

**HISTORIC RESOURCES
TECHNICAL REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED
CENTRAL MIDDLE SCHOOL NO. 9
ON THE SITE OF SUNRISE ELEMENTARY
SCHOOL, 2821 E. 7TH STREET
LOS ANGELES, CA**

30 May 2007
23 July 2007 (revised per LAUSD review)

Prepared for:

ECORP Consulting, Inc.
1801 Park Court Place, Building B, Suite 103
Santa Ana, CA 92701

Prepared by:



Mitchel R. Stone
Architectural Historian



1. Introduction

This report was prepared for the purpose of assisting the Los Angeles Unified School District (LAUSD) in their compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) as it relates to historic resources, in connection with the proposed construction of Central Region Middle School No. 9 on the campus of the Sunrise Elementary School, located at 2821 E. 7th Street in Los Angeles. [Figure 1]

This report assesses the historical and architectural significance of potentially significant historic properties in accordance with LAUSD Cultural Assessment Procedures (March, 2004). A determination will be made as to whether this property or any in the immediate vicinity should be regarded as historic resources, as defined by CEQA and the CEQA Guidelines. This report will recommend the undertaking of additional historic resources studies, as needed and appropriate.

This report was prepared by San Buenaventura Research Associates of Santa Paula, California, Judy Triem, Historian; and Mitch Stone, Architectural Historian, for ECORP Consulting, Inc., and is based on a field investigation and research conducted in May, 2007. The conclusions contained herein represent the professional opinions of San Buenaventura Research Associates, and are based on the factual data available at the time of its preparation, the application of the appropriate local, state and federal regulations, and best professional practices.

2. Administrative Setting

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires evaluation of project impacts on historic resources, including properties "listed in, or determined eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources [or] included in a local register of historical resources." A resource is eligible for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources CRHR if it meets any of the criteria for listing, which are:

1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
2. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

By definition, the CRHR also includes all "properties formally determined eligible for, or listed in, the National Register of Historic Places," and certain specified State Historical Landmarks. The majority of "formal determinations" of NRHP eligibility occur when properties are evaluated by the State Office of Historic Preservation in connection with federal environmental review procedures (Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966). Formal determinations of eligibility also occur when properties are nominated to the NRHP, but are not listed due to owner objection.

The criteria for determining eligibility for listing on the NRHP have been developed by the National Park Service. Properties may qualify for NRHP listing if they:

- A. are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

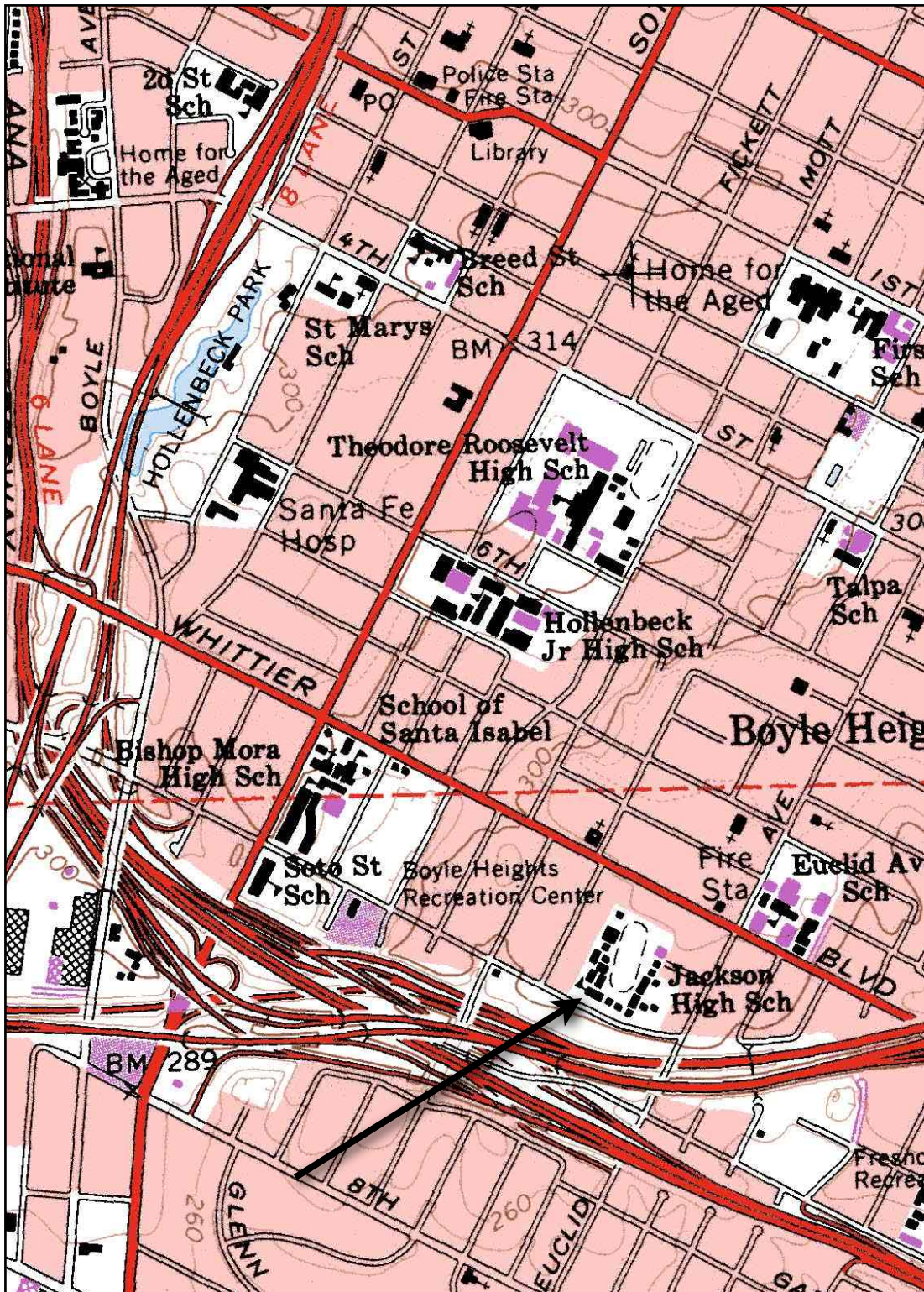


Figure 1. Site Location [USGS 7.5' Quadrangle, Los Angeles, CA, 1966 rev. 1981, 1994]

According to the NRHP guidelines, the “essential physical features” of a property must be present for it to convey its significance. Further, in order to qualify for the NRHP, a resource must retain its integrity, or “the ability of a property to convey its significance.”

The seven aspects of integrity are: Location (the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred); Design (the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property); Setting (the physical environment of a historic property); Materials (the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property); Workmanship (the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period of history or prehistory); Feeling (a property’s expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time), and; Association (the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property).

The relevant aspects of integrity depend upon the National Register criteria applied to a property. For example, a property nominated under Criterion A (events), would be likely to convey its significance primarily through integrity of location, setting and association. A property nominated solely under Criterion C (design) would usually rely primarily upon integrity of design, materials and workmanship. The California Register procedures include similar language with regard to integrity.

The minimum age criterion for the NRHP and the CRHR is 50 years. Properties less than 50 years old may be eligible for listing on the NRHP if they can be regarded as “exceptional,” as defined by the NRHP procedures, or in terms of the CRHR, “if it can be demonstrated that sufficient time has passed to understand its historical importance” (Chapter 11, Title 14, §4842(d)(2))

Historic resources as defined by CEQA also includes properties listed in “local registers” of historic properties. A “local register of historic resources” is broadly defined in §5020.1 (k) of the Public Resources Code, as “a list of properties officially designated or recognized as historically significant by a local government pursuant to a local ordinance or resolution.” Local registers of historic properties come essentially in two forms: (1) surveys of historic resources conducted by a local agency in accordance with Office of Historic Preservation procedures and standards, adopted by the local agency and maintained as current, and (2) landmarks designated under local ordinances or resolutions. These properties are “presumed to be historically or culturally significant... unless the preponderance of the evidence demonstrates that the resource is not historically or culturally significant.” (Public Resources Code §§ 5024.1, 21804.1, 15064.5)

3. Historical Setting

The project site is located on the eastern edge of Boyle Heights, in an area known historically as Hollenbeck Heights. Originally settled as an upscale suburb of Los Angeles during the 1880s, Boyle Heights became a notable destination for Russian-Jewish immigrants during the 1890s and 1900s. With this new influx, the Boyle Heights district after 1910 expanded to the southeast, beyond the eastern limits of the City of Los Angeles. As in the other districts of East Los Angeles, this area became fully involved with the post-World War I housing boom, which accelerated into the 1920s, resulting in the construction of thousands of dwellings, including single family residences and apartment buildings. Related commercial districts developed along Whittier Boulevard and Brooklyn Avenue (now Cesar Chavez Avenue) during the 1920s and later.

Notable populations of Russians, Armenians, Jews, Chinese, Italians, Japanese, and Mexicans coalesced in Boyle Heights and East Los Angeles. By 1930, these neighborhoods had developed individual, well-recognized

social, political and economic identities. After 1940, however, many of these ethnic groups began to disperse, and the ethnic composition of East Los Angeles and Boyle Heights shifted, taking on the predominantly Mexican-American character it reflects today.

Andrew Jackson High School

This property began its life as a school campus in 1923, when the YMCA constructed a trade school at 2884 Whittier Boulevard, moving the operation from a leased building at 733 South Hope Street. Known as the Holtenbeck Heights YMCA, the new 12,000 square foot building included eight classrooms, an automotive repair garage and industrial arts shops. The organization also constructed ten commercial storefronts along Whittier Boulevard. For the next several years, the YMCA would teach building and mechanical trades at this location. The 7.5 acre site also included an existing athletic field, located to the rear of the building, south of Whittier Boulevard. Featuring a track and large bleachers, the field continued to be used for student and community events.

At some point, probably during the mid-1930s, the parcel was subdivided and the southern portion sold to the Los Angeles School District. The YMCA retained the property along Whittier Boulevard, including the trade school and commercial buildings. The district opened the Andrew Jackson High School on the property in 1936, as one of three "opportunity" high schools in the district. Expanding on the YMCA's previous efforts, Andrew Jackson High School taught manual arts to boys who had not succeeded elsewhere in the educational system. A similar school for girls, the Ramona School, was established a few miles away, at Third and Alma streets, in 1949.

Initially, several small, wood frame buildings were constructed by the district, including classrooms, shops and administration buildings. In 1938, the district received a PWA (Public Works Administration) grant for the construction of a gymnasium. The athletic field continued to host both school and local events.

From the late 1940s through the late 1970s, numerous additional buildings were constructed on the campus, which began to gradually take over the residential blocks west of Euclid Avenue, between Sunrise and Seventh streets. The most important of these expansions occurred in 1950, with the construction of several new classroom and administration buildings. Some of the earlier buildings were relocated on site to accommodate the growth.

The first land acquired for campus expansion was six parcels on Lee Street, three of which had been improved with residences, probably during the late 1940s. A duplex was relocated to Euclid Avenue and a remaining residence on the north side of Lee Street was retained and converted to classrooms. Freeway construction during the mid-1960s resulted in the realignment of 7th Street, and the loss of a small portion of the campus at the northwestern corner of 7th Street and Euclid Avenue. The acquisition of the balance of the residential parcels located between Lee and Sunrise streets occurred during the 1970s. The residences were demolished and new school buildings constructed.

At its peak, Andrew Jackson High School served as many as 700 students, though the average enrollment was typically closer to 250. Graduating classes were often the smallest in the system. By 1980, the concept of centralized opportunity schools had fallen out of favor, and the Andrew Jackson campus was regarded as underutilized. In November, 1981 the Los Angeles Board of Education voted to close Andrew Jackson High School, proposing to replace it with a network of smaller, more decentralized opportunity centers. By the end of 1981, enrollment at the school had fallen to little more than 100 students. Over objections from some edu-

cators and Los Angeles County probation officers, the school was closed on December 18, 1981, the remaining students reassigned, and the campus made a part of Hillside Elementary School.

The campus was further expanded during the 1980s and 1990s, mostly with the addition of numerous modular classroom buildings. Some of the earlier manual arts buildings were recycled for district facilities maintenance operations. The campus is now known as Sunrise Elementary School.

The Sleepy Lagoon Murder and the Zoot Suit Riots

Andrew Jackson High School is associated indirectly with the infamous Sleepy Lagoon Murder of 1942 and the Zoot Suit Riots which followed, through a student, José "Chepe" Ruíz. Typical of students assigned to Andrew Jackson, Ruíz experienced frequent run-ins with the law as a youth, charged by the age of 15 with grand theft, robbery and assault. At the school, however, he became a letter-winning athlete with professional sports ambitions. Ruíz was probably enrolled at the school during the late 1930s or early 1940s.

Then on August 2, 1942, a 22 year-old man named José Gallardo Díaz was stabbed to death on his way home from a party, at a reservoir near the Los Angeles River known popularly as Sleepy Lagoon. In a major dragnet operation, police arrested literally hundreds of suspects, nearly all of them male Mexican-American youths wearing "zoot suits." Among them was José Ruíz. Twenty-two were charged with the murder. Fifteen of them, including Ruíz, were tried together. All 15 would be convicted on a variety of charges, ranging from second-degree murder to assault, in an emotional and highly publicized trial. Ruíz was the only defendant convicted of murder in the first degree. He was sentenced to life imprisonment and sent to serve at San Quentin.

The trial heightened the Mexican-American community's perception of the injustices they'd experienced at the hands of the police and the courts. The murder also fed into growing Anglo fears of the zoot suit culture. Ethnic tensions rose in Los Angeles in the wake of the Sleepy Lagoon trial. Early in June 1943, bands of U.S. servicemen began roaming the streets of Los Angeles, seeking out zoot-suiters for assault. The zoot-suiters fought back, and the city erupted into an unprecedented series of race riots, which spread from downtown, to South Los Angeles to Boyle Heights. The violence continued unabated for ten days, ending only when U.S. military officials cancelled all leave in Los Angeles and began arresting disorderly personnel. The City of Los Angeles responded to the riots by outlawing the wearing of zoot suits in public.

A citizen's group, the Sleepy Lagoon Defense Committee, was formed to support appeals, with famed historian Carey McWilliams serving as its national chair, and Los Angeles social activist Alice Greenfield McGrath as executive secretary. The convictions of all of the Sleepy Lagoon defendants were overturned in 1944, with the Appeals Court citing a lack of evidence and improper conduct by the police and the trial judge. No other individual was ever charged with the crime, leaving the Sleepy Lagoon murder unsolved. José "Chepe" Ruíz was released from prison in October, 1944. He died in 1996.

4. Potential Historic Resources

The property consists of 40 buildings constructed between 1937 and 1992. In accordance with LAUSD Cultural Assessment Procedures (March, 2004), California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms were prepared for the 24 buildings and structures on the property which are currently 45 years of age or older. A Primary Record form was completed for the campus as a whole, with Continuation Sheets prepared as attachments for each building. Current photographs of the buildings are included on the Continuation Sheets.

**Historic Resources Technical Report
Sunrise Elementary School, 2821 E. 7th Street**

Dates of construction were determined or estimated utilizing data obtained from LAUSD records, Sanborn fire insurance maps (editions of 1921, 1949 and 1970), as well as aerial photos (1928, 1938, 1947, 1956, 1965, 1976, 1989, 1994 and 2002), and physical evidence. Only one set of architectural building plans was available from district records, for the 1950 expansion. Research indicates that a substantial number of the extant buildings on the property have been relocated, either within the campus itself or from other, unknown locations, substantially complicating the dating process. Consequently, it often proved difficult to definitively determine the date of relocation, or in some instances, the origin of the moved buildings. Consequently, some of these dates are of necessity estimates.

The table below summarizes the buildings located on the property, their use, date of construction, and whether they are further documented on DPR 523 forms. (Appendix A) The reference number column corresponds to the buildings as they are labeled on Figure 2.

Reference	Use	Year Constructed	DPR Form
1	Administration Building	1950	X
2	Health/Counseling Building	1950	X
3	Classroom Building	1950	X
4	Classroom Building	1950	X
5	Classroom Building	1950	X
7	Classroom Building	1962	X
8	Ag Classroom Building	1963	—
13	Classroom Building	1949, relocated 1970s	X
14	Cafeteria Building	1964	—
15	Classroom Building	1971	—
16	Classroom Building	1950	X
17	Classroom Building	1941, relocated 1950	X
18	Classroom Building	1941, relocated 1950	X
19	Electric Equipment Unit	1978	—
20	Auto Shop	1978	—
21	Spray Booth	1979	—
24	Physical Education Building	1937	X
25	Storage Building	1977	—
26	Classroom Building	1937, relocated 1950s	X
27	Classroom Building	1941, relocated 1950	X
28	Classroom Building	circa 1937	X

**Historic Resources Technical Report
Sunrise Elementary School, 2821 E. 7th Street**

Reference	Use	Year Constructed	DPR Form
29	Classroom Building	circa 1941	X
30	Office Building	1937, relocated 1950s	X
31	Office Building	1937	X
33	Restroom Building	1957, relocated 1970s or 1980s	X
34	Storage Unit	1963	—
35	Lunch Shelter	1985	—
36	Classroom Building	1949, relocated 1970s or 1980s	X
40	Classroom Building (modular)	1992	—
41	Classroom Building (modular)	1992	—
42	Classroom Building (modular)	1992	—
43	Classroom Building (modular)	1992	—
44	Storage Unit	1975	—
45	Science Building	1948, relocated 1970s	X
46	Restroom Building	1953, relocated 1970s	X
47	Classroom Building	1958, relocated 1970s	X
48	Classroom Building	1961, relocated 1970s	X
49	Multi-purpose Room Building	circa 1975	—
50	Modular Building (YMCA)	1980s	—
51	Modular Building (YMCA)	1980s	—

Other Properties in the Vicinity

This property is not located within or in proximity to a City of Los Angeles Historic Preservation Overlay Zone (HPOZ). No designated City of Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Landmarks are located in the vicinity.

According to the Historic Data Properties File for Los Angeles County (December, 2006), three properties located on the block bounded by Whittier Boulevard, Euclid Avenue, E. 7th Street and Camulos Street have been previously evaluated:

- 945 Camulos Street, residence, 1920 (6Y)
- 2930 Whittier Boulevard, residence, 1895 (3S)
- 2940 Whittier Boulevard, commercial building (Collins Building), 1908 (5S2)

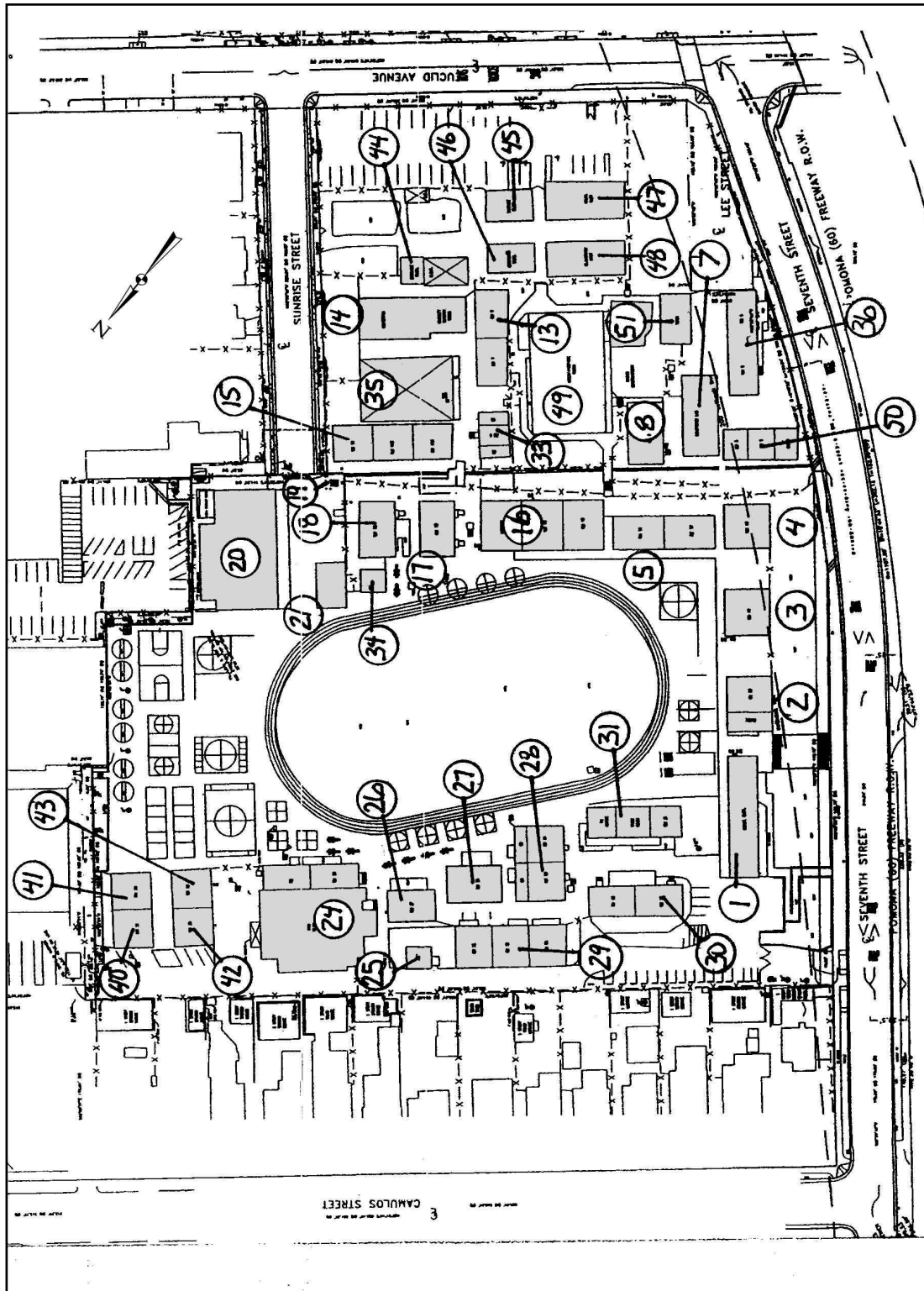


Figure 2. Building Locations [Source: LAUSD, nd.]

5. Eligibility of Historic Resources

California Register of Historical Resources: Significance, Eligibility and Integrity

This property is associated indirectly to two significant and related historical events (Criterion 1), the Sleepy Lagoon Murder and trial of 1942, and the Zoot Suit Riots which followed in 1943, through a student who attended the Andrew Jackson High School for a currently-unknown time period, José Ruíz. He became the only suspect tried for the crime to be convicted of first degree murder. The connections between these events and the school are only tangential, however. The use of the property as an “opportunity” school for troubled boys does not appear to be an historically significant association within the overall context of education in the district. Similarly, the property does not appear to be eligible for its association with historically significant individuals (Criterion 2).

The property does not appear to be eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 3 (design). The buildings on the campus are at best modest examples of a type, style and method of construction. The only architect identified with the property is the Los Angeles firm of Clifford A. Denman and Harry T. MacDonald, who were responsible for the design of the 1950 campus expansion. No information was located to suggest that they made a notable contribution to their profession. Criterion 4 relates to archeology and prehistory, and consequently does not pertain to this evaluation.

Integrity Discussion

The property’s integrity of **location** is partially intact. Of the 24 buildings constructed or believed to have been constructed between 1937 and 1962, five have been relocated within the campus and six others appear to have been moved onto the property from other, unknown locations. The integrity of **design** for the property is substantially compromised. Of the 40 buildings located on the campus, 16 were constructed after 1962. Of the 24 buildings constructed between 1937 and 1962, at least four have been substantially altered and six other buildings were evidently constructed elsewhere and moved to the property from another location during the 1970s and 1980s. Additional buildings were constructed on the property from the late 1970s to the early 1990s. Consequently, the overall form of the campus from the historic period, and the significant functional relationships between its elements, cannot be readily interpreted today.

The integrity of historic **setting** for the property is also substantially compromised. The design integrity of the surrounding residential area, developed primarily from the 1900s through the 1920s, is heavily compromised due to extensive alterations and new construction. The YMCA building on Whittier Boulevard, to which the school was historically related, was demolished between 1965 and 1970, along with many of the adjacent commercial buildings constructed by the YMCA in 1923.

To the extent that the buildings are altered, their integrity of **materials** and **workmanship** is also reduced. The integrity of **feeling** and **association** for the property is only partially intact. While the property remains in use as a school campus, the technical/vocational functions which were its distinctive purpose are no longer in evidence. The buildings which housed these activities have been adapted for different educational and administrative uses.

Conclusion

On a whole, this property appears to lack the integrity required to be eligible for listing on the CRHR. Consequently, no further study of historic resources in connection with this property appears to be warranted.

6. Selected Sources

California Office of Historic Preservation. Historic Property Data File (Los Angeles County), 11 December 2006.

Community Research Group. Completion Report for the Greater East Los Angeles Cultural Heritage Survey. Los Angeles: The East Los Angeles Community Union, 1979.

Denman, Clifford A. and Harry T. MacDonald, architects. Architectural plans for Andrew Jackson High School. Los Angeles City High School District, 1950.

Los Angeles County Assessor's Records.

Los Angeles Times.

11-28-1920

5-10-1921

5-20-1923

8-7-1938

6-28-1940

10-24-1942

4-13-1943

4-20-1950

2-24-1952

6-14-1956

4-8-1963

11-12-1981

11-17-1981

11-28-1981

1-2-1982

Los Angeles Unified School District Cultural Assessment Procedures (March, 2004).

Sanborn Maps: 1921, 1921, updated 1949, 1970.

Photographic and Online

Aerial Photographs: 1928, 1938, 1947, 1956, 1965, 1976, 1989, 1994, 2002.

<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/amex/zoot/>

<http://cityplanning.lacity.org/complan/HCM/HCM.CFM>

**APPENDIX A
DPR 523 FORMS**

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary
HRI
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listing
Review Code _____ **Reviewer** _____ **Date** _____

Page 1 of 25

Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Andrew Jackson High School

P1. Other Identifier: Sunrise Elementary School

P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted **a. County** Los Angeles
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

b. USGS 7.5' Quad _____ **Date** _____ ; **R** _____ **1/4 of** _____ **1/4 of Sec** _____ **B.M.** _____

c. Address: 2821 E. 7th Street **City** Los Angeles **Zip** 90023

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/linear resources) _____ ; _____ mE/ _____ mN

e. Other Locational Data (Enter Parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

APN 5189-004-900

P3. Description (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This property is a school campus 7.73 acres in area consisting of 40 buildings constructed between 1937 and 1992. The roughly L-shaped property is bounded by 7th Street on the south, Euclid Avenue to the east, Sunrise Street and commercial buildings fronting onto Whittier Boulevard to the north, and a residential area fronting onto Camulos Street to the west. Of the 40 buildings located on the campus, 24 were constructed between 1937 and 1962. Of these, three buildings are substantially altered, five have been relocated from other sites on the campus, and six appear to have been moved onto the campus from another location (currently unknown).

[see continuation]

P3b. Resource Attributes (List attributes and codes)

P4. Resources Present Building Structure Object Site

District Other (isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects)

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
Photo 260-31. View of athletic field and campus towards northwest. (7 May 2007)



P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:
 Prehistoric Historic Both
1937-1992 F

P7. Owner and Address
Los Angeles Unified School District

P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation and address)
Mitch Stone
San Buenaventura Research Associates
1328 Woodland Drive
Santa Paula CA 93060

P9. Date Recorded:

P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Preliminary Historic Resources Technical Report.

P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none")

Attachments NONE Continuation Sheet District Record Rock Art Record Other (List)
 Location Map Building, Structure and Object Record Linear Feature Record Artifact Record
 Sketch Map Archaeological Record Milling Station Record Photograph Record

CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

Page 2 **of** 25 **Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) Andrew Jackson School

Recorded by: Mitch Stone, San Buenaventura Research Associates **Date** 22 May 2007 **Continuation** **Update**

The campus is generally organized into two sections, east and west. The western section of the campus is roughly rectangular and organized around an oval athletic track enclosing a grass play area. Buildings are located along the eastern, western and southern sides of the track. This section of the property represents the boundaries of the campus as it existed until the 1940s. The adjacent eastern section of the campus is roughly rectangular. The buildings on this section of the property, which represents the expansion of the facility into a residential area from the 1940s through 1992, are not organized in any discernible manner. The surrounding residential and commercial areas were developed primarily from the 1900 through the 1920s, and are highly altered.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary #

HRI #

Trinomial

Page 3 of 25 Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Andrew Jackson High School

Recorded by: Mitch Stone, San Buenaventura Research Associates

Date 24 May 2007

Continuation Update

Administration Building (Map Reference 1)

This one-story building is characterized by a rectangular plan and two intersecting, low-pitched shed roofs with shallow eaves, forming a north-facing clerestory. The building is clad in stucco, with a facade of common brick trim (now painted) roughly two feet in height above the foundation wrapping around the building. Windows along the southern elevation consist of two sets of four tall steel units on the east and a band of fixed steel units located high on the elevation to the west. Windows on the northern elevations are one-over-one sash units, interspersed with solid doors. This building is joined to the building to the east by a steel pergola and gate.

This building is one of six constructed in 1950 as a part of a major campus expansion and redesign. The six are organized in an L-plan on the southeastern corner of the original campus and joined by a series of pergolas covered with corrugated steel panels and supported by steel posts, which also forms an exterior corridor along the campus interior. The architects for this expansion were Clifford A. Denman and Harry T. MacDonald of Los Angeles. The building is a modest example of the International Style.

This building appears to be essentially unaltered, with the possible exception of the brick which was likely unpainted when constructed, and the removal of the freestanding individually-lettered sign for Andrew Jackson High School which was originally featured on the street-side pergola. The windows are also covered with steel mesh panels, a probable later addition.



Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)

Photo 260-3. Administration Building, southern elevation. (3 May 2007)

Page 4 **of** 25 **Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) Andrew Jackson High School

Recorded by:

Date 24 May 2007

Continuation **Update**

Health/Counseling Building (Map Reference 2)

This one-story building is characterized by a rectangular plan and two intersecting, low-pitched shed roofs with shallow eaves, forming a west-facing clerestory. The building is clad in stucco. Windows along the eastern elevation consist of a set of five tall wood sash units. A single solid door is located on the northern elevation. This building is joined to the buildings to the east and west by a steel pergola and to the west by a pergola and gate.

This building is one of six constructed in 1950 as a part of a major campus expansion and redesign. The six are organized in an L-plan on the southeastern corner of the original campus and joined by a series of pergolas covered with corrugated steel panels and supported by steel posts, which also forms an exterior corridor along the campus interior. The architects for this expansion were Clifford A. Denman and Harry T. MacDonald of Los Angeles. The building is a modest example of the International Style.

This building appears to be essentially unaltered. The windows are covered with steel mesh panels, a probable later addition.



Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
Photo 260-19. Health/Counseling Building, northern and eastern elevation. (3 May 2007)

CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary #

HRI #

Trinomial

Page 5 of 25 Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Andrew Jackson High School

Recorded by: Mitch Stone, San Buenaventura Research Associates

Date 24 May 2007

Continuation Update

Classroom Building (Map Reference 3)

This single-story building is characterized by a rectangular plan and two intersecting, low-pitched shed roofs with shallow eaves, forming a west-facing clerestory. The building is clad in stucco. Windows along the eastern elevation consist of a set of five tall wood sash units. A single solid door is located on the northern elevation. This building is joined to the buildings to the east and west by a steel pergola.

This building is one of six constructed in 1950 as a part of a major campus expansion and redesign. The six are organized in an L-plan on the southeastern corner of the original campus and joined by a series of pergolas covered with corrugated steel panels and supported by steel posts, which also forms an exterior corridor along the campus interior. The architects for this expansion were Clifford A. Denman and Harry T. MacDonald of Los Angeles. The building is a modest example of the International Style.

This building appears to be essentially unaltered. The windows are covered with steel mesh panels, a probable later addition.



Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
Photo 260-18. Classroom Building, northern elevation. (3 May 2007)

Page 6 **of** 25 **Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) Andrew Jackson High School

Recorded by: Mitch Stone, San Buenaventura Research Associates

Date 24 May 2007

Continuation **Update**

Classroom Building (Map Reference 4)

This one-story building is characterized by a rectangular plan and two intersecting, low-pitched shed roofs with shallow eaves, forming a north-facing clerestory. The building is clad in stucco. Windows along the southern elevation consist of tall wood sash units. A single solid door is located on the eastern elevation. This building is joined to the buildings to the east and west by a steel pergola.

This building is one of six constructed in 1950 as a part of a major campus expansion and redesign. The six are organized in an L-plan on the southeastern corner of the original campus and joined by a series of pergolas covered with corrugated steel panels and supported by steel posts, which also forms an exterior corridor along the campus interior. The architects for this expansion were Clifford A. Denman and Harry T. MacDonald of Los Angeles. The building is a modest example of the International Style.

This building appears to be essentially unaltered. Some of the windows are covered with steel mesh panels, a probable later addition.



Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
Photo 260-17. Classroom Building, northern elevation. (3 May 2007)

Page 7 **of** 25 **Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) Andrew Jackson High School

Recorded by: Mitch Stone, San Buenaventura Research Associates

Date 24 May 2007

Continuation **Update**

Classroom Building (Map Reference 5)

This one-story building is characterized by a rectangular plan and a medium-pitched shed roof with shallow eaves. The building is clad in stucco. Windows consist of tall wood sash units at ground level on the eastern elevation and elevated in a clerestory on the western elevation with solid doors below. This building is joined to the buildings to the south and north by a steel pergola.

This building is one of six constructed in 1950 as a part of a major campus expansion and redesign. The six are organized in an L-plan on the southeastern corner of the original campus and joined by a series of pergolas covered with corrugated steel panels and supported by steel posts, which also forms an exterior corridor along the campus interior. The architects for this expansion were Clifford A. Denman and Harry T. MacDonald of Los Angeles. The building is a modest example of the International Style.

This building appears to be essentially unaltered. Some of the windows are covered with steel mesh panels, a probable later addition.



Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
Photo 260-16. Classroom Building, eastern elevation. (3 May 2007)

Page 8 **of** 25 **Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) Andrew Jackson High School

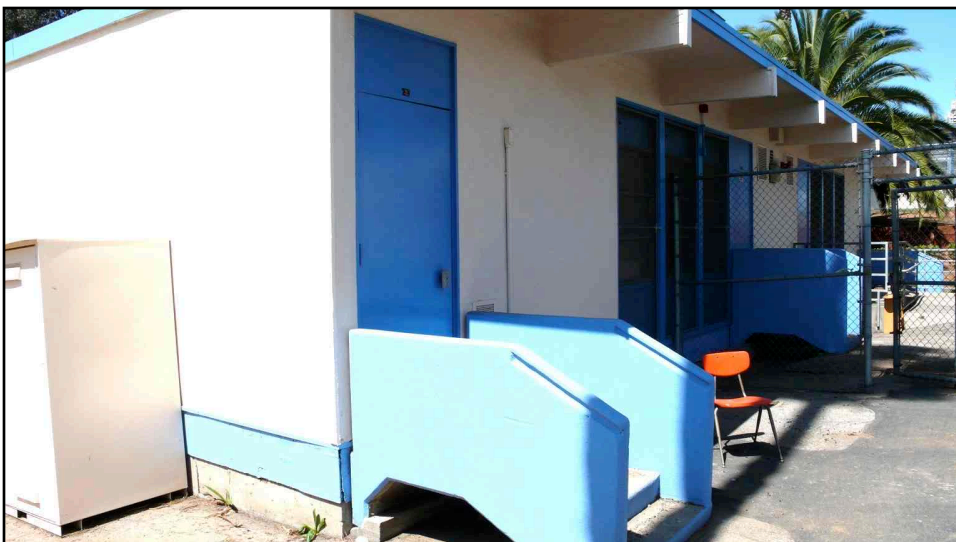
Recorded by: Mitch Stone, San Buenaventura Research Associates

Date 24 May 2007

Continuation **Update**

Classroom Building (Map Reference 7)

This one-story stucco-clad building features a low-pitched shed roof with medium open eaves on the northern elevation characterized by large exposed rafter tails, fixed wood-frame multi-paned windows and two entries on the northern elevation accessed by low concrete stoops flanked by concrete balusters. This building's level of integrity proved difficult to assess, due to limited architectural and documentary evidence. According to LAUSD records, this building was constructed in 1962, and may have been relocated. It evidently appeared in its current position on the school campus between 1956 and 1965. The available evidence does not suggest a likely previous location, if any. The designer of this building is currently unknown. It is stylistically indistinct.



Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
Photo 260-23. Classroom Building, northern and eastern elevations. (3 May 2007)

Page 9 **of** 25 **Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) Andrew Jackson High School

Recorded by: Mitch Stone, San Buenaventura Research Associates

Date 22 May 2007

Continuation **Update**

Classroom Building (Map Reference 13)

This one-story stucco-clad building features a flat roof. Transom windows over the solid entry doors are wood frame. Entries are accessed by low stoops enclosed by solid balusters. According to LAUSD records, this building was constructed in 1949, and may have been relocated. It evidently appeared in its current position on the school campus during the 1970s. The available evidence suggests that it may have served as a cafeteria building, and was originally sited near the northeastern corner of the campus, on the location of the current Auto Shop building (Map Reference 20). The Auto Shop building was constructed in 1978, which may mark the date of relocation and remodeling. This building's level of integrity is apparently low. The designer of this building is currently unknown. It is stylistically indistinct.



Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
Photo 260-27. Classroom Building, northern and western elevations. (3 May 2007)

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Page 10 of 25 Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Andrew Jackson High School

Recorded by: Mitch Stone, San Buenaventura Research Associates

Date 24 May 2007

Continuation Update

Classroom Buildings (Map Reference 16)

This one-story building is characterized by a rectangular plan and a medium-pitched shed roof with shallow eaves. The building is clad in stucco. Windows consist of tall wood sash units at ground level on the eastern and northern elevations and elevated in a clerestory on the western elevation with solid doors below. This building is joined to the buildings to the south and north by a steel pergola.

This building is one of six constructed in 1950 as a part of a major campus expansion and redesign. The six are organized in an L-plan on the southeastern corner of the original campus and joined by a series of pergolas covered with corrugated steel panels and supported by steel posts, which also forms an exterior corridor along the campus interior. The architects for this expansion were Clifford A. Denman and Harry T. MacDonald of Los Angeles.

This building appears to be essentially unaltered. Some of the windows are covered with steel mesh panels, a probable later addition.



Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
Photo 260-15. Classroom Building, western and northern elevations. (3 May 2007)

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Page 11 of 25 Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Andrew Jackson High School

Recorded by: Mitch Stone, San Buenaventura Research Associates

Date 22 May 2007

Continuation Update

Classroom Building (Map Reference 17)

This one-story building features a rectangular plan and a medium-pitched gable roof with shallow open eaves and exposed rafter tails. Cladding is medium horizontal ship-lap. Windows on the northern elevation are four-over-four wood sash multi-panes. A small louvered attic vent is located under the gable-end. Shallow pent roofs extend over the two entries on the southern elevation, supported by knee-brackets. According to LAUSD records, this building was constructed in 1941. Documentary evidence verifies that it was constructed between 1938 and 1947 as a metal shop. This building was repositioned from a location on the southern edge to the northeastern quadrant of the campus in conjunction with the expansion which occurred in 1950. It was evidently converted for use as a crafts shop at that time. To the extent the building represents any architectural style, the design elements are suggestive of the later phases of California Bungalow style. The designer of this building is presently unknown. Apart from the change in location, the building appears to be unaltered.



Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
Photo 290-13. Classroom Building, western and northern elevations. (7 May 2007)

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Page 12 of 25 Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Andrew Jackson High School

Recorded by: Mitch Stone, San Buenaventura Research Associates

Date 22 May 2007

Continuation Update

Classroom Building (Map Reference 18)

This one-story building features a rectangular plan and a medium-pitched gable roof with shallow open eaves and exposed rafter tails. Cladding is medium horizontal ship-lap. Windows on the southern elevation are four-over-four wood sash multi-panes. A small louvered attic vent is located under the gable-end. Shallow pent roofs extend over the two entries on the northern elevation, supported by knee-brackets. According to LAUSD records, this building was constructed in 1941. Documentary evidence verifies that it was constructed between 1938 and 1947 as a metal shop. This building was repositioned from a location on the southern edge to the northeastern quadrant of the campus in conjunction with the expansion which occurred in 1950. It evidently continued to be used as a metal shop into the 1970s. To the extent the building represents any architectural style, the design elements are suggestive of the later phases of California Bungalow style. The designer of this building is presently unknown. Apart from the change in location, the building appears to be unaltered.



Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
Photo 290-12. Classroom Building, western and southern elevations. (7 May 2007)

Page 13 **of** 25 **Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) Andrew Jackson High School

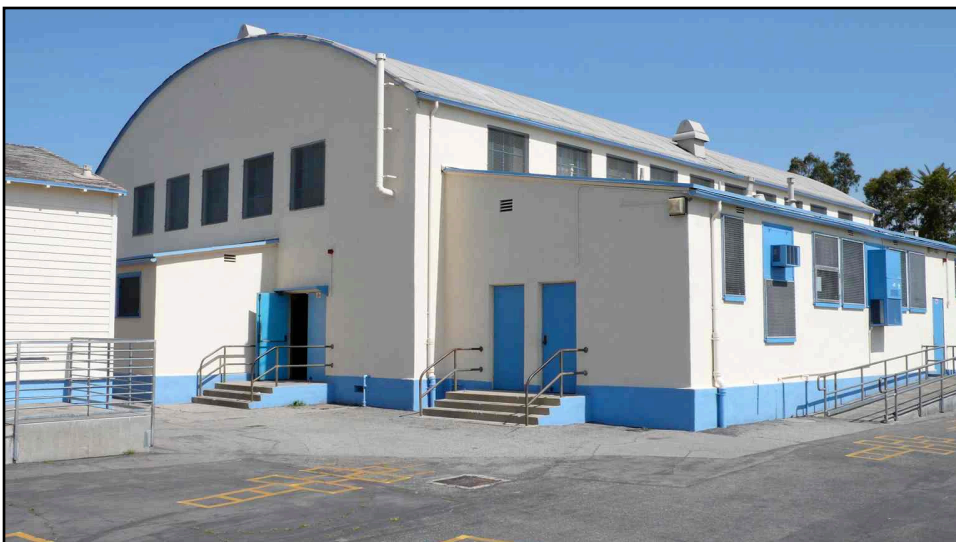
Recorded by: Mitch Stone, San Buenaventura Research Associates

Date 22 May 2007

Continuation **Update**

Physical Education Building (Map Reference 24)

This building is rectangular in plan and consists of a barrel-vaulted one and one-half story gymnasium flanked by a one-story, shed roof wing on the eastern elevation and a smaller, shed-roofed wing on the southern elevation. The building is stucco-clad. Windows are primarily six-over-six wood frame sash, organized as a clerestory. This building was constructed in 1937, with funding by the PWA. The architect is not known. Stylistically, it is a modest example of utilitarian Modernism. This building appears to be essentially unaltered.



Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
Photo 260-9. Physical Education Building,
southern and eastern elevations. (7 May
2007)

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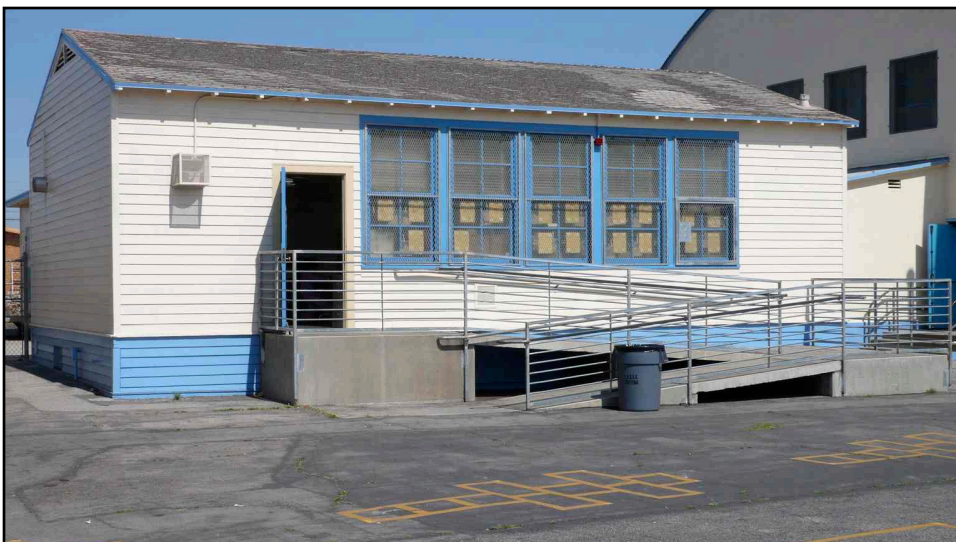
Recorded by: Mitch Stone, San Buenaventura Research Associates

Date 22 May 2007

Continuation Update

Classroom Building (Map Reference 26)

This one-story building features a rectangular plan and a medium-pitched gable roof with shallow open eaves and exposed rafter tails. Cladding is medium horizontal ship-lap. Windows on the eastern elevation are four-over-four wood sash multi-panes. A small louvered attic vent is located under the gable-end. According to LAUSD records, this building was constructed in 1937. This building was repositioned from an unknown location to the western edge of the campus, probably between 1950 and 1956. Its use after that time is uncertain. To the extent the building represents any architectural style, the design elements are suggestive of the later phases of California Bungalow style. The designer of this building is presently unknown. Apart from the change in location, the building appears to be unaltered.



Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
Photo 260-7. Classroom Building, eastern elevation. (7 May 2007)

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Page 15 of 25 Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Andrew Jackson High School

Recorded by: Mitch Stone, San Buenaventura Research Associates

Date 22 May 2007

Continuation Update

Classroom Building (Map Reference 27)

This one-story building features a rectangular plan and a medium-pitched gable roof with shallow open eaves and exposed rafter tails. Cladding is medium horizontal ship-lap. Windows on the southern elevation are four-over-four wood sash multi-panes. A small louvered attic vent is located under the gable-end. Shallow pent roofs extend over the two entries on the northern elevation, supported by knee-brackets. According to LAUSD records, this building was constructed in 1941. Documentary evidence verifies that it was constructed between 1938 and 1947 as a wood shop. This building was repositioned from a location on the southern edge to the western edge of the campus in conjunction with the expansion which occurred in 1950. It was evidently converted for use as a crafts shop. To the extent the building represents any architectural style, the design elements are suggestive of the later phases of California Bungalow style. The designer of this building is presently unknown. Apart from the change in location, the building appears to be unaltered.



Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
Photo 260-6. Classroom Building, eastern elevation. (7 May 2007)

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Page 16 of 25 Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Andrew Jackson High School

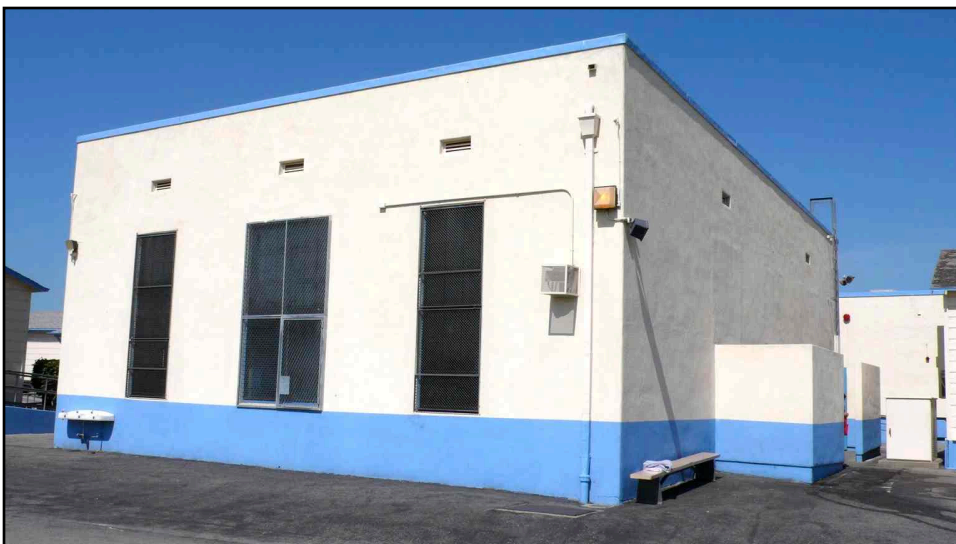
Recorded by: Mitch Stone, San Buenaventura Research Associates

Date 22 May 2007

Continuation Update

Classroom Building (Map Reference 28)

This stucco-clad building features a rectangular plan and a flat roof. Windows are tall wood sash, with small rectangular attic vents located above. This building was probably constructed circa 1937 as one of the original buildings on the campus. It was originally used as an automobile repair garage and carpenter's shop. The auto repair function was later eliminated. This building exhibits evidence of substantial alterations, including a number of closed doors and windows. Further, all of the other buildings constructed on the campus during this era were clad with wood siding, suggesting that the current stucco cladding is an alteration. Also, the windows are covered with steel mesh screens.



Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
Photo 260-5. Classroom Building, eastern and northern elevations. (7 May 2007)

Page 17 **of** 25 **Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) Andrew Jackson High School

Recorded by: Mitch Stone, San Buenaventura Research Associates

Date 22 May 2007

Continuation **Update**

Classroom Building (Map Reference 29)

This stucco-clad building features a rectangular plan and a flat roof. This building was probably constructed circa 1941. It was originally used as an automobile machine and print shop. This building exhibits evidence of substantial alterations, including a number of closed doors and windows. Further, all of the other buildings constructed on the campus during this era were clad with wood siding, suggesting that the current stucco cladding is an alteration.



Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
Photo 260-4. Classroom Building, eastern and southern elevations. (7 May 2007)

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Page 18 of 25 Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Andrew Jackson High School

Recorded by: Mitch Stone, San Buenaventura Research Associates

Date 22 May 2007

Continuation Update

Office Building (Map Reference 30)

This one-story building features a rectangular plan and a medium-pitched gable roof with shallow open eaves and exposed rafter tails. Cladding is medium horizontal ship-lap. Windows on the southern elevation are four-over-four wood sash multi-panes. A small louvered attic vent is located under the gable-end. Shallow pent roofs extend over the four entries on the eastern elevation, supported by knee-brackets. According to LAUSD records, this building was constructed in 1937, a date which could not be readily verified by documentary evidence. Architectural evidence suggests that it was constructed either with the original development of the campus in 1936 or 1937, or during the expansion of 1941. This building was repositioned from an uncertain location on the campus between 1950 and 1956, replacing a larger classroom building previously located on the site. To the extent the building represents any architectural style, the design elements are suggestive of the later phases of California Bungalow style. The designer of this building is presently unknown. Apart from the change in location, the building appears to be unaltered.



Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
Photo 260-2. Office Building, eastern and southern elevations. (7 May 2007)

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Page 19 **of** 25 **Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) Andrew Jackson High School

Recorded by: Mitch Stone, San Buenaventura Research Associates

Date 22 May 2007

Continuation **Update**

Office Building (Map Reference 31)

This one-story building features a rectangular plan and a medium-pitched gable roof with shallow open eaves and exposed rafter tails. Cladding is medium horizontal ship-lap. Windows on the eastern elevation are four-over-four wood sash multi-panes. A small louvered attic vent is located under the gable-end. According to LAUSD records, this building was constructed in 1937, during the initial phase of development on the campus, a date which was verified by documentary evidence. It appears to be the only building from this period which exists on campus unaltered and in its original location. It originally functioned as the school's administration building. To the extent the building represents any architectural style, the design elements are suggestive of the later phases of California Bungalow style. The designer of this building is presently unknown. It appears to be essentially unaltered.



Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
Photo 260-1. Office Building, eastern and southern elevations. (7 May 2007)

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Page 20 of 25 Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Andrew Jackson High School

Recorded by: Mitch Stone, San Buenaventura Research Associates

Date 22 May 2007

Continuation Update

Restroom Building (Map Reference 33)

This stucco-clad building features a rectangular plan and a medium-pitched shed roof with shallow open eaves on the northern elevation and flush eaves on the other three elevations. Windows are wood frame sash. Three entry doors on the northern elevation are accessed by stairs flanked by solid concrete balusters. According to LAUSD records, this building was constructed elsewhere in 1957, and moved to this location. This information could not be verified with other documentary data. The building evidently appeared on this location between 1976 and 1989. No candidate among buildings located elsewhere on the campus prior to 1976 could be found. This building's integrity is difficult to determine, but based on the available physical evidence, it could plausibly be a building constructed in 1957 and essentially unaltered. It is essentially identical to the Restroom Building identified as Map Reference 46. No architect or designer is known.



Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
Photo 260-26. Restroom Building, northern and eastern elevations. (7 May 2007)

Page 21 **of** 25 **Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) Andrew Jackson High School

Recorded by: Mitch Stone, San Buenaventura Research Associates

Date 22 May 2007

Continuation **Update**

Classroom Building (Map Reference 36)

This rectangular plan building is stucco clad and features a flat roof and a shallow cornice. According to LAUSD records, this building was constructed elsewhere in 1949, and moved to this location. This information could not be verified with other documentary data. The building evidently appeared on this location between 1976 and 1989. No candidate among buildings located elsewhere on the campus prior to 1976 could be found. This building's integrity is difficult to determine, but based on the available physical evidence, it could plausibly be a building constructed in 1949 and subsequently altered substantially. No architect or designer is known.



Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
Photo 260-21. Classroom Building, southern and western elevations. (7 May 2007)

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Page 22 of 25 Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Andrew Jackson High School

Recorded by: Mitch Stone, San Buenaventura Research Associates

Date 22 May 2007

Continuation Update

Science Building (Map Reference 45)

This stucco-clad building features a medium-pitched gable roof with shallow open eaves, and two small pent roofs supported by knee-brackets over entries on the eastern elevation. According to LAUSD records, this building was constructed elsewhere in 1948, and moved to this location. This information could not be verified with other documentary data. The building evidently appeared on this location between 1970 and 1976. No candidate among buildings located elsewhere on the campus prior to 1970 could be found. This building's integrity is difficult to determine, but based on the available physical evidence, it could plausibly be a building constructed in 1949 and subsequently altered substantially. It bears some superficial resemblance to buildings constructed on the campus during 1937-41 period of development. No architect or designer is known.



Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
Photo 260-36. Science Building, eastern and southern elevations. (7 May 2007)

Page 23 **of** 25 **Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) Andrew Jackson High School

Recorded by: Mitch Stone, San Buenaventura Research Associates

Date 22 May 2007

Continuation **Update**

Restroom Building (Map Reference 46)

This stucco-clad building features a rectangular plan and a medium-pitched shed roof with shallow open eaves on the eastern elevation and flush eaves on the other three elevations. Windows are wood frame sash. Three entry doors on the eastern elevation are accessed by stairs flanked by solid concrete balusters. According to LAUSD records, this building was constructed elsewhere in 1953, and moved to this location. This information could not be verified with other documentary data. The building evidently appeared on this location between 1970 and 1976. No candidate among buildings located elsewhere on the campus prior to 1970 could be found. No architect or designer is known. This building is essentially identical to the Restroom Building identified as Map Reference 33.



Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
Photo 260-37. Restroom Building, eastern and southern elevations. (7 May 2007)

Page 24 **of** 25 **Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) Andrew Jackson High School

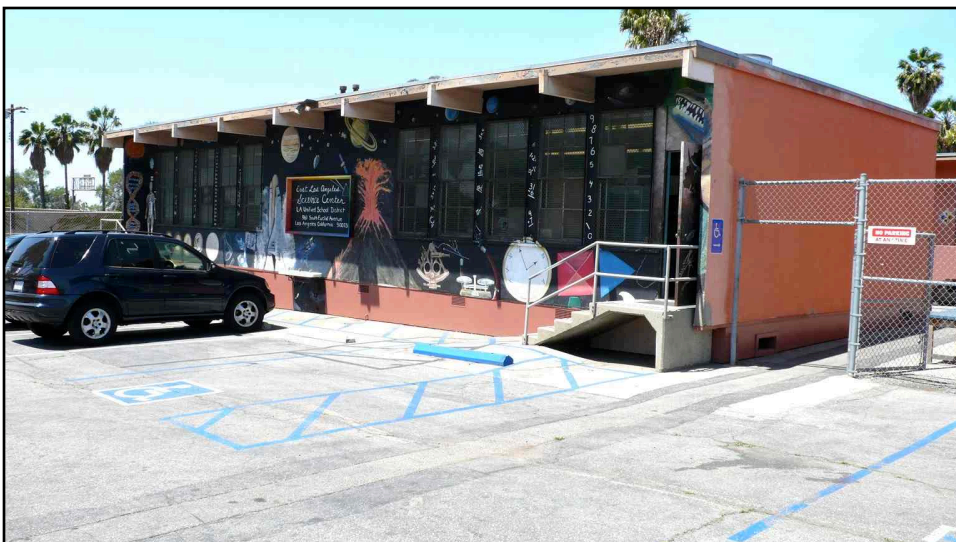
Recorded by: Mitch Stone, San Buenaventura Research Associates

Date 22 May 2007

Continuation **Update**

Classroom Building (Map Reference 47)

This stucco-clad one story building features a shallow shed roof with moderately deep open eaves facing east supported by large exposed rafters. The eastern elevation consists of two banks of five, tall four-over-four wood sash windows and two entry doors located above concrete stairways. According to LAUSD records, this building was constructed elsewhere in 1958, and moved to this location. This information could not be verified with other documentary data. The building evidently appeared on this location between 1970 and 1976. No candidate among buildings located elsewhere on the campus prior to 1970 could be found. No architect or designer is known. Stylistically, this building is a modest example of the popular mode of the late International Style often called Mid-Century Modern. Although the windows are covered with steel mesh, the building appears to be essentially unaltered.



Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
Photo 260-35. Classroom Building, eastern and northern elevations. (7 May 2007)

Page 25 **of** 25 **Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) Andrew Jackson High School

Recorded by: Mitch Stone, San Buenaventura Research Associates

Date 22 May 2007

Continuation **Update**

Classroom Building (Map Reference 48)

This stucco-clad one story building features a shallow shed roof with moderately deep open eaves facing east supported by large exposed rafters. The eastern elevation consists of two sets of three tall anodized aluminum windows and three entry doors located above concrete stairways. According to LAUSD records, this building was constructed elsewhere in 1961, and moved to this location. This information could not be verified with other documentary data. The building evidently appeared on this location between 1970 and 1976. No candidate among buildings located elsewhere on the campus prior to 1970 could be found. This building appears to be a substantially altered version of the building identified as Map Reference 48. No architect or designer could be determined for this building. This building is stylistically indistinct due to alterations, which appear to include the replacement of ten wood sash windows with two sets of three aluminum units.



Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
Photo 260-38. Classroom Building, eastern and northern elevations. (7 May 2007)