

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

**SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD**

NRIS Reference Number: 02001257

Date Listed: 11/1/2002

Executive Office Building,  
Old Warner Brothers Studio  
Property Name

Los Angeles      CA  
County                      State

N/A  
Multiple Name

-----  
This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

*[Handwritten Signature]*  
x \_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of the Keeper

11/1/02  
Date of Action

-----  
Amended Items in Nomination:

**Location:**

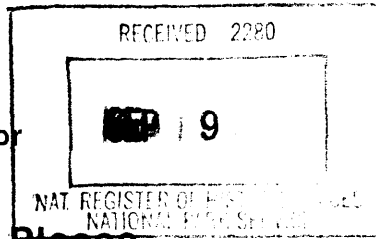
The correct county code for Los Angeles County is: 37.

These revisions were confirmed with the CA SHPO office.

**DISTRIBUTION:**

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service



RECEIVED

1257 MAR 20 2002  
OHP

# 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 Executive Office Building, Old Warner Brothers Studio

other names/site number N/A

## 2. Location

street & number 5800 Sunset Boulevard

NA  not for publication

city, town Los Angeles

NA  vicinity

state California

code CA

county Los Angeles

code 037

zip code 90028

## 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.)

K. M. Ellen

9/16/02

Signature of certifying official/Title

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:

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

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]

11/1/02

Executive Office Building, Old Warner Brothers Studio

Los Angeles, California

Name of Property

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>0</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>0</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)

COMMERCE/business - office building

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/business - office building

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th Century & 20th Century Revival

Classical Revival

**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete

walls stucco

roof asphalt

**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)

Entertainment/Recreation

**Period of Significance**

1923-38

Executive Office Building, Old Warner Brothers Studio  
Name of Property

Los Angeles, California  
County and State

**Criteria Considerations**

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

**Significant Dates**

1923 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**

N/A

Unknown

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

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

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**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:

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**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property**

Less than one acre

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	11	378580	3773600	3			
		Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
2				4			

**Verbal Boundary Description**

The boundary of the Executive Office Building is shown as the dotted line on the enclosed map.

**Boundary Justification**

The boundary was drawn to include the building and its immediate setting and to exclude nonhistoric buildings and surface parking lots.

Executive Office Building, Old Warner Brothers Studio  
Name of Property

Los Angeles, California  
County and State

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**11. Form Prepared By**

---

name/title Teresa Grimes

organization N/A

date March 18, 2002

street & number 4211 Glenalbyn Drive

telephone 323-221-0942

city or town Los Angeles

state California

zip code 90065

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**Additional Documentation**

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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)

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**Property Owner**

---

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

name Tribune California Properties, Inc., attn. Charles Hinds

street & number 5800 Sunset Boulevard, Suite 305

telephone 323-460-3840

city or town Los Angeles

state CA

zip code 90028

**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.

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**Continuation Sheet**

Executive Office Building, Old Warner Brothers Studio  
Los Angeles County, California

Section number 7 page 1

The Executive Office Building is located on the Old Warner Brothers Studio lot in Hollywood, California. The lot is bounded by Sunset Boulevard on the north, Fernwood Avenue on the south, Van Ness Avenue on the east, and Bronson Avenue on the west. Facing Sunset Boulevard, the Executive Office Building serves as a dramatic facade to the mostly industrial-style buildings to the rear. The lot currently contains fourteen other buildings, a satellite dish area, and extensive surface parking.

Two stories in height, the Executive Office Building is a long rectangular, wood-framed structure sheathed in stucco. Of Classical design, its dominant feature is a second story colonnade of Doric columns. A one-story addition was made on the west side of the building in the 1940s. A two-story addition was made to the east end of the building in 1965. The lawn between the building and the sidewalk along Sunset Boulevard is dotted with a variety of nonoriginal trees, including mature magnolias. A wide concrete walkway connects the main entrance to the sidewalk. A low brick wall defines the edge of the walkway and the sidewalk. A simple steel security fence, set back from the wall, was added in 2002. The Building is substantially intact and in excellent condition.

The primary (north) elevation is organized into three sections. The central section of the Building is anchored at each end by narrow projecting bays. A row of French doors, set between pilasters, leads to the shallow recessed balcony at the second story. The French doors are made of wood and topped by panels, which resemble solid transoms. The edge of the balcony is defined by a colonnade of Doric columns, connected by a balustrade. The first and second stories are horizontally divided by a continuous sill. The centrally located main entrance consists of three sets of double doors, which have full multipaned lights. To each side of the main entrance are multipaned windows centered between the second story columns. Surrounding these windows are decorative moldings and lug sills. The flat roofline is accentuated by a parapet above a denticulated cornice.

The east and west ends of the building were originally one story in height. In 1929, the west end was expanded and a second story was added. A second story was added to the east end in 1931. Many of the design elements in the central section of the building are continued across the east and west ends. These elements include the stacked fenestration pattern, the continuous sill between the first and second stories, the roofline, and the first story windows. At the second story pairs of casements windows are set above solid panels. At the attic level small multipaned windows are set in groups of two. The last group of windows at each end of the building are designed to mimic the fenestration on the two projecting bays. In these bays there are panels above the second story windows and there is a group of three windows at the attic level instead of two.

Sometime in the 1940s, a one-story addition was constructed in front of the west end of the building. It is connected to the main building at the facade of the projecting bay. The addition consists of two rectangular volumes, slightly different in height. The edge of the flat roofs are surrounded by a thin molding. The stucco walls are devoid of any window openings.

In 1965, a two-story addition was constructed on the east end of the building. The addition, commonly referred to as the Gene Autry Wing, does not negatively impact the character of the main building. The first story of the addition became the main entrance to the building, while the second floor was designed as Mr. Autry's office. The addition is designed in a style similar to the main building with stucco walls and a flat roof. A denticulated cornice and a colonnaded porch are references to the classical architecture of the main building. The addition is

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Executive Office Building, Old Warner Brothers Studio  
Los Angeles County, California

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actually attached to the east end of the Stage 9 on the rear of the Building. The connection between the addition and the main Building was made by carving out the northeast corner of the Stage 9. At the time the addition was made, a tall brick wall was added to the northeast corner of the property.

On the north elevation, the Building shares a wall with Stage 9, the first major building constructed on the lot in 1920. The Stage is approximately 30 feet in height and covered with stucco. In 1927, Stage 9 (as well as the other stages) were retrofitted for sound technology. Typical of a sound stage, the building has no windows and only a few doors. From approximately 1939 to 1954, Stage 9 was used as a bowling alley. Sometime after 1954, the interior was remodelled for the production of television programs. The exterior appears to be substantially intact, based upon historic photographs. Stage 9 is individually significant in the history of film as the site of two groundbreaking films of *Don Juan* and *The Jazz Singer* and may be nominated to the National Register in the future.

The interior of the building has been changed repeatedly, however, certain elements remain intact. The first floor of the building does not contain any original fabric. The second floor of the building retains most of the original floor plan, which consisted of a single loaded corridor. The projecting bays were originally conference rooms, one of which remains. The west end of the building included Jack Warner's suite. His bathroom remains largely intact and includes a black and gold tiled ceiling, white tile on the upper portion of the walls laid in a chevron pattern, and black marble on the lower portion of the walls. The other restrooms are also largely intact and include tiled floors and walls, marble dividers between the toilets, and wood doors.

In 2002, a certified rehabilitation of the Building was completed. At that time the exterior was cleaned and repainted. All of the original windows were repaired as necessary, and those which had been replaced on the west end were restored. The main entrance to the Building was also restored based upon historic photographs. A canopy, which has been added in 1965 was removed. New doors were fabricated and the molding above the doors was recreated to match the original. The light fixtures above the main entrance and in the portico were also recreated and reinstalled. On the interior, the important historic spaces mentioned above were preserved. The ground floor was remodelled. Walls that encroached upon the original lobby space were removed so that it could be taken back to its original size. On the second story, the carpet was replaced and the walls were repainted. The original ceiling height and molding were restored and new light fixtures were installed. In removing the acoustical tile ceiling in Jack Warner's suite, the original Art Deco ceiling was discovered and repaired. In the offices, original molding was preserved and replaced where missing. The wainscot, molding, and doors in the main corridor were repaired as necessary and repainted. Restrooms were preserved and repaired as necessary as well. All new mechanical systems were installed and sensitively hidden from view.

The main portion of the Building is substantially intact and retains its integrity of location, design, feeling, and association. With the exception of the one story addition to the west, the exterior of the Building has suffered few alterations.

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Executive Office Building, Old Warner Brothers Studio  
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**Introduction:** The Executive Office Building is individually eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A for its strong association with Warner Brothers Pictures, which has played a significant role in the history and development of the motion picture industry. Founded in 1923, Warner Brothers Pictures was one of nine major studios that made the name Hollywood famous all over the world. The Executive Office Building is located on the original studio lot of Warner Brothers Pictures. It housed the executive offices of Warner Brothers Pictures from the time it was constructed in 1923 until the executives moved to Burbank in 1930. In 1939, several of the buildings on the lot, including the Executive Office Building, were converted to other uses. Warner Brothers continued to own the studio lot in Hollywood until 1954, at which time it was purchased by Paramount Pictures. The period of significance for the Executive Office Building is 1923 to 1938, the time in which it was actively used by Warner Brothers Pictures.

Between 1918 and 1954, Warner Brothers Pictures was known as the studio of the little guy. Their films embraced losers and loners, and demonstrated a sympathy for the plight of the common man. Whereas MGM's slogan was "make'em big, make'em good, and make'em classy", Warner's slogan was "timely, topical, and not typical." Warner Brothers had stars of the first magnitude, but they rarely conformed with the conventional ideas of romance or glamour. James Cagney, Edward G. Robinson, Humphrey Bogart, Paul Muni, Bette Davis, and Joan Blondell were smart, urban, cynical, and explosive. The only star in Warner's stable who qualified as a traditional romantic leading man was Erroll Flynn. While his swashbuckling costume epics were the most traditional films made by the studio, they were also bursting with the action audiences came to expect from a Warner Brothers picture.

The Warner brothers, like the other studio moguls during the period, were of Eastern European Jewish ancestry. Their parents, Benjamin and Pearl, were born in a small Polish village near the German border. Their first son Harry was born in 1881. Then came a daughter, Anna. Benjamin left for Baltimore, Maryland to seek his fortune and a better life. A year after his arrival he managed to save enough money to send for his family. Several more children were born including Albert, Henry, Samuel, Rose, Fannie, Jack, and David. Henry and Fannie died before they were four years old.

The family moved to Youngstown, Ohio in 1896, where two more children were born, a son and a daughter. As the older children grew up, they found work to help support the family. While Jack was interested in performing for anyone who would stop long enough to listen, Harry helped his father in his grocery store. Sam became a barker in a carnival. Albert set out for Chicago where he temporarily became a soap salesman. After being introduced to a piece of machinery called the Edison Kinetoscope, Sam became a projectionist. Realizing the immense potential of this new form of entertainment, he returned to Youngstown where he managed to convince his family that moving pictures would be big business.

Sam talked his father into buying a Model B Projector, which came with a print of *The Great Train Robbery*, the first motion picture to tell a definite story. In 1903, the Warners rented an empty storefront and began to exhibit the film. Albert and Harry were in charge of the box-office, Sam operated the projector, and Jack sang between the shows. Unsuccessful in finding a permanent place to show the film, Albert and Sam took it on the road. Though business was good, the four brothers realized that real money-making potential lay not just in screening films, but in distributing them. In 1907, they moved to Pittsburgh and devised a way of entering the motion picture exchange business. By 1908, the Warners had amassed 200 film titles and serviced



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Executive Office Building, Old Warner Brothers Studio  
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theaters all over western Pennsylvania. Spurred by their success, they opened additional exchanges in Virginia and Georgia.

The success the Warners enjoyed came to an abrupt halt when Thomas Edison, one of the pioneers of motion pictures, became upset by the fact that he was not sharing the profits being reaped by exhibitors. He convinced the major film makers to band together to form the Motion Picture Patents Company, collectively known as the Trust. The object of the Trust was to prevent independent producers from making films without a license and film exchanges from distributing their products. Discouraged, the Warners decided to sell their exchange and return to Youngstown.

After pooling their combined resources, Jack, Sam, Albert, and Harry had just enough money to put into practice a suggestion of Harry's that they turn to production. The four brothers moved to St. Louis and began making two-reelers in a studio converted from an abandoned foundry. At the same time the Warners entered the production business, Carl Laemmle was devised a way of breaking the stranglehold of the Trust. Soon to become head of Universal Pictures, Laemmle had formed the Independent Motion Picture Company for distribution through his own and other private exchanges. In 1912, the brothers decided to support Laemmle and reenter the exchange business. This time they decided to set up operations in California. Sam was dispatched to Los Angeles, while Jack was sent to San Francisco. In the mean time, Harry had moved to New York and continued, with little success, producing films. In 1918, they made their first feature film, *My Four Years In Germany*. When the film grossed an impressive \$1,500,000, the brothers finally had the resources to establish themselves in the fast growing film industry in Los Angeles.

In 1920, Sam and Jack, who had since moved to Los Angeles, purchased ten acres of land in Hollywood to construct their own studio. Bounded by Sunset Boulevard on the north, Fernwood Avenue on the south, Van Ness Avenue on the east, and Bronson Avenue on the west, the studio was named Warner Brothers West Coast Studio. A stage, called the "Barn," was built with attached shops and offices in the center of the lot, while stage sets were built at the southwest corner. The first productions in this stage were the Al St. John Comedies.

Harry looked after the business end of things in New York, particularly the theater division, which was to increase in the coming decade. Albert's official title was treasurer, although he answered to Harry who was the real businessman in the family. Jack and Sam ran everything on the artistic side. Harry Rapf, Lewis Selznick's production manager, was recruited onto the staff, together with Hal Wallis, who would go onto to become an important producer of films such as *Casablanca*.

In April of 1923, the Warner Brothers West Coast Studio was fully incorporated and became known as Warner Brothers Pictures. The studio was refurbished and expanded at a cost of \$250,000. Several buildings were added to the lot including the Executive Office Building. At this time Warner Brothers also added a radio station called KFWB. A transmitter and studio were constructed at the corner of Sunset and Van Ness. In 1925, twin transmitting towers were erected on the lawn of the Executive Office Building.

During the 1920s, Warner Brothers survived on an odd combination of talent, which included a dog and a stage actor. *Where the North Begins* launched the career of Rin Tin Tin and a wildly successful series of films for the Warners. The studio's other big star during the 1920s was John Barrymore, the hard-drinking but

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explosively talented stage actor whose Hamlet on Broadway was hailed as definitive.

Although as a studio Warner Brothers was small compared with MGM or Paramount, Harry Warner was able to raise million of dollars by impressing investors with his sharp business acumen. In 1925, Warner Brothers purchased Vitagraph Studios in Brooklyn, together with 34 exchanges throughout America and Canada. Later that year, the company established a partnership with Western Electric for the purposes of developing sound motion pictures. In 1926, the Vitaphone Corporation was established to research sound technology with 70% of the stock held by Warner Brothers.

Sam Warner spearheaded the company's development of sound. Initially his dream was to duplicate the sound of a full orchestra to allow theaters in smaller cities to exhibit films with musical accompaniment. The technology developed by Vitaphone was a sound on disc system. Warner Brothers produced numerous Vitaphone short subject films. Released in 1926, *Don Juan* became the first feature length film using the Vitaphone process. In the mean time, William Fox, the president of Twentieth Century-Fox Pictures, was developing a sound on film process, which was called Movietone. Fox concentrated on sound newsreels and added a musical score to some of their films. While it was Fox's sound on film technology which was eventually adopted by the industry, it was Warner Brothers film of *The Jazz Singer* which finally convinced the other studios of the artistic and economic potential in sound films. Released in 1927, *The Jazz Singer* was the first film in history in which spoken dialogue was heard. Sadly, none of the Warner brothers attended the premiere of the film in New York City. Sam Warner was hospitalized the day before it opened, and his brothers went to be by his side. Sam died of a cerebral hemorrhage the next day.

By 1927, the existing stages at the studio had been retrofitted for sound. After the phenomenal success of *The Jazz Singer*, Warner Brothers launched a major expansion. That year a number of sound-proof stages were constructed at the studio to produce sound pictures. Jack Warner was now head of production with Darryl Zanuck his second in command and Hal Wallis in charge of publicity. All three had offices in the Executive Office Building. Also in 1928, Warner Brothers bought the Stanley Corporation of America as well as First National Pictures. Stanley was one of the largest theater chains in the country. First National included a large chain of theaters nation-wide and a production company with studios in Burbank and New York.

A year later, in a restructuring of the company, the production of Vitaphone films was transferred to Burbank, while the Hollywood studio became the center for the Vitaphone sound engineering and technical departments, as well as Leon Schlesinger's Looney Tunes cartoons and short films. The lot became known as the Warner Hollywood Annex. In 1930, the executive offices and cutting rooms were moved to Burbank.

Although during the 1930s the Sunset lot was used primarily to produce Looney Tune cartoons and short subject films, several actors such as Al Jolson, James Cagney, and John Barrymore continued to use the studio for their major films, such as *Public Enemy*, *Svengali*, and *Mammy*. Additionally as the Burbank studio became too crowded, other films were shot on the Hollywood lot.

By 1939, with the executive offices and film production in Burbank, the main executive office and stages were available for other uses. Rose Warner's husband, Harry Charnas, opened a 52-lane bowling alley in the stage behind the Executive Office Building, the ground floor of which became a cafe and soda fountain. During World

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War II, the Sunset Bowling Center was opened 24 hours a day. Other buildings were also used for recreational purposes, including badminton courts and a roller rink.

In 1954, the studio was purchased by Paramount Pictures to be used as an annex for their main studio on Melrose Avenue and was renamed the Paramount Sunset Studio. At this time the lot was extensively renovated and transformed for use as a television studio. The facilities were to be rented out to independent TV producers on a daily basis. In 1957, KTLA, the first TV station west of the Mississippi, moved onto the lot. Cartoons produced by Warner Brother and Paramount were also produced on the lot.

Gene Autry, the singing cowboy turned businessman, bought the lot from Paramount in 1964, in the name of Golden West Broadcasters. In 1965, he built the two-story addition on the east end of the Executive Office Building. Some of the stages were used by KTLA while the others continued to be rented out to independent TV producers.

In 1982, the lot was sold to the investment banking firm of Kohlberg, Kravis, Roberts and Company, who formed a new company called Golden West Television. Three years later the TV station KTLA was bought by the Chicago-based Tribune Company. The entire lot and buildings are now owned by Tribune California Properties, Inc., a subsidiary of the Tribune Company.

In summary, the Executive Office Building is significant for its association with Warner Brothers Pictures, which owned the Hollywood studio from 1920 to 1954. The Executive Office Building housed the executive staff of Warner Brothers, including such industry luminaries as Jack Warner, Darryl Zanuck, and Hal Wallis, from the time it was constructed in 1923 until 1930 when they moved to Burbank. During this period, Warner Brothers pioneered the development of sound technology, which led to the production of three seminal films in the history of the motion picture industry. *Don Juan*, the first feature film with a recorded musical accompaniment; *The Jazz Singer*, the first feature film with recorded dialogue; and *Lights of New York*, the first all talking feature film were all produced from the Executive Office Building at Warner Brothers Hollywood studio. The building continued to be used by Warner Brothers for the production of sound films through 1938. The Executive Office Building is the most significant building on the studio lot. It is a Hollywood landmark with significant frontage along Sunset Boulevard.

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Executive Office Building, Old Warner Brothers Studio  
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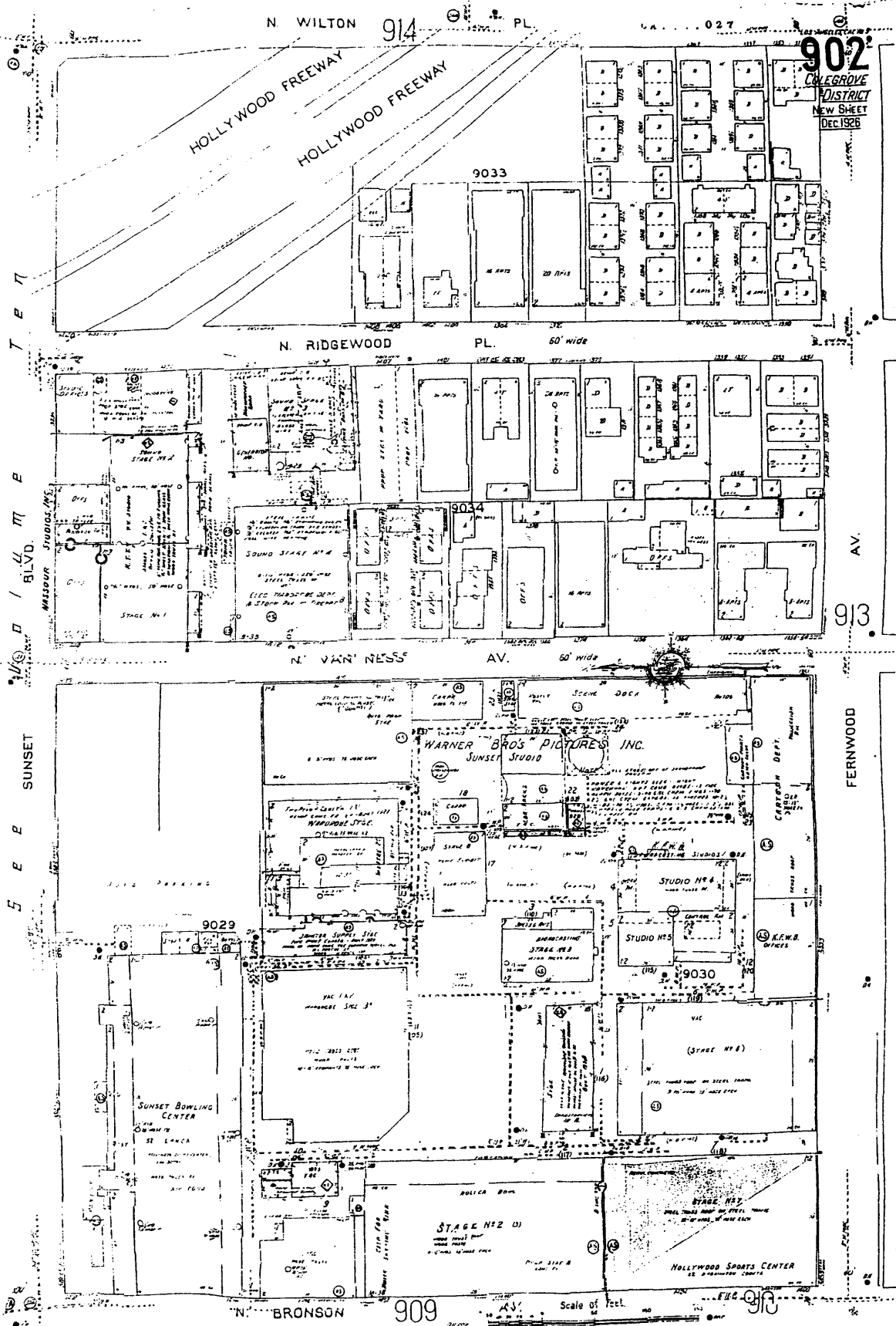
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City of Los Angeles Building Permit Records, various dates

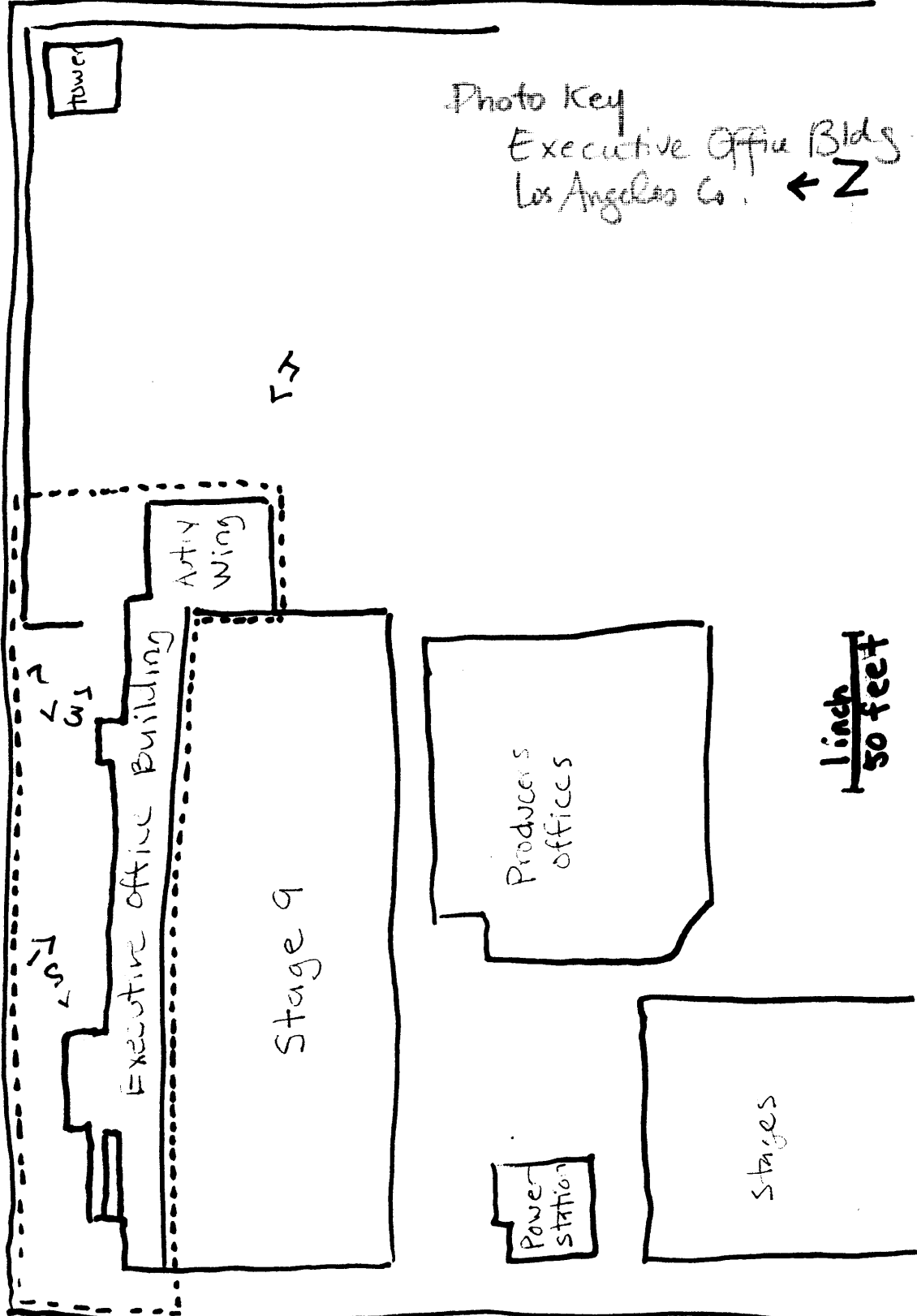
Sanborn Maps, 1935 & 1950



Van Ness Avenue

Photo Key  
Executive Office Bldgs  
Los Angeles Co. ← Z

Sunset Blvd.



1 inch = 50 feet

Bronson Avenue