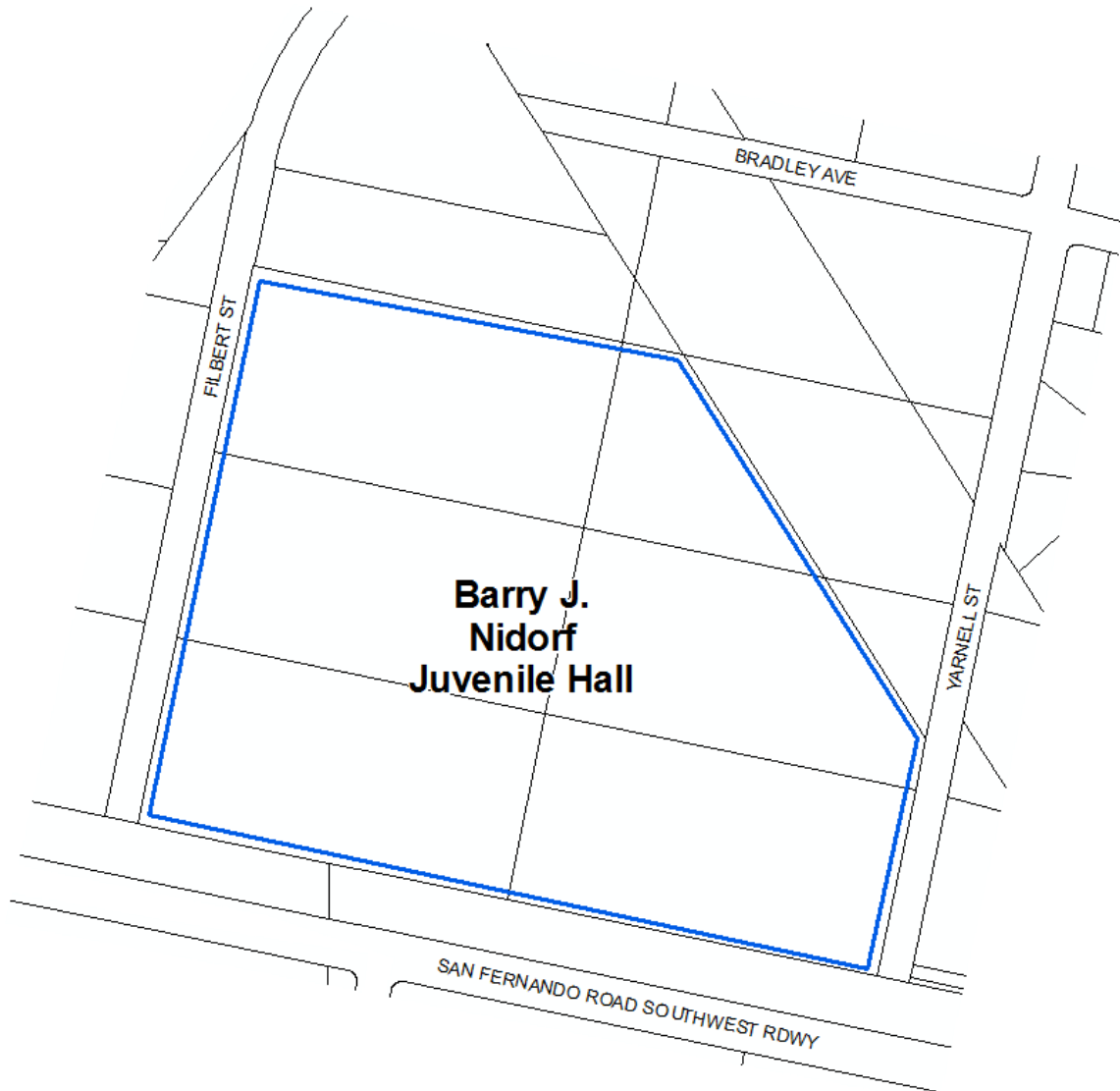


Name: Barry J. Nidorf Juvenile Hall**Description:**

Located at 16350 Filbert St. The Juvenile Detention Center occupies a large irregularly shaped parcel containing a series of attached one-story brick buildings lining the perimeter of the site oriented onto central lawns. Two 2-story triangular shaped buildings occupy the center of the site. Other features include internal walkways, outdoor basketball courts, a pool, and other outbuildings and facilities. The campus is surrounded by concrete block wall with razor wire. The property is not fully visible from the public right-of-way.

Significance:

Rare example of a 1960s juvenile detention center in Sylmar. This facility was originally established as the Los Angeles County Juvenile Hall in 1965. In 1978, the site underwent a series of earthquake repairs and an expansion; the one-story Sylmar Hall, encircled by a red brick wall was constructed at this time with enough room for 393 youths ranging in age from 10 to 17. Additional buildings were added to the site between 1993 and 1997. In 1998, the facility was renamed after retired Chief Probation Officer Barry J. Nidorf. It is the largest juvenile detention center in the nation. The property is not fully visible from the public right-of-way. Also, more research is needed into the development of detention centers in Los Angeles in order to determine this property's significance. 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:	Institutional
Property sub type:	No Sub-Type
Criteria:	
Status code:	QQQ
Reason:	Rare example of a 1960s juvenile detention center in Sylmar. The property is not fully visible from the public right-of-way. Also, more research is needed into the development of detention centers in Los Angeles in order to determine this property's significance. Therefore, the evaluation could not be completed.

Name: Dyer Street Elementary School

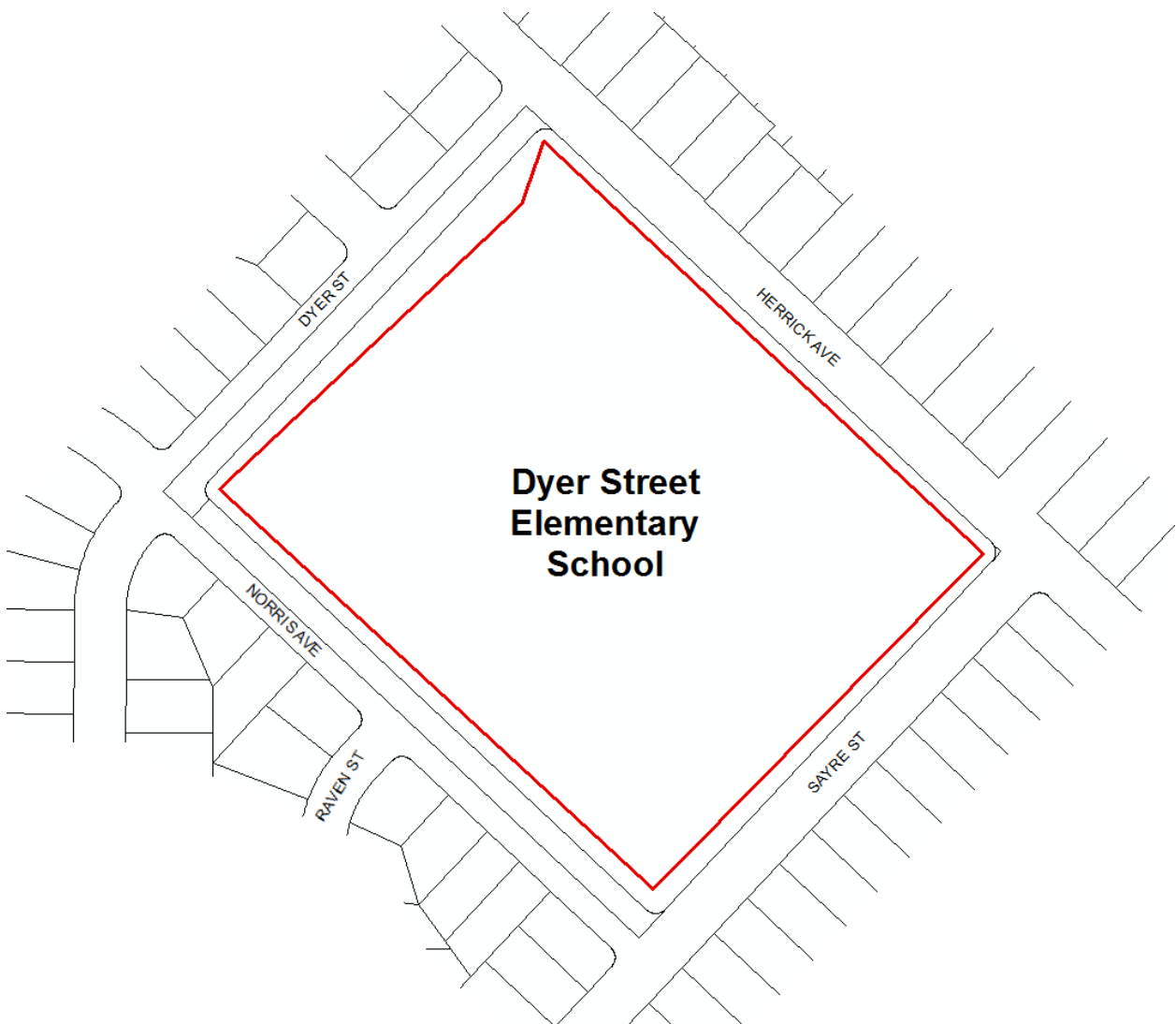


Description:

Located at 14500 Dyer Street. The property contains one- and two story buildings clustered to the northwest end of campus with asphalt playgrounds at the southeast end; Mid-Century Modern style with ribbon metal sash divided-light windows and cement plaster cladding with flat roofs; clerestory windows in classroom buildings; covered exterior corridors and open spaces between buildings.

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.



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: 12801 Maclay House and Barns

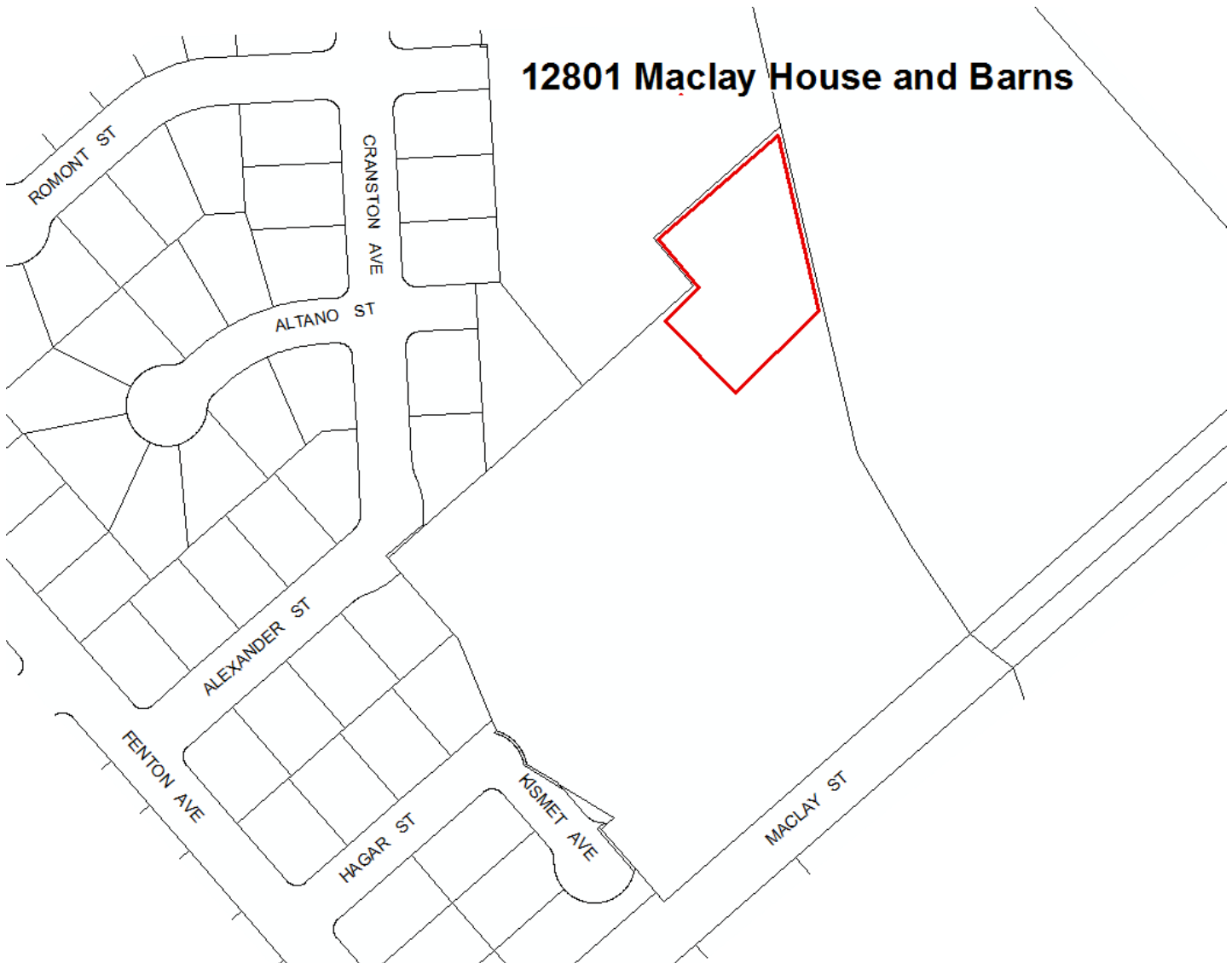


Description:

Located at 12801 Maclay, the property is composed of a vernacular one-story single-family residence and two barn structures, constructed beginning in 1925. Features of the residence include tongue-and-groove wood siding, wood double-hung windows, and a full-width porch supported by wood posts. The barn structures are wood frame and wood clad, in varying states of repair. The property appears largely intact.

Significance:

Rare remaining example of an early agriculture-related residential property in Sylmar.



Context 1:

Context:	Residential Development and Suburbanization, 1850-1980
Sub context:	No Sub-context
Theme:	Early Residential Development, 1880-1930
Sub theme:	Early Single-Family Residential Development, 1880-1930
Property type:	Residential
Property sub type:	Single-Family Residence
Criteria:	A/1/1
Status code:	3S;3CS;5S3
Reason:	Rare remaining example of an early agriculture-related residential property in Sylmar.

Name: 13260-13270 Maclay Residential Court

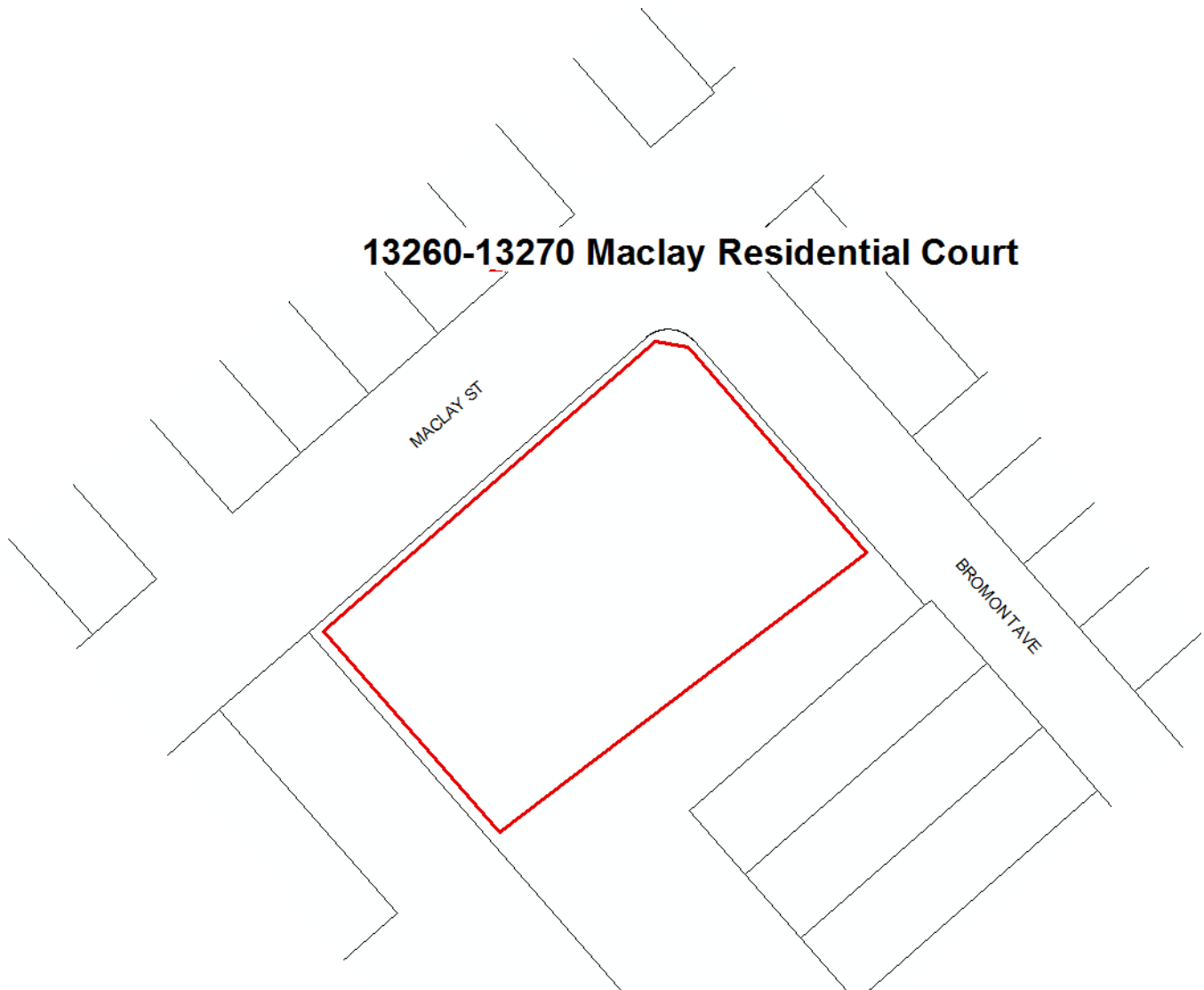


Description:

Residential court located at 13260-13270 Maclay St; composed of multiple one-story residential buildings, with individual unit entrances oriented around a central landscaped courtyard; and two garage buildings. Designed in the Minimal Traditional style; features include smooth stucco cladding with wood clapboard in the gable ends, divided-light double-hung wood windows, and shallow porches supported by wood posts. The property appears to be largely intact, with some replaced windows.

Significance:

Excellent and rare example of a 1930s residential court in Sylmar.



Context 1:

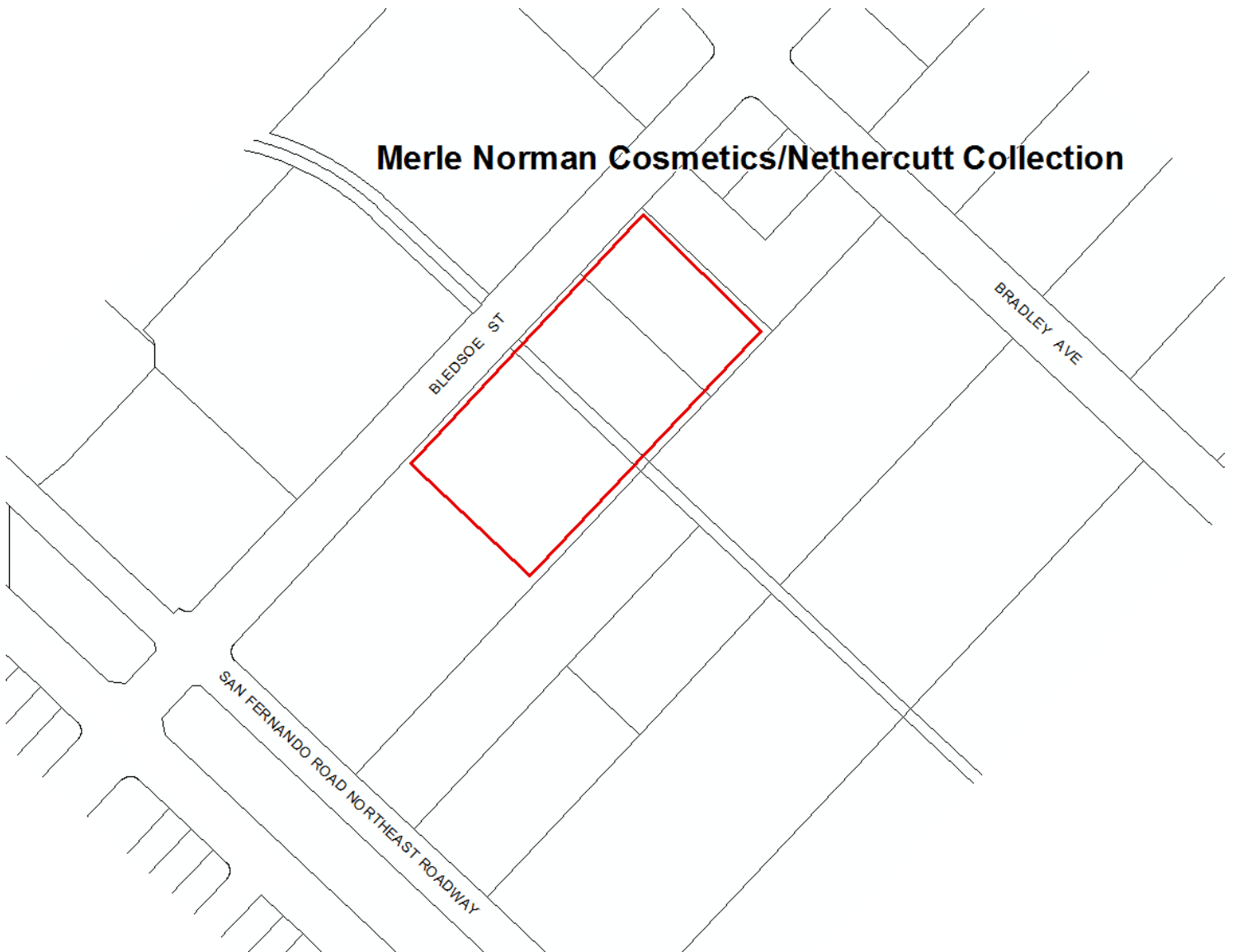
Context:	Residential Development and Suburbanization, 1850-1980
Sub context:	Multi-Family Residential Development, 1910-1980
Theme:	Multi-Family Residential, 1910-1980
Sub theme:	Courtyard Apartments, 1910-1980
Property type:	Residential
Property sub type:	Mid-Century, One-Story Court
Criteria:	C/3/3
Status code:	3S;3CS;5S3
Reason:	Excellent and rare example of a 1930s residential court in Sylmar.

Name: Merle Norman Cosmetics/Nethercutt Collection**Description:**

Cluster of three industrial buildings, including two one-story buildings located at 15170 and 15180 Bledsoe Street, associated with Merle Norman Cosmetics, and a 4-story building at 15200 Bledsoe Street, associated with the Nethercutt Collection. All three buildings appear to be highly intact, constructed of pre-cast concrete and designed in the Mid-Century Modern style.

Significance:

Excellent and rare example of mid-century industrial development in Sylmar, associated with the Merle Norman Cosmetics Company. The property includes two one-story industrial buildings, built in 1958 and 1962, as well as a four-story building constructed in 1970 to house the Nethercutt Collection. Merle Norman Cosmetics was founded in Los Angeles in 1931 by Jack Boison "J.B." Nethercutt. The company was named for his aunt Merle and uncle Norman, who adopted him after his parents died. The Sylmar property (known as "San Sylmar") was originally used by a division of Merle Norman that made trap shooting targets in the 1950s; the cosmetics branch of the company relocated here in 1991, using the trap shooting buildings for Merle Norman Cosmetic packing plants. J.B. eventually amassed a substantial fortune selling women's beauty products, and used much of that wealth to assemble one of the world's finest automobile collections. The Nethercutt Collection features rare collectibles ranging from mechanical musical instruments and antique furniture, and over 250 American and European cars dating from 1898 to 1997. The Nethercutt Collection opened to the public in 1971. This property continues to operate as Merle Norman Cosmetics and the Nethercutt Collection today.



Merle Norman Cosmetics/Nethercutt Collection

Context 1:

Context:	Industrial Development, 1850-1980
Sub context:	Manufacturing for the Masses, 1883-1989
Theme:	Factories, 1887-1980
Sub theme:	No SubTheme
Property type:	Industrial
Property sub type:	Factory
Criteria:	A/1/1
Status code:	3S;3CS;5S3
Reason:	Excellent and rare example of mid-century industrial development in Sylmar, associated with the Merle Norman Cosmetics Company.

Name: Metrolink Mobile Home Park



Description:

Mobile home park located at 12245 San Fernando Road. The property contains 39 spaces occupied by mobile homes from various time periods, as well as a central community building, and a sales office at the corner of Bleeker and San Fernando Road. 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: Oakridge Mobile Home Park

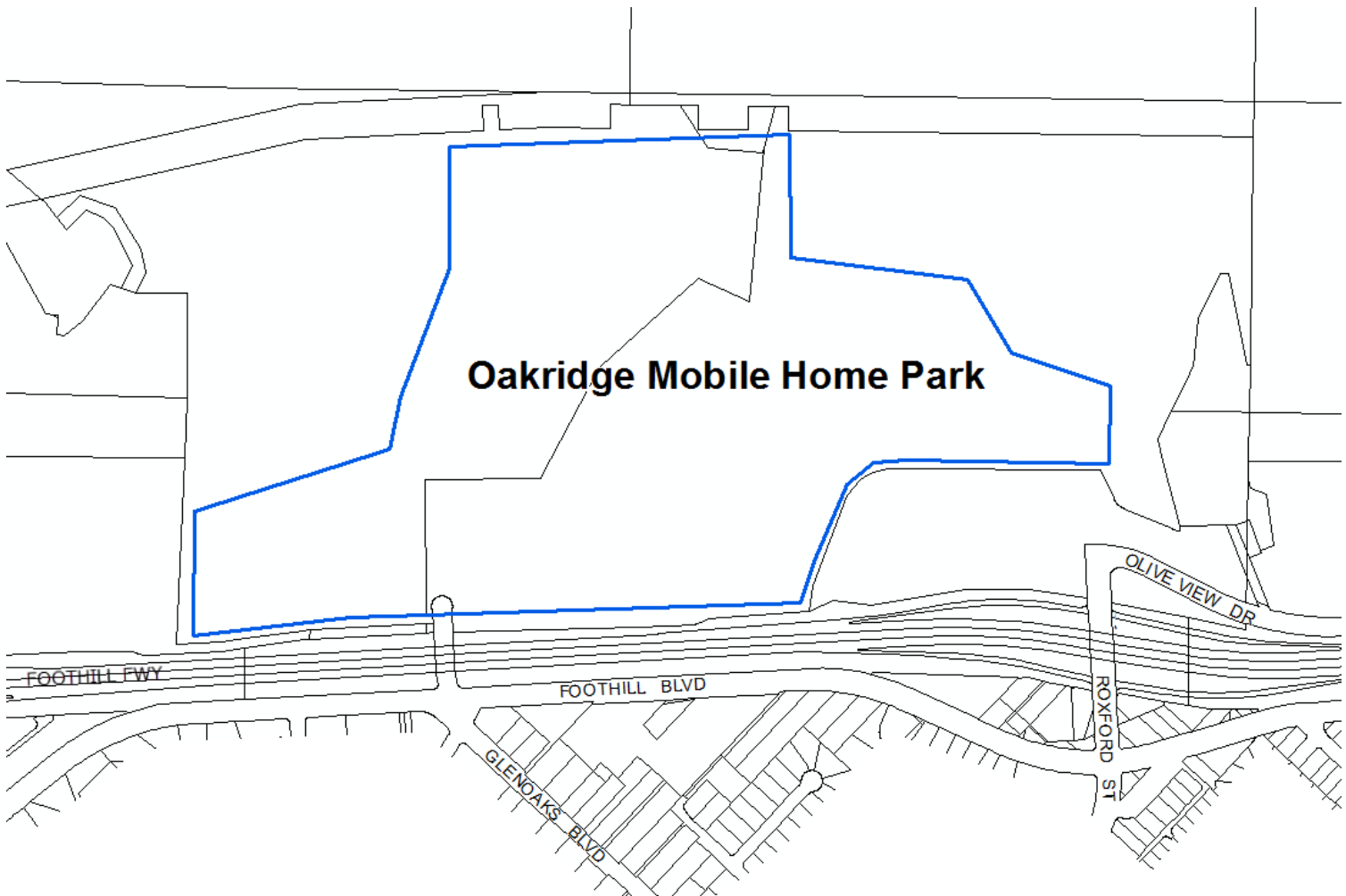


Description:

Mobile home park located at 15455 Glenoaks Blvd. The property originally contained approximately 600 spaces occupied by mobile homes from various time periods. A wild fire in 2008 destroyed 482 of the 600 homes. Other features include, cement masonry perimeter wall with kiosk and gate at main entry, interior roadways, central recreation center, and pool.

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: Olive View-UCLA Medical Center

Description:

Olive View-UCLA Medical Center is a hospital campus located at 14401-14445 Olive View Drive in Sylmar. The campus occupies a large, gently sloping site in the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains, just north of the Foothill Freeway. The site has been in continuous operation as a medical facility since 1920, with development of the property continually evolving throughout its history. As the facility expanded and its needs changed over time, new buildings were added while older or obsolete buildings were often abandoned or demolished. Due to the size of the site, new construction was frequently situated on previously-undeveloped portions of the property, often isolating older structures or leaving behind the remnants of earlier construction. As a result of this development pattern, today the site contains collection of buildings, features, and remnants dating from the 1920s to the present.

Notable features on the site include a series of Craftsman bungalows along Sycamore Avenue, which appear to be former employee cottages dating from 1924; several Spanish Colonial Revival residential buildings at the intersection of Sycamore and Mesa avenues, which appear to be former physician's residences, also from 1924; the original Spanish Colonial Revival-style Administration Building, fronting Olive View Drive between East Way and West Way, also from 1924; a prewar warehouse building located at the top of Cobalt Street at the rear of the site; three 1950s precast-concrete buildings with brick infill on Olive View Drive, currently occupied by the Facilities Division; a vernacular 1950s building on Jacaranda Terrace, currently occupied by the Los Angeles County Weed Abatement Division; a three-story Mid-Century Modern lab building on Butcher Avenue, likely dating to the 1950s; three storage tanks in the hills at the rear of the site; and numerous other buildings and structures representing various periods of development. Other features are remnants of previous development, including granite and stone retaining walls; concrete steps, walkways, accessibility ramps, curbing and building pads; paved roadways, both current and former; abandoned surface parking lots; and light standards. Also on site are many mature trees, including Cedar, Olive, Pepper, Oak, Eucalyptus, Pine, and Palm varieties.

Significance:

Olive View-UCLA Medical Center (formerly Olive View Medical Center) appears to be significant as a rare remaining example of a 1920s sanatorium in Los Angeles; the property has been in continuous use as a medical facility since its establishment in 1920. The property is not fully visible from the public right-of-way. However, research indicates that it retains features from throughout the site's development, including some features which date to its original development as a tubercular sanatorium. Identification of contributing and non-contributing features is outside the scope of SurveyLA; therefore the evaluation could not be completed.

In 1917, Los Angeles County purchased 480 acres in the foothills that would become the community of Sylmar for \$12,300, in order to establish a tubercular sanatorium. Three years later, the Olive View Sanatorium opened for the isolation and treatment of tuberculosis patients. Plans for expansion of the facility began almost immediately.

In 1922, Olive View received a \$750,000 bond from Los Angeles County to add 750 beds to the existing facility. In 1924, the sanatorium began work to add a laundry building, a warehouse, an administration building, eight patient wards, six cottages for employees, three double bungalows for employees, and two residences for physicians. Also added was a water tank holding approximately 500,000 gallons of water, situated in the hills behind the buildings. In 1926, work began on an additional hospital unit to be used as a special care facility for patients with "extreme conditions." Designed by Allied

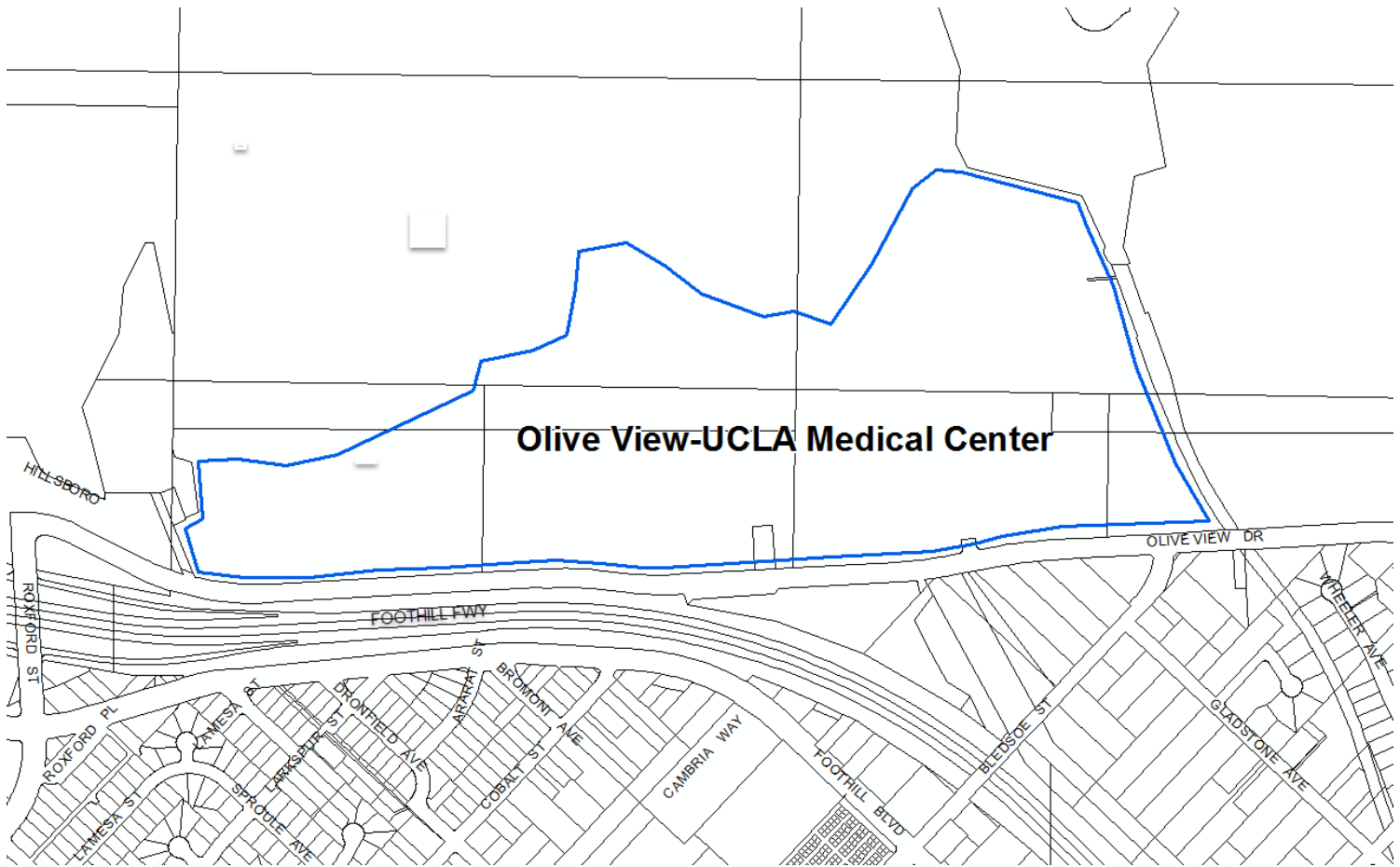
Architects, the building included private rooms, sleeping porches, an X-ray room, two operating rooms, a diet kitchen, and special quarters for attendants, nurses, and employees. Another hospital unit opened in 1929. By 1930, the facility included a total of 150 buildings operated by some 500 employees. Patient ward buildings were one- and two-story vernacular wood-frame buildings. A series of Craftsman cottages served as employee residences, while two Spanish Colonial Revival residences were reserved for physicians. The Administration Building, an elaborate Spanish Colonial Revival courtyard building, served as the facility's public entrance.

In 1935, an additional \$3 million in county funds was approved for further development of the site; by the 1940s, Olive View had more than 1,000 patients. Another expansion program approved in 1952 added a post office and canteen building, as well as a building to house a pharmacy and a storage room for flammable liquids. More buildings were added in 1958. A fire in 1962 destroyed six buildings, including the 16,000sf main clinic, constructed in the 1920s, as well as a therapy building, several storage sheds, and a large wooden water tank. BY this time, the needs of the facility has dramatically changed. The development of streptomycin in the 1940s soon led to more effective antibiotics, which revolutionized the treatment for tuberculosis. In 1946, Olive View received 15,000 cases per year; by 1962, only a half dozen patients remained hospitalized for tuberculosis.

As the incidence of tuberculosis declined, Olive View began to devote more of its resources to the treatment of coronary disease, as well as other chronic respiratory ailments. By the 1960s, the facility's emphasis was transitioning from strictly tubercular treatment to more general medical and surgical care. In 1964, the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors approved architectural plans for the first phase of what would eventually be an 800-bed Medical Treatment and Care Facility for what was now being called "Olive View Hospital." The new building, designed by prolific Los Angeles architectural firm Welton Becket & Associates with Charles Luckman Associates, would replace many of the still-existing wood-framed patient wards from the 1920s and 1930s, as well as the clinic building destroyed by the 1962 fire. Despite this shift in emphasis in treatment, as late as the mid-1960s, Olive View Hospital was still the largest center for treatment of tuberculosis west of the Mississippi River.

In 1966, plans were approved for the addition of a 60-bed psychiatric unit, as well as a central heating and refrigeration plant. Additional site improvements at this time included extensive grading and landscaping, surface parking lots, installation of lighting, utilities, streets and drains, as well as the demolition of five "obsolete buildings." The new Becket-Luckman hospital building finally opened in 1970. With this new building, various patient wards, laboratory rooms, and other uses previously housed in separate cottages were consolidated under one roof for the first time, effectively completing the site's transformation from a strictly tubercular unit to a general medical institution, now called "Olive View Medical Center."

The newly expanded facility had been open just four months when the Sylmar Earthquake struck on February 9, 1971. The reinforced concrete building pancaked, the second floor becoming the first; the entire building was subsequently demolished. Ironically, some of the original 1920s buildings remained standing. It would be fifteen years before a new medical center building would be re-opened on the site. In 1980, Los Angeles County put some 300 acres of the site up for sale for redevelopment as housing, and to help fund the financially-troubled county Department of Health Services. However, it does not appear that this land was ever sold, as it remains part of the Olive View site today, and retains remnants of its former development.



Context 1:

Context:	Public and Private Institutional Development, 1850-1980
Sub context:	Public and Private Health and Medicine, 1850-1980
Theme:	Public Healthcare/Social Medicine, 1850-1980
Sub theme:	No SubTheme
Property type:	Institutional - Health/Medicine
Property sub type:	Sanitorium
Criteria:	A/1/1
Status code:	QQQ
Reason:	Olive View-UCLA Medical Center (formerly Olive View Medical Center) appears to be significant as a rare remaining example of a 1920s sanatorium in Los Angeles; the property has been in continuous use as a medical facility since its establishment in 1920. Identification of contributing and non-contributing features is outside the scope of SurveyLA; therefore the evaluation could not be completed.

Name: Olive Vista Middle School

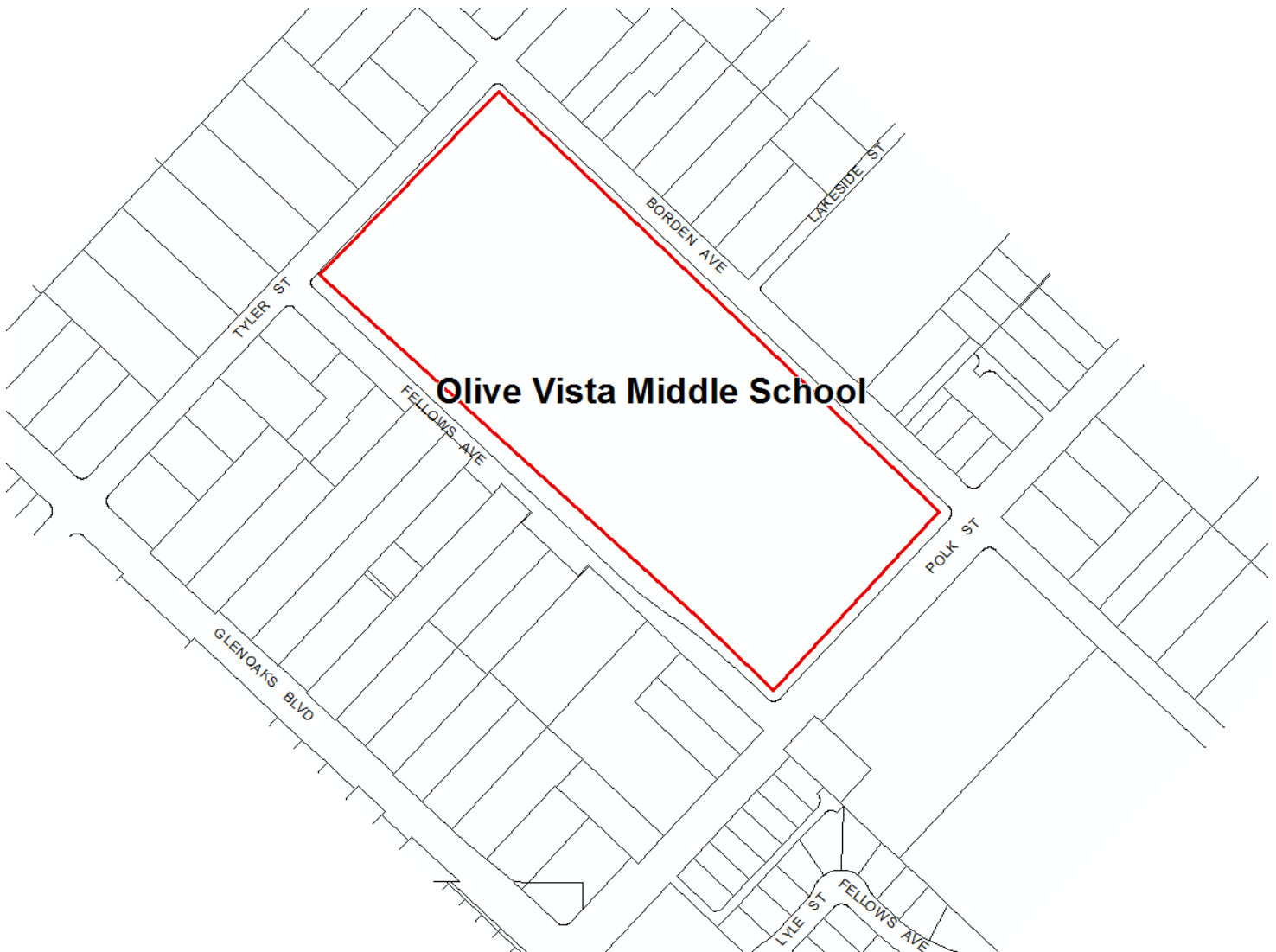


Description:

Located at 14600 Tyler Street. The property contains one- and two story buildings clustered to the northwest end of campus with playing fields at the southeast end; Mid-Century Modern style with ribbon metal sash windows and cement plaster cladding with flat roofs; exterior corridors and open spaces between buildings.

Significance:

Excellent example of a post-World War II Los Angeles Unified School District middle 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:	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 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: Osceola Street Elementary School



Description:

Located at 14940 Osceola Street, the school occupies an irregularly-shaped parcel at the intersection of Osceola and Youngdale. 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 wood windows, and slab doors. The auditorium features a wood-slat brise soleil. 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 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.



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: Park Estates Mobile Home Park



Description:

Mobile home park located at 12301 San Fernando Road. The property contains approximately 104 residential spaces occupied by mobile homes dating from various periods, most sited at an angle, and oriented onto an orthogonal street grid. Other features include a perimeter wall, a community building, a swimming pool, and a playground. The property is not fully visible from the public right-of-way.

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: Rancho Hermosa



Description:

Mobile home park located at 16079 Yarnell Street. The property contains approximately 90 spaces occupied by mobile homes from various time periods. Other features include interior roadways, a community building, and a pool. 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: 15101-15109 Roxford St Bungalow Court

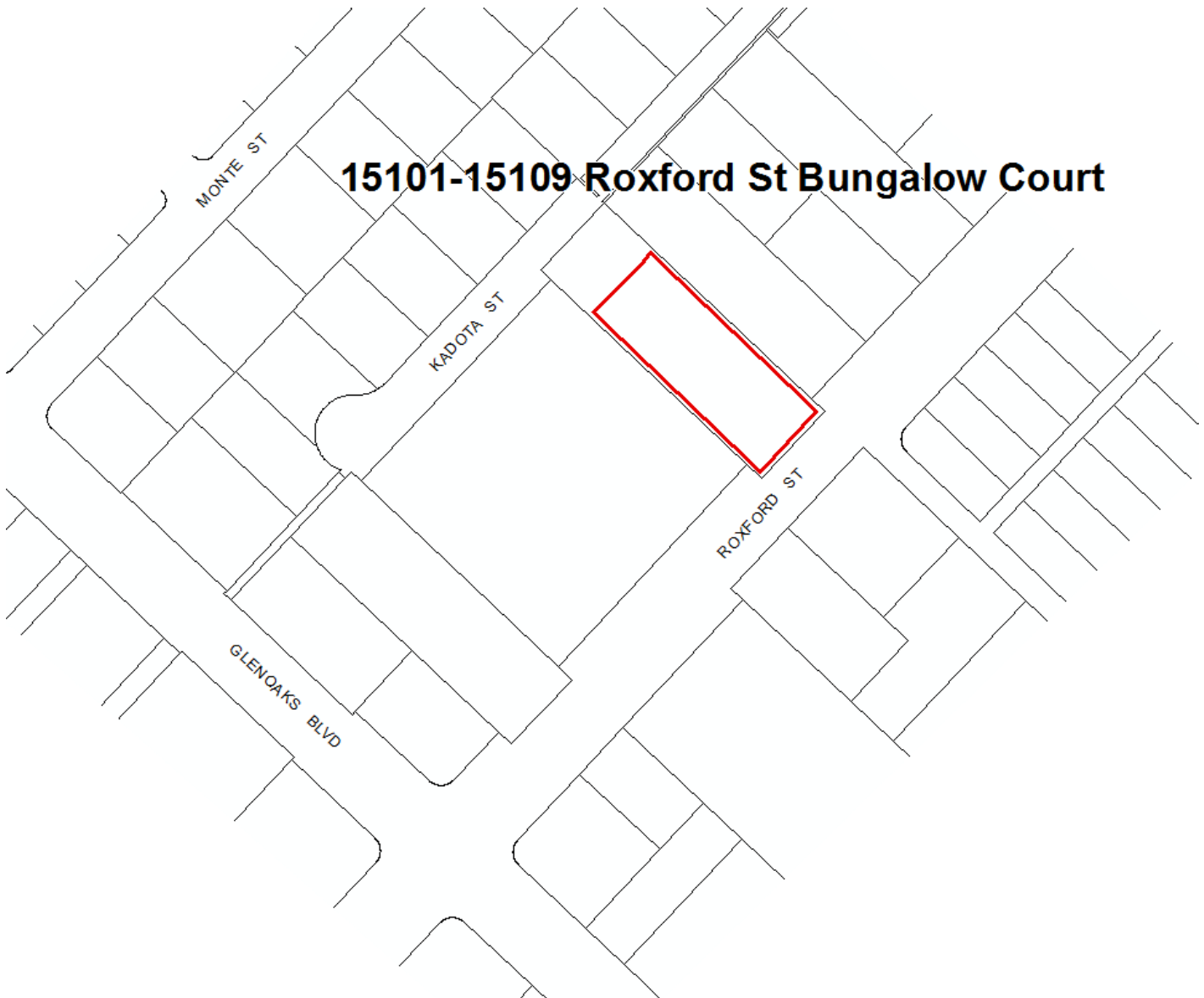


Description:

Bungalow court composed of five detached one-story residential buildings with a central paved driveway. Three of the buildings are designed in the Spanish Colonial Revival style; two are Vernacular in style.

Significance:

Rare example of a 1930s bungalow court in Sylmar. Research suggests the property may have been used as housing for relatives visiting patients at the nearby Olive View Sanatorium; however, this association could not be confirmed.



Context 1:

Context:	Residential Development and Suburbanization, 1850-1980
Sub context:	Multi-Family Residential Development, 1910-1980
Theme:	Multi-Family Residential, 1910-1980
Sub theme:	The Bungalow Court, 1910-1939
Property type:	Residential
Property sub type:	Bungalow Court
Criteria:	C/3/3
Status code:	3S;3CS;5S3
Reason:	Rare example of a 1930s bungalow court in Sylmar.

Name: Sylmar High School

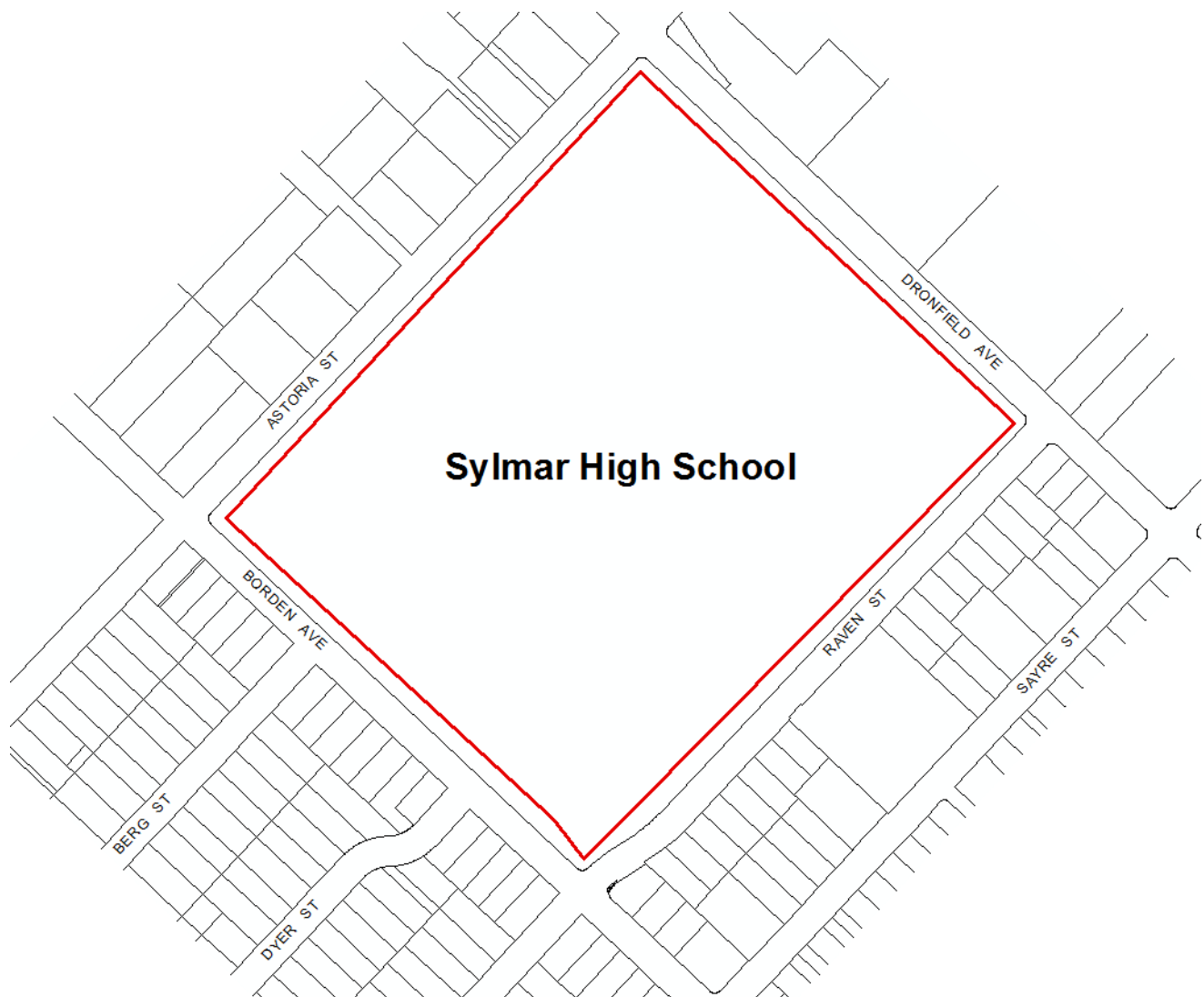


Description:

Located at 13050 Borden Avenue. The property contains one- and two-story buildings clustered to the southwest end of campus with playing fields at the northeast end; Mid-Century Modern style with ribbon metal sash windows and cement plaster cladding with flat roofs; exterior corridors and open spaces between buildings; auditorium has a folded-plate roof.

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. Also, an excellent example of Mid-Century Modern school architecture in Sylmar; work of master architect Albert C. Martin, Jr.



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:	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.

Context 2:

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 Mid-Century Modern school architecture in Sylmar, work of master architect Albert C. Martin, Jr.

Name: Sylmar Manor

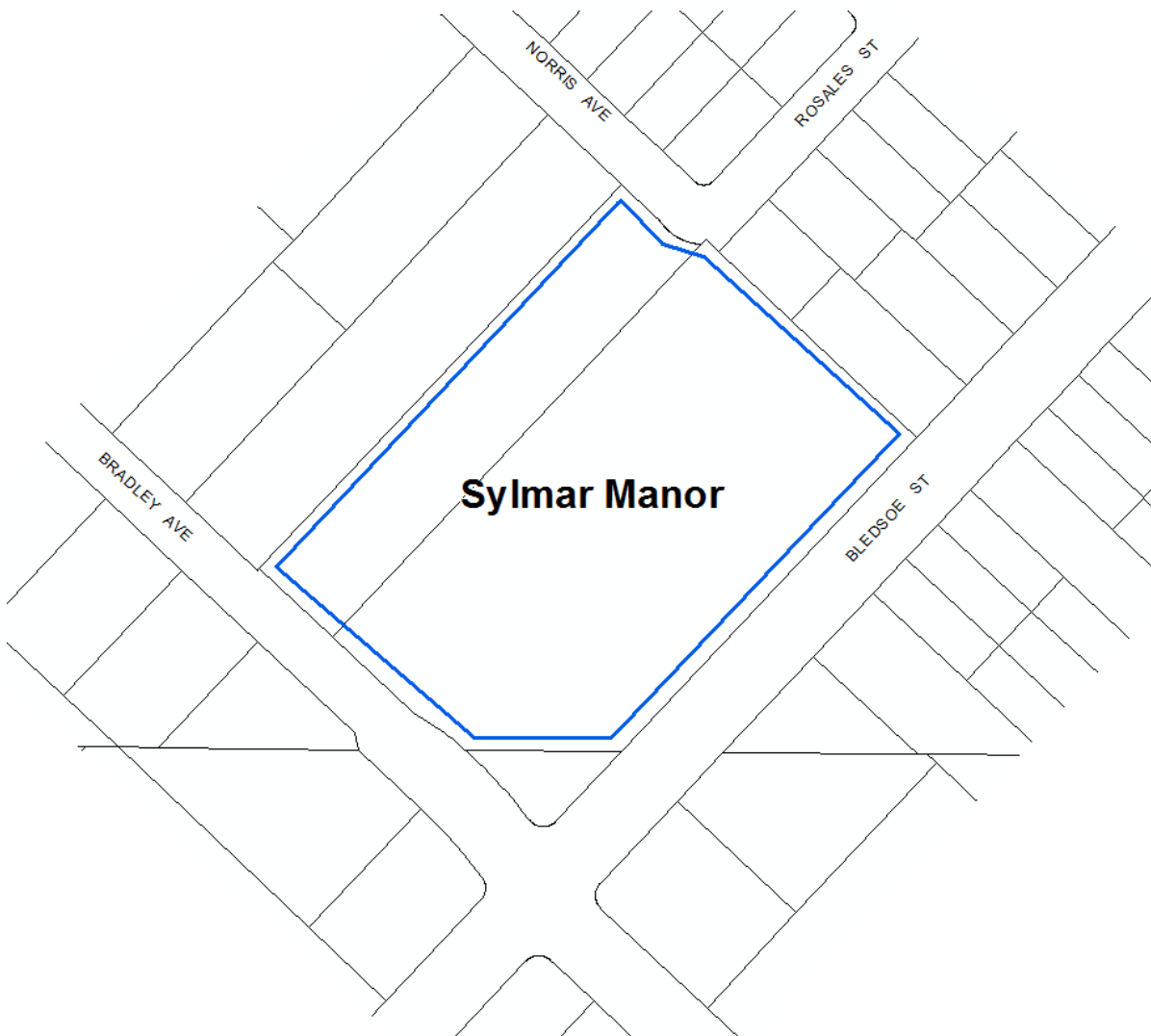


Description:

Mobile home park located at 13120 Bradley Ave. The property contains approximately 70 occupied by mobile homes from various time periods, as well as a central community building and pool. 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: Sylmar Recreation Center

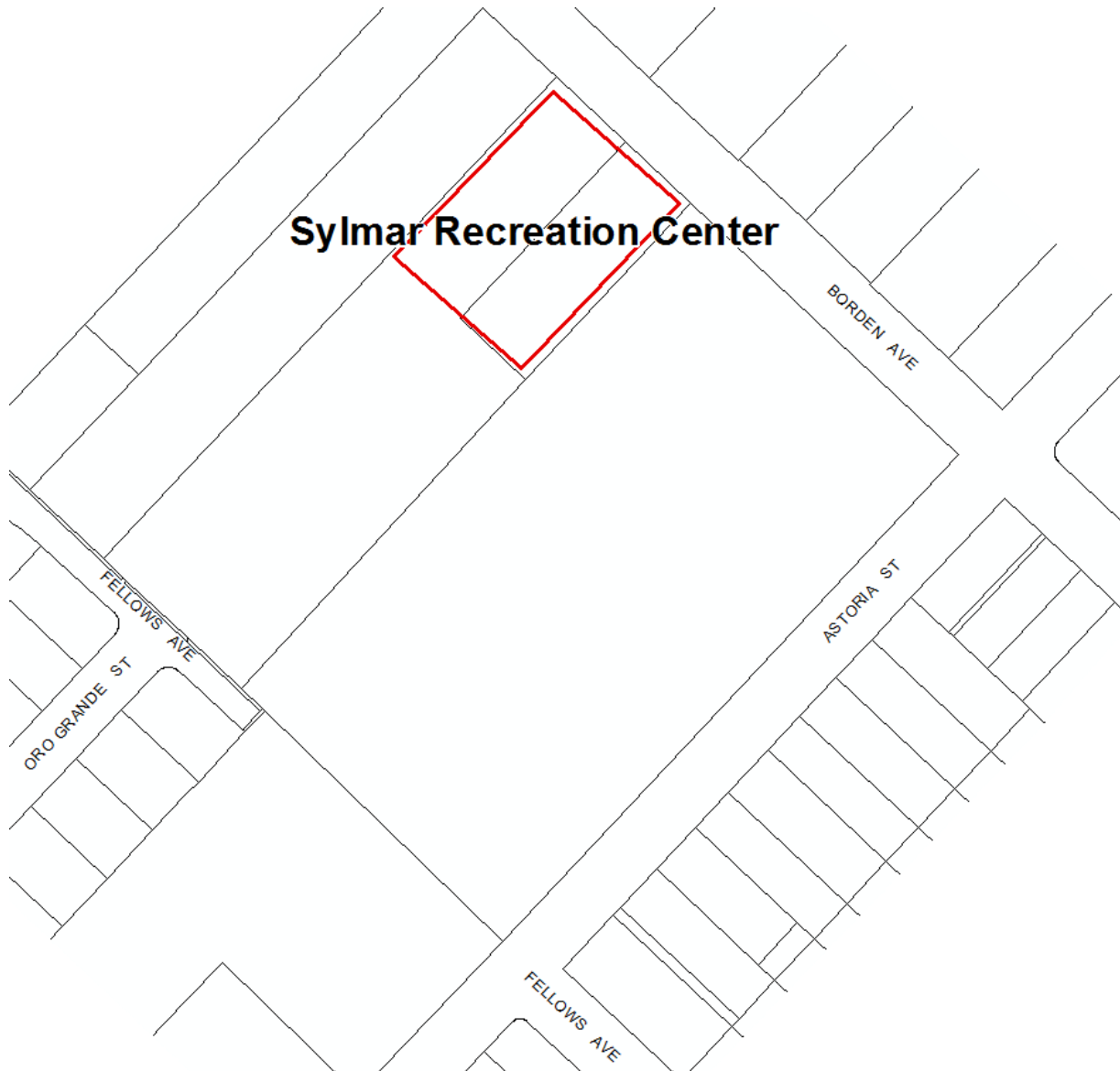


Description:

Located at 13181 Borden Avenue. Public pool with two associated buildings at Sylmar Recreation Center park. Mid-Century Modern style cement plaster-clad buildings with folded plate roofs; designed by architects Deasy & Bolling.

Significance:

Excellent example of Mid-Century Modern recreational architecture in Sylmar.



Context 1:

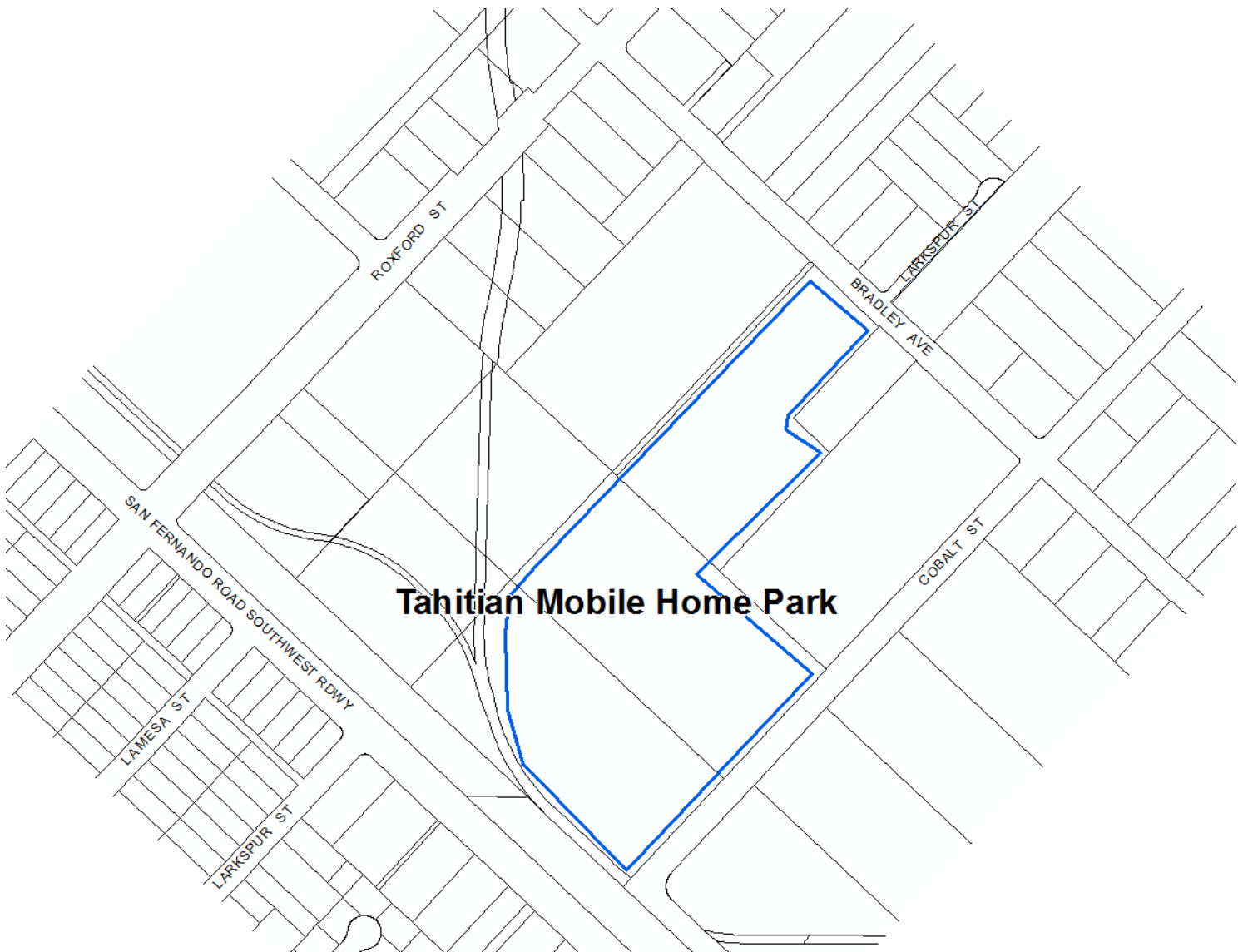
Context:	Architecture and Engineering, 1850-1980
Sub context:	L.A. Modernism, 1919-1980
Theme:	Post-War Modernism, 1946-1976
Sub theme:	Mid-Century Modernism, 1945-1970
Property type:	Institutional
Property sub type:	No Sub-Type
Criteria:	C/3/3
Status code:	3S;3CS;5S3
Reason:	Excellent example of Mid-Century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

Name: Tahitian Mobile Home Park**Description:**

Mobile home park located at 13237 Bradley Ave. The original portion of the mobile home park was developed in 1964 and contains approximately 130 residential spaces occupied by mobile homes from various periods, sited at an angle and arranged in linear rows. Other features include a perimeter wall, a community building designed in the Tiki/Polynesian style, and a fish-shaped swimming pool. The mobile home park has been expanded twice since its initial development; the resource comprises the original extent only. The property is not fully visible from the public right-of-way.

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.

Context 2:

Context:	Architecture and Engineering, 1850-1980
Sub context:	No Sub-context
Theme:	Exotic Revivals, 1900-1980
Sub theme:	Tiki/Polynesian, 1948-1969
Property type:	Residential
Property sub type:	Multi-Family Residence
Criteria:	C/3/3
Status code:	3S;3CS;5S3
Reason:	Rare example of a Tiki/Polynesian-style mobile home park community building in Sylmar; property is not fully visible from the public right-of-way.