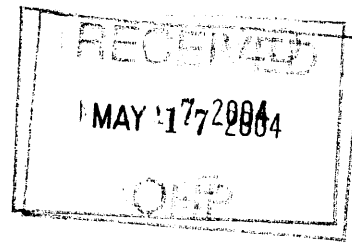


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Petitfils-Boos Residence

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 545 Plymouth Boulevard

NA not for publication

city, town Los Angeles

NA vicinity

state California

code CA

county Los Angeles

code 37
039

zip code 90020

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request of determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Steph D. Mitchell DSHPO
Signature of certifying official/Title

12-29-04
Date

California Office of Historic Preservation

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register.

See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:)

[Signature]
Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

Edson H. Beall 2/15/05

Petittills/Boos Residence
Name of Property

Los Angeles, California
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply) Category of Property (Check only one box) Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> buildings	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-state	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects
		<u>1</u>	<u>1</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources
previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)
DOMESTIC/single family

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)
DOMESTIC/single family

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)
Late 19th & 20th Century Revivals
Italian Renaissance Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)
foundation Concrete
walls Terra Cotta
roof Clay tile
other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic value, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Areas of Significance
(enter categories from instructions)
Architecture and Art

Period of Significance

1922

Petittills/Boos Residence

Los Angeles, California

Name of Property

County and State

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Significant Dates
1922 Constructed

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Plummer, Charles F., architect

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical Reference

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible for listing in the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey

- recorded by Historic American Engineering
Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other state agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property

Less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

Zone	Easting	Northing
11	378000	3769880

Verbal Boundary Description

Lot 18 and the southerly 45 feet of lot 17 of Tract 1390 (See attached map.)

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the land area historically associated with the building.

Petittis/Boos Residence
Name of Property

Los Angeles, California
County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Teresa Grimes

organization N/A

date May 16, 2004

street & number 4211 Glenalbyn Drive

telephone 323-221-0942

city or town Los Angeles

state California

zip code 90065

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Dr. Brent Moelleken

street & number 545 Plymouth Boulevard

telephone 310-273-1001

city or town Los Angeles

state CA

zip code 90020

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determined eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions (102400018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 page 1

Petitfils/Boos Residence
Los Angeles County, California

Narrative Description: Located on the northwest corner of Sixth Street and Plymouth Avenue, this two-story, 9,000 square foot residence is an excellent example of the Italian Renaissance Revival style. L-shaped in plan, the hollow clay tile structure is sheathed in terra cotta, except for the rear elevations which are stuccoed. The terra cotta cladding has a cream, beige, and gold color that has been glazed. Quions accent the corners and molding divides the first and second stories. A molding also wraps the residence just below the roofline. Red clay tile covers the mostly hipped roof. Carved wood brackets are visible in the overhanging eaves. The exterior of the building remains largely unaltered. The yard is enclosed by a concrete wall on both street-facing elevations. The landscaping is appropriately formal, but is not original. A two-story garage with servants quarters sits in the northwest corner of the property. Significantly altered, it does not contribute to the historic character of the property.

The exterior of the residence is symmetrically organized. Free-standing columns topped with urns flank the main entrance, which is located at the rounded corner of the L. The recessed doorway is extensively detailed. Niches to both sides contain large wrought iron light fixtures. The painted ceiling of the recess is one of several works of decorative art found in the residence. The upper portions of the wood paneled double doors have lights glazed with bottle glass. Above the doorway is an arched opening glazed with stained glass. A shallow bow-shaped balcony sits just about the doorway. The south and east elevations are identical in design and detail. A one-story three sided bay projects from each end. An arched opening is located in the center, while smaller rectangular opening are located on the sides. Between this bay and the main entrance on the corner are three arched openings. The bottom of all of the openings are enclosed with wrought iron railings. The only difference between the two elevations are the transoms in the three arched openings. Those on the south elevation are glazed with stained glass, while those on the east elevation are divided by mullions. On the second story the openings are less ornate and rectangular. They too are defined by low wrought iron railings. The fenestration throughout the residence has wood framed, multi-paned windows or French doors. Windows on the south and east elevations tend to be casements, while double-hung sash can be found on the rear. The rear of the residence is less ornate than the street-facing elevations. It is sheathed in smooth stucco. The elliptical-shaped living room protrudes from the ground floor and is surrounded by multi-paned French doors. Above the living room is a balcony defined by a wrought iron railing and lantern-type light fixtures mounted on posts.

The interior of the residence retains its original floor plan, most of its original finishes, and all of its original decorative art. On the ground level, the main entrance leads to a formal foyer. The stained glass window above the main entrance sheds light on a semi circular stair handcrafted from walnut. The decorative ceiling features four scenes with musicians and cherubs. The arched openings off the foyer lead to the den, living room, and dining room. The den includes a walnut mantel, stained glass transoms over the arched windows overlooking the front yard, and murals over the two arched openings leading to the study. The stained glass and the murals both depicts cherubs holding flower filled urns. The decorative panels between the coffers on the ceiling are not original. Off the study is a sun room, which opens onto the back yard. The floor of the sun room is paved with original mosaic tiles. The living room has an elliptical shape with a decoratively painted ceiling. The dining room has a decoratively painted coffered ceiling. On the second floor there is a master bedroom, two guest rooms, and servants quarters off the staircase, which leads to the kitchen. Throughout the interior are original oak floors and white cedar molding.

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Section number 7 page 2

Petitfils/Boos Residence
Los Angeles County, California

The garage is located on the bottom of a two-story rectangular building. A hipped roof fit with clay tile sits atop the stuccoed exterior. A staircase on the north side of the building leads to a guest suite on the second story. The east side of the building has a faux finish that mimics the terra cotta on the residence. The garage doors are not original.

The low concrete wall and gates, which define the south and west sides of the property are original landscape features. The wall consists of sections of square balusters set between piers. There are vehicular and pedestrian entrances on each side. The pedestrian entrances are located near the corner of Sixth Street and Plymouth Avenue. They are flanked by piers topped with urns. The vehicular entrances are located at the outer edges of the property. They are flanked by tall piers topped with lanterns. All of the entrances have wrought iron gates. The vehicular entrance on Plymouth Avenue leads to the garage. The vehicular entrance on Sixth Street has been abandoned for practical purposes as the driveway to the garage has been replaced with lawn. While the plant materials compliment the architecture of the residence, their lack of maturity indicate that they are not original.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 page 1

Petitfils/Boos Residence
Los Angeles County, California

Narrative Statement of Significance: Completed in 1922, the Petitfils/Boos Residence is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C as an excellent example of the Italian Renaissance Revival style as well as for its association with the nationally acclaimed Dutch-born muralist, Anthony Heinsbergen. The residence is significant in local history in the contexts of residential architecture and art. Constructed with high quality materials and exceptional craftsmanship, the residence is one of the outstanding residential examples of Italian Renaissance Revival architecture in Los Angeles. Murals and stained glass, unique in residential architecture, add to the significance of the residence.

Historical Background: The architect of the residence, the original, and the subsequent owners had longstanding relationships with one another. The residence was designed by the distinguished local architect, Charles F. Plummer. He opened an architecture office in 1913, after working in Seattle, Washington. He designed a number of notable buildings in Southern California including the Young's Market Company Building at Seventh and Union and the Del Mar Club in Santa Monica. During the teens, Plummer designed several shops and restaurants in downtown Los Angeles, including a candy store for Walter Petitfils and a cafeteria for the Boos Brothers, both on South Broadway. Beyond their business acquaintance, the Petitfils and Boos were apparently friends as well. In the 1920s, Henry Boos, Horace Boos, and Walter Petitfils all purchased land in the neighborhood of Windsor Square and hired Charles Plummer to design residences for them - the Henry Boos Residence at 454 Windsor, the Horace Boos Residence at 535 South Plymouth, and, of course, the Walter Petitfils Residence at 545 South Plymouth. In 1927, Walter Petitfils sold his residence at 545 South Plymouth Boulevard to Henry and Cassie Boos and moved two blocks away to 415 South Windsor Boulevard. Henry Boos died in 1957, and Cassie continued to reside in the house until her death in 1960. The residence has had several owners since then.

Architectural Significance: The Petitfils/Boos Residence can be understood generally within the context of the Mediterranean Revival movement, and more specifically in terms of the Italian Renaissance Revival. Renaissance refers to the artistic, architectural, and literary movement in Europe between the 14th and 16th centuries. The Renaissance Revival style is based on the architecture of Italy, with additional elements borrowed from Ancient Greek and Roman architecture. The style was loosely based on the Italian Renaissance palazzo. Traditionally, the palazzo rested on a "basement" which was half above ground and facade with smooth or rusticated stone. Above it was the "piano nobile", the main floor of the house, often recessed slightly from the basement and differentiated in style and facing material. Above the "piano nobile" was the "attic," an imposing roof or upper story, usually more ornate than the features below it and crowned with a Classical cornice.

Interest in Renaissance architecture was ushered in by the New York firm of McKim, Mead & White. First in the Villard House (New York, 1883), and then in the Boston Public Library (1888-95). In Southern California, the Italian Renaissance Revival style was popular during two separate phases. The first phase from 1890 to 1915, was characterized by large and elaborately decorated buildings. Architects such as George Lawrence Stimson used the style as a dramatic contrast to the Queen Anne style. Yet his buildings still reflected the excess associated with the architecture of the turn of the century. His highly decorated Wrigley Mansion on South Orange Grove Boulevard in Pasadena is a case in point.

The second phase from 1915 to 1930, was characterized by more refined details than the preceding phase. By this time, many architects and their clients had visited Italy and thus had some first-hand familiarity with the original models. Improved printing technology provided ready access to excellent photographic documentation of these models.

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Section number 8 page 2

Petitfils/Boos Residence
Los Angeles County, California

The identifying features of the second phase of the Italian Renaissance Revival is a symmetrically arranged facade, a low-pitched hipped roof usually fit with clay tiles, upper story windows smaller and less elaborate than those below, full-width porches with massive square piers, large arched openings on the ground level, entrance areas accented by small classical columns or pilasters, and stuccoed walls accented with quoins.

In Los Angeles, a conservative but well executed vision of Beaux Arts Classicism began to unfold along Spring Street after 1900. The image of the Italian Renaissance palazzo was lost, however, in stretching the tripartite form over as many as twelve stories. The best interpretations of the Italian Renaissance palazzo in downtown are the Subway Terminal Building (1924-26) on Hill Street; the Broadway-Spring Arcade Building (1924); and the Standard Oil Company Office Building (1923-24) at 605 W. Olympic Blvd. These buildings, however, lack the horizontal orientation and proportions of their historical prototypes. The Pasadena, Glendale, and Beverly Hills Post Offices are also good examples of the Italian Renaissance Revival style. The Young's Market Company Building, along with the three aforementioned post offices, are more literal in their interpretation of the style.

In terms of residential architecture, the Italian Renaissance Revival was one of several period revival styles that gained popularity in the Los Angeles area during the 1920s. While most of the period revival styles, including Spanish Colonial Revival, English Tudor Revival, and American Colonial Revival, were applied to houses large and small - the Italian Renaissance Revival was reserved for stately homes and apartment buildings. Typical examples of the style in the Los Angeles area are more similar to Spanish Colonial Revival style residences than the commercial and institutional examples of the Italian Renaissance Revival.

Italian Renaissance Revival style houses are distinguished from the Spanish Colonial Revival style by their boxy proportions, general sense of formality, quoins used to accent the corners, and highly decorated entrances. In most cases, the Italian Renaissance Revival style residence had a rectangular shape with smooth stuccoed walls. Like Spanish Colonial Revival style residence, the exteriors were usually void of any surface decoration. In the case of the Italian Renaissance Revival style, quoins were often found at the corners and entrances. They were typically fabricated of plaster. Low-pitched hipped roofs with little if any overhang covered the buildings. The focal point of the facade was the main entrance, which was invariably set in a large arched opening. Arched openings might also be found on the ground level. Second stories were simple in detail.

Overall, the quality of the design and materials in the Petitfils/Boos Residence distinguishes it from other examples in the Los Angeles area. In a land of concrete and stucco, the terra cotta exterior of the Petitfils/Boos Residence is both sumptuous and unique. The residence embodies the distinguishing characteristics of the Italian Renaissance Revival style in its proportions, roof treatment, horizontal organization, and repetitive arches at the ground level. The decorative art in the residence adds to its distinction and significance. Particularly impressive is the dome of the foyer, which features cherubs and muses with musical instruments. Two sculpture alcoves in the living room feature Renaissance-style murals.

The residence is also significant under Criterion C as an early and rare example of the residential work of the muralist Anthony Heinsbergen who was hired by the architect to create hand-painted ceilings layered with gold leaf, as well as carved and stenciled beams. Heinsbergen began his craft as an apprentice in his native Holland. In 1906, he emigrated to Los Angeles where he continued his art education at the Chouinard Art Institute. At the age of twenty, while working for another decorator in Seattle, his boss died, leaving him the company and twenty-two uncompleted projects around the country. Among the jobs he and his crew worked on during those early years were the Department of Commerce Building in Washington D.C. And the Sir Francis

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Section number 8 page 3

Petitfils/Boos Residence
Los Angeles County, California

Drake Hotel in San Francisco. In 1922, he founded the A.B. Heinsbergen Decorating Company on Beverly Boulevard in Los Angeles. Over the next six years he captured and impressive catalogue of commissions including architectural ornamentation and mural contracts for the Pantages Theater in Hollywood, the Telephone Building in downtown Los Angeles, the Los Angeles City Hall, the Roosevelt Hotel in Hollywood, the Wiltern Theater in Los Angeles, and the Elk's Club near MacArthur Park.

Throughout his career Heinsbergen collaborated with the most prominent architects of his day on buildings of all types, but his artistic reputation is indelibly linked to theater decors. Legendary impresario Alexander Pantages presented the artist with his first commission in 1924. Heinsbergen went on to decorate over 750 theaters nation-wide during America's golden age of theater construction. He was most proud of his classically-inspired murals for the Orpheum Theater in Vancouver, B.C., but is largely remembered for his highly stylized wall murals such as those in the Tower Theater in Fresno.

Residential work, such as the Petitfils/Boos Residence, offered Heinsbergen the freedom that was stifled in his more public commissions. For example, the owners of the Biltmore Hotel in downtown Los Angeles forced the artist to paint clothes on the nudes in his ceiling frescoes and two-story murals. Heinsbergen may have created the stained glass and the floor mosaic as well as the murals and stencilled ceilings in the residence. The stained glass features the same cherub theme that was used in the murals. Only 200 of Heinsbergen's theater commissions still survive. His residential work was more limited and was not as well documented. The Petitfils/Boos Residence is significant as one of his few documented residential commissions.

Physical Integrity: The residence retains a high level of physical integrity. Only a few alterations have been made to the exterior. The three kitchen windows, which face north onto the driveway have been replaced. Originally, they were ordinary wood frame sash. They were replaced with art glass casements topped with arched transoms. On the balcony that overlooks the backyard, a small addition was made to one of the two sitting rooms on the second story. It is only visible from the balcony. Although the interior has sustained some modifications (particularly to the kitchen and bathrooms), all of the significant works of decorative art in the residence are intact, including the stained glass window over the main entrance and the three arched openings on the south elevation; the ceilings of the foyer, music room, and dining room; and the arched panels above the doors in the living room.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 page 1

Petitfils/Boos Residence
Los Angeles County, California

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Gleye, Paul, *The Architecture of Los Angeles*, 1981, pp. 95-103.

Jordy, William, *Progressive and Academic Ideals at the Turn of the Century*, 1972, pp. 314-375.

Withey, Henry, *Biographical Dictionary of American Architects* (deceased). Pp. 476-77.

City of Los Angeles Building Permit Records

Southwest Builder & Contractor, 1/13/1922, p. 12. "Charles Plummer installed as secretary of the Southern California Chapter of the American Institute of Architects."

Southwest Builder & Contractor, 8/29/1921, p. 10.

Southwest Builder & Contractor, 4/2/1920, p. 12.

Southwest Builder & Contractor, 1/2/1920, p. 8. "Charles Plummer takes second place in competition for Fullerton High School Buildings."

Southwest Builder & Contractor, 4/23/1920, p. 14. "Charles Plummer and Thomas Wiseman prepare plans for the Citizens State Bank Building at Sawtelle."

Southwest Builder & Contractor, 1/11/1924, p. 39. "Charles Plummer retires as secretary of local chapter of AIA."

Southwest Builder & Contractor, 5/30/1924, p. 50. "Charles Plummer prepares plans for the Wildwood Country Club in Fish Canyon, near Azusa."

Whos' Who in Los Angeles County, 1925/26, p. 168.

Los Angeles Times, 4/24/1921, pt. V, p. 5. "Charles Plummer prepares plans for Boos Brothers Cafeteria building on Olive Street, Los Angeles."

Los Angeles Times, 11/22/1998, p B3. "Four Brothers Made Dining History."

Architectural Digest, vol. 6, no. 2, 1926, pp. 4-16. "Elk's Club, Los Angeles."

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Architectural Record, vol. 35, April 1926, pp. 26-27. "Elk's Club, Los Angeles."

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 page 1

Petitfils/Boos Residence
Los Angeles County, California

Historic Photograph of Young's Market Company Building, Charles Plummer, architect
Los Angeles Central Library Photograph Collection



Historic Photograph of Schrabers Cafeteria, Charles Plummer, architect
Los Angeles Central Library Photograph Collection



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National Park Service

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Section number 10 page 2

Petitfils/Boos Residence
Los Angeles County, California

Historic Photograph of Casa del Mar, Charles Plummer, architect
Los Angeles Central Library Photograph Collection



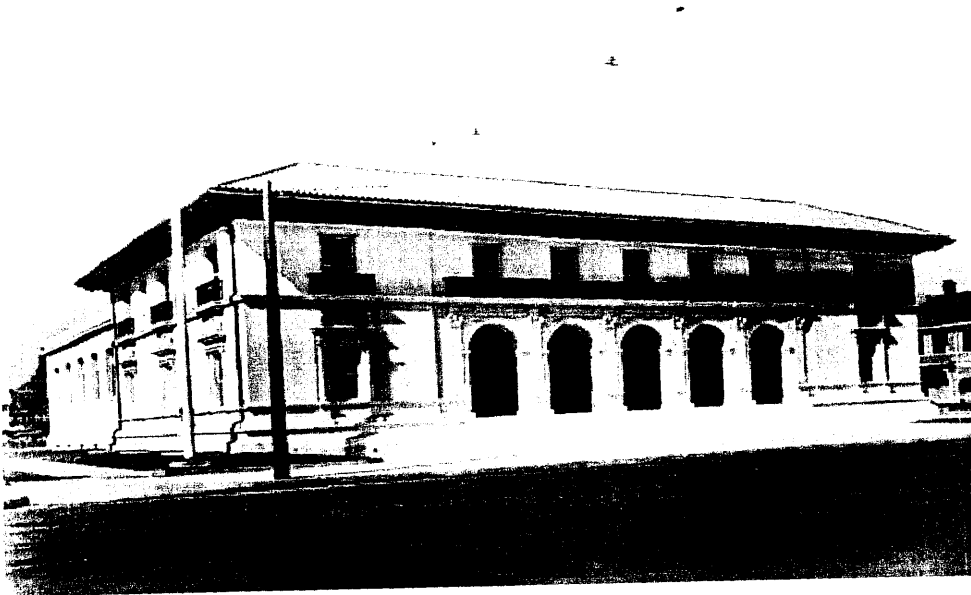
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Petitfils/Boos Residence
Los Angeles County, California

Section number 10 page 3

Historic Photograph of Pasadena Post Office, Oscar Wenderoth, architect
Los Angeles Central Library Photograph Collection



Historic Photograph of Residence, Walter and Pierpont Davis, architects
Los Angeles Central Library Photograph Collection



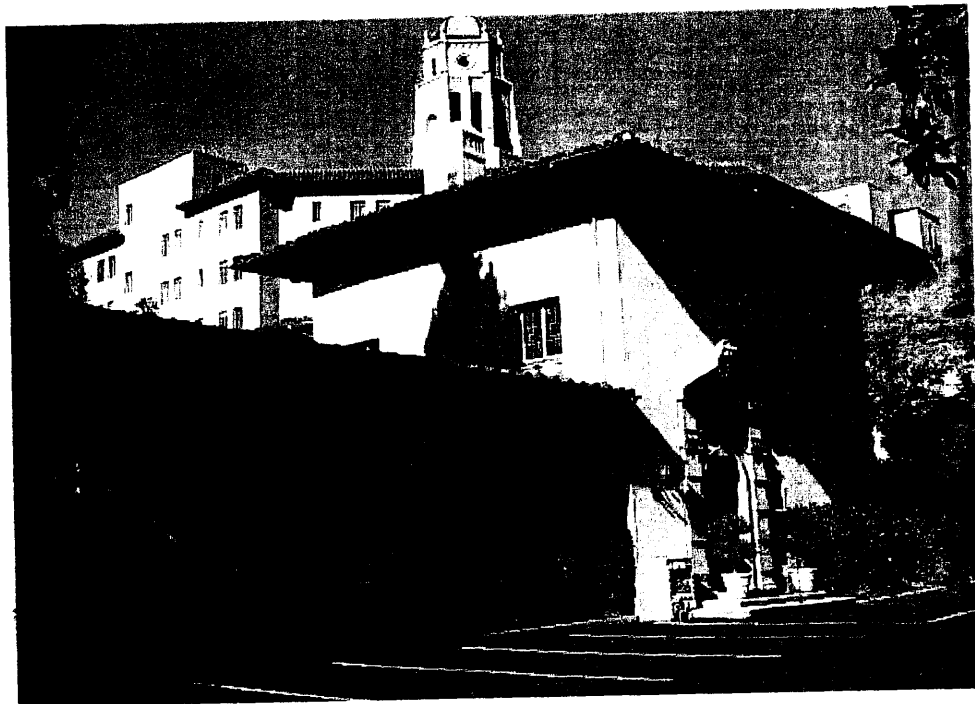
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National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 page 4

Petitfils/Boos Residence
Los Angeles County, California

Everett Residence, Marston and Van Pelt architects



Example of typical Italian Renaissance Revival style residence in Los Angeles area



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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Storrier-Stearns Japanese Garden
Los Angeles County, California

Additional Documentation page 1

Photographs

The following information is the same for all of the photographs:

Address: 545 Plymouth Boulevard, Los Angeles
County: Los Angeles
State: CA
Photographer: Teresa Grimes
Date: April, 2004
Location of Negatives: 4211 Glenalbyn Drive, LA, CA 90065

1. View looking west. Gate on Plymouth Boulevard near the corner of the property leads to the main entrance.
2. View looking northwest at main entrance.
3. View looking northwest at east elevation.
4. View looking northwest at south elevation.
5. View looking east at west end of the wing. Secondary entrance to studio on the interior.
6. View looking southeast toward the rear elevation. The one-story elliptical projection is the living room. On the right hand side of the photograph on the second story a window has been altered. This is one of the very few exterior alterations.
7. View looking east at kitchen door on the rear elevation.
8. View looking northwest at the vehicular entrance on Sixth Street. It has been abandoned for practical purposes.
9. View looking south on Plymouth Boulevard at the low wall and balustrade that sits on the sidewalk.

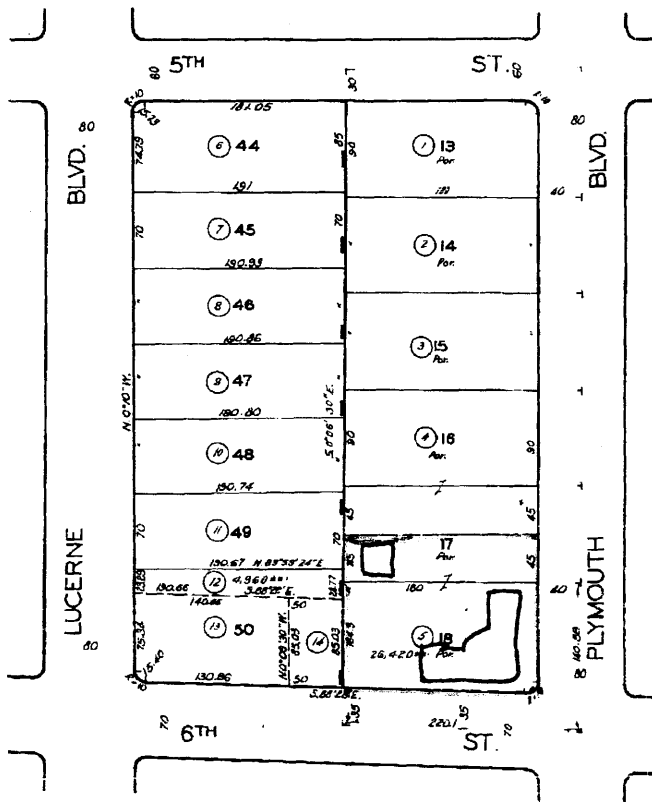
View Enlarged Map

View Printing Instructions

County of Los Angeles, Rick Auerbach, Assessor

5505 23
SCALE 1" = 80'

REVISED
6/8/03/4
7/02/05/01



TRACT NO. 1476
M. B. 20 - 66

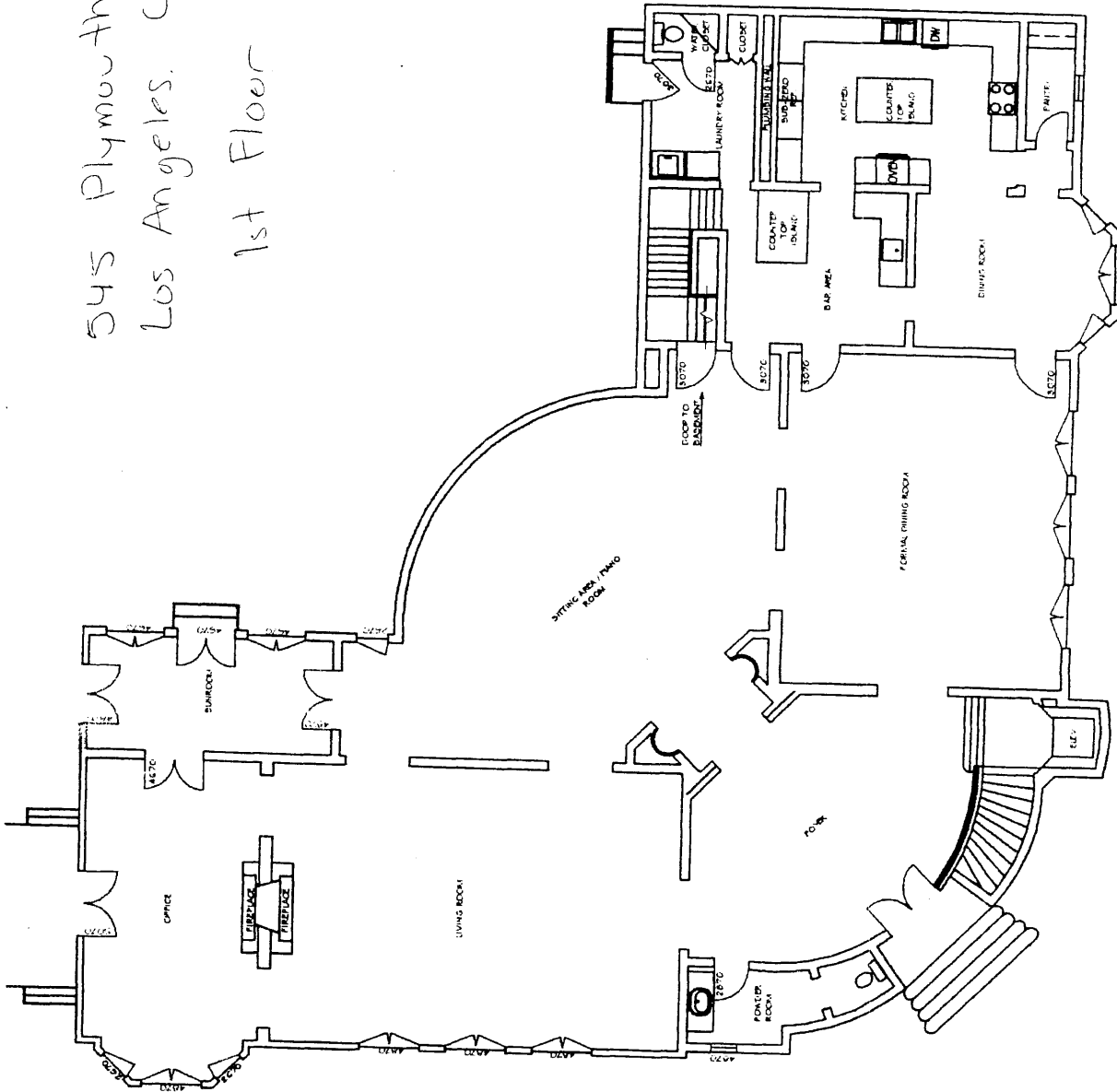
TRACT NO. 1390
M. B. 18 - 178

FOR PREV. ASSNT. SEE 509-6 & 14

ASSESSOR'S MAP
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

545 Plymouth Blvd.
Los Angeles, CA

1st Floor



Petitfiles - Boos

Petitfils Boos
545 Plymouth Blvd
Los Angeles, CA

2nd Floor

