



513

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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any 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 categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Case Study House #9

other names/site number The Entenza House

2. Location

street & number 205 Chautauqua Boulevard

city or town Los Angeles

state California code CA county Los Angeles code 037 zip code 90272

N/A	not for publication
N/A	vicinity

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this nomination request for 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.

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national Statewide local

Carol Roland-Nawi
Carol Roland-Nawi, Ph.D., State Historic Preservation Officer Date 5-28-13

California State Office of Historic Preservation
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official _____ Date _____

Title _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register

other (explain:)

[Signature]
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action 7/24/2013

Case Study House #9
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 type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
0	0	district
0	0	site
0	0	structure
0	0	object
1	1	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

The Case Study House Program: 1945-1966

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic: Single dwelling

Domestic: Single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Modern

foundation: Concrete slab

walls: Concrete block, Plywood panels,
Aluminum frame glass

roof: Asphalt, Flat

Steel-framed, Floor-to-ceiling glass

exterior walls, Free-standing fireplace,

other: Built-in cabinetry

Case Study House #9
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Los Angeles, California
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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

Constructed adjacent to the Eames House, the Entenza House, designed for *Arts & Architecture* publisher/editor John Entenza, was built according to the original plans published in 1945. Entenza frequently entertained, so the house consists of mostly public and very little private space. A large, sunken living room with a built-in seating area facilitates conversation. The steel-framed house is infilled with plastered and wood-paneled surfaces in a modular plan. As relates to design, a large contemporary dwelling on the portion of the parcel facing the ocean has been constructed. It connects to the Entenza House via a covered hallway. Nonetheless, Case Study House (CSH) #9 continues to “maintain enough physical integrity to be readily identifiable as a contributor to the program.”

Narrative Description

The Entenza house is approximately 1600 square feet in size with the largest portion of the interior devoted to an oversized bi-level living area originally overlooking the meadow-like grounds and the Pacific Ocean. When completed in 1949, the house contained two bedrooms, a study, two bathrooms, kitchen, large open living/dining area, utility room and garage. Two broad, deep, carpeted sitting steps created the bi-level of living space. The dwelling was once painted a medium gray color, the original color chosen by Eames and Entenza. The house is primarily sheathed in Truscon Ferroboard with the ocean-facing elevation glazed by Libby-Owens-Ford glass with Truscon steel window framing. The east elevation consists of lightweight concrete block by Rocklite. This design exemplified the classic Case Study House concept of merging interior and exterior spaces through glass expanses and seamless materials.

The property is situated on a primarily flat parcel on a bluff overlooking the Pacific Ocean. The site slopes downwards on the southwest toward Chautauqua Boulevard. A privacy wall was built to protect the front entry of the house as well as provide a privacy screen near guest parking areas.

It is important to note that this house is built as part of a compound of five (5) significant modern buildings off of Chautauqua Boulevard, four of which are Case Study Houses. These houses are on contiguous lots, and all five form a tightly knit grouping. Four of the five homes share a common narrow driveway.

In the 1990s, the Entenza House was modified to accommodate a much larger residence on the ocean side of the property. The original design featured a sliding wall between the master bedroom and the living area, allowing an ocean view from the sleeping area. This wall has been covered with sheetrock; however, it is believed that the sliding wall and mechanism are still intact beneath the newer materials.

The original plan also featured a 2-car garage located within the footprint of the dwelling. The entry to the garage was on the front of the house, and access from the garage led either into the utility

Case Study House #9

Name of Property

Los Angeles, California

County and State

room/kitchen area or into the main entry hall. This garage has been enclosed and now appears to be the servants' quarters for the newer residence. Details of the original garage, such as the full-height wall of corrugated glass separating the garage from the entry hall, remain. Direct connection between CSH #9 and the new residence exists by virtue of an enclosed hallway which is attached to the former bedroom space adjacent to the living room.

Although retaining integrity of location, the placement of the large non-original dwelling unfortunately blocks some of the sweeping ocean views once afforded to the Entenza House, negatively affecting its historic setting. Yet the ocean-side profile of the house, used many times in photographs as an exemplary design in steel-frame modern architecture, remains unchanged. The living area, dining area, and entry hall have also survived without the impact of alterations. In terms of integrity of design, materials, workmanship and setting, the attachment of the new adjacent residence via a covered hallway to the Entenza House, the loss of ocean views, and the noted interior changes do not rise to the level of significance to warrant disqualification as a contributing property. The property continues to retain its association with Entenza and, despite the identified modifications, it appears that the original feeling of Case Study House #9 has not been seriously diminished. Case Study House (CSH) #9 meets the criteria established in the Registration Requirements outlined in the MPS cover document. In sum, Case Study House #9 continues to "maintain enough physical integrity to be readily identifiable as a contributor to the program."

Case Study House #9
Name of Property

Los Angeles, California
County and State

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 values, 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.

Criteria Considerations

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

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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Social History

Period of Significance

1949

Significant Dates

1949

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Charles Eames

Eero Saarinen

Period of Significance (justification)

Date of construction 1949.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

Case Study House #9
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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The property meets Criterion A for its association with experimental modern housing in the postwar years under the auspices of John Entenza's *Arts & Architecture* magazine. The property is also significant under Criterion C because it embodies the distinctive characteristics of residential architecture associated with the Case Study House Program. In addition, CSH #9 was designed by master architects Charles Eames and Eero Saarinen. Therefore, the property qualifies for listing under Criteria A and C at the local level of significance.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

Case Study House (CSH) #9 was collaboratively designed by Charles Eames and Eero Saarinen and erected in 1949. It is one of the dwellings constructed under the auspices of *Arts & Architecture* magazine's Case Study House Program, which ran from 1945 until 1966. It is a key example of the property type: "Single family residences of the Case Study House Program," and the "steel-frame dwellings" subtype. The property meets National Register Criterion A for its association with experimental modern housing in the postwar years under the auspices of John Entenza's *Arts & Architecture* magazine.

This one-story house was built for John Entenza, the publisher and editor of *Arts & Architecture* magazine. The Entenza house was the first steel framed project to be built in the Case Study Program soon followed by Case Study House #8, the Eames House, which is sited on the adjacent lot. The residence epitomizes the Case Study House philosophy. It is characterized by floor to ceiling glass walls, a flat roof, open floor plan with a minimum of hallways, flexible multi-purpose rooms, immediate access to gardens from all major rooms and use of standardized materials such as concrete block, plywood panels and industrial glass. Planar walls shield the house from the street while orienting the public living rooms to rear gardens for privacy. The plans, materials, and siting of the house encourage a relaxed lifestyle based on indoor-outdoor living. In validating the property's significance, Case Study House #9 was listed as a City of Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monument in 1991 (excluding non-historic, non-original additions). As a result, the property meets National Register Criterion C because it embodies the distinctive characteristics of residential architecture associated with the Case Study House Program and is the work of master architects Eero Saarinen and Charles Eames.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

Case Study House #9
Name of Property

Los Angeles, California
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

As indicated in The Case Study House Program: 1945-1966 Multiple Property Documentation Form.

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 by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository:
- Getty Research Institute Library: Julius Shulman photos
 - Los Angeles Central Library
 - Los Angeles Conservancy Library: Preservation Resources
 - University of California Los Angeles (UCLA) Library
 - University of Southern California (USC)
 - Helen Topping Architecture & Fine Arts Library

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

(Follow similar guidelines for entering the lat/long coordinates as describe on page 55, *How to Complete the National Register Registration Form* for entering UTM references. For properties less than 10 acres, enter the lat/long coordinates for a point corresponding to the center of the property. For properties of 10 or more acres, enter three or more points that correspond to the vertices of a polygon drawn on the map. The polygon should approximately encompass the area to be registered. Add additional points below, if necessary.)

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 34.030674 Longitude: -118.518255

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

APN: 4411-028-005 TRACT # 13251 LOT COM AT MOST E COR OF LOT 2 TH SW ON SE LINE OF SD LOT 144.63 FT TH N 27°29'55" W 153.09 FT TH N 14°20'23" W 146.93 FT TH NE ON A CURVE

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nominated property includes the entire parcel historically associated with Case Study House #9 and the boundaries of the property's APN number and as shown on the County Tax Assessors Map.

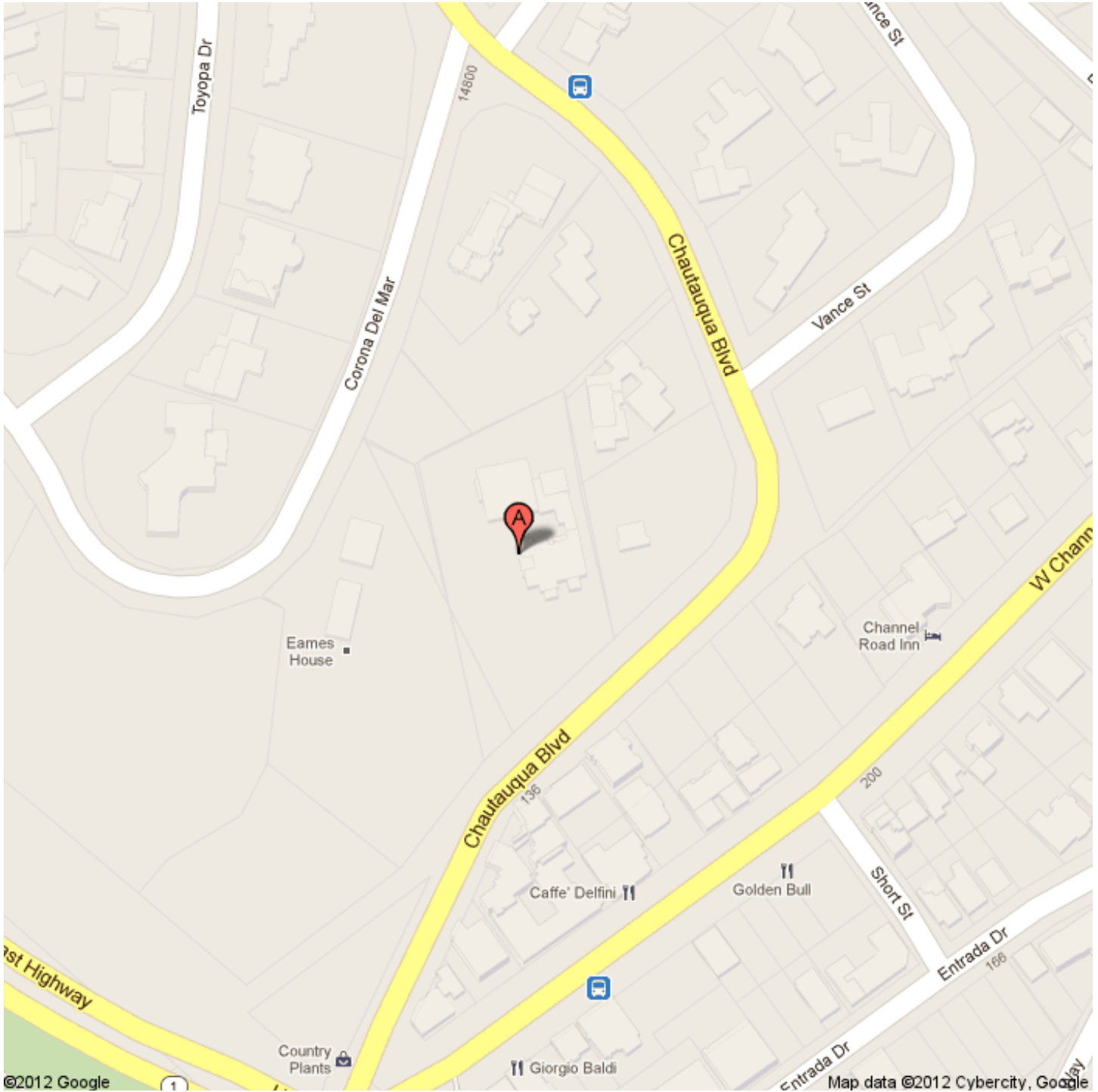
Case Study House #9
Name of Property

Los Angeles, California
County and State

205 Chautauqua Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA 90272

Latitude: 34.030674

Longitude: -118.518255



Case Study House #9
Name of Property

Los Angeles, California
County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Steven Kyle / Architect / Realtor® / Real Estate Broker
organization Los Angeles Conservancy Modern Committee date June 1, 2009; Revised March 2013
street & number 523 West Sixth Street, Suite 826 telephone 213-623-2489
city or town Los Angeles state CA zip code 90014
e-mail steven@architecture-lahomes.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property:	Case Study House #9
City	Los Angeles
County	Los Angeles
State	CA
Name of Photographer	Andy Hurvitz
Date of Photographs	February 26, 2011
Location of Original Digital Files	Los Angeles Conservancy, 523 W 6 th Street, Los Angeles, CA 90014

CA_Los Angeles County_Case Study House 9_0001.tif
West façade, camera facing North

CA_Los Angeles County_Case Study House 9_0002.tif
South façade, camera facing Northwest

CA_Los Angeles County_Case Study House_0003.tif
Interior, Living Room, camera facing Southwest

CA_Los Angeles County_Case Study House 9_0004.tif
Interior, Living Room, camera facing Southwest

CA_Los Angeles County_Case Study House 9_0005.tif
Interior, Living Room, camera facing North

Case Study House #9
Name of Property

Los Angeles, California
County and State

Property Owner:

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

name Winfield Holdings, LLC
street & number 205 Chautauqua Boulevard telephone _____
city or town Los Angeles state CA zip code 90272

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine 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.460 et seq.).

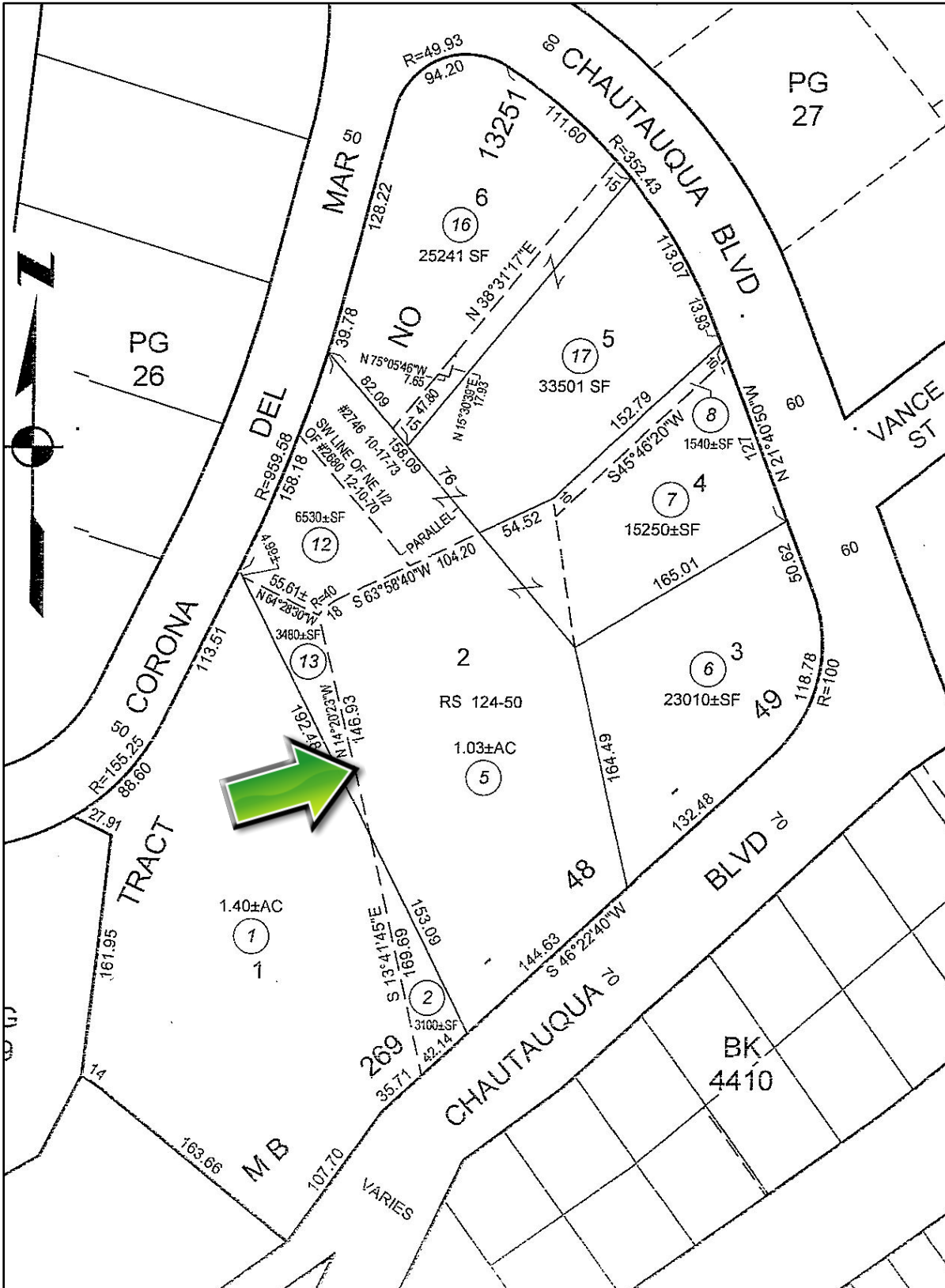
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Case Study House #9
Name of Property

Los Angeles, California
County and State

205 Chautauqua Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA 90272 - APN: 4411-028-005

Scale: 1"=100'













National Register of Historic Places

Archivist note to the record

Correspondence

The Correspondence consists of communications from (and possibly to) the nominating authority, notes from the staff of the National Register of Historic Places, and/or other material the National Register of Historic Places received associated with the property.

Correspondence may also include information from other sources, drafts of the nomination, letters of support or objection, memorandums, and ephemera which document the efforts to recognize the property.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Case Study House No. 9
NAME:

MULTIPLE Case Study House Program MPS
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: CALIFORNIA, Los Angeles

DATE RECEIVED: 6/07/13 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 7/02/13
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 7/17/13 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 7/24/13
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 13000513

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: Y SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

___ACCEPT ___RETURN ___REJECT _____DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Case Study House No. 9 is locally significant under National Register Criteria A and C in the areas of Architecture and Social History. Built in 1949, as one of the first steel-framed homes completed under the Case Study House program, the residence is a exceptional example mid-century, Modernist design by master architects Charles Eames and Eero Saarinen and exemplifies the tenants of John Entenza's Arts & Architecture-sponsored design program for modest, experimental residences. The house was the residence of magazine owner and editor, John Entenza. Despite the construction of a substantial, new two-story residence on the site, the original 1949 building retains excellent integrity and readily conveys the significant aspects of its exemplary steel frame design, particularly in the sequence of spaces from entry to expansive interior to sweeping exterior views.

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept CRITERIA A+C

REVIEWER PAUL R LUSIGNAN DISCIPLINE ARCHIT. HISTORIAN

TELEPHONE _____ DATE 7/24/13

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR (Y/N)

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.

**OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION**

1725 23rd Street, Suite 100
SACRAMENTO, CA 95816-7100
(916) 445-7000 Fax: (916) 445-7053
calshpo@parks.ca.gov
www.ohp.parks.ca.gov



May 29, 2013

Ms. Carol Shull, Keeper
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service 2280
1201 I (Eye) Street, NW
Washington, DC 20005

Subject: **Case Study House Program: 1945-1966 MPS
Los Angeles, Marin, San Diego, and Ventura Counties, California
National Register of Historic Places Nomination**

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the **Case Study House Program: 1945-1966 Multiple Property Submission** consisting of the Multiple Property Documentation Form and eleven associated individual nominations to the National Register of Historic Places. On May 1, 2013 in Anaheim, California, the California State Historical Resources Commission unanimously approved the MPS and found eleven individual properties eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C at the local level of significance. **The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nominations for the CASE STUDY HOUSE PROGRAM: 1945-1966 MULTIPLE PROPERTY SUBMISSION (including the Multiple Property Documentation Form and eleven associated individual nominations for Case Study Houses #1, #9, #10, #16, #18, #20, #21, #22, #23A, #23C, and #28) to the National Register of Historic Places.**

The houses are eligible under Criterion A for their association with experimental modern housing in the postwar years under the auspices of John Entenza's *Arts & Architecture* magazine. The buildings are also significant under Criterion C because they embody the distinctive characteristics of residential architecture associated with the Case Study House Program. In many cases the properties are also associated with a master architect.

This multi-year program of experimental housing utilized a vast array of traditional and new construction methods, materials, floor plans, fixtures, finishes, furnishings, landscaping, and ways of living under the unifying banner of Modernism as interpreted by John Entenza, editor of *Arts & Architecture* magazine. Case Study houses embody the distinctive characteristics of residential architecture associated with the Modern Movement in California, and the Case Study program in particular. Whether of wood-frame or steel-frame construction, the houses share the modern qualities of flat roofs, deep overhangs, open floor plans, extensive use of glass, indoor/outdoor flow, and concrete slab foundations. The designs reject applied ornamentation or historical references.

The first eleven properties nominated at this time are:

- CSH #1: 10152 Toluca Lake Avenue, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County (1948)

- CSH #9: 205 Chautauqua Boulevard, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County (1949)
- CSH #10: 711 San Rafael Avenue, Pasadena, Los Angeles County (1947)
- CSH #16: 1811 Bel Air Road, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County (1953)
- CSH #18: 199 Chautauqua Boulevard, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County (1948)
- CSH #20: 219 Chautauqua Boulevard, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County (1958)
- CSH #21: 9038 Wonderland Park Ave, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County (1958)
- CSH #22: 1635 Woods Drive, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County (1960)
- CSH #23A: 2342 Rue de Anne, San Diego, San Diego County (1960)
- CSH #23C: 2329 Rue de Anne, San Diego, San Diego County (1960)
- CSH #28: 91 Inverness Road, Thousand Oaks, Ventura County (1966)

The MPS, including the MPDF and eleven associated properties, is nominated by the Los Angeles Conservancy Modern Committee.

In its role as representative of the City of Pasadena, a Certified Local Government, the Pasadena Historic Preservation Commission and City Council sent the enclosed letter of support for the Case Study House #10 nomination.

In its role as representative of the City of Los Angeles, a Certified Local Government, the Los Angeles Cultural Heritage Commission authorized Los Angeles Office of Historic Resources staff to transmit the enclosed supportive draft resolution to the Los Angeles City Council for approval of the nominations for Case Study Houses #1, #9, #16, #18, #21, and #22.

In its role as contractor of cultural resource services for the City of Thousand Oaks, and as the Certified Local Government for this jurisdiction, the Ventura County Cultural Heritage Board approved the nomination for Case Study House #28 as indicated in the enclosed draft minutes.

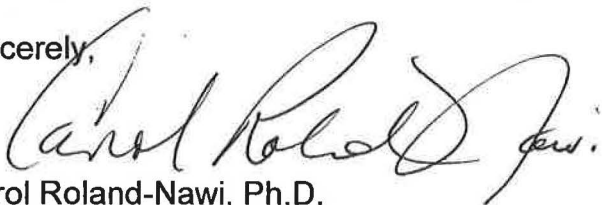
In its role as representative of the City of San Diego, a Certified Local Government, the San Diego Historical Resources Board (HRB) approved the nominations for Case Study Houses #23A and #23C and submitted the enclosed HRB Reports Nos. HRB-13-017 for Case Study House #23A and HRB-13-018 for Case Study House #23C.

One letter of objection was received, from the owner of Case Study House #23A.

A letter of support was received from the Los Angeles County Historical Landmarks and Records Commission on behalf of Case Study House #20, located in a non-CLG and unincorporated community of Los Angeles County.

If you have any questions regarding this nomination, please contact Amy Crain of my staff at (916) 445-7009.

Sincerely,



Carol Roland-Nawi, Ph.D.
State Historic Preservation Officer

Enclosures

The Case Study House Program: 1945-1966 MPS Los Angeles, Marin, San Diego, Ventura Counties Staff Report

The National Park Service (NPS) introduced the Multiple Property Submission (MPS) in 1984. The purpose of the MPS is to document as a group for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) properties related by theme, general geographical area, and period of time. It may cover any geographical scale – local, regional, state, or national. It is used to register thematically-related properties simultaneously and establishes the registration criteria for properties that may be nominated in the future.

Technically the MPS acts as a cover document and is not a nomination in its own right. It is a combination of the **Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF)** and the **Individual Registration Form**. Information common to the group of properties is presented on the Multiple Property Documentation Form, and the Individual Registration Form is specific to the nominated individual building, site, district, structure, or object. Once an MPS is listed, additional associated property nominations may be submitted to the Commission at any time.

The Case Study House Program: 1945-1966 MPS has a single associated historic context: Experimental modern residential architecture of the Case Study House Program in California: 1945-1966. The associated property type “Single family residences of the Case Study House Program” is comprised of two subtypes: wood-frame dwellings and steel-frame dwellings. The geographic area of the MPDF includes Los Angeles, Marin, San Diego, and Ventura Counties.

This multi-year program of experimental housing utilized a vast array of traditional and new construction methods, materials, floor plans, fixtures, finishes, furnishings, landscaping, and ways of living under the unifying banner of Modernism as interpreted by John Entenza, editor of *Arts + Architecture* magazine. Case Study houses embody the distinctive characteristics of residential architecture associated with the Modern Movement in California, and the Case Study program in particular. Whether of wood-frame or steel-frame construction, the houses share the modern qualities of flat roofs, deep overhangs, open floor plans, extensive use of glass, indoor/outdoor flow, and concrete slab foundations. The designs reject applied ornamentation or historical references.

Associated properties nominated at this time are:

- CSH #1: 10152 Toluca Lake Avenue, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County (1948)
- CSH #9: 205 Chautauqua Boulevard, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County (1949)
- CSH #10: 711 San Rafael Avenue, Pasadena, Los Angeles County (1947)
- CSH #16: 1811 Bel Air Road, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County (1953)
- CSH #18 199 Chautauqua Boulevard, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County (1948)
- CSH #20: 219 Chautauqua Boulevard, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County (1958)

- CSH #21: 9038 Wonderland Park Ave, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County (1958)
- CSH #22: 1635 Woods Drive, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County (1960)
- CSH #23A: 2342 Rue de Anne, San Diego, San Diego County (1960)
- CSH #23C: 2329 Rue de Anne, San Diego, San Diego County (1960)
- CSH #28: 91 Inverness Road, Thousand Oaks, Ventura County (1966)

See **A note on chronology** on Continuation Sheet E-15 for an explanation of the unusual and inconsistent numbering system.

For the first four years of the Case Study House program, 1945-1948, all of the houses designed and built were of wood-frame construction. From 1949 and through the 1950s, wood-frame construction appeared sporadically with steel-frame construction predominating. Finally, in the 1960s, there was a fairly even mix of wood-frame and steel-frame buildings.

Starting with the Eames House (CSH #9) built in 1949, the steel-frame became the signature construction method that seemed to define the Case Study House program. The architects using steel were experimenting in the application of an industrial material, steel, to residential design. While the goal to create a prototypical, replicable house that could be mass-produced at minimal cost was generally not attained, the steel-frame Case Study houses had a profound effect on the profession of architecture and in establishing the look of mid-century Modernism as seen by a wide audience.

To qualify for listing individually under Criterion A, a building must be one of the single family residences constructed under the auspices of The Case Study House Program, 1945-1966, as published in *Arts & Architecture* magazine. To qualify for listing individually under Criteria A and C, a residence must maintain enough physical integrity to be readily identifiable as a contributor to the program. To meet physical integrity requirements, the residence must possess a preponderance of original character-defining exterior features as documented by historic photographs and/or detailed plans when available. Original construction material should be evident or have been replaced in-kind in a manner consistent with the original design and materials. Character-defining features include original exterior sheathing, overhangs, roof slope, foundation, doors, and windows. Doors and windows should be original on the exposures visible from the public right of way, or if replaced or altered, should be compatible with the original design and materials.

The first eleven properties nominated under this MPS are as follows:

Case Study House #1 is located on a sloping site in the Toluca Lake District of Los Angeles. Two thousand square feet in size, the dwelling contains architectural elements that would feature prominently in future Case Study houses including floor-to-ceiling glass, a flat roof, open floor plan, easy access to the outdoors, and standardized materials such as concrete block, plywood panels, and industrial glass. It was designed by Julius Ralph Davidson, one of the European émigrés who jump-started California's modern architecture movement. The house was built over a three-year period starting in

1945. It was completed in 1948 and was the first dwelling constructed under the auspices of The Case Study House Program.

Case Study House #9 is approximately 1600 square feet in size with the largest portion of the interior devoted to an oversized bi-level living area originally overlooking the meadow-like grounds and the Pacific Ocean. Designed by master architects Charles Eames and Eero Saarinen for *Arts & Architecture* publisher/editor John Entenza, the house was the first steel framed project to be built in the Case Study Program. It was soon followed by Case Study House #8, the Eames house, sited on the adjacent lot. Both were built as part of a compound of five significant modern buildings off of Chautauqua Boulevard, four of which are Case Study Houses. These houses are on contiguous lots, and all five form a tightly knit grouping. Four of the five homes share a common narrow driveway. Despite a modification in the 1990s to accommodate a much larger residence on the ocean side of the property, CSH #9 continues to maintain enough physical integrity to be readily identifiable as a contributor to the program.

Case Study House #10 was built on a sloping corner lot in the San Rafael Hills neighborhood of Pasadena. The angle of the lot descending from the street inspired the house's three-level plan. The house is primarily of wood post and beam construction, set upon a single concrete slab and featuring extensive use of large walls of glass. A father and son team of architects, Kemper Nomland and Kemper Nomland Jr., designed the house for use by the architects' own family. The house was not sponsored by the Case Study House program from the design phase, as were others in the program. It was added after completion in 1947 due to delays in the construction of other houses in the program and because the house exemplified a number of program goals, including the use of new building materials and techniques, affordability for the average American, simplicity of construction, economy of materials, and integration of indoor and outdoor living. The house was also chosen for inclusion due to the harmony of the structure with the landscaping and topography of the site.

Case Study House #16 was designed as a display home by Craig Ellwood, a contractor with no formal architectural training. Trained as an engineer, Ellwood had a passion for using industrial materials and construction techniques in residential architecture. The interior walls are floating panels inset between steel posts. Translucent glass panels screen the house from the street. Frameless floor to ceiling glass walls in the living room merge with floors, ceilings, and a massive natural rock fireplace that extends through the glass to the covered patio. The one-story flat-roofed residence was built on a flat pad in the hills of Bel Air with magnificent views to the south and west. The layout and siting take into account the views and sun orientation, taking full advantage of both. Completed in 1953, this is the first of three residences that Ellwood designed for the program. They were given the numbers 16, 17, and 18 originally assigned to the 1940s houses designed by Rodney Walker.

Case Study House #18 is a one-story, flat-roofed residence built by Rodney Walker in 1948, on a high one-half acre meadow with an ocean view and within walking distance to the Pacific Ocean. It was sited adjacent to parcels of land that would soon become

the sites for the Case Study Houses #8, #9, and #20. Walker positioned wood framing at three-foot intervals, citing the inherent strength, absence of waste, construction speed, and symmetry as advantages of such a module system. The most unique interior feature is a large floor-to-ceiling brick fireplace faced with copper that dominates the living room and around which the roof is raised to eleven feet to accommodate clerestory windows. The fireplace is double sided with one side facing the living room and the other facing the garden room. A number of the glass walls are sliding panels opening to outdoor terraces.

Case Study House #20 represents a departure from other Case Study houses of the late 1950s in that it was constructed of wood rather than steel and employs the use of prefabricated plywood barrel vaults. Completed in 1958, the house was designed by master architects Conrad Buff III, Calvin C. Straub, and Donald C. Hensman of the architectural firm Buff, Straub and Hensman. The location of the house in an unincorporated area of Los Angeles County and the design preferences of the owners, industrial and graphic designer Saul Bass and his wife, biochemist Dr. Ruth Bass, resulted in the introduction of sculptural forms in the residence. The 1958 Bass House replaced the 1948 Bailey House built by Richard Neutra as Case Study House #20.

Case Study House #21 was Pierre Koenig's first Case Study house and an experiment in on-site assembly and the careful detailing of the steel frame. The use of steel allowed the architect to open up the floor plan and take advantage of wide expanses of floor to ceiling plate glass. This highly rational design employs no overhangs, relying on screens over the glass walls to reduce sunlight and heat. The small, square house has a central utility core of kitchen and bathrooms that divide the public and private areas. The infill walls of the steel frame are glass or gypsum with a ceiling of corrugated steel. The house was built in 1958 and restored by the architect in the 1990s.

Case Study House #22 is perhaps the most iconic and recognizable house constructed in the Case Study House program. Completed by Pierre Koenig in 1960, the L-shaped house consists almost entirely of steel and glass set on a concrete pad, with a rectangular swimming pool occupying the space within the L. Twenty foot wide modules allow for large expanses of glass to face the swimming pool. Situated atop a promontory overlooking Los Angeles, the living room cantilevers over a dramatic precipice. The two bedrooms occupy one wing of the house with the master bathroom tucked into the inside corner of the L behind the kitchen. The kitchen, dining room, and living room are surrounded by glass with the appliances "floating" on steel legs and a freestanding fireplace centering the living room. Deep overhangs shelter the interiors from the harshest sunlight.

Case Study House #23A is one of three adjacent single-family residences of the Triad grouping that were intended to be the pilot project for a large tract of houses in La Jolla. Only this Triad was ever built. The houses are designed in relation to one another, and each differs in floor plan, landscaping, and treatment of exterior sheathing. Common materials employed include wood framing, concrete slab foundations, infill panel walls, and identical cabinetry, kitchen appliances, and fixtures. All three were designed by the

architectural firm of Edward Killingsworth, Jules Brady, and Waugh Smith. House A, the largest of the three houses, is the house located by itself on the north side of the road; it is on the downslope side of the road and is located three feet below the street.

Case Study House #23C is the simplest of the three houses; its plan is a rectangle bisected by the entry hall. On the north end of the house, oriented toward the views, are the living room (now used as a dining room) and master bedroom suite. Houses B and C share a driveway on the south side of the road. As does House A, House C takes advantage of opportunities for outdoor living. Almost every room has direct access to the outdoors.

Case Study House #28 was designed by Conrad Buff and Donald Hensman of the architectural firm Buff and Hensman. This one-story, flat-roofed residence was built in 1966 on a knoll overlooking the Conejo Development of the Janss Development Corporation 40 miles north of Los Angeles in Thousand Oaks. The architects were asked by Janss and Pacific Clay Products to design a house that used face brick as a structural material to demonstrate its advantages. A steel frame was incorporated in the design to supplement the brick. CSH #28 was the last single-family house built under the auspices of the Case Study program and among the largest at 5000 square feet.

CSH #28 meets Criteria Consideration G because it is a contributor to the Case Study House Program that has been the subject of comprehensive scholarly research both at the time the program was in existence and in more recent decades. Much of the program's reassessment stems from the 1989-90 exhibition and catalogue titled "Blueprints for Modern Living: History and Legacy of the Case Study houses" organized by the Los Angeles Museum of Contemporary Art and curated by Elizabeth A.T. Smith. Ms. Smith's subsequent book published in 2002 by Taschen further elaborates on the program and its enduring legacy.

The MPS, including the MPDF and eleven associated properties, is nominated by the Los Angeles Conservancy Modern Committee.

In its role as representative of the City of Pasadena, a Certified Local Government, the Pasadena Historic Preservation Commission reviewed and approved the nomination for Case Study House #10 at its March 18, 2013 meeting.

In its role as representative of the City of Los Angeles, a Certified Local Government, the Los Angeles Cultural Heritage Commission reviewed and approved the nominations for Case Study Houses #1, #9, #16, #18, # 21, and #22 at its April 4, 2013 meeting.

In its role as contractor of cultural resource services for the City of Thousand Oaks, and as the Certified Local Government for this jurisdiction, the Ventura County Cultural Heritage Board reviewed and approved the nomination for Case Study House #28 at its April 8, 2013 meeting.

In its role as representative of the City of San Diego, a Certified Local Government, the San Diego Historical Resources Board reviewed and approved the nominations for Case Study Houses #23A and #23C at its April 25, 2013 meeting.

One letter of objection was received, from the owner of Case Study House #23A.

One letter of support was received, from the Los Angeles County Historical Landmarks and Records Commission, on behalf of Case Study House #20.

Staff supports the Multiple Property Submission, consisting of the Multiple Property Documentation Form and eleven associated nominations, as written and recommends the State Historical Resources Commission approve The Case Study House Program: 1945-1966 MPDF, and determine that Case Study Houses #1, #9, #10, #16, #18, #20, #21, #22, #23A, #23C, and #28 meet National Register Criteria A and C at the local level of significance, and that Case Study House #28 satisfies Criteria Consideration G. Staff recommends the State Historic Preservation Officer approve the nominations for forwarding to the National Park Service.

Amy H. Crain
Historian II
April 29, 2013

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WHEREAS, any official position of the City of Los Angeles with respect to legislation, regulations or policies proposed to or pending before a local, state or federal governmental body or agency must have first been adopted in the form of a Resolution by the City Council with the concurrence of the Mayor; and

WHEREAS, the City of Los Angeles through the Cultural Heritage Commission and its duties as a Certified Local Government reviewed the National Register of Historic Places nominations for Case Study Houses #1, #9, #16, #18, #21, and #22 at a public hearing on April 4, 2013; and

WHEREAS, the City of Los Angeles deems that the applicants submitted complete applications and followed proper notification procedures for National Register of Historic Places nominations; and

WHEREAS, the City of Los Angeles believes that the applications thoroughly provide exhaustive architectural descriptions, and statements of significance; and

WHEREAS, the City of Los Angeles has previously declared several Case Study Homes as Historic-Cultural Monuments;

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, with the concurrence of the Mayor, that by adoption of this Resolution, the City of Los Angeles **SUPPORTS** the proposed listing of Case Study Houses #1, #9, #16, #18, #21, and #22 to the National Register of Historic Places.