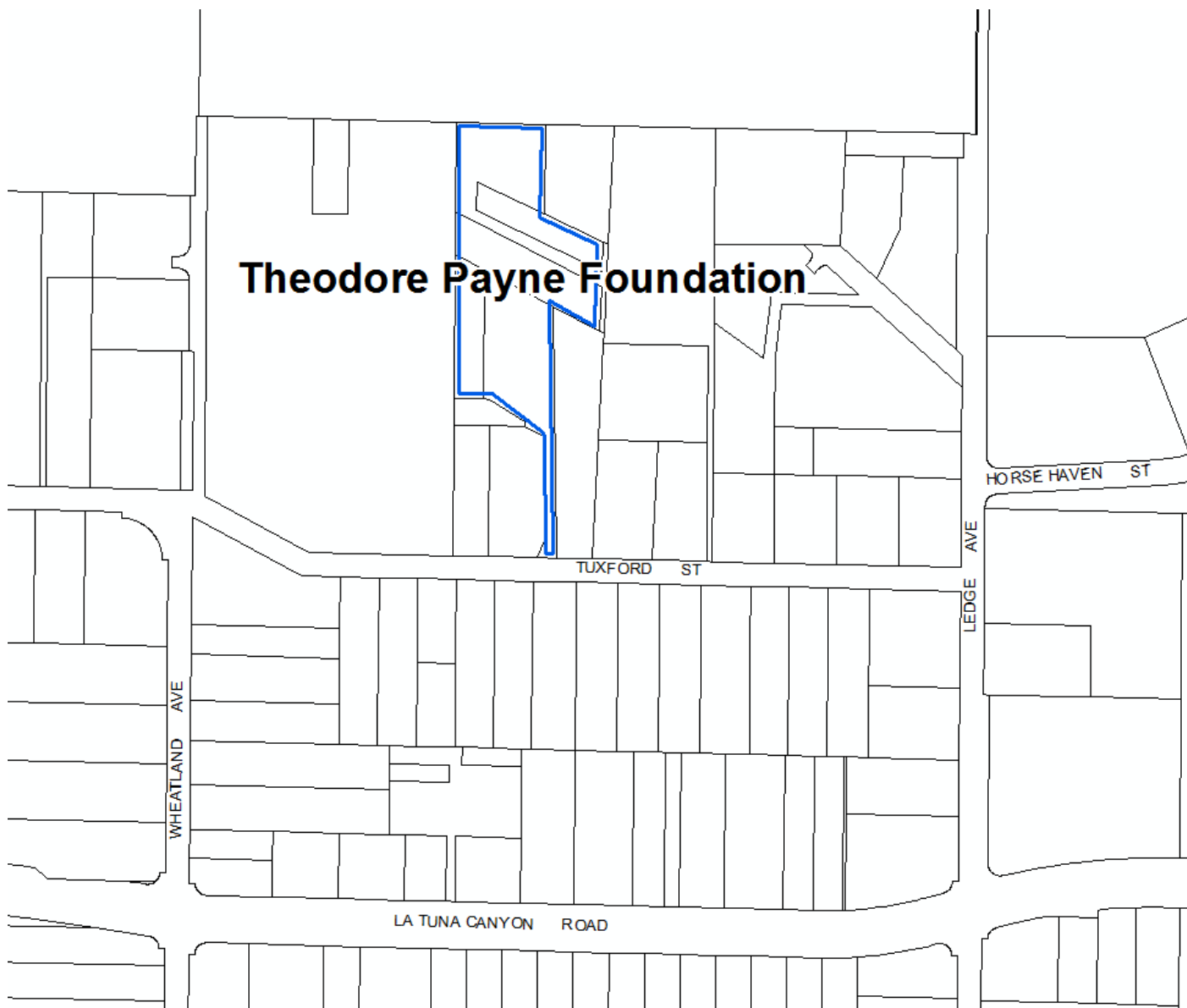


Description:

Located at 10459 Tuxford Street, the property is a large irregularly-shaped parcel situated at the end of a narrow driveway. Site features including a main administration building and bookstore, a native plant nursery, various outbuildings, mature natural vegetation, and a parking area. The property is not fully accessible. New construction and landscaping in progress at the time of the survey.

Significance:

Research indicates the property contains an excellent and rare example of a native plant nursery in Sun Valley; associated with local horticulturalist, landscape designer, and botanist Theodore Payne. Payne was an English horticulturalist best known for his work preserving and promoting the native flora of Southern California. His first nursery was originally established in 1915 on a 5-acre site at the intersection of Figueroa and Martin Luther King Blvd. In 1922, the nursery was relocated to a 10-acre site in Los Feliz; they then moved to a 320-acre site in the Antelope Valley. In 1966, nurseryman Eddie Merrill, a colleague and friend of Payne, donated the current 20-acre Sun Valley site for the establishment of the Theodore Payne Foundation for Wild Flowers and Native Plants, to carry on Payne's life's work. The property is not fully accessible from the public right-of-way; therefore, the evaluation could not be completed.

**Context 1:**

Context:	Other Context, 1850-1980
Sub context:	No Sub-context
Theme:	Event or Series of Events, 1850-1980
Sub theme:	No SubTheme
Property type:	Other
Property sub type:	No Sub-Type
Criteria:	A/1/1
Status code:	QQQ
Reason:	Research indicates the property contains an excellent and rare example of a 1960s native plant nursery in Sun Valley; associated with local horticulturalist, landscape designer, and botanist Theodore Payne. However, the property is not fully accessible from the public right-of-way; therefore, the evaluation could not be completed.

Name: Theravada Buddhist Center, Wat Thai of Los Angeles Buddhist Temple

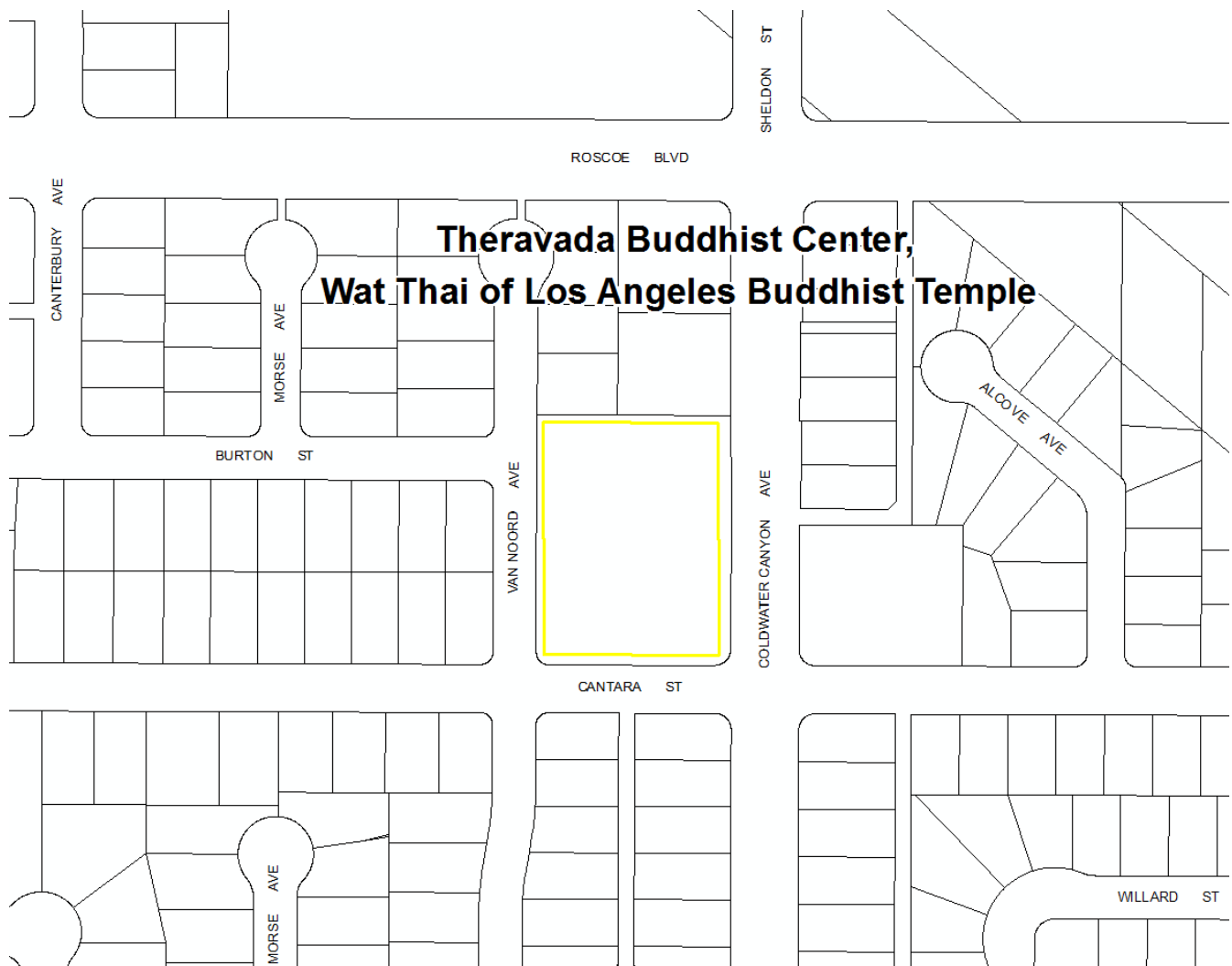


Description:

Buddhist religious campus located at 12909 Cantara St., composed of three buildings, including a temple and two meetings halls. The property is not fully visible from the public right-of-way.

Significance:

Excellent and rare example of a Buddhist religious campus in Sun Valley. The Theravada Buddhist Center and Wat Thai Temple serves approximately 40,000 Thai-Americans living in Los Angeles. This temple is the main gathering place for festivals, religious services, and cultural events within the city. It draws thousands of Thais from throughout Southern California and beyond. The land for the center was donated by Punsak Sosothikul, who was the president of the Theravada Buddhist Center at the time. The money to build the temple was raised by patrons in California as well as Thailand. It took 8 years to build and was completed in the spring of 1982. This property may also be considered as a traditional cultural property, as a location where a community has traditionally carried out economic, artistic, or other cultural practices important in maintaining its historic identity. The property is less than 50 years old with exceptional importance; therefore it meets National Register Criteria Consideration G. The temple building itself has been evaluated separately under the Architecture context.

**Context 1:**

Context:	Public and Private Institutional Development, 1850-1980
Sub context:	Religion and Spirituality, 1850-1980
Theme:	Religious Property Types, 1850-1980
Sub theme:	No SubTheme
Property type:	Institutional - Religion/Spirituality
Property sub type:	Religious Campus
Criteria:	C/3/3
Status code:	3S;3CS;5S3
Reason:	Excellent and rare example of a Buddhist religious campus in Sun Valley, associated with the Thai-American community in Los Angeles. This property may also be considered as a traditional cultural property, as a location where a community has traditionally carried out economic, artistic, or other cultural practices important in maintaining its historic identity. The property is less than 50 years old with exceptional importance; therefore it meets Criteria Consideration G. The temple building itself has been evaluated separately under the Architecture context.

Context 2:

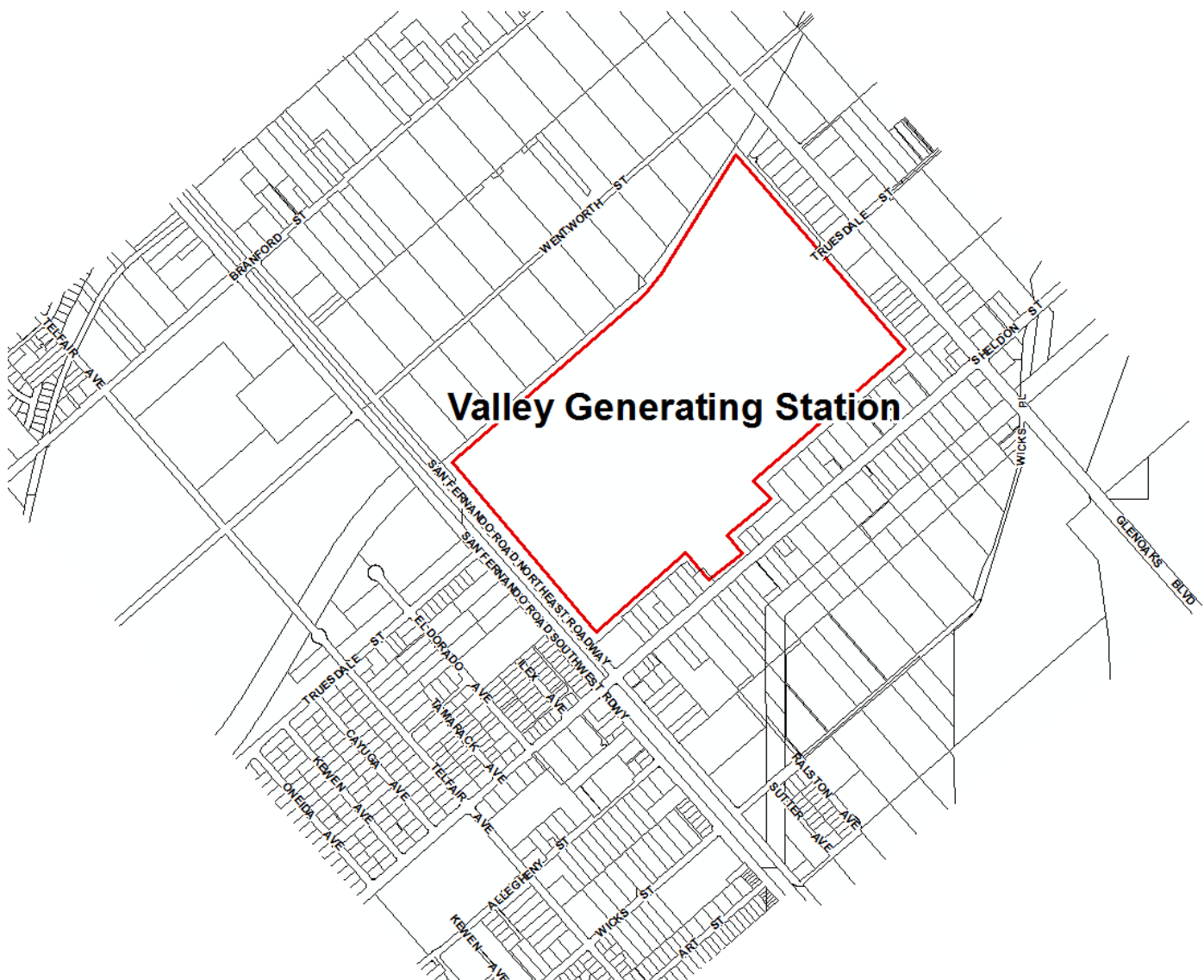
Context:	Public and Private Institutional Development, 1850-1980
Sub context:	Religion and Spirituality, 1850-1980
Theme:	Religion and Spirituality and Ethnic/Cultural Associations, 1850-1980
Sub theme:	No SubTheme
Property type:	Institutional - Religion/Spirituality
Property sub type:	Religious Campus
Criteria:	A/1/1
Status code:	3CS;5S3
Reason:	Excellent example of a Buddhist religious campus that serves the Thai-American community in Los Angeles and the region. Less than 50 years old and not of exceptional importance; therefore not eligible for listing in the National Register.

Name: Valley Generating Station**Description:**

Located at 11801 Sheldon Street, the Valley Generating Station occupies an approximately 150-acre site bounded by Glenoaks Boulevard, Sheldon Street, San Fernando Road, and the flood control channel. The site contains the original power plant, with the four tall stacks (now decommissioned), and the new power plant with the two short stacks. Other features include cooling towers, oil tanks, and other support structures, as well as prominent landscape features such as interior streets, mature plantings, and signage.

Significance:

Excellent example of a 1950s steam power plant in the San Fernando Valley; its construction marked the beginning of a period of unprecedented growth and development in the city of Los Angeles. The Los Angeles Department of Water and Power began construction on the Valley Steam Plant in 1951. At the time, it was considered a technological marvel, and one of the largest steam plants in the nation. Starting in the late 1940s, there was a steep increase in the demand for electrical power, particularly in the San Fernando Valley where the population grew 30% over a 10-year period, largely due to the influx of wartime manufacturers. During this period, power began to shift from hydro-generated to steam-generated electricity. The Valley Steam Plant was the DWP's largest undertaking to date; it increased the city's available power by over 50%, enough to serve a million people, but at a fraction of the cost. It was composed of four generating units; each unit had its own boiler, auxiliary switch gear, transformer bank, water cooling towers, and fuel tanks. Construction began in 1951 and was completed in 1957; it was the third and largest of the city's three steam plants, and successfully established steam-generated power as a viable source of electricity for the city's future growth. The original steam plant has been decommissioned; a replacement plant now operates adjacent to the original plant. The property is not fully visible from the public right-of-way; therefore, contributing and non-contributing features could not be identified.

**Context 1:**

Context:	Public and Private Institutional Development, 1850-1980
Sub context:	Government Infrastructure and Services, 1850-1980
Theme:	Municipal Water and Power, 1916-1980
Sub theme:	Power Generation, 1916-1980
Property type:	Institutional - Infrastructure
Property sub type:	Steam Power Plant
Criteria:	A/1/ 1
Status code:	3S;3CS;5S3
Reason:	Excellent example of a 1950s steam power plant in the San Fernando Valley; its construction marked the beginning of a period of unprecedented growth and development in the city of Los Angeles. However, the property is not fully visible from the public right-of-way; therefore, contributing and non-contributing features could not be identified.

Name: Woodbury University

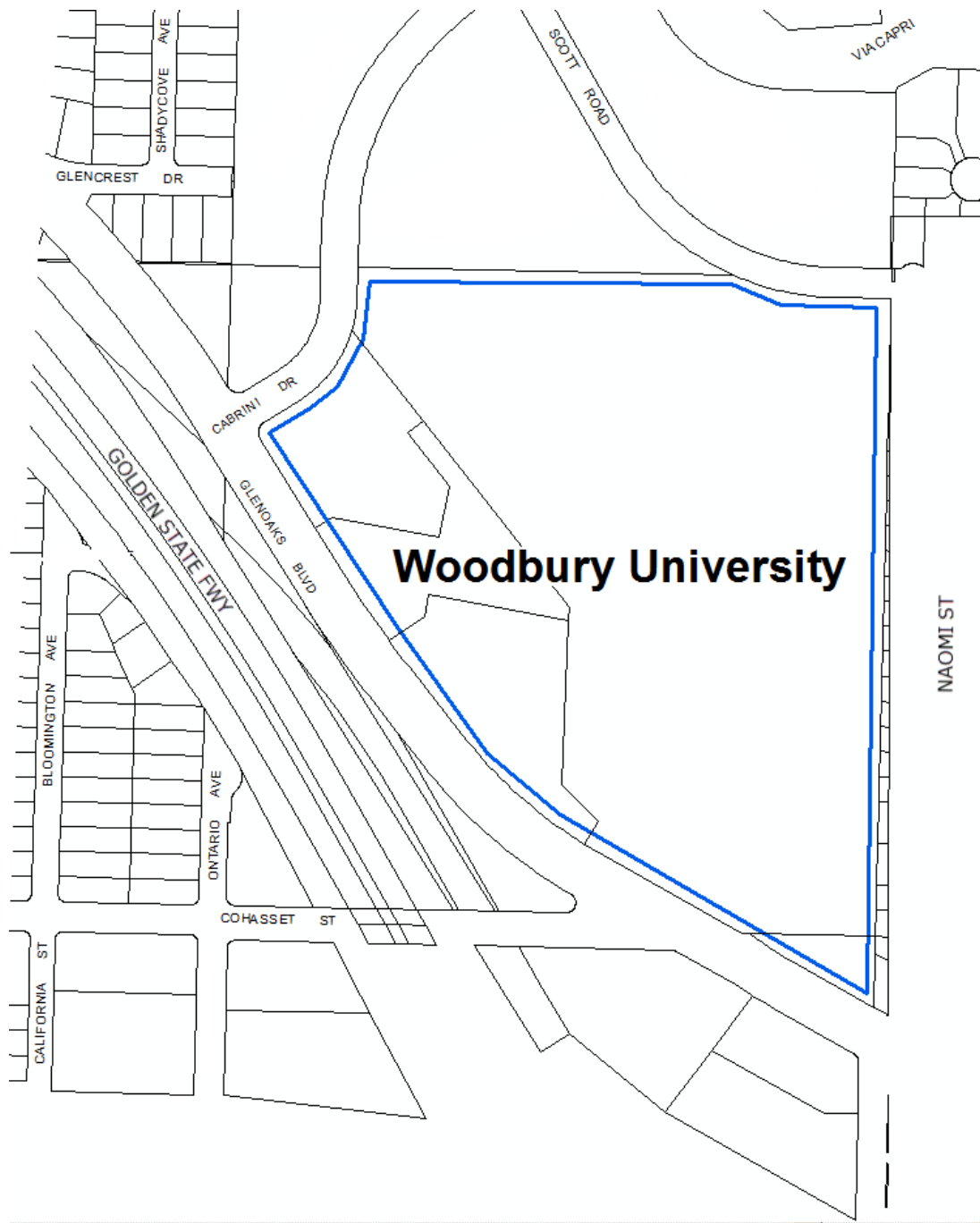


Description:

Private university campus. Original buildings are designed in the Mediterranean Revival style. Features include gabled roofs with red clay tile; brick and stucco exterior cladding; arcades and arched openings; columns; and a bell tower. The campus also contains later construction, surface parking, mature landscaping, and decorative entrance gates. The campus is not fully visible from the public right-of-way.

Significance:

Site of the Village of the Cabrini Academy, now Woodbury University. In 1906, St. Frances Xavier Cabrini purchased 475 acres on the border of Sun Valley and Burbank from Jose Maria Verdugo in order to establish a nunnery and school. Cabrini (known as Mother Cabrini) was the founder of the Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. She established an all-girls school to be run by the sisters. Woodbury University moved to this site in 1985, and currently occupies 22.4 acres of the original extent. Before relocating here, Woodbury upgraded some of the existing Academy buildings, tailored others to meet their needs, and constructed new buildings. Research indicates that five of the Academy's original buildings remain on the campus today, the oldest of which dates to 1927. Original buildings include: sleeping quarters for the sisters (now South Hall); the chapel (now the library); and two classroom buildings (now Judith Tamkin Fashion Center and New Woody's Cafeteria). The fifth building is unknown. A detailed investigation of the campus, including identification of contributing and non-contributing features, is outside the scope of SurveyLA. Therefore, the evaluation could not be completed.



Context 1:

Context:	Public and Private Institutional Development, 1850-1980
Sub context:	Religion and Spirituality, 1850-1980
Theme:	Religious Property Types, 1850-1980
Sub theme:	No SubTheme
Property type:	Institutional - Religion/Spirituality
Property sub type:	Religious Campus
Criteria:	C/3/3
Status code:	QQQ
Reason:	Site of the Village of the Cabrini Academy, now Woodbury University. A detailed investigation of the campus, including identification of contributing and non-contributing features, is outside the scope of SurveyLA. Therefore, the evaluation could not be completed.