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November 12, 2008

Los Angeles City Council
Room 395, City Hall
200 North Spring Street
Los Angeles, California 90012

CD4
CD8

ATTENTION: Barbara Greaves, Legislative Assistant
Planning and Land Use Management Committee

CASE NUMBER: **CHC-2008-2724-HCM**
GRIFFITH PARK
4730 Crystal Springs Drive, 3201/3210/3401 Riverside Drive, 2715 Vermont Avenue, 5333 Zoo Drive

At the Cultural Heritage Commission meeting of October 30, 2008, the Commission moved to include the above property in the list of Historic-Cultural Monuments, subject to adoption by the City Council.

As required under the provisions of Section 22.171.10 of the Los Angeles Administrative Code, the Commission has solicited opinions and information from the office of the Council District in which the site is located and from any Department or Bureau of the city whose operations may be affected by the designation of such site as a Historic-Cultural Monument. Such designation in and of itself has no fiscal impact. The scope of the designation encompasses the City-owned area within the property lines identified in the attached application as "City of Los Angeles Park Boundary."

The City Council, according to the guidelines set forth in Section 22.171 of the Los Angeles Administrative Code, shall act on the proposed inclusion to the list within 90 days of the Council or Commission action, whichever first occurs. By resolution, the Council may extend the period for good cause for an additional 15 days.

The Cultural Heritage Commission would appreciate your inclusion of the subject modification to the list of Historic-Cultural Monuments upon adoption by the City Council.

The above Cultural Heritage Commission action was taken by the following vote:

Moved:	Commissioner Scott
Seconded:	Commissioner Louie
Ayes:	Commissioner Barron
Noes:	Commissioner Dake
Absent:	Commissioner Lehrer
Vote:	3-1

James Williams, Commission Executive Assistant I
Cultural Heritage Commission

Attachment: Staff Report with Findings

c: Councilmember Tom LaBonge, Fourth Council District
City of Los Angeles, Department of Recreation and Parks: Owner
Griffith Van Griffith, The Griffith J. Griffith Charitable Trust: Applicant

PLANNING & LAND
USE MANAGEMENT
NOV 13 2008

Los Angeles Department of City Planning
RECOMMENDATION REPORT

CULTURAL HERITAGE COMMISSION

DATE: October 30, 2008
TIME: 10:00 AM
PLACE: City Hall, Room 350
200 N. Spring Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

CASE NO.: CHC-2008-2724-HCM

Location: 4730 Crystal Springs Dr., 3201/3210/3401 Riverside Dr, 2715 Vermont Ave, 5333 Zoo Drive
Council District: 4
Community Plan Area: Hollywood
Area Planning Commission: Central
Neighborhood Council: Greater Griffith Park
Legal Description: Tract Rancho Los Felis

PROJECT: Historic-Cultural Monument Application for the GRIFFITH PARK

REQUEST: Declare the property a Historic-Cultural Monument

APPLICANT: Griffith Van Griffith
The Griffith J. Griffith Charitable Trust
2430 Juniper Ave
Morro Bay, CA 93442

OWNER: City of Los Angeles
Department of Recreation and Parks
1200 W. 7th Street Suite 748
Los Angeles, CA 90017

RECOMMENDATION **That the Cultural Heritage Commission:**

1. **Declare** the property a Historic-Cultural Monument per Los Angeles Administrative Code Chapter 9, Division 22, Article 1, Section 22.171.7

2. **Adopt** the report findings.

S. GAIL GOLDBERG, AICP
Director of Planning

Ken Bernstein, AICP, Manager
Office of Historic Resources

Prepared by:

Edgar Garcia, Preservation Planner
Office of Historic Resources

Attachments: April 19, 2008 Historic-Cultural Monument Application
ZIMAS Report

FINDINGS

1. The subject property "embodies the distinguishing characteristics of an architectural type specimen, inherently valuable for a study of a period style or method of construction" for its numerous buildings and structures representing various architectural styles including Spanish Colonial Revival, Moderne, Second Greek Revival, Moderne, and the "Park Style."

2. The subject property reflects "the broad cultural, economic, or social history of the nation, State or community" for its association with the growth and development of the City of Los Angeles from a small city to a major metropolitan area.

3. The subject property is identified with several historic personages such as the original owner of the subject area, Jose Vicente Feliz; the original donors of the parkland, Griffith J. Griffith and his wife; and Walt Disney, who donated buildings and structures to the site.

4. The subject property is identified with "important events in the main currents of national, State or local history" for the original donation of the parkland by Griffith J. Griffith on December 16, 1896 as a "Christmas gift" to the City of Los Angeles.

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT ("CEQA") FINDINGS

The Commission hereby recommends that Council find the proposed designation of Griffith Park as a Historic-Cultural Monument to be exempt from further analysis under the California Environmental Quality Act pursuant to Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations, Sections 15308 (Class 8) and 15331 (Class 31).

CRITERIA

The criterion is the Cultural Heritage Ordinance which defines a historical or cultural monument as any site (including significant trees or other plant life located thereon) building or structure of particular historic or cultural significance to the City of Los Angeles, such as historic structures or sites in which the broad cultural, economic, or social history of the nation, State or community is reflected or exemplified, or which are identified with historic personages or with important events in the main currents of national, State or local history or which embody the distinguishing characteristics of an architectural type specimen, inherently valuable for a study of a period style or method of construction, or a notable work of a master builder, designer or architect whose individual genius influenced his age.

SUMMARY

Established in 1896, this 4,218-acre City of Los Angeles park is one of the largest interurban parks in the nation. The park is located within the eastern edge of the Santa Monica Mountains, northwest of downtown Los Angeles, and adjacent to a 4.9 mile stretch of the Los Angeles River. The majority of the subject area consists of rocky hills, canyons, gullies, and large areas of open, rugged, natural landscape. Seven peaks in the subject area exceed 1,000 feet. Plant species include coastal native trees, shrubs, vines, herbs, riparian vegetation, and non-native species. Throughout Griffith Park are lawns, picnic areas, camp grounds, landscaped areas, infrastructural buildings, recreational, entertainment, and educational amenities, as well as trails, roadways, and signage.

The proposed Griffith Park historic monument was formed in 1896 by the donation of private land owned by Colonel Griffith J. Griffith and his wife Mary Agnes Christina Mesmer to the City of Los Angeles as a gift for use as parkland. This land was originally a portion of the Rancho Los Feliz, owned by José Vicente Feliz of Sonora, Mexico. As a corporal for the Spanish Crown, on June 1781 Feliz escorted the original eleven families from Sonora to the settlement that would become the *Pueblo de la Reina de Los Angeles sobre el Rio de la Porciúncula* ("Los Angeles"). Feliz became the pueblo's *Commisionado*, the highest political authority at the time. Some time between 1795-1800, the Spanish Crown granted 6,647 acres of land to Feliz for his public service and loyalty, establishing the Rancho Los Feliz. In the 1830s, the Feliz family constructed an adobe residence in the Rancho. The Feliz family later willed the Rancho to their family lawyer, Don Antonio Coronel, an early Justice of the Peace for Los Angeles. After California came under United States rule, Coronel became the area's first County Assessor and later Mayor of Los Angeles, establishing the City's first Department of Public Works. Coronel would also go on to become State Treasurer of California. In 1883, Coronel helped establish the Historical Society of Southern California. Helen Hunt Jackson developed the idea of writing her famed novel Ramona, while staying with Coronel on her visit to Los Angeles. Coronel would later sell the Rancho to John Baldwin, after which it was sold to Thomas Bell.

An immigrant from Wales, Griffith J. Griffith settled in San Francisco in the 1870s where he became wealthy investing in mining activities throughout the Southwest. After visiting Los Angeles in the 1870-80s, he resettled in Los Angeles and purchased a 4,071 acre portion of the original Rancho Los Feliz from Thomas Bell in 1882. Griffith began developing and selling sections of the southern portion of the Rancho land, establishing the residential communities of Los Feliz, Ivanhoe, and Kenilworth. On December 16, 1896, Griffith presented to the City Council a property deed and letter donating 3,015 acres of the Los Feliz Rancho as a "Christmas present." To secure water rights for the City, Griffith later donated an additional 1,000 acres alongside the Los Angeles River.

Because of the size, complexity, and diverse uses of the subject area, the application identified more than 30 key features as "Historically Sensitive Resources and Areas" that appear to be historically significant and serve as contributing elements or character-defining features of the proposed Monument. Six of these are recognized historic resources that are locally designated Historic-Cultural Monuments (HCMs). Other buildings and structures in the subject area have been determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and California Register of Historical Resources. Throughout the subject area are park infrastructural elements such as walls, barriers, drainage canals, stoppage dams, and water fountains constructed in the "Park style" between the 1930s-50s. In a style adopted by the Department of Recreation and Parks for most of the 1950s, rubble rock and ashlar set in mortar is used as a consistent design theme throughout Griffith Park.

Major alterations to the subject area include the placement of the Interstate 5 and 134 freeways through parkland in the 1950s-60s and the introduction of the Toyon Landfill in 1958. With the establishment of the park in 1896, these two developments frame the time period establishing the period of significance for the subject area, 1896-1958. The application does identify some contributing elements prior to and after the stated period of significance; these include the Feliz Adobe (HCM #401;1853), the LA Shares Warehouse (1961), the Train Ride (1947/1963), and Travel Town (1962). The Feliz Adobe is a locally designated landmark and built prior to the subject area's establishment as a park. The Train Ride was constructed during the period of significance yet contains buildings and structures from 1963. Travel Town has a collection dating to the period of significance but was moved to its current location after the period of

significance. The LA Shares Warehouse, designed by noted architect William Pereira, was built just immediately after the period of significance.

Character-Defining Features/Contributing Elements

The nomination identifies the following as character-defining features or contributing elements to the proposed Griffith Park monument. After review and analysis, staff concurs with the listed resources provided by the application. Some of these contributing elements are already individually designated Historic-Cultural Monuments (HCM).

1. Former Costume Workshop and Surroundings/LA Shares Warehouse 1961
This facility consists of a primary building built in an expressionist Modern style attached to two extensions that wrap around in a helical fashion. In addition to being the LA Shares charitable facility warehouse, it once served as the costume workshop for the Griffith Park Children's Theater.

2. Ranger House, c. 1938
The "Ranger House" is a one-story residence with a front elevation that features four windows, a concrete stairwell, and a small front-facing pop-up gable. It served as a clubhouse for the "Breakfast Rangers," a group of horsemen within the Los Angeles Breakfast Club.

3. Municipal Plunge and Associated Buildings, 1927
The "Plunge" is the largest public pool in the City of Los Angeles, and lies on the backside of a two-story rectangular-plan Spanish Colonial Revival style pool house. In addition to Spanish-tile roofing, the building features decorative Spanish tile and two *corredors* covered by arches and wooden trellises. In addition to recreation, this facility was used for canoe paddling and pageants.

4. Pony Ride, 1947 & Train Ride, 1947, 1963
The prominent features of the Pony Ride are the square plan canopy, the oval pony track directly to the east, and the ticket kiosk to the west. The kiosk has an eastern elevation recessed beneath an overhanging roof and is clad in a barn-style design.

The primary building in the Train Ride facility is a square-plan one-and-a-half story ticket kiosk.

5. 1920s era DWP Building (I)
This City infrastructure building is a rectangular-plan, one-story side-gabled building that features Colonial Revival elements topped by a red asphalt shingle.

6. 1920s era DWP Building (II)
The DWP Building is a rectangular plan concrete building that is five bays long by three bays wide. Each of these bays features a large inset with molded surrounds, and most feature a large covered window.

7. Feliz Adobe, 1853, 1934 (HCM #401)
This Spanish Revival-style adobe is the earliest building in Griffith Park. It was built by José Paco Feliz, the son of José Vicente Feliz, to whom the Spanish Crown granted the 6,647 acre Rancho Los Feliz. The property was later renovated and enlarged in 1934.

8. Sycamore Grove
This grove of sycamore trees is on the western side of North Zoo Dr. and appears to be original to the park.

9. Riverside Drive Bridge, 1938 (HCM #910)
This five-bay concrete span crossing the Los Angeles River was constructed as a Public Works Administration project. The bridge is supported by concrete piers between arches that underscore each bay. Stylized light fixtures and railing line the four-lane bridge.

10. L.A. Live Steamers
The Los Angeles Live Steamers Railroad Museum is an open-air collection of rideable 1/8 scale miniature steam, electric, and diesel trains around various steel tracks. Among these is a main line donated by Walt Disney that runs a circuit around the perimeter of the museum.

11. Walt's Barn, 1950
Walt's Barn features a roof featuring a sinking ridgeline with a dovecote and an exposed wood ridgebeam that extends out of the southern façade. The barn once belonged to Walt Disney and served as his workspace for his model train line that is now a part of Live Steamers.

12. Travel Town Transportation Museum (Collection, 1952-1962)
Travel Town features an assortment of buildings and features, including actual examples of transportation such as steam locomotives, cabs, and railway cars. The structural elements of the museum include an entry kiosk constructed of metal columns and a cross-gabled roof, a metal frame bridge, and a small rectangular waiting canopy. The site Travel Town now occupies served as a POW camp during World War II.

13. "Little Nugget" Railcar, 1937 (HCM #474)
"Little Nugget" is a Union Pacific Railroad passenger car built in 1937 by Pullman-Standard Car Manufacturing Co. It is among the features on exhibit at the Travel Town Transportation Museum.

14. Wilson & Harding Golf Courses, 1923-1924
The Wilson & Harding Golf Courses were first developed in the 1920s and were improved by the WPA in 1937. The courses served the public for a nominal cost (in keeping with Colonel Griffith's stipulation that the park serve those of modest means), and because they were considered so well-designed, also hosted several national tournaments.

15. Wilson & Harding Golf Clubhouse, 1937
This is a two-story irregular-plan clubhouse with a Spanish Eclectic design, and was a product of the WPA in 1937.

16. Old Zoo Buildings, 1914-c. 1937
The most prominent features of the Old Zoo are a series of cave-like spaces recessed into the side of a hill with an irregular arrangement of boulders that gives them a prehistoric appearance. It was one of the nation's few free admission zoos in the 1930s. The structures now serve as mostly a landscaping element and are not actively used.

17. Wilson-Harding Turf Maintenance Facility, 1927
Twelve single-story rectangular-plan buildings make up this facility. All are gabled and primarily clad in corrugated metal and topped by corrugated metal roofs.

18. Merry-Go-Round, 1926, installed 1937
The current Merry-Go-Round was relocated from San Diego's Mission Beach Park in 1937. It was often visited by Walt Disney and his children, and was influential in the creation of Disneyland.

19. Los Feliz Café and Signage, 1948, 1956
The Los Feliz Café was constructed by converting a Quonset hut, retaining the interior barrel vaulted supports. It features window panes that slant upward and outward, as well as a 1950s-era neon pole sign.

20. Central Service Yard Administration Building, 1958
This building has a T-shaped plan: the long leg of the T is one story tall, and the cross is two stories. It is of Mid-Century Modern design and features ribbon windows and large glazing units covered by decorative metal screens.

21. Former Cricket House, c. 1933
The former Cricket Clubhouse is a one-story rectangular-plan building with an overhang porch and French doors. It is now a part of the Los Angeles Equestrian Center.

22. Vermont Tennis Courts, c. 1927
This facility is made up of three sets of four tennis courts set upon irregular boulder work and masonry representing the park style.

23. Nursery and Horticulture Center, 1927
This facility was establishment with the intent of reforesting Griffith Park.

24. Greek Theatre, 1930
The Greek Theatre is a two-story performance venue designed in a Second Greek Revival style. It was home to free marionette shows for children, as well as the Federal Theatre Project's "living newspaper" productions of various current issues of the 1930s.

25. Bird Sanctuary, 1922-c. 1937
The Bird Sanctuary is an open area with recently-built low park-style walls bordered by a wood post and beam fence. It designed by the Los Angeles Chapter of the Audubon Society and constructed by Boy Scouts in 1922.

26. Griffith Observatory, 1935 (HCM #168)
The Observatory was designed in the classically-inspired PWA Moderne style. It, along with the Greek Theatre, was built with funds donated by Colonel Griffith. The building is one of the most significant visual icons of the City and has been recently restored and expanded.

27. Mt. Hollywood Tunnel, 1927
The Mt. Hollywood Tunnel runs east-west and is a segment of Mt. Hollywood Drive. It has a square-shaped, smooth concrete face at each entrance, while the tunnel itself is a barrel vault of roughly-finished concrete poured in placed concrete.

28. Fern Dell Nature Area, 1914/1937/Gabrielino Indian Site (HCM #112)
The focal point of the Fern Dell Nature Area is a secluded grouping of below-grade pedestrian trails and streams bordered by rock walls and ferns. The development of Fern Dell spurred the

creation of trails toward the western side of Griffith Park. The site that Fern Dell now occupies was formerly a Gabrielino Indian site.

29. Bronson Caves, c. 1909-1920
The Bronson Caves are the openings of a man-made tunnel, with one large opening on the west side and three smaller openings facing east. The caves have been featured in many major films.

30. Hollywood Sign, 1923, reconstructed 1978 (HCM #111)

31. Hollywood Sign Viewshed

This series of 50-foot high letters once read "HOLLYWOODLAND" and served as an advertisement of the residential tract of the same name. Along with the Griffith Observatory, it is the most visible and recognized landmark in the subject area. The Hollywood Sign Viewshed includes only the land within park boundaries and not privately-owned properties surrounding the sign.

32. 1930's era Stoppage Dam
Though many of the stoppage dams in Griffith Park have now been covered by over-growth, this one east of the Roosevelt Golf course has been exposed by the recent fire. It features scored concrete embedded with boulders in a mandala-like pattern.

33. Cedar Grove
The Cedar Grove is an oblong-shaped, 225 feet by 240 feet grove of cedar trees, with foot trails passing through and benches throughout.

34. Early Water Tower, c. 1927
This early water tank located across from Cedar Grove is set into the hillside. It is made of sheet metal studded together and topped with exposed rafter tails and a sheet metal roof.

35. Bee Rock
Originally known as "Griffith's Altar," this was a common destination of Colonel Griffith when showing off the park to reporters and dignitaries. It has a large exposed sandstone northward face and is covered with mixed scrub on other faces.

36. Bee Rock Trail, 1903
Bee Rock Trail was one of the first trails cleared in Griffith Park. It begins due east of Bee Rock in front of the Old Zoo Picnic Area, and presents a view of the exposed face of Bee Rock.

In addition to these contributing elements, another character-defining feature located throughout the subject area is a collection of retaining walls, drainage ditches, stoppage dams, culverts, barriers, and drinking fountains (1930-1950) constructed in the "Park style."

The natural features of the subject area, the extensive undeveloped natural features of Griffith Park, are also identified as a major character-defining feature/contributing element of the proposed designation.

Non-Contributing Elements

37. Los Angeles Zoo and Autry National Center, 1966/1987
38. Freeways and All Associated Ramps, 1957
39. Toyon Landfill/Reclamation Project, 1958
40. Marty Tregnan Golf Academy, 2000
41. Roosevelt Municipal Golf Course, 1966

DISCUSSION

Significance

Griffith Park successfully meets four of the specified Historic-Cultural Monument criteria: 1) "embodies the distinguishing characteristics of an architectural type specimen, inherently valuable for a study of a period style or method of construction," 2) reflects "the broad cultural, economic, or social history of the nation, State or community," 3) is associated with several historic personages, and 4) is associated with "important events in the main currents of national, State or local history." As a park associated with various historical figures that was donated in 1896 by Griffith J. Griffith to the City of Los Angeles and containing buildings, structures, and infrastructure of various architectural styles as well as natural wilderness areas and designed landscapes, the subject property qualifies for designation as a Historic-Cultural Monument based on these criteria.

Significant for its architectural and built resources, Griffith Park contains numerous buildings and structures representing various architectural styles including Spanish Colonial Revival, Moderne, Second Greek Revival, and Moderne, as well as infrastructural elements designed in the "Park Style." The establishment of Griffith Park in 1896 was a significant event in the history of the City of Los Angeles and its creation is linked to the broader social history and cultural movements of the late 19th century City Beautiful Movement and large-scale philanthropy. The historical figures associated with the founding of Griffith Park, particularly Colonel Griffith J. Griffith, and the personages associated with the later development of the land into a public park, also qualifies Griffith Park for designation as a Historic-Cultural Monument.

Natural Features ("Wilderness Area")

As one of the largest municipal parks in the United States, the 4,218 acre subject area possesses a multitude of resources and uses, including natural features, such as acres of undeveloped open space and designed landscapes, spaces used for active recreation and sports, as well as a significant built environment consisting of buildings, structures, and infrastructure.

Since its establishment in 1896 as a City park, the undeveloped natural features of Griffith Park, frequently referred to as the "wilderness area," has been a major character-defining feature of the subject area. In his original letter detailing his intent to donate the area to the City of Los Angeles, Griffith called out the subject property's "diversity of picturesque valley, hill, river and mountain, with its many varieties of trees and its rich undergrowth." While it does not appear that it was his intention to have the new park consist entirely of open spaces and devoid of buildings and recreational uses, a significant portion of the subject area remained purposely undeveloped to retain a natural setting. These areas of Griffith Park also remained open space as much of their topography consists of steep hills, canyons, and gullies, making development

physically difficult or almost impossible. Although it is difficult to delineate precise boundaries for the park's natural features, patterns of development from the period of significance allow some guidance to distinguish the open space areas from sections of the park that have a higher concentration of buildings, structures and associated uses. Based on the application and staff analysis, areas along the perimeters of the subject property (alongside Riverside Drive, Crystal Springs Drive, and Zoo Drive) exhibit a large concentration of built resources, leaving most of the interior of the park as natural features. In some cases, a built resource with a high level of use, such as the Griffith Observatory, may be located amongst large sections of natural features and in some isolation from other built resources. Therefore, it does not appear that the natural features of the park, the undeveloped open space areas, are exclusive and segregated from the built environment of Griffith Park.

Designed Landscapes

Distinguishable from the natural features of Griffith Park are landscaped areas from the period of significance that feature designed landscape elements using tree and plant species, structures, trails, and walkways. These landscape features can be in proximity to both the "wilderness areas" as well to areas with built resources. The Wilson & Harding Golf Courses (1923-1924) are an example of a designed landscape intended for a specified sports use and appear to be the largest such contributing element in the subject area. Because designed landscapes consist of natural features that can be of an evolving and ephemeral nature over time, some landscaped areas, like the identified Cedar Grove, may no longer have defined boundaries.

On October 20th, 2008, the application preparer (ICF Jones & Stokes) submitted an addendum to the Griffith Park application titled "Landscape Elements of Griffith Park." The report seeks to further identify and illustrate the character-defining features of the natural features and designed landscapes components of Griffith Park and provide a context for their establishment and development. The report also highlights the work of individuals, such as City of Recreation and Parks Superintendent Frank Shearer (1875-1971), who have contributed to the development of the Griffith Park landscape.

Built Environment

The built environment of the proposed Griffith Park monument contains buildings and structures from the period of significance that serve as character-defining features of the park and further contribute to the eligibility of the subject property as an HCM. Identifying nearly thirty different buildings and structures in the application, this diverse collection of built elements include the Merry-Go-Round (1924), Spanish Colonial Revival Style Municipal Plunge pool house and pool (1927), the Second Greek Revival style Greek Theater (1930), the Old Zoo structures (1914-1937), and dating from later in the period of significance, the Travel Town buildings (1952-1962) and the Pony Ride and Train Ride complex (1946/1963).

The application also identified some infrastructural components of the subject area that date to the period of significance and are designed in a consistent "Park Style." These primarily consist of retaining walls, drainage ditches, stoppage dams, barriers, and drinking fountains built between 1930 and 1950 in a rustic design using rubble rock or ashlar set in mortar.

Operational Considerations

In response to management and operational issues related to the subject area, OHR staff has determined that most infrastructural elements, with the exception of the "Park style" components noted above, are not character-defining features of the proposed Griffith Park monument. These include subsurface utilities such as water pipes, drainage systems, sewer lines, and surface utilities, such as water hydrants, storm drains, catch basins, electrical equipment and poles. Staff would not review, monitor, or oversee any required maintenance to these components of the park. In cases of emergencies, fire hazards and issues of public safety, the Cultural Heritage Ordinance exempts work on Historic-Cultural Monuments that "is immediately necessary in the interest of the public health, safety, or general welfare" as determined by the Superintendent of Building and Safety or the City Engineer. (Chapter 9, Division 22, Article 1, Section 22.171.14

Designation as a Historic-Cultural Monument (HCM) does not substitute for a master plan process that could better potentially determine the extent of the natural features of the subject area; rather, designation as a local historic resource would help inform future planning and policy processes regarding Griffith Park's future development. The identification of the natural features as character-defining/contributing elements by the HCM designation does not preclude construction activity, landscape work, or other types of projects from taking place in this area. Possible HCM review would also not render the Office of Historic Resources as the primary decision-maker regarding issues concerning reforestation, native versus non-native plant species, seeding, wildlife habitats, biodiversity, and other issues of ecological concern.

It should be noted that staff review by the Office of Historic Resources is already triggered for some sections of the subject area as some elements were determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as a result of a FEMA-related historic assessment following the 1994 Northridge earthquake. These elements include Fern Dell, Mount Hollywood, the Bird Sanctuary, the Merry-Go-Round, Boys Camp, Astronomers Monument, Los Feliz Adobe, Harding Golf Course, and the Swimming Pool/Plunge.

The staff of the Office of Historic Resources has continued to meet with various City departments responsible for the subject area to discuss the potential impact of HCM designation on management and operational activities. It is not the intention of the staff report to serve as a treatment plan or substitute for a potential master plan for Griffith Park. Staff will report on the outcome of these meetings at the scheduled public hearing of the Cultural Heritage Commission.

Non-Contributing Elements

Based on the application, input from stakeholders and other City departments, the staff of the Office of Historic Resources concludes that certain areas of the subject property are not character-defining features/contributing elements of the proposed HCM and would be excluded from Cultural Heritage Commission review.

<u>Freeways and All Associated Ramps (1957)</u>

Portions of the original parkland now dedicated to the Interstate 5 freeway and all associated infrastructure including ramps and bypasses are excluded.

Toyon Landfill/Reclamation Project (1958)

The area now occupied by the Toyon Landfill/Reclamation Project is excluded.

Los Angeles Zoo and Autry National Center (1966/1987)

The northwestern portion of the proposed HCM occupied by the Los Angeles Zoo, the Autry National Center, and all associated uses such as the automobile parking areas, fall outside of the period of significance for the proposed HCM.

Roosevelt Municipal Golf Course (1966)/Marty Tregnan Golf Academy (2000)

The Roosevelt Municipal Golf Course (1966) and the Marty Tregnan Golf Academy (2000) are designed landscapes that fall outside of the period of significance and are not character-defining features of the subject property.

BACKGROUND

At its meeting of August 21, 2008, the Cultural Heritage Commission voted to take the application under consideration. On September 4, 2008, the Cultural Heritage Commission conducted an extensive tour of the subject property.

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT ("CEQA") REVIEW

State of California CEQA Guidelines, Article 19, Section 15308, Class 8 "*consists of actions taken by regulatory agencies, as authorized by state or local ordinance, to assure the maintenance, restoration, enhancement, or protection of the environment where the regulatory process involves procedures for protection of the environment.*"

State of California CEQA Guidelines Article 19, Section 15331, Class 31 "*consists of projects limited to maintenance, repair, stabilization, rehabilitation, restoration, preservation, conservation or reconstruction of historical resources in a manner consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic buildings.*"

The designation of Griffith Park as a Historic-Cultural Monument in accordance with Chapter 9, Article 1, of The City of Los Angeles Administrative Code ("LAAC") will ensure that future construction activities involving the subject property are regulated in accordance with Section 22.171.14 of the LAAC. The purpose of the designation is to prevent significant impacts to a Historic-Cultural Monument through the application of the standards set forth in the LAAC. Without the regulation imposed by way of the pending designation, the historic significance and integrity of the subject property could be lost through incompatible alterations and new construction and the demolition of irreplaceable historic structures. The Secretary of the Interior's Standards of Rehabilitation are expressly incorporated into the LAAC and provide standards concerning the historically appropriate construction activities which will ensure the continued preservation of the subject property.

The use of Categorical Exemption Class 8 in connection with the proposed designation is consistent with the goals of maintaining, restoring, enhancing, and protecting the environment through the imposition of regulations designed to prevent the degradation of Historic-Cultural Monuments.

The use of Categorical Exemption Class 31 in connection with the proposed designation is consistent with the goals relating to the preservation, rehabilitation, restoration and reconstruction of Historic buildings in a manner consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings.

CULTURAL HERITAGE COMMISSION

HISTORIC-CULTURAL MONUMENT APPLICATION

HISTORIC-CULTURAL MONUMENT APPLICATION

TYPE OR PRINT IN ALL CAPITAL BLOCK LETTERS

IDENTIFICATION

1. **NAME OF PROPOSED MONUMENT**: GRIFFITH PARK
2. **STREET ADDRESS**: 4730 CRYSTAL SPRINGS DRIVE

   CITY: LOS ANGELES **ZIP CODE**: 90027 **COUNCIL DISTRICT**: 4
3. **ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NO**: PLEASE SEE ATTACHMENT A
4. **COMPLETE LEGAL DESCRIPTION**: PLEASE SEE ATTACHMENT B
5. **RANGE OF ADDRESSES ON PROPERTY**: (SITE ADDRESSES): 4730 CRYSTAL SPRINGS DRIVE; 3210 RIVERSIDE DRIVE; 3201 RIVERSIDE DRIVE; 2715 VERMONT AVE; 3401 RIVERSIDE DRIVE; 5333 ZOO DRIVE
6. **PRESENT OWNER:** CITY OF LOS ANGELES DEPT OF RECREATION AND PARKS

   STREET ADDRESS: 1200 WEST 7TH STREET

   CITY: LOS ANGELES **STATE**: CA **ZIP CODE**: 90017 **PHONE**: (213) 928-9033

   OWNER IS: PUBLIC
7. **PRESENT USE**: PARK , RECREATION, EDUCATION. **ORIGINAL USE**: PARK

DESCRIPTION

8. **ARCHITECTURAL STYLE**: VARIED INCLUDING SPANISH ECLECTIC, SPANISH REVIVAL, CLASSICAL MODERNE, MODERN, MINIMAL TRADITIONAL, RANCH, VERNACULAR, WITH PARK STYLE OBJECTS, AMONG OTHER STYLES.
9. **STATE PRESENT PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE OR STRUCTURE** (SEE OPTIONAL DESCRIPTION WORKSHEET) PLEASE SEE ATTACHMENT C

HISTORIC-CULTURAL MONUMENT APPLICATION

NAME OF PROPOSED MONUMENT: GRIFFITH PARK

10. **CONSTRUCTION DATE: FACTUAL**: 1853- 2007

    ARCHITECT, DESIGNER, OR ENGINEER: VARIED
    (CITY OF LOS ANGELES DEPT OF RECREATION AND PARKS)

11. **CONTRACTOR OR OTHER BUILDER**: VARIED
    (CITY OF LOS ANGELES DEPT OF RECREATION AND PARKS)

12. **DATES OF ENCLOSED PHOTOGRAPHS**: MARCH, 2008

13. **CONDITION**: VERY GOOD

    ALTERATIONS: MAJOR ALTERATIONS, WHICH INDICATE THE END OF THE PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE (1896-1957) INCLUDE THE ADDITION OF THE 5 AND 134 FREEWAYS THROUGH GRIFFITH PARK AND THE INTRODUCTION OF TOYON LANDFILL.

14. **THREATS TO SITE**: DEVELOPMENT

15. **THE STRUCTURE IS**: ON ITS ORIGINAL SITE

SIGNIFICANCE

16. **BRIEFLY STATE HISTORICAL AND/OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE; INCLUDE DATES, EVENTS, AND PERSONS ASSOCIATED WITH SITE.**

    PLEASE SEE ATTACHMENT D

SOURCES PLEASE SEE ATTACHMENT E

17. **DATE FORM PREPARED**: APRIL 19, 2008
    PREPARER'S NAMES:
    ICF JONES & STOKES: DANIEL PAUL, MEGHAN POTTER, ELIZABETH WEAVER,
    PROJECT MANAGER: CHRISTOPHER J. HETZEL
    WITH CONTRIBUTIONS BY DR. MICHAEL EBERTS

18. **SUBMITTED BY:** GRIFFITH VAN GRIFFITH **ORGANIZATION** THE GRIFFITH J. GRIFFITH CHARITABLE TRUST
STREET ADDRESS: 2430 JUNIPER AVENUE **CITY** MORRO BAY **STATE** CA **ZIP CODE** 93442
PHONE (805) 772-0582

Attachment A: **GRIFFITH PARK: Assessor's Identification Numbers**

Los Angeles County Assessor, Property Data Sales, ITD. DS04-SBF abstract based on given map: Excel Format. 9 Apr 2008.

AIN:

5581001001	5593002908
2443022901	5593002910
5434016901	5593002912
5434039901	5593002913
5581017900	5593002917
5581010900	5593030903
5581010901	5593030904
5581010902	5581001903
5581011900	5593002902
5581012900	5434016900
5581013900	5587027900
5581013901	5434038901
5581008900	5582001900
5581001905	5581026900
5581001906	5583025900
5581005901	5593002905
5581005902	5593002907
5581006900	5593002909
5588036900	5593003908
5588001900	5581016900
5587025901	5581011901
5594016901	5581014900
5594016902	5581001904
5593002904	5587025900
5593002906	5593002911

Attachment B: **GRIFFITH PARK: Legal Descriptions** Los Angeles County Assessor, Property Data Sales, ITD. DS04-SBF abstract based on given map: Excel Format. 9 Apr 2008.

AIN	Legal Description Line (LDL) #1	LDL #2	LDL #3
5581001001	TRACT # 9766 EX OF FLOOD CONTROL	EASEMENT L A RIVER CHANNEL LOT	
2443022901	*TR=SUBDIVISION OF RANCHO PROVIDENCIA	AND SCOTT TRACT*LOT (EX OF ST) COM N	39›42'58" W 20 FT FROM MOST S COR OF
5434016901	IVANHOE LOT COM NE ON SE LINE OF LOT 36	150 FT FROM MOST S COR OF SD LOT TH NE	ON SE LINES OF SD LOT AND LOT 37 TO SW
5434039901	IVANHOE EX OF STS LOTS 1,2,3,4,5,6,7 AND	LOT 8 BLK 1	
5581017900	EX OF ST LOT 2 TR NO 10781 AND ALL OF	LOTS 28 AND 29 BLK 4 TR NO 9367	
5581010900	LOT COM AT SW COR OF LOT 2 IN SEC 26 T	1N R 14W TH N ON W LINE OF SD LOT 440 FT	TH E 900 FT TH N 92 FT TH E 1200 FT TH
5581010901	*LOT COM N 89›49' E 2199.99 FT AND N	398.92 FT FROM SW COR OF LOT 2 IN SEC	26 T 1N R 14W TH N 34.68 FT TH W 100
5581010902	*LOT COM AT SE COR OF SEC 26 T 1N R	14W TH W 679.90 FT TH N 395.51 FT TH	W 645.75 FT TH N 925.41 FT TH SE
5581011900	TRACT NO 10781 LOT 6		
5581012900	THAT PART DESC IN OR22071-300 S AND E	OF TR NO 10781 E NE 1/4 OF	SEC 35 T 1N R 14W
5581013900	TRACT NO 10781 LOT 5		
5581013901	TRACT NO 10781 LOT 8		
5581008900	LICENSED SURVEYOR'S MAP AS PER BK 22	PG 32 OF L S LOT COM AT MOST N COR OF	LOT 5 TH S 21›24' W 2949.20 FT TH N 13›
5581001905	LAND DES IN DOC 1990, 74-4-18 TRACT	NO 9766 (EX OF ST) LOTS 181, 182,	183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190,
5581001906	M R 43-47-59 FOR DESC SEE ASSESSOR'S	MAPS POR OF SD RO	
5581005901	L S 22-32 FOR DESC SEE ASSESSOR'S MAPS	POR OF LOT 3	
5581005902	POR OF LOTS 2 AND 3 L S 22-32 AND POR OF	PROVIDENCIA PARK TRACT M R 43-47-59	
5581006900	M R 43-47-59 FOR DESC SEE ASSESSOR'S	MAPS POR OF SD RO	
5588036900	HILLHURST PARK 2.69 MORE OR LESS ACS	COM AT MOST W COR OF LOT 103 TRACT	NO 27460 TH W ON W PROLONGATION OF N
5588001900	HILLHURST PARK 4.79 MORE OR LESS ACS	BEING EX OF ST COM AT NE COR OF LOT 114	TH SW ON NW LINE OF SD LOT TO W LINE
5587025901	GRIFFITH'S SUB OF THE SOUTHERN SLOPE	OF THE RO LOS FELIZ AND OF LOTS 15 AND	17 LICK TRACT LOT BD E AND NW BY FERN
5594016901	LOT COM AT INTERSECTION OF NW LINE OF	RANCHO SAN RAFAEL PER FM12325 WITH W	PROLONGATION OF N LINE OF LOT 2 WATTS
5594016902	LOT COM S 89›52'15" W 284 FT AND N 0›	08' W 150 FT FROM SW COR OF LOT 11 TR	# 11437 TH N 0›08' W 460 FT TH S 89›52'
5593002904	RANCHO LOS FELIS COM AT SW COR OF SEC 29	T 1N R 13W TH E TO NE LINE OF RO LOS	FELIS PER F M 12325 TH NW THEREON TO W
5593002906	RANCHO LOS FELIS EX OF ST AND EX LAND	DESC IN DDS 1900-274 TO L A CITY	SEC 31 T 1N R 13W
5593002908	RANCHO LOS FELIS LOT COM AT NW COR OF	SEC 5 T 1S R 13W TH S TO A PT S 81›54' W	FROM MOST N COR OF TR # 9050 TH N 81›
5593002910	RANCHO LOS FELIS LOT EX OF STS COM AT SE	COR OF SEC 24 T 1N R 14W TH N TO SW LINE	OF SUBDIVISION OF RANCHO PROVIDENCIA AND
5593002912	RANCHO LOS FELIS SEC 36 T 1N R 14W		
5593002913	RANCHO LOS FELIS LOT COM AT NW COR OF	SEC 1 T 1S R 14W TH S ON W LINE OF SD	SEC TO NW COR OF HILLHURST PARK PER
5593002917	RO LOS FELIS FOR DESC SEE ASSESSOR'S	MAPS POR OF SEC 19 T 1N R 13W	
5593030903	LOT COM AT NW COR OF LOT 14 TR # 5673 TH	N ON W LINE OF SD TR 369.96 FT TH S 89›	52' W TO SW LINE OF RANCHO SAN RAFAEL
5593030904	LOT COM AT NW COR OF LOT 14 TR # 5673	TH S 610.09 FT TH N 89›52' E 100 FT TH S	190.04 FT TH N 89›52' E 100 FT TH S 0›
5581001903	SUBDIVISION OF RANCHO PROVIDENCIA	AND SCOTT TRACT THAT PART DESC IN	DOC NO 2801, 6-24-71 OF PROVIDENCIA
5593002902	RANCHO LOS FELIS THAT PART DESC IN	DDS1900-274 IN GRIFFITH PARK	
5434016900	IVANHOE LOT COM AT NW COR OF LOT 30	BLK 3 TH N 86›30' E TO SW LINE OF	RIVERSIDE DR TH SE THEREON 28.06 FT TH
5587027900	HILLHURST PARK LOT COM AT NE COR OF	LOT 25 TR # 4040 TH S ON E LINE OF SD	TR TO NE LINE OF BLACK OAK DR TH SE
5434038901	RANCHO LOS FELIS LOT COM AT INTERSECTION	OF N LINE OF IVANHOE WITH NE LINE OF	RIVERSIDE DR TH N 86›09' E TO SW LINE OF
5582001900	TRACT NO 10781 EX OF ST	LOT 1	
5581026900	TRACT NO 10781 LOT COM AT NE COR OF	LOT 2 BLK 19 TR NO 6450 TH S 78›49'19" E	56.43 FT TH NE ON A CURVE CONCAVE TO SE
5583025900	LOT COM AT E 1/4 COR OF SEC 35 T 1N R	14W TH S 0›02'30" E TO S LINE OF SD SEC	TH W ON SD S LINE TO A PT E THEREON 60
5593002905	LOT EX OF ST COM AT NW COR OF SEC 30 T	1N R 13W TH S TO SW COR OF SD SEC TH E	TO SE COR OF SD SEC TH N TO NE LINE OF
5593002907	RANCHO LOS FELIS 72.39 MORE OR LESS ACS	BEING EX OF STS LOT COM AT SW COR OF	SEC 32 T 1N R 13W TH N TO NW COR OF SD
5593002909	RANCHO LOS FELIS LOT COM AT NW COR OF	SEC 6 T 1S R 13W TH E TO NE COR OF SD	SEC TH S TO A PT S 81›54' W FROM MOST N
5593003908	THAT PART IN GLENDALE CITY OF LOT COM SE	ON SW LINE OF S P R R R/W 924.56 FT	FROM MOST N COR OF LOT 6 TR NO 646 TH S
5581016900	LOT 3 TRACT NO 10781 AND LOT 26 BLK 6	TRACT NO 9367	
5581011901	TRACT NO 10781 LOT 7		
5581014900	TRACT NO 10781 LOT 4		
5581001904	LAND DES IN DOC 1990, 74-4-18 SUBDIVI-	SION OF RANCHO PROVIDENCIA AND SCOTT	TR AS PER BK 43 PGS 47 TO 59 OF M R
5587025900	LOT COM AT MOST E COR OF LOT 8 TR # 4040	TH SW AND FOLLOWING BDRY LINE OF SD TR	TO W LINE OF LOT 1 SD TR TH S 89›55'30"
5593002911	RANCHO LOS FELIS LOT COM AT STA 23 TH N	21›42'55" E TO N LINE OF SEC 25 T 1N R	14W TH E AND FOLLOWING BDRY LINE OF SD

GRIFFITH PARK: Legal Descriptions (CTD: LDL #4, #5, LAST). Los Angeles County Assessor, Property Data Sales, ITD. DS04-SBF abstract based on given map: Excel Format. 9 Apr 2008.

AIN	LDL #4	LDL #5	LDL Last Line
5581001001			
2443022901	LOT 6 TR NO 9213 TH N 39›42'58" W TO	SEE ASSESSOR MAPBOOK FOR MISSING PORTION	PARK TRACT
5434016901	LINE OF RIVERSIDE DR TH NW THEREON TO NW	SEE ASSESSOR MAPBOOK FOR MISSING PORTION	LOT 37
5434039901			
5581017900			
5581010900	S 92 FT TH E 100 FT TH S TO S LINE OF	SEE ASSESSOR MAPBOOK FOR MISSING PORTION	PART OF N 1/2 OF SEC 35 T 1N R 14W
5581010901	FT TH N 92 FT TH W TO W LINE OF LOT 3	SEE ASSESSOR MAPBOOK FOR MISSING PORTION	SEC 26 T 1N R 14W
5581010902	1330.90 FT TH S 1230.47 FT TO BEG POR	OF SE 1/4 OF SE 1/4 OF	SEC 26 T 1N R 14W
5581011900			
5581012900			
5581013900			
5581013901			
5581008900	12'27" W TO NW LINE OF SD LOT TH N 57›	SEE ASSESSOR MAPBOOK FOR MISSING PORTION	LOT 5
5581001905	AND LOT 191		
5581001906			
5581005901			
5581005902			
5581006900			
5588036900	LINE OF SD LOT TO E LINE OF FERN DELL	SEE ASSESSOR MAPBOOK FOR MISSING PORTION	LOT 115
5588001900	OF SD LOT TH S THEREON TO N LINE OF RED	SEE ASSESSOR MAPBOOK FOR MISSING PORTION	LOT 114
5587025901	DELL DR AND SE BY LOS FELIZ BLVD PART	OF LOTS 2 AND LOT 3 BLK 82	
5594016901	SUB OF A PART OF THE RANCHO SAN RAFAEL	SEE ASSESSOR MAPBOOK FOR MISSING PORTION	THE RANCHO SAN RAFAEL
5594016902	15" W TO NW LINE OF RANCHO SAN RAFAEL	SEE ASSESSOR MAPBOOK FOR MISSING PORTION	T 1N R 13W RANCHO LOS FELIS
5593002904	LINE OF SD SEC TH S TO BEG PART OF	SEC 29 T 1N R 13W	
5593002906			
5593002908	54' E TO SD MOST N COR TH S 22›20'55" E	SEE ASSESSOR MAPBOOK FOR MISSING PORTION	SEC 5 T 1S R 13W
5593002910	SCOTT TR TH NW AND FOLLOWING BDRY LINE	SEE ASSESSOR MAPBOOK FOR MISSING PORTION	TO BEG PART OF LOT BLK 24
5593002912			
5593002913	MB22-190-191 TH N 72›25'40" E TO E LINE	OF SD SEC TH N TO NE COR OF SD SEC TH W	TO BEG PART OF SEC 1 T 1S R 14W
5593002917			
5593030903	PER F M 12325 TH S 51›30' E TO STA 12	SEE ASSESSOR MAPBOOK FOR MISSING PORTION	13W RANCHO LOS FELIS
5593030904	08' E 150 FT TH S 89›52' W 373.99 FT TH	SEE ASSESSOR MAPBOOK FOR MISSING PORTION	LOS FELIS
5581001903	PARK TRACT		
5593002902			
5434016900	SW ON SE LINE OF LOT 33 SD BLK 415.58 FT	SEE ASSESSOR MAPBOOK FOR MISSING PORTION	LOT 33 BLK 3
5587027900	THEREON AND N ON W LINE OF FERN DELL DR	AND SW ON SE LINE OF RED OAK DR TO BEG	PART OF LOT 114
5434038901	GOLDEN STATE FRWY TH NW AND FOLLOWING SD	FRWY TO E LINE OF LOS FELIZ BLVD TH S	THEREON AND SE ON SD NE LINE TO BEG
5582001900			
5581026900	RADIUS EQUALS 65 FT 43.51 FT TH N 53›	SEE ASSESSOR MAPBOOK FOR MISSING PORTION	LOT 9
5583025900	FT FROM NW COR OF LOT 1 BLK 15 TR	SEE ASSESSOR MAPBOOK FOR MISSING PORTION	SEC 35 T 1N R 14W
5593002905	RO LOS FELIS PER F M 12325 TH NW THEREON	SEE ASSESSOR MAPBOOK FOR MISSING PORTION	RANCHO SAN RAFAEL
5593002907	SEC TH E TO NE LINE OF RO LOS FELIS PER	SEE ASSESSOR MAPBOOK FOR MISSING PORTION	PART OF SEC 32 T 1N R 13W
5593002909	COR OF TR # 9050 TH S 81›54' W TO A PT S	SEE ASSESSOR MAPBOOK FOR MISSING PORTION	TO BEG PART OF SEC 6 T 1S R 13W
5593003908	71›46'06" W 169.34 FT TH S 73›26' W	SEE ASSESSOR MAPBOOK FOR MISSING PORTION	TRACT NO 646
5581016900			
5581011901			
5581014900			
5581001904	LOT COM AT MOST S COR OF TR NO 9766 TH	SEE ASSESSOR MAPBOOK FOR MISSING PORTION	THEREON TO BEG
5587025900	49.94 FT TH S 0›04'30" E 244.37 FT TH	SEE ASSESSOR MAPBOOK FOR MISSING PORTION	FELIZ AND OF LOTS 15 AND 17 LICK TRACT
5593002911	SEC TO BEG PART OF	SEC 25 T 1N R 14W	

ATTACHMENT C: Griffith Park Description

Summary

The largest interurban wilderness park in the United States, Griffith Park is a 4,218-acre City of Los Angeles public park located within the eastern edge of the Santa Monica Mountains, due northwest of downtown Los Angeles and adjacent to a 4.9 mile stretch of the Los Angeles River. Most of Griffith Park is a chaparral wilderness of rocky hills, canyons, and gullies with large portions of open, rugged natural landscape. Plant species within the Park include an abundance of coastal native trees, shrubs, vines, and herbs, and riparian vegetation, including small quantities of threatened Manzanita and Berberis species. Non-native specimens are also well-represented, including numerous eucalyptus and redwood specimens. Griffith Park features seven peaks that exceed 1,000 feet. These upper elevations provide panoramic viewsheds of the greater Los Angeles metropolis and the Pacific Ocean under certain circumstances. Likewise, Griffith Park's hilly, natural terrain is visible for miles, and this upper viewshed is accentuated by two of the City's most iconic treasures: City Historic Cultural Monument (HCM) No. 111: the Hollywood Sign and HCM No 168: the Griffith Observatory.

Throughout Griffith Park are lower lying areas that feature lawns, picnic areas, infrastructure buildings, various recreational and educational amenities, and previously declared City of Los Angeles HCMs . Some of these resources represent the City's early cultural history, including City HCM No.112: the Gabrielino Indian Site, which is the only archeological landmark in Los Angeles and City HCM No. 401: the 1853 Feliz Adobe, which is the oldest building within Griffith Park. Many of the buildings in Griffith Park are excellent examples of a number of architectural styles, including the Classical Moderne Griffith Observatory of 1935; the 1927 Spanish Colonial Revival Municipal Plunge; the Wilson & Harding Golf Club House of 1937; the 1930 Second Greek Revival Greek Theatre, and the Mid-Century Modern Girls' Camp by Jones, Emmons & Contini completed in 1952. City HCM No. 474: the "Little Nugget"

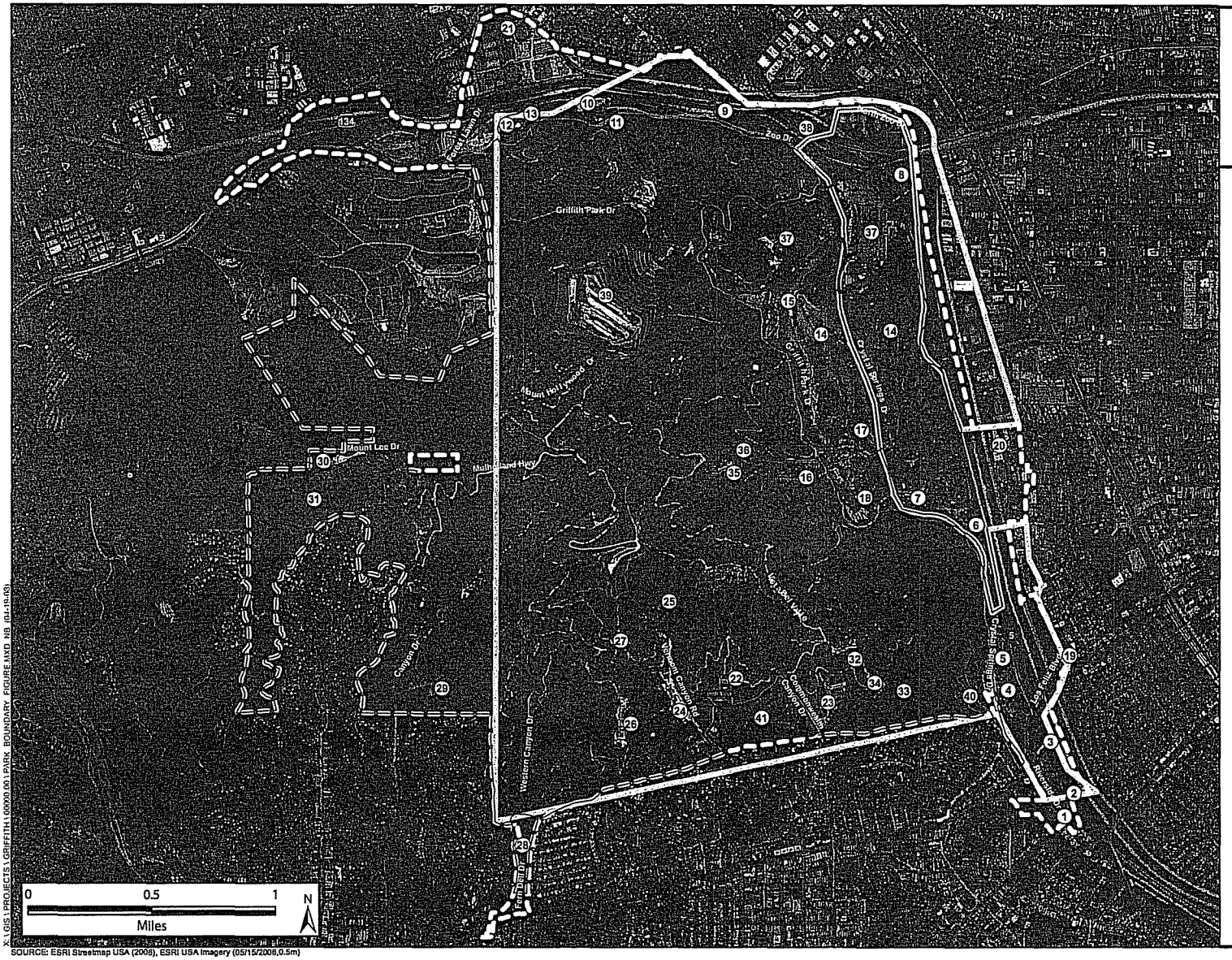
is a custom 1941 Union Pacific Club Car. Railroading as an educational, hobbying, and recreational activity is well represented in Griffith Park. Griffith Park also contains important objects and landscapes such as the Griffith Park Merry-Go-Round, Fern Dell, and abundant other examples within the terrain of rusticated Park Style infrastructure built by federal assistance programs in the 1930s.

Circulation through Griffith Park is achieved through 53 miles of hiking and bridle trails, in addition to various automobile roads which integrate and correspond to the natural terrain of the Park. The majority of the built amenities in the Park are located off of the auto roads, which themselves are primarily located at the lower lying perimeter areas of the Park. The primary entrance into Griffith Park is on Crystal Springs Drive, which enters the Park at its southeast portion near the Griffith Park & Southern Miniature Railroad (1947,1961), and the Pony Rides (1946).

Crystal Springs Drive is the primary auto route running parallel to the Park through its northeast, flatlands portion, changing its name briefly to Western Heritage Way as it passes the Autry National Center, and again changing its name to become Zoo Drive as it runs north of the Los Angeles Zoo. Both the later-era Autry National Center (1988) and Los Angeles Zoo (1966) are located within Griffith Park at its northeast portion, and are important cultural destinations for Los Angeles residents. The Los Angeles Live Steamers Museum and Travel Town Transportation Museum are present along Zoo Drive in the northwest portion of the Park. Griffith Park Drive runs through the hilly portion of the Park in a manner loosely parallel to Crystal Springs Drive, and located along it are the Wilson and Harding Golf Courses with a 1938 Clubhouse built by the Public Works Administration (PWA), the Boys' Camp, the Old Zoo, and Park Center with its various amenities. The Wilson and Harding Golf Courses are two of five municipal golf courses throughout the Park. Major automobile roads into the park accessed at the Park's southern portion include Vermont Canyon Road, which passes the Greek Theatre, the Bird Sanctuary, and leads to the Observatory, Fern Dell Drive, and Canyon Drive, which leads to the Hollywoodland Girls' Camp. Commonwealth Drive ends at a gateway into the park, yet this road is not open to the public.

The Los Angeles River serves as a historic boundary for the north and east sides of Griffith Park. Portions of Griffith Park are located north of the Los Angeles River, and these include amenities such as the Los Feliz Golf Course, North Atwater Park, the Griffith Park Equestrian Center, the Central Service Yard, the Bette Davis Picnic Area, and an open, undeveloped flatlands riparian area called the Pollywog. Additionally, a portion of Griffith Park is located east of the Crystal Springs Drive entrance, and includes amenities such as Friendship Hall, a former clubhouse for the Los Angeles Breakfast Club called the "Ranger House," the Municipal Plunge and the rest of the multi-resource Griffith Park Recreation Center. The following page is a GIS map highlighting areas and resources of particular historic sensitivity in addition to areas that have been altered. Appendix 4 is a spreadsheet with GPS points for the vast majority of the resources discussed in the description essay, including all of the features highlighted upon the attached map.

GRIFFITH PARK HISTORIC RESOURCES MAP



Non-Contributing or Altered Components
Historically Senistive Resources and Areas
Wilderness Area
Griffith Reservation
City of Los Angeles Park Boundary
1897 Park Survey Boundary

Historically Sensitive Resources and Areas:

1- Former Costume Workshop and Surroundings/ LA Shares Warehouse, 1961
2- Ranger House, c.1938
3- Municipal Plunge and Associated Buildings, 1927
4- Pony Ride, 1947 & Train Ride, 1947, 1963
5-1920's era DWP Building (I)
6-1920's era DWP Building (II)
7- Feliz Adobe, 1853, 1934 (City HCM No. 401)
8- Sycamore Grove
9- Riverside Drive Bridge, 1938
10- L.A. Live Steamers, 1956
11- Walt's Barn, 1950
12- Travel Town Transportation Museum (Collection), 1952-1962
13- "Little Nugget" Railcar, 1937 (City HCM No.474)
14- Wilson & Harding Golf Courses, 1923, 1924
15- Wilson & Harding Golf Clubhouse, 1937
16- Old Zoo Buildings, 1914- c.1937
17- Wilson Harding Turf Maintenance Facility, 1927
18- Merry-Go-Round, 1926, installed 1937
19- Los Feliz Cafe and Signage, 1948, 1956
20- Central Service Yard Administration Building, 1958
21- Former Cricket House, c.1933
22- Vermont Tennis Courts, c.1927
23- Nursery and Horticultural Center, 1927
24- Greek Theatre, 1930
25- Bird Sanctuary, 1922-c.1937
26- Griffith Observatory, 1935 (City HCM No.168)
27- Mt. Hollywood Tunnel, c.1927
28- Fern Dell Nature Area, 1914 -c.1937/ Gabrielino Indian Site (City HCM No.112)
29- Bronson Caves, c.1909-1920
30- Hollywood Sign, 1923, reconstructed 1978 (City HCM No.111)
31- Hollywood Sign Viewshed
32- 1930's era Stoppage Dam
33- Cedar Grove
34- Early Water Tower, c.1927
35- Bee Rock
36- Bee Rock Trail, 1903

The Wilderness Area is a Historically Sensitive Resource

Non-Contributing or Altered Components:

37- Los Angeles Zoo and Autry National Center, 1966, 1987
38- Freeways and All Associated Ramps, 1957
39- Toyon Landfill/ Reclamation Project, 1958
40- Marty Tregnan Golf Academy, 2000
41- Roosevelt Municipal Golf Course, 1966

X:\GIS\PROJECTS\GRIFFITH\00000.001\PARK_BOUNDARY_FIGURE.MXD JAB (01-19-06)

SOURCE: ESRI Streetmap USA (2006), ESRI USA Imagery (05/15/2006,0.5m)

SECTION 1: Built Recreation and Amenities

Introduction: How the Description is organized

The vast majority of the built recreational and educational amenities, along with most infrastructure related buildings and structures, are primarily located off of various named roads. Because of the scale of Griffith Park as a whole, these roads are used as the organizing device through which the description of built amenities proceeds. This description begins at the southeastern corner of Griffith Park along Riverside Drive, in front of what is considered the primary entrance into the Park itself: the Crystal Springs Drive entrance. The various resources as seen entering in and driving through the Park upon Crystal Springs Drive are then described. The road that is Crystal Springs Drive briefly changes names to Western Heritage Drive, before becoming Zoo Drive—all as one travels northwest upon this alignment, which is the primary road through the north portion of Griffith Park. The resources along Zoo Drive are described and where Zoo Drive crosses Griffith Park Drive just beyond the Travel Town Transportation Museum (Travel Town), at that point the resources associated to Griffith Park Drive are then described. This includes resources located just off of Griffith Park Drive that may have spur roads with different names, in which case the name of the spur road will be indicated along with the name of the primary access road that feeds it. The Griffith Park Drive resources are described in a manner moving northwest to southeast, completing a loop that ends near the Crystal Springs Drive entrance. After the Griffith Park Drive resources are described, those resources located in the small sections of the park due east and north of the Los Angeles River are described, in a manner moving from southeast to northwest parallel along the River.

Finally, the built resources along the southern portion of Griffith Park are described, and are done so in a manner moving generally east to west: Vermont Canyon Road (which feeds Commonwealth Canyon Drive), followed by Fern Dell Drive, itself followed by Canyon Drive. Unlike Crystal Springs and Griffith Park Drives that loosely parallel the northeastern curve of Griffith Park, the southern portion streets all enter Griffith Park in a manner perpendicular to the Park's southern boundary line. An arrow symbol (→) is used to describe the instances when one road either spurs off of another or changes name. Mt. Hollywood Drive and Vista Del Valle Drive will be described in the second section of the description, which will be primarily devoted to Griffith Park's trails, landscape, and various plant types, both indigenous and introduced. The last portion of this description discusses the various barriers, culverts, drainage channels, and other infrastructure components that are park-wide and are consistently integrated into the natural landscape.

Riverside Drive

The far eastern edge of Griffith Park is located upon either side of Riverside Drive due east of the Crystal Springs Drive entrance. Beginning east and moving

west, the portion of the Park off the north side of Riverside Drive features a mowed grass park area with mature jacaranda, pine, sweet gum, cypress and fir trees (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Landscaped area due south of the Shrine of Friendship Building. View E. Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, March 2008

Just above this area is "The Shrine of Friendship," (Figure 2) a two-story, rectangular-plan, low-pitch side-gabled meeting hall done in a Modern Mission Revival design system. Friendship Hall has an arcaded front elevation topped by an arcaded clerestory. This building is the former headquarters for the Los Angeles Breakfast Club. Horseshoe embellished wrought iron, decorative light fixtures which date from c.1927 are located within the lower level arcade. The cladding of the structure is white stucco. This structure dates from 1965.

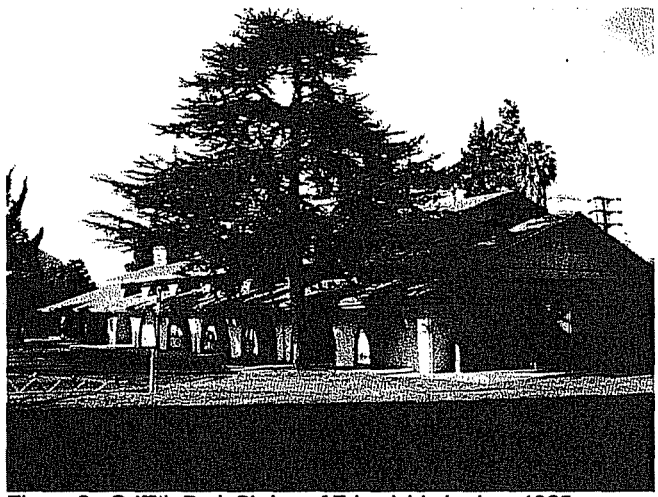


Figure 2: Griffith Park Shrine of Friendship Lodge, 1965. View N, Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, March 2008

West of the Shrine of Friendship Lodge is a semi-circular landscaped area with mowed lawn and Ponderosa pine trees. Due northwest of this is a large parking area which itself contains mature pacfic bayberry, sycamore, and pine trees. Other mature tree specimens border this parking area in the area where it nears and parallels Riverside Drive (Figure 3). Many of these trees appear to be over 50 years old and are likely part of the original, pre-existing terrain. In the rear portion of the parking area is a grouping of portable trailers that is presently called the Griffith Park Adult Community Center.

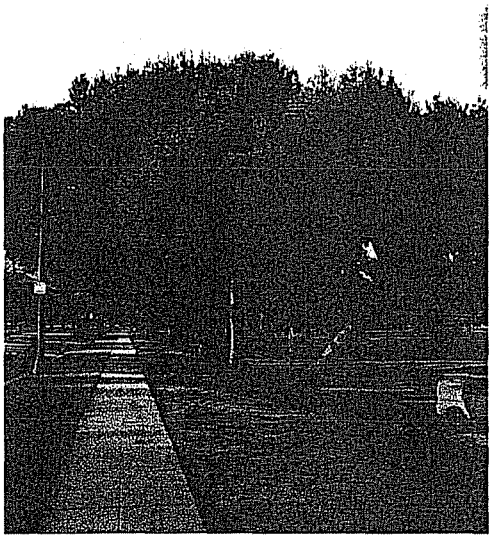


Figure 3: Griffith Park Recreation Center:
Landscaped Area paralleling Riverside Drive.
View W. Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, March 2008

Within the northwest corner of this parking area just south adjacent the sound wall for the Interstate 5 freeway is an early, rectangular plan, one-story residence called the "Ranger House" (Figure 4) with wood shiplap siding, cornerboards, and low-pitch side gabling. The front entrance, which faces southeast, is elevated off the ground and is accessed by a concrete stairwell. Above the entrance is a small front facing pop-up gable. Four windows, including a grouping of three identical windows, are present at the front elevation. The rear elevation of the Ranger House features a centered, shed roofed pop-up with woodframe sixteen-unit glazing in a large, 8x8 squares. This building was a clubhouse for the "Breakfast Rangers," a group of avid horsemen within the Los Angeles Breakfast

Club. The Ranger House was constructed in the 1930s during a three-year period when the Breakfast Club was meeting at the Ambassador Hotel.

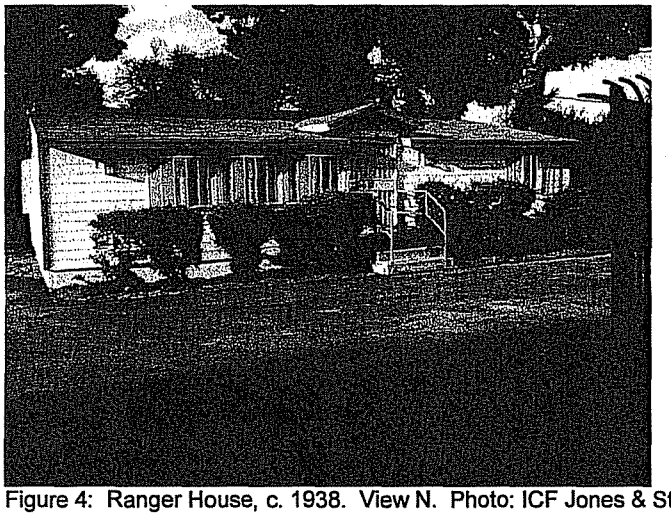


Figure 4: Ranger House, c. 1938. View N. Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, March 2008

Griffith Recreation Center

West of the parking area in which the Ranger's House resides are two recent soccer fields (Figure 5), which run roughly parallel to the nearby U.S. Interstate 5 freeway. This was formerly an archery range.

Figure 5: Griffith Park Recreation Center: Soccer Fields, c.1990. View N. Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, March 2008

Due southwest of the soccer fields, between them and Riverside Drive, is a landscaped front parking area, itself fronted by a strip of lawn with eucalyptus and other tree specimens adjacent to Riverside Drive. Adjacent directly above

these soccer fields is a set of three tennis courts, each with a green face and terra cotta trim (Figure 6). Each tennis court is surrounded by a chain link fence.

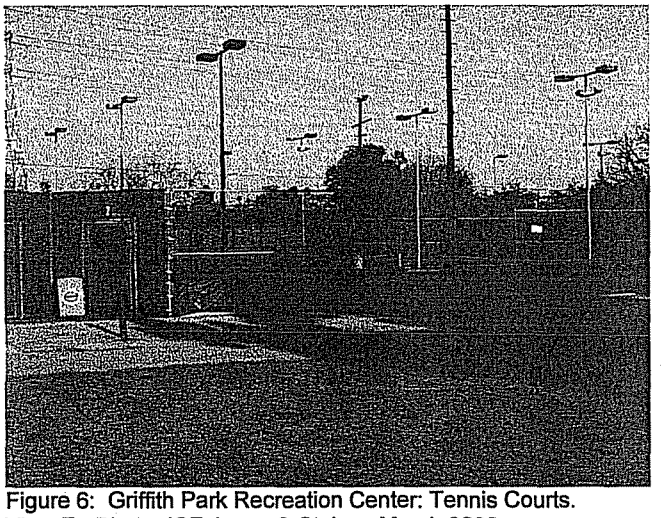


Figure 6: Griffith Park Recreation Center: Tennis Courts.
View E. Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, March 2008

Due south of these three affixed tennis courts is a Spanish Revival rectangular-plan, single-story, side-gabled tennis clubhouse completed c. 1927 (Figure 7). The roof of the structure is of red Spanish tile, and is underscored by wide, shaped rafter tails of wood. The front elevation of this building features an aluminum storefront entry door, a large picture window, and a roll-up metal door. The cladding of the resource is of thick, rough, hand troweled stucco. Wood lintel beams, currently painted over, are inset above the pedestrian entries within this resource. Inset within the side gabling at the west side-end of the building are two circular openings, one placed atop the other. Across this side elevation is also a flat roofed overhang that wraps around the southwest corner to the front elevation. The east side of this building features a later, circa 1946 Ranch style addition that is itself side gabled.

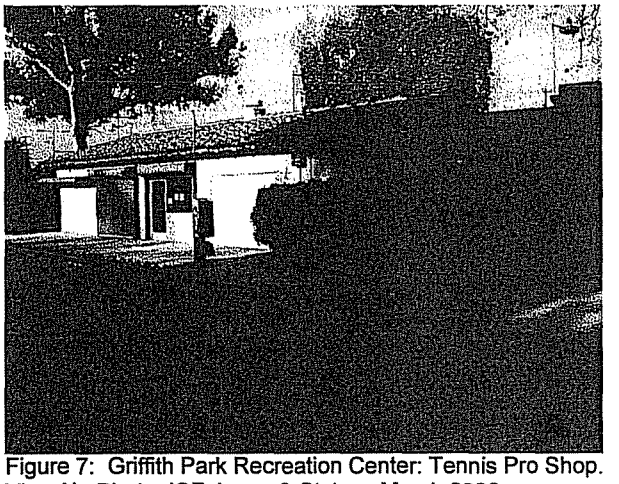


Figure 7: Griffith Park Recreation Center: Tennis Pro Shop.
View N. Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, March 2008.

Due northwest directly above the engaged set of three tennis courts and the tennis club facility are an additional eight tennis courts in two parallel rows of four. A separate tennis court, which appears to be the main court (Figure 8), is located just south, southwest of the group of eight tennis courts.

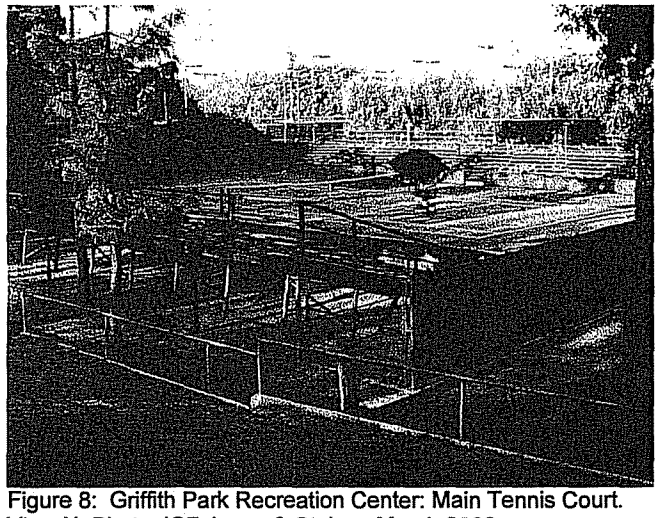


Figure 8: Griffith Park Recreation Center: Main Tennis Court. View N. Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, March 2008.

This tennis court is acclimated in the same direction as the others, and features wood bleachers on either lengthwise side of it. The court itself is enclosed by a wood, shiplap sided fence roughly 4 feet high. Both this fence and the bleachers are painted a dark evergreen. This tennis court is inset below a landscaped berm between it and Riverside Drive. This lawn covered berm has mature tree specimens, including canary pine.

Due immediately northwest of this court is a single-story square-plan tennis reservations kiosk (Figure 9), circa 1959. This small kiosk has a low-pitched pyramidal shaped, asphalt shingle roof with a cupola style, flat-sided vent atop its apex. The roof has wide eaves on all four sides that extend well past the front service counter, which runs full length and is presently enclosed by a metal security mesh. Horizontally acclimated, full-length louvered vents traverse the length of all four sides of this building in the area just below the roof and directly above the service counter. The building is clad in smooth stucco, and is beveled inward at all four sides.

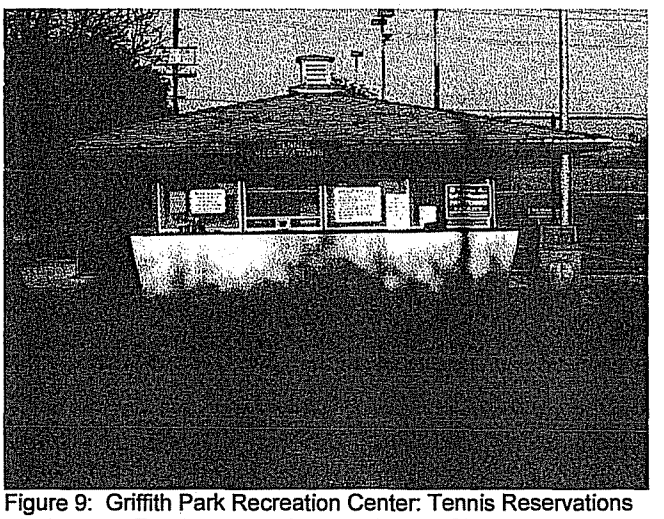


Figure 9: Griffith Park Recreation Center: Tennis Reservations Kiosk. View E. Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes. March 2008

Figure 10. Griffith Park Recreation Center: Park activity area due N of Tennis Courts. View SW. Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, March 2008

Above the tennis courts area is a section of rolling park space consisting of mowed lawn and mature tree specimens (Figure 10). Above these sections of green space are the "Plunge" Swimming Pool and its associated buildings (Figure 11). This complex is acclimated north-south, and is fronted by elm, bottle brush trees in addition to a large rubber tree. The pool house itself is a two-story rectangular-plan, side-gabled Spanish-style building with thick, troweled stucco exterior walls, and Spanish tile roofing. Decorative Spanish tile and decorative masonry pattern window baffles are part of the design. The front, south facing elevation of the pool house features a large, centered, two-story arch with two window bays on either side. At either side of the front elevation is a tall stucco wall with periodic piers each with a decorative cap. The front and rear elevations of this building consist of five bays—at the rear elevation the building features three arches at the lower level with a window bay at each outer level.

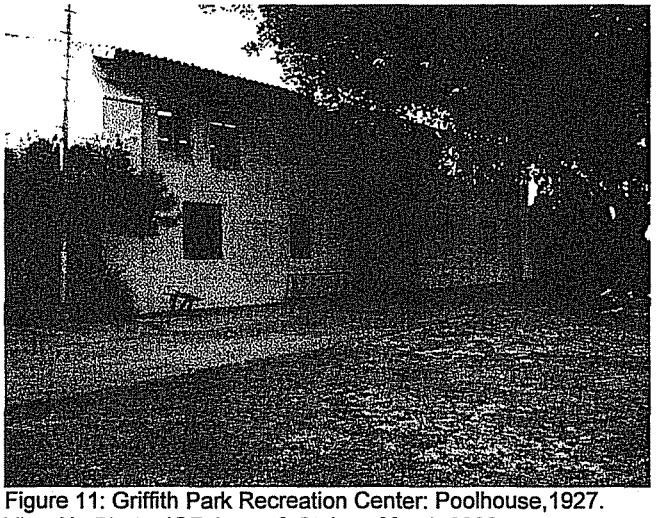


Figure 11: Griffith Park Recreation Center: Poolhouse,1927.
View N. Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, March 2008

The two symmetrical *corredors* protruding from either side of the pool house each consist of a row of freestanding arches covered with a wood trellis. The rear of the pool house opens up onto the pool itself: a large-scale rectangular plan pool. This pool is the largest public pool in the City of Los Angeles (Figure 12).

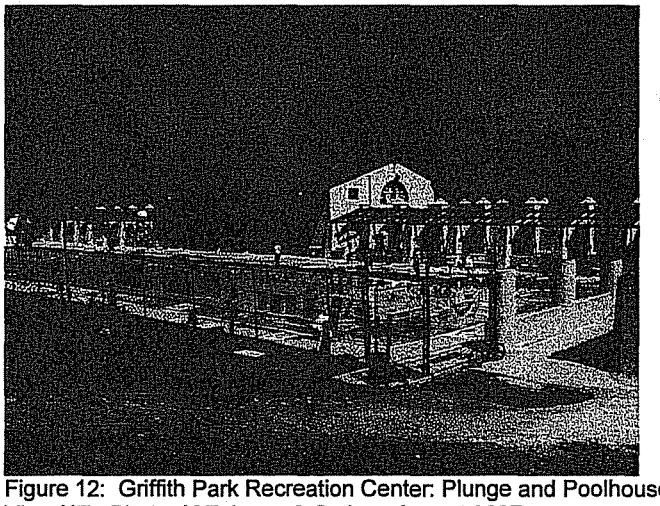


Figure 12: Griffith Park Recreation Center: Plunge and Poolhouse, 1927.
View NE. Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, August 2007

Due south of the pool and perpendicular to the pool house is a rectangular plan 4 x 1 bay, single-story Spanish-style building that presently serves as a day care center (Figure 13). This building has Front gabling, Spanish tile, and stucco walls. The entry is topped by a transom window, and is located at the south elevation of the building. Exposed rafter tails, a stucco chimney with a masonry apex cap, an arch window at the side elevation, and inset peep-hole attic vents are part of the design.

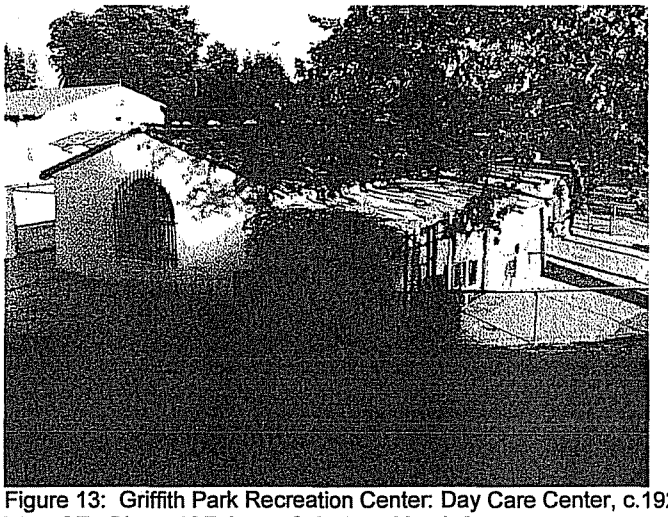


Figure 13: Griffith Park Recreation Center: Day Care Center, c.1927.
View SE. Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, March 2008

The immediate setting surrounding the pool house complex is a low, rolling landscape of mowed lawn and mature Chinese elm and sycamore trees (Figure 14). The pool house complex as a whole is slightly lowered into the landscape from the surrounding streets, including Riverside Drive. Low hills and berms buffer the complex at the edges where it meets the street.

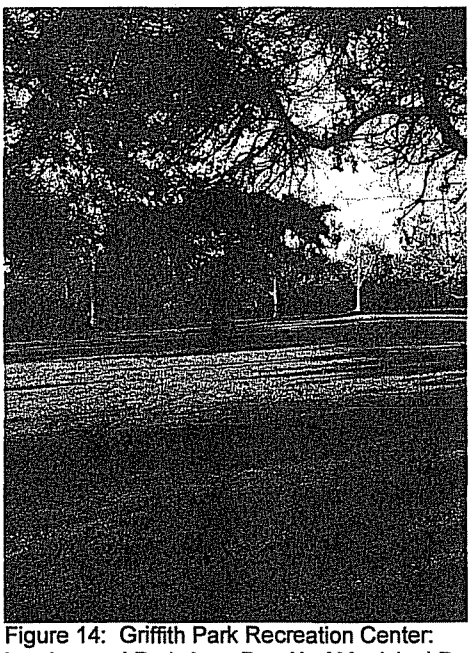


Figure 14: Griffith Park Recreation Center:
Landscaped Park Area Due N of Municipal Pool.
View E. Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, March 2008

Across Riverside Drive due southwest of the pool complex is the 1940 William Mulholland Memorial Fountain, which is City of Los Angeles Historic Cultural

Monument #162. The fountain is technically not in Griffith Park, but is upon DWP owned property.

Within the Griffith Park Boundary, due south of the Mulholland Fountain along the west side of Riverside Drive is the "LA Shares" charitable facility warehouse (Figure 15).

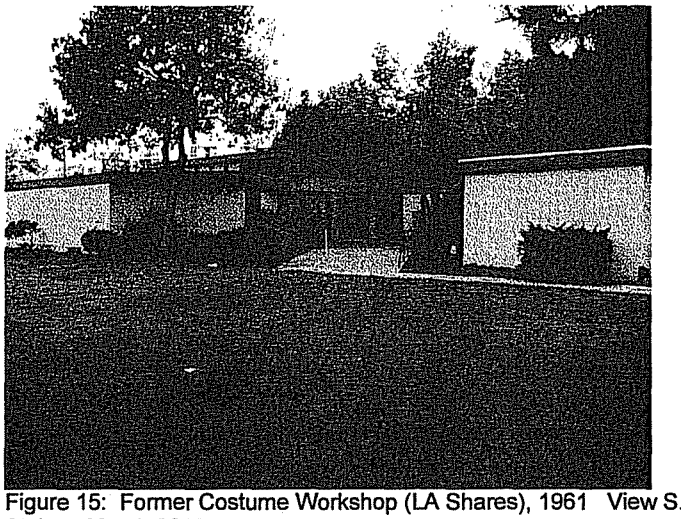


Figure 15: Former Costume Workshop (LA Shares), 1961 View S. Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, March 2008

The primary building of LA Shares is an expressionist Modern design. The floorplan is hexagonal. Two wrap-around extensions are affixed to the hexagonal shaped building in a helical pattern, and a hexagonal-shaped concrete patio and flagpole program is present immediately off of Riverside Drive. Exposed wood beams protrude out around the base of the building. This facility is located in a flat area nestled into a hill just south of it. The LA Shares facility is surrounded by mature elm, cypress, sugar pine and eucalyptus trees. The parking lot for the facility is itself six sided; an extruded hexagon. The hexagon motif is a character defining feature of this resource and the surrounding landscape program. A sidewalk with crooks identical in angle to the building itself connects the parking lot to the building. This building was the former Costume Workshop for the Griffith Park Children's Theater, which was located immediately north of the Workshop and burned in the late 1980s. This resource and the Children's Theater were designed by the noted Modernist firm of William L. Pereira and Associates.

Crystal Springs Drive

The Pony Rides, The Miniature Train, and the DWP Structure

As Riverside Drive crosses Los Feliz Boulevard due west, it becomes Crystal Springs Drive: the primary entrance into Griffith Park proper. Driving northwest on Crystal Springs Drive, the southern portion of this entrance features a large

corner area of mowed lawn canopied with cedar and willow trees. At the northern portion of this primary entrance, within a landscaping that appears relatively recent, is a bronze statue upon a square base of Colonel Griffith Jenkins Griffith that was finished in 1996 by the sculptor John Bickart and was a gift of the Griffith J. Griffith Charitable Trust (Figure 16). Behind this statue is a biomorphic-shaped planter of single course irregular boulders of various colors set in concrete. Within it are specimens of miniature palm, ferns, and flowers.

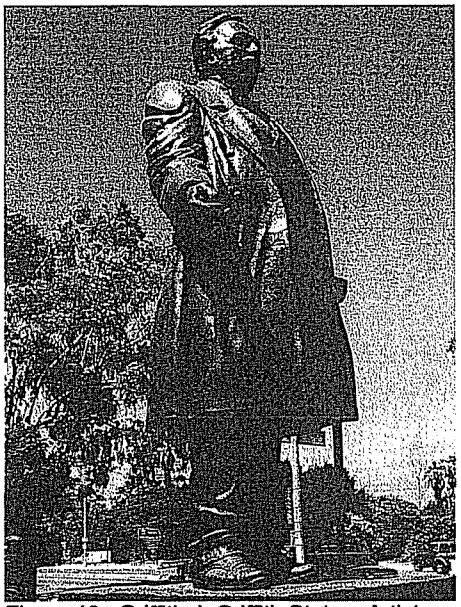


Figure 16: Griffith J. Griffith Statue, Artist: John Bickart, 1996. View NE. Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, August 2007

Continuing northwest upon the Crystal Springs alignment into Griffith Park, most of the built recreational amenities are located along the northern shoulder of the road. The sidewalk along Crystal Springs Drive adjacent to this grassy area features irregular course boulders laid flat into concrete in the Park style. Driving westward, a grouping of rectangular plan, one- and two-story metal-clad, auxiliary sheds buildings is present behind mature tree specimens. Adjacent to these buildings are fenced holding facilities for horses and the ponies that are presumably used as part of the nearby pony ride. Further westward upon Crystal Springs Drive are concessions and other buildings related to a miniature train ride and a pony ride. The pony ride features a square plan, hipped roof waiting canopy (Figure 17), acclimated north-south, supported by 4x4 painted wood columns. The roof of this canopy is clad in asphalt shingle, and is underscored with painted wood fascia. The wood plank rafters within the canopy are exposed. Fixed, pipe metal stanchions are present beneath this waiting canopy.

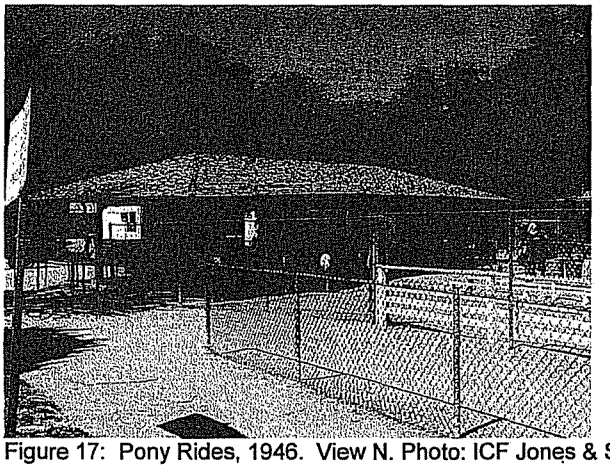


Figure 17: Pony Rides, 1946. View N. Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, August 2007

Due immediately east of this canopy is an oval-shaped pony track with wood plank fences. Due immediately west of the waiting canopy is a small, square-plan, single-story ticket kiosk with an asymmetrical, side-gabled roof (Figure 18).

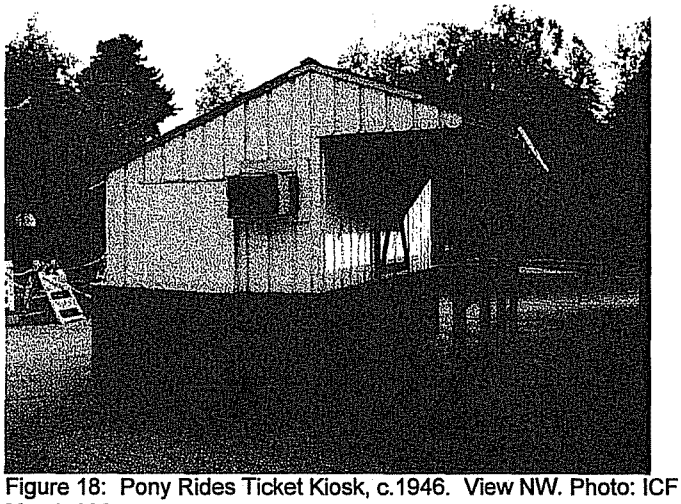


Figure 18: Pony Rides Ticket Kiosk, c.1946. View NW. Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes. March 2008.

This kiosk features an open full-length ticket counter at its east elevation that is inset into a small porch supported by wood columns at its outer corners. The kiosk has a painted wood wainscot across the side and rear elevations, a door at its rear elevation, and a covered window at its south-side elevation. The gable ends are clad in scalloped vertical boards spaced slightly apart from one another. The service counter within this kiosk is covered by a pair of barn style board and batten shutters. The rear, west facing door of this kiosk also features this pattern upon its door. Immediately north of the waiting canopy and the pony track is a small, circular "pony-go-round" covered with a circular canvas canopy supporting a metal pipe framework. Just south of the waiting canopy and pony

Ride

oval track are a row of three single slab, unpainted concrete benches with rounded sides. A star pattern that was the insignia of the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics, underscored by the five Olympic Rings, is embedded into the sides of these benches (Figure 19).

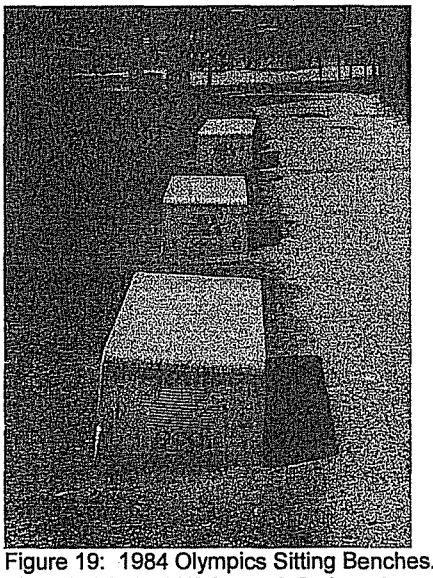


Figure 19: 1984 Olympics Sitting Benches.
View N. Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, August 2007

Due immediately north of the Pony Rides complex is a single-story, rectangular-plan refreshment stand and bathroom structure constructed of running course cinder brick (Figure 20). The walk-up service area is three bays wide set back into the building. Each bay features a small service window, and is glass infilled, underscored by a scalloped, vertical board wainscot. The restroom facilities are located at either side of the building. The rear portion of the building is covered with a shed roof, and the frontal portion is flat roofed. All the roofing is underscored with fascia boards. Upon the roof of the building are a backlit sign and row metal panels with an embossed diamond design running lengthwise behind the sign.

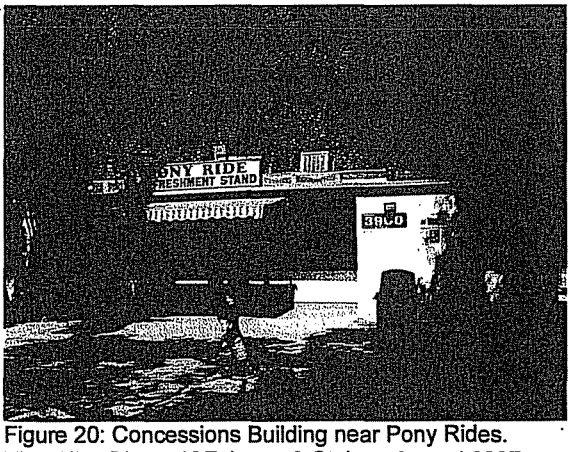


Figure 20: Concessions Building near Pony Rides.
View NE. Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, August 2007

Ride

Griffith Park & Southern Railroad Train Complex

Located off of Crystal Springs Drive, just northwest of the pony rides complex is a grouping of buildings and structures dedicated to the Griffith Park & Southern Railroad miniature train ride. The primary building among these is a 1.5-story square-plan ticket kiosk with false bevel wood siding and a cross-gable roof clad in staggered course asphalt shingle (Figure 21). The front entry faces south, and is located off-center its elevation adjacent a bay window consisting of four window bays each with 4/4 woodframe double hung sash. A similar sash is present upon the side elevations of this building. The building features a variety of eclectic revival elements including half-timbering, in the gables, elongated decorative roof brackets, and beadboard wainscots. An extended full-length wraparound eave with visor roof and exposed rafter tails is present across all four elevations. Directly behind the themed ticket kiosk is a side gabled loading canopy of rectangular plan supported by wood, T-post and beam columns affixed directly to the canopy itself. A metal bell is affixed to the east-side elevation beam. Customers riding the train enter onto the train below this canopy.

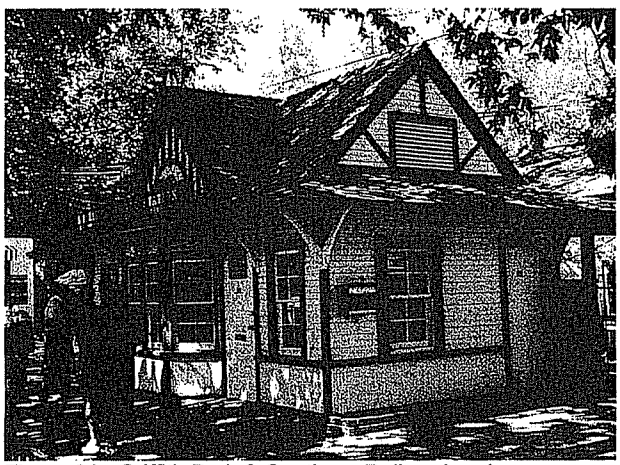


Figure 21: Griffith Park & Southern Railroad and Associated Buildings. View NW. Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, August 2007

A small scale rectangular plan pitched roof concession stand is immediately east of the entrance canopy. This concessions stand has a single panel door at its side-elevation and a full-length service window at its front elevation. The roof is underscored with wood rafter tails.

Due northeast of the canopy in the middle area of the train track right of way is a ¾ scale water tower supported by cross-braced wood columns and two lintels. The water tower tank is circular and is clad in four wide bands of standing seam metal. The roof upon it is a circular, low-pitched roof with a centered peak. A measuring gauge numbered one to 10 is affixed to the side of the tank. A long metal pour spout of the type seen on watering cans is affixed to the side of the tank, presumably for its novelty value. Directly behind this building is the train ride itself, set within a landscape dotted with various ¾ scale buildings and structures. These themed structures include: a rectangular plan clapboard train storage shed, three bays long and one bay wide, with 4/4 woodframe double hung

windows with a pair of arched doors of painted wood board. A full length lean-to is affixed to the side of this structure. One track spur runs inward through each of the doorways. Just northeast of the train storage structure is a small, rectangular plan hut with false bevel cladding, cornerboards, and a tall, steep pitched front gable with fascia boards and asphalt shingles. Two doors are present at the east-side elevation. The front and east-side elevations each feature off-center 8-unit glazing windows that meet near the southeast corner of the structure.

The train tracks themselves are narrow gauge, with wood ties underscoring the tracks themselves. The path of the miniature train is a roughly 600' long narrow oval The alignment moves southbound behind the pony rides to a point just north of the landscaped area at the front entrance to Griffith Park at the northern shoulder of Crystal Springs drive. At this section, the train route turns eastbound and then winds back up in a northwestern-western direction parallel to Los Feliz Boulevard and then against the southbound Interstate 5 off ramp from Griffith Park. Where the right of way crosses behind the pony rides, there is a miniature train signal of the type commonly seen on typical roads. This signal features a vertical metal pole on which are two symmetrical red lights, a white "X" sign that says "railroad crossing," and a red- and white-striped arm that lowers when triggered. Where the train runs against Los Feliz Boulevard, it crosses over a miniature Pratt truss bridge (Figure 22) with diagonal members of cable and vertical members of metal column. This bridge, which is four full bays wide with an additional half bay at either end, is only slightly elevated off the ground, and is constructed entirely of metal. Within the inner circle of the train's oval path are numerous mature tree specimens, mowed lawn, and various mature cactus and succulent specimens.

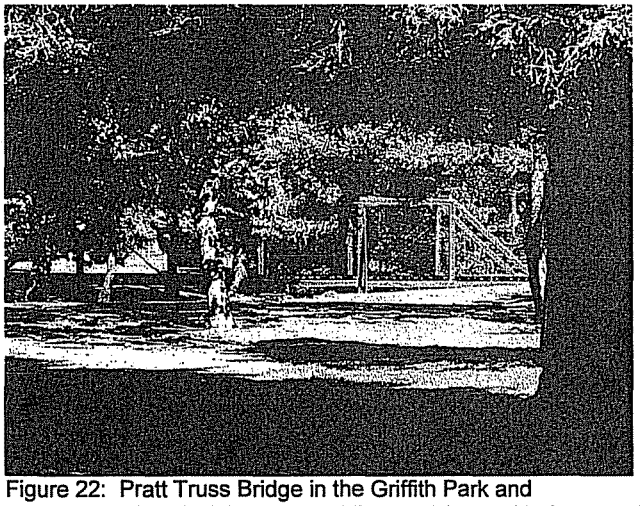


Figure 22: Pratt Truss Bridge in the Griffith Park and Southern Railroad Right of Way. View E. Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, August 2007

Along Crystal Springs Drive in the area just above the miniature train complex is a c.1926 City infrastructure building (Figure 23). This building is a one-story, rectangular-plan, side-gabled building with red asphalt shingle, and Colonial Revival elements. The centered entry to the building is accessed by a set of three

concrete stairs, faces southwest, and is surrounded by a quoin-like articulated masonry molding around the doorframe. The jack arching above the door is slightly peaked. A 1/1 wood frame double hung window covered with a metal security screen is also present at the front elevation, as are two decorative modillions at the upper corners. Molding is present across the front and rear elevation, and it forms gable returns at the side of the structure.

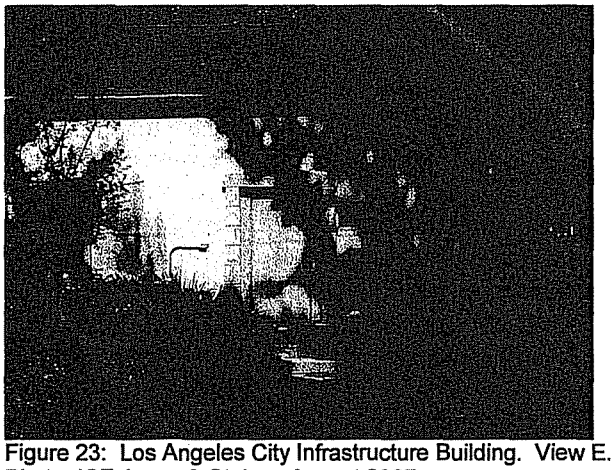


Figure 23: Los Angeles City Infrastructure Building. View E.
Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, August 2007

The Crystal Springs Picnic Area, Pote Field, Ranger's Station, and Visitor's Center

Moving northwest along Crystal Springs Drive, the next cluster of visible built amenities, located off of the east shoulder of Crystal Springs Drive, is the Picnic Area and Pote Field, the Rangers Station, and other structures included therein. The Crystal Springs Picnic Area and Pote Field are located immediately off Crystal Springs Drive roughly 1.5 miles northwest into Griffith Park due north along Crystal Springs Drive. This picnic and ball field area includes other buildings, some of which serve an infrastructure function. The entirety of this complex and its associated resources is set below grade from Crystal Springs Drive and is separated from it by a continuous berm. The first of these buildings, which is due north on Crystal Springs Drive, is a rectangular plan, City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power powerhouse building that dates from the 1920s (Figure 24).

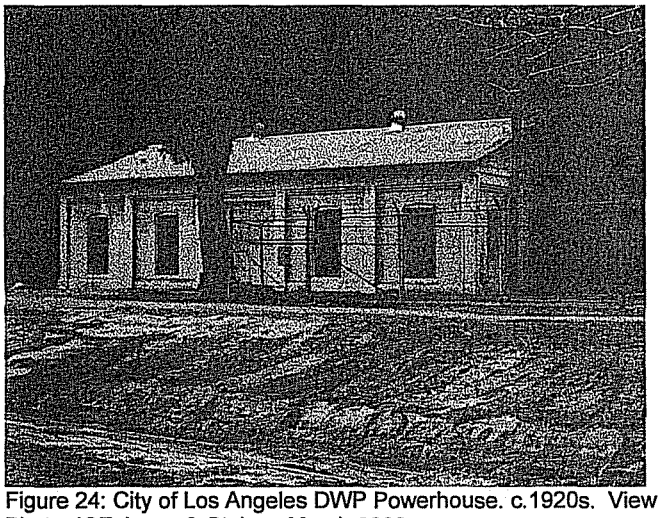


Figure 24: City of Los Angeles DWP Powerhouse. c.1920s. View SE.
Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, March 2008.

Constructed of concrete, this building is side gabled and is five bays long by three bays wide. Each bay is a large inset panel with molded surrounds. Most of the bays feature large 1/1 window covered with wire security and topped with low arching.

Due east/northeast of this structure is a single-story, square-plan building that is similar in design to a Minimal Traditional residence (Figure 25). This building has a low, pyramidal roof, clapboard baseboards, and a symmetrical front elevation with a single panel wood door and 6/6 woodframe double hung windows at either side of it. This structure was a restroom facility relocated from the adjacent picnic area that was redeveloped in the 1980s.

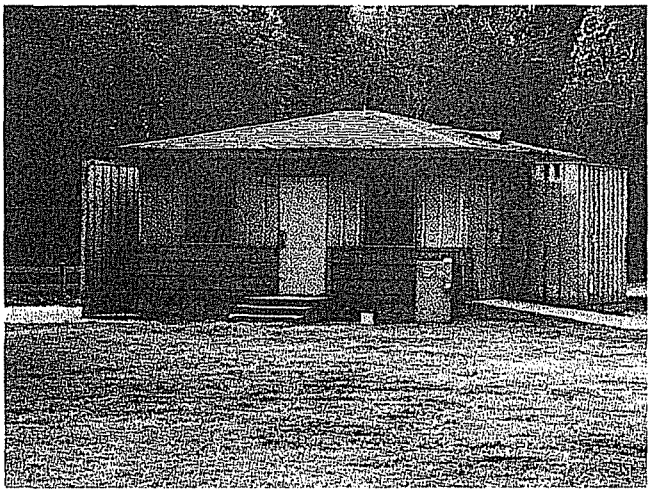


Figure 25: Restroom building, c.1948. View SE. Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, March 2008.

Immediately west of the DWP switching station is a grouping of buildings that appear to date from the late 1950s of a complex formerly called the "Pettigrew" (Figure 26). The Pettigrew complex is immediately below Crystal Springs Drive and features three buildings each with a low pitch shed roof, wood clapboard cladding, and fascia boards.

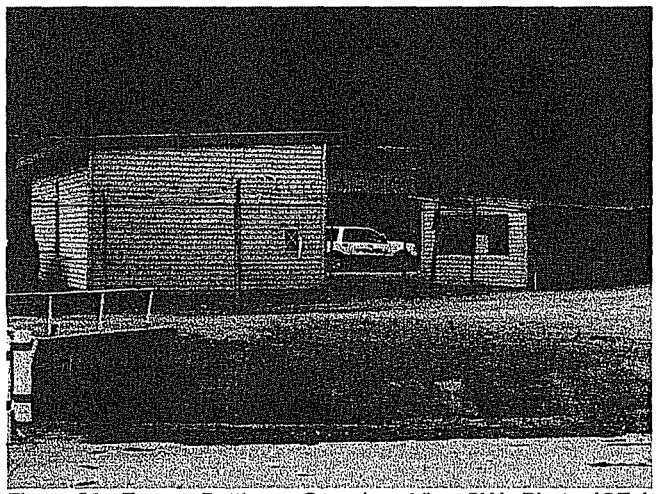


Figure 26: Former Pettigrew Complex. View SW. Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, March 2008.

One of these buildings is a long, single-story building that is four bays long by one bay wide. At its rear elevation, these three bays feature four unit fixed wood frame windows. The second building, located adjacent north the previous, is considerably smaller than the first and is of a single-story rectangular plan and is two bays long by one bay wide. At the northernmost portion of the Pettigrew is a two-story clapboard-clad, rectangular plan building with wood fascia boards. The Pettigrew complex was originally an educational complex to teach grade school children about animal life. A two-story flat-roofed, corrugated metal open shed, a recent addition, is located immediately south of the Pettigrew buildings. Just north of the Pettigrew complex is a single-story, rectangular-plan front-gable-forestation building clad in painted corrugated metal with two garage bays at its north-west facing front elevation.

East of the Pettigrew is an open lawn covered area with mature sycamore trees. In the center of it is a fire circle made of boulders. A single-story complex of recent, metal clad shed buildings serves as a fire station and is located adjacent the picnic area. Due immediately north of the Pettigrew complex is a large grouping of picnic tables atop a large concrete pad in the shape of a trefoil. Each of the picnic tables is a single, folded piece of painted concrete with round edges. The benches that accompany them are of the same design. This picnic area was developed in preparation for the 1984 Olympics. The northern and eastern portion of the Crystal Springs area is a park setting with mowed lawn, narrow blacktopped streets, and numerous mature sycamore, elm, fragrant ash, eucalyptus and other tree specimens.

Low, rolling, mowed lawn hills are part of the design and this picnic area continues north and westward up to the 5 freeway, to which it runs parallel for a couple hundred feet. Within this portion of Griffith Park, the 5 freeway is often baffled by a row of eucalyptus trees, and is elevated above the grade of the park. Present in the middle of the Crystal Springs Picnic Area is a bathroom building that dates from c. 1951 (Figure 27).

Figure 27: Crystal Springs Picnic Area restroom structure, c. 1951. View NE. Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, March 2008.

This building is of rectangular plan with cinder brick construction with a framed vertical-lap siding. A wood, wraparound louvered screen is used for ventilation and serves as a clerestory. The structure's roof is gabled and is underscored with long, extended eaves. The rear/ upper portion of the picnic area arcs northwest in a manner parallel to the 5 freeway, which serves as the northern boundary for this entire area. This upper picnic area features additional picnic benches of the design prior described and also a sand-covered volleyball court. Where it meets the road, the entire border of this picnic area is lined with either repeating wood posts with chamfered tops or is lined with old telephone poles laid horizontally at the shoulders of the road. The picnic area does not abut the berm that supports the 5 freeway, though it does closely parallel it. Running directly parallel against the 5 freeway is a continuous dirt equestrian trail that doubles as a jogging path. Just west of the Pettigrew and the southern portion of the picnic area is a baseball diamond called Pote Field (Figure 28), the entirety of which is lined with a tall chain link fence.

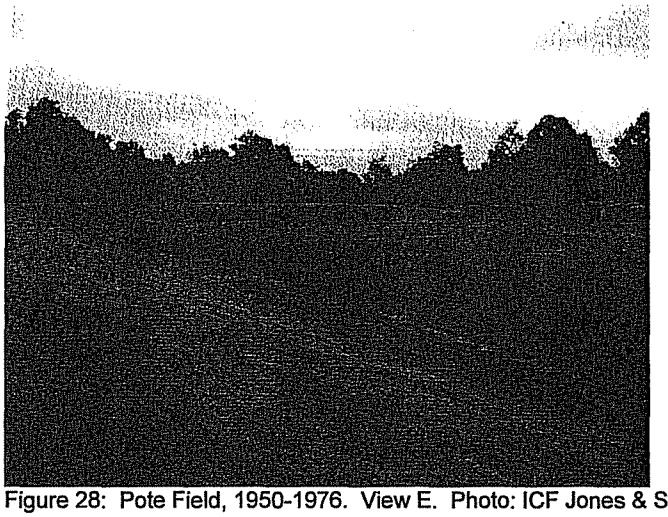


Figure 28: Pote Field, 1950-1976. View E. Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, March 2008.

The taller, chain link backstop of this baseball field is located at the northwest corner of the field and it faces southeast. Wood bleachers are present at either side of it, and are inset in front of a roughly 13' tall grass berm that runs along the first and third base sides of the field, and gives Pote Field the impression of being sunken into the ground. Pote Field was originally installed in 1950. In 1976, the ball field underwent many renovations and improvements. The original materials and construction from1950 is non-extant. Immediately southeast of Pote Field just outside the fence of the left field portion is a rectangular-plan, single-story, 1951 Ranch-style "Field House & Comfort Station" of painted, running course brick and overlapping gabling (Figure 29).

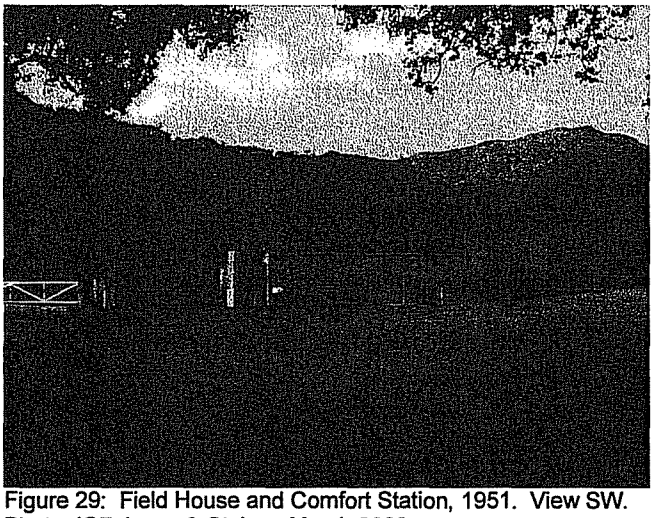


Figure 29: Field House and Comfort Station, 1951. View SW.
Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, March 2008.

The building features extended eaves and large exposed wood rafter tails with rounded ends. Aside from the restrooms, there are two entries into this structure and each is covered by a small pitched roof overhang that is supported by untreated tree trunk columns. A roll-up metal garage door is present at its south

elevation. Symmetrically placed men's and women's restrooms are present at either end of the east elevation, as is a ribbon-row of seven bays each with jalousie windows. Part of the design are 1/1 horizontally acclimated windows and paired casement windows. Due northwest of Pote Field, the grade rises behind the berm running east-west along the first base line. Behind this berm is a single row of blacktopped parking spaces. Beyond Pote Field due northwest and paralleling Crystal Springs Drive is a series of structures primarily used as both a Visitors Center and Ranger Station.

Ranger Station and Visitor's Center Area

The area of Griffith Park devoted to the Ranger Station and Visitor's Center is located just off Crystal Springs Drive due immediately west of Pote Field. The first of these structures, which is closest to Crystal Springs Drive, is the "Adobe of the Ranch Los Feliz" (Figure 30). This adobe structure is of rectangular plan with thick, adobe walls, and a cross gabled roof clad in Spanish tile. The structure is of the Spanish Revival design system. The structure features woodframe multi-unit windows that are, like the doorways, recessed into the deep adobe walls. Banana trees and birds of paradise are present at the south-facing front elevation. The western portion of the front elevation is a 3-bay, front gabled unit with a decorative attic vent of square brick with large openings. The eastern portion of the front elevation contains the front entrance, is side gabled, and is of four window bays in addition to the entry. At either shoulder in front of the entry is a low solid adobe balustrade. Upon the northern balustrade is an early decorative wrought iron light pole with lantern fixture. A mowed grass front yard is present in front of this building. Within this front yard is a recent planter of boulders in concrete topped by a cap of flat, header course bricks. Within this planter are flowering bushes and recent signs that read "Park Ranger Headquarters" and "Griffith Park Visitor's Center." This building, which underwent a substantial renovation in the 1940s, dates from 1853 and is the earliest building in Griffith Park.

Figure 30: Feliz Adobe, 1853, exterior renovation in 1940s.
View NE. Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, March 2008.

Sunken behind the Feliz Adobe is a square plan, single-story Ranger Station Visitor's Center complex with smooth stucco cladding and a flat roof. This structure, which was completed in 1980, is done in a Modern style. The roof is underscored by an oversized, painted, rectangular box eave that wraps around all four elevations. The entrance to the Visitor's Center features a pair of aluminum shop doors. Five bays of bronze framed pairs of casement windows are also present at the front elevation that faces southwest. Directly in front of the Visitor's Center is an enclosed patio with floor of concrete and also of an inlaid brick pattern. A wood trellis is present at the northern portion of this patio. A tapered steel flagpole is present in the middle of this patio, which is enclosed by stucco walls and partitions roughly 8' tall. Various fired ceramic decorative panels by the artist Elaine Katzer and Biologist Judith Hopkins are present along the walls inside the patio (Figure 31).

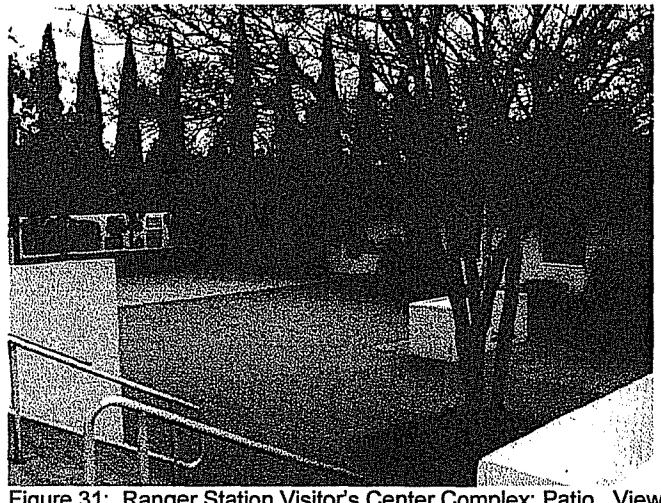


Figure 31: Ranger Station Visitor's Center Complex: Patio. View NW.
Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, March 2008.

The flagpole base is of an abstracted series of planes, which also surround a minimalist style painted wood bench within the patio. Due east of the Visitor's Center is a small, rectangular plan building of the same design as the Visitor's Center. This structure is acclimated northeast to southwest. Its entry faces north, is recessed, and features a pair of single panel painted metal doors topped by a metal transom. An open concrete floored picnic area with concrete picnic tables is present between the Visitor's Center and its auxiliary building to the south of it.

Across a two-lane driveway due northeast/east behind the Visitor's Center is a rectangular plan single-story front gabled double-wide portable building, which serves as the Park Ranger administrative offices. The sides of this building are clad with scored plywood siding and the roof is of rolled asphalt shingle. Seven bays of aluminum sliding windows, each with a simple wood surround, are present at either side of it. The front elevation features a metal shed roof canopy overhang. The front entry beneath it features a pair of metal doors with a single glass panel at each upper portion. As Crystal Springs Drive continues northwest,

through the Wilson-Harding Golf Course, it then turns east and changes name to Western Heritage Drive.

Western Heritage Drive

Auxiliary area

At the south shoulder of Western Heritage Drive is a large, semi-circular blacktopped parking area, which is but one component of a larger blacktopped area that contains a variety of permanent and temporary structures that appear to be for educational, auxiliary, and support uses for the park. These buildings include the Griffith Observatory Reservations Center, the Griffith Park Visitor Services Warehouse, three long 1960s era rectangular plan school buildings, three recent portable structures, and two large open storage areas that are enclosed with chain link fencing, located at the southern and eastern perimeters of the property. The above mentioned school buildings are part of the Griffith Park Zoo Magnet School. All of these buildings and their associated resources appear to have been completed after the period of significance (1896–1957) for the park.

Western Heritage Drive → North Zoo Drive

Western Heritage Way passes through the Autry National Center to its east and the parking lot of the Los Angeles Zoo to the west (Figures 32 and 33). Both resources, which are destinations for both local residents and tourists, post-date the period of significance.

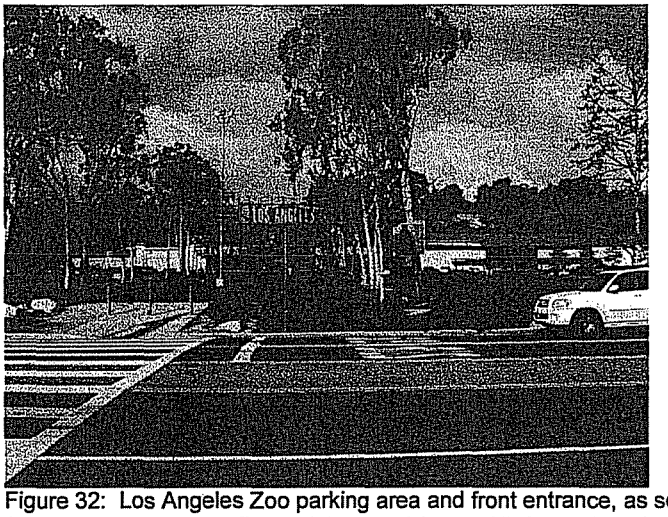


Figure 32: Los Angeles Zoo parking area and front entrance, as seen from Western Heritage Drive. View W. Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, March 2008.

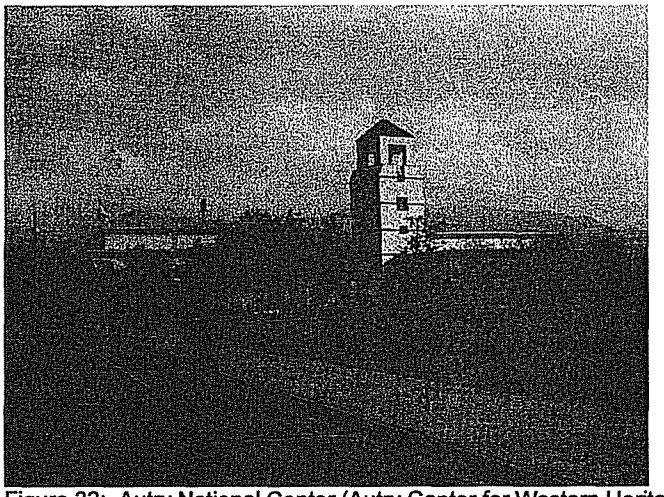


Figure 33: Autry National Center (Autry Center for Western Heritage), 1987.
View NE. Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, March 2008.

The street curves westward and changes name to Zoo Drive. An arm of Zoo Drive winds east over the 134 freeway, curves northward and then westward immediately parallel to where the Los Angeles River forms a sharp angle as it flows from eastward to southward. This section of road is called "North Zoo Drive." A small grove of sycamore trees, which appears to be original to the park, is present due looking west of Zoo Drive near State Highway 134 on and off ramps (Figure 34).

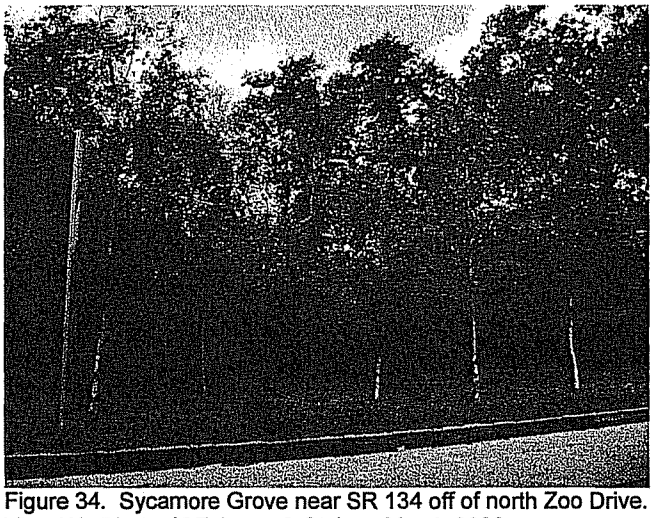


Figure 34. Sycamore Grove near SR 134 off of north Zoo Drive.
View W. Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, March 2008.

This setting of this section of Griffith Park, its northeasterly most corner, is largely industrial, with tall power lines running parallel just north of North Zoo Drive, and numerous large scale, aging industrial buildings off San Fernando Road due immediately north and east of the Los Angeles River, which in this portion is paved. Further west on North Zoo Drive are the Ferraro Soccer fields: five regulation soccer fields and two practice/ rugby fields, the majority of which

are acclimated east-west. A rectangular plan, single-story restroom building is present at the northeast portion of the athletic fields complex. This building, which is recent and of post-modern design, is made of cinder block and has a butterfly roof. Six restroom entries are located at the west elevation. Just beneath roof, inset into all four elevations, is a continuous band of horizontally acclimated milled aluminum vents. Affixed to the south-west elevation of this building is a one-story, metal frame geodesic dome with black and white infill paneling designed to look like a soccer ball. A recent circular irregular course rock planter with rock and plant specimens and a wood sign that reads "John Ferraro Athletic Fields Welcomes You..." is present in front of the building facing North Zoo Drive, as is a mowed lawn area with mature palm specimens. Immediately east of the restroom structure is a recent playground.

Each of the soccer fields is surrounded by tapered steel column stadium lights that run roughly 10 stories tall. Each light standard features six large halogen bulbs. Due immediately west of the soccer complex is a dog park upon a triangular plot of land that is wedged between the Ventura Freeway at its south side, and North Zoo Drive at its north side. This dog park is covered with earth and gravel, is enclosed with a chain link fence, and features mature tree specimens. The dog park is divided into two sections: the eastern section is for regular dogs and the smaller western section is for "Small or timid dogs only." The Zoo Drive Extension runs parallel along the northern edge of this dog park, which is bounded by a row of parking spaces. The far western end of the dog park is paralleled by the terminus of North Zoo Drive.

Zoo Drive

The Pecan Grove Picnic Area

The Pecan Grove Picnic area runs adjacent to Zoo Drive due immediately east of it for roughly ½ mile, ending at Riverside Drive and the exit ramp off of the 5 Freeway. The Pecan Grove picnic area features a small, grassy area that angles upward to meet the road to a low berm that runs immediately parallel to the road's east shoulder. Thirteen concrete picnic tables in four diagonally acclimated rows are present, as are steel, elevated hibachi style barbeques at the southern portion of the picnic area. In the center of this southern portion is a mature live oak Tree set into the landscape in a sunken planter circle bordered by vertical wood plank wall (Figure 35). The Pecan Grove Picnic Area features an assortment of oak, sycamore, pine and eucalyptus trees.

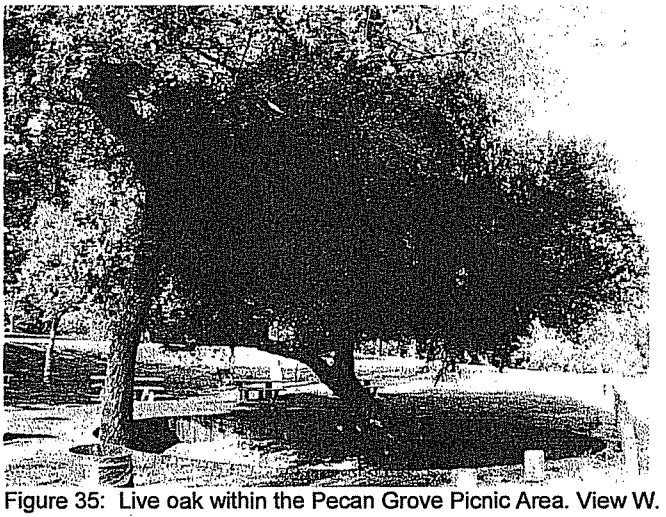


Figure 35: Live oak within the Pecan Grove Picnic Area. View W. Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, March 2008.

The eastern edge of the Pecan Grove Picnic area features a continuous row of low, wood posts. Just west of the Pecan Grove Picnic Area parking lot is a boulder with a 1996 plaque commemorating the Juan Bautista De Anza Historic Trail (Figure 36). Immediately north of the parking area is the equestrian trail (Figure 37) and immediately beyond that is a tall, bush-covered berm on the other side of which is the State Route 134 freeway.

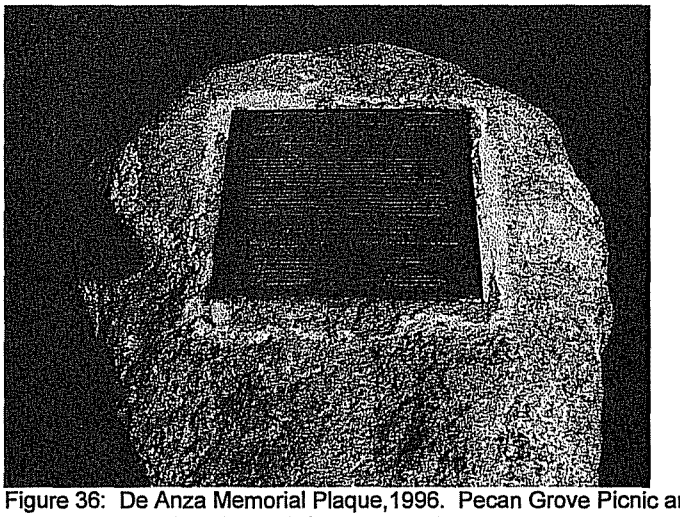


Figure 36: De Anza Memorial Plaque,1996. Pecan Grove Picnic area. View W. Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, March 2008.

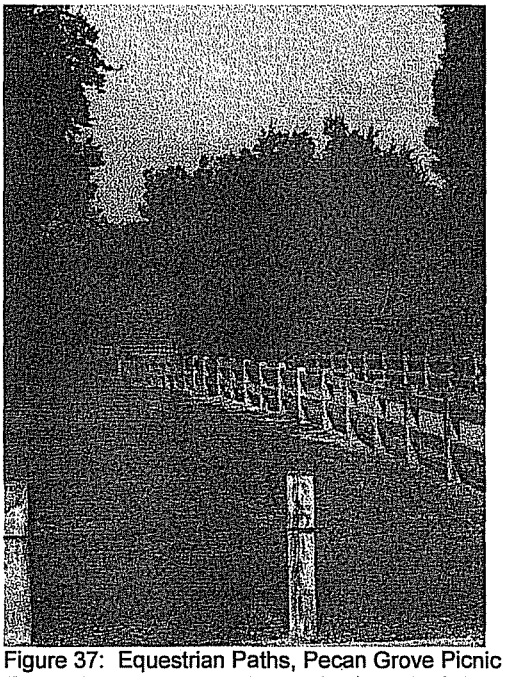


Figure 37: Equestrian Paths, Pecan Grove Picnic Area, c.1959. Equestrian trails run continuously along the I-5 and SR-134 freeways within Griffith Park.

Zoo Drive→ Riverside Drive

A small section of Riverside Drive is present off of Zoo Drive just west of the Pecan Grove Picnic Area. Before it enters into the Bette Davis Picnic Area, which will be described later in the text, it crosses the Los Angeles River via the Riverside Drive Bridge. Constructed in 1938 as a Public Works Administration project, the Riverside Drive Bridge is of a 5-bay, concrete span. Each bay is underscored by a segmental arch supported by a large concrete pier between each arch. Each pier runs the width of the bridge, and each forms a water channel. Each pier has rounded edges with a scored line detailing the upper portion. The railing of the bridge is also concrete and consists of an A-B pattern of open and closed vertical rectangles with pointed headers. At either side of the bridge above each support pier and at each end are affixed pole light fixtures. A stylized base is present beneath each pole, running downward along the outer edges of the bridge. This stylization is of a deco-style zig-zag pattern that fans out at its lower portions. The light poles, also concrete, have a fluted pattern and a fluted base. The light fixtures are bronze lantern style fixtures. The Riverside Drive bridge is four lanes wide. A 1938 bronze commemorative plaque is present at the northern portion of the bridge, along the inner portion of the west railing.

Zoo Drive

Second Picnic Area and Maintenance Facility

A second unnamed picnic area (Figure 38) located off of Zoo Drive runs parallel the 134 freeway between the Riverside Drive bridge over the Los Angeles River and the Griffith Park Maintenance Service Yard located at 5201 Zoo Drive. Numerous Pine specimens are present within this picnic area.

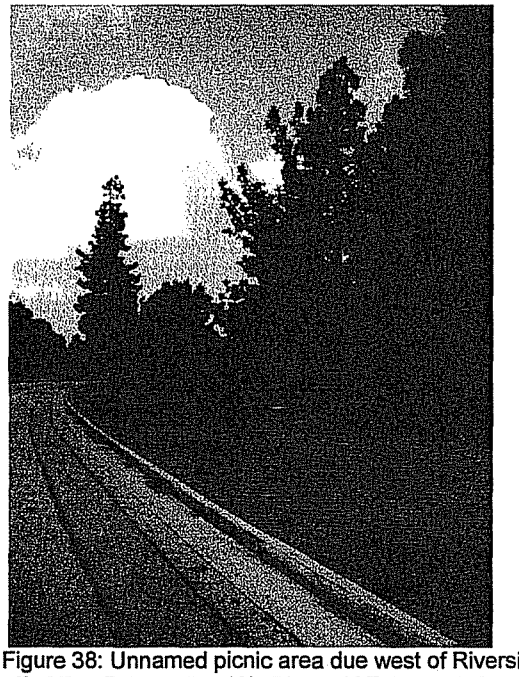


Figure 38: Unnamed picnic area due west of Riverside Drive off of Zoo Drive. View W. Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, March 2008.

A chain link security fence with barbed wire is present across the front portion of the maintenance yard, as is a row of mature canary pine trees. The Maintenance Service yard is located off the east shoulder of Zoo Drive, running parallel to it and backed by the 5 freeway. The yard is largely blacktopped, as a place to park various maintenance vehicles. At the far southern end of the maintenance yard is "Building 1," a Modern, irregular plan, 1.5-story building of various layered rectangular-plan units set in a ninety-degree relationship to one another (Figure 39).

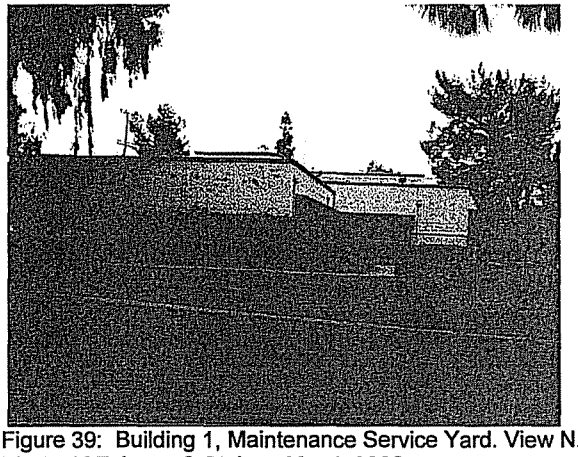


Figure 39: Building 1, Maintenance Service Yard. View N.
Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, March 2008.

Building 1 is acclimated north-south. The northern-side portion of the building is 1.5 stories taller than the southern portion. This structure is of cinder block, and its flat roofs are underscored by simple beveled concrete molding. The front and rear elevations feature long horizontal bands of windows each topped by a small, pitched eave. The window bays within these bands undulate with panels of cinder block. Many of the windows within these bays are 8-glazed fixed woodframe horizontally acclimated windows. Other bays within these bands are now infilled with milled aluminum vents. The front entry is acclimated east and is inset into the right angle corner formed by two separate units of the building. Due north of Building 1 is a blacktopped parking area fronted by a two gas pumps.

Buildings 2 and 3 are located at the northern portion of the Maintenance Service Yard. Building 2 is a rectangular-plan, single-story cinder block building with a flat roof underscored by simple beveled concrete molding. The structure is Modern in design, and dates, like the other buildings in this area, from the early mid-1950s. The north elevation of Building 2 has one door, plus a band of three horizontally acclimated window bays topped by a small pitched eave. A similar eave tops the door at this elevation. The west facing side elevation of Building 2 features a centered pair of single unit metal doors topped by a similar eave of the kind previously mentioned. The south-facing elevation of Building 2 features four 8-unit horizontally acclimated window bays in a single band topped by the low pitch eave of the type previously mentioned. Between each of these window bays is brick infill painted a different color than the rest of the building.

Located directly behind Building 2 is Building 3, which is a rectangular plan 1.5-story Modern Building made of cinder block and done in the Modern style. Similar to Buildings 1 and 2, Building 3 has a flat roof underscored with a simple concrete beveled molding. Building 3 is divided into two units: a 1.5-story northern component and an affixed 1-story southern component. The southwest facing front elevation features a pair of metal doors and two horizontally acclimated window bays each of 8-unit glazing. Both windows and the door are topped by a continuous small pitched eave. The front elevation also features a tall, pitched roof corrugated metal porch underscored by rafter tails and

supported by four steel pipe columns. A small, square plan single-story building constructed similarly to the above three with a molded, flat roof and cinder block construction is located at the back of the maintenance yard in its northwest corner. This building is not numbered.

Los Angeles Live Steamers Railroad Museum[1]

The Los Angeles Live Steamers Railroad Museum (Live Steamers) is located across the street from the Griffith Park Maintenance Facility. The Museum is an open air collection of rideable, 1/8th scale miniature steam, electric and diesel trains over 23,000 feet of steel rail track, including a main line that is a 1.5 mile circuit around the perimeter of the Museum (Figure 40).

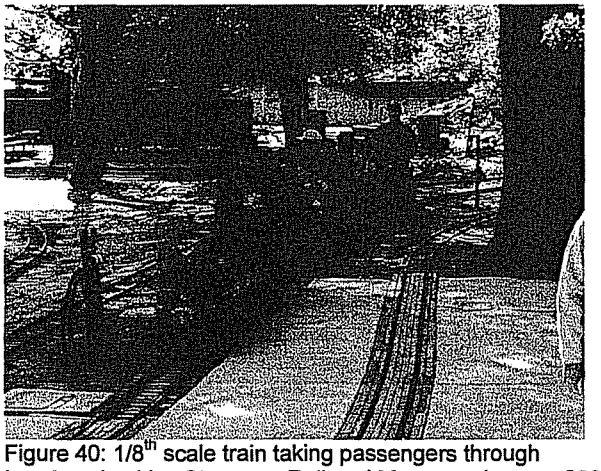


Figure 40: 1/8th scale train taking passengers through Los Angeles Live Steamers Railroad Museum, January 2008. View S. Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, January 2008.

Walt Disney, who donated the line, lent his name to 2,615 feet of the 1/8 gauge trackage. The line used to traverse his 5-acre Holmby Hills property. Two turntables, 40-foursteaming bays, and two power hoists are also present, as are over 80 electric signals. The track is set upon a miniature built environment of "three miniature towns, two water towers, a roundhouse, three train stations, a coal tipple, and two control towers," among many other buildings.[2] Three concrete tunnels are present, as is a steel frame gambrel truss bridge, called the *O'Brien-Moore Bridge*. The track itself is of various miniature gauges. Interspersed among the various miniature villages within the Live Steamers Museum are five early train cars, three of which are cabooses that pre-date 1950, a Union Pacific Baggage Dorm Car built in 1941, and a Union Pacific Sleeper Car constructed in 1956. An open sided, metal frame, rectangular plan Steam Plant is present at the rear, south-east portion of the property. The Plant is topped with a side gabled, metal canopy with a canopied clerestory bump-out upon its eastern portion. This steam plant contains numerous demonstration pieces of miniature steam powered machinery. Numerous mature tree specimens, which

[1] "Los Angeles Live Steamers Railroad Museum," information brochure. Toluca Lake, CA: Los Angeles Live Steamers, c.2007.
[2] Ibid.

appear to predate the museum, are present throughout Live Steamers and provide a degree of shade over the premises.

At the eastern portion of Live Steamers is "Walt's Barn," a relocated workshop that belonged to Walt Disney and served as his workspace for his own model train line, which as mentioned above, is now part of Live Steamers (Figure 22). This workshop, constructed in 1950 by Disney Studio architect John Cowles Jr., is modeled after a pre-existing barn that was a play-place for Walt Disney during his childhood years. Walt's Barn is rectangular plan, single-story clad in wood board and batten siding. A full length porch runs along the west-side elevation. The roof is of medium pitch front gable, and the ridgeline purposely sinks, so as to imply aging. A dovecote is present atop the ridgeline. A centered, double barn-door entry is present at the south-facing elevation. Above it is an exposed wood ridgebeam, and a centered, double set of attic doors. The eastern-side component of the Barn reads as a full-length shed roofed lean-to. This lean-to component features two symmetrically placed sets of three woodframe windows and a small, square plan bumpout with a shed roof at its south elevation. Inside the Barn are numerous displays of tools and model train components that once belonged to Walt Disney. All benches and desks inside the barn were handcrafted by Walt Disney. Walt's Barn was originally constructed in 1950 by Disney Studios architect John Cowles Jr. and was relocated to the Live Steamers Museum in 1999.

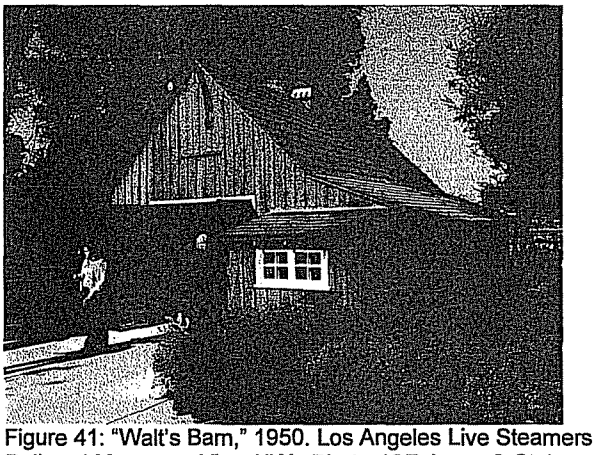


Figure 41: "Walt's Barn," 1950. Los Angeles Live Steamers Railroad Museum. View NW. Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, January 2008

Picnic Area

Across the street on Zoo Drive due northwest of the Maintenance Facility and immediately north of the Live Steamers is a grass-covered picnic area primarily of square plan with an extended arm at its west end that extends south. This picnic area is flat, with a mowed lawn covering, and features mature tree specimens and concrete benches, two of which are covered with 6-sided central-plan canopies supported by metal post V-bracing and clad with fiberglass panels in the shape of multiple wood shingles. A gravel-covered parking area is located just south of this picnic area and between it and the picnic area is a continuous row of low wood posts (Figure 42).

Figure 42: Picnic Area located between Travel Town and Los Angeles Live Steamers off south shoulder off Zoo Drive. View W. Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, March 2008.

Travel Town Transportation Museum

The Travel Town Transportation Museum (Travel Town) is located at the northwest edge of the Park off of Zoo Drive where it meets the far western terminus of Griffith Park Drive (Figure 43).

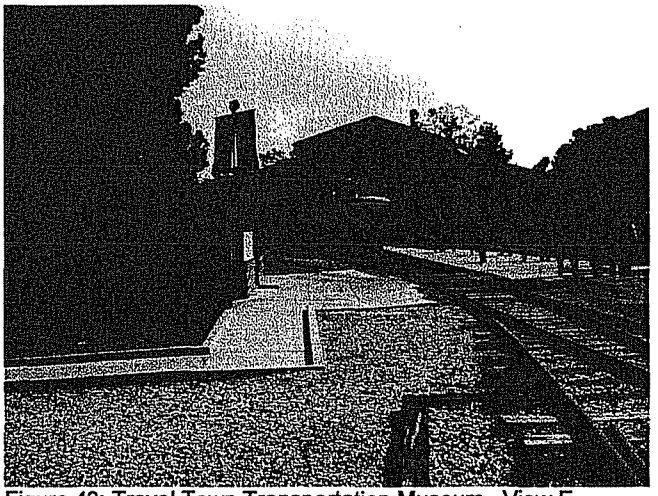


Figure 43: Travel Town Transportation Museum. View E. Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, March 2008.

Travel Town is acclimated east-west and features an assortment of buildings, structures, and most notably, various examples of actual transportation, including a variety of early steam locomotives. Among these, The 1937 "Little Nugget" Union Pacific Club Car is City of Los Angeles Historic Cultural Monument #474 (Figure 44).

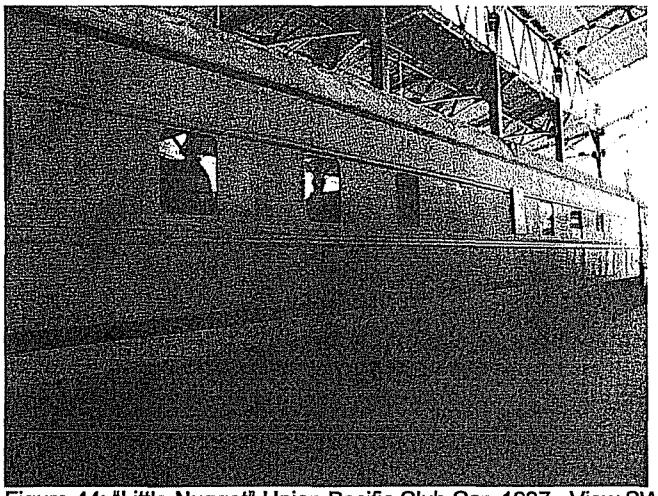


Figure 44: "Little Nugget" Union Pacific Club Car, 1937. View SW.
Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, March 2008.

A narrow gauge miniature train encircles Travel Town. A blacktopped parking area is located directly south of the primary entrance into travel town. The kiosk of the primary entrance is located at the southwest corner of travel town. The entry kiosk was recently built. This kiosk is constructed of metal columns, and it has a steep pitch cross gabled roof. As one steps through the entry kiosk, directly behind it is a recent metal frame bridge with stucco piers at either end that crosses above a small gully with the narrow gauge right of way. The various buildings, structures and objects of Travel Town are connected by concrete and blacktopped walkways that cover the low, rolling hills within Travel Town that are covered with mowed lawn and mature tree specimens.

At the far west edge of Travel Town is a small, rectangular plan waiting canopy constructed of wood posts infilled with diagonal cross beam members at its upper portions. This waiting canopy, which does not appear to be used as such anymore, has a wood clapboard wainscot. Its roof is side gabled and each gable end is infilled with spaced vertical wood beams. Exposed wood plank rafter tails are part of the design. This waiting canopy is adjacent west of the small gauge railroad that loops around Travel Town, inset onto a concrete pad among ivy bush. Just east of this canopy is a decaying Los Angeles Railway Horse car. Along virtually the entire eastern edge of Travel Town are four rows of standard gauge rail spurs that have upon them a variety of steam locomotives, cabs, and other rail-related objects dating from the 1880s to the 1930s. An eight-sided wood gazebo is present at the northeastern edge of travel town, adjacent Griffith Park Drive. Near the southeastern edge of Travel Town these locomotives and other train cars are beneath a large, rectangular plan, three-story train shed that was built within the last 15 years and is done in a turn of the century industrial style. The structure is side gabled and is open at each gable end. Each gable end consists of three large bays that are each topped with an arch that is supported by exposed steel truss members. These arches repeat at each of the nine bays that comprise the length of the shed. Its canopy, which is nine bays long, is of corrugated metal roofing except at its northern edge, where this roofing becomes glass. A full-length clerestory is present upon this building.

Due west of the large train shed is a recent, rectangular plan single-story visitors center constructed of running course brick and having a low-pitched hip roof with asphalt shingle. Centered atop the hip roof of this building is a square plan brick cupola with a pyramidal roof and a simple clock face at its north elevation. One entrance to the visitor's center is recessed behind a full-length opening at the north elevation. Red glazed ceramic brick tile, laid vertically, is present on the walls around this entrance. The second entrance is at the west facing elevation. Both entrances feature a pair of aluminum framed glass shop doors full height aluminum framed sidelight glazing.

Immediately north in front of the primary entrance is a circa 1952 pylon-shaped "park style" drinking fountain of irregular coursework with smooth, colored ashlar cut sandstone and a concrete basin. Due immediately west of this drinking fountain is a square-shaped planter that is bounded by recent concrete benches with the words "Travel Town" emblazoned into them. In the middle of this planter is a re-creation, dedicated in 1993, of the Statue "Spirit of the CCC," which is placed upon a beveled end concrete pedestal. The artist of the original version of this work is John Palo-Kangas. The Travel Town area, and the area that is now part of SR-134 above it, was originally part of an early CCC camp, and later served as a Prisoner of War camp during World War II.

Just north of this planter, which serves as the center point for congregation in Travel Town, is a large, rectangular plan, corrugated metal "Exhibit Hall" with a centered opening and a low-pitched front gable roof clad in standing seam metal. The primary space inside the Exhibit Hall includes numerous examples of train cars, carriages, early automobiles, and other early forms of transportation and travel. Located north of the Exhibit Hall is an open, grassy area with picnic benches, mature trees, and a wide stairway that leads up to the entrance/exit gate. An early San Francisco Cable Car is present within this picnic area, as is a faux water tower with a wood base and cylindrical, corrugated metal tank that is adjacent the narrow gauge tracks that run along the edge of this picnic area. Due southwest of the visitor's center is a rectangular-plan single-story portable trailer that serves as the Travel Town Gift Shop.

Due southwest behind this structure is a rectangular plan one-story side-gabled Depot building clad in wood shiplap (Figure 45).

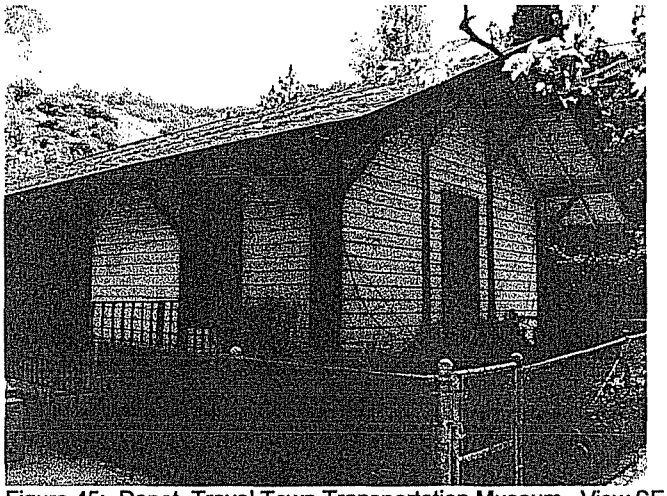


Figure 45: Depot, Travel Town Transportation Museum. View SE.
Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, March 2008.

The side gable roof has long, extended eaves with long, thin scrolled wood brackets, and is covered with staggered course asphalt shingle. Part of the design are 9/1 wood frame windows. The depot is four bays long, and a ticket counter is located within the open breezeway at the center of the building. Large carriage doors are part of the design, and open up most of the building to the outdoors, revealing that the roof is supported with repeating bays of wood queen trusses. The north-side gable of the depot features a centered 9/1 wood frame double hung window, and the south side of the depot features two horizontally acclimated windows with wood surrounds.

Just north of the train shed, on either side of the western-most of the four rail spurs, are two train signals, one on either side of the tracks (Figure 46).

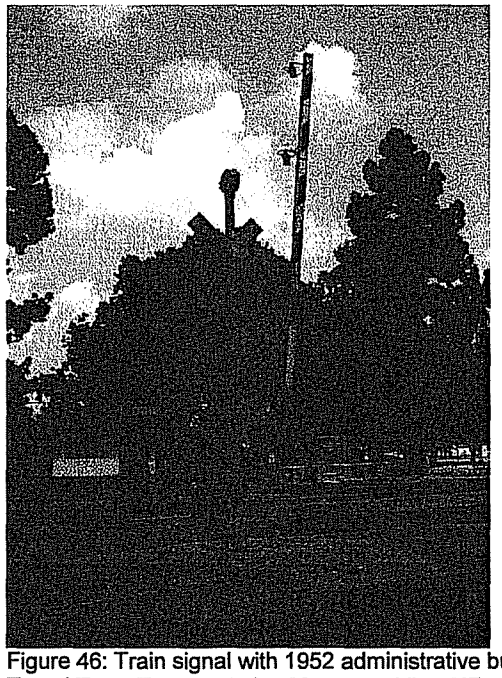


Figure 46: Train signal with 1952 administrative building in background.
Travel Town Transportation Museum. View NE. Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, March 2008.

Each of these is supported by a steel pole, with two red lights at either side of it. Atop the pole is an enclosed bell with white "X" that reads "Railroad Crossing" just below it, and another sign reads "3 Tracks" in reflecting font. Affixed to each of the arms themselves, which have a standard red and white striped diagonal pattern upon them, are three small red hanging lanterns. At the northern portion of Travel Town are two circa 1952 buildings. The first is a square-plan, single-story flat-roofed building with vertical tongue and groove siding and a flat roof with long wraparound eaves and beveled fascia boards. This building features narrow horizontal window bays, each lined with standing wood molding that wrap around the corners of the building. The front elevation of this building faces west and features a centered entry with a rustic style vertical board wood door with an infilled upper glazed panel. A pair of 2/2 woodframe double hung windows are located to the south of this entry, and a small ribbon of three square windows are present to the north of the centered entry. This building, which appears to be an administrative building for Travel Town, has wood clapboard wainscoting across all four elevations.

Behind this small administrative building is a small-scale, square-plan single-story restroom building with metal "board and batten" cladding and a low-pitch butterfly roof. Metal screened transom openings, present across all four elevations, are part of the design. The restroom entry ways are placed symmetrically at either end of the southwest elevation, and each is covered by a metal screened partition. At the northwest corner of Travel Town begins Griffith Park Drive.

Zoo Drive → Forest Lawn Drive

A small spur of Zoo Drive runs west of Travel Town and connects to Forest Lawn Drive. Off the northern shoulder of this spur is the Martinez Arena: an earth covered horse recreation area enclosed with a wood fence and dotted with sparsely placed tree specimens Griffith Park briefly runs against a roughly 1 mile stretch of Forest Lawn Drive due west of Travel Town. The property within the Griffith Park boundary is primary adjacent the north shoulder of Forest Lawn Drive, and consists of an open, earth-covered area dotted with mature tree specimens and containing utility poles. This stretch of land is variously referred to as the "Headworks" and the "Spreading Grounds," and it is immediately adjacent to the Los Angeles River (Figure 47).

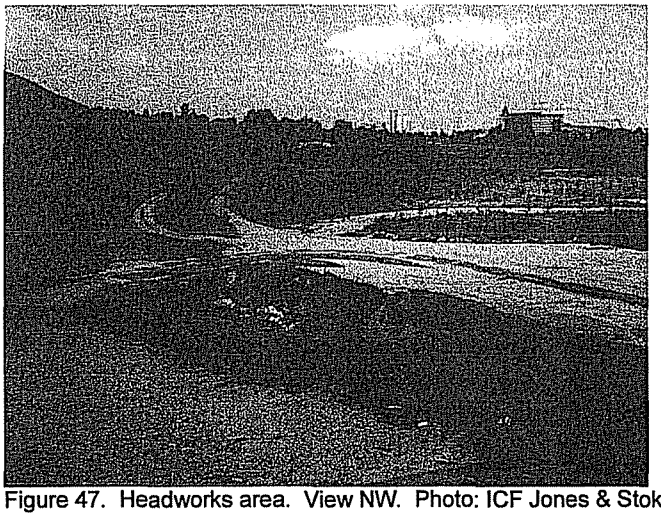


Figure 47. Headworks area. View NW. Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, March 2008.

On this stretch of road, the primary portions off the southern side of Forest Lawn Drive consist of Mount Sinai and Forest Lawn Memorial Parks, both of which are not part of Griffith Park. Near the entrance to Forest Lawn, a small portion of Griffith Park is located off of the southern shoulder and it contains the recently completed Junior Achievement Center, which is a two-story, L-plan concrete brick educational building with a semi-circular rotunda entrance.

Griffith Park Drive: Mineral Wells Picnic Area

Griffith Park Drive begins at the northwest corner of Travel Town, and its last leg runs parallel to Crystal Springs Drive from a point beginning at Park Center and ending at Los Feliz Boulevard at the primary, eastern entrance to the park. The first stretch of Griffith Park Drive winds through an area called Oak Canyon, a largely open and undeveloped area of the Park. Due southeasterly through Oak Canyon, the outer edge of the Toyon Canyon landfill is present off of the south shoulder of Griffith Park Drive (Figure 48). At the present time, the Toyon canyon Landfill is being conditioned to become a nature restoration project.

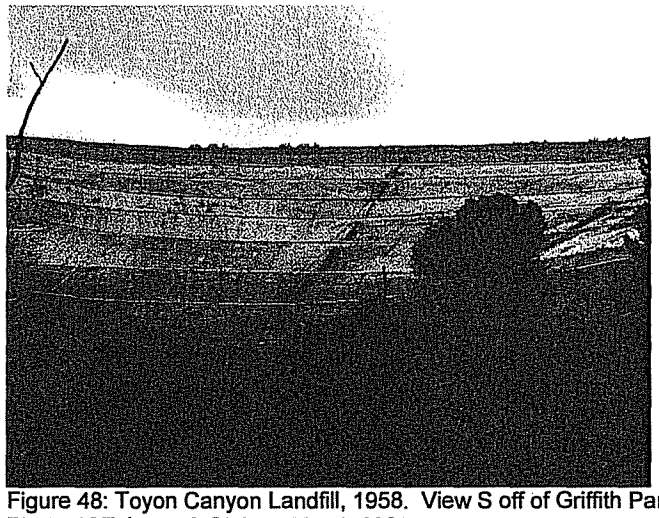


Figure 48: Toyon Canyon Landfill, 1958. View S off of Griffith Park Drive.
Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, March 2008.

Beyond Oak Canyon due east upon Griffith Park Drive is the Mineral Wells Picnic Area. The Mineral Wells Picnic Area is a long, narrow picnic area acclimated northwest to southeast set into its own gully. The ground cover is mowed lawn, and mature Cypress, pine, sycamore, and maple trees are present. There is a culvert running diagonally through this picnic area. A retaining wall is placed between the road against the hillside and flat landscape, where there is a low wall stepped and composed of rusticated concrete. On the site are picnic tables, a bathroom building, small metal water foundation, and small concession stand. These structures date from the mid-1950s (Figure 49).

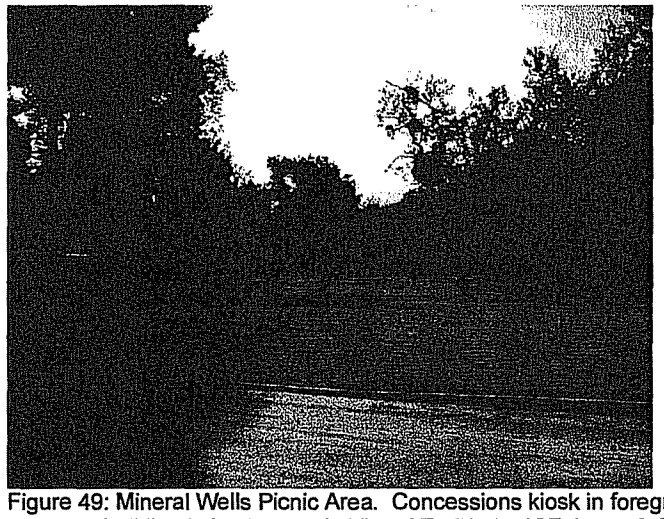


Figure 49: Mineral Wells Picnic Area. Concessions kiosk in foreground, restroom building in background. View SE. Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, April 2008.

Located near the center, northern portion of Mineral Wells Picnic Area is a rectangular plan single-story bathroom structure. The side elevations are the long, lengthwise elevations and the men's and women's entries are placed symmetrically, underneath either gable end. The south-side elevation features

two ribbons of window: one of four bays and the other of six. The north-side elevation features a ribbon of square windows at the east side, upon the men's restrooms. This structure is clad in smooth stucco and features a gabled roof clad in asphalt shingle and underscored with exposed wood rafter tails. Stucco-walled partitions are present in front of each entry. The doors to each restroom are rusticated wood board and batten with a small view window.

A single-story rectangular-plan, small-scale concessions kiosk is located due west of the restrooms, near the northwest corner of the Mineral Wells Picnic Area. This structure is clad in smooth stucco siding and has a hipped roof clad in rolled asphalt shingle underscores by wood rafter tails. The front of this concessions stand faces south and is fronted by a full-length porch supported on either end by three thin wood posts. A pedestrian entry is present on the east portion of the front elevation, and it is surrounded by wood framing. Two counter bays, now infilled with T-111 siding, are present at this elevation. No windows are present upon this structure, which, like the previously described restroom, is minimal traditional in style. A power hookup pole is present due west of the front elevation.

Above the Mineral Wells Picnic Area is the very recent Los Angeles Zoo Animal Hospital facility. This structure is very recent and is Postmodern in design. The animal hospital facility consists of various component buildings and an irregular, U-plan arrangement. Each component building ranges from one to three stories. The structure is made primarily of rusticated concrete block, but features numerous elevations of continuous glass fronted by metal screens. Above the roofs of these structures are metal cantilevered canopies upon both side units. The rear unit is slightly elevated above the other two units and features a primary south-facing elevation of continuous vertically acclimated full green glazing fronted my metal screen. The west wing contains a balcony, and the right wing is one story with a subterranean level. The courtyard in front of these buildings features a large driveway and permanently affixed machinery. The complex is fronted by an ivy covered wall with the words "Los Angeles Zoo" written in a modern, metal font affixed to this wall.

Wilson Harding Golf Clubhouse

The Wilson Harding Golf Clubhouse is a two-story, irregular plan, cross gabled clubhouse with hand troweled stucco cladding designed to look like adobe. The structure is Spanish Eclectic in design, such as The features that associate it to the Spanish Eclectic design system include hand troweled stucco cladding, Spanish tile roofs, and *corredors*. The general symmetry of the front elevation, with a two story central component with extended wings and a centered cupola with weather vane give provide the building Colonial overtones (Figure 50).

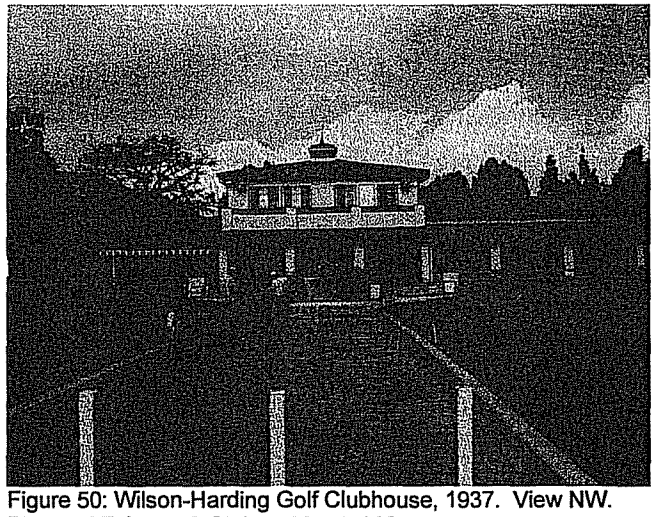


Figure 50: Wilson-Harding Golf Clubhouse, 1937. View NW.
Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, March 2008.

All roofs are underscored with decorative rafter tails. A large pitched roof porch supported by four piers made of brick is present in front of the main entry. The sides of this pitched roof portion feature a colonial revival type tongue and groove pattern in wood with scalloped edges. This porch is supported by six square piers each made of brick, the frontal four of which support a continuous lintel beam, itself topped by scrolled rafter tails and the Spanish tile clad pitched roof itself. Present on the side of one of the two inner beams is a bronze plaque that reads "Built by the Works Progress Administration 1937." Behind the southern portion of the frontal unit of the golf clubhouse is an enclosed patio with a centered, terra cotta decorative fountain supported on an octagonal brick base. The rear portion of the building appears to be a separate structure, though it is connected. This rear component is one-story rectangular plan, and has a recessed front elevation that faces south onto the patio. This front elevation is recessed behind a centered porch supported by two wood columns. Two entry doors symmetrically placed are present within the recessed portion of the front elevation of the rear component of the clubhouse. The wood screen door is original and features three panels topped by a large screen picture panel. Wood board and batten cladding is present in the recessed element of the front elevation. This rear structure is one-story, rectangular plan with side gabling and has stylistic features associated with the early California Ranch design system. At the southern portion of its front elevation is a paired casement window with each window being three vertical glazed units. Wood shutters are present at either side. The very rear portion of the building is a rectangular-plan one-story structure clad in hand troweled stucco with an asymmetrical side gabled roof clad in Spanish tile. The east facing side elevation features a continuous band of horizontally acclimated six-unit wood frame windows. Two additional structures done in the Spanish Revival Style are located behind the clubhouse and are part of the same program as the Lounge itself. The golf course area is surrounded by small putting greens of various sizes located in front of and due south of the building. A new, later fountain is present due south of the clubhouse.

Behind the Wilson Harding Golf Clubhouse is a large, two-story metal golf driving range facing west. This platform for this driving range is a two-story metal frame structure with a metal banister. The driving range is enclosed by a large, 20'-tall chainlink fence, placed atop an early park-style wall with irregular rusticated concrete block, which appears to be more recent. . Grass covers the driving range, which is roughly 250 feet in length. The parking area for the clubhouse complex is located due southwest of the clubhouse proper. Around these parking areas are irregular course square block park style walls of sandstone and/or aggregate concrete block with irregularly placed dry course mortar. The lower of the rock walls runs virtually full length parallel to the row of parking spaces just south of the driving range.

The Wilson and Harding Golf Courses

The Harding Golf Course is an 18-hole course spanning 6,536 yards for a Par 72. It is located off of Crystal Springs Drive and combines with Wilson Municipal Golf Course, which is similar to the Harding Course, where it contains 18 holes and 6,942 yards for a Par 72 (Figure 51).

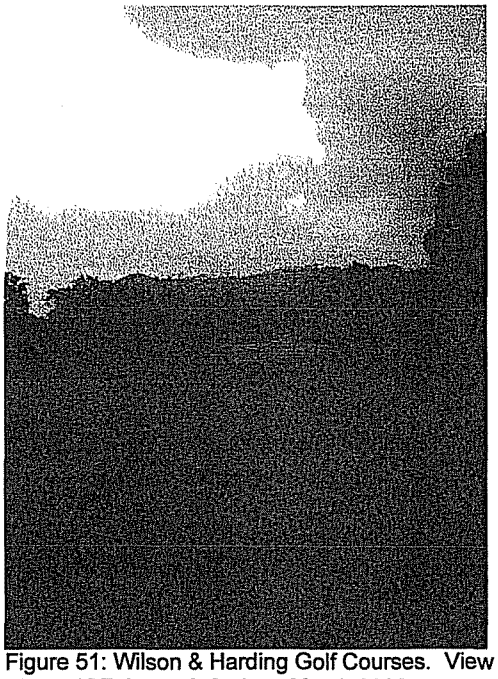


Figure 51: Wilson & Harding Golf Courses. View SE.
Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, March 2008.

Both courses are rectangular in shape, located adjacent to Interstate 5 to the east, bounded by Griffith Park Drive to the south and west, and bordered by the Los Angeles Zoo to the north. Crystal Springs Drive divides the course, running north-south, where 12 holes, driving range, and golf clubhouse is located on the northwest section. Both of the landscapes have a flatter terrain than the Roosevelt course, with occasional low level hills and gatherings of oak and sycamore trees. The western course contains areas of natural growth vegetation, or groves, which have a brush area where wildlife such as deer reside; as well as

larger hills with terrain unchanged from the Rancho period. Older golf maintenance buildings exist on the western course in a fenced area, as well as other auxiliary buildings. There is a restroom located north of the maintenance buildings that is one story, rectangular in plan. It is composed of stucco with wood frame windows and upper window and door sills. The windows are one-over-one double hung and designed in a symmetrical formation. There are door frames on the north and south elevations with a concrete block wall guiding each entrance. The roof has a medium-pitch with composition shingles and overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails on the east and west elevations. Another auxiliary building includes a one-story, rectangular in plan wood shed. The building features a slanted roof line, vertical wood siding, and a pair of wood doors. The western course contains landscape features such as park style retaining walls, minimalistic concrete bridges with metal balustrade, and small stone bridge with decorated arch in the park style. The eastern course is larger in scale, and contains more buildings, such as a golf shop, café, and restroom building that is centrally located within the course. It is one-story, rectangular in plan, and composed of concrete block. The roof has a medium-pitch with composition shingles and overhanging eaves. The eastern elevation, which is a gable end, consists of large, multi-paned windows within wood frames that follow the pitch of the roof. Two doors are located on the north and south elevations; one is for the restrooms, while the other provides access into the shop/café area. A pair of one-pane, metal encased windows are also located on these elevations, set within a wood frame. Northeast of this building is a raised concrete structure. It has concrete steps and a wood balustrade that encompasses the foundation; located within the structure is a metal picnic table. Slightly northwest is a wood bridge with concrete foundation located over a stone waterfall that leads to a small pond. Also within the eastern course, near the northern boundary, is an outline of a concrete foundation; there is no information pertaining to what structure was formerly located on the premises. Both of the courses contain a series of wood benches and features park-style water fountains, as well as water attributes within the course and sand traps around the holes.

Griffith Park Drive → Camp Road Boys Camp

The Griffith Park Boys Camp (Figure 52) is located off Camp Road, which is accessed off of the southern shoulder of Griffith Park Drive. The camp buildings are inset into a pine tree-laden hilly enclave, all upon the east facing hillside slope.

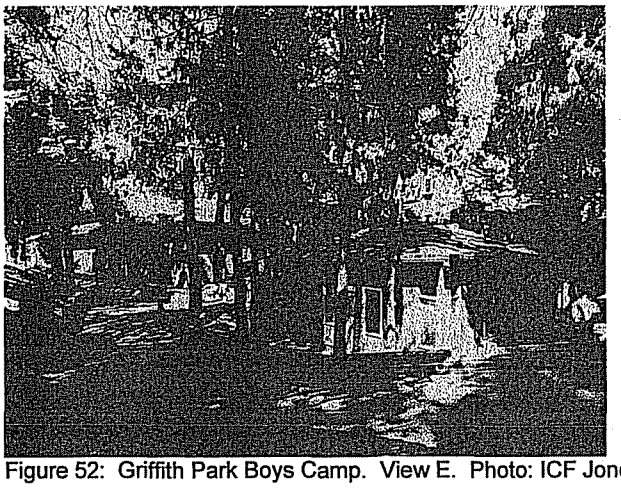


Figure 52: Griffith Park Boys Camp. View E. Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, August 2007.

At the southwest corner of its access road and Camp Road is a decorative yard art vignette featuring a wood totem pole (Figure 53), an Indian teepee and a canoe.

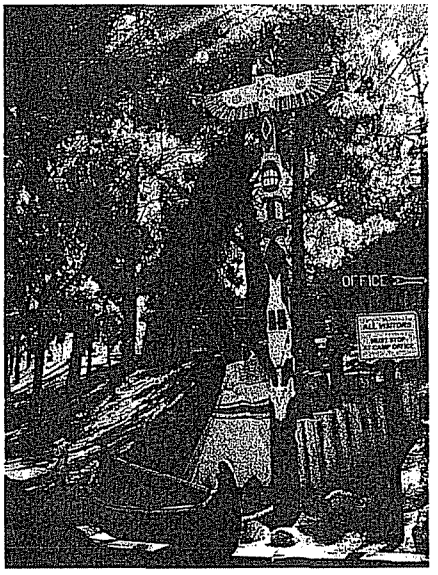


Figure 53: Griffith Park Boys Camp. View SW. Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, August 2007.

The Griffith Park Boys Camp consists of 14 cabins, four restroom buildings, a larger scale main building, and a Directors house. The buildings share an expressivist Modern design system informed by the earlier A. Quincy Jones Girls camp units located off of Canyon Drive. All of the buildings appear to date from within the last 30 years. Each of these buildings is one story, with a rhomboid plan. Each building features triangular, low pitched angled roofs underscored by fascia molding and exposed beams. The ridgeline of each gable is acclimated toward the corners of the building, making the various buildings appear diamond shaped. Each elevation is clad in tongue and groove vertical wood bays painted the color of redwood, undulating with vertical stucco bays with one aluminum

slider window per bay. At the corners of the cabins are vertical pylons of *béton brut* plank concrete. The east elevation of the Boys Camp Main Building, which is larger and appears to be used for gatherings, contains bays entirely infilled with large, square glazing units framed in aluminum mullions. Its west elevation features a wall primarily of irregular course boulders set into concrete. Adjacent southeast of the camp complex is a square plan, grass-covered playing field. Due immediately west of the camp complex is a rectangular-plan five-lane swimming pool, and low retaining wall of irregular course rubble set in mortar that appears to predate the camp buildings. This wall, which is roughly 3 feet high, runs north-south toward its south end, where the wall conjoins with a stairway leading to the foundation of a pre-existing building. Due south of the Boys Camp buildings, inset into a separate hillside enclave, is a row of concrete foundations, running east-west of former cabins that have since burned. Elevated above this hill and due slightly westward from the abandoned foundations is a now abandoned concrete swimming pool, surrounded by a chain link fence and adjacent a small guard stand with a gabled roof clad in wood shingles.

Griffith Park Drive Ctd.

NYC Picnic Areas

Due east of the Boys Camp, Griffith Park Drive continues east past the base of the hills due northeast of Bee Rock. Off the southern shoulder of this stretch of Griffith Park Drive are three small picnic areas each cleared by the Neighborhood Youth Council (NYC). Located off the west shoulder of Griffith Park Drive, moving from north to south, the first NYC picnic area (NYC 3) is a triangular grass pad with a small row of four wood posts at its northwest portion. The rear portion of NYC 3 terminates in a gully area away from the road. The NYC 2 picnic area is an isosceles-shaped pad of mowed lawn, with its vertices away from the street, and terminating in a gully formed by two hillsides. Parallel to the road, NYC 2 has two concrete benches, side by side, beneath two fully mature sycamore trees. A modern steel beam L-shaped drinking fountain is present near these benches. Two additional trees are symmetrically placed at either side of the middle portion of this picnic area. The northern boundary of this picnic area is bordered by a row of cylindrical wood posts, above which is a dirt parking area. The NYC 1 picnic area is an isosceles-triangle-shaped pad of mowed lawn that runs east west, and terminates into a gully between two hills. NYC 1 has three concrete picnic benches underneath two sycamore trees (Figure 54). A row of low wood posts border this picnic area along its north and south sides.

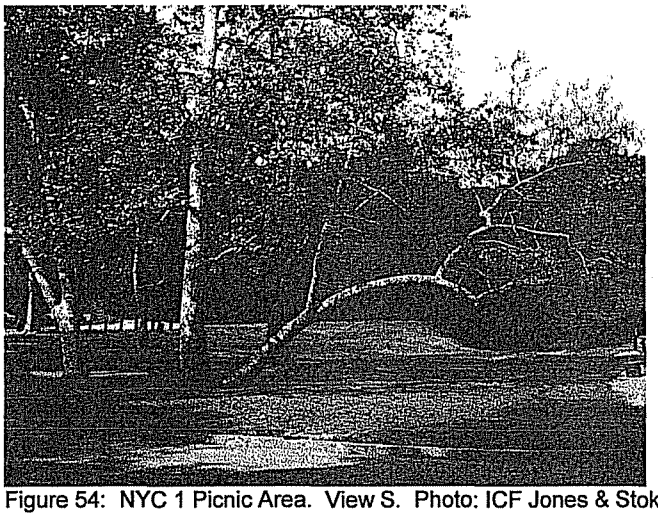


Figure 54: NYC 1 Picnic Area. View S. Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, March 2008.

Old Zoo Picnic Area

The Griffith Park "Old Zoo" (Figure 55) is inset at the north-facing base of hills forming Spring Canyon below Old Zoo Trail. The Old Zoo is a continuous row of semi-recessed cave-like spaces made of sculpted concrete designed to look like various over-sandstone boulders. The design of the Old Zoo features a variety of asymmetrical, irregular arrangements of these boulders, which often appear to be protruding outward at their upper courses. These caves read as integrated into the landscape and have a quality of a primitive or prehistoric construction. These cave-like openings were for the various animals within various cages, and they vary in size and design from tall, narrow, flat-topped openings that are similar to a pedestrian entry to wider, lower round arched opening that were used for various animals. Metal pulley wheels are present upon the rear elevations upon the southern-most of the zoo structures.

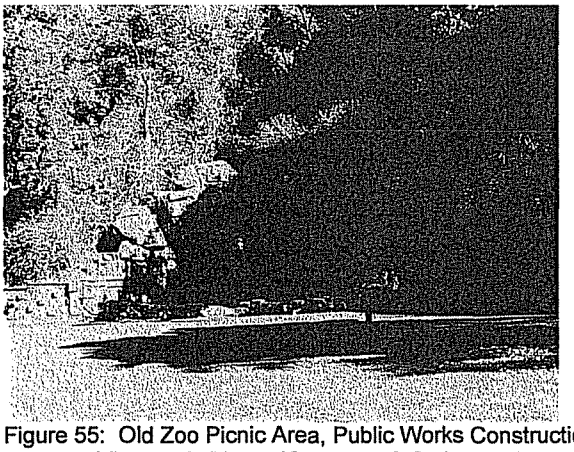


Figure 55: Old Zoo Picnic Area, Public Works Construction, c. 1932. View SW. Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, July 2007.

Set within the far northern niche, and present behind chain link fencing, is a low drinking fountain that is one piece of sculpted concrete. This drinking fountain

features a swirling shaped base and a concrete step with aggregate rock in its tread. This step is one continuous piece with the rest of the fountain, which overall has an organic, handmade quality.

Figure 56: Old Zoo Picnic Area, Public Works Construction, c.1932. Drinking Fountain. View SW. Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, July 2007.

At either side of the Old Zoo are low walls in concrete of the same stylization as the Zoo structure itself—square cut irregular course concrete designed to look like sandstone boulders. The northern edge wall above the caves features large undulating square cut concrete blocks that create a crenellation effect atop the wall. The Old Zoo is fronted by a large, semi-circular picnic area covered with mowed lawn and featuring mature tree specimens and seven concrete picnic benches. Old Zoo Trail runs directly behind the caves. At the southern portion of the trail, east shoulder, are original metal fence poles with metal finials. As the trail nears closer behind the Old Zoo, at either shoulder of it are low, park-style barrier walls of irregular course rubble in mortar. Additional zoo-related resources are present at either side of the trail. At the southern portion of the trail, at its west shoulder, is a concrete base, single-story square-plan cage with thin metal vertical column bars and flat, metal horizontal members. Due west of this cage on the opposite end of the trail is the former animal hospital building. This building is a square plan, single-story corrugated metal structure with a corrugated metal gabled roof underscored with exposed rafter tails. Its front-facing south elevation has three square window openings in a continuous row at its eastern portion, and one larger window bay at its western portion. The rear elevation features a ribbon row of three square window bays, and a rectangular, square attic vent. A clapboard clad lean-to with a pedestrian entry is affixed to the rear elevation, with a west facing entry that is currently door-less; the entire building is open and abandoned. Due immediately west of this building is a concrete trough inset into the ground, and it is located next to a small rectangular plan concrete brick object that appears to have been a small animal house. This object, which is no more than 4 feet off the ground, has a large, center opening at its south elevation. Off of the south shoulder of Old Zoo Trail due slightly west of the zoo itself is the foundation remains of the former Zookeepers house (Figure 57). This foundation is accessed by a small concrete stairwell off of the trail. The foundation is square plan, with the remains of a chimney at the east end

of it. A scored concrete porch is still present in front of the foundation, as are remnants of pink square and yellow hexagon ceramic tile slabs within it.

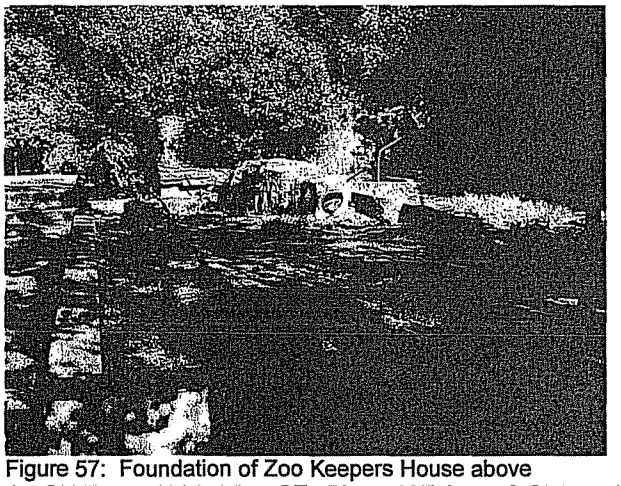


Figure 57: Foundation of Zoo Keepers House above the Old Zoo, c.1914. View SE. Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, July 2007.

Wilson-Harding Turf Maintenance Facility

The Wilson-Harding Turf Maintenance facility is a complex of 12 single-story, rectangular-plan buildings and structures acclimated northwest to southeast around a paved, central, rectangular open court (Figure 58). The majority of the buildings are clad in corrugated metal painted evergreen, and have corrugated metal gabled roofs underscored with exposed wood rafter tails. Though all of the structures are gabled, the gable acclimation varies from front to side gabled. The majority of the structures at the upper/eastern row of this complex are sheds and garages, and have large, continuous open bays supported by metal columns that face the inner court. Exposed wood trusses are visible inside the open faced, eastern row of buildings and structures. Carriage-style doors are part of their design. The majority of the buildings at the lower/western row are fully enclosed, and at present serve as offices. Many buildings still possess their original wood doors, each of five panels. The west-facing rear elevations of the south row of buildings feature 4/4 woodframe windows. Two front gabled auto garage structures are also present along the south row, though they are due slightly west, outside of the court. One of these garages is of smooth stucco and the garage due west of it is of wood clapboard. The garage bay occupies the entire length of each front elevation, and each garage door is a single panel wood door.

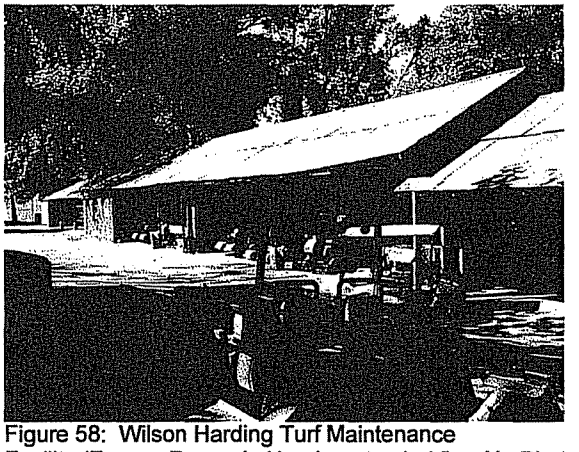


Figure 58: Wilson Harding Turf Maintenance
Facility (Former Ranger's Headquarters). View N. Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, July 2007

A corrugated metal, gable roofed, open-sided structure is located at the southern portion of the paved court and appears to have been an early filling station (Figure 59). Due south of this structure, at the far south end of the complex, is an L-plan cross gabled building, also clad in corrugated metal, that has an off-center entry at its north-west, front gabled elevation. This entry door is fronted by a two-panel woodframe screen door that appears to be original. A gabled square plan, corrugate metal cupola straddles the ridgeline of the roof above the entry. Mature tree specimens surround the Wilson-Harding Turf Maintenance Facility.

Figure 59: Service Station within Turf Maintenance Facility
View S. Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, October 2007

Park Center

Park Center is a large, semi-circular grassy area that elevates slightly as it ascends toward the hills south and west of it. The southern portion of Park Center features four tennis courts enclosed by chain link fencing covered in green nylon cloth, and surrounded by mature tree specimens. A small, rectangular plan kiosk with wood board and batten cladding and a pitch roof is located slightly up-

grade immediately south of the tennis courts. At present this kiosk is surrounded by chain link fencing. A sign at its west facing front elevation reads "pony ride." This kiosk appears to be abandoned. Immediately north of it is an abandoned pony-go-round apparatus of steel pipe and chain. Immediately west of the tennis courts is a rectangular plan, single-story bathroom structure of cinder block with a flat roof underscored by a ribbed row of horizontally acclimated clerestory windows at its east-facing rear and west facing front elevation. Exposed horizontal beams protrude out from the clerestory windows at the west facing front elevation. The front elevation of this restroom structure faces west and features structural partitions at either end which one enters behind to access the restrooms. Immediately west of the tennis courts and uphill, across a single lane service road is the Griffith Park Merry-Go-Round (Figure 60).

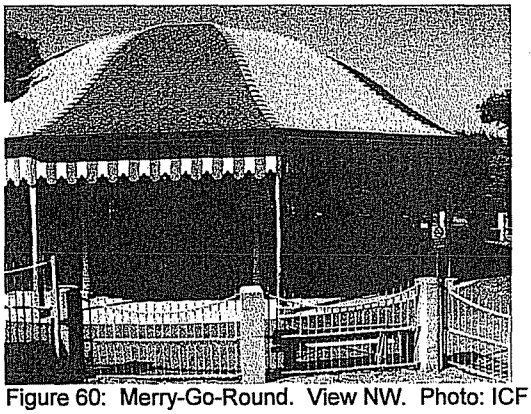


Figure 60: Merry-Go-Round. View NW. Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, March 2008.

The merry-go-round is a four abreast, all horse Spillman type carousel. It features early horse sculptures believed to have been carved by carousel pioneer Charles Looff in the 1880s, and these horses are elevated slightly higher than the others. The merry-go-round is inset into a nook surrounded by steep grass berms. Directly above it is a parking area that traverses north-south. A second parking lot is located above Park Center due north and slightly down grade of the previous parking lot. This second lot, which is called "Merry Go Round Lot 2," is rectangular plan and features later boulder wall elements with concrete stairwells set into them. These stairs, located at the northern portion of the lot, lead downward into the park.

In the middle, upper portion of Park Center are two structures. One is a square-plan, single-story structure of painted cinderblock, and a flat roof underscored by a wood inset fascia. This structure, which is done in a Modern style, was originally constructed in 1954 as a "Seal Show" exhibit, as early construction plans identify the building as such (Figure 61). The front elevation of this structure faces south, and contains an inset concrete stage.

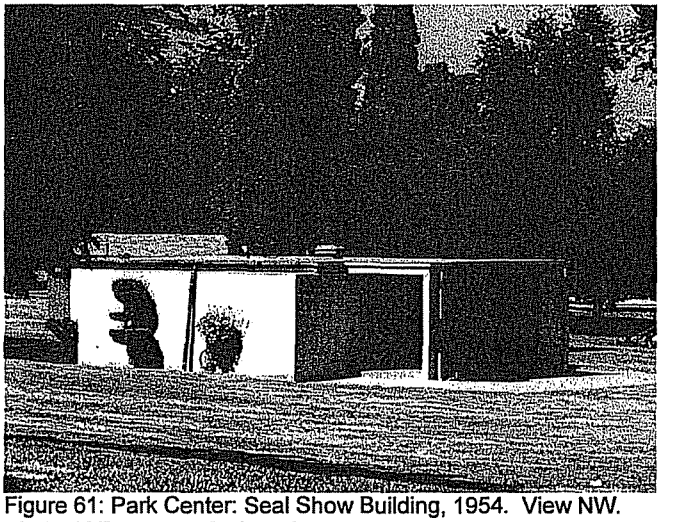


Figure 61: Park Center: Seal Show Building, 1954. View NW.
Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, August 2007

Due north of the seal show is a small-scale, rectangular-plan single-story bathroom building with stucco clad walls. The gabled roof is underscored with exposed wood rafter tails with rounded edges and is clad in asphalt shingle. One bathroom entry is present at each gable end; men at the south gable and women at the north gable. In the apex above each entry are three ceramic, circular openings in a triangle formation that serve as attic vents. Each entry features a single leaf wood door with a small security window. The lengthwise side elevations feature symmetrically placed paired window bays with each window covered with decorative metal security bar in a diamond pattern (Figure 62). A wood lintel tops each pair of windows as well as each door, each of which is fronted by an enclosure of wood plank.

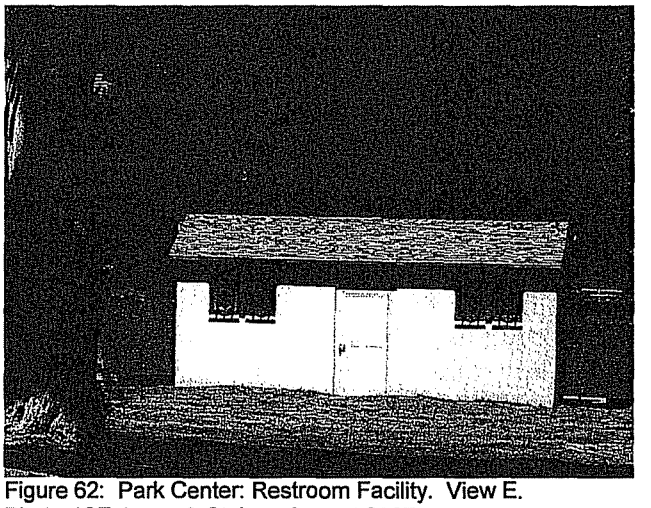


Figure 62: Park Center: Restroom Facility. View E.
Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, August 2007

In Park Center a long, continuous row of 21 concrete picnic tables runs roughly north-south in the area just east of the above-mentioned resources. These picnic tables are set between two rows of mature sycamore trees that are, at present,

roughly 50 feet tall. A second long, continuous row of 12 picnic tables is located just south east of the Park Center tennis courts, near the southern edge of Park Center. Each of these picnic tables is of smooth concrete stained orange. The table and benches are each of one affixed unit. The City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks insignia is present in a circle at the support base of the table. These picnic tables as well are located between two rows of mature sycamore trees.

In the middle, northern portion of Park Center is an irregular plan, single-story building that serves as the Park Services Building (Figure 63). This building, which dates from circa 1937, is house-like, and features a variety of Spanish Revival elements. This building is clad in stucco with the front entry facing south. The front-gabled apex above the entry has molding and two circular protruding openings, one placed over the other, that serve as an attic vent. The entry doors are a pair of single leaf wood units. The entry is slightly recessed, and is topped by a wood lintel. One window bay is present at either side of the entry and each of these window units is topped by a long, wood plank lintel, and each is underscored with T-111 siding. A slightly elevated porch with scored concrete and fireflash tile is present in front of the entry. A second entry to the building faces east, and is inset inside a small covered porch with a shed roof supported by wood posts. The door at this entry is a single leaf wood door with a small window at its upper portion. This window features a security bar covering of wrought iron in a simple lattice pattern. A large enclosure is present behind the north/rear elevation of this resource.

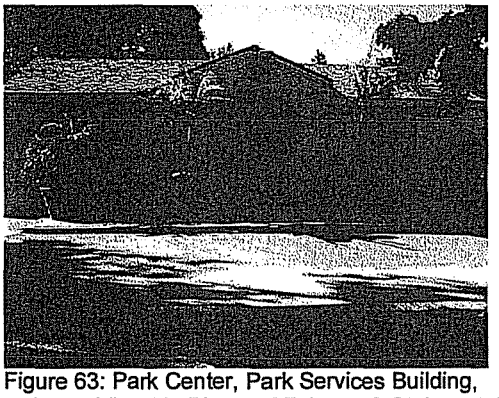


Figure 63: Park Center, Park Services Building, c. 1927. View N. Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, July 2007.

Directly west above the Park Services building is "Shane's Inspiration," a sprawling complex of various types of playground equipment all designed to be fully accessible by the disabled (Figure 64).

Figure 64: Park Center: Shane's Inspiration Universally Accessible Playground. View W. Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, August 2007.

At the upper, western portion of Shane's Inspiration is a rectangular plan restroom structure of multi-colored cinderblock done in the postmodern style. This structure features variegated massing including small, square planed tower components with steep, standing seam metal pyramidal cupolas. Aluminum milled attic vents underscore each of these cupolas. Angled walls are juxtaposed with flat walls across all four elevations, and each plane is of a different color than that adjacent to it. Shane's Inspiration was built within the last 15 years and is not a contributor to the historic significance of Griffith Park. An arm of Park Center extends the southwest arm of Shane's Inspiration and it features various concrete picnic benches, including an abstract, Modern style concrete bench with beveled sides. The benches to these are trapezoidal in shape, with some half-length of the tables and others full-length. This picnic area extends westward into a small, hilled gully.

After Park Center, Griffith Park Drive continues southeast for roughly 1 mile at the perimeter of the central, hilly portion of the Park before coming to a turn-off for the Marty Tregnan Golf Academy.

The Marty Tregnan Golf Academy

The Marty Tregnan Golf Academy is a junior golf center located up the hill from the southeastern section of Griffith Park Drive (Figure 65). The driveway contains a small stone and concrete wall that has been painted. The wall is replicated at the top of the hill, with a large retaining wall that diminishes into the smaller wall bordering the parking lot. The maintenance building north of the parking lot has a one-story, rectangular plan with a concrete foundation. There is vertical wood siding with two, symmetrically located, roll-up garage doors that have inset wood panels. The building has a pitched roof with composition shingles and a belt course that runs around the building, located at the top of the wood frame garages.

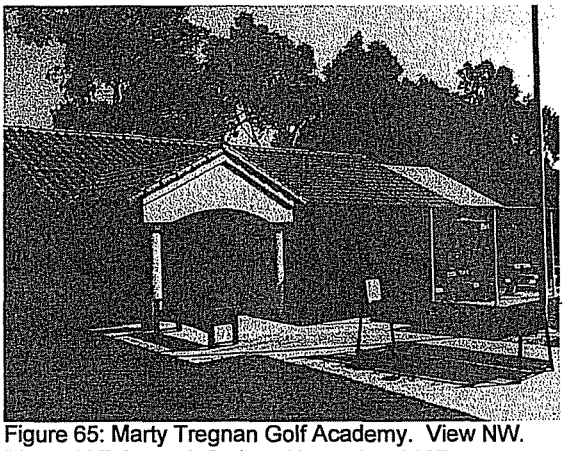


Figure 65: Marty Tregnan Golf Academy. View NW.
Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, November 2007

The Golf Academy building is new construction that is one-story and situated above the retaining wall. The concrete stairs and ramp leading to the building have a brick memorial dedicated to the people who helped finance the Academy and structures. It is composed of stucco with tinted, single pane, side-by-side windows on the east and west elevations. The north elevation, which faces the driving range, has an embedded arcade supported by columns with a central tinted glass window. The west elevation, that faces the putting range, has a stucco porch with supporting columns and gable roof. There is an extended metal porch with a flat roof and metal poles located south of the gabled porch. Picnic tables and benches are located underneath the metal porch. The roof of the entire building is pitched with Spanish tiles.

The Golf Facility is on a downward sloping landscape to the south. It is comprised of a driving range to the north of the Academy building and a small putting green in between the driving range and building. To the south, west, and northwest of the building are three holes, in which small sand traps are located around the putting green of each hole.

Amenities and Areas due east and north of the Los Angeles River

A portion of State Route 134 is within the historic boundary of Griffith Park and parallels the Los Angeles River where it runs east-west. Where the river turns southward, the section of it against Griffith Park is now paralleled by the Interstate 5 freeway, which is due west of the river and is set within Griffith Park. Interstate 5 and State Route 134 read as the physical east and north boundaries of Griffith Park. The vast majority of the park is due southwest of these two freeways. However, there are smaller portions of the park with various resources located on the opposite side of both the 5 and the 134 freeways near to the communities of Atwater, Glendale, and Burbank. Historically, Griffith Park not only abutted the Los Angeles River, but also traversed it due north and east. Beginning at the southeast corner of Griffith Park and running north, and then

westerly, the following areas are contained within Griffith Park but are located at either the east or north sides of the Los Angeles River.

The Baum Bicycle Bridge is present over Los Feliz Boulevard, between the Los Angeles River and Interstate 5 (Figure 66). The bridge is composed of concrete and metal with a large metal circle through which one rides at each end done in the style of a spoked bicycle wheel. The bicycle tire theme is expressed through a small metal balustrade on top of the concrete sides, and again on the larger balustrade on the ramp leading up to the large, decorative circles.

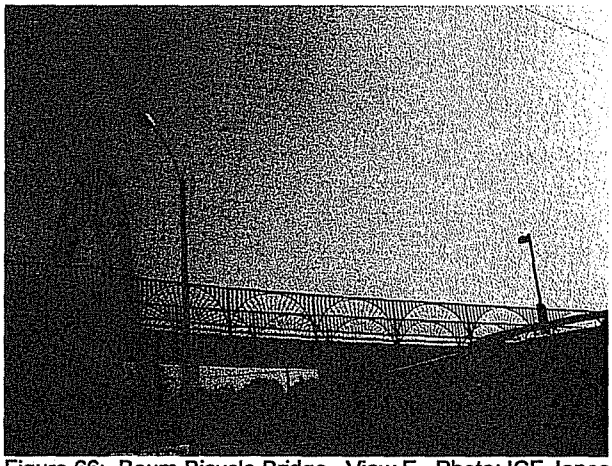


Figure 66: Baum Bicycle Bridge. View E. Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, November 2007

Los Feliz Boulevard

Los Feliz Golf Course

East of Interstate 5 and the Los Angeles River is the Los Feliz Golf Course (Figure 67). This 9-hole Special "Pitch and Putt" course is accessed via Los Feliz Boulevard, and runs parallel against the Los Angeles River. The course is a Par 3, which spans 1,065 yards, and includes a small putting green near the southwest corner. The landscape consists of low rolling hills with maple and pine trees. In addition, there are a few wooden benches placed on the course, as well as very small auxiliary structures that are rectangular sheds composed of wood with a central door, or a larger shed with double wood doors.

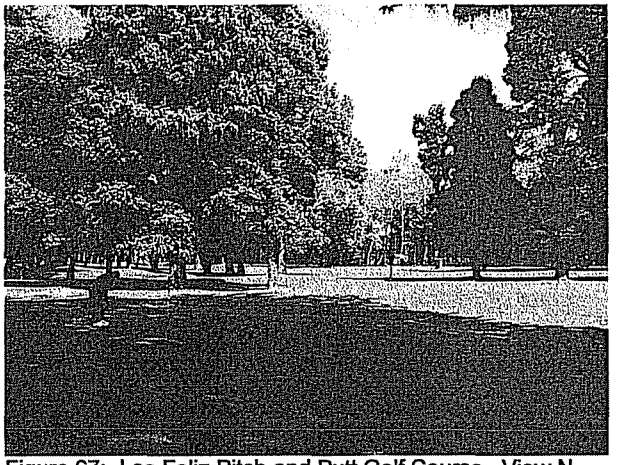


Figure 67: Los Feliz Pitch and Putt Golf Course. View N.
Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, November 2007

Set within the Los Feliz Golf Course, the Los Feliz Café was constructed in 1948 by transforming a Quonset hut (Figure 68). Although the exterior does not portray this building style, the interior contains the barrel vaulted supports. The building is one-story and has large window panes that slant upward and to the exterior. There is a stone water table and two brick pillars that surround the glass door that faces west, to the parking lot. There is a concrete extension of the building to the west, along Los Feliz Boulevard, that has raised side-by-side single pane windows with decorative, applied security bars. The west side of the building has a concrete patio with wood canopy to the north and newer concrete and metal fence. In front of the Los Feliz Café is a 1950s-era pole sign with the word "EAT" in block lettering highlighted in neon and set upon a rectangular backing. Immediately beside it is an intact, early 1950s era backlit pole sign for the course itself (Figures 69 and 70).

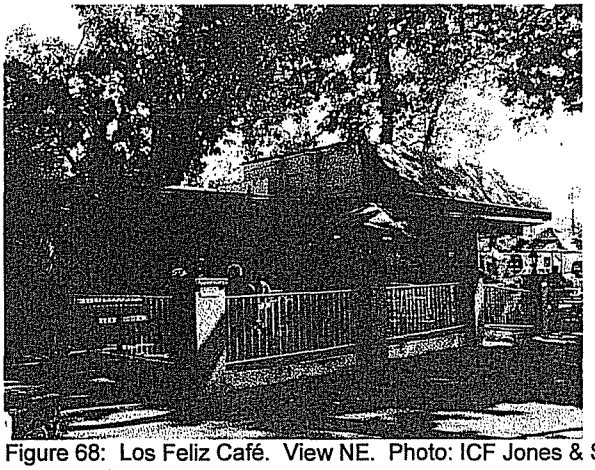


Figure 68: Los Feliz Café. View NE. Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, November 2007

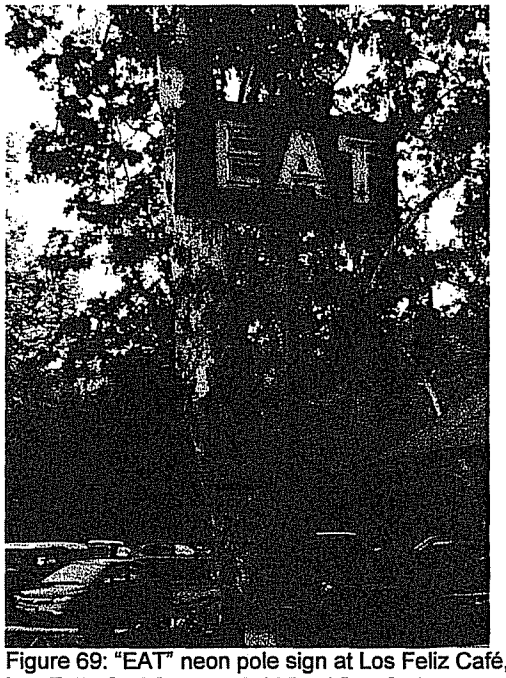


Figure 69: "EAT" neon pole sign at Los Feliz Café, Los Feliz Golf Course. C.1956. View SW. Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, March 2008.

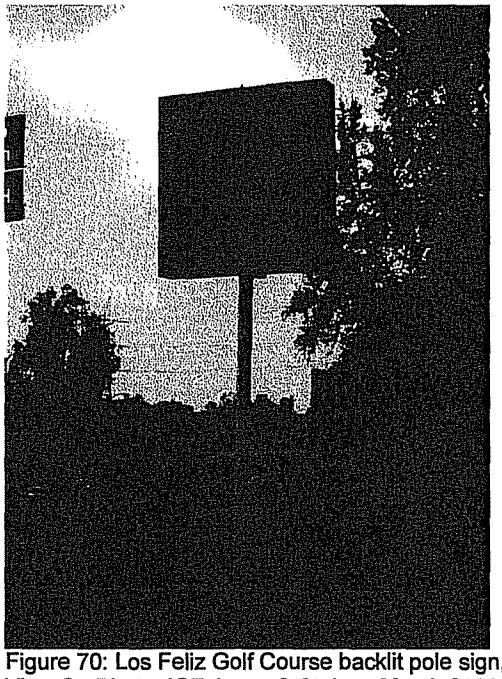


Figure 70: Los Feliz Golf Course backlit pole sign, c. 1960. View S. Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, March 2008.

Within the Los Feliz Golf Course there is an auxiliary building facing the Los Feliz Café used to store landscaping and maintenance equipment. It is one-story, rectangular in plan, with a flat roof. The building contains board-and-batten

siding, as well as a garage and metal door. A square-plan, single-story, tongue-and-groove-clad check-in kiosk is also located southwest of the Los Feliz Café (Figure 71). This check-in kiosk is mid-century vernacular in design, and has a pitched roof that cantilevers out as an overhang. This roof is underscored with stylized fascia boards that wrap around the rear elevation of the building.

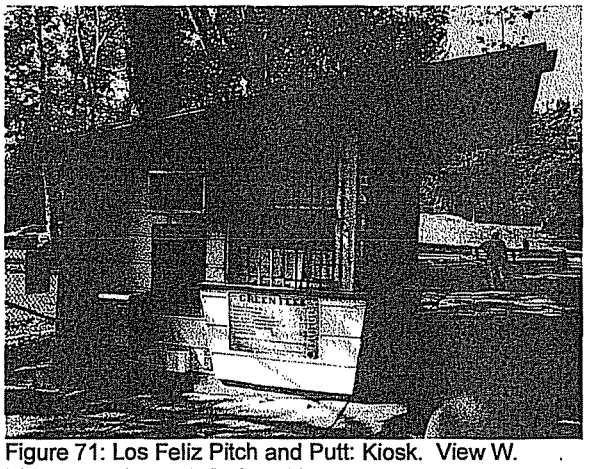


Figure 71: Los Feliz Pitch and Putt: Kiosk. View W.
Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, November 2007

There is parking for the facility adjacent to the Boulevard and River in a small, paved lot. A small circa 1955 golf shop building is present that features a slanted roofline with exaggerated, metal roof line and German clapboard siding. The building resides on a concrete foundation and has aluminum encased windows on the main (north), west, and east elevations with security bars. Below the windows is a projecting water table that has a small top surface where it meets with the windows.

Chevy Chase Drive

North Atwater Park

Directly above the Los Feliz Golf Course are private equestrian facilities that are not part of Griffith Park. Located off of Chevy Chase Drive, above these facilities is North Atwater Park (Figure 72). North Atwater Park is a small, rectangular section of Griffith Park east of Interstate 5 and the Los Angeles River, where it is classified as the Griffith-Metro Region. The northern side has two large concrete circles within the ground that contain sand and playground equipment within one, and the other is in-filled with brick and contains different heights of large column structures. Directly south of the concrete circles is a bathroom building that is one-story, rectangular in plan. It is composed of metal and concrete siding with a cast concrete foundation and pitched roof with composition shingles. There are inset doorways on the north and south elevations and series of raised open-air metal screens that are located on all elevations. There are flower boxes surrounding the building. To the south and west of the bathroom building is predominantly flat, grassy landscape that has

pine and maple trees, as well as picnic benches. To the south of the park area are basketball courts, small baseball field, and a metal water fountain.

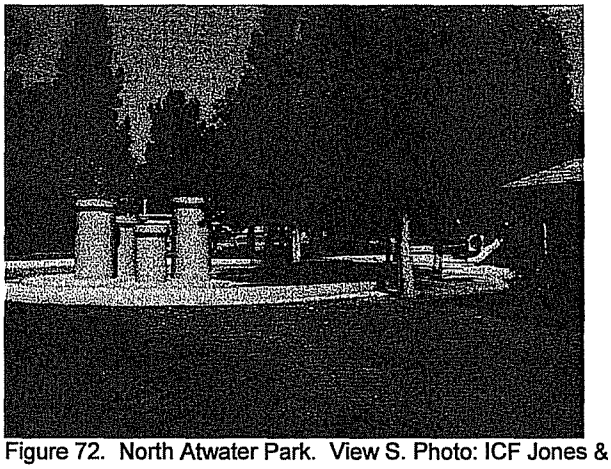


Figure 72. North Atwater Park. View S. Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, November 2007

Griffith Park Central Service Yard

Directly north of North Atwater Park is the Griffith Park Central Service Yard. The Griffith Park Central Service Yard is a trapezoidal piece of land that is located adjacent to Interstate 5 on the east and directly north of North Atwater Park. The area that encompasses the Central Service Yard is 27.55 acres and contains an asphalt ground surface with sections designated for different departments, in which each division has a main building and designated area for storing temporary structures, machinery, and vehicles. The main access into the yard is via Chevy Chase Drive, where the entrance into the Central Service Yard is through a security booth. It is a one-story, small square structure that has a large roof overhang, which is flat. The building resides on a concrete foundation, with a concrete water table that is fluted and large single-pane windows above. There are two metal doors with a glass transom on the east and west elevations. The road extends north, through the yard, where after passing the security booth there is a warehouse directly to the west. It is a one-story, rectangular-plan building on a concrete foundation. The elevations are composed of corrugated metal with metal doors and a flat metal roof. The windows are metal casement and double metal encased with concrete lower sills. Directly north of the warehouse is a parking lot and fenced-in area that holds temporary storage structures. To the north is a one-story, rectangular building that holds the Equipment Division. It has a concrete foundation, vertical wood siding, metal encased windows in a wood frame, and a flat roof. The building has a front porch with wood supports that faces north. Directly east of the small building is a larger concrete warehouse. It is a tall one-story building used in conjunction with the Division's administrative building.

Off the main road to the east is a trailer that holds the Golf Division. It is a rectangular building composed of vertical wood siding and metal encased windows within a wood frame. There is a concrete foundation, flat roof, and wooden front porch that looks north.

Continuing north on the road, there is a large office administration building for the Department of City Wide Construction (Figures 73 and 74). The building has a T-shape, where the cross of the T is two stories and the extension is one-story. The structure has a concrete foundation, water table, and flat roof. It features large single pane windows that are side-by-side on each elevation. This is the largest office building within the central Service Yard and the most architecturally defined. This building is done in a Mid-Century Modern design and features a generous use of large-scale glass windows in continuous horizontal ribbons; a flat roofed car canopy; and an extended second level with large glazing units fronted by metal, decorative screens with a repeating circle pattern. The planters around this building are done in the park style, though they appear to be from the late 1950s, like the building itself.

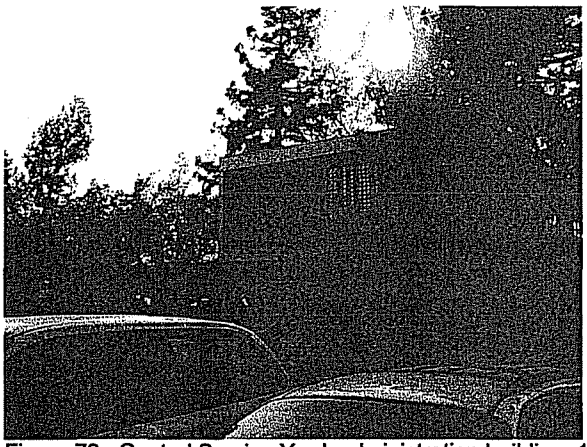


Figure 73: Central Service Yard, administration building, 1958. View SE. Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, November 2007

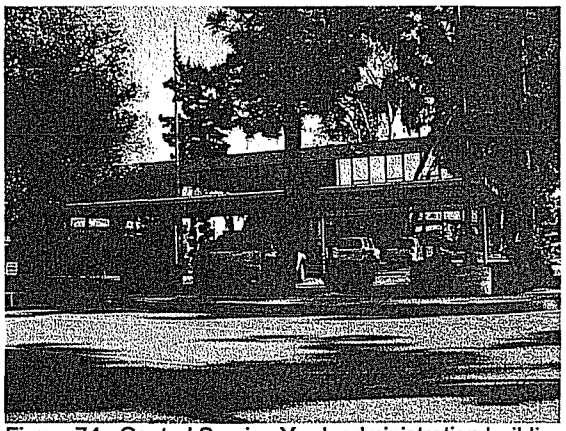


Figure 74. Central Service Yard, administration building, 1958. View S. Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, November 2007

To the east of the Construction Department, across the street, is a larger warehouse and administrative building. It has single pane windows on the northeast corner, where the elevations primarily consist of concrete with roll-up garage doors. The majority of the north elevation contains a concrete loading dock. To the north of the buildings are two large warehouses that lie before the northern boundary of the property. They are tall one-stories, rectangular in plan on a concrete foundation. The eastern warehouse is composed of corrugated metal east and west elevations, with concrete elevations on the north and south. There are metal doors, roll-up garage doors, and a flat roof. The building features a series of side-by-side garages, with no garage doors, on the west elevation. The east elevation has a downward slanting porch roof, composed of metal, which provides shelter for the loading dock.

The western warehouse has concrete elevations and clerestory hopper windows. It contains a large roof overhang on the eastern elevation, with metal supports, that provides shelter for the series of garages with roll-up doors. On the south elevation is an extended concrete porch that is a filling station. To the west of this garage is a tall metal structure that provides shelter to equipment stored outside. It has metal supports and a pitched roof of corrugated metal.

The northeastern corner of the yard is a fenced in area that holds equipment and temporary storing facilities. To the south, is a trailer that holds the Park Safety Officer Program. It has corrugated metal elevations, wood skirt, and a concrete ramp to the main door on the south with wood barrier wall. It has metal encased double windows with security bars on the south elevation and a metal door. The trailer faces a rectangular parking lot that extends towards the southern boundary. Southeast of the Park Ranger Division is a trailer that faced west. It is a single-wide with vertical wood siding, metal encased windows with security bars, a small front porch stoop of wood, and a low barrel vaulted roof. To the south of this trailer is a large warehouse building for the Metro Region Green Machine Landscape and Support Division that is the oldest in the yard, and dates from the middle to late 1950s. It is two joined buildings, each with a pitched roof and elevations of corrugated metal. They are rectangular in plan with metal doors, where the main entrance is on the south. The west elevation contains the concrete loading dock with roll-up garage doors.

Riverside Drive Resources North of the Los Angeles River

The remaining resources associated with Griffith Park on the other side of the Los Angeles River are those that are due north of the 134 freeway and the river itself. These resources include the Bette Davis Picnic Area, the Los Angeles Equestrian center, and an open natural, flatlands area called the "Pollywog." All three of these areas are located off of Riverside Drive where Riverside Drive runs north of Griffith Park.

The Bette Davis Picnic Area is bordered by the Los Angeles River and 134 Highway to the south and Rancho Avenue to the north with a portion of it spanning Riverside Drive (Figure 75). This picnic landscape is a predominantly flat area abundant with sycamore, ash, oak, and mulberry trees. There are several concrete picnic tables throughout the park. To the west of the grassy park is a large dirt area that is used by the equestrian center. The dirt area is adjacent to the Los Angeles River, with access to the equestrian center via a small concrete bridge. It has short, rounded concrete pillars that are joined by a wood balustrade and a metal fence extends from the outer sides for precaution.

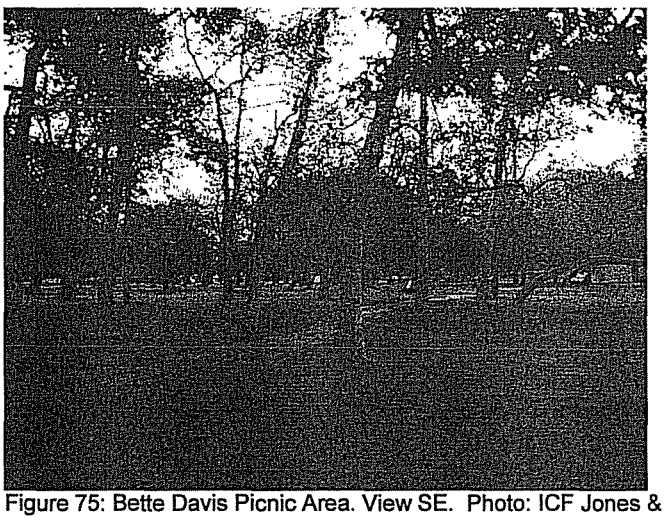


Figure 75: Bette Davis Picnic Area. View SE. Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, March 2008.

Across from the Los Angeles River to the south, by the 134 Highway, is a one-story, rectangular plan residence that is upon the Griffith Park property. It is composed of stucco with a pitched roof with composition shingles. There is an inset front porch on the east elevation, vinyl windows, and a picket fence. The immediate area contains maintenance equipment. This property may be a caretakers or workers house, and is not readily accessible. Within the Bette Davis Picnic Area, near the 134 Highway and Riverside Drive, is a one-story rectangular-plan building, which is a restroom facility. It is composed of brick running course with side inset entrances to the east and west, metal doors, and a flat roof. Within this area of the park is a small drinking fountain composed of stone. There are concrete water drainage tunnels running below the highway. Across Riverside Drive due northeast, the picnic area continues with sycamore and maple trees. Within this section there is a park building that is one-story, rectangular in plan, and has a cast concrete foundation. There is clapboard siding with wood vents and a vertical wood sliding door. The roof is pitched with exposed rafter ends and is composed of composition shingles. There is an additional building, which is smaller in scale. It is one-story, rectangular plan, with a pitched roof of composition shingles. The building has clapboard siding, three one-pane windows side-by-side on the gable ends, and a double metal doors on the other elevations. It has a concrete foundation, and there are screens underneath the roof pitch on the gable ends. The building holds a piece of equipment and is connected with an exterior piece of equipment that is fenced in, adjacent to the building. The Bette Davis Picnic Area runs westbound in a

fashion parallel to the Los Angeles River, until it crosses a creek and then conjoins with the Los Angeles Equestrian Center.

The Los Angeles Equestrian Center

The Los Angeles Equestrian Center is a large equestrian complex located immediately north of the 134 Highway. The siteplan is semi-circular, with a main entrance off of Riverside Drive, entering into the complex due south. Except for one structure to be described below, the Equestrian Center dates from the mid-1980s, which is well beyond the period of significance for purposes of this nomination. However, this area has historically been used for equestrian related activities. The northern section of the Equestrian Center is open to the public; however, the southern stables and western office area are private. The entrance to the center is accessed to the north through a large entry way structure that has a concrete foundation and horizontal wood siding. The shape of the structure mimics a stable with the double pitched roof.

Directly south of the entrance is a one-story house that is rectangular in plan (Figure 76). The building has board and batten siding, wood frame windows, and four pane French doors. There is a gable on hipped roof with composition shingles. There is a stone chimney near the north elevation, and an overhang porch on the primary, east elevation. There is a concrete foundation with an original, protruding addition on the north elevation. This building dates from the 1930s and originally served as a Cricket Clubhouse. The chimney appears to be a later reconstruction.

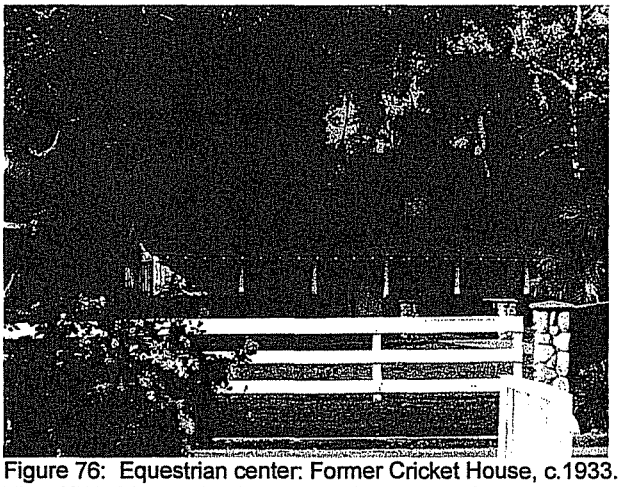


Figure 76: Equestrian center: Former Cricket House, c.1933. View NW. Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, November 2007

Inside the complex to the left is a paddock used to show horses with bleachers located adjacent to Riverside Drive. Directly to the south is a parking lot accessed off of the main road. To the south, across from a parking lot, is a bathroom structure that is small, one-story, and rectangular in plan. There is a concrete foundation with clapboard siding and a flat roof with asphalt covering. There are inset doors on the east and west elevations that lead to interior bathrooms. The same building is replicated on the south side of the Equidome.

Directly south of the bathrooms is a very large open air building, the Equidome, that is used as a showing facility. It is a concrete supported structure with horizontal wood veneer on the exterior elevations. There is a pitched roof of corrugated metal with barrel vaulting concrete supports displayed from the interior. There is individual stadium seating surrounding a centered showing ring with a dirt floor. The exterior of the building is above elevation on the north and south elevations, where concrete steps and metal railing lead to the pedestrian walkways.

To the east of the Equidome, following the parking lot, is a small building used as a horse rental facility. The building is one-story, rectangular in plan. The trailer is raised from the ground and composed of wood logs that resemble a log cabin. There are two aluminum windows in a wood frame, where one window is slightly arched. In between the windows is an offset wood door. The roof is pitched with a corrugated metal roof. Surrounding the building to the south and west is a series of outdoor stables covered with metal structures that have a pitched roof or corrugated metal. The landscape surrounding the stables is flat and composed of dirt. Southeast of the Equidome is a series of 11-horse stables surrounded by a flat, dirt landscape. The stables are one-story, rectangular in plan. They have horizontal wood siding with vertical wood paneled doors. The buildings are open-air with a low pitched roof with corrugated metal. Only one of the 10 stables is different, composed solely of metal with a tarp roof and lower section of the sliding metal stable doors. Plywood is also used on this stable on the gable ends and on the lower portion of each stall.

A building directly south of the Equidome is a one-story, rectangular-plan structure called La Cantina. It is a concession stand that has a concrete foundation and is composed of clapboarding. There are two inset window bays on the south, main, elevation that have a series of aluminum encased windows with a tile water table. There is a flat roof with an added roof structure that has a mansard roof and projecting, central sign. Directly south of the south side bathrooms is a row of three buildings. The far south structure holds Dominion Saddlery, which is a two-story building that has a rectangular plan. There is a large inset in the center of the building on the first floor that has vertical wood siding veneer to the south and corrugated metal to the north. The structure is composed of plywood encased with metal. Aluminum encased metals are present as is double pitched roof composed of corrugated metal with a wood cupola.

The central building is a concession stand that is one story in an L-shape plan. It has a concrete foundation and patio, vertical wood siding around the concession area and board and batten siding on the northern section of the building. Wood frames that hold metal encased screens are present. There is a metal door to enter the concession stand and a tilt-up garage door on the west elevation. The north building holds the veterinarian offices. It is a one-story trailer rectangular in plan and raised from the ground. It contains vertical wood siding with a plywood skirt. The windows are vinyl, six-over-six in a wood frame. This resource possesses a flat roof plus metal doors and stairs. To the west of the aforementioned buildings are two separate dirt rings that are encased with concrete block. To the south of these buildings is a series of horse jumping rings

that span across the majority of land adjacent to the 134 Highway. West of the Equidome is the Los Angeles Equestrian Center building, which is one-story and U-shaped in plan. The large structure houses "Calamigos," a restaurant that holds private parties; gift shops, restrooms, box office, and the center offices. It has a concrete foundation and porch, which is covered from the extended roof line and supported by wood supports, that wraps around the inner and western sections of the U shape. The entire building has clapboard siding, wood frame windows that are side-by-side, and wood and glass doors with four pane transoms. However, the central section of the building has been modernized with large, tinted glass encased by metal on the west elevation, which includes the doors. The interior has been renovated as well. The roof on the entire building is gable-on-hipped with composition shingles. The Equestrian Center building can also be accessed via car through the main road within the complex. Before the parking lot within the U shape of the building is accessed, a square plan, one story information booth is present. It has a cross gabled roof with composition shingles. The building is composed of clapboard siding with wood frame windows that are 16 pane to the north, four pane with four pane central window with four pane fanlights, and a wood paneled and glass door to the south. Another booth is placed after passing the Equestrian Center building.

West of the main access road is a series of three large stables. They are one-story, rectangular in plan, with horizontal wood siding on the first floor, vertical wood siding under the gable ends, and wood vents on the gable ends. The roofs are double pitched with corrugated metal. The buildings are open-air stables, where there are three rows of stalls, two of which are accessed via the north and south on the porch that has metal supports. There are two, large interior halls that are accessed by the gable ends. In between the three stables are two bathrooms lined on the east. They are one-story, rectangular in plan, with a concrete foundation. The building is composed of newer concrete block with a slightly slanted roof line that has overhanging eaves to the east and west, with exposed rafter ends. This building features inset entrances to the north and south with metal doors.

To the west of the two bathrooms are outdoor training areas separated by metal fencing. To the west of these facilities are temporary storage facilities composed of vinyl siding. Off of Mariposa Street, which is the western edge of the complex, is a private access road that holds a large parking lot. Within this area is a series of trailers that are single- or double-wide, one-story, rectangular in plan, with horizontal wood siding. Some structures have flat or barrel vaulted roofs, corrugated metal skirts, metal doors, aluminum encased or vinyl windows, and metal stairs leading to the raised door. To the south of the parking lot is a one-story office building that has a long, rectangular plan. The main entrance faces the parking lot, north, with large panes of glass used as windows and doors. The elevations are composed of brick to the east, and an extended western section is concrete. The building resides on a concrete foundation and has a flat roof with concrete overhang. There is a one-story house composed of stucco located adjacent to Mariposa Street, north of the parking lot. It has a hipped roof and single pane windows only located on the eastern, projecting bay. The entire equestrian center appears to have been constructed after the period of significance, with the majority of the buildings constructed in the 1980s.

The Pollywog

Due west of the Equestrian Center upon Riverside Drive is a trapezoidal area of largely flatlands called the Pollywog (Figure 77). The pollywog is unique to Griffith Park as a flatlands area that is not covered with mowed lawn. The occasional tree specimen is present in the pollywog, as are various unofficial horse and pedestrian trails.

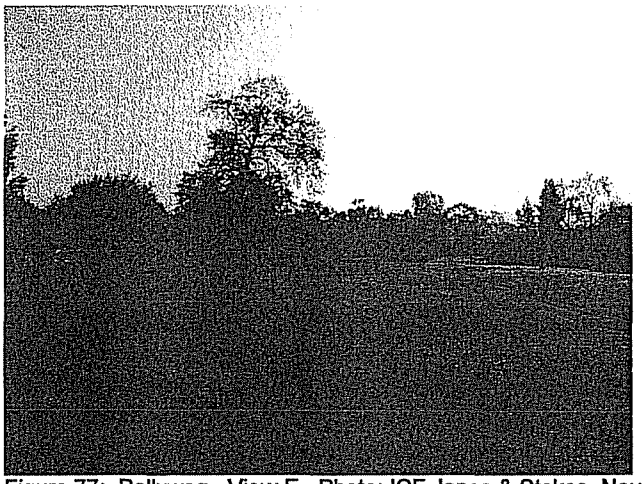


Figure 77: Pollywog. View E. Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, November 2007

Griffith Park: Southern Portion Amenities

The southern portion of Griffith Park is set directly behind the neighborhoods of Los Feliz and Hollywood Hills. The primary amenities at the southern portion are initially accessed by three separate roads: Vermont Canyon Road, Fern Dell Drive, and Canyon Drive. Commonwealth Canyon Drive, off which are the Vermont Tennis Courts, the Roosevelt Municipal Golf Course, and the Nursery and Horticultural Center, is located off of Vermont Canyon Road.

Vermont Canyon Road

Entrance into the park from Vermont Canyon Road is through a wide pass up a hill, which winds past the Bird Sanctuary to access the Observatory at the peak of the hill. This section of Griffith park begins well north of Los Feliz Bloulevard, behind a residential community of hillside single family residences constructed primarily between the 1920s and the 1950s. Within Griffith park, off of Vermont Canyon Road due east, the Roosevelt Municipal Golf Course is a Par 33, 9-hole course that covers 2,400 yards (Figure 78).

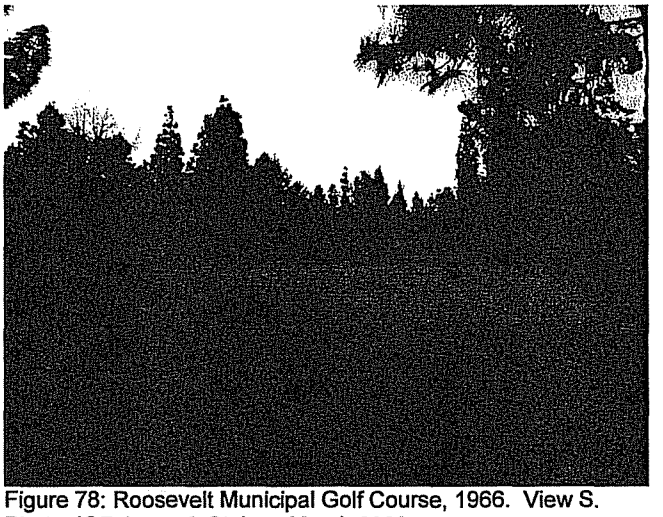


Figure 78: Roosevelt Municipal Golf Course, 1966. View S.
Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, March 2006.

The course was developed in 1966, which is after the period of significance for Griffith Park. The course is bordered by Commonwealth Canyon Drive to the north and east, Vermont Canyon Road to the west, and the southern border of the Park that is buffered by a residential area. The landscape consists of large rolling hills with some grouping of natural vegetation and several pine and oak trees. Aside from wood benches, the only structure on the course is a small, one-story restroom facility of newer construction. The building is composed of concrete block with clerestory window frames that contain metal screens. The roof has a medium-pitch with composition shingles and overhanging eaves. There are door frames on the north and south elevations for the respective bathrooms, and attached water fountains on the east and west elevations. The Roosevelt café/golf shop is a one-story building square in plan (Figure 79).

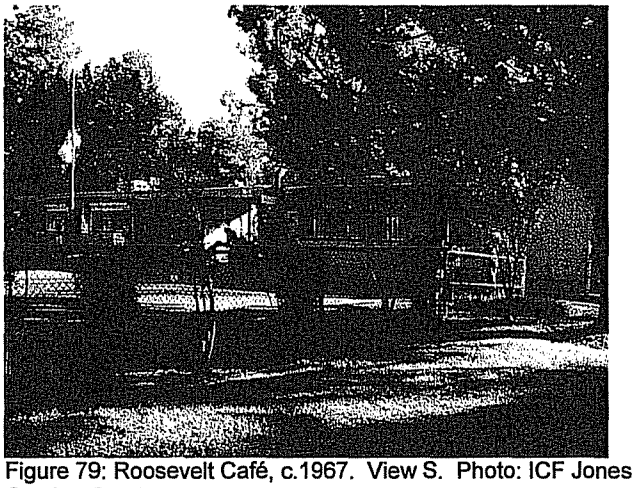


Figure 79: Roosevelt Café, c.1967. View S. Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, October 2007

The café and golf shop are separate rectangular buildings connected with a wood canopy and concrete patio that has picnic tables. Both structures are extremely

similar in design; however, the golf shop is smaller in scale. The buildings have a concrete foundation with vertical wood siding. The golf shop has a flat roof, and the café roof is flat with a combination of a very low pitch. There are aluminum framed windows and metal doors. The west, Vermont Street, side of the building has a wood patio and fence. Roosevelt Golf Course auxiliary structures are located north of the golf shop and café. There are three small, rectangular sheds that have a flat, corrugated metal roof and wood doors. Within the same area there is a wood structure that has a pitched roof with composition shingles. It is supported with wood columns.

Vermont Canyon Road → Boy Scout Road

Boy Scout Road is a small spur road off of Vermont Canyon Road due west, across the street from the Roosevelt Golf Course amenities and entrance. A one-story and rectangular-plan restroom building is present at the southwest corner of Boy Scout and Vermont Canyon Roads. It has a pitched roof with composition shingles and a concrete foundation and patio. The gable ends are wood framed with mesh nets underneath the pitch of the gables. Surrounding the building are wood supports of a pergola. This building has entrances on the east and west elevations. Water fountains are attached to the south elevation. This building appears to be recent. A cleared picnic area with picnic tables is present off the north shoulder of Boy Scout Road, as is a small concrete amphitheater (Figure 80).

Figure 80: Amphitheater off of Boy Scout Road. View N.
Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, March 2008.

Vermont Canyon Road → Commonwealth Canyon Drive

Commonwealth Canyon Drive is located directly above the Roosevelt Café and Golf Shop and below the Greek Theatre. Commonwealth Canyon Road runs eastward, above the Roosevelt Municipal Golf Course and down past the Griffith Park Nursery and Horticultural Center. Above the Roosevelt Golf Course off of Commonwealth Canyon Drive are the Vermont Tennis Courts (Figure 81). The Vermont Tennis Courts are three sets of four tennis courts located north of the Roosevelt Golf Course, just north of Commonwealth Canyon Drive. These tennis courts are set upon bases of park-style irregular course boulder work embedded in masonry. Directly south of the courts is the reservation booth building, which is one-story and rectangular in plan. It has a concrete foundation and patio with stucco siding and wood veneer. It has a flat roof and wood canopy extending to the north. An aluminum sliding window is present on the west elevation. A shed that has a gambrel roof with composition shingles is present to the north of the building. It is a small one-story, rectangular-plan structure that has vertical wood siding and a double wood door. It is placed on concrete blocks. A wood structure is placed in between courts, adjacent to the walkway. It has a pitched roof of corrugated metal. North of the courts is a one-story rectangular-plan building that contains bathrooms. It has a concrete foundation and stucco siding. There are raised one pane windows side-by-side in a metal frame. The roof is pitched with extended eaves and composition shingles. The gable ends contain a wood door and vents underneath the pitch of the roof.

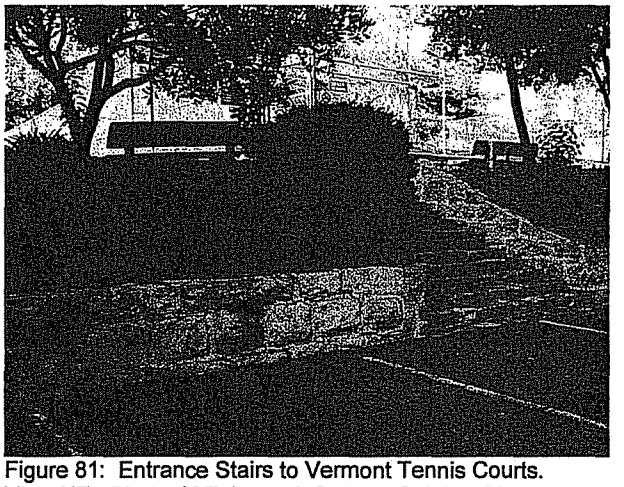


Figure 81: Entrance Stairs to Vermont Tennis Courts.
View NE. Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, October 2007.

Griffith Park Nursery and Horticultural Center (Commonwealth Nursery)

The Commonwealth Nursery is inset into the natural terrain of the southeast section of Griffith Park, located immediately south and below grade of Vista Del

Valle Drive, and immediately east off Commonwealth Canyon Drive, where the nursery complex is accessed via a small, unpaved road. Located off the west side of this access road the first structure associated with the nursery is the Nursery Caretakers House. The Nursery Caretakers House is a one-story rectangular-plan building with stucco cladding. There are vinyl and aluminum windows, lunette attic vents, and two overlapping gables with composition shingles. A detached garage is present behind the residence, and its 2-car garage entry is covered with a recent, metal roll-up door. This residence, which was originally done in the Spanish Revival design, was constructed in 1927, and has lost its integrity due to exterior alterations. Due north of the Nursery Caretaker's House, on the same side of the access road, is a small but overgrown clearing among mature tree specimens that contains a picnic area dating from the 1930s (Figure 82). This picnic area is set upon a platform of smooth, molded edged concrete at its lowest course, rusticated, SCR-scaled, square-cut concrete block in its centered courses and topped by a smooth concrete floor with square edge molding. Cut into this base are two wide stairways consisting of molded concrete lower stairs and rusticated concrete block upper stairs. A recent, metal picnic table is present upon this base, and is barely discernible behind an overgrown oak tree. Across this access road due east and north of the residence is the nursery complex itself, which is divided into three parts: an upper section consisting of parking areas and two long, attached buildings; a middle section consisting of garden plots and greenhouses; and a lower section, consisting primarily of temporary and recent structures around a blacktopped auto court.

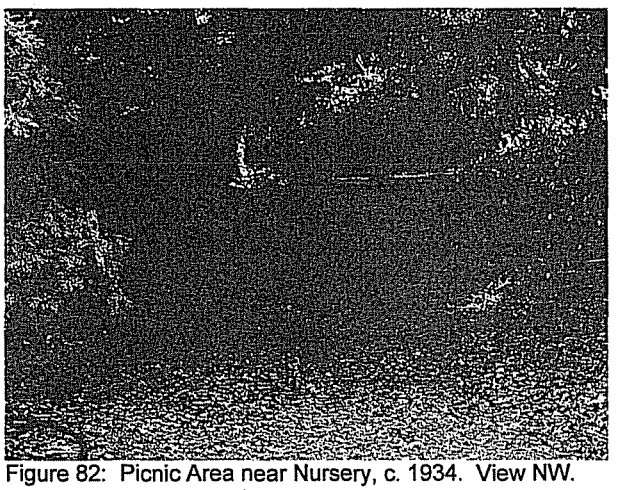


Figure 82: Picnic Area near Nursery, c. 1934. View NW.
Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, August 2007.

The upper section of the nursery complex is accessed by the service road, which turns easterly and ends at the eastern edge of the nursery. At the southern shoulder of the service road is a row of parking spaces that traverses the length of the nursery. At the upper portion of the service road are two early buildings, both horizontally acclimated, and connected to one another. The most westerly of these is the Nursery Office and Locker Room building (Figure 83). This building is one-story and is side-gabled, with stucco cladding. This building consists of two components. The west-end component is slightly recessed and its front elevation consists of five adjacent bays, four of which are large, 4/4

woodframe double hung windows, and one of which is an off-center entry fronted by a metal security door. This elevation is inset behind brick planters, and the entry is accessed by a concrete walk. Presumably, this unit of the building was originally the nursery office itself. Woodframe, paired casement windows are part of the design. Each of these windows is topped by an inset wood plank lintel. One of the bays is an overhang for the entry, which is recessed. Above the entrance to the overhang itself is a scrolled bracket present within one corner. The roof, which is clad in asphalt, has low small eaves that are underscored with exposed wood rafter tails.

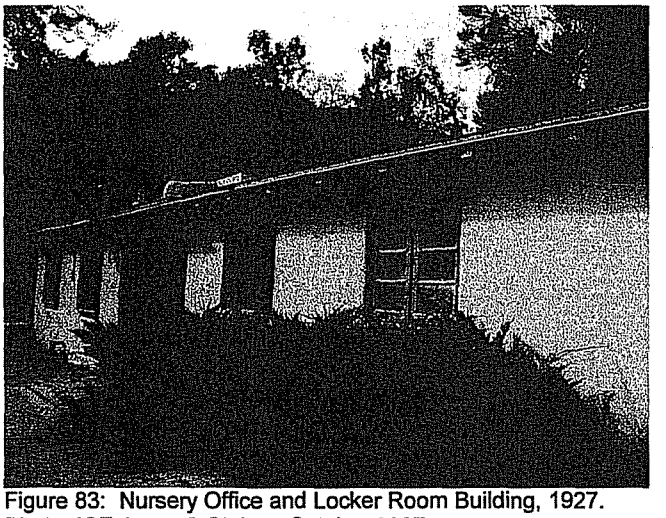


Figure 83: Nursery Office and Locker Room Building, 1927.
Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, October 2007

The above-described nursery office and locker room building is affixed to an extended structure, which is a long, single-story, side-gabled rectangular-plan structure clad in false bevel wood siding (Figure 84). This building appears to be used as a garage, office, and storage facility. Across its front elevation is a series of window and entry bays that appear to be organized into various groupings. At the far western portion of this building are six bays, five of which are 8/1 woodframe double hung windows and one of which is a pedestrian entry. All windows and entries across the front elevation of this building are framed in wood plank. Due east of these bays is a series of three bays featuring wood frame windows in sets of three where the upper corners of each set are beveled. The eastern half of the front elevation of this building features four window bays with 8/8 woodframe double hung glazing, two paired single panel entry doors, a large, inset beveled corner opening, and a pair of 4/4 woodframe double hung windows. Aside from the Feliz Adobe located in Crystal Springs, this building, along with those comprising the Wilson-Harding Turf maintenance facility, is among the earliest in Griffith Park, and dates from 1927.

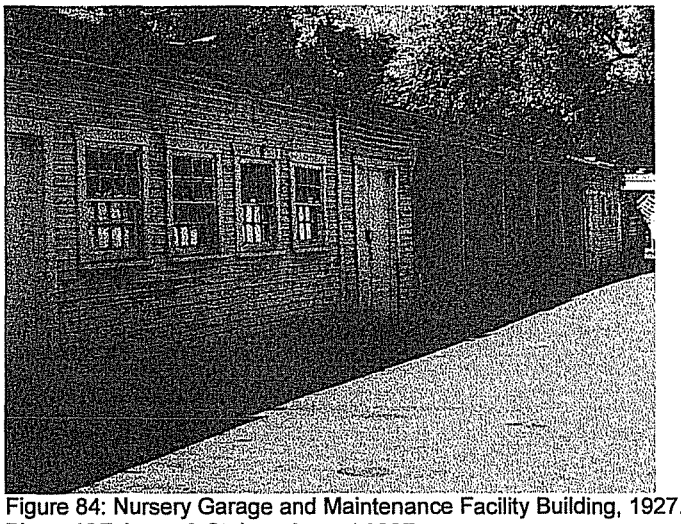


Figure 84: Nursery Garage and Maintenance Facility Building, 1927.
Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, August 2007

The middle section of the Commonwealth Nursery consists of numerous terraced garden plots that are made of concrete, and are acclimated roughly east-west. Running parallel at the upper portion of these plots and running perpendicular east of them are four greenhouse structures that date from circa 1938 (Figure 85). Each of these woodframe structures is of a single story with a gabled roof. Continuous, woodframe, large panel frosted glass glazing is present across all elevations. The two easterly nurseries contain glazing across the roof itself, whereas the two northerly nurseries feature an exposed woodframe roof. All elevations are underscored with three courses of channeled wood siding. The lengthwise side elevations of each greenhouse consist of multiple glazed bays of vertically acclimated frosted and clear glazing units. Each nursery is front gabled at its breadth-ends that contain a centered entry. The glazing around and above the entry is vertically acclimated, and consists of custom cut single panels running up the height of the elevation. The lower portion of the nursery facility consists primarily of recent buildings and structures including a recent filling station, numerous metal storage containers and sheds, and a metal clad trailer. The trailer is located at the upper portion of a blacktopped area and is fronted by mature bougainvilleas and a tall metal flagpole. The filling station is located in the middle of the nursery's lower portion. Numerous recent rectangular plan metal storage containers are lined along the eastern edge of the property. Park style rock barriers, from the 1930s, with irregular course boulders are present at the below southwest corner of this area. Park-style irregular course boulders placed in concrete surround the blacktopped area itself.

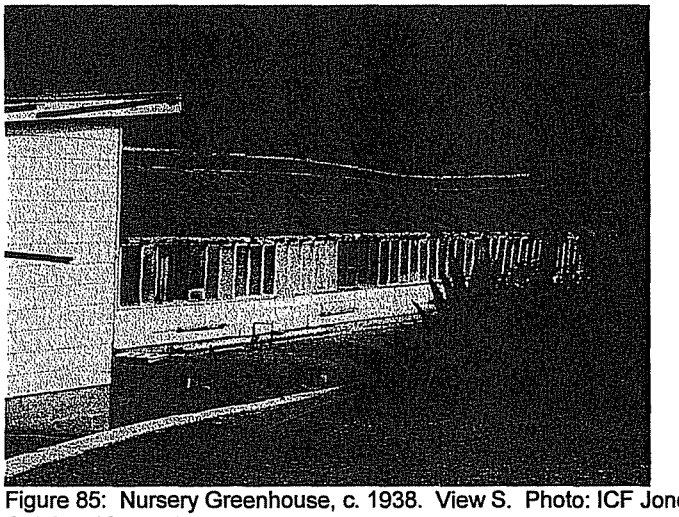


Figure 85: Nursery Greenhouse, c. 1938. View S. Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, October 2007.

Vermont Canyon Road Ctd.

Continuing northward on Vermont Canyon Road is the Greek Theatre, which is a two-story performance venue, rectangular in plan with a concrete foundation (Figure 86). It was designed in a Second Greek Revival style, emphasizing fluted pilasters, elaborate entablature with triglyphs, metopes, and dental molding on the north, south, and east elevations. There is a pitched roof with composition shingles and a large pediment on the east and west elevations. The west elevation has stadium seating with metal chairs that are built into the natural landscape, as well as the stage. The north, south, and east elevations also have a series of twelve pane metal casement windows with metal grills and metal double doors.

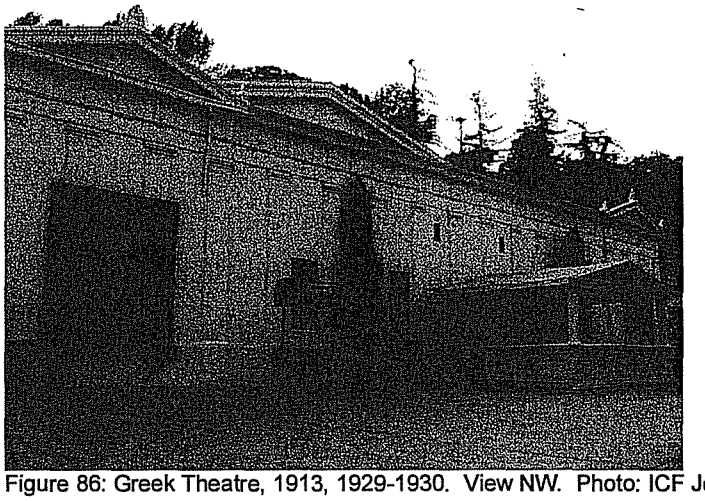


Figure 86: Greek Theatre, 1913, 1929-1930. View NW. Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, October 2007.

The Theatre building is a two-story structure north of the Greek Theatre. It has horizontal wood siding on the top story and concrete and glass on the second story. The Greek Theatre Box Office is located northeast of the Greek Theatre, next to Vermont Canyon Drive, and is a one-story building rectangular in plan and contains a flat roof. It is located northeast of the Greek Theatre. The building is composed of concrete with horizontal wood siding veneer. The southern elevation has a series of windows used for the box office. Bathrooms are located north on Vermont Avenue and the Greek Theatre, directly north of the parking lot used for venues. It is a one-story building rectangular in plan. It has a concrete foundation and is composed of stucco. There is a pitched roof with Spanish tiles. There is a series of three wood windows that are inset with screens on all elevations. There is a transom that contains a banister above the wood doors on the east and west elevations, as well as a wood eave. There are vents located beneath the pitch of the gable ends.

The Griffith Park Bird Sanctuary is off of Vermont Canyon Road just before it curves west toward the Griffith Park Observatory (Figure 87). The Bird Sanctuary was designed by the Los Angeles Chapter of the Audubon Society and constructed by Boy Scouts in 1922 under the direction of the Audubon Society and the City Parks Department. The Bird Sanctuary is an open area bordered by a wood post and beam fence. Within it are various low, park-style walls and culverts of irregular course tumbled river rock in mortar, and these walls appear relatively recent. The bathroom building within the Bird Sanctuary is a one-story building rectangular in plan with a concrete foundation, concrete elevations and elevations with a wood shiplap water table. There is a series of clerestory windows on the north and south elevations within a wood frame. The building has a hipped roof with composition shingles and overhang. This bathroom appears to have been constructed within the last 10 years. The Bird Sanctuary also features a pylon-shaped drinking fountain of ashlar cut stone, and an irregular course flagstone sink basin.

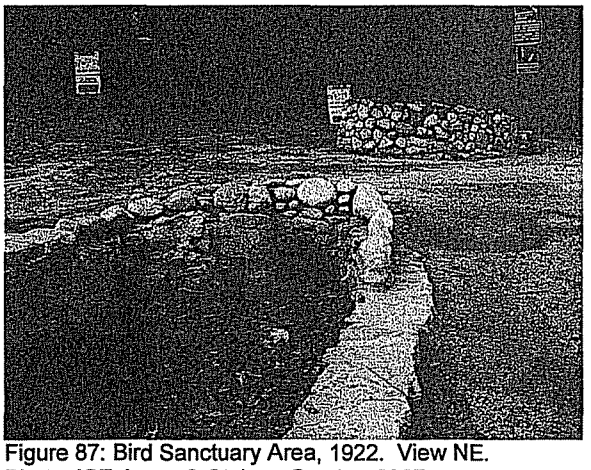


Figure 87: Bird Sanctuary Area, 1922. View NE.
Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, October 2007.

Vermont Canyon Road → East Observatory Road

East Observatory Road is located south off of Vermont Canyon Road and leads to the Griffith Observatory. East Observatory Road is lined with 1920s-era City of Los Angeles light standards with fluted, classically detailed granite poles with an acorn-shaped glass bowl. The Griffith Observatory (City of Los Angeles HCM # 168) is a large concrete building defined by three domes and the PWA Moderne style (Figure 88). Built in 1935, it has a concrete foundation, Greek frets within a frieze and around the front door that faces north, as well as copper windows, door, and roof decoration. The southern elevation reveals the buildings placement on the sloped landscape, revealing two additional basement stories. Stairs lead from the first floor onto a roof balcony and access to the flanking domes. The main entrance, facing north, has a manicured lawn and concrete walkway, as well as centrally placed figurative concrete sculpture called the "Astronomers Monument." This sculpture depicts various legends of astronomy and was created by six separate sculptors as a WPA Artists Project.

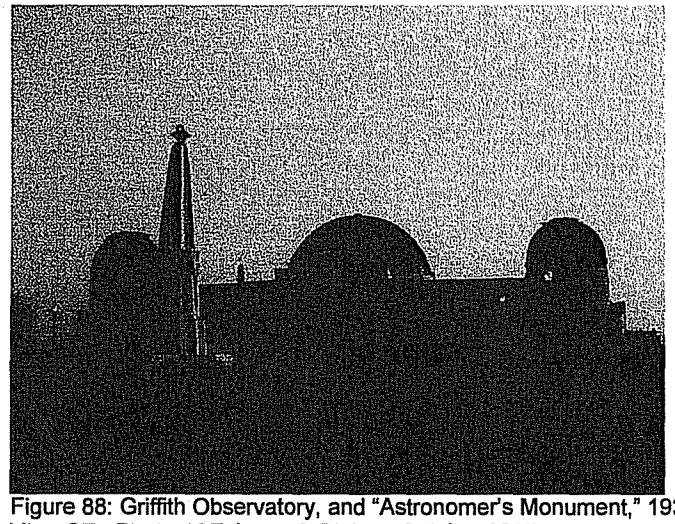


Figure 88: Griffith Observatory, and "Astronomer's Monument," 1935. View SE. Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, October 2007.

Vermont Canyon Road → Mt. Hollywood Drive (Mt. Hollywood Tunnel)

After crossing East Observatory Road, Vermont Canyon Road ends at the Mt. Hollywood Tunnel (Figure 89), which itself is a brief segment of Mt. Hollywood Drive. The Mt. Hollywood Tunnel runs east-west and has a square-shaped, smooth concrete face at each entrance side. The tunnel itself is a barrel vault of *béton brut* poured in placed concrete.

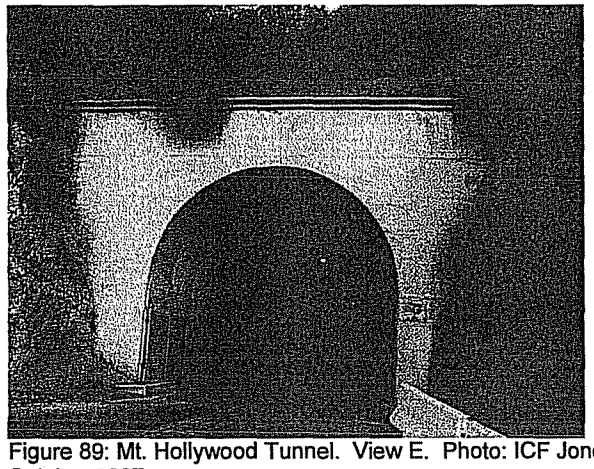


Figure 89: Mt. Hollywood Tunnel. View E. Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, October 2007

Mt. Hollywood Tunnel → Western Canyon Road

A junction point with the upper end of Western Canyon Road is present shortly after exiting the Mt. Hollywood Tunnel due west. Western Canyon Road is a two-lane, paved road with switchback turns that run along the south face of Mt. Hollywood. Adjacent Western Canyon Road just after the above-mentioned junction are park style walls with multi-colored geometrically cut masonry infilled with gallets in an irregular course dry mortar. Turn offs and picnic area with park style irregular course borders are present along Western Canyon Road (Figure 90). Driving West and south on Western canyon road, expansive vistas of the Los Angeles basin are readily visible. At its lower end, Western Canyon Road becomes Fern Dell Drive.

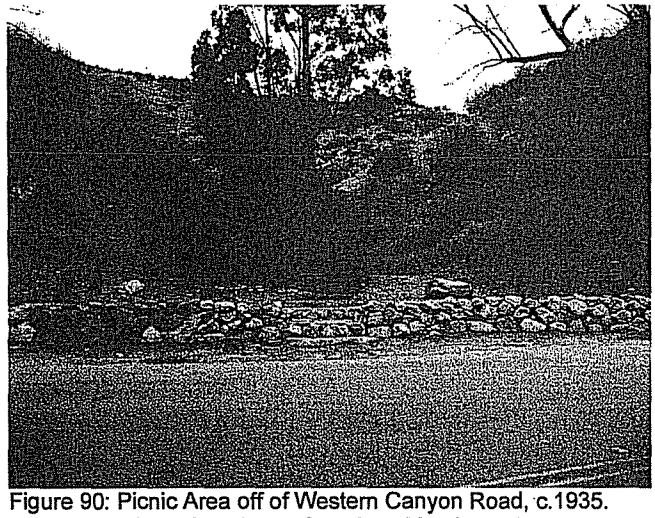


Figure 90: Picnic Area off of Western Canyon Road, c.1935. View NW. Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, March 2008.

Fern Dell Drive and Fern Dell

The second of three primary entrances into the south portion of Griffith Park is Fern Dell Drive, which is near Western Avenue in Los Feliz. As Fern Dell Drive moves northward, the street changes name to become Western Canyon Road, which as it ascends in elevation ultimately winds eastbound toward the Griffith Observatory.

Fern Dell Overview

The Fern Dell section of Griffith Park is a series of trails and rock encrusted water features that are bilaterally intersected by Fern Dell Drive: a paved, two-lane automobile road that traverses north-south. The Focal Point of Fern Dell is a secluded grouping of pedestrian trails and streams that is largely below grade, bordered by park style rock walls and numerous fern specimens of various types. This section of trails and features, which is Fern Dell proper, jogs beneath Fern Dell Drive at its rear portion before it opens onto a multiplicity of pedestrian trails, dry ponds and creek beds, and picnic areas all bordered by various courses of irregular and ashlar cut concrete and rock boulder wall and barrier features done in the Park Style, oftentimes in dry course masonry. This rear portion of Fern Dell features a minimal traditional-styled building that is today used as a snack bar, inset into an area that appears to have been an early camp gathering area based upon three parallel rows of sitting level rockwork in concrete, the westerly of which has a flagpole in the center. Various movable, cut tree stumps that serve as stools if necessary are also present adjacent the snack bar. South of the snack bar area along Fern Dell Drive is a Spanish Revival style watchman's house that long served as a nature exhibit. The integrity of this resource, along with Fern Dell as a whole, is very good. The Fern Dell site was formerly a Gabrielino Indian site for which it is recognized as City of Los Angeles Historic Cultural Monument #112 (Figure 91).

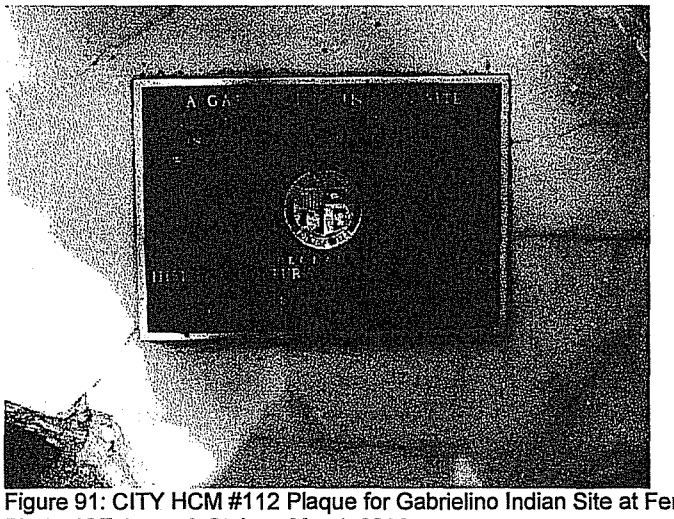


Figure 91: CITY HCM #112 Plaque for Gabrielino Indian Site at Fern Dell.
Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, March 2008

Entrance Features off Fern Dell Drive

At either side of Fern Dell Drive at the entrance to Fern Dell is a lawn-covered hilly area with mature tree (canary pine) specimens. On the easterly hill is "Griffith Park" signage of welded, textured metal letters painted on pipe railing set in a planter with a recent boulders-in-mortar surround. At this section due easterly of the entrance, a paved pathway cuts diagonally from southwest to northeast. A stream is present running along the far eastern edge of the Fern Dell area. Set within this easterly section of the entrance is a roughly 5-foot-tall bronze statue of an upright bear known as the Berlin Bear statue which dates from the 1980s (Figure 92).

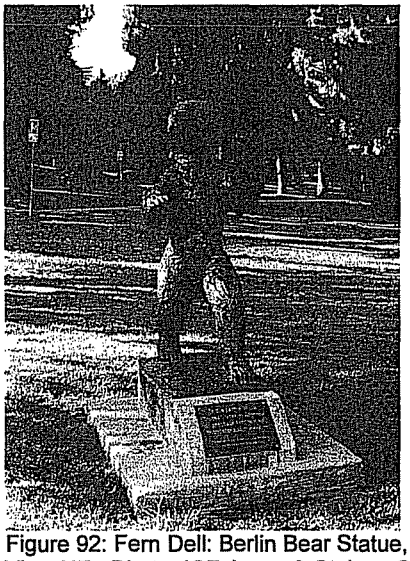


Figure 92: Fern Dell: Berlin Bear Statue, 1981.
View NE. Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, October 2007

The westerly side of the Fern Dell area entrance features rolling grass hills and two monuments: a ground level bronze plaque set into a boulder and dedicated to Mrs. Rollin B. Lane, December 17, 1937 and a bronze bust portrait of Lief Erickson, which is placed upon a black granite obelisk. At either side of Fern Dell Drive is a sidewalk. A park-style retaining wall feature with 4-course square-cut concrete aggregate block is present along the western sidewalk. This wall continues along the length of sidewalk before the entrance to Fern Dell proper, which is located at the corner of Fern Dell Drive and Black Oak Drive. This wall features a periodical pattern of a centrally placed, flat-faced slab concrete. The grassy area above this wall features mature redwood trees. Moving northward at the easterly portion of the Fern Dell area adjacent Fern Dell Drive, the stream at the far eastern edge is fed by a small aqueduct from beneath Fern Dell Drive. This stream is bordered with square cut concrete aggregate rock. A blacktopped, straight, ascending trail runs along the eastern edge of the east portion, parallel to the stream, and this trail is lined with trees at its east side. The middle portion of the easterly, at-grade portion of the Fern Dell area is a hilly, grass covered area with mature sycamore specimens with the occasional decorative large boulder. Continuing northward at the at-grade easterly portion

of the Fern Dell area the blacktopped trail gradually ascends and descends, redwood trees are present, and the single family residences visible upon an embankment above the trail begin to recede, with additional park property opening up at the middle portion of the easterly side. The terraced "Soroptimist" picnic area is present in this area and features boundary walls of irregular course boulders in a dry mortar style (Figure 93). A bed of bulbous flowers is present, with ground cover primarily of earth. The Soroptimist Picnic area is of three terraced levels with a barrier wall entrance of irregular course square cut red sandstone containing a symmetrical arrangement of two stairways; inset with two drinking fountains and centered plaque that reads "Minnie M. Barton Memorial, Soroptimists Club of Los Angeles, July 1947."

Figure 93: Fern Dell: Soroptimist Picnic Area, 1947.
View SE. Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, August 2007.

Below each drinking fountain is a metal catch basin that reads "Scofield Big Boy Basin." The upper terraces of the Soroptimist Picnic Area have low walls of square cut recycled concrete aggregate in dry mortar. The upper terrace is topped with faux concrete wood branch railing. Terraces two and three have one centered stairway each, which are both axially aligned above the previously mentioned Soroptimist plaque. At the north portion of the uppermost terrace is a canopied food prep area with a counter that appears to have had a former sink or stove that has since been removed. A concrete table is present within this prep area. At the very rear of this picnic area, inset into the upper terrace wall is a second Soroptimist metal rectangular plaque dated July 1955 and reading "Soroptimist International of Los Angeles." Looking west from this picnic area are two bridges that serve as the center point of the Fern Dell area, and underneath which Fern Dell proper jogs from west to east. One of these bridges is an auto bridge for Fern Dell drive, and it appears to date from the 1930s. This bridge, which appears to be in a WPA style, features thick concrete railing with a repeating motif of rectangular vertical openings each underscored and capped with a semi-circular opening. A pedestrian bridge is parallel the auto bridge. In a concrete curbed area off of Fern Dell Drive just north of the bridge on the east side are leaf patterns set into the concrete itself and are dated 1998. Looking south on Fern Dell Drive toward the front entrance to the area, there are 1920s era light standards, and a chain link fence with an occasional opening into Fern Dell runs along the western side of the road.

Fern Dell Proper

The entrance to Fern Dell proper is located at the northwest corner of Fern Dell Drive and Black Oak Drive. This entrance is protected by a recent metal bar security gate and is fronted by a plaque honoring City of Los Angeles Historic Cultural Monument #112 for the Gabrielino Indian Site that is present at the Fern Dell property. Once inside Fern Dell proper, a culvert is present that runs eastward beneath the adjacent road. The openings of this culvert are in a pointed, Moorish style arch shape. Upon entering Fern Dell, a stream is present, as are various pedestrian trails: two trails to the west of the stream and one running parallel to the east of the stream. A recent truss bridge connects the trails over the stream. The trails west of the stream are connected by the occasional faux flagstone concrete walkway. Walking northward, a rock alcove is present built into the western wall, and it appears to have originally contained a water feature (Figure 94).

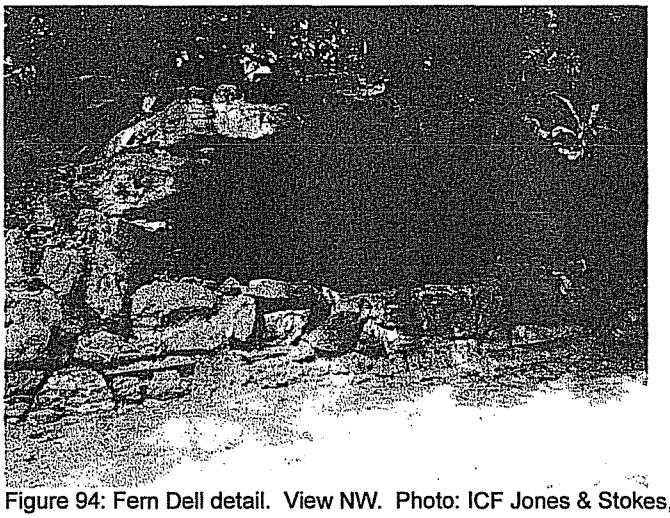


Figure 94: Fern Dell detail. View NW. Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, March 2008.

This alcove features two symmetrical square openings in its catch basin. Between the two westerly pedestrian trails are various concrete islands bordered in park style rockwork that feature numerous mature tree and fern specimens. The westerly edge of Fern Dell proper features a roughly 4-foot-tall Park style wall that is terraced and dotted with a lush, enclosing treatment of numerous plants, including many fern specimens. The trails wind and the stream undulates in width as one moves northward. The walkways are multi-tiered and elevated sitting areas are present along the western end of the walk. Continuing northward, the three trails become two, and additional concrete islands covered with vegetation are present within the stream. These islands are composed of square cut aggregate in mortar topped with irregular fragments of upright concrete slab and boulders. One island within the stream is an irregular, triangulated shape. The side walls of the streambed are made of square cut recycled aggregate set in a dry mortar multi-course. A hand rail and post system of faux wood branches made of concrete runs along the eastern edge of the trail that parallels the western side of the stream.

Continuing northward on Fern Dell proper, the stream and the rest of the program descends in grade beneath the street level, featuring a five-level terrace with plants at the east side, and a three-level terrace at the west side—each terrace made of multi-course dry mortar coursework and topped with tall trees and ferns in a "hanging gardens of Babylon" effect, where the recessing run of each ascending terrace contains additional plants (Figures 95 and 96).

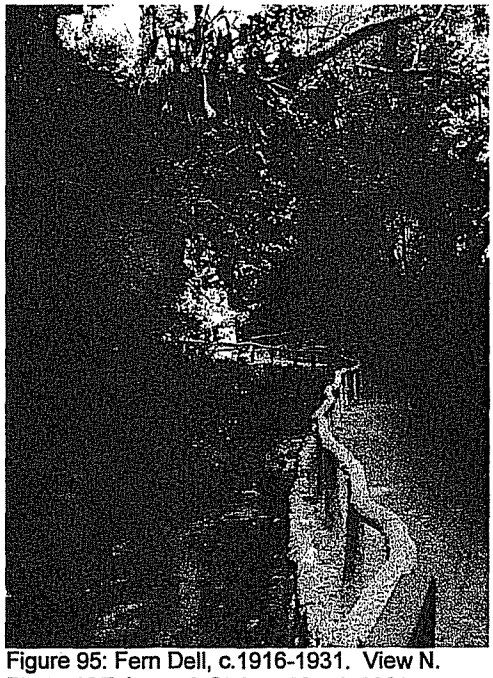


Figure 95: Fern Dell, c.1916-1931. View N.
Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, March 2008.

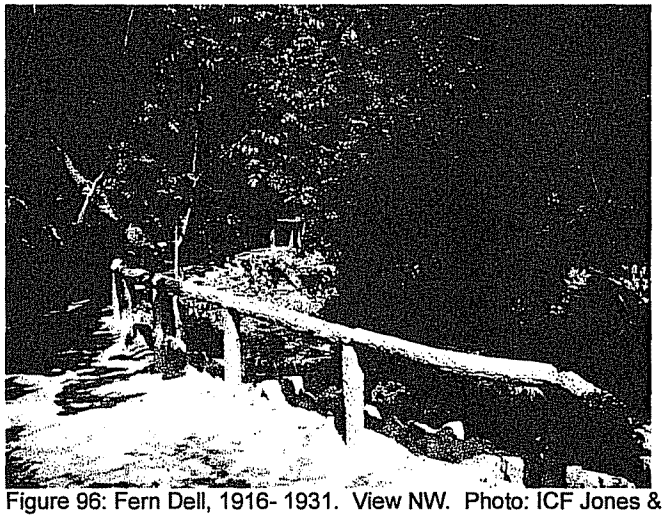


Figure 96: Fern Dell, 1916- 1931. View NW. Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, March 2008.

Walking northward, a roughly 20-foot-tall waterfall made of flat concrete scored faux boulder patterned risers with symmetrically placed circular capping of rounded boulders is present at either side of the multi-terraced waterfall.

Continuing northward, the now single trail adjacent the stream jogs eastward beneath two bridges. Beneath these bridges are rock walls at either side of the trail and stream. Open ducts are present within these walls and out of them spouts water, much of which is collected in a concrete gutter that runs parallel to the foot trail for much of its duration due south. The sound of dripping and moving water is present along much of Fern Dell proper. The underside of the auto bridge features a low-pitched concrete spanning arch. As the trail moves beneath the pedestrian bridge, the bridge supports are visible and they consist of concrete piers with Moorish style pointed arch openings: one at each side. The pedestrian bridge is underscored with log supports that appear to have been telephone poles. After traversing beneath the two bridges, Fern Dell proper is now located due east of the bridges, and continues at a subterranean grade. Rock features of periodic flat slab concrete set between boulders, and multicourse dry mortar horizontal concrete topped with reused upright, rough edged concrete slab are present. The pedestrian trails are lined with boulders at either side and inset concrete benches are part of the design.

Fern Dell area: rear eastern portion

Continuing northward upon Fern Dell proper, its trail ascends back to grade, and it is at this point, due slightly northeast of the two bridges, that Fern Dell proper ends. Where its conjoins to street grade, nearby an open picnic area is present with a relatively unique early light fixture of a tapered steel pole, metal final, exposed bulb (which may or may not have been the original design intention) and a double-S filigree pattern between the catheti of the pole and the arm. Due east of this open picnic area is a second picnic area that is elevated into the hillside due east of the easterly trail. This picnic area, with barrier walls of an iron ore type boulder, features a similar light fixture. Due north of these picnic areas is what appears to be a shallow, dry pond with a concrete island containing banana trees. The siding of this pond, as well as the siding of the three pedestrian trails that wind along either side of it, feature rock and concrete inset into mortar in multiple variations of the Park style. Continuing northward, various man-made creeks, dry at present, feature side walls of multi-colored aggregate. The various walkways are terraced at different levels and are connected.

Where the walkways are elevated horizontal course, square cut dry mortar aggregate is often present beneath them. The boundaries of these walkways, as well as sections of the dry streambeds themselves are often capped with boulders. Pipe railing, concrete benches inset into the rock work, and numerous mature tree specimens are all part of the design. Other railings are present between these walkways and streams that are of a faux wood branch style done in concrete. Between the trails and the various streams in this rear, eastern portion are pockets of plants with mature fern, shrub and tree specimens. A mid-century era restroom facility is set within the eastern edge of this portion of the Fern Dell area. It is of single-story and rectangular plan with single-rank horizontal-course square windows, pedestrian openings at either end, and T-111 siding. The roof is gabled and is clad in corrugated metal.

Moving northward, the rear, eastern portion the Fern Dell area splits into two sections. At this split is a single-story, rectangular plan Spanish Revival

restroom facility with triplicate narrow vertical windows; Spanish tile roofs underscored with scrolled wood beams; an attic vent of four squares in a diamond pattern, and engaged piers (Figure 97).

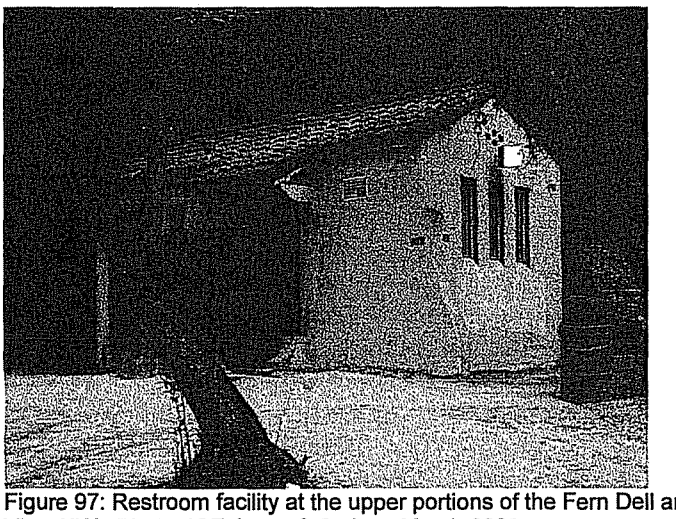


Figure 97: Restroom facility at the upper portions of the Fern Dell area, c.1927. View NW. Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, March 2008.

The facility features a gabled roof and stucco cladding. The eastern portion north of this split is characterized by canyons and affords a view of the Griffith Observatory. Continuing northward, this very rear-easterly corner of the Fern Dell area features multi-graded trails, mature tree specimens, a man-made creek, and 1960s-era wood and metal picnic benches. The rear-most reaches of this area dissolve into a gully, and multiple stoppage dams of *béton brut* concrete or rough cut concrete block set in mortar are present. The western portion behind this split contains various trails of concrete with a faux flagstone scoring pattern in addition to flat slab concrete walks. These walkways are at various levels in relation to one another, and are slightly below grade from Fern Dell drive, which is present due immediately west (Figure 98).

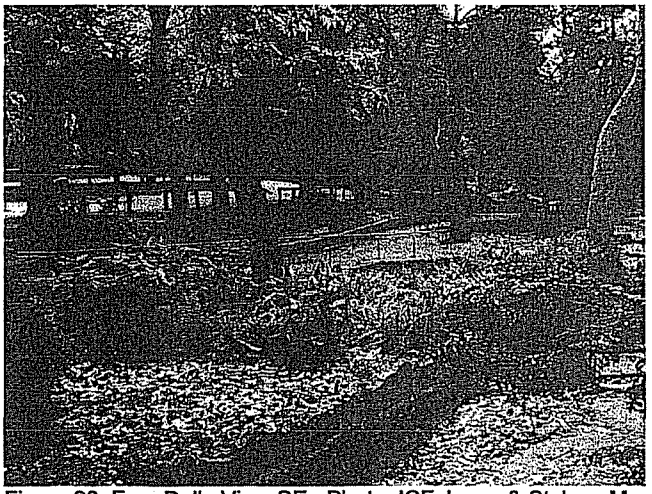


Figure 98: Fern Dell. View SE. Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, March 2008.

Fern Dell area: western portion

Much of the western portion of the Fern Dell area is occupied by Fern Dell proper, which is below grade and not entirely visible from Fern Dell drive. The rear section of the western portion features various amenities including "The Trails" Café, a ranger's station, and restroom buildings. The Trails Café is a square-plan, single-story building that reads as a Minimal traditional residence in its design (Figure 99). Its cladding is of thick stucco and the roof is pyramidal, clad in asphalt shingles and underscored with wood rafter tails. The east facing front elevation features a ribbon of wood frame service windows, set behind a full length open porch topped with a stained wood lintel. Concrete stairs lead to the café from Fern Dell drive, and they contain railing of faux-wood branches made of concrete as seen at other portions of Fern Dell.

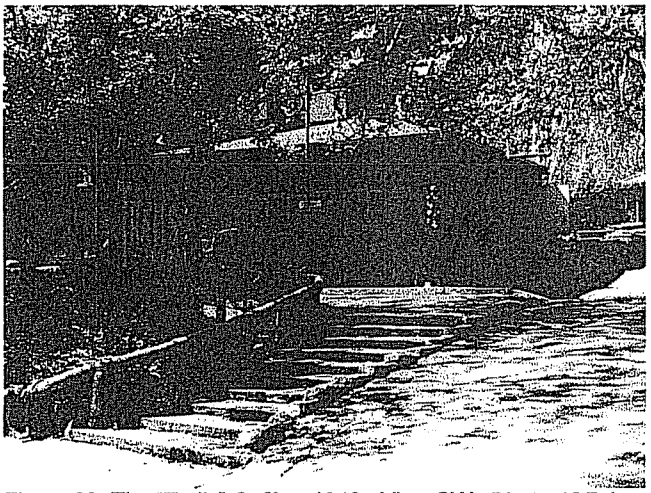


Figure 99: The "Trails" Café, c.1948. View SW. Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, March 2008.

Immediately north of the Trails Café is a man-made stream of irregular course rock placed in mortar that traverses the upper edge of this amenities area. Immediately south of the Trails Café are recent picnic tables, wood stumps, and three low, parallel rows of rockwork in concrete, possibly used for seating. A lightpole is centered in the westernmost of these rows. This area appears to have been originally used as a gathering place, possibly for camp "powwows" (Figure 100). A restroom building is located behind the Trails Café. This circa 1951 building is single-story and rectangular plan with entries at either end, a gabled roof clad in corrugated metal, and T-111 siding upon all elevations. Single ranked horizontal course square windows are part of the design.

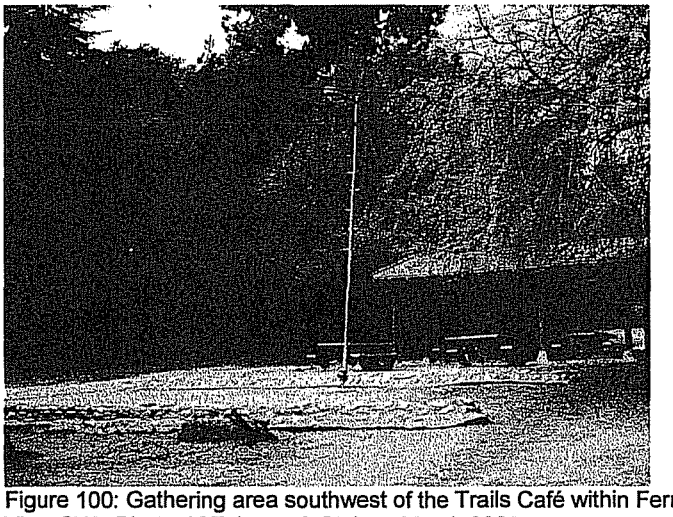


Figure 100: Gathering area southwest of the Trails Café within Fern Dell. View SW. Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, March 2008.

Below the amenities area, due south along Fern Dell Drive at the western portion of the Fern Dell area, at the northwest corner of Red Oak Drive is the former Watchman's house and Fern Dell Nature Museum (Figure 101). This residential building is single-story, rectangular plan with a gabled central salient. The building is Spanish Revival in design, and features triplicate sets of paired, six-unit glazing, a large, round headed multi-glazed picture window; two chimneys, cross gabled roofs, and a three-part open duct terra cotta attic vent. The entry is inset at the side of the central salient. The residence, which faces south, is set back in front of a lawn covered front yard. The integrity of this resource is very good.

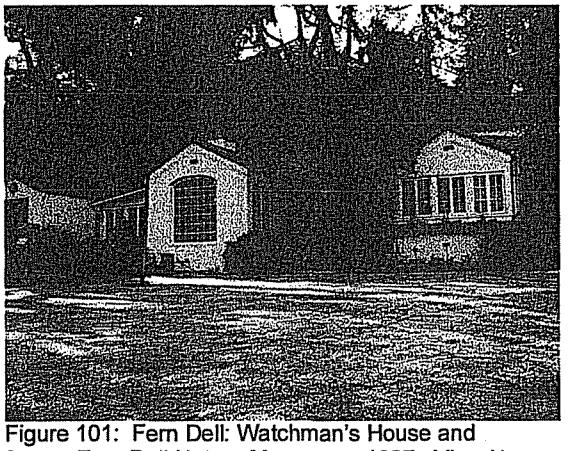


Figure 101: Fern Dell: Watchman's House and former Fern Dell Nature Museum, c.1927. View N. Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, October 2007

Canyon Drive

Canyon Drive is located near the southwest corner of Griffith Park. Where Canyon Drive enters into Griffith Park, the Park is set back behind a neighborhood of Hollywood Hills called The Oaks. This section of Griffith Park is not readily visible from Franklin Avenue, which is the primary east-west thoroughfare that crosses Canyon Drive itself. The area of Griffith Park entered into by Canyon Drive is rugged, dry chaparral, and appears as unimproved and semi-isolated. As the name indicates, Canyon Drive traverses the base of a steep canyon. Moving northward past a 1970s era entry gate into Griffith Park, Canyon drive terminates at Camp Hollywoodland. Between the entrance and Hollywoodland, due east off of the road and accessed by an unpaved trail are the Bronson Caves (Figure 102). The "Bronson Caves" are actually a man-made tunnel through a hill as the result of rock quarrying activity at the beginning of the 1900s which ceased by the 1920s. The tunnel is acclimated east-west with one large opening on the west side and three smaller openings upon the east side. The tunnel is roughly 50 feet long and roughly 8 feet tall.

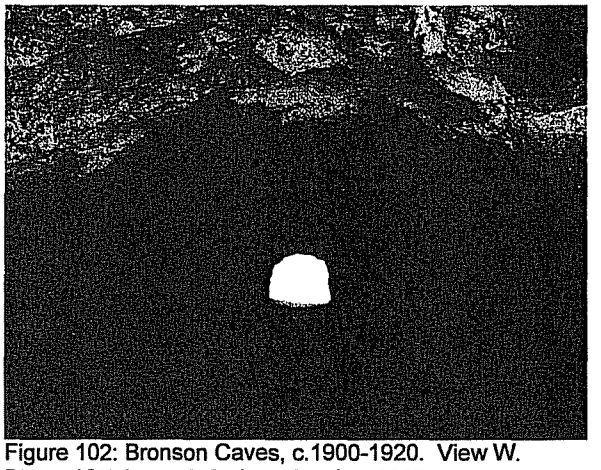


Figure 102: Bronson Caves, c.1900-1920. View W.
Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, October 2007.

Camp Hollywoodland (Girls' Camp)

Camp Hollywoodland, also known as the "Girls' Camp," is a series of one-story contemporary-style Modern buildings built into the natural landscape of small canyons off of Canyon Drive (Figure 103). Leading to the Camp is a flat park to the east that contains concrete picnic tables and is bordered by a creek, and to the west is a small playground near the entrance. The main building within the camp was built in 1992 after a 1990 fire. It is a two-story building composed of horizontal wood siding and detailed with stonework. There are aluminum and vinyl windows and a cross gabled roof with shingles. A building at the entrance of the camp is one-story and rectangular in plan. It is composed of vertical wood siding and resides on a concrete foundation. It has a flat roof, wood doors, and aluminum sliding windows. The camp has a series of buildings used for camp residences that were built in 1952. They are known as Hollywoodland Acres. They are composed of horizontal wood siding, water table of brick stretcher course, large glass panes, and a slanted metal roof. Small structures are also placed around the cabins as bathrooms. They are one-story buildings composed of wood paneling with flat roofs, in a rectangular plan. In addition, there are outdoor structures supported by metal poles that contain an arched roof of corrugated metal.

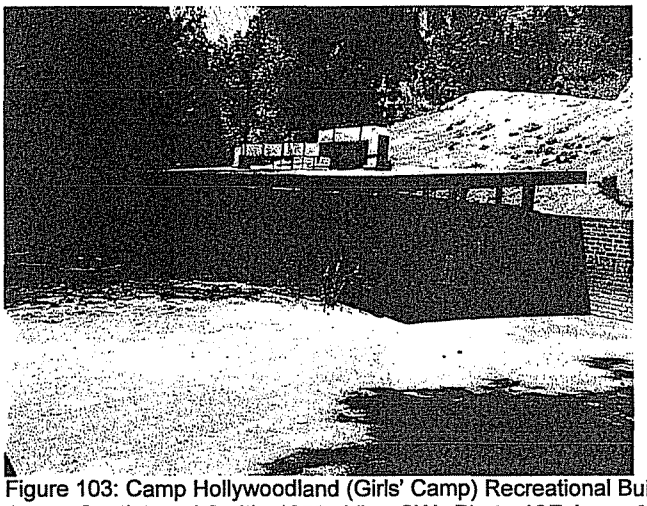


Figure 103: Camp Hollywoodland (Girls' Camp) Recreational Building.
Jones, Contini, and Smith, 1952. View SW. Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, October 2007.

Beachwood Drive

Beachwood Drive is not a major entrance into Griffith Park, but instead enters the park at its southwest portion behind the hilly, Hollywoodland neighborhood. At the end of Beachwood Drive are the Sunset Ranch Stables. Though these Western-style, barn-themed buildings appear to be within Griffith Park, technically the Park surrounds this property with chaparral covered hills.

Beachwood Drive → Ledgewood Drive → Mulholland Highway → Canyon Lake Drive

Lake Hollywood Park and the Hollywood Sign

A spur road off of Beachwood Drive called Ledgewood Drive is present within the Hollywoodland neighborhood. Taken west, Ledgewood Drive merged onto a brief stretch of Mulholland Highway which borders Griffith Park. Due west, where Mulholland Drive becomes Canyon Lake Drive is Lake Hollywood Park (Figure 104). Lake Hollywood Park is a small, flat area that consists of grass where the terrain slightly slants downward to the north. On the southern side is a small playground with recent equipment that is enclosed within a metal fence around the perimeter and contains sand. The park also consists of a few scattered small tree specimens and picnic benches. In clear view due northeast from Lake Hollywood Park is the "Hollywood" sign (HCM #111) (Figure 105), which consists of white painted, flat, metal frame block lettering with each letter against a steel armature set in a poured concrete foundation. The letters are set upon a hillside ridge upon the side of Mt. Lee, in a manner that slightly undulates to the ridge's terrain.

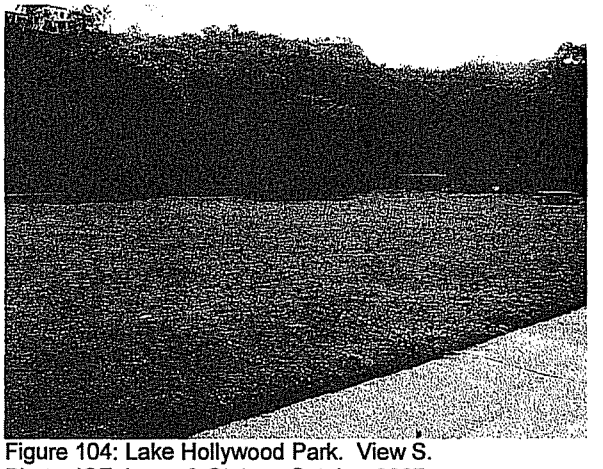


Figure 104: Lake Hollywood Park. View S.
Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, October 2007.

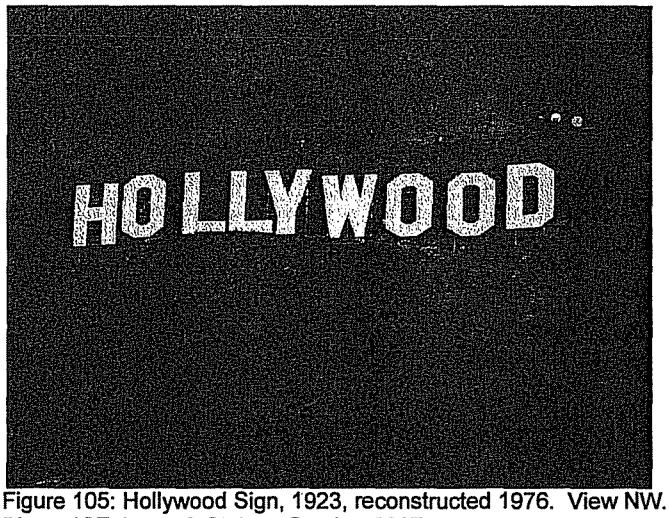


Figure 105: Hollywood Sign, 1923, reconstructed 1976. View NW.
Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, October 2007.

Park-wide objects: retaining walls, barriers, drainage ditches culverts, and drinking fountains.

A consistently built feature throughout the entirety of Griffith Park is a series of retaining walls, drainage ditches, stoppage dams, culverts, barriers, and later drinking fountains built by various federally assisted workforce organizations beginning in the 1930s in a Park style later copied by the Recreation and Parks department through the 1950s. Most of the barrier walls are no more than 3 feet tall and are generally located adjacent to roads and/or trails. Of all of the built elements of any type throughout the park, these structures have the strongest and most intimate relationship with the natural landscape itself. The design system of these elements consists of numerous variations on the theme of rubble rock or ashlar of various patterns often set in mortar, which often features scoring or line work. Many of these elements, though often finely done, have intriguing patterns

combined and an unpolished quality often seen in the work of self-taught artists. Often, barriers, channels, culverts, and occasionally dams are found together to facilitate drainage near the side of a given road, or near a public gathering area such as a picnic area, or even upon a golf course. The barriers are often found not just near roads, but also along landscaped areas such as picnic areas. Below are examples of each of these features.

Barriers and Boundaries

Park Style barriers and boundary elements, are primarily located adjacent the various automobile roads throughout Griffith Park. Their height ranges from one rock course tall to roughly 5 feet. One example is adjacent Western Canyon Road west of the Griffith Observatory. This barrier is 4.5 feet tall and composed of various sharply angled irregular course sandstone, concrete, and granite rubble rock and gallets fitted together through cyclopean dry masonry in three stacked horizontal levels each separated by an unfinished masonry course (Figure 106). Along the unpaved road to the Bronson Caves, recycled pieces of sidewalk are used to create a low boundary. The barriers and boundaries throughout Griffith park range greatly in size, and often, like this boundary, consist of a couple of low coursed atop the ground (Figure 107).

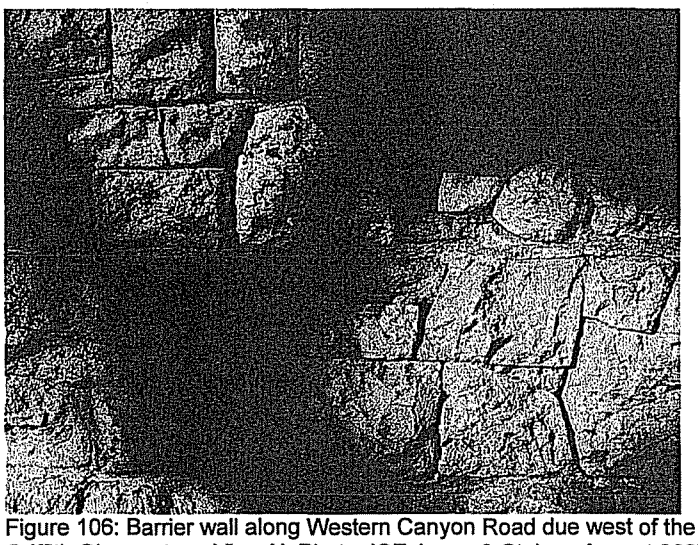


Figure 106: Barrier wall along Western Canyon Road due west of the Griffith Observatory. View N. Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, August 2007.

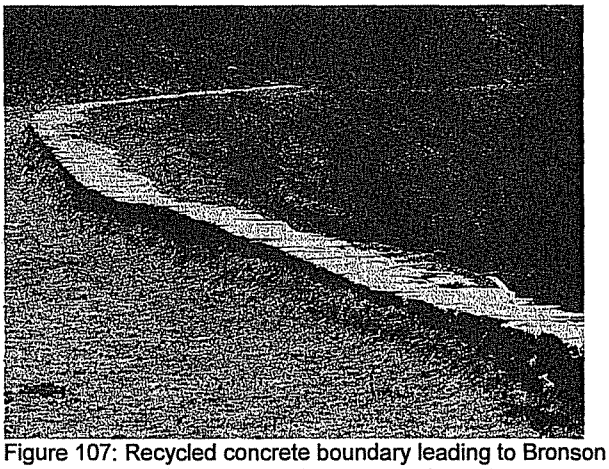


Figure 107: Recycled concrete boundary leading to Bronson Caves. View S. Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, March 2008.

Stoppage Dams

Griffith Park features numerous stoppage dams found within gullies and adjacent various steep hills throughout the Park. At present time many of these dams are covered over by brush and over growth. The stoppage dams of Griffith Park generally feature a row of repeating walls along a hillside, usually no more than 20 feet long, infilling a small arroyo. Usually above these series of walls, at the top of a given hill, is a centered, narrow drainage canal embedded into the ground. Presumably these stoppage dams were built in areas that saw a high degree of flooding and water-down fall during the rainy season. Often these stoppage dams are combined with drainage canals, usually centered, that are inserted into the ground. These canals range in width from 2 to 4 feet.

As one example, off of the Fern canyon Trail there is a 4-part stoppage dam and canal program facing north and running downhill. The most visible upper component of it is a centered drainage canal with concrete side walls embedded with boulders. These side walls are roughly 3 feet tall and run a length of about 10 feet downhill. Below this channel is a stretcher course, squared rubble-in-masonry wall that runs the length of the gully that is roughly 20 feet wide. The upper edge of this wall is slightly concave. Within this wall are three small circular holes in a triangular formation, presumably for drainage. Centered about 20 feet below this stoppage wall is a low-slung, concave concrete stoppage with embedded rubble rock that stands about 1.5 feet above grade. Water presumably passes above this feature. Affixed directly below it are the sides of a canal, inset into the ground that is 10 feet wide at its upper portion, and reduced to about 2 feet wide at its lower portion. The sides of this canal feature random rubble inset into concrete sides about two feet tall. The alignment of the culvert itself has a slight has a slight arc. The bottom side-edges of this canal are of thick, solid poured concrete and have the appearance of walls of their own on either side of the centered opening. The side-ends of this canal rest on a random rubble-in-mortar base (Figure 108).

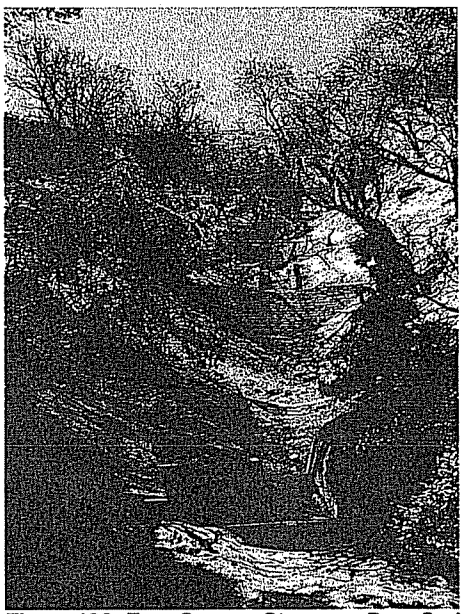


Figure 108: Fern Canyon Stoppage Dam Series.
View S. Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, July 2007.

A second example of a Griffith Park stoppage dam/culvert program is also found along Fern Canyon trail, in this case facing east, and running both above and below the trail proper. Roughly 70 feet due west of and slightly elevated above the trail is a poured concrete stoppage dam with irregular course boulder work that fills a section of gully roughly 20 feet wide. This stoppage dam is no taller than 5 feet. In front of it is a centered flat-sided drainage culvert roughly 5 feet wide with 3 feet tall side walls of irregular course rubble placed in concrete. This culvert has a slight curve toward the north in its alignment, and runs for roughly 30 feet. At the last section of this length, the drainage descends under the fern canyon trail proper via a metal pipe roughly 1 foot in diameter. The pipe discharges directly below the trail, through a 9-foot-tall culvert made of large scale (2–3-foot-long) pieces of squared rubble placed in unfinished masonry bond. This wall features 4-foot-long spurs facing east that also serve as sides to a drainage area. In front of these spurs are affixed additional side walls, of similar construction each terracing down below the prior which themselves continue the sides of the drainage area, until it finally discharges in a small gully well below the Fern Canyon trail, and away from other circulation areas (Figure 109).

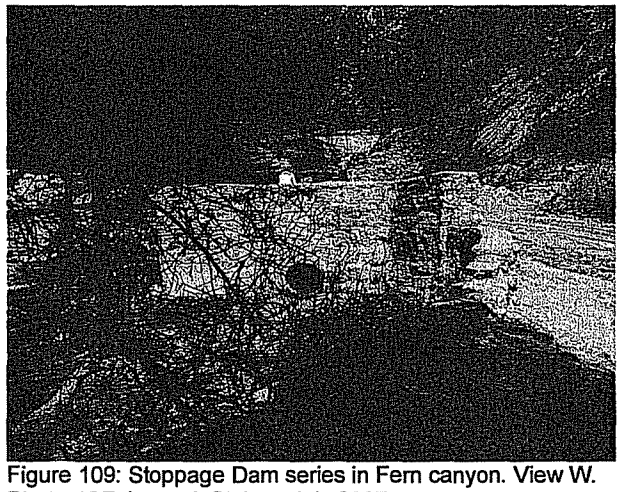


Figure 109: Stoppage Dam series in Fern canyon. View W. Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, July 2007.

The various series of stoppage dams (in addition to all other similar features) appear to have been made by various individuals, with varying degrees of artistry. Off of Vista Del Valle Drive above the nursery and below Vista View Point is a stoppage dam, revealed by the fire, that features mandala like-patterning made of small boulders inset into scored concrete intended to look like rusticated brick (Figure110).

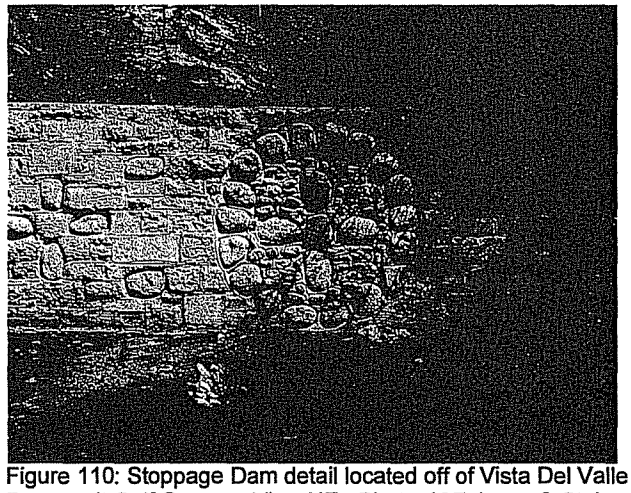


Figure 110: Stoppage Dam detail located off of Vista Del Valle Drive east of the Roosevelt Golf Course. View NE. Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, June 2007.

Drainage Canals

Throughout Griffith Park are numerous drainage channels that exist independently of stoppage dams. These drainage channels are often located beginning at the position of roads or trails, and descend toward steep, long declines down a given hill in the park. Most of these drainage canals feature Park Style random rubble masonry, of various compositions set into concrete. These drainage canals tend to be embedded into the earth with angled or straight

siding and are anywhere from 2 to 4 feet wide. The functionality of these drainage ditches often required that they descend down long stretches of hillside. A drainage canal seen off of Vista Del Valle Drive, facing north above Spring canyon, descends and winds in a curving fashion a length of roughly 150 feet. The canal is embedded roughly 2 feet into the earth with side walls of rusticated rubble rock placed in mortar. Its floor, which is roughly 1.5 feet wide, is clad in concrete (Figure 111).

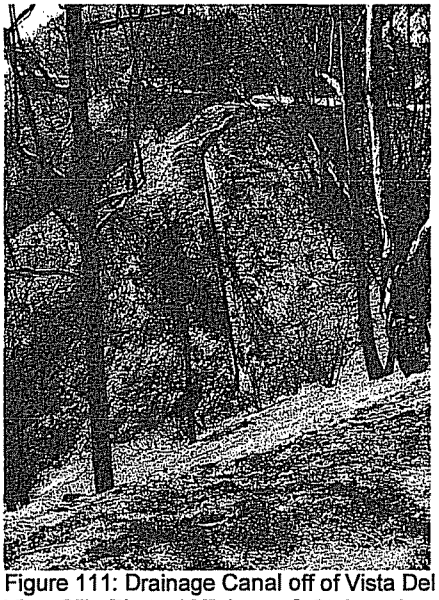


Figure 111: Drainage Canal off of Vista Del valle Drive.
View SE. Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, June, 2007.

A second example of a drainage canal is located near the intersection of Griffith Park Drive and Camp Road, at the entrance to the Boys' Camp. This is a drainage canal with concrete squared aggregate rubble placed in a stacked course pattern. The side-walls of this drainage, which parallels Camp Road, are roughly 4 feet tall. The lower half of this drainage is beveled inward and is of flat-faced flagstone set against a thick, smooth concrete masonry. A small, arched concrete bridge, roughly 3 feet wide and with no railing, traverses the channel, which is about 8 feet wide. Either run-side of the bridge features a faux-wood log made of concrete. Beneath the bridge against the southern of the two walls of the channel is a *faux* wood log support (Figure 112).

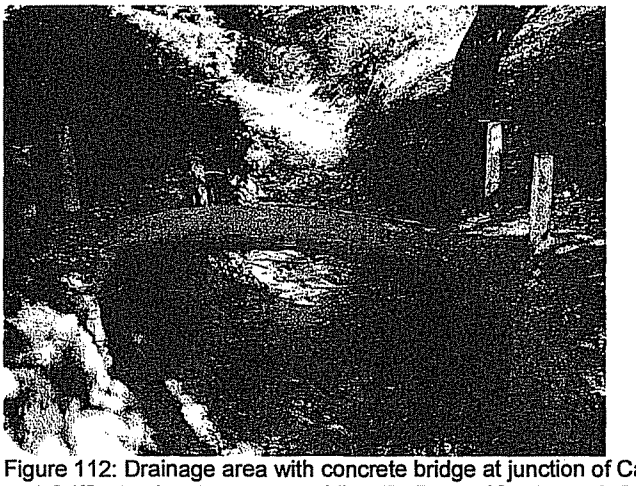


Figure 112: Drainage area with concrete bridge at junction of Camp Road and Griffith Park Drive, c.1935. View E. Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, August 2007.

Adjacent a picnic area near the Greek Theatre is a catch basin embedded roughly 4 feet into the ground. Its walls are of square cut rubble rock of both rusticated and smooth surfaces embedded in cement in four stacked courses. This concrete below these surfaces features hand scoring into the surface creating the effect of stacked roman bricks. The concrete atop these stacked courses has a simple, square scoring motif. Set above this opening, near the top of the construction, and within the rock course work is a centered, flower shaped modillion (Figure 113).

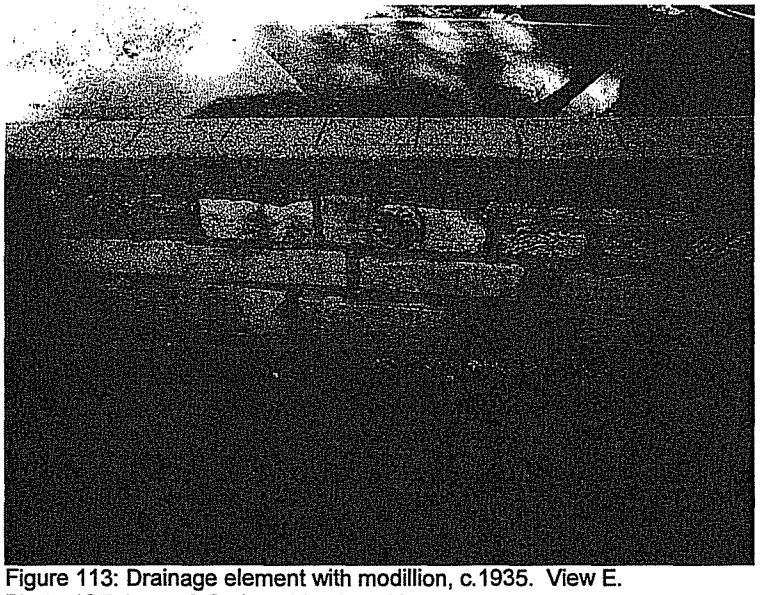


Figure 113: Drainage element with modillion, c.1935. View E. Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, March 2008.

The side walls of this element are of a similar construction. The majority of this basin is subterranean to the hillside road immediately adjacent it. Within the roughly 2 feet that rise above the road level is a metal cross bar adjacent the road and between the sidewalls. At the base of this construction is a semi-circular

drainage opening. This opening leads to a steep, concrete sided drainage channel, which leads through a culvert that is topped by a triangular-shaped planter with walls of irregular course rubble placed in mortar, with a smooth concrete cap. The drainage runs beneath this planter and into a concrete lined channel that features small, round boulders at either shoulder. The alignment of this drainage curves in a winding fashion for its roughly 30-foot length (Figure 114).

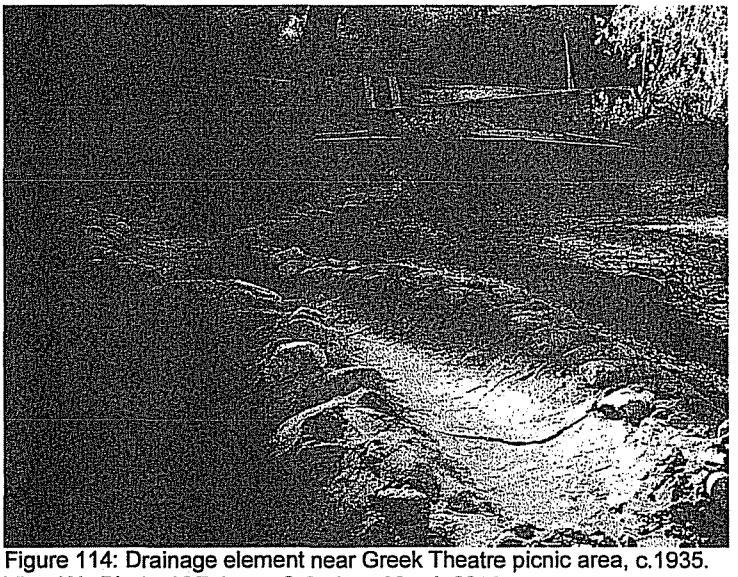


Figure 114: Drainage element near Greek Theatre picnic area, c.1935. View W. Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, March 2008.

Drinking Fountains

Many of the drinking fountains throughout Griffith Park are done in a "park style" akin to the above mentioned infrastructure elements. Most of the drinking fountains throughout the park are square plan, pylon shaped with a rough-edged concrete capworks incised with a shallow basin. Most of these drinking fountains are roughly 4 feet tall. The cladding upon various examples is highly divergent. Near the pony rides are three separate examples of such fountains including one with textured, rough edged irregular course boulders of various types inset into an unfinished masonry bond, a second with broken range ashlar stone cladding with concave joint masonry finish, and a third of a highly porous volcanic type rock done in an irregular course formation with unfinished masonry bond (Figures 115, 116, and 117). These fountains were likely built by Los Angeles Recreation and Parks employees roughly 10-15 years later than the previously mentioned infrastructure elements, though they mirror the same park style.

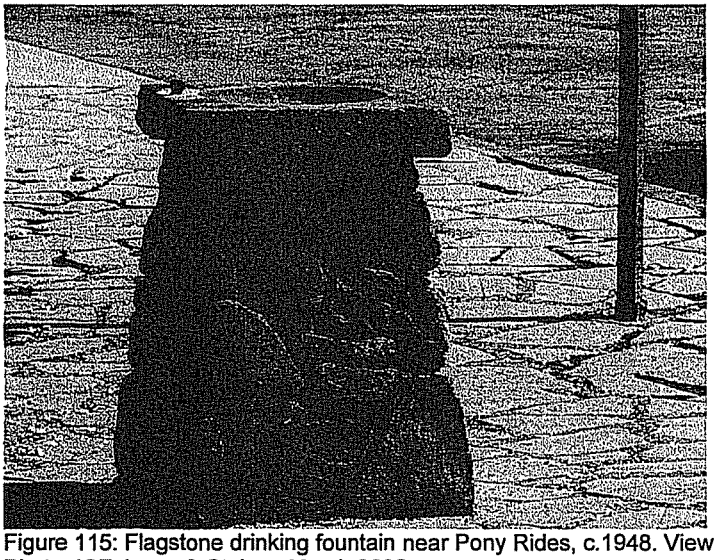


Figure 115: Flagstone drinking fountain near Pony Rides, c.1948. View SE. Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, March 2008.

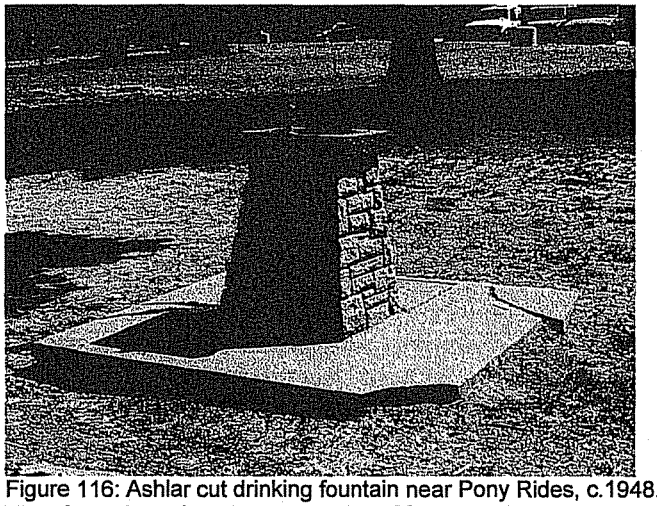


Figure 116: Ashlar cut drinking fountain near Pony Rides, c.1948. View SE. Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, March 2008.

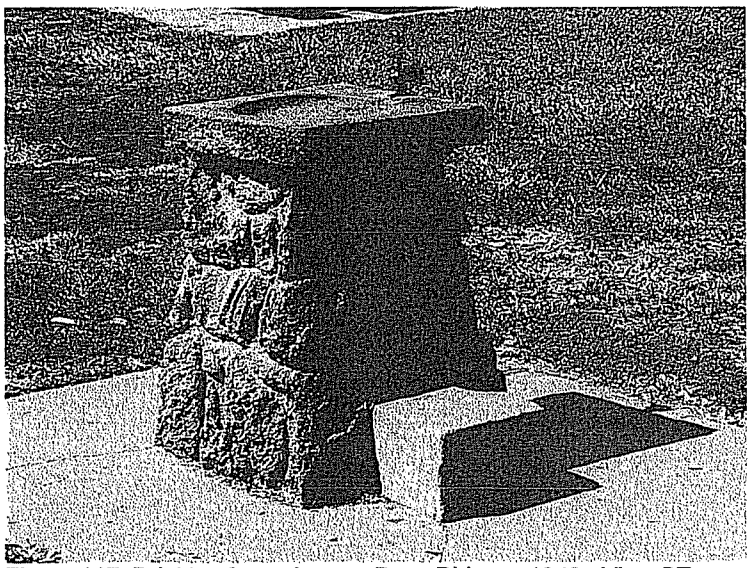


Figure 117: Drinking fountain near Pony Rides, c.1948. View SE.
Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, March 2008.

SECTION 2: Griffith Park Wilderness Area

Introduction

Located within a biome called the California Floristic Provence, Griffith Park is present upon the far eastern edge of the Santa Monica Mountains.[3] The majority of the 4,218 acres that comprise Griffith Park is a wilderness area, which serves as the primary character-defining feature of the park itself. Though the wilderness area is pervasive throughout the park's entirety, its primary concentration is within the park's central portion. As originally stipulated in the 1938 Ralph Cornell Master Plan, the central, interior portion of Griffith Park was to remain a wilderness, with built amenities and recreation present along the flatlands areas at various perimeters. The Cornell Master Plan was never ratified, yet through time this principle has largely been followed.

The wilderness area of Griffith Park sustains hundreds of different types of plant and animal life. Please see appendices 3,4,5 and 6 for detailed surveys of various plants, large mammals/reptiles, birds, and butterflies throughout Griffith Park. The Griffith Park wilderness area contains a variety of plant communities, both native and introduced. Among these plant communities, mixed chaparral and mixed dcrub are the most widespread; oak-walnut woodland communities are found upon slopes and elevations above high use areas; oak-sycamore riparian communities are present along creeks and moist areas in lower elevations; pine

[3] "The park lies within the California Floristic Province, a biome considered one of 34 biodiversity hotspots for conservation worldwide due to its high levels of diversity, endemism, and the degree to which it is threatened (Myers et al. 2000)." Paul Mathewson, Stephanie Spehar, et al. A Preliminary Large Mammal and Herptile Survey of Griffith Park, Los Angeles, California. technical report (Glendale, CA: not published, 15 Aug 2007) 2.

communities are located near certain built amenities; oak woodland communities are found on north-facing slopes, and ruderal communities are found in patches throughout the park, often bordering areas of ornamental landscape.[4] Introduced vegetation includes pine, eucalyptus, silk oak, numerous ornamentals, and landscaping areas around built amenities, which often include lawn. The wilderness area contains numerous natural springs and seeps, in addition to three dependable seasonal streams near Royce's Canyon, Bronson Canyon, and the area near Cadman Trail. Taken together, the north and south slopes of the peaks through Griffith Park feature 20 watersheds and the majority of these are unaltered by human activity. According to the County of Los Angeles Draft General Plan, Griffith Park as a whole is a proposed Significant Ecological Area (SEA) by the University of California, Los Angeles.[5]

The Griffith Park wilderness area contains foot and bridle trails, landscaped gardens and groves, sheet metal water towers, decommissioned auto roads, and numerous examples of 1930s-era infrastructure construction. The majority of the foot trails are covered in earth, and are roughly 15 to 25 feet wide. The wider of these trails double as equestrian trails, as do the decommissioned auto roads through Griffith Park, which include Mt. Hollywood Drive and Vista Del Valle Road.

Though the wilderness area does contain some buildings, by and large it is a natural landscape of rugged rocky canyons between various peaks traversing from northwest to southeast, of elevations ranging from 384 to 1,625 feet.[6] Because they are the most readily visible components of the wilderness area and the park itself, these peaks—in addition to their adjacent canyons—are the organizing device by which the wilderness area description proceeds. The wilderness description proceeds from the southeast corner below the main entrance moving westward along the southern portion of the inner component. Wrapping back around, the middle portion of the wilderness, which consists of a series of peaks, is described from west to east. Wrapping around once more, the inner components of the park due north of these mountains are described east to west. Finally, the northern portion of the wilderness is addressed, with a brief word about equestrian and bicycle trails near or north of the Los Angeles River.

Beacon Hill and Fern Canyon

Near the main entrance to Griffith Park off of its southeast portion, Beacon Hill, elevation 1,001 feet, is present and named after the former location of a light beacon originally used for the Grand Central Air Field. The beacon was decommissioned in 1934 and eventually removed, but an empty earth-covered site remains in its former location. Trails surrounding Beacon Hill include Upper Beacon Trail, Lower Beacon Trail, and Coolidge Trail, which runs southeast

[4] Meléndrez Landscape Architecture, Planning and Urban Design (Prepared for The City of Los Angeles). Master Plan for Griffith Park (2nd Draft). Los Angeles: City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks, Oct. 2004: 4-2 – 4-4.

[5] Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning, County of Los Angeles General Plan Draft. http://gifi.stat.ucla.edu/projects/gpd/09pdf_SEA_policy.pdf

[6] Melendrez Draft: 4-2 – 4-4.

behind the Marty Tregnan Golf Academy. Cadman Trail connects Coolidge Trail to Griffith Park Drive at a point south of the Tregnan Golf academy. Near the Cadman Trail is one of three seasonal streams present within the wilderness area. Upper Beacon Trail, Coolidge Trail, two small unnamed trails, and Fern Canyon Trail all meet at one spot called "5 points," which is located on the western slope of Beacon Hill. Both the Coolidge and Fern Canyon trails are also equestrian trails, wider than the footpaths and containing occasional hitching posts.

Southwest of 5 points, two of these unnamed trails connect onto Vista Del Valle Drive, a two lane blacktopped automobile road that ranges in width from 35 to 40 feet. Vista del Valle Drive was closed to the public in 1989, and the blacktop is in poor condition as this road is now used as another trail. Vista Del Valle Drive traverses a large portion of the southern section of Griffith Park, containing many curves and switchbacks. One endpoint of Vista Del Valle Drive is at Commonwealth Avenue, and the other endpoint is roughly 1.44 miles (as the crow flies) where it meets Mt. Hollywood Drive between Mt. Chapel and Mt. Bell at the central-western portion of the park.

At its east face, oak walnut woodland plant communities are present upon Beacon Hill, and mixed scrub is present at the center portion of the north face of Beacon Hill. The rest of the hill is covered primarily with mixed chaparral. Southwest of Beacon Hill is Cedar Grove: an oblong shaped, 225 feet x 240 feet grove of cedar trees containing narrow foot trails and benches (Figure 118). The density of the tall trees fosters complete enclosure and generous shading, for the effect of being removed from one's surroundings just outside of the grove. Cedar Grove is located off of Vista Del Valle Drive.

Figure 118: Cedar Grove. View W. Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, August 2007.

Across the street from Cedar Grove is an early water tank made of sheet metal studded together and topped by a sheet metal roof (Figure 119). Exposed wood rafter tails are present beneath this roof, and this water tank is inset into its hillside.

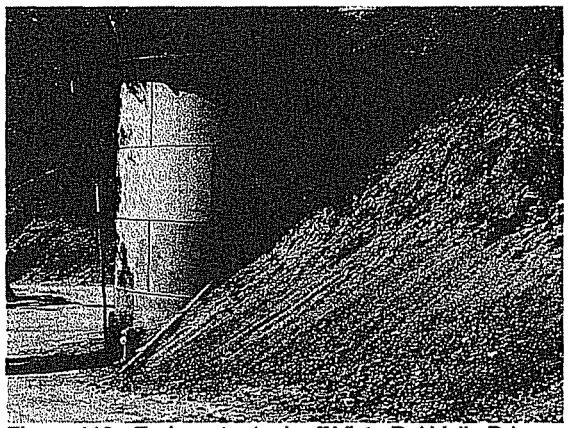


Figure 119. Early water tank off Vista Del Valle Drive due N of Cedar Grove. View N. Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, August 2007.

Directly above it is a larger scale, recent water tank with a diorama mural across it of a painted forest-scape topped by a sky. Due roughly 1/3 mile southwest of Beacon Hill is Vista View Point, a triangular, paved turn off of Vista del Valle Drive at an elevation of 1,073 feet. Vista View Point provides panoramic views of downtown Los Angeles and the greater Los Angeles basin due south to the Pacific Ocean.

Due north of Vista View Point is Fern Canyon, which is acclimated north-south between Beacon Hill and Glendale Peak. The mouth of Fern Canyon is located directly south of the merry-go-round. The canyon above the center of Fern Canyon is the Fern Canyon Nature Trail, which is often used to educate schoolchildren about plant and animal life in Griffith Park. The plant life within Fern Canyon is primarily mixed chaparral. Trails originating at the mouth of Fern Canyon include the Lower Beacon Trail, the Fern Canyon Nature Trail, and Fern Canyon Trail. The Old Zoo Trail ends at the mouth of Fern Canyon as well. The area below Old Zoo trail between the Old Zoo and the merry-go-round contains an Oak-Sycamore Riparian community.

Glendale Peak, Aberdeen Canyon, Vermont Canyon, Western Canyon

Framing Fern Canyon and due slightly southeast of it is Glendale Peak, elevation 1,184 feet. Trails within the vicinity of Glendale Peak include Riverside Trail, Aberdeen Trail, and the East Ridge Trail, also known as Hogback Trail. The vast majority of all faces of Glendale Peak are covered in mixed chaparral. Immediately south of Glendale Peak is the Griffith Park Nursery and Horticultural Center in addition to the Roosevelt Municipal Golf Course. Upon Glendale Peak directly north of the Nursery, and in a portion of the park that laps in front of the nursery due south of it, the primary ground cover is mixed scrub.[7] Immediately west of Glendale Peak is Aberdeen Canyon: a north-south acclimated canyon running roughly 1/3 mile. Aberdeen Canyon is largely of mixed chaparral. Aberdeen Canyon is located just north of the Roosevelt

[7] Ibid.

Municipal Golf Course, and just northeast of the Vermont Tennis Courts. Trails within and around Aberdeen Canyon include the Riverside Trail and Aberdeen Trail.

Due west of Aberdeen Canyon is Vermont Canyon, through which runs Vermont Canyon Road. Amenities within the Vermont Canyon vicinity include the Greek Theatre and the Roosevelt Municipal Golf Course, both of which are located near its mouth; Riverside Trail which ends at Vermont Canyon Road; and the Bird Sanctuary. West of Vermont Canyon is Western Canyon, which is acclimated north-south, and through which runs Western Canyon Road. Western Canyon is located directly north of Fern Dell. Western Canyon is largely covered with mixed scrub, with mixed chaparral at its eastern portions. Just east of Western Canyon the vegetation is of the oak, sycamore riparian woodland plant community. Mixed scrub is also present in a section between Western Canyon and the Observatory. Within Western Canyon is the West Trail, located in the gully of Western Canyon and roughly paralleling Western Canyon Drive (Figure 120).

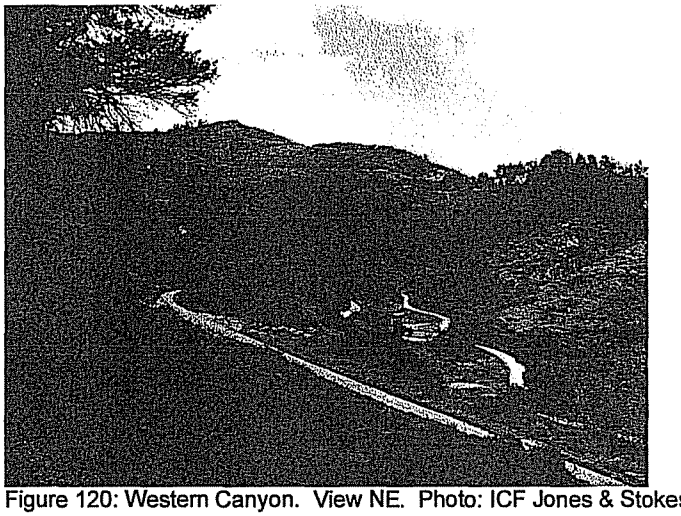


Figure 120: Western Canyon. View NE. Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, March 2008.

Stemming off of Western Canyon Road near the mouth of the canyon are West Observatory Trail and East Observatory Trail. Both of these trails meet and then ultimately end as one trail to the Griffith Observatory, which is located upon a bluff between Vermont Canyon and Western Canyon. Boy Scout Trail originates at a point due southeast of the Observatory, continuing eastward to Vermont Canyon Road. This trail, in addition to the merged West and East Observatory Trail, meet at a point directly below the Observatory with one trail leading up to the Observatory itself. At the point where these trails meet and due east toward the Greek Theatre off of Vermont Canyon, much of the ground cover is not chaparral, but is pine.[8] Directly behind and above the Observatory is an area called the "Berlin Forest." The Berlin Forest is named for the numerous trees planted by visiting German mayors. The Berlin Forest is at an elevation of 1,100 feet and framed by Vermont Canyon Road and Western Canyon Road. The

[8] Melendrez, 4-2.

Vermont Tunnel cuts beneath at its northern portion. The West Trail joins the Charlie Turner Trail north of the Berlin Forest.

Mt. Hollywood

Directly behind due north of the Berlin Forest is Mt. Hollywood, which at 1,625 feet is the second tallest peak in Griffith Park, and is the highest point in Griffith Park open to the public. The majority of Mt. Hollywood is mixed chaparral. However, sections of it, including around the peak and a small section above the Berlin Forest, are covered in mixed scrub. The peak is an earth-covered graded and cleared portion measuring roughly 150 feet x 300 feet. A set of four picnic benches enclosed in a fence is present at the southern portion of this clearing. Within the center of this area, set in a concrete slab is a survey marker from the Los Angeles Department of Public Works and dated 1952 (Figure 121).

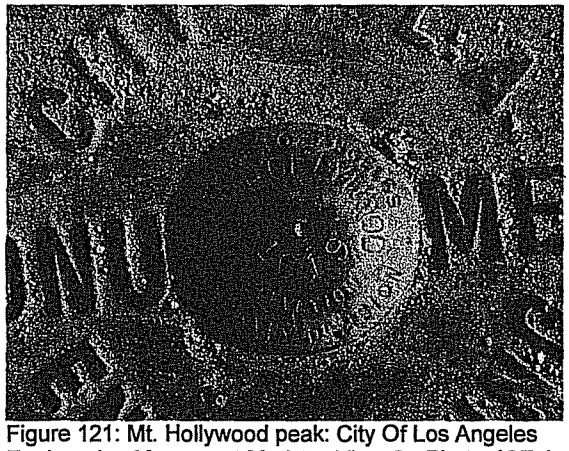


Figure 121: Mt. Hollywood peak: City Of Los Angeles Engineering Monument Marker. View S. Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, August 2007.

Mt. Hollywood is the only vista in all of Griffith Park that presents 360 degree panoramic views of the surrounding region. Named trails with an end point atop Mount Hollywood include the Charlie Turner Trail which runs south of the peak, and 3-Mile Trail, which runs down the northwest face of Mt. Hollywood and ends at "3-Mile Tree." Two unnamed trails: one originating at the Bird Sanctuary and the other a spur off of East Ridge/Hogback Trail, are also present within the vicinity of Mt. Hollywood.

Immediately west of Mt. Hollywood peak on the west facing slope of the mountain is Captain's Roost with views of the west side to the Pacific Ocean. Captain's Roost is a folk garden with numerous plantings imported into the park by an unknown person, known only as "The Captain," who created the garden sometime in the 1940s. The Garden had been added to over time and has burned twice: in 1961 and again in May, 2007. A second folk garden called Dante's View is located due east of the Mt. Hollywood Peak (Figure 122). Dante's View was the work of one individual, Dante Orgolini, who constructed the site circa 1964. Dante's View consists of terraced walkways with rock retaining walls, rock planters, and metal picnic benches. A bronze plaque honoring Orgolini is present and set in a thick mortar slab base. Small palm and succulent specimens

are present within the garden. The original plant specimens imported into Dante's View were largely destroyed in a 1990 fire. The May 2007 fire burned the post-1990 replantings.

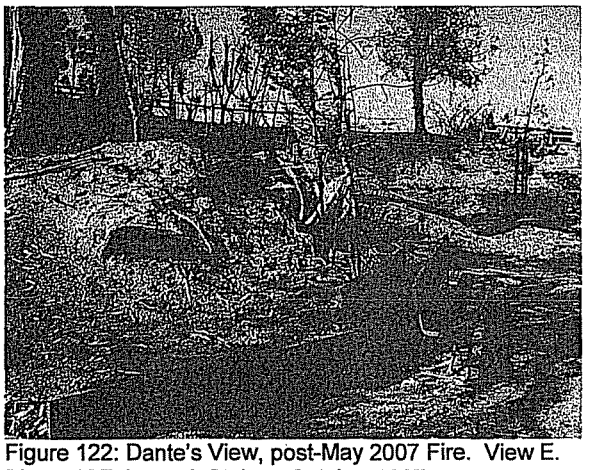


Figure 122: Dante's View, post-May 2007 Fire. View E.
Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, October 2007.

Mt. Hollywood Drive, a two-lane paved automobile road, runs in a curving and switchback manner due west of Mt Hollywood. One endpoint of this road is at Western Canyon just west of the Vermont Tunnel. Mt. Hollywood Drive continues well north of Mt. Hollywood, and ends at Griffith Park Drive. Griffith Park Drive traverses through Oak Canyon due south of and above Los Angeles Live Steamers. Like Vista Del Valle Road, Mt. Hollywood Drive is a former automobile road that has since been decommissioned and is used today as a trail. The hill-covered portion of Griffith Park between Western Canyon and Brush Canyon due west of it is covered in mixed scrub.

Brush Canyon

Brush Canyon is a large canyon due southwest of Mt. Hollywood and it runs southwest to northeast for roughly ½ mile. Canyon Drive, which leads to Camp Hollywoodland (Girls' camp), enters Griffith Park at the south edge of Brush Canyon. Though either side of Canyon Drive through Brush Canyon is landscaped, running parallel just east of the street is Oak, Sycamore and Riparian woodland ground cover. At the southern portion of Brush Canyon are the Bronson Caves. The Bronson Caves are actually a set of tunnels with one opening at the west edge of an unnamed hill and three openings at the east edge. The three openings at the east side converge into one opening within the hill, and the total length of the tunnel is roughly 137 feet. At the east side, two smaller openings frame one larger opening. The Bronson Caves are the result of rock quarrying activity present at the site from roughly 1900 to 1920. The height of the tunnels is roughly 8 feet, and jagged ore is present at all sides and above within the tunnels. The Bronson Caves are accessed by the Bronson Trail, which ends at the caves and originates off of a parking area at the end of Canyon Drive, in front of Camp Hollywoodland. Beyond Camp Hollywoodland, Canyon Drive becomes a hiking trail which continues north-east through Brush Canyon for 0.70

miles as the crow flies until it curves west at its higher elevation before ending at Mulholland Trail.

Due northwest of Brush Canyon and its amenities are the Sunset Ranch stables, located within Griffith Park at the end of Beachwood Drive. Where Beachwood Drive enters into Griffith park, a gate is present, as is the beginning of Hollyridge Trail, which runs parallel to the road due east of it and continues beyond Sunset Ranch Stables due north until it ends at Mulholland Trail. The hilly area between Brush Canyon and the Sunset Stables is covered in mixed scrub, with the rest of the surrounding area covered with mixed chaparral.

Mt. Lee and the Southwest Corner of Griffith Park

Roughly 2/5 miles northwest of the Sunset Ranch Stables is the apex of Mt. Lee;the highest peak in Griffith Park with an elevation of 1,680 feet. Atop Mt. Lee is a grouping of multi-story radio antennae of metal frame construction (Figure 123), in addition to two single-story gabled buildings in an L-formation.

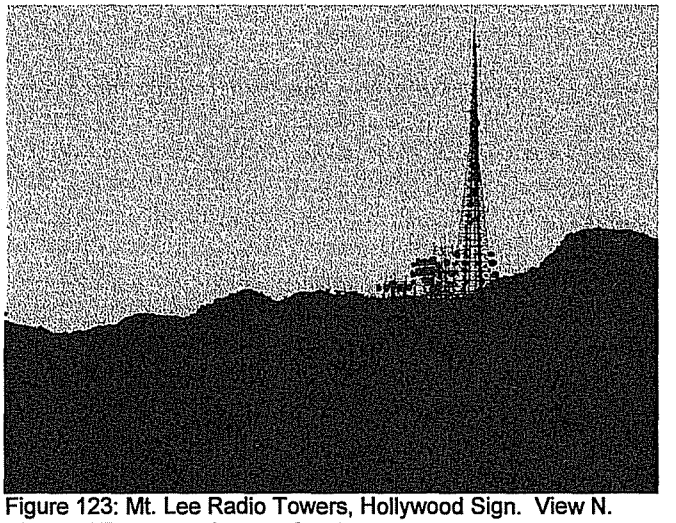


Figure 123: Mt. Lee Radio Towers, Hollywood Sign. View N.
Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, October 2007.

Just below the peak of Mt. Lee at its south facing slope is the "Hollywood" sign, which is of metal frame construction with white-painted metal cladding, each letter set upon its own concrete foundation in a manner that corresponds to the ridge curvature of the side of the hill. The apex of Mt. Lee is accessed by Mt. Lee Drive, a private road. Mt. Lee Drive ends at the apex of Mt. Lee and begins at the intersection of Mulholland Highway and Deronda Drive above the Hollywoodland neighborhood. A water tower is located to the north above the entrance gate.

At the southwest portion of the base of Mt. Lee, in what is the southwest corner of Griffith Park, is Lake Hollywood Park, which is located at a point where Canyon Lake Drive meets Mulholland Highway. Above Mount Hollywood Park is an unnamed trail at the south face of Mt. Lee that connects Canyon Lake Drive to Mulholland Highway. Just above this trail and downward through a canyon

below Mt. Lee and to Lake Hollywood Park, the ground cover is of mixed scrub. Northwest of Mt. Lee is Cahuenga Peak, elevation 1,820 feet, which is technically outside of Griffith Park proper. North of Cahuenga Peak is an extension of the park that encompasses the rear portion of the Forest Lawn and Mount Sinai Memorial Parks. Just north of this extension is Sennet Canyon, which is also immediately outside of Griffith Park and serves as the rear portion of Mount Sinai Memorial Park.

Mt. Chapel and Mt. Bell

Within Griffith Park, just east of this extension and southeast of Sennet Canyon is Mount Chapel, elevation 1,614 feet. Along the south face of Mount Chapel is the Mulholland Trail, which features numerous repeating curves and was originally intended to be an extension of Mulholland Highway. The Mulholland Trail begins off of Mt. Lee Drive and continues eastward beneath the peak of Mt. Chapel until ending at Mt. Hollywood Drive, which traverses the eastern portion of Mt. Chapel in a series of curves, switchbacks and hairpin turns. An unnamed trail begins off of Mt. Hollywood Drive and ends at the apex of Mt. Chapel. Additionally, one end of Vista Del Valle Drive begins off of Mount Hollywood Drive in a canyon between Mt. Chapel and Mt. Bell, which is due east of it. Mount Bell has an elevation of 1,582 feet near the center of Griffith Park. Hiking trails around and near the apex of Mt. Bell include: East Ridge/Hogback Trail; Mulholland Trail; Mt. Hollywood Trail, and Bill Eckert/East Trail, which originates northeast of Mt. Bell at the base of Bee Rock. Vista Del Valle Drive traverses the north and then east faces of Mt. Bell before winding eastward toward Bee Rock. The majority of the ground cover of Mt. Chapel and Mt. Bell is mixed chaparral, particularly at their south faces. However, the north face of both mountains features generous portions of oak vegetation, in addition to small sections of mixed scrub just west of the Mt. Bell apex.

Bee Rock, Spring Canyon, Points North of Bee Rock

Bee Rock has an elevation of 1,056 feet and is located roughly 0.6 miles east/southeast of Mt. Bell. The distinguishing feature of Bee Rock is its large exposed sandstone face which faces north (Figure 124).

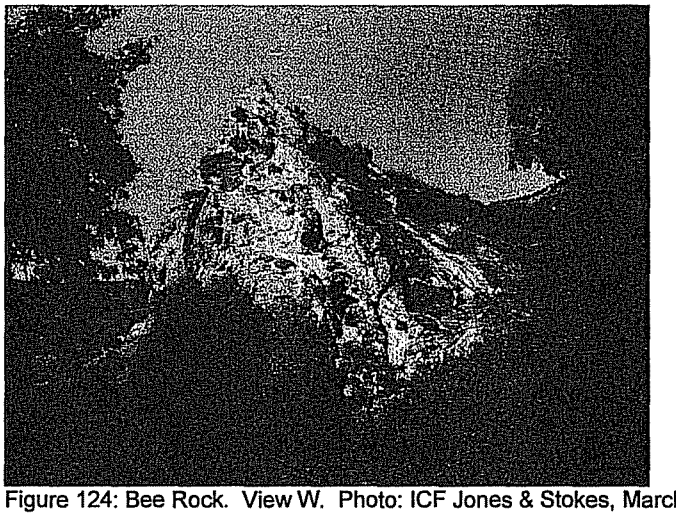


Figure 124: Bee Rock. View W. Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, March 2008.

The majority of the vegetation on all faces of Bee Rock is mixed scrub. Vista Del Valle Drive winds just west and then south of the apex off Bee Rock before it enters into Spring Canyon, a chaparral-covered canyon which is acclimated east-west just south of Bee Rock. The Bee Rock Trail, one of the first trails cleared in Griffith Park, begins due east of Bee Rock in front of the Old Zoo Picnic Area, which is located east of Bee Rock and presents a clear view of the exposed rock face itself. Bill Eckert/East Trail runs north of Bee Rock, itself originating just northwest of the Old Zoo picnic area. The Old Zoo Picnic Area is located adjacent the Old Zoo (previously described) just east and below Bee Rock. The Old Zoo Trail, originates at the Old Zoo and runs southwest below Bee Rock through Spring Canyon and ultimately ends at the Fen Canyon Trail. Due north of the Old Zoo Picnic Area and ending just north of it is the Mineral Wells Trail, which runs along behind the three "Neighborhood Youth Council" (NYC) Picnic areas off of Griffith Park Drive, continuing parallel to Griffith Park Drive due northwest until the end of Mineral Wells Canyon and the picnic area named for it.

Points North between Bee Rock and Mt. Bell

Due north of the point where Mineral Wells Trail traverses the NYC picnic areas, Camp Road, a paved automobile road, is present and it lines westward into the Griffith Park Boys' Camp, which is nestled in a canyon between and just north of Mt. Bell and Bee Rock. The unnamed canyon in which the Boys' Camp resides contains plants of the oak and walnut woodland community. Along a ridgeline of hills due north of Camp Road is North Trail, which originates near the Mineral Wells picnic area and ends due west just south of the Toyon Canyon Landfill. Four metal clad water towers are present along the North Trail. Off of a switchback of the North Trail atop a peak due south of the Mineral Wells Picnic area is Amir's Garden (Figure 125), which overlooks the eastern edge of the park. Like Dante's View and Captain's Roost, Amir's garden is a folk landscape spearheaded by one individual, Iranian immigrant Amir Dialameh. Amir's garden features numerous imported plant specimens and trees, often accompanied by planters of pebbles placed in rough mortar. These are placed

upon an east-facing vista with mixed scrub as its native vegetation. Metal and fiberglass picnic benches are present as is a wood sign at the entrance, which reads "Amir's Garden: Since 1971."

Figure 125: Amir's Garden, 1971. Entrance. View S.
Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, October 2007.

Toyon Canyon and Landfill Natural Restoration Project and Royce's Canyon

To the west of Amir's Garden and northwest of the Boys' Camp is the Toyon Canyon landfill, a graded, earth-covered landfill that is currently a landscape restoration project. This project, overseen by the City Bureau of Sanitation, will restore the landfill to a passive-use meadow. The Toyon Canyon landfill is 1/3 x 1/2 mile in dimension, and is covered with packed earth. The northeast portion of the area is stepped and terraced down the side of a hill that ends near the base of Mineral Wells Canyon. Toyon Trail is present along the northwest portion of the landfill, and an unnamed spur of it continues southwest parallel to Mount Hollywood Drive. Mount Hollywood Drive, which originates north of Toyon Canyon off of Griffith Park Drive, winds westward of Toyon Canyon. A winding, unnamed trail spurs off of Mt. Hollywood Drive just before it passes along the eastern edge of Royce's Canyon. Royce's Canyon is a deep, east-west acclimated canyon due south of Toyon Canyon and north of Mt. Chapel. No named trails are present within Royce's Canyon, which is largely a mixed scrub environment with oak and sycamore riparian communities at its west end. Immediately west of the Toyon Landfill are hills with a presence of pine specimens. At the western edge of Griffith Park northwest of Toyon Canyon just above Oak Canyon, the vegetation is largely oak and walnut woodland community. Directly between Toyon Landfill and Oak Canyon are numerous vegetation communities including, from west to east: oak walnut woodland, mixed scrub, pine, oak, and mixed chaparral.

Oak Canyon, Composting Educational Facility, and Points East

Due north of Toyon Canyon is Oak Canyon, which acclimated in a general east-west direction. A segment of Griffith Park Drive runs through the middle of Oak Canyon. Parallel south of Griffith Park Drive is the Oak Canyon Trail, which originates just west of Travel Town and terminates at Mount Hollywood Drive. Other named trails within the Oak Canyon vicinity include Migdal Trail and the western portion of Skyline Trail, both along the northern ridge of Oak Canyon. Though the majority of Oak Canyon is mixed chaparral, the canyon also features oak, sycamore riparian woodland plant communities. The Travel Town Transportation Museum, previously described, is located due north of Oak Canyon. Between it and the Los Angeles Live Steamers complex located to the east of it is Rattlesnake Trail, which originates off of Zoo Drive and winds southward until it meets Griffith Park Drive. Two metal water towers are present due east of Rattlesnake Trail in an area behind Los Angeles Live Steamers. To the east of Oak Canyon is a Composting Educational Facility. Skyline Trail runs along the ridge due north of the Composting Facility. Skyline Trail continues eastward atop a ridgeline that is roughly parallel to Zoo Drive below it, and this trail ends at the northern boundary of the Los Angeles Zoo. In the general vicinity of where Skyline Trail passes above Pecan Grove Picnic Area, a metal clad water tank is present. Just east of the Composting facility is Condor Trail, which originates off of Skyline Trail and moves southward, ending at a bend in Griffith Park Drive near the Mineral Wells picnic area. The land vegetation between the composting educational facility and the Los Angeles Zoo is primarily mixed chaparral, with an oak community adjacent a northwest portion of the Los Angeles Zoo.

Equestrian and Bike Paths in the Los Angeles River Vicinity

In addition to trails present within the wilderness portion of Griffith Park, additional equestrian trails are present that run along the perimeter of the Park where it meets the State Route 134 and Interstate 5 freeways. Additional equestrian trails are located along the perimeter of the Los Angeles Equestrian Center, between the center and the Bette Davis Picnic Area, along the Los Angeles River near the Equestrian center, and through the Martinez Area just west of Travel Town. Additionally, the LA River Bike Path runs parallel the river through Griffith Park from the Pecan Grove Picnic Area due east and then bending south with the river and ultimately beyond the southern boundary of Griffith Park itself. The Baum Bicycle Bridge, previously described, is part of the LA River Bike Path and crosses over Los Feliz Boulevard within Griffith Park. According to the 2007 Griffith Park Master Plan, there is no pre-existing, original vegetation in any of the Park due north and east of the Los Angeles River.

The May 2007 Fire

On May 8, 2007, a windswept fire burned 817 acres within the central, wilderness portion of Griffith Park. Named features that were either destroyed or seriously damaged include Captain's Roost, Dante's View, and non-built land within the Bird Sanctuary. The few buildings, structures objects present within these resources survived intact, though the majority of plant life was burned. Originating as an accidental, human-caused fire off of Commonwealth Canyon Drive above the Roosevelt Golf Course, the fire charred the east portion of the wilderness area, including the areas of and around Beacon Hill, Fern Canyon, Glendale Peak, Aberdeen Canyon, Mt. Hollywood, Spring Canyon, and Bee Rock. Lost in the burn area was the majority of the naturally occurring ground cover, most of which was chaparral and trees. As of March 2008 new plant life, much of which is ruderal, is beginning to reappear and efforts are underway by a variety of municipal, non-profit and private entities to restore the lost habitat.

ATTACHMENT D: Griffith Park Significance

Summary

The result of a remarkable act of generosity, Griffith Park is the largest interurban wilderness park in the United States, and is now surrounded by the vast metropolis once predicted by Colonel Griffith J. Griffith. At 4,218 acres, Griffith Park comprises one-fourth the total acreage of Los Angeles City parkland. Aside from natural wilderness, Griffith Park consists of numerous educational, recreational, and other built amenities, some of which are already vested with historic significance as icons for the City. Griffith Park represents the largest private land gift Los Angeles has ever received and is unique, even at a national level, for possessing a large-scale, mostly untouched landscape in the center of an urban metropolis. Large portions of this landscape appear to retain integrity dating back to the period of the Gabrielino Indians who were the earliest known inhabitants of the region.

Griffith Park meets **the first Criterion for City of Los Angeles Historic Cultural Monument (HCM) eligibility, "...in which the broad cultural, political, economic, or social history of the nation, state, or community is reflected or exemplified:"**

> Colonel Griffith specifically mandated that the property forever be available as a park to people of "modest means." The gift of Griffith Park to the City and its people in 1896 by Colonel Griffith and his wife Mary Agnes Christina Mesmer (Tina Griffith) is a historically significant gesture completed within the turn-of-the-century context of large-scale philanthropy from the wealthy to the many, in addition to the context of the City Beautiful Movement. Griffith Park is also significant in the City's historic pursuit of a reliable year-round supply of water for its rapidly increasing population at the end of the 19th century.

Griffith Park meets the **second City of Los Angeles HCM Criterion, "...which are identified with historic personages or with events in the main currents of national, state, or local history:"**

Griffith Park is historically associated with ***Colonel Griffith J. Griffith*** and his wife ***Tina Griffith*** who deeded 3,015 acres of their property to the City of Los Angeles. Prior to this act, Colonel Griffith's consistent and substantial deeds of philanthropy to the City in the late 19th century made him one of the "wheel horses," as he was called by contemporaries, of the City's early development. Aside from donating the park land itself, Colonel Griffith underwrote the Greek Theatre and the Griffith Observatory, both completed after his death in 1919.

Griffith Park is historically associated with ***Van Griffith***, Colonel Griffith's son, who as park developer and commissioner in the years following his father's death implemented and defended his father's wishes for Griffith Park. Griffith Park is historically associated with Park Superintendent ***Frank Shearer*** who oversaw the first recreational and irrigation developments in the park. Griffith Park is also historically associated to later Recreation and Parks Superintendent ***George Hjelte***, a noted national authority on recreation who oversaw the expansion of various recreational activities in Griffith Park during the World War II era. Many of these recreational amenities are primary reasons why the Los Angeles citizenry and their children make Griffith Park a destination today.

The history of Griffith Park presents passing associations with other important Angelinos, including ***Corporal Jose Vicente Feliz***, the first *Comisionado* (Manager) of the Los Angeles Pueblo and original owner of the Feliz Rancho—the majority of which is today Griffith Park; ***Don Coronel***, a *Californio* and early Los Angeles mayor who later owned and lived on the rancho; and ***Walt Disney***, who was a frequent park visitor and whose model railroad workshop was moved to the Los Angeles Live Steamers Railroad Museum. The diversity of these individuals points to Griffith Park's significance as an early testament of a transforming Los Angeles—from open rancho to Anglo settlement, and its later association to people intimately identified with the City and its image across the world.

Griffith Park is eligible for City HCM listing under **the third City monuments Criterion: "...which embody the distinguishing characteristics of an architectural-type specimen, inherently valuable for a study of a period, style, or method of construction:"**

Within Griffith Park are numerous structures and buildings that are intact and expressive examples of the Spanish Revival, Moderne, and Second Greek Revival design systems. The vast majority of these resources were completed within the Park's period of significance: 1896-1958. Additionally, throughout Griffith Park are many excellent examples of retaining walls, culverts, drainage channels, barriers, pedestrian bridges, and drinking fountains primarily completed by various federally assisted

work groups of the 1930s including the Reconstruction Finance Corporation (RFC) and the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). These objects are built in the rustic, "Park Style" of design as seen within National Parks of the same era.

The National Park Service defines a Cultural Landscape as "a geographic area, including both cultural and natural resources and the wildlife or domestic animals therein, associated with a historic event, activity, or person or exhibiting other cultural or aesthetic values."[1] Taken as a whole, Griffith Park's eligibility under the above mentioned criteria render it a historically significant cultural landscape for the City of Los Angeles.

Griffith Park is significant under **the fourth City Monuments Criterion, "...which are a notable work of a master builder, designer, or architect whose individual genius influenced his or her age:"**

Griffith Park contains the Griffith Observatory, completed by the firm of ***John C. Austin & Frederic M. Ashley*** who were architects of Los Angeles City Hall. Their work was done in consultation with the unsung architect ***Russell W. Porter***, a noted expert in the field of telescope design who contributed greatly to the final design of the Griffith Park Observatory. Other locally significant architects with buildings in Griffith Park include ***Peter K. Schabarum***, architect of the Greek Theatre; ***William L. Pereira & Associates***: architects of the former Children's Theater Costume Workshop—today called "LA Shares"—and the Modernist firm of ***Jones, Emmons & Contini***, architects of the Griffith Park Girls' Camp.

[1] National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior (Charles A. Birnbaum, ASLA), "Preservation Briefs 36: Protecting Cultural Landscapes." online version. Washington D.C.: National Park Service, 1994. http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/briefs/brief36.htm viewed 24 April 2008.

Colonel Griffith J. Griffith
Courtesy Los Angeles Public Library Photo Collection

Mary Agnes Christina "Tina" Griffith (Mesmer)
Courtesy: UCLA Special Collections

Colonel Griffith J. Griffith and his wife Tina Griffith together donated Griffith Park to the City of Los Angeles.

Early History

The land that would become Griffith Park was originally a portion of the 6,647-acre Rancho Los Feliz. Jose Vicente Feliz, originally from Sonora, Mexico, had trekked through Griffith Park as a soldier with the party of Juan Bautista de Anza, a Spanish settler who colonized what became the first Pueblo in Alta California, and is today San Jose.[2] The De Anza party had camped within a portion of the park located near the bend in the Los Angeles River. In June 1781, Jose Vicente Feliz, now a corporal, was one of the soldiers who escorted the original 11 families from Sonora to the settlement that would become the Pueblo of Los Angeles in September of that year. Feliz later became the Pueblo's first *Commisionado*—a role akin to a supervisor—and as such he had the highest authority of any single individual within the original Pueblo.

Sometime between 1795 and 1800, near the time of Feliz's retirement from public service, the Spanish Crown granted Feliz the 6,647 acre rancho as a gift for his loyalty. The earliest extant building in Griffith Park, a thick, walled adobe residence off of Crystal Springs Drive, was built in the 1830s by one of Jose Vicente Feliz's children: Jose Paco Feliz. Dona Maria Ygnacia Feliz, a daughter-in-law to Jose Vicente Feliz, assumed ownership of the property upon her husband's death and early on secured the water rights to the Rancho. These water rights later became a significant factor in the City's acceptance of the park

[2] Mike Eberts, Griffith Park: A Centennial History (Los Angeles: The Historical Society of Southern California, 1996) 11-12.

as a gift from Colonel Griffith. The land that now comprises Griffith Park was later acquired by Dona Maria's brother in law, Antonio Feliz, who in turned willed it to Don Antonio Coronel. This transaction took place against the wishes of Feliz's niece Petranilla, who had lived with him on the property, and who stood to be its sole heir. Upon finding that she was not to receive the property, according to popular legend, she is believed to have cursed it.

Don Antonio Coronel was the lawyer for the Feliz family.[3] Additionally, Coronel was an early Justice of the Peace, and was later a captain in the Mexican army during the Mexican-American War. Once California fell under United States' rule, Coronel took an active role in local politics, becoming the first County Assessor and later mayor of the City of Los Angeles. Coronel established the City's first Department of Public Works and later became State Treasurer. Helen Hunt Jackson developed the initial idea for the romantic novel that would become *Ramona* while staying with Don Antonio and his wife, Dona Mariana. In 1883 Don Antonio helped create the Historical Society of Southern California, and his collection of various Spanish, Mexican, and native artifacts is housed at the Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History.[4] The Rancho was later sold to John Baldwin, who had intended to make the Rancho profitable, but failed, and supposedly sold the Rancho to pay off his mortgage.[5]

Don Antonio Coronel, early *Californio* and former owner of the Griffith Park property.
Courtesy Los Angeles Public Library Photo Collection

[3] Mike Eberts, Griffith Park, 20.
[4] John R. Kielbasa, Historic Adobes of Los Angeles County (Pittsburgh: Dorrance Publishing Company, 1997) 96.
[5] Eberts, "Griffith Park," 18.

From 1873 to 1882, Griffith had lived in San Francisco , where his journalism education yielded him a job as the business manager for the Herald Publishing Company.[6] By 1878, Griffith became the mining correspondent for the *Daily Alta California*, a San Francisco newspaper that was at the time the region's largest.[7] During this period, with his knowledge of the mining industry expanding, Griffith became acquainted with various mining companies of the United States along with their leaders. Griffith himself become a mining consultant through their acquaintance, and began investing in various mining activities across California, Arizona, Nevada, and New Mexico.[8] These were the activities that netted Griffith a small fortune.

Griffith visited Los Angeles twice between c.1873 and 1882. In 1882, he sold part of his Mexico mining interests for $50,000.00, toured the world—an event that Griffith claimed influenced his donation of Griffith Park—and moved onto the Rancho, 4,071 acres of which he had purchased from Thomas Bell on December 8, 1882, for an unknown price ranging anywhere from $8,000 to $50,000.[9]

In his first years in Los Angeles, Griffith focused his energies on developing his ranch and stocked it with the highest quality cattle available.[10] During this time, Griffith Park was still located 3 miles outside of city limits, in an area perceived as the outskirts. During the Los Angeles housing boom of the 1880s, Griffith profited handsomely by selling large portions of his Los Feliz, Kenilworth, and Ivanhoe sections of the Rancho for housing development.[11] The rugged, rocky portions of the Rancho remained unsold during this time. However, the section of Griffith Park that today features the merry-go-round was originally home to an ostrich farm and amusement facility during the mid and late 1880s.[12] This ostrich facility, run by Dr. Charles J. Sketchley of South Africa, was the first recreational attraction in what would later become Griffith Park. The ostrich farm was instrumental in bringing the public to the park for the first time. Dr. Sketchley and Colonel Griffith even constructed a narrow gauge railroad to bring people to the ostrich farm from a point beginning at the present day Sunset and Beaudry Avenues. Similar to lion and alligator farms, which were also common during that time, ostriches were a popular, "exotic" amusement. Their plumage was fashionable in women's clothing during this period, particularly hats. Other ostrich farms in the region were present in South Pasadena, Eastlake Park, and in Anaheim. Colonel Griffith saw the ostrich farm and the railroad leading up to it as highly advantageous. At that time Griffith had subdivided much of the Rancho, and the train trip to the ostrich farm served as free advertising for the land traversed by the line. Though Griffith succeeded in selling much of his

[6] "Death Claims G.J. Griffith," Los Angeles Times, 7 Jul 1919: II1.
[7] "Copied from notes lent me by Miss M. Morgan," Van Griffith family papers, 1845-1973, UCLA special collections.
[8] "Griffith's Generous Gift," Los Angeles Times, Dec 17 1896: 9.
[9] Griffith's brother in law Joseph Mesmer stated Griffith paid $8,000 for the property (Mesmer felt the property was worth less than that), and the $50,000 estimated price is quoted from son Van Griffith. Eberts, Griffith Park,35, 38-39; "Chronological," single sheet, Van Griffith family papers, 1845-1973, UCLA. Special Collections.
[10] Ibid, 37.
[11] Today, Ivanhoe and Kenilworth are portions of Silverlake.
[12] Eberts, Griffith Park, 21.

property for residential subdivision, by the time that the housing boom ceased in the late 1880s, the inner, hilly portion of the Rancho remained unsold. Griffith offered 100 acres to the City for a park at $750/acre: an offer that the city declined. The ostrich farm was closed by the end of the 1880s.

By 1885, Griffith was spending less time at his Ranch and more in the City proper. During his city-dwelling years, Griffith began to evolve the big and expressive personality by which many would later identify him. During this time, Griffith exhibited the first tendencies of a charitable streak toward the City of Los Angeles. According to his half-sister, Margaret Morgan, Griffith donated:

> East Adams street 82-1/2 feet in width from San Pedro to Hooper, and a mile of Central Ave. from Washington Street south.... Later he donated $3,000 for the first car line built south on that boulevard. In order to make Washington Street straight and uniform he moved his fence back and donated 48 feet of that 80-foot street the entire distance from San Pedro St. to Central Ave.
>
> The curve, corner of Vermont and Hollywood Blvd., he gave to the city, also half of the Blvd. for a block west, and served for two years with Hollywood people in opening and widening Sunset Blvd. to 100 feet, and offered to furnish enough gravel free to macadamize it from city to the sea.[13]

According to George Rice in the 1912 pamphlet, "His Reward:"

> Col Griffith was one of the "Wheel Horses" for every great movement for the upbuilding of this community. The greatest event in our history was the commencement of work on the San Pedro breakwater, which was celebrated for two days. It was on his motion in the Chamber of Commerce that the event was christened "Free Harbor Jubilee." It required $22,000 to make that celebration a success, and Col Griffith was one of the largest contributors to that fund, as well as to many other enterprises I might mention.[14]

Perhaps the most significant of these early charitable gifts came in 1884 and 1885 when Griffith sold to the City the right to access water from the section of the Los Angeles River that flowed through his Feliz Rancho. Griffith sold these rights for $50,000, although they were believed to be worth much more at the time, another demonstration of his charity.

Water was a particularly valuable resource in the 1880s at the time of the sale, because it was during this time that Los Angeles experienced its first significant boom in population and growth. The boom period, which lasted from 1885 to 1888, was fed by the completion of the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe transcontinental rail lines into the City, which in turn initiated a price war and a tremendous influx of new residents. The population of Los Angeles jumped from 11,183 people in 1880 to 50,395 people in 1890.[15]

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[13] Ibid.

[14] George Rice, "His Reward," pamphlet, 1912. Transcribed page. Van Griffith family papers, 1845-1973. UCLA Special Collections.

[15] Phillip J. Ethington, "The Growth of Los Angeles," in Hylda L. Rudd, Ed., et.al, The Development of Los Angeles City Government: An Institutional History, 1850-2000, Volume 2 (Los Angeles: Los Angeles Historical Society, 2007) 658.

In 1887, during the peak of this boom, Griffith married Christina Mesmer, a descendant of the Verdugo family (who themselves were briefly associated to the Feliz Rancho), and the daughter of the owners of the United States Hotel, one of the more lavish hotels in the City. Though Griffith had already earned a significant amount of money in his lifetime, through this marriage his wealth increased considerably. Officially, it was together with his wife that Griffith would present to the City his grandest charitable gift yet: the large section of the Feliz Rancho that became Griffith Park.

The "Christmas Present"

On December 16, 1896, Colonel Griffith J. Griffith, extravagantly dressed and leading an entourage of four dozen prominent citizens, strode into a special meeting of City Council whose purpose had been kept secret from the public. In this meeting, Mayor Frank Rader, who had been in on the meeting's secret intent, introduced Colonel Griffith, who presented the mayor a roll of paper tied in a blue ribbon. This roll included the property deed, its stipulations, and a memorandum letter stating Griffith's intention to donate 3,015 acres of his Los Feliz Rancho to the City of Los Angeles to be made available to the public as a city park. This was, in Griffith's words, a "Christmas Present," to the City of Los Angeles.

Griffith Park illustration from 1896 Los Angeles Times article announcing the donation.[16]

[16] "Griffith's Generous Gift," Los Angeles Times Dec 17, 1896: 9, courtesy ProQuest Historical Newspapers Los Angeles Times (1881 - 1986).

For the City of Los Angeles, the occasion was momentous not just for the acquisition of a new park, but primarily for the free and clear water rights that came with it. The mayor stated as much on receiving the gift from Griffith during this presentation.[17] Water acquisition was both reason for and necessity of the City's significant growth of this period. Providing water for irrigation and domestic consumption has always been one of Los Angeles' most important services. The City's efforts to secure water are a character-defining feature of its early history, and its early water system relied heavily on the flow of the Los Angeles River. Wells tapped pockets of groundwater, and a system of irrigation ditches, or zanjas, conveyed water to various sections of the city.[18] Until 1902, Los Angeles did not possess its own water utility but rather relied on private interests to provide water for the City, notably "The Los Angeles City Water Company," which was chiefly responsible for the distribution of water throughout the City.

Zanja in Griffith Park connecting to Los Angeles River.
Courtesy Los Angeles Public Library Photo Collection

With the gift Griffith specifically stipulated that his water rights were to be owned by the City, and the Griffiths donated large provisions to make sure of this. For the park, Griffith and his wife originally intended to donate "only" 2,000 acres, but after speaking with Mayor Rader in private prior to the donation, Griffith added to the gift an additional 1,000 acres of property that ran along 4.5 miles of the Los Angeles River. Though Griffith had already sold the City the use of his water in the mid-1880s, water laws of the time were highly complicated and still left the City vulnerable to possible litigation by Griffith or

[17] "Griffith's Generous Gift," Los Angeles Times , Dec 17, 1896.
[18] Hetzel, Christopher (Historic Resources Group), Echo Park. City of Los Angeles Historic Cultural Monument Nomination. Los Angeles, CA, 2005: continuation sheet 7.

other owners of riverside property. The expanded donation of land not only made for a significantly larger park, but provided the City security that it now had clear access to enough water that it need not hassle with other river-adjacent property owners over water rights and ownership. Griffith's water gift occurred 17 years before the opening of the Owens Valley Aqueduct.

By early 1898 the necessary property survey was complete and the formal deed transfer was conducted in a ceremony on March 5. As part of the ceremony, prominent politicians including Mayor M. F. Snyder, Senator Stephen D. White, and Judge J.W. McKinley all gave speeches commending the remarkable generosity of Colonel Griffith, and Griffith was designated a life honorary member of the City Chamber of Commerce, the first time such a title had been conferred upon an individual in the City.

The donation of the land included a couple of basic stipulations. If they were broken, the park was to revert to Griffith, his family, or his heirs. In giving the land, Griffith stated that the land was to be used as a park, "for the purposes of recreation, health and pleasure, for the use and benefit of the inhabitants of the said City of Los Angeles forever." Aside from mandating that the land always be used as a park, and always be made available to individuals of modest means, Griffith mandated that the property always be known as Griffith Park.[19] In stipulating the land as a park available to everyone, Griffith answered to broader concerns of the time that cities were incapable of fostering healthy populations.

The City Beautiful Movement

Development of Los Angeles' parks facilities was part of the "City Beautiful" movement, a progressive, nationwide social movement aimed at city beautification and urban revitalization. [20] A reaction against the perceived ills of the Industrial Revolution as inflicted on cities, the City Beautiful movement promoted the philosophy that the problems of urban poverty, slums, and industrial growth could be eradicated or controlled by the creation of parks, green space, and other forms of recreation.

In the mid-nineteenth century, this movement began with the creation of large, municipal parks in many eastern and midwestern cities. The creation of New York City's Central Park in 1858, for example, inaugurated this movement as a conscious effort to control urban growth. The park caused the value of adjacent land to increase and significantly affected the physical and cultural development of New York City.[21]

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[19] In addition to these stipulations, Griffith clearly stated allowances for the City to have ownership of all water rights upon the property and also stated that transportation uses through or within the park would also be permissible.

[20] The primary ideas and writing of this section are authored by Christoper Hetzel, Jones & Stokes. November, 2007.

[21] For more information on New York's Central Park see Roy Rosenzweig and Elizabeth Blackmar, The Park and the People: A History of Central Park (Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press, 1992.

Such planning later turned to preserving the natural environment. The United States Congress established Yellowstone National Park in 1875, and New York state formed the New York State Reservation at Niagara Falls in 1885. Industrial development threatened the natural character of these two areas, and many people adamantly supported their protection. Meanwhile, the desire to escape from the ills of urbanization and industrialization in American cities manifested itself in the creation of the first theme parks and pleasure resorts at Coney Island and Atlantic City and the many zoos and menageries. In architecture, the City Beautiful movement manifested itself through Beaux-Arts design and principles as promulgated at the 1893 Columbian World Exposition in Chicago.

Los Angeles developed somewhat slower than the rest of the country in this regard, primarily due to its small size and a vast supply of readily available space in the late nineteenth century. The area remained semi-agricultural through the 1880s and 1890s, and an imagery of an urban arcadia prevailed. Matters of public recreational space were further complicated by the City's inheritance of conflicting land surveys, a result of early survey methods, and a resistance to government restrictions on land speculation. People supported this movement for various reasons. Some promoters were genuinely concerned for cities and their residents, while others supported the movement because it furthered their own interests. Proponents generally offered three major reasons for "city beautification," each with corollary benefits and advantages.

First, the creation of landscaped parks effectively increased, or at least stabilized, the value of surrounding property. City planners hoped to make areas of the City more attractive and desirable to residents in order to improve land values. Closely associated with land speculation, the strongest park promoters were frequently those living adjacent to public land and those who would most benefit from its use.

A second argument was the belief that such developments affected the social behavior of city residents. Supporters believed that nature had positive psychological effects on social behavior and argued that parks provided working class populations with an escape from the toils of everyday living. Nature was thought to make workers happier and more productive, and park advocates maintained that city beautification and the establishment of public recreation facilities created a sense of civic pride by increasing a citizen's emotional attachment to the community. For politicians, these benefits meant their constituency would be happier, more unified, and easier to control. People viewed parks and recreation centers as public places where members of all income levels could associate, thus serving as instruments of class reconciliation and democratization. Easily accessible through the use of public transit, such as the Los Angeles' Red Car lines, many public parks were frequented by rich and poor alike.

Proponents offered health benefits as yet another reason for the establishment of parks and recreation facilities. Many people believed that qualities of the natural environment reduced the prevalence of disease and improved public health. Ocean breezes and sea water, for example, were thought to have remedial properties and that public beaches provided escape from the crowded and filthy

conditions of urban living. In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, people knew little about the cause of disease. They only knew that patients were cured, or their conditions improved, when exposed to natural surroundings.

In keeping with the zeitgeist of the times, city leaders during the turn of the century spoke highly of the need for public parks, and how the local climate would be advantageous to their development. In 1889, the City established the country's first Department of Parks to administer the City's parks, which included the Plaza (1781), Pershing Square (1870), Westlake Park (1887), Eastlake Park (1889), and Elysian Park (1886).

The City Beautiful Movement and Griffith Park

Among the symptoms of the industrial movement that City Beautiful aimed to combat were pollution, unchecked urban growth, tenements, and grueling labor, particularly for children and the poor. Perhaps having viewed this in the Pennsylvania and New York of his modest youth, Griffith saw one possible future for fast-growing Los Angeles. Griffith correctly predicted that one day Los Angeles would be a vast metropolis, and therefore parks, including his own massive donation, were vital to the future health of people and the City.

Griffith himself articulated this need in various statements, which included the writing of a 1910 self-published book entitled *Parks, Boulevards, and Playgrounds*:

> That there must be an outlet for the population that chokes in the streets and alleys of our cities; that fresh air, communion with nature and amusements other than those afforded by the cheap theatre, moving picture show or saloon, are requisites of public health, and is worth spending money on—all this has become a settled conviction among those who think at all.[22]

> Sunlight and air are the first requisites of sanity and health....Public parks are a safety valve of great cities and should be made accessible and attractive, where neither race nor creed nor color should be excluded....Give nature a chance to do her good work and nature will give every person a greater strength in health, strength and mental power.[23]

[22] Griffith, Griffith J, Parks, Boulevards, and Playgrounds (Los Angeles: Prison reform League Publishing Co., 1910). Excerpted from Eberts, Mike, Griffith Park: A Centennial History (Los Angeles: The Historical Society of Southern California, 1996).

[23] Eberts, "Griffith Park," 5, 399 (Griffith J. Griffith, "The Autobiography of Colonel Griffith Jenkins Griffith," p.30, manuscript, Van Griffith Papers, Collection 2060, UCLA Special Collections.)

Griffith Park, 1912. Courtesy Los Angeles Public Library Photo Collection

Aside from the Plaza, which was the City's first park, early City parks were either funded in part by private citizens and became genteel and exclusive spaces for repose, or often were built on bona fide unimprovable land. Through donating the land to the City as a park, Griffith was no longer responsible to pay taxes on land that was virtually unimprovable, and he joked about this on the day of the donation.[24] Though he was successful in subdividing portions of the Rancho into communities that today are portions of Los Feliz and Silverlake, the large, hilly portion of the Rancho that is today within Griffith Park was seen as too full of canyons, too craggy, and too rocky for subdivision, and too arid for animal grazing or crops. In 1890, Griffith had offered some of the property to the City for $750.00/acre, an offer they declined.

Nonetheless, the gift appears to have been very much a generous donation, one that the Griffiths wanted to give free and clear, on terms that would satisfy the City. Along with the property itself, Griffith covered an $80,000 mortgage, and included $10,000 worth of water-related improvements to accompany the water rights themselves.[25] The total valuation of the gift was estimated at more than $300,000.[26] Griffith and Mesmer's gift of a park space that instantly became the largest city park in the country falls within a category of big and benevolent philanthropy that was a feature of the late nineteenth century and brought with it the presence of "standing" within a community.

Turn of the Century Philanthropy

As previously mentioned, Griffith's charitable giving predated the donation of the Griffith Park land, and Griffith was considered one of the early "wheel horses" for the upbuilding of the City. Colonel Griffith was wealthy at a time in the history of the United States when excess wealth from individual efforts and

[24] Boyle Workman, Boyle Workman's The City That Grew (Los Angeles: Southland Pub. Co, 1936) 229.
[25] Gift of the Rancho. Transcribed page. Van Griffith family papers, 1845-1973. UCLA Special Collections.
[26] Eberts, "Griffith Park," 3, 399 (Henry Winfred Splinter, "Los Angeles Recreation, 1846-1900," Southern California Quarterly, XVIII (June 1961): 192) and "Griffith's Generous Gift: Three Thousand Acres Presented to be a City Park Forever," Los Angeles Times, Dec 17 1896: 9.

accomplishments through industry, rather than through pre-inherited land or monarchy, was a new phenomenon.

Griffith's philanthropy falls in line with a common trend among industrialists at the turn of the century of making charitable contributions that they felt would benefit and improve a wide swath of the populace. In the United States, for example, this trend was best exemplified in the giving of two of Griffith's contemporaries: J.D. Rockefeller, Sr., and Andrew Carnegie. In the process of becoming innovators within their respective industries (oil and steel), J.D. Rockefeller and Andrew Carnegie are the best-known examples of capitalist philanthropists from the first generation of Americans to profit abundantly from the Industrial Revolution.

J.D. Rockefeller, Sr., widely credited as the richest American in history, made tens of millions of dollars through the company he founded, Standard Oil. Rockefeller subsequently donated millions of dollars to the fields of medical research and education. His son J.D. Rockefeller, Jr. continued this trend of giving throughout the first half of the twentieth century, continuing to establish charitable organizations, donating thousands of acres to national parks, and even donating the land on which the United Nations headquarters was later built. Similarly, Andrew Carnegie made a fortune in steel and the ability to produce it efficiently. The U.S. rail industry used his steel to build thousands of miles of rail across the country. In 1901, Carnegie Steel was sold to J.P. Morgan and was merged into U.S. Steel. With the earnings from this transaction, Andrew Carnegie donated tens of millions of dollars for numerous projects related to education and social advancement, including the construction of hundreds of public libraries, popularly called "Carnegie Libraries," across the United States, Canada, Northern Europe and Australia. All three of these individuals were seen as "Captains of Industry," and implicitly perceived as among the most successful capitalists, and therefore most powerful individuals in the United States.

For Los Angeles, Griffith's gestures and giving are a regional manifestation of this trend. Through his extravagant dress, robustness of presence, and through the giving itself, it appears that Griffith may have consciously intended such an association. Though Griffith certainly succeeded in making a bold statement through the gift, Griffith himself—like Andrew Carnegie—was an immigrant born of the "plain people." He stipulated the park always be made available for such people. Griffith's half-sister, Margaret Morgan, stated that "He was sympathetic with the poor because he had been a poor boy."[27]

Born in Glamorganshire, Wales, on January 4, 1850, Griffith J. Griffith arrived in the United States at age 16 with an uncle who had already been living in the country. Griffith settled in Ashland, Pennsylvania, where he attended school and was virtually adopted for a period of five years by Benjamin and Jane Mowry of Danville, Pennsylvania. The Mowrys were a religiously devout couple who lost their son in the Civil War. Once Griffith became wealthy, the first individuals of "modest means" to whom he reached out were not the future patrons of Griffith

[27] "Visited Miss Margaret Morgan April 8." type-written single sheet note, Van Griffith family papers, 1845-1973, UCLA special collections.

Park but his own family members, including those who reared him. Griffith moved his by-then-separated parents to the United States, settling his father's family with him at the Feliz Rancho and settling his mother's family in Pennsylvania. Griffith also financially took care of the Mowrys the rest of their lives once he had heard of their later destitution.

At the time of the Colonel and Tina Griffith's donation, Griffith Park, at 3,015 acres, became the largest interurban park with wilderness in the Western world. This is in comparison to similar parks of the time, including the Bois de Bolougne in Paris, France, at 2,090 acres; Lincoln Park in Chicago at 1,200 acres; Balboa Park in San Diego also at 1,200 acres; Golden Gate Park in San Francisco at 1,017 acres; Central Park in New York City at 843 acres; and Hyde Park in London combined with the adjacent Kensington Gardens at 625 acres. Fairmount Park in Philadelphia is a 4,000-acre park space, but has historically been divided into three separate, affixed parks.

Griffith Park in the First Part of the Twentieth Century

Following Griffith's 1896 donation to the City, wealthy individuals began making donations to improve the park. Some donations came in the form of money, while others were in the form of direct goods, such as trees. An early vision to turn the chaparral-covered hillsides of the park into an Olmstead-like park of manicured grounds failed because of the expense and impracticality such a plan required. Early efforts by Colonel Griffith to pass a bond measure to pay for park improvements such as roads were unsuccessful. Colonel Griffith was, however, named to the Board of Park Commissioners in 1903.

In spite of the City's early, rapid growth, the growth and development of parks in Los Angeles usually took place at the behest of private individuals and corporations. Events in Colonel Griffith's life during this period hindered political support for his requests to the City for bettering the park. On September 3, 1903, while vacationing with his wife and 15-year-old son Van Griffith, at the Arcadia Hotel in Santa Monica, Griffith accused his wife of infidelity in an alcoholic rage and proceeded to shoot her, thereby permanently disfiguring her right eye. The trial for attempted murder became a public referendum on his alcoholism and an abrasive, outspoken personality that had long rubbed certain people the wrong way. Colonel Griffith was sentenced to two years in San Quentin Federal Penitentiary. The incident and trial destroyed his reputation, and hindered the City's willingness to fully invest in Griffith's vision and requests for the park. Griffith served his full two-year sentence and on his release became passionate about prison reform. While this new passion took much of his energy, it dovetailed with his earlier belief in the value of public parks. Griffith viewed public parks as a key component of cities to foster wholesome, crime-free lives in their citizens.

Despite problems with funding and the slow pace of road development, Griffith Park was a site for recreation from the park's founding. People rode horses both

as a means of transportation and as a recreational pursuit throughout the park. In 1909 the City authorized 10 workers to clear a foot-trail up to Mt. Hollywood, which at 1,626 feet is the highest peak in Griffith Park.[28] By this time, hiking in Griffith Park was already a popular activity. These activities and others reflected shifting concepts of recreation that were popularized throughout the United States during the early twentieth century.

An outgrowth of the larger City Beautiful Movement, progressive era reformers began promoting the social role that parks played in society in the late 1890s and called for the creation of new active recreational facilities in public parks across the country. Formalized as the Parks and Playgrounds Movement, reformers urged municipal governments to construct playgrounds and promote physical activities in locations physically separated from the perceived dangers of the urban environment. Organized recreation was seen as having positive benefits on an individual's mental, moral, and physical well being, and aided them in becoming responsible, well-adjusted citizens. Contemporaries believed that the psychological benefits of disciplined health and exercise led to greater happiness among workers and, especially among immigrants, provided a means to more quickly enter mainstream American culture. Improved production in the workplace, increased buying power, and a stronger local economy all were perceived benefits; as demonstrated in an oft quoted motto at the time, "The test of whether a civilization will live or die is the way it spends its leisure."[29]

In the 1910s, 1920s, and 1930s, many new forms of recreation were introduced to Griffith Park. Such activities marked a new manner of experiencing the park; away from simply being-in the rustic landscapes of the City Beautiful movement and toward pro-active physical activities. Among these new leisure activities was golf, which has a long history in Griffith Park as one of its first recreational activities. Prior to 1884, General John M. Baldwin, a Spanish-American War veteran who occupied part of the former Feliz Rancho, built a golf course near the site of the current clubhouse. What remained of this course after heavy flooding damage was refashioned in 1900 into the park's first municipal golf course, known as the Riverside Course. In 1914, the course was improved, and although it consisted mostly of dirt and sand links, it was free and popular with the public. In 1923, grass-seeded Wilson Golf Course opened. The Park Department then turned its attention to seeding Riverside Golf Course with grass, and renamed it Warren G. Harding Golf Course. In keeping with Colonel Griffith's stipulation that the park serve those of modest means and not charge an admission fee, the golf courses in Griffith Park served the public for nominal cost. Although they maintained a clubhouse and various other support buildings, as municipal courses, the early courses at Griffith Park were simple, rather than elaborate.

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[28] Eberts, Griffith Park, 76.

[29] For more information on the Parks & Playgrounds Movement, see: Dominick Cavallo, Muscles and Morals: Organized Playgrounds and Urban Reform, 1880–1920 (Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania Press, 1981); and Galen Cranz, "Changing Roles of Urban Parks: From Pleasure Garden to Open Space," San Francisco Planning and Urban Research Association Newsletter (http://www.spur.org/documents/000601_article_01.shtm), June 2000.

Griffith Park became a contiguous part of the City of Los Angeles in 1910, together with the surrounding land of East Hollywood and Ivanhoe. Annexation to the City was a popular move for many neighborhoods in the Los Angeles basin because it gave them access to the City's water rights, and thus an avenue for growth. The park, while already owned by the City, was surrounded for the first time by City lands, which quickly began filling up with roads, residences, and other commercial buildings.

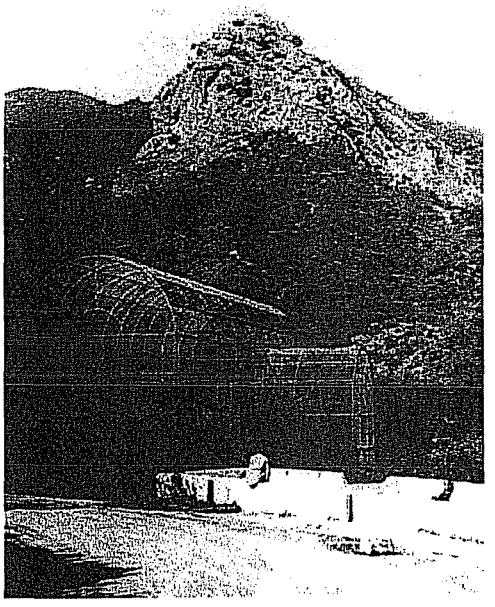
The Trails and the Wilderness[30]

> "Here are groves of live oak beneath which many a grizzly has dozed away the summer noon, and deep jungles of chaparral in which cattle as wild as the bear escaped for life the branding iron. The eagle yet nests in the ancient sycamores, and the deer still drinks at the spring of his fathers. Leagues of winding drives will show but the half of it, while several varieties of climate will puzzle the stranger still more. On the north side he can find dense shades in the summer and on the south the cool breezes of the sea; or in winter he may find the warmer sun on the south with the softer land-breath on the north. Around its feet will be many acres of cultivated garden and lawns, but art will suddenly stop and California assert itself."[31]

The largely untamed hilly core of Griffith Park has charmed hikers, equestrians, and assorted naturalists for more than 100 years. Made accessible by a 53-mile network of trails, the park's rugged, hilly core is the largest, and perhaps most fragile, historic feature of the park.

Col. Griffith J. Griffith enjoyed exploring the hilly portion of his ranch "enjoying the life of a country gentleman," often hunting jack rabbits with his pack of hounds[32], even before he gave it over to the City. Col. Griffith viewed the natural areas of the park as among its most important attributes. He held the Victorian view that city life was potentially harmful to a person's health and spirituality. In his 1910 book, *Parks, Boulevards and Playgrounds*, he said that America's cities "are vast reservoirs of wealth, with all the luxury that wealth begets," but "they are also hotbeds of disease, poverty, vice and indescribable misery."

[30] This section was written in March, 2007 by Dr. Mike Eberts, the preeminent of Griffith Park and a Professor of Mass Communications at Glendale Community College in Glendale, CA.
[31] T.S. Van Dyke, "The Parks of Los Angeles," Land of Sunshine, 8 (December 1897): 99.
[32] John C. Scherer, History of Glendale and Vicinity (Glendale, CA: Glendale History Publishing Co., 1921), p. 59.



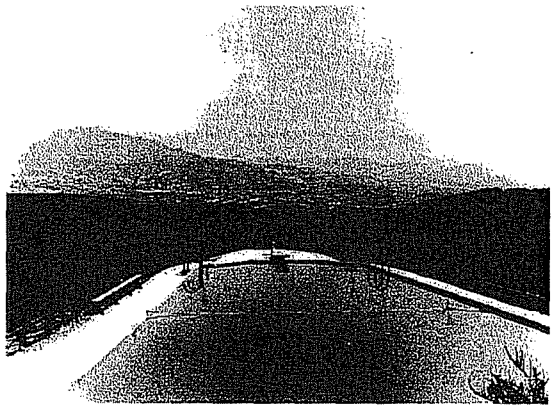
Bee Rock, seen in the background, was one of the earliest hiking destinations in Griffith Park. Griffith himself had the still extant Bee Rock Trail cleared, and the landmark is also known as "Griffith's Altar." An aviary formerly of the Old Los Angeles Zoo is seen in the foreground. Courtesy Los Angeles Public Library Photo Collection.

Open space—rustic and available to all—was the cure. The Colonel wrote: "Give nature a chance to do her good work and nature will give every person a greater opportunity in health, strength and mental power."[33] One of the earliest hiker destinations in the park is the rock outcropping briefly known as Griffith's Altar, but known today as Bee Rock. When showing off the City's newest and largest park to newspaper reporters and dignitaries Colonel Griffith would often take them to that spot. By the 1920s, growing numbers of hikers were exploring the park's rugged interior. In 1926 the *Los Angeles Times* predicted "people of all ages will be flocking every day to the miles of trails winding through the Griffith Park woods."[34] Vincent Jones wrote in 1928 that beauty "like a blessed benediction" lies around every bend in Griffith Park's trails. "Did we not lift our gaze to the south we would not know there was a city near."[35] Wrote Dana Tyson in 1929:

[33] Griffith J. Griffith, "The Autobiography of Colonel Griffith Jenkins Griffith," p. 30, manuscript, Van M. Griffith Papers, Collection 2060, UCLA Special Collections.
[34] Harold M. Finley, "Irrigation Invoked to Create Wilderness," Los Angeles Sunday Times Farm and Orchard Magazine, 16 May 1926.
[35] Vincent Jones, "On the Trails of Griffith Park," Los Angeles Saturday Night ,8 (10 March 1928): 4.

> Griffith Park is the place where ... native wild life may be seen, for here on an early morning hike, if we are quiet and keep our eyes peeled, a small band of deer may be seen wandering about the hills.[36]

In the 1920s, even the mayor was out on the park's trails. Los Angeles Mayor George Cryer would hike up Vermont Canyon, climb over the top of Mt. Hollywood, and have his chauffeur pick him up on the east side of the park, near Crystal Springs. "That was his regular exercise one afternoon a week," recalled Van Griffith, Col. Griffith's son. "He loved to hike."[37] Children and teenagers also began to hike the trails in the 1920s. Cross country teams ran there and at least one local high school formed a hiking club that often used the trails. Younger hikers discovered the trails when boys and girls camps were established in the park in 1926. The girls camp was so remote that provisions had to be carried up park trails by burro.



Girl's Camp Pool, constructed 1926, with view of Glendale/ Eagle Rock. Though abandoned, this pool is still extant. Courtesy Los Angeles Public Library Photo Collection

Among the various built objects within the wilderness component of Griffith Park is one that is highly iconic the world over: the Hollywood Sign. The Hollywood Sign exists on a portion of the park annexed in 1945 by the City of Los Angeles, and is placed along the south face of Mt. Lee. Aside from the radio towers atop the mountain, the historic viewshed and backdrop around the Hollywood Sign have been the Griffith Park wilderness itself. Prior to the City acquiring the Mt. Lee portion of Griffith Park, the flat hilltop at Mt. Lee was to be the site of an estate for movie mogul Mack Sennett of Keystone Cop fame; the house was never built. [38] Near the Hollywood Sign, this western portion of the

[36] Dana R. Tyson, "Birds and Animals in Parks," L.A. City Employee, 3 (November 1929): 19-20.
[37] Oral History Interview of Van Griffith, p. 155.
[38] Robinson, C.E., Torrence, and Bruce T. The Hollywood Sign. First Federal Savings and Loan Association of Hollywood, 1976.

wilderness has one anomaly. A rectangular portion of the property due west of the Hollywood sign and also facing south upon Mt. Lee was never acquired by the Recreation and Parks Department. This property was originally owned by Howard Hughes, who had planned to build a residence upon the property. For the time being, this property reads as continuous with the rest of the Griffith Park wilderness component. Aside from natural cycles, the slight intrusion of Mt. Lee Drive at its western end, and an unnamed hiking trail, this property is unchanged from the Rancho period, and is covered with the same chaparral as seen upon the rest of Mt. Lee. Aside from residences built for caretakers and other park employees, no residences have been constructed in the wilderness component since the park, in various phases, was annexed by the City of Los Angeles.

The western portion of the park began to open up to hikers around the World War I era. As development began in Fern Dell around 1916, trails appeared in Western Canyon, connecting with the rest of the park. To the west of that, trails were built in Brush Canyon, with a spur to the nearby former rock quarry at Bronson Canyon. Bronson Canyon has cultural significance as a movie location site, with the cave becoming famous in the 1950s science fiction film "Invasion of the Body Snatchers" and a decade later as the Bat Cave in the 1960s "Batman" television series. The extension of Mulholland Scenic Highway, originally planned as a thoroughfare for automobiles, eventually became a graded fire road—known today as Mulholland Trail—for the enjoyment of hikers and equestrians. Among other things, this fire road traverses Mt. Lee, site of the world famous Hollywood Sign.

Women Hikers in Griffith Park,1928. "Most of us dressed up because you never knew who you'd meet." — Barbara Larsen (in bow tie at right).
Courtesy: Barbara Larsen

Also by the 1920s, Mt. Hollywood was gaining in popularity as a destination of Griffith Park hikers. Col. Griffith originally envisioned putting his dream observatory on the peak, with the public coming and going by funicular railway. Said one prominent local astronomer about the peak, "It occupies almost precisely the center of what is to become the largest and by far the most splendid

city in the Western hemisphere."[39] Mt. Hollywood is one of several peaks in the park where, in the same vista, one can see the downtown skyline, the southern portion of the city to San Pedro, the Westside to the beach, and much of the San Fernando Valley.

Work crews of unemployed men added more trails to the park during the Great Depression. Early efforts of this type were locally funded, but eventually federal dollars were added. Among other places in the park, the trails around Beacon Hill (then known as Shale Hill) on the east end of the park were constructed by the unemployed. Eventually, young men of the Civilian Conservation Corps built and maintained trails in the park. By the post-war period, the first of the park's volunteer-tended gardens, Captain's Roost, was established on the west-facing slope of Mt. Hollywood. It has a fine view of Los Angeles' west side, the Pacific Ocean, and Catalina Island. Its beginnings, its founder, and the identities of some subsequent tenders are a mystery. The Captain, whose identity is not known, didn't rule the Roost for very long. Several hikers remember meeting him in the mid-1940s at his small garden where he had fashioned a hand-carved table and bench. By 1949, he was gone, according to long-time Griffith Park Ranger Bill Eckert. An elderly woman Eckert knew only as Rae succeeded the Captain. Under Rae the garden bloomed. "It was beautiful," he recalled. Rae took care of the Roost for perhaps 10 years.[40] Two other important volunteer-tended gardens—Dante's View and Amir's Garden—would be added in the years after the period of historic significance.

Frank Shearer

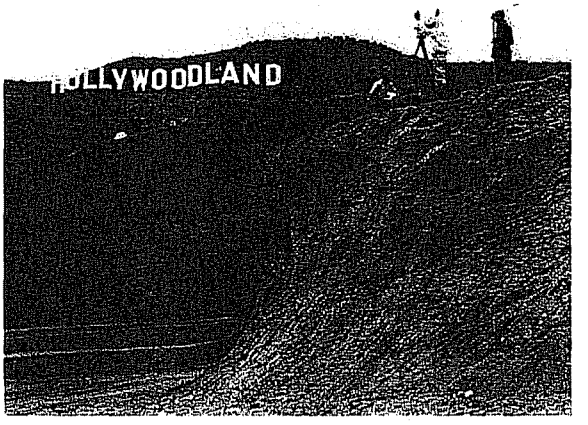
Frank Shearer was hired by the Park Department as a landscape engineer and draftsman in January 1910 and by May of that year was the acting superintendant. Most irrigation projects didn't get off the ground until the Works Progress Administration (WPA) involvement in the 1930s; Shearer, however, had been an early advocate of large-scale irrigation in Griffith Park. Shearer was the mastermind behind Fern Dell, a garden of ferns, bridges and terraced pools. Located at 5375 Red Oak Avenue near the Western Avenue entrance to the park, Fern Dell's dams and pools were constructed using boulders from other areas of the park.

[39] Edgar Lucien Larkin, Los Angeles Christmas Present, pamphlet, 1912, ibid.
[40] Interview of Bill Eckert, 20 May 1994.

Women walking through Fern Dell, c.1930.
Courtesy Los Angeles Public Library Photo Collection

Concrete was used not only in the pool construction but formed and scored to resemble tree logs and branches. Imported and native ferns were brought in to populate the grounds. As with many park attractions, it was improved on slowly over the years. It was immediately popular when the first stage was completed in 1914, and often photographed. The lush, landscaped grounds fit within the context of the City Beautiful movement and the desire of planners to improve upon nature and make it accessible to the common person.

Located near the residential areas of Los Feliz and the Hollywood Hills—even at that time, home to many people in the film industry—Griffith Park was directlyaffected by the film industry early on. Now located within Griffith Park, the "HOLLYWOODLAND" sign was erected in 1923 as an advertisement for the Hollywoodland residential tract, located near the southwest corner of the park. Portions of the tract too hilly to be sold for houses, including the land containing the sign, were donated to the City for the park, continuing the trend that initially gave birth to Griffith Park. Later, the "LAND" portion of the sign was removed, and the Hollywood Sign has become a globally recognized icon of the City of Los Angeles.



Hollywoodland Sign, Circa 1920.
Courtesy Los Angeles Public Library Photo Collection

Van Griffith

In 1920, one year after Colonel Griffith's passing, Griffith's only son, Van Griffith, became a park developer. Prior to this, in 1914, Van had served as Commissioner for a small bus line into Griffith Park, which at that time was the most feasible access into the park for those who did not have automobiles. By 1925,when a new City charter was implemented that guaranteed more funding for the park system, Van Griffith became a Park Commissioner. Throughout his years of involvement in the Park's affairs—virtually his whole life—Van Griffith was a champion of his father's original will, seeking new ways to expand the park's offerings to the public while preserving open space. A primary early idea of Van Griffith's was reforestation of the park. Griffith saw reforestation not just as beautification, but as fire prevention, as it would have included a massive irrigation system. In the late 1920s, largely through the efforts of Van Griffith, a massive irrigation system was installed, including sheet metal water tanks. With this, Van Griffith spearheaded the construction of the Municipal Nursery in Commonwealth Canyon, which opened in 1927. Joe Kladler, whose father was the chief groundskeeper to Emperor Franz Joseph of Austria, oversaw the nursery, which in its first 18 months had overseen the development and raising of approximately two million plants.[41]

[41] Eberts, Griffith Park, 82.

Van Griffith with Ocelots
Courtesy Los Angeles Public Library Photo Collection

Immediately after his father's death in 1919, Van Griffith was a catalyst to securing additional property for Griffith Park. This additional property was originally the 351-acre Griffith reservation located at the northwest portion of the park. Because the property was located upon flat lands, it was prime for redevelopment, and the Griffith Trust at the advice of Security National Bank, had actually advocated its redevelopment. Realizing that the trust had enough money to fulfill its original aims, Van Griffith went against this proposal, and worked the deal for the land from both sides of the table, as Park Commissioner and Griffith's only son. Though redevelopment would have netted Van Griffith and other members of the Trust at that time a handsome sum of money, Griffith opted instead to fulfill his father's wishes for the property, and in 1921 sold it to the City, on behalf of the Griffith Family Trust, at 40% below market value.[42] A chart documenting other land acquisitions that have expanded Griffith Park is included in Appendix A.

Present upon the former reservation land was the Griffith Aviation Park, which had opened in 1912 largely as a result of Van Griffith's primary hobby: flying. The airfield, which is today in the general vicinity of the Los Angeles Zoo Parking lot to the John Ferraro Soccer Fields, was one of the first of its kind in Los Angeles. Among early flight entrepreneurs to establish businesses at the airfield was aviation pioneer Glenn Martin, who at this time founded a company that he would oversee for the better part of the following 40 years. The Glenn L. Martin Aircraft Company would become one of the most significant producers of war aircraft in the country. While at Griffith Aviation Park, Martin would become teacher and supervisor to others who would go on to became significant leaders in aviation: William Boeing was one of Martin's students, and Donald Douglas was an engineer that Martin had hired. The only remnant of aviation activity still present at Griffith Park today is a clearing where a former beacon once stood on "Beacon Hill," which overlooks the Golden State Freeway.[43]

[42] Ibid, 86.
[43] Eberts, Griffith Park, 119.

The Griffith Aviation Park closed by 1916. In 1925 the field reopened as a temporary home to the California National Guard: 115th Observation Squadron, 40th Division Air Service. The "115th" conducted various operations in California and Mexico, including searching for enemy submarine bases off of Mexico, and the photo documentation of all federal projects along the West Coast.[44] During this time the 115th was headed by Major C.C. Moseley, an aviation pioneer who later became one of the founders of Western Airlines. Van Griffith resigned as Parks Commissioner in 1929. Even after this time, Van was steadfast in defending his father's vision for the park. It was Van Griffith who adamantly stated in 1932 that the National Guard's stay was to be temporary. The 115th would eventually relocate to Paso Robles in 1941, reform at Van Nuys airport after World War II, and later relocate to Point Magu in 1987.

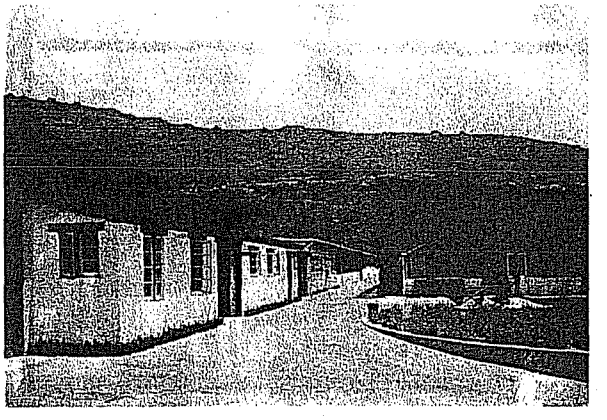
By 1933, Frank Shaw, the newly elected Mayor of Los Angeles, was proposing an airport at Griffith Park to replace Mines Field, which is today the site of Los Angeles International Airport. Once again, it was Van Griffith who rallied various entities including the California Taxpayers Association, the Municipal League, and numerous Women's organizations to defend the park from this proposal. The idea was ultimately abandoned in March 1934.[45] During this effort to stave off an airport, a quote of Van Griffith's succinctly summarizes his position, and echoes the will of his father, "Every foot of Griffith Park should be preserved for the recreation of people, and no part of it should be commercialized in any way whatsoever."[46]

The 1925 City Charter

The year 1925 is significant to Griffith Park's development due to the enactment of a new City charter. The charter ensured the City's right to invest in its infrastructure and increase that investment over time to keep pace with growth. In a number of key areas, the charter was decades ahead of its time when compared to the rest of the country. For example, the charter abolished at-large elections for city council, effectively prohibiting racial gerrymandering by requiring that voting districts be composed of contiguous and compact territory. As it relates to Griffith Park, the charter required a fixed percentage of property tax revenue be given to the park system. Prior to this arrangement, the Park Department relied on appropriations from the City Council granted on a case-by-case basis. Guaranteed funding allowed both large-scale and deferred maintenance at Griffith Park to commence in earnest. "Reforestation" of Griffith Park was a longtime dream of Van Griffith's, and the funding promised by the 1925 City Charter made it a possibility. Griffith's vision included forests on the hillsides and water running down the hillsides to create streams that could be stocked with trout. More than $100,000 was spent by 1929 on the irrigation system alone. The project never reached the scale that Griffith hoped for, but nevertheless was a massive undertaking. Portions of the irrigation system (and also lines installed by the WPA in the 1930s) were exposed during the 2007 fire. A Municipal Nursery complex was opened in 1927 adjacent to Commonwealth

[44] Ibid., 118.
[45] Eberts, Griffith Park, 118.
[46] Ibid., 118.

Canyon and supported Van Griffith's reforestation efforts, in addition to functioning as regular nursery with hothouse plants. Many of the wood-framed, single-story buildings in the complex today were constructed when the nursery was founded or soon after.



Municipal Nursery Buildings, 1927. Photo: 1928. The wood hothouse to the right is now removed. The office and garage buildings to the left are still present.
Courtesy Los Angeles Public Library Photo Collection

Together, the complex comprises an intact example of early Los Angeles infrastructure that retains its integrity from the original period of development, and is still used for its original purpose. By 1930, the nursery had produced tens of thousands of native plants and trees for the park. In 1929, Mayor of Los Angeles John C. Mayor objected to the reforestation project, and the pace of plantings slowed. This led directly to Van Griffith's resignation from the Parks Commission.

The Municipal Plunge facility, which opened in summer 1927, was a direct result of the 1925 City Charter that increased the budget of the Playground and Recreation Department. By 1927, the complex included tennis, basketball and volleyball courts, baseball and other fields, horseshoe pits, a playground, and the pool. A two-story bathhouse and boys' and girls' field houses were built around three sides of the pool. Pergolas are located on either side of the pool house building. Although the eastern field house and at least one other building in the pool complex were demolished for construction of the Interstate 5 (I-5) freeway, the two remaining buildings (the pool house and western field house) are significant examples of the Spanish Colonial Revival style adapted for municipal use. In addition to recreation, the pool was used for canoe paddling and pageants, reflecting the role of Griffith Park and especially the Playground Department in the 1920s and 1930s as a playground and entertainment venue for the masses.

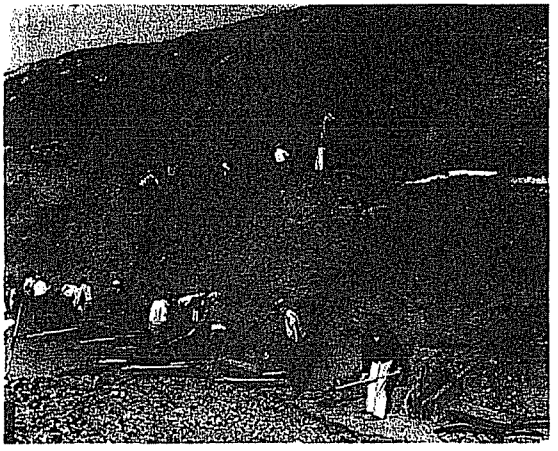
"Enchanted Pool" pageant participant at Municipal Plunge and Poolhouse, constructed 1927. The pool itself, the largest municipal pool in the City, and the Poolhouse are still present and retain excellent integrity. Courtesy Los Angeles Public Library Photo Collection

Two camps available to children of modest means were built after the charter was passed, broadening the park's efforts to provide recreational and outdoor activities to all Angelenos. The Boys' Camp was located on land that was once the Municipal Prison Farm from roughly 1918 to 1924. The Boys' Camp opened in 1926, north of today's Travel Town. Facilities included a swimming pool, tennis courts, baseball diamonds, football field, and gymnasium recycled from an old barn. In keeping with the spirit of Griffith's gift, the camp was affordable and accessible to boys of modest means. The site was abandoned when the Los Angeles River was lined and its course altered. Part of the site was later used for transient boys and a Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camp; the I-5 Freeway was also built over part of the original site. The Girls' Camp also opened in 1926, in Dam Canyon. Facilities included cabins, a lodge, dining hall, and outdoor sports area. The character-defining feature of the Girls' Camp was the pool, situated on a ledge with views of the surrounding valleys. In 1992, arson fires destroyed the main dining hall and director's cabin. They have since been rebuilt, and renovations to the site using modern materials have been completed. Both the boys' and girls' camps operated full-time in the summer and on the weekends during the rest of the year. Two major road projects in the 1920s were the construction of Riverside Drive and Mulholland Scenic Highway. Riverside Drive served commuter traffic from the San Fernando Valley to downtown Los Angeles. Mulholland Highway was imagined as a "parkway, bridle path, and spacious drive" that would follow the crest of the Santa Monica Mountains from Griffith Park to the Pacific Ocean. The road was graded but never became a

thoroughfare in the park; throughout its history it has been accessible only for hiking and horseback riding.

Griffith Park in the 1930s

Though the 1930s was one of the most economically trying times for Los Angeles and the United States, Griffith Park prospered and transformed during the Depression years more so than in any other decade of its existence. This is ironic, if not fitting, since Colonel Griffith mandated the park to be free and available to people of modest means. During the 1930s, that group turned out to include almost everybody. In regard to its built environment, Griffith Park became the recipient of thousands of hours of labor by these people sponsored through various programs such as the WPA (Works Progress Administration), the PWA (Public Works Administration), the CCC, and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation (RFC). Additionally, numerous activities, also funded by local and federal government organizations, served as a means to keep the unemployed occupied, if they were not working through the above-mentioned organizations. During this time, the Los Angeles Associated City Employees voluntarily contributed 1% of their salary to keep men employed, and this included clearing fire breaks in Griffith Park.[47]



Civil Works Administration work crew in Griffith Park, 1933. Courtesy Los Angeles Public Library Photo Collection

In 1931, early in the Depression and prior to the swearing-in of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt in 1933, the City of Los Angeles passed a $5 million unemployment relief bond measure. Of this money, $1 million was devoted to the parks, which employed 25,000 for part-time work for four months. This resulted in the creation of 13 miles of bridle trails, the creation and improvement

[47] Feldman, Frances Lomas, "Human Services," in Hylda L. Rudd, Ed., et.al, The Development of Los Angeles City Government: An Institutional History, 1850-2000, Volume 2 (Los Angeles: Los Angeles Historical Society, 2007) 535.

of picnic areas, expanded parking areas, and the improvements at the bird sanctuary and Fern Dell. Men were hired part-time and paid $4.00/day.[48]

By 1933 this City bond money was exhausted and Griffith Park began to be the recipient of monies and assistance by the RFC. Among the projects by the RFC were the lining of curbs along Western and Vermont Canyon roads, the surfacing and widening of roads, new bridle trails, the clearing of weeds, various planting projects, the construction of horseshoe courts, installation of streetlamps to the soon-to be completed observatory, plus the building of tennis courts, cricket and hockey fields. It was Reconstruction Finance Agency workers who were, on October 3, 1933, victims in Griffith Park's worst tragedy, and the deadliest fire in the history of Los Angeles. On that hot day 29 laborers employed by the County through RFC money were killed fighting an out-of-control brush fire in Mineral Wells Canyon. It was a fire originally seen as minor when it first broke out, and could have been promptly handled by professional firefighters. However, the RFC crews were not trained in such matters, and because the fire was in a windy canyon, it acted erratically and rapidly grew. A plaque commemorating their sacrifice was placed at the entrance to Vermont Canyon but went missing many years ago.

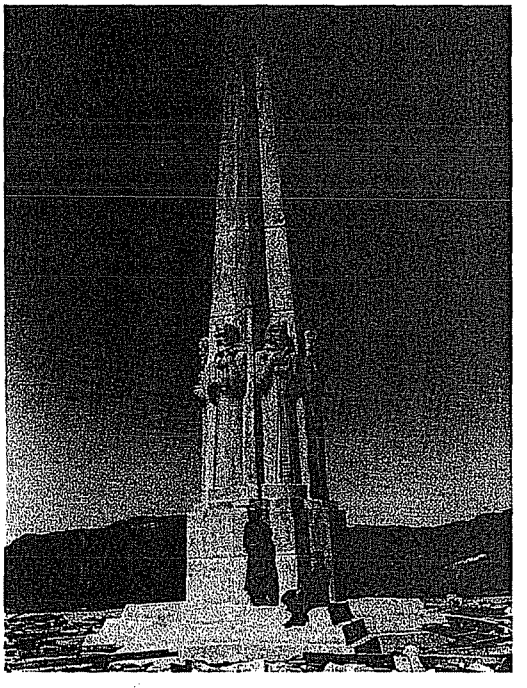
From 1933 through the end of the Great Depression, Public Works Agency support allocated to Los Angeles, including the large amount invested in Griffith Park, was largely due to the efforts, experience, and political abilities of City Engineer Lloyd Aldrich. Aldrich, who served in this position from 1933 to 1955, was invited to Washington by WPA Administrator Harry Hopkins to draft national regulations for governing the WPA, including regulations for hundreds of construction projects.[49] Beginning in 1935, the WPA—a Federal Assistance Organization comprised of skilled workers and artisans—constructed the Roosevelt Golf course, flood control along the river, and expanded the 1913 Los Angeles Zoo (today called the "Old Zoo"), creating elk and deer paddocks, new lion and bear grottos, and other zoo buildings. The old zoo buildings are unique in the park for their artistic translation of a "primitive" aesthetic of oversized boulders made from concrete nestled into the hillside landscape above Park Center. Artistically, the Old Zoo is of a programmatic aesthetic unique to many other structures in the park. During the 1930s the Old Zoo was one of the United States' few free admission zoos.

In 1937 the WPA constructed a new golf clubhouse in a sprawling, expressive version of the Spanish Colonial Revival style, and a plaque is present at the entry stating the project as a WPA project. The WPA also improved the three golf courses at Griffith Park: the 18-hole Wilson-Harding golf courses in addition to the 9-hole Roosevelt Golf Course (which was relocated to the southeast portion of the park to make room for the new Los Angeles Zoo in the 1960s). Prior to this time, these golf courses featured not grass but sand. Irrigation systems were installed, and the Wilson Harding Golf courses were considered so well-designed

[48] Ibid., 536.

[49] Roth, Matthew W. "Los Angeles Transportation," in Hylda L. Rudd, Ed., et.al, The Development of Los Angeles City Government: An Institutional History, 1850-2000, Volume 1 (Los Angeles: Los Angeles Historical Society, 2007) 464.

that they were used for national golf tournaments. Other WPA projects in Griffith Park included the astronomers monument at the Observatory (November, 1934. Sculptors: Archibald Garner, George Stanley, Roger Noble Burnham, Arnold Foerester, Gordon Newell, and Djey el Djey) and the original science exhibits within the observatory.



Women at the Astronomer's Monument, C.1934. Hollywoodland Sign is in background. Courtesy Los Angeles Public Library Photo Collection

An inevitable outgrowth of the WPA was the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), which consisted not of skilled workers but of young men willing to commit to physical labor of various kinds. Three camps were located at various points along the northern portion of the park. The most prominent of these became the Crystal Springs picnic grounds after it was dismantled in 1936. This camp, one of the few in the country established for World War I veterans, was visited by President Roosevelt, and featured the statue "Iron Mike" by the artist Palo-Kangas. A re-creation of this statue is present in Travel Town. The CCC cleared firebreaks, drainage channels, upgraded pools and cascades in Fern dell, created hiking and riding trails, access roads, picnic areas, and campgrounds (including bathrooms, tables, water systems, etc.).[50]

[50] Thomas Breckner, a former Los Angeles Recreation and Parks employee provided an abundance of information regarding the 1930s era federal assistance organizations in Griffith Park, in addition to information regarding infrastructure objects throughout Griffith Park. Breckner provided this information through a round of e.mails with the author exchanged between September 11 and October 1, 2007 (e.mail stream titled, "Griffith Park historic project"). Thomas Breckner, along with Mike Eberts, are primary authorities regarding Griffith Park and its history.

Throughout Griffith Park there are an abundance of infrastructure elements that are physically integrated into the surrounding landscape. Taken individually, many of these features could be easy to miss. Yet as a grouping these features, which include drainage channels, culverts, barrier walls, stoppage dams, bridges, and drinking fountains, appear where the natural environment appears and are its most intimately associated built resources. Taken together, the design of these features and the history behind the 1930s era examples both contribute to Griffith Park's significance as an important Cultural Landscape.

Though many of these resources are believed to have been completed by the CCC, it is uncertain just which organization created which object, of which there are at least a hundred throughout the park. What is known is that the vast majority of these objects was created in the 1930s, and were improved or repaired in a similar style through the 1950s by City workers who often incorporated recycled pieces of city infrastructure into designs. The style in which these features were built is called the "Park Style," which is summarized in the 1938 book *Park and Recreation Structures* by Albert Good, who was Superintendent of the National Park Service. *Park and Recreation Structures* documents 1930s era examples of various park infrastructure elements. Chapter titles include: "Barriers, Walls and Fences," "Drinking Fountains and Water Supply," "Trail Steps," "Crossings and Culverts," and "Bridges," among others. There is a high degree of similarity between these features as built in Griffith Park and as they appear in Good's book.

Albert Good advocated the use of materials that were integral with the surrounding physical context, and made from natural, regionally contextual materials that could be found nearby. For many of the features throughout Griffith Park, river rock from the adjacent Los Angeles River appears to have been employed. A degree of "protective coloration" was encouraged that would further integrate these commonplace but necessary features into the surrounding landscape.[51] Additionally, and seen frequently throughout Griffith Park, Good advocated "variety within reason." The designs of the majority of these features are subtly different from one another in details such as composition, pattern, color, coursework, stones used, and the cut or lack thereof of each given stone. Throughout Griffith Park, such variety provides numerous design variations to objects that are commonplace but necessary. The resourcefulness of the materials is expressive of both the economic context of the Great Depression and a specific aesthetic codified by the National Park Service that called for a regional and natural integration of various objects into the landscape. The variegation present among these features expresses the idea that these objects are the result of numerous workers, many of which had creative inclinations expressed through a handmade, if not folk quality, to the design of the given object.

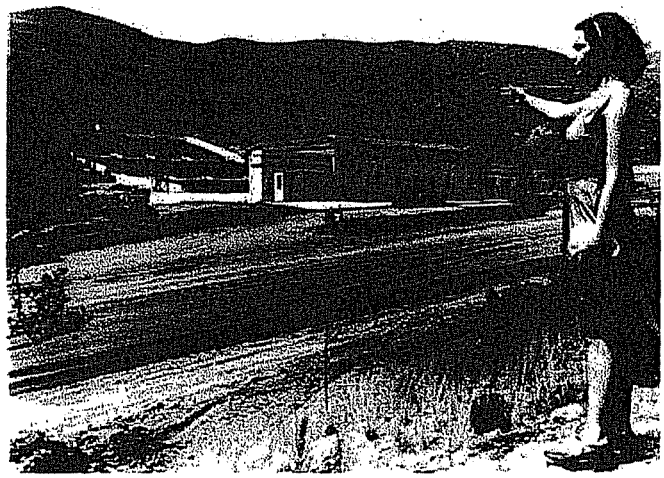
To a degree, Good's book also discussed architecture, specifically the construction of Superintendents' residences within given National Parks. Good advocated the construction of such resources in styles that were specific to a

[51] Good, Albert H, Park and Recreation Structures (Washington DC: US Government Printing Office, 1938) 3Ibid., 175

given region of the United States. For Los Angeles and within Griffith Park, the response to this idea was to design various on-site residences for Park workers in a Spanish Revival design system. Houses in Griffith Park possessing these design features include the Ranger's House above Fern Dell and the [altered] arborist house adjacent west of the Nursery. Other buildings completed in the 1930s in Griffith Park in this style include the 1927 Plunge and its associated buildings, plus the previously mentioned Golf Lodge. Aside from the infrastructure and recreational amenities mentioned above, these various service organizations completed various landscape projects, including the planting of the various redwood trees present in Cedar Grove and within the Wilson Harding Golf course. As a result, Griffith Park features more redwood trees than any other landscape in Southern California.

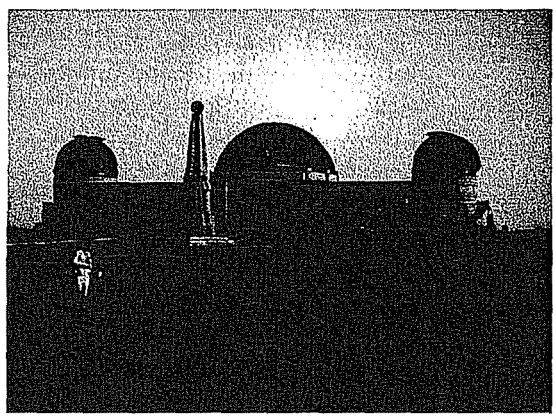
The Greek Theatre and the Griffith Observatory

The decade of the 1930s in Griffith Park also saw the completion of two buildings that were, like the park itself, the result of donations by Griffith J. Griffith. The early development of the Greek Theatre began as the idea of Elmer S. Todd, a local minister who had longed for an open-air theatre in Vermont Canyon. Invited to speak by Dr. Todd on January 21, 1913, Colonel Griffith declared that he would fund the cost of such a theatre to be constructed, and his contribution totaled $127,000. Colonel Griffith himself was involved in the site selection process, which included hiring the singer Ellen Baech Yaw to yodel into various areas in and around Vermont Canyon. Griffith died in 1919, and by the time construction began on the theatre in 1929, his son Van Griffith would be tasked with overseeing the Parks Commission and the construction of the Greek Theatre itself. The Greek Theatre was completed in 1930. The architect of record was City architect Peter K. Scabarum, who had also completed Van Nuys City Hall (Art Deco 1932), the Hollywood Police Station—(Renaissance Revival, 1930), and the Los Angeles Police Academy/Gymnasium Administration Building (PWA Moderne/Spanish Colonial, 1936, Elysian Park). The theatre is a notable example of the Second Greek Revival style, featuring a proscenium with extended Greek porticos, which had been hidden from public view for over 40 years before being re-exposed in a recent restoration. The two-story Greek Theatre is made of 1-foot-thick poured in place concrete walls that feature a decorative engaged pilaster colonnade. Though various additions were added to the primary building between 1959 and 1984, because of the durability of the reinforced concrete original building, these features are considered reversible.



Greek Theater, 1930. Courtesy Los Angeles Public Library Photo Collection

During the 1930s in Griffith Park, the Federal Theatre Project (FTP) was also highly active in the park and provided opportunities for various actors and other entertainers. The Greek Theatre during the mid-1930s was monopolized by the FTP, and during this period nearly 100,000 children viewed free marionette shows at the Greek Theatre. Additionally, the FTP created "living newspaper" productions of various current issues. The related Federal Music Project would occupy the Greek Theater from 1938 to 1940.



Griffith Observatory, Opening Day, 1935.
Courtesy Los Angeles Public Library Photo Collection

The $100,000 seed money for the Griffith Observatory was provided by Colonel Griffith, as the second "Christmas Gift" to the City, announced as such by Griffith on December 12, 1912, in a grandiose ceremony to the Mayor and City Council. Originally designated for Mt. Hollywood—the highest elevation in the

park, the Observatory was eventually built above Vermont Canyon. Groundbreaking for the Observatory would not take place until June of 1933: 14 years after Colonel Griffith's passing. This groundbreaking occurred just three months after the 6.3 magnitude Long Beach earthquake, and the Observatory, made of concrete as per Colonel Griffith's wishes, was further designed to withstand strong lateral thrusts. The Griffith Observatory was opened to the public on May 15, 1935. The Los Angeles architectural firm of Austin and Ashley, architects of Los Angeles City Hall, designed the observatory with considerable input from the Astronomer Russell Porter. The Observatory is completed in the classically inspired PWA Moderne style, and is highly viewable from numerous points within the eastern portion of the City. The Griffith Observatory is City Historic Cultural Monument number 168, and is considered an iconic building for the City of Los Angeles.

The Ralph Cornell Master Plan

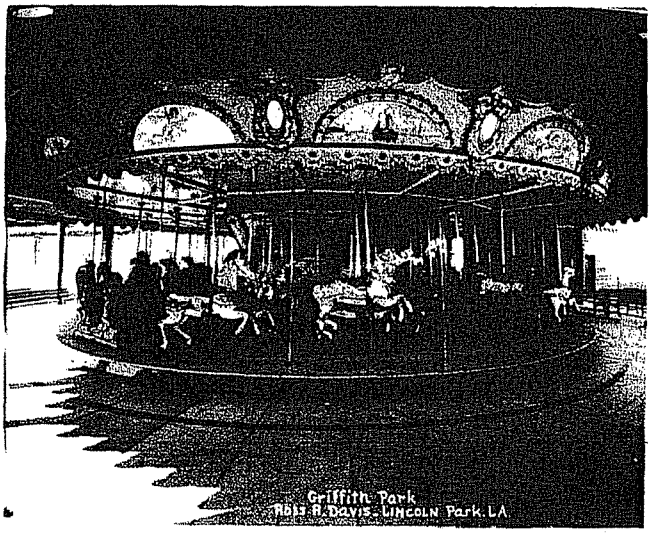
By the end of the 1930s, the National Park Service required that a Master Plan be completed for Griffith Park before it would qualify for any further CCC projects. To fulfill this request, the City Parks department hired Ralph Cornell, who had been the consulting landscape architect at UCLA during this period. Cornell proposed grouping together the recreational amenities of the park upon the flatland areas that surrounded the untouched, upper park portions comprising the middle of Griffith Park. Cornell was an admirer of the open, upper park portion, and saw it as highly unique among city parks anywhere in the United States for being essentially a wilderness in the city. Cornell's Master Plan was originally envisioned to be the first of many successive plans of greater detail. Nonetheless, Griffith Park today has followed many of Cornell's ideas. These include: the grouping of various recreational amenities, including the Wilson-Harding Golf Courses, along the lower portions of the park; the placement of the new zoo; an equestrian trail paralleling Crystal Springs Drive in addition to an equestrian entrance at the west end of the park; and the relative openness of the Upper Park, including the maintenance of its indigenous chaparral landscape and lack of numerous automobile roads.

The Merry-Go-Round

During the 1930s, one other resource that came to Griffith Park through a context of relative randomness was the Merry-Go-Round.[52] A nickel a ride, or six rides for a quarter, the Merry-Go-Round provided further amusement for children at a reasonable cost for Depression-era parents. The original Merry-Go-Round, a three-abreast Spillman with various animals, was installed in 1935 as a City franchise. The franchisee, Ross Davis, chose to place the Merry-Go-Round near the location of the Old Zoo—where many children would be present. The red and white canopy and enclosure structure was built around the Merry-Go-Round in 1936. The present Merry-Go-Round, a four abreast all-horse Spillman, was installed in 1937 and was relocated from Mission Beach Park in San Diego. This carousel, which is believed to feature Looff carved horses from the 1880s, was

[52] Information regarding the Merry-Go-Round is found in: Eberts, Griffith Park, 192-195.

visited often by Walt Disney and his children, and is documented as being influential upon Disney in his creation of Disneyland.[53]



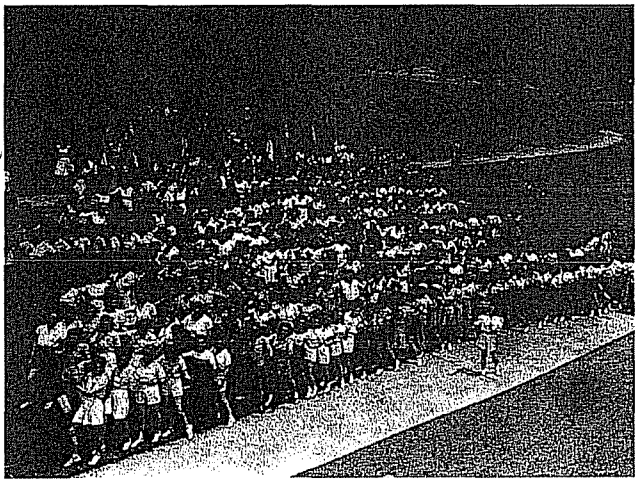
Merry-Go-Round, 1937. Courtesy Bill Eckert

Griffith Park in the 1940s and 1950s

As the 1930s came to a close and the next decade began, Griffith Park would become the repository for numerous designations, plaques, and commemorative objects. The earliest known of these was a bronze plaque, now missing, that was located at the entrance to Vermont canyon that honored those who lost their lives in the 1933 fire. Similarly lost is the original "Spirit of the CCC" statue that was originally located at an early CCC camp that had been visited by Franklin Delano Roosevelt. A reproduction of this statue is today located in Travel Town. Various social service organizations, including the Women's League and the Soroptimists International of Los Angeles, placed plaques in Griffith Park. Often it was these organizations that donated trees, or constructed picnic areas that further enhanced the park, and carried on a long and consistent pattern, still the norm at this time, of private donation, much in the line of Griffith himself, as a means to enhance the park. Beginning in the 1930s and continuing on through the War years, organized recreational activities were common in Griffith Park as an inexpensive means to keep people occupied and active. Many of these activities were geared toward specific groups, including housewives, children or

[53] Pete Martin, An Interview of Walt Disney, Walt Disney Archives, n.d., p.17. (footnote in Eberts, Griffith Park, 415).

newly arrived immigrants. Folk dancing shows were presented in the park, children's doll shows, and "Housewife Play Days," where women could dress down and participate in various fun and physical activities.



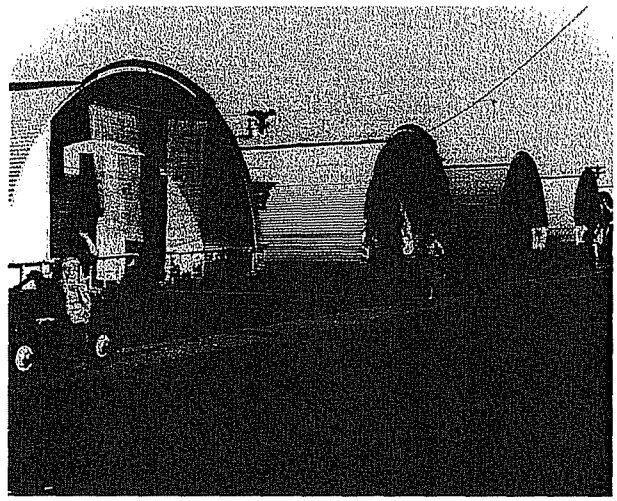
Housewives dance to Latin Tempos and form a conga line in the front row at a Pan-American themes Griffith park "Housewife Playday." Photo: June, 1941.
Courtesy Los Angeles Public Library Photo Collection

World War II

Just as it had during the Great Depression, with the advent of World War II Griffith Park once again was a prime destination for residents of Los Angeles and the surrounding vicinity. Because of gas rationing, long trips to both area mountains and beaches were out of question for many Angelinos. By this time development had long connected Griffith Park to the rest of Los Angeles, and the park was seen as the close-by recreational alternative. Because of its massive size, Griffith Park more than any other City park during World War II found various ways to serve the country and the cause. Just prior to and during the war, the park was the site of strength training exercises for boys and men called "toughening up" sessions, an idea first proposed by Parks Supervisor George Hjelte. The pool, which was staffed with female lifeguards for the first time in 1943, was used to train servicemen to swim. The pool-adjacent playground area was occupied by the 125th infantry for five months during the war. The former CCC camp on the site where Travel Town now stands became a POW camp for Japanese, German and Italian prisoners at various times. The Greek Theatre and the Griffith Observatory were offered to the Red Cross as convalescent hospitals. Furthermore, at the Observatory lived a small group of the 121st artillery who were to operate a searchlight in case of aerial attack. The Planetarium was used to teach pilots celestial navigation, and Dr. Dinsmore Alter of the Observatory invented a device to allow artillery to be oriented by the stars. A hydraulic model yard was created at the present-day site of the Live Steamers, and nearby was a camouflage experimental laboratory of which very little is known. In this

vicinity of the park, the Western Signal Corps photo center produced army training films, with as many as 200 assigned to the facility by 1944.

After World War II, the former site of the Griffith Aviation Park and later California National Guard base would become Rodger Young Village: a temporary, Quonset hut neighborhood of 1,500 dwellings and 6,000 people. The purpose of Rodger Young Village was to alleviate a housing shortage for returning World War II GIs.



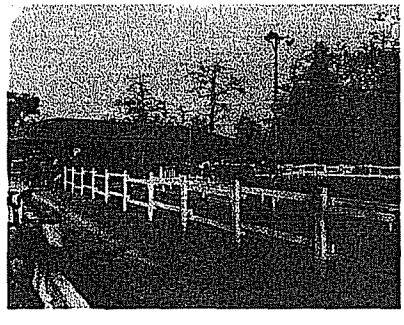
Children at play in Rodger Young Village. Photo: 1951.
Courtesy Los Angeles Public Library Photo Collection

Though this remedy was readily supported by Mayor Fletcher Bowron, the City Council, and Recreation and Parks, Van Griffith alone opposed it as not concurring with the intended recreational use of the park. Though Van proposed an alternate option involving the use of 30,000 parcels acquired by the City during the Great Depression, his option was quickly disregarded, and Rodger Young Village proceeded to be built. The largest veteran's housing project in the region, a fully furnished unit went for $40.00 a month, utilities included. By the early 1950s, as the GI housing crunch eased, support for Rodger Young Village, by both the City and the public, began to wane, and the village was shut down in 1954. Van Griffith's dream of this former Griffith Reservation property being fully assimilated into the park was short-lived. During this same period, plans were being initiated in Sacramento to place the Ventura freeway upon a portion of the former reservation property, and into a multi-mile stretch of Griffith Park.

Post-War Recreational Developments

At the turn of the twentieth century and before, parks were seen as places of contemplation, rejuvenation, and restful repose, with recreational activities more associated to "Playgrounds" during that time. Just as Colonel Griffith's original

intention for the park was to give the Los Angeles citizenry a place to be close to nature, it appears that he accepted that restful repose alone was not the only way to experience nature, but that it could be enjoyed through various recreational activities taking place within it. After World War II, the idea that proximity to nature alone was sufficient was subsumed by an invigorated energy informed by the Allied victory. It was an energy whose aspiration, ambition, and optimism affected much of the built environment of Los Angeles, and informed changes at Griffith Park. At that time the City Recreation and Parks departments merged, and Griffith Park developed numerous recreation-focused amenities that are now part of its historic identity. Griffith Park had long contained recreational amenities aside from nature itself, beginning with the first municipal links in the 1910s, and later through the addition of the pool/tennis/playground complex of the late 1920s. However, the post-World War II era saw great expansion at the park in this regard. A 9-hole pitch and putt called the Coolidge Golf Course was added west of and above the Pony Rides with an additional nine steep holes. Today this course is three holes and was rechristened the Marty Tregnan Golf Academy in 2000. In the late 1940s Tommy Wright began the pony ride concession off of Crystal Springs Drive which had originated in Lincoln Park. The original fenced path for the Pony Rides, its waiting canopy and ticket kiosk are all still present and unaltered.



Griffith Park Pony Rides, 1947.
Courtesy Los Angeles Public Library Photo Collection

Griffith Park & Southern Railroad, 1947, 1963. Photo: 1963. The above pictured canopy and decorative water tower are still present.
Courtesy Los Angeles Public Library Photo Collection

Adjacent and behind the Pony Rides in 1947 Samuel Borenstein received permission to construct a 1/3 scale railroad surrounded by 5/8 scale buildings called the Griffith Park and Southern Railroad. Originally Charles and Ray Eames were design consultants on this project, though it appears that their contribution is no longer present, save for a couple of structures.[54] The Griffith Park and Southern Railroad is surrounded by various buildings including a car garage, a Victorian-styled ticket kiosk, an open, woodshed canopy, a truss bridge, and a water tower. The right-of-way has been altered as the railroad was affected by the addition of the I-5 freeway running through the park in 1957. Much of this focus upon recreation was influenced by George Hjelte, who served as

[54] The ticket kiosk, the truss bridge, the engine storage, and the water tower appear to be part of the original Eames scheme, but further research is necessary to validate this assertion.

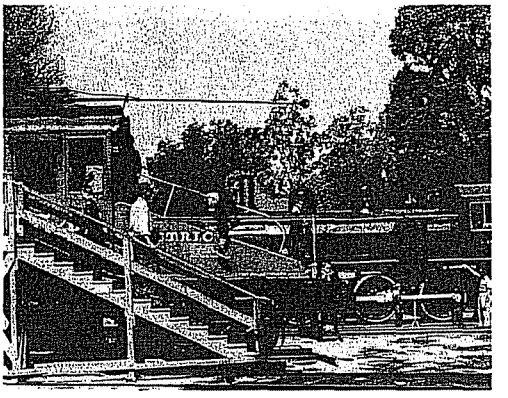
Recreation and Parks Director during this time, and who was a published, national expert on regarding recreational activities within parks. During the 1950s the Ranger program was first developed, and rangers were expected to be educators for and protectors of the park. On April 20, 1952, the Fern Dell watchman's house became a nature museum, and various exhibits regarding nature in Griffith Park were presented there.

Travel Town and Live Steamers

After the end of World War II, as Americans found that they had more time and money, the concept of "hobbies" became more popular, and Griffith Park became a hobbyists park for the city. As Griffith Park became a hobbyist destination in the mid-1950s, railroading became a particularly focal hobby associated with the park. Not only had the Griffith Park and Southern Railroad developed in the park, but by 1952, Griffith Park saw the development of the Travel Town Transportation Museum.

Similar in development to various recreational amenities in the park, where one individual oversees the franchise, development, or operation of a given resource, the genesis of Travel Town was largely the result of the efforts of one individual: Charlie Atkins. Beginning in the late 1940s, Mr. Atkins, who was a Recreation and Parks employee and rail fan, began to ask railroad companies for various steam locomotives that he knew were being phased out as train companies converted to diesel engines, and as the automobile gained prevalence in Los Angeles and the western world. Assisting Atkins in this process was D.J. Russell, the president of the Southern Pacific Railway at that time who facilitated reception of a 1904 ALCO Atlantic 4-4-2 locomotive and its tender. The site in Griffith Park where this and later locomotives would be placed was called "Travel Town," and would be located at the former site of a CCC and later POW camp. The amassed collection of locomotives and later other forms of transportation is not of exceptionally rare examples of its type, but rather is significant as a sizeable accumulation of common locomotives and other methods of transportation.

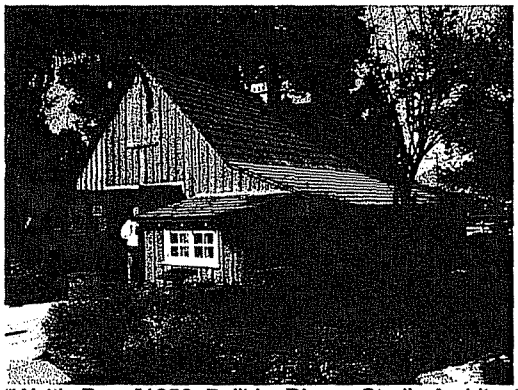
The collection was largely completed through the singlehanded efforts of Charlie Atkins. Once he passed away on August 8, 1958, the rate of accumulation of engines at Travel Town radically declined, though also there were simply less of these to be had over time. Travel town still contains auxiliary buildings that date from its 1952 opening: a restroom facility and an office facility. An early Southern Pacific depot in a Folk Victorian style has been moved upon the property and is itself a contributing resource to the Griffith Park property. However, much of the grounds has been redone and improved after the period of significance. In the early 1960s the Travel Town site had to be consolidated to make room for the 134 freeway. The collection itself, which is the largest of its type west of St. Louis, is itself significant.



Travel Town Transportation Museum. Photo: 1955.
Courtesy Los Angeles Public Library Photo Collection

Adjacent to Travel Town, in the tradition of hobbyist context, is the Griffith Park Live Steamers. The Live Steamers is a collection of various small-scale railways that are rideable. Atkins, along with fellow Recreation and Parks employee Dick Bagley (and supported by Hjelte), encouraged and facilitated the conditional use permit that would lead to the presence of the Live Steamers adjacent Travel Town. Live Steamers opened on May 5, 1957. With a passenger car given by Atkins as their headquarters, the group initially created three separate scales upon decomposed granite that was also made possible by Atkins. In 1965 Walt Disney donated the track from a rail that had been in his backyard, and is today a right of way in Live Steamers called the "Disney Loop." Much of the original track of the Disney Loop has been replaced in-kind due to wear and tear. For Walt Disney, miniature railroading had been a hobby since the late 1940s, when he established a 1/8 scale track on his Holmby Hills property called the Carolwood Pacific Railroad, named after the street of his childhood home. A testament to Disney's love of railroading, Disney's Carolwood line predates the railroad which encircles Disneyland, and Disneyland itself. In 1999, the workshop in which Disney created his miniature railroad and its components was relocated to the Live Steamers property. Known as "Walt's Barn," the resource, which was built by Disney Studio Architect John Kowles Jr. in 1950, is based upon an early barn that was located upon the Disney's childhood family farm in Marceline, Missouri. As a young boy, it was within this earlier barn that Walt Disney both played and entertained.

After the 1997 passing of Walt's wife Lily Disney, Diane Disney Miller, Walt's eldest daughter, arranged to have the Barn moved to Live Steamers, where Walt had been an honorary member. Bill Evans, who had originally landscaped Walt's Holmby Hills property, recreated the landscape around the newly relocated barn, which was opened to the public at Live Steamers in July of 1999. Though the roof of the Barn was reconstructed, the reast of the fabric is historic. The resource retains very good integrity. Walt's Barn serves as a museum focused upon the love of railroading by Walt Disney, and features numerous model railroading items that once belonged to Disney. The Carolwood Pacific track switchboard and workbenches, all built by Disney himself, are also present within Walt's Barn.



"Walt's Barn,"1950. Built by Disney Studio Architect John Kowles Jr.
Los Angeles Live Steamers Railroad Museum.
Photo: ICF Jones & Stokes, January, 2008

End of the Period of Significance

In 1938 the City Bureau of Engineering initiated what would be the last WPA/CCC project relating to Griffith Park, the concreting of the Los Angeles River. This would be the first of three large-scale impacts that would alter the setting of the park. However, the Los Angeles River had been prone to serious flooding, including two large floods in the late 1930s that damaged many of the flatlands areas of Griffith Park. In 1957, the park would be severed from the river by the construction of the I-5 freeways through its flatlands. The construction of the 134 freeway along the upper portion of Griffith Park against the Los Angeles River occurred during the early 1960s. The advent of these freeways undid the park's historically pre-existing physical relationship to the Los Angeles River, a significant component of Griffith Park history as it relates to Los Angeles. In 1958, Toyon Canyon in Griffith Park would become a landfill handling much of the trash for the City. Both events were the effects of rapid post-war growth in Los Angeles. As the City's population spanned outward away from the City center during this time, Griffith Park was rendered more vulnerable to such developments. The period of significance for Griffith Park begins in 1896 and ends in 1958.

Conclusion

Given to the City of Los Angeles by Colonel Griffith J. Griffith and his wife Tina Griffith, Griffith Park has fulfilled its donor's stated vision for the property. One of the largest municipal parks not just in the country but in the Western world, Griffith Park is free and accessible to all, and its visitors have made the park a popular destination. For almost all of Griffith Park's long history and as of now, picnicking, horseback riding, and hiking have been key to experiencing Griffith Park as intended. Additionally, the Los Angeles citizenry has embraced the various built amenities upon the property, including resources made possible by the additional generosity of Colonel Griffith. The Griffith Observatory has

recently undergone a multi-million-dollar renovation and the Greek Theater is a popular concert destination. As a historically significant cultural landscape, Griffith Park expresses its various layers and decades of history through an abundance of buildings, structures, and objects that together have made the park a cornerstone of the City's identity. These resources are set within the massive open wilderness that is Griffith Park's physical core and primary identifier; an open space which Colonel Griffith saw as vital for the Los Angeles that was to come, and has long since arrived.

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GRIFFITH PARK HISTORIC-CULTURAL MONUMENT APPLICATION:

APPENDICES LIST

Appendix 1: Colonel Griffith J. Griffith: Text from original letter of intent to donate dated December 16, 1896 and gift deed text dated March 5 1898. From: "A Gift to the People of Los Angeles," Griffith Park Quarterly 1 2(1978): 4-9.

Appendix 2: Office of the Assessor, Secured Basic File Abstract (DSO4) Record Layout, Definitions, and Griffith Park Information

Appendix 3: Pre-Existing Los Angeles City Parks with Historic Cultural Monument Designation

Appendix 4: Griffith Park Resources: Coordinate Points

Appendix 5: Selected pages from: Good, Albert H. Park and Recreation Structures, Part 1: Administrative and basic Service Facilities. United States: Department of the Interior, National Park Service [Washington D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office], 1938.

Appendix 6: Griffith Park Fire Survey Field Notes. Conducted by Jones & Stokes. July, 2007.

Appendix 7: The Ferns of Fern Dell, C. 1958

Appendix 8: Griffith Park Plant List, October 2007. Conducted by Dan Cooper, Cooper Ecological & Rick Fisher, LA PW/BOE/ARCH

Appendix 9: Wildlife Species Checklist for Griffith Park, January, 2008. Daniel S. Cooper, Cooper Ecological Monitoring, Inc.

Appendix 10: A Preliminary Large Mammal and Herptile Survey of Griffith Park, Los Angeles, California, August 15, 2007. Paul Mathewson, Stephanie Spehar, and Daniel Cooper.

Appendix 11: Annotated Checklist of Birds of Griffith Park. April 2007. Daniel S. Cooper, Cooper Ecological Monitoring, Inc.

Appendix 12: Preliminary Insect (Butterfly) Survey at Griffith Park, Los Angeles, California. October 30, 2003. Kathy Keane, Keane Biological Consulting

Appendix 13: Griffith Park Historic Areas and Resources GIS Map, 24"x36" ICF Jones & Stokes, April 2008

Appendix 1:

Colonel Griffith J. Griffith: Text from original letter of intent to donate dated December 16, 1896 and gift deed text dated March 5 1898. From: "A Gift to the People of Los Angeles," Griffith Park Quarterly 1 2(1978): 4-9.

GRIFFITH PARK HISTORICAL SOCIETY

UNDER THE AUSPICES
OF
ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR GRIFFITH PARK

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Judy Nelson, Newsletter Editor

A VERY UNIQUE CITY PARK
WITH A ROMANTIC HISTORY

GRIFFITH PARK QUARTERLY

The Publication of the

GRIFFITH PARK
HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Under the Auspices of

Advisory Committee
for Griffith Park

January, 1978

VOLUME ONE • NUMBER TWO

A GIFT TO THE PEOPLE OF LOS ANGELES.

In December 1896, the Mayor and City Council of Los Angeles, received a letter from one of its citizens, offering a gift of 3015 acres of land, mountainous in terrain, to be used as a park. The donor was a well known businessman of the city named Colonel Griffith Jenkins Griffith. From the city files we have a copy of that letter:

"To the Mayor and City Council of Los Angeles

Your Honor and Gentlemen,

In the course of twenty-three years of active business life in California I have become proudly attached to our beautiful city of Los Angeles, which through its great natural advantages and its matchless climate, averaging three hundred sunny days in the year, is destined to soon become a great metropolis. The arduous work of these years has been rewarded with fair success and recognizing the duty which one who has acquired some little wealth owes to the community in which he has prospered and desiring to aid the advancement and happiness of the city that has been for so long and always will be my home, I am impelled to make an offer, the acceptance of which by yourselves, acting for the people, I believe will be a source of enjoyment and pride to my fellows and add a charm to our beloved city. Realizing that public parks are the most desirable feature of all cities which have them and that they lend an attractiveness and beauty that no other adjunct can. I hereby

propose to present to the city of Los Angeles, as a Christmas gift, a public park of about three thousand acres of land in one body, situated a fraction over a mile north of the northern city line, including fully two and a half miles of the frostless foothills bordering on the Cahuenga valley, five miles of the Los Angeles river bottom, the lands generally known as the Ostrich Farm and the beautiful little valley which was called the Press Colony site. Also with these lands the improvements thereon, consisting of several buildings and a water plant with tunnels and piping, the original cost of these having been over $10,000, and all of which will be of service and benefit in improving the park. This park will include over two thousand acres of tillable land and some of the most romantic scenery of any park in the world. Not only will it be the largest city park in the world but its diversity of picturesque valley, hill, river and mountain, with its many varities of trees and its rich undergrowth, render it susceptible of being cultivated into the most beautifull of parks.

I will deed this land to the city as soon as the city engineer has established the lines satisfactorily, but in making this donation I would like to impose the condition, if after consideration it should appear that it may be legally done, that no railroad to this park be chartered with the right to charge a larger fare tham five cents. I wish to impose this condition to insure this fare, so that this park will be in every sense the peoples' recreation grounds and transportation to it be kept within the reach of the most modest means.

I wish to make this gift while I am still in the full vigor of life that I may enjoy with my neighbors its beauties and pleasures and that I may bear with me, when I cross the clouded river, the pleasing knowledge of the fruition of a wish long dear to

me. I trust that you will accept this gift for the people of Los Angeles, in the same spirit in which it is offered.

Respectfully yours,

(signed) G. J. Griffith

Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 16th, 1896."

This letter from Colonel Griffith J. Griffith was written with a great deal of thought. Is it the only side of the story? Or, from the standpoint of history should we present another view? It is a wonderful gift but to avoid criticism from historians we must quote from a book, titled "The City That Grew", by Boyle Workman. A history of Los Angeles from 1840-1936.

"Griffith J. Griffith presented the hills of Griffith Park to Los Angeles during my father's years as park commissioner.

Griffith grew very weary of paying taxes on these extensive lands. Father suggested he donate them to the city for a park. When he did so he reserved the bottom lands for himself.

In order to obtain a site for the municipal golf links and the clubhouse of which project Henry W. Keller was the originator, the city later had to purchase this bottom land. I was president of the City Council when that land between the hills and the river was bought."

The gift was presented and surveys were started. A year and a little less than three months later Colonel Griffith was able to present to the city a deed. The park was granted as follows:-

"THIS INDENTURE made this fifth of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight

hundred and ninety-eight, by and between GRIFFITH JENKINS GRIFFITH, and MARY AGNES CHRISTINA GRIFFITH, his wife, both of the City of Los Angeles, County of Los Angeles, State of California, parties of the first part, and the CITY OF LOS ANGELES, a Public Municipal Corporation within said County and State, the party of the second part.. WITNESSETH: That the said parties of the first part do hereby give, grant, convey and confirm unto the said party of the second part and its successors forever, for the uses and purposes, and upon the conditions hereinafter named, all that certain tract of land situate in the County of Los Angeles, State of California, being a part of the RANCHO LOS FELIZ, and which is particularly bounded and described as follows:"

DESCRIPTION

The description is long and technical. We are not including it in the deed.

"To be used as a PUBLIC PARK for purposes of recreation, health and pleasure, for the use and benefit of the inhabitants of the said City of Los Angeles, forever.
And this gift and grant is made, and said property is hereby conveyed upon condition that said land shall be used and maintained by said City of Los Angeles and its successors in interest and estate, exclusively as a public park and pleasure ground, for the amusement, recreation, health and pleasure of its inhabitants, and upon the further condition that the name of said park now established by ordinance of said City, to wit, "GRIFFITH PARK" be continued as the official name and designation of said park; and whenever said tract of land

hereby conveyed, or any part thereof shall cease to be used as a park, and for pleasure amusement, recreation, health, and uses incident to the aforesaid uses according to the intents and meanings of the same, and if said City or its successors in interest or estate shall at any time change the official name of said park from GRIFFITH PARK to some other name or designation, then the lands hereby conveyed shall immediately upon the happening of either said events, revert to said parties of the first part or their heirs It is understood that the use of any part of said premises for the development, collection, transportation, accumulation or storage of water for the use of said City or its inhabitants, or for railroad or other transportation purposes for carrying the inhabitants of said City into and through said park, shall not be considered a violation of any of the conditions upon which this donation and grant are made, anything herein to the contrary thereto notwithstanding. To have and to hold the said premises, together with the appurtenances, unto the said party of the second part and its successors in interest and estate, for the uses, purposes, and upon the conditions aforesaid, forever.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the said parties of the first part have hereunto set their hands and seals, the day and year first herein written!

(signed) GRIFFITH JENKINS GRIFFITH
(signed) MARY AGNES CHRISTINA GRIFFITH

RECORDED
At the request of the City of Los Angeles, March fifth, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight at 14 minutes past 4 P. M., in Book 1226 of Deeds, pages 40-43 et seq.

(Signed) E. C. Hodgeman
County Recorder
(Signed) A. Caldwell
Deputy.

Appendix 2:

Office of the Assessor, Secured Basic File Abstract (DSO4)
Record Layout, Definitions, and Griffith Park Information

OFFICE OF THE ASSESSOR

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
CALIFORNIA

SECURED BASIC FILE ABSTRACT
(DS04)

RECORD LAYOUT
AND
FIELD DEFINITIONS

DOCUMENTS UPDATED

MARCH 2005

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
OFFICE OF THE ASSESSOR
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DIVISION

RECORD LAYOUT

FILE: SBF ABSTRACT (DS04)

SIZE: 1,147 BYTES x 28 RECORDS = 32,116 BYTES/BLOCK **Effective 8/1/04**

DATA ELEMENT NAME	Data Type & Size	Byte Location
Assessor ID Number (AIN):		
Mapbook	9(04)	1-4
Page	9(03)	5-7
Parcel	9(03)	8-10
Tax Rate Area (TRA)	9(05)	11-15
Agency Classification Number	9(06)	16-21
Land:		
Current Roll Year	9(04)	22-25
Current Value	9(09)	26-34
Improvement:		
Current Roll Year	9(04)	35-38
Current Value	9(09)	39-47
Situs Address:		
House Number	9(05)	48-52
Fraction	X(03)	53-55
Direction	X(01)	56
Street Name	X(32)	57-88
Unit	X(08)	89-96
City and State	X(24)	97-120
ZIP Code	9(09)	121-129

DATA ELEMENT NAME	Data Type & Size	Byte Location
Mail Address (Current Owner):		
House Number	9(05)	130-134
Fraction	X(03)	135-137
Direction	X(01)	138
Street Name	X(32)	139-170
Unit	X(08)	171-178
City and State	X(24)	179-202
ZIP Code	9(09)	203-211
First Owner Assessee Name (Last Name First)	X(32)	212-243
First Owner Name Overflow	X(32)	244-275
Special Name Legend	X(05)	276-280
Special Name Assessee	X(32)	281-312
Second Owner Assessee Name	X(32)	313-344
Recording Date (YYYYMMDD)	9(08)	345-352
Tax Status:		
Key	9(01)	353
Year Sold to State	9(04)	354-357
Hazard Abatement:		
City Key	X(01)	358
Information	9(10)	359-368
Zoning Code	X(15)	369-383
Use Code	X(04)	384-387
Partial Interest	9(03)	388-390
Document Reason Code	X(01)	391
Ownership Code	X(01)	392
Exemption Claim Type	X(01)	393

DATA ELEMENT NAME	Data Type & Size	Byte Location
Building Data (cont'd):		
Line Two:		
Subpart (Part XX of XX Parts)	9(04)	537-540
Design Type	X(04)	541-544
Quality, Class & Shape	X(05)	545-549
Year Built	9(04)	550-553
Number of Units	9(03)	554-556
Number of Bedrooms	9(02)	557-558
Number of Baths	9(02)	559-560
Square Feet of Main Improvement	9(07)	561-567
Line Three:		
Subpart (Part XX of XX Parts)	9(04)	568-571
Design Type	X(04)	572-575
Quality, Class & Shape	X(05)	576-580
Year Built	9(04)	581-584
Number of Units	9(03)	585-587
Number of Bedrooms	9(02)	588-589
Number of Baths	9(02)	590-591
Square Feet of Main Improvement	9(07)	592-598
Line Four:		
Subpart (Part XX of XX Parts)	9(04)	599-602
Design Type	X(04)	603-606
Quality, Class & Shape	X(05)	607-611
Year Built	9(04)	612-615
Number of Units	9(03)	616-618
Number of Bedrooms	9(02)	619-620
Number of Baths	9(02)	621-622
Square Feet of Main Improvement	9(07)	623-629
Line Five:		
Subpart (Part XX of XX Parts)	9(04)	630-633
Design Type	X(04)	634-637
Quality, Class & Shape	X(05)	638-642
Year Built	9(04)	643-646
Number of Units	9(03)	647-649
Number of Bedrooms	9(02)	650-651
Number of Baths	9(02)	652-653
Square Feet of Main Improvement	9(07)	654-660

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Third Line	X(40)	741-780
Fourth Line	X(40)	781-820
Fifth Line	X(40)	821-860
Last Line	X(40)	861-900
Current Land Base Year	9(04)	901-904
Current Improvement Base Year	9(04)	905-908
Current Land Base Value	9(09)	909-917
Current Improvement Base Value	9(09)	918-926
Cluster Code:		
Cluster Location	9(02)	927-928
Cluster Type	9(01)	929
Cluster Appraisal Unit	9(02)	930-931
Land Reason Key	X(01)	932
Impairment Key	9(05)	933-937
Document Transfer Tax (DTT) Sales Amount	9(09)	938-946
Building Data:		
Line One:		
Year Changed	9(04)	947-950
Unit Cost Main	9(05)	951-955
RCN Main	9(09)	956-964
Line Two:		
Year Changed	9(04)	965-968
Unit Cost Main	9(05)	969-973
RCN Main	9(09)	974-982

DATA ELEMENT NAME	Data Type & Size	Byte Location
Building Data (cont'd):		
Line Three:		
Year Changed	9(04)	983-986
Unit Cost Main	9(05)	987-991
RCN Main	9(09)	992-1000
Line Four:		
Year Changed	9(04)	1001-1004
Unit Cost Main	9(05)	1005-1009
RCN Main	9(09)	1010-1018
Line Five:		
Year Changed	9(04)	1019-1022
Unit Cost Main	9(05)	1023-1027
RCN Main	9(09)	1028-1036
Landlord Information:		
Reappraisal Year	9(04)	1037-1040
Number of Units	9(03)	1041-1043
First Transferee Name	X(32)	1044-1075
First Transferee Name Overflow	X(32)	1076-1107
Second Transferee Name	X(32)	1108-1139
Last Document:		
Recorder's Document Info:		
Document Key	X(01)	1140
Document Number	9(07)	1141-1147

DATA ELEMENT NAME	Data Type & Size	Byte Location
Summary Record:		
Assessor ID Number (All Nines)	9(10)	1-10
Mapbook Count	9(05)	11-15
Record Count	9(15)	16-30
Land Value	9(15)	31-45
Improvement Value	9(15)	46-60
Personal Property Value	9(15)	61-75
Personal Property Exemption Value	9(15)	76-90
Fixture Value	9(15)	91-105
Fixture Exemption Value	9(15)	106-120
Homeowner Exemption Value	9(15)	121-135
Real Estate Exemption Value	9(15)	136-150
Parcels with Land Value	9(15)	151-165
Parcels with Improvement Value	9(15)	166-180
Parcels with Pers. Property Value	9(15)	181-195
Parcels with Pers. Property Exempt. Value	9(15)	196-210
Parcels with Fixture Value	9(15)	211-225
Parcels with Fixture-Exemption Value	9(15)	226-240
Parcels with Homeowner Exemption Value	9(15)	241-255
Parcels with Real Estate Exemption Value	9(15)	256-270
Filler	X(877)	271-1147

DATA DEFINITIONS

Parcel Number

This is the primary identification assigned to each parcel of land to facilitate locating it on the assessment records for the purpose of assessing properties and collecting taxes. It consists of a Mapbook number (4 digits), page number (3 digits), and parcel number (3 digits). No two parcels on the Secured File can have the same parcel number. The Assessor's Secured Basic File Abstract is set up in Mapbook, Page, and Parcel order.

Tax Rate Area (TRA)

This is a five-digit TRA indicating the geographical area to which a tax rate pertaining to this parcel is applicable.

Agency Classification Number

This is a six-digit code identifying the assessee agency on a public-owned parcel. The first 3 digits represent a general category and the remaining 3 digits represent specific agencies within a category. For example, 443039 is an agency classification number for L.A. City, Harbor Department. (A complete list is available upon request.)

Land

- Current Roll Year

  The four digits of the applicable roll year.

- Current Value

  The land value in the current value field of the Assessor's Secured Basic File (SBF) used to produce the SBF Abstract. If the file used is the same as the file which produced the Assessor's Roll, then the roll year and the value are the same as the last published roll. If the most current Assessor's Secured Basic File is used, then the roll year indicates the next published roll and value in preparation. The value may or may not be changed before the next roll is published.

Improvement

- Current Roll Year

  The four digits of the applicable roll year.

- Current Value

  The improvement value in the current value field of the Assessor's Secured Basic File (SBF) used to produce the SBF Abstract. If the file used is the same as the file which produced the Assessor's Roll, then the roll year and the value are the same as the last published roll. If the most current Assessor's Secured Basic File is used, then the roll year indicates the next published roll and value in preparation. The value may or may not be changed before the next roll is published.

SITUS ADDRESS

- House Number:
  This is a five-digit field reflecting the number of the house in an address.

- Fraction:
  This is a three-digit field indicating the fractional portion of a house number, if any (e.g., 1/2).

- Direction:
  A single, alpha character indicating unit identification, if any (e.g., S).

- Unit:
  This is an eight-digit field indicating unit identification, if any (e.g., Apt. 102).

- ZIP Code:
  This is a nine-digit field reflecting the ZIP Code for this address.

- Street Name:
  This is a 32-character field containing street number and name for the parcel.

- City and State:
  This is a 24-character field containing the city and state for the parcel (e.g., Los Angeles, California).

MAIL ADDRESS

- House Number:
  This five-digit field reflects house number in an address.

- Fraction:
  This is a three-digit field reflecting the fractional portion of a house number, if any (e.g., 1/2).

- Direction:
  This is a single, alpha character indicating street direction, if any (e.g., S).

- Unit:
  This is an eight-digit field indicating unit identification, if any (e.g., Apt. 102).

- ZIP Code:
  This nine-character field reflects the ZIP Code for this address.

- Street Name:
  This is a 32-character field containing street number and name for the parcel.

- City and State:
  This is a 24-character field containing the city and state for the parcel (e.g., Los Angeles, California).

First Owner Assessee Name

This is the name of the first owner assessee as of the current roll lien date (January 1). A maximum of 32 alphanumeric characters have been provided with the family name coming first.

First Owner Overflow Name

This contains any overflow from the (for names exceeding 32 characters) from the first assessee name. A maximum of 32 characters have been provided.

Special Name Legend

This is a five-character legend which indicates the type of Special Name present for the parcel. It may be any of the following:

DBA = Doing Business As
C/O = Care of
TR # = Trust Number
Spaces

Special Name Assessee

This is a thirty-two-character name associated with the mailing address where tax bills are mailed. It may be a savings and loan association, a trust number, a "care of" name, and the like.

Second Owner - Assessee

This is the name of the Second Owner Assessee as of the current roll lien date. As in the First Owner Assessee, the family name comes first. A maximum of 32 characters have been provided.

Recording Date

This is the date of last change or correction of ownership. There are eight digits provided for this date: the first through fourth representing the year; the fifth and sixth, the month; and the seventh and eighth, the day.

Tax Status

This consists of the following:

- Tax Status Key - A one-digit code that indicates whether or not property taxes are delinquent. It may be any of the following:

0 - Taxes paid (not delinquent)
1 - Sold to state (delinquent 1 to 5 years)
2 - Deeded to state (delinquent 6 years and over)
3 - SBE or government owned (non-assessable)

- Year Sold to State - If parcel is delinquent, this indicates the four digits of the year in which taxes first became delinquent.

Hazard (Weed) Abatement Key and Information

This indicates whether the parcel presents a hazard problem because of excessive growth of weeds, brush, etc.

- City Key - A key indicating the city supplying the information. The weed abatement key may be any of the following:

\- No abatement
1 - Los Angeles City (Lot Cleaning Division)
2 - Board of Supervisors of the County of Los Angeles
3 - Monrovia
4 - Commerce
5 - Palos Verdes
6 - Glendale
7 - Arcadia
8 - Santa Fe Springs
9 - El Monte
A - La Habra Heights
B - La Verne
C - Asuza
D - Montebello

- Ten characters represent the information provided by the city for its own use in controlling its hazard abatement operation.

Zone Code

This identifies the incorporated or unincorporated cities in Los Angeles County in which the property is located, the zone of the property, and the minimum lot size and/or height limit. It may include from 3 to 15 characters. The first two characters which are always alphabetic, represent zoning jurisdictions or cities, (e.g., LB - Long Beach, LA - Los Angeles, LC - Los Angeles County). See appendix for complete list.

The third character is always alphabetic too. It may be any of the following:

A = Agricultural **(Note: For Long Beach only, A = Amusement)**
C = Commercial
M = Industrial
R = Residential

The fourth character is alphanumeric and generally represents either the intensity or limit of a property's use; or, in the case of a dash, it is used to separate multiple zones or height districts.

The fifth through the fifteenth characters represent data supplied and used by the Real Estate Division of the L.A. Office of Assessor.

Use Code

This indicates the actual current use of the property regardless of how it is zoned. This consists of 4 alphanumeric characters. The first character denotes the general classification (e.g., 0 = residential, 1 -commercial, etc.). The second character further defines the type of property within the major classification (e.g., "1100" for a commercial store, "1400" for a supermarket, etc.).

The third and fourth characters are usually zeroes except when they are used to indicate the existence of some special features in the parcel (e.g., a 01 as the 3rd and 4th character respectively of the use code indicates the existence of a swimming pool on the property).

Partial Interest

The percentage of property involved in a transfer of ownership. First two digits are percentage of property being transferred rounded to nearest whole. Third digit indicates the specific interest being transferred (whose, 1st owner, 2nd owner, etc.).

Document Reason Code

This element contains a one digit code which identifies the specific reason for a reappraisable or a non-reappraisable status.

Document Reason Code-Reappraisal

- A - Good Transfer - No Special Instruction
- B - Parcel Change - New Owner Per Tract Map
- C - Parcel Change - New Transferee
- G - Development Rights - Acquiring Parcels
- H - Development Rights - Transferring Parcels
- 9 - Parcel Change - Mult. B.Y. (OWN-216)
- M - Partial Interest - Complete OWN-216
- P - Trustee Sale - May Not Be Market
- Q - Life Estate - Goes to Grantee
- 5 - Base Year Value Transfer (Prop. 3 - Public Taking) §68
- 7 - Base Year Value Transfer (Prop. 50 - Disaster Taking) §69
- 8 - Base Year Value Transfer (Prop. 60 - Senior Citizen - Age 55) §69.5

Document Reason Code-Non Reappraisal

- 1 - Interspousal §63 Exclusion
- 6 - Affiliated Corp. §64(b) Exclusion
- R - Transfer Not Changing % Interests §62(a)
- S - Perfection of Title §62(b)
- T - Security Interest (any) §62(c)
- U - Trust §62(d)
- V - Grantor Retains Life Estate - Estate for Years §62(e)
- W - Joint Tenancy §62(f), §65(c)
- Y - Parent-Child Transfers §63.1 (Prop. 58)
- Z - Other §'s 62.1, 62.2, 66

Historical Document Reason Code - Obsolete codes that still may appear in the Secured Basic File.

Document Reason Code - Reappraisal

- D - Parcel Change Old Owne

Document Reason Code - Non-Reappraisal

- 0 - Filler - Used by Valuations

Ownership Code

This element contains a code that describes the relationships between the recording and valuation dates.

OC1

- L - Land Only
- M - Improvement Only
- 3 - Review Not Required
- 4 - Review Required Before Processing Subsequent Document

OC2

- A - Date of Death
- B - Execution Date
- C - Other Unrecorded Event
- 5 - Recording Date & Valuation Date Match
- 7 - Use for all Non-Reappraisal Transfers (MUST BE USED WITH DOCUMENT TYPE - NON-REAPPRAISAL)

Historical Ownership Code - Obsolete codes that still may appear in the Secured Basic File.

OC2

- 6 - Non-Match

Exemption Claim Type

This is an alphanumeric key which indicates the type of exemption processed. It may be any of the following:

0 - Veteran number on file, no claim
1 - Veteran
2 - Delete veteran exemption
3 - Church, wholly exempt
4 - Welfare, wholly exempt
5 - Full religious
6 - Church, partially exempt
7 - Welfare, partially exempt
8 - Religious, partially exempt
9 - Delete real estate exemption

Personal Property

- Personal Property key - Identifies the source of personal property and may be any of the following:

3 - Computed (landlords)
4 - Statement value
5 - Constant personal property value
6 - Bypass 14% check (statement)
7 - "Force-on" statement - bypass all checks

- Personal Property Value* - Personal property value exclusive of inventory value.

Personal Property Exemption Value*

This is the amount of exemption allowed on personal property.

Fixture Value*

This is the value of fixtures located on the parcel to which they are liened.

Fixture Exemption Value*

This is the amount of exemption allowed on the fixtures.

Homeowner's Exemption*

- Number of Homeowner Exemptions - 3 digits indicating the number of Homeowner Exemptions applied to this parcel.

- Homeowner Exemption Value - Indicates the amount of Homeowner's Exemption allowed on the parcel.

Real Estate Exemption Value*

This is the amount of exemption allowed on real property (land and/or improvement).

Last Sale #1 through Last Sale #3

These represent unverified information on the latest three sales of the parcel. Last Sale #1 represents the most recent sale; Last Sale #2, the second to the most recent; and the Last Sale #3, the oldest. Sales information consists of the following:

- Verification Key - Only unverified sales appear on the Secured Basic File Abstract. The codes are:
  Key 1 - Single parcel - Unverified
  Keys 2-9 - Multiple parcel - Unverified
- Sale Amount - For keys 1 thru 9 this is the sales price computed from the Deed Transfer Tax stamps. If the key is greater than one, then it is difficult to ascertain the sales price of this particular parcel.
- Sale Date - Present for both verified and unverified sales. This is date of sale in year, month, and day format (YYYYMMDD).

NOTE: **If the sale is a verified sale (non-numeric character as indicated on the verifications key), the sale amount will not show.**

Building Data Lines #1 through #5

A building data line is a synopsis or summary of salient building features of improvements existing on the parcel. The building data line here consists of the following data:

- Sub-part
  This denotes the number of this improvement and the total number of major improvements on this parcel; e.g., 0103 refers to the first of three improvements on the parcel.
- Design Type
  This describes the original purpose for which the improvement was intended, provided the building has not been extensively remodeled.
- Quality, Class and Shape

This is a five-character code which identifies the following: (See "Quality Class Code" for details.)

1st character - class of construction

Next 1, 2, or 3 characters - quality of construction

Last character - shape of perimeter

- Year Built
  This indicates the four digits of the original year the structure was built.
- Number of Units
  This indicates the number of stores, residential units, etc., contained in a multiple unit type structure.
- Number of Bedrooms
  This indicates the number of bedrooms present in a single residence or the total bedrooms in the apartment.
- Number of Bathrooms
  This indicates the number of bathrooms present in a single residence or the total bathrooms in the apartment.
- Square Foot - Main Improvement
  This indicates the square footage, i.e., total area of the main structure. A maximum of five building data lines have been provided in the record.

Legal Description

This is a 240-character field containing legal description of the property for assessment purposes. It is subdivided into six 40-character sub-fields, each representing one line of description. If there are more than 6 lines of description, the first 160 bytes would contain the first 4 lines for description; the next 40 bytes, a legend which says "SEE ASSESSOR MAPBOOK FOR OMITTED PORTION"; and the last 40 bytes, the last line of description. The last line usually carries information on lot number, division and region.

The composition of the entire legal description field is graphically represented below.

# of Description Lines											
1	1										
2	1	Last Line									
3	1	2	Last Line								
4	1	2	3	Last Line							
5	1	2	3	4	Last Line						
6	1	2	3	4	5	Last Line					
7 and over	1	2	3	4	Legend	Last Line					

- Values are as of the last published roll, unless the draw-off takes place between the Assessor's mid-year and year-end housecleaning (approximately between February 5 and July 16); then these fields would contain zeroes.

Current Land Base Year

Year of ownership change if occurring after 1975; otherwise = 1975.

Current Improvement Base Year

This field represents the most recent (latest) year of improvement change. The field will be changed by new construction or transfer.

Current Land Base Value

The land value as established for the current base year. Does not include any inflation trending.

Current Improvement Base Value

The improvement value established for the current base year. Does not include any inflation trending.

Cluster Code

Stratification of properties as to commonality of type and use. The following are the definitions grouped under the heading of "Cluster Code":

Cluster Location

The geographic region by which the property has been stratified. (Byte location 927-928)

Cluster Type

A code that stratifies the property according to usage, i.e., residential, commercial, industrial. (Byte location 929)

Cluster Appraisal Unit

This element is used by the Assessor's Appraisal unit for real estate division classification. (Byte location 930-931)

Land Reason Key

Reason key for the last land value change:

A = AAB's (1975)
B = Auths (1975)
C = Multiple Base Year Values
D = Parcel Change
E = Reserved
F = Relocation
G = 75 Reappraised Value (programmatically generated)
H = Decline in Value (Prop. 8)
J = Special Span for Prop. 13
K = Adjusted 76 or 77 Value (programmatically generated)
L = Lesser Maintenance (Adds and Alters)
M = New Construction
N = Auths Before 1978 Extension
P = Change of Ownership - Partial Interest
R = Cuts
S = Lease Reappraisal
T = Change of Ownership
U = New Mobilehome
V = New Construction - Mobilehomes
W = Misfortune and Calamity
X = Co-ops, OYO's
Y = Auth resulting from special investigation
Z = Mobilehome Delinquent

Impairment Key

A key indicating whether the parcel value has been impaired and describing the impairment according to the value of the key:

00 = No key
02 = Being made inactive -- 02's being changed to other keys.
03 = Water company parcel
04 = Impaired water company parcel
05 = Water distribution systems
06 = Mineral rights - separate ownership
07 = Land physically impaired
08 = Land legal impairment (lease)
09 = Within a lease - unimpaired

Document Transfer Tax (DTT) Sales Amount

The tax charged by the Registrar-Recorder to record the deed based on the value.

Building Data Line:

Year Changed: The assessment year in which the building data line last changed.

Unit Cost Main: The dollar cost per square foot for the main structure.

RCN Main (Replacement Cost New - Main): The cost of replacing the main structure (new): square feet main x unit cost main.

Landlord Information:

Reappraisal Year: Assessment year in which Landlord Statement is to be printed.

Number of Units: Number of rental units on the property.

First Transferee Name

Name of the first assessee to whom title has passed as of a date later than the lien date of the current assessment year.

First Transferee Name Overflow

Data needed to describe fully the First Transferee Name in addition to the 32 characters provided for in the First Transferee field.

Second Transferee Name

Name of Second Assessee to whom title has passed as of a date later than the lien date of the current assessment year.

Last Document:

Document Key: Type of key by which ownership status was changed.

Document Number: This element contains an identifying number of the Registrar-Recorder's Document. This number is assigned by the Registrar-Recorder consecutively, starting with "1" for each document processed by a 3-digit year prefix.

CITY ABBREVIATION LIST

AH	Agoura Hills
AL	Alhambra
AR	Arcadia
AT	Artesia
AV	Avalon
AZ	Azusa
BF	Bellflower
BG	Bell Gardens
BH	Beverly Hills
BL	Bell
BP	Baldwin Park
BR	Bradbury
BU	Burbank
CA	Carson
CC	Culver City
CE	Cerritos
CL	Claremont
CM	Commerce
CO	Compton
CS	Calabasas
CU	Cudahy
CV	Covina
DB	Diamond Bar
DO	Downey
DU	Duarte
EM	El Monte
ES	El Segundo
GA	Gardena
GD	Glendora
GL	Glendale
HA	Hawthorne
HB	Hermosa Beach
HG	Hawaiian Gardens
HH	Hidden Hills
HP	Huntington Park
ID	Industry
IN	Inglewood
IR	Irwindale
LA	Los Angeles
LASP	L.A. San Pedro
LAVN	L.A. Van Nuys
LAWL	L.A. West Los Angeles
LAWV	L.A. West Valley
LB	Long Beach
LC	Los Angeles County
LF	La Canada-Flintridge
LH	La Habra Heights
LK	Lakewood
LM	La Mirada
LN	Lawndale
LO	Lomita
LP	La Puente
LR	Lancaster
LV	La Verne
LY	Lynwood
MA	Malibu
MB	Manhattan Beach
MN	Montebello
MO	Monrovia
MP	Monterey Park
MY	Maywood
NO	Norwalk
PA	Paramount
PD	Palmdale
PO	Pomona
PR	Pico Rivera
PS	Pasadena
PV	Palos Verdes Estates
RB	Redondo Beach
RE	Rolling Hills Estates
RH	Rolling Hills
RM	Rosemead
RP	Rancho Palos Verdes
SC	Santa Clarita
SD	San Dimas
SE	South El Monte
SF	San Fernando
SG	South Gate
SH	Signal Hill
SL	San Gabriel
SM	Santa Monica
SO	San Marino
SP	South Pasadena
SR	Sierra Madre
SS	Santa Fe Springs
TC	Temple City
TO	Torrance
VE	Vernon
WA	Walnut
WC	West Covina
WD	West Hollywood
WH	Whittier
WV	Westlake Village

QUALITY CLASS CODE

The Quality Class and Shape Code consists of the following:

1. An alphabetic construction type code.
2. A numeric quality rating code.
3. An alphabetic shape code.

Examples: D4A, D5.5C, C5B

Construction Type

Class "A" Structures: Buildings have fireproofed structural steel frames carrying all wall, filoor, and roof loads. Wall, floor, and roof structures are built on noncombustible materials.

Class "B" Structures: Buildings having fireproofed reinforced concrete frames carrying all wall, floor, and roof loads. Wall, floor, and roof structures are built of noncombustible materials.

Class "C" Structures: Building having exterior walls built of a noncombustible material such as brick, concrete block, or poured-in-place concrete. Interior partitions and roof structures are built of combustible materials. Floor may be concrete or wood frame.

Class "D" Structures: Buildings having wood or wood and steel frame.

Class "S" Structures: Those specialized buildings that do not fit in any of the above categories.

QUALITY CLASS

The most significant and difficult step in the classification process is the assignment of a quality class. Quality classes are designated by numbers, usually between 1 and 12.5. They are assigned on the basis of a comparison to numbered descriptions of typical buildings of various quality levels. Each section of an appraiser manual dealing with the different design and construction types contains a set of applicable specifications. (See Attachment A for sample.)

Quality classes may be divided into half classes and designated with a decimal number. A building that is better than the 5 quality level but not as good as the 6 level will be designated as Class 5.5 quality. The square foot cost tables will show a cost between the Class 5 and 6 levels for this class. However, the decimal point does not form part of the code on the computer files. For example, a quality class of C5.5A will be encoded as C55A, and D12.5A as D125A.

NOTE: The "C" in C55A and the "D" in D125A refer to construction type above.

When a building is unique from the standpoint of size, construction and/or cost, it may not lend itself to being classified and costed using the standard quality level classification. In these limited situations, the letter "X" classification is used, such as DX or CX, to indicate thus and consequently a derived cost factor that was used in place of the regular cost tables, to arrive at a proper value on the improvement.

Shape classification considers any cost differences that may arise from variations in building outline. Shape classification considerations vary somewhat with different building types.

A. Residential

Building Shape and Its Cost

One of the components of a building's cost is its shape. If, while maintaining the same square footage, a building's desigin is adjusted to have more lineal feet of perimeter wall (increased shape), there will be a corresponding increase in construction costs.

Measurement of Shape

In order to reflect this additional cost, the appraiser needs to have some method of measuring the amount of shape. Briefly stated, this is accomplished by comparing the lineal footage of building perimeter with the building square footage.

NOTE: The assigned shape is most importantly a method of reflecting building cost. The final shape selected by the appraiser as part of the quality class determination process may differ from that initially taken from the shape classification table. In the end, shape is a fine tuning of the assigned quality class in order to properly weight quality additives and subtractives.

B. Commercial/Industrial

1. Most structures for commercial/industrial purposes (manufacturing buildings, general offices, banks, warehouses, etc.) may have one of the following shapes:

   A: The longest dimension does not exceed the shortest dimension by more than 2 times.

   B: The longest dimension does not exceed the shortest dimension by more than 4 times.

   C: The longest dimension exceeds the shortest dimension by 4 or more times.

2. Commercial Stores

   A: Length is less than twice the width.

   B: Length is between 2 and 4 times the width.

   C: Length is more than 4 times the width.

3. Suburban Stores

   A: Depth is greater than the front.

   B: Front is between 1 and 2 times the depth.

   C: Front is between 2 and 4 times the depth.

   D: Front is greater than 4 times the depth.

4. Funeral Homes

   A: Length is less than twice the width, or building has less than 16 corners.

   B: Overall length is greater than twice the overall width, or building has more than 16 corners.

PROPERTY USE CLASSIFICATION CHART

0000 RESIDENTIAL

00 (OPEN)

010V VACANT LAND

01 SINGLE

3rd Character	4th Character
0 Open	1 Pool
1 High value residence X cost classification	3 Pool and misc.
	4 Therapy pool (spa)
T Wireless communication tower	5 Tennis court
	8 Guesthouse
	9 Other improvements only
CONDOMINIUM ONLY	C Condominium
	D Planned unit development (PUD)
3rd Character	E Condo conversion
D Detached	F Cooperative
H High rise 5 stories or more	G Mills Act property
	H Own-your-own
2 Townhouse format	L Lift (entered by lift desk only.)
	M Modular
	X Vacant parcel that has improvement value due to existing non-structural other imps.

02 DOUBLE, DUPLEX OR TWO UNITS
03 THREE UNITS (ANY COMBINATION)
04 FOUR UNITS (ANY COMBINATION)
05 FIVE OR MORE APARTMENTS OR UNITS. COOPERATIVE OR OWN-YOUR-OWN PROJECTS NOT SEPARATELY PARCELED.

3rd Character	4th Character
0 4 stories or less	1 Pool
5 5 stories or more	3 Pools and misc.
T Wireless communication tower	9 Other improvements only
	A Cooperative
	B Own-your-own
	C Condominium
	G Mills Act property
	L Lift (entered by lift desk only.)
	M Modular
	V Vacant
	X Vacant parcel that has improvement value due to existing non-structural other imps.

06 (OPEN)

07 MANUFACTURED HOMES

3rd Character	4th Character
0 Single residence	0 Assessed by RP (Permanent foundation)
1 Multiple residence	P Assessed by PP (No permanent foundation)

08 ROOMING/BOARDING HOUSE

09 MANUFACTURED HOME PARK

3rd Character	4th Character
0 None	1 Pool
1 Own-your-own lot	
T Wireless communication tower	

1000 [3] COMMERCIAL

100V VACANT LAND

10 COMMERCIAL

3rd Character
0 Open
1 Miscellaneous commercial
2 Artist in residence

11 STORE

12 STORE COMBINATION (WITH OFFICE OR RESIDENTIAL)

3rd Character
0 Store & office combination
1 Store & residential combination

13 DEPARTMENT STORE

3rd Character
1 Discount department store (Target, etc.)
2 Building supplies (Home Depot, etc.)
3 Home furnishings (Ethan Allen, etc.)
4 Retail-warehouse combo. (Levitz, etc.)
5 Warehouse store (Costco, etc.)

14 SUPERMARKET

3rd Character
0 Supermarket - 12,000 sf or more
1 Supermarket - 6,000 sf through 11,999 sf
2 Small food store - less than 6,000 sf

15 SHOPPING CENTER (NEIGHBORHOOD, COMMUNITY)

16 SHOPPING CENTER (REGIONAL)

17 OFFICE BUILDING

3rd Character
1 Loft-type buildings
2 Office and residential

18 HOTEL AND MOTEL

3rd Character
0 Hotel - under 50 rooms
1 Hotel - 50 rooms and over
2 Motel - under 50 rooms
3 Motel - 50 rooms and over
4 Motel/hotel and apartment combinations - under 50 units
5 Motel/hotel and apartment combinations - 50 units and over

19 PROFESSIONAL BUILDING

3rd Character
1 Medical dental building
2 Veterinary hospital, clinic

2000 [3] COMMERCIAL

20 (OPEN)

200V VACANT LAND

21 RESTAURANT, COCKTAIL LOUNGE

3rd Character
0 Restaurant, cocktail lounge, tavern
1 Fast food-walk up
2 Fast food-auto oriented

22 WHOLESALE AND MANUFACTURING OUTLET

23 BANK, SAVINGS & LOAN

24 SERVICE SHOP
RADIO & TELEVISION REPAIR
REFRIGERATION SERVICE
PAINT SHOP
ELECTRIC REPAIR
LAUNDRY

25 SERVICE STATION

3rd Character	4th Character
0 Full service	0 No add'l services
1 Self service	1 Convenience store
2 W/ Car wash	2 Fast food
3 Card lock (See note)	3 Service bay
	4 Conv. store, fast food,
	5 Conv.store, service bay
	6 Conv. store, fast food, & service bay

Note: Card lock fuel stations are unmanned, automated fueling stations.

26 AUTO, RECREATION EQUIPMENT, CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT SALES AND SERVICE

3rd Character
0 Auto body repair shop
1 Used car sales
2 New car sales and service
3 Car wash only
4 Car wash only, self-service type
5 Recreation equipment sales & service (campers, motor homes & boats)
6 Farm and construction equipment sales & service
7 Auto service centers (no gasoline)

27 PARKING LOT (COMMERCIAL USE PROPERTY)

3rd Character
0 Lots-patron or employee
1 Lots-commercial parking
2 Parking structures-patron or employee
3 Parking structures-commercial parking

28 ANIMAL KENNEL

29 NURSERY OR GREENHOUSE

[3] For the third and fourth characters.

THIRD CHARACTER

T Describes properties with wireless communication tower.

FOURTH CHARACTER

For improved properties, the 4th character describes the number of stories in the main structure (with the exception of lifts, condominiums or Mills Act.) (See Section 2.4C.)

0 One story
2-5 To indicate the # of stories from 2 through 5
6 To indicate 6 through 13 stories
7 To indicate 14 through 20 stories
8 To indicate over 20 stories
9 Other improvements only
L Lift (entered by Lift Desk Section ONLY)
G Mills Act property
X Vacant parcel that has improvement value due to existing non-structural other improvements (e.g., fences, block walls, light fixtures, spur track, paving that is not used for parking, service station canopies, etc.). This is used for Measure B purposes.

PROPERTY USE CLASSIFICATION CHART

3000 [4] INDUSTRIAL	4000 [4] IRRIGATED FARM	5000 [4] DRY FARM
300V VACANT LAND	40 (OPEN)	50 (OPEN)
30 INDUSTRIAL *3rd Character* 0 Open 1 Miscellaneous industrial 2 Artist-in-residence	4010 PRIVATE RURAL PUMPING PLANT	51 FRUITS & NUTS
	41 FRUITS & NUTS	52 VINEYARD
31 LIGHT MANUFACTURING SMALL EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURING SMALL MACHINE SHOP INSTRUMENT MANUFACTURING PRINTING PLANT	42 VINEYARD	53 FIELD CROPS
	43 VINE & BUSH FRUITS	54 PASTURE
	44 TRUCK CROPS	55 TIMBER - PINE
32 HEAVY MANUFACTURING	45 FIELD CROPS	56 TIMBER - FIR
33 WAREHOUSING, DISTRIBUTION, STORAGE *3rd Character* 0 Warehousing, distribution, under 10,000 sf 1 Warehousing, distribution, 10,000 to 24,999 sf 2 Warehousing, distribution, 25,000 to 50,000 sf 3 Warehousing, distribution, over 50,000 sf 4 Public storage (Bekins, Lyons) 5 Public storage - mini warehouse	46 PASTURE	57 TIMBER- REDWOOD
	47 DAIRY	58 DESERT
	48 POULTRY, ETC.	59 WASTE
	49 FEED LOT	
34 FOOD PROCESSING PLANT *3rd Character* 0 Meat 1 Beverage 2 Other		
35 MOTION PICTURE, RADIO AND TELEVISION INDUSTRY *3rd Character* 0 Studio 1 Transmission facility 2 Microwave relay tower		
36 LUMBER YARD		
37 MINERAL PROCESSING *3rd Character* 1 Cement, rock & gravel plant 2 Petroleum refinery, chemical plant		
38 PARKING LOT (INDUSTRIAL USE PROPERTY)		
39 OPEN STORAGE *3rd Character* 1 Trucking company, terminal 2 Contractor storage yard		

[4] For the third and fourth characters.

THIRD CHARACTER

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FOURTH CHARACTER

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2-5 To indicate the # of stories from 2 through 5
6 To indicate 6 through 13 stories
7 To indicate 14 through 20 stories
8 To indicate over 20 stories
9 Other improvements only
L Lift (entered by Lift Desk Section ONLY)
G Mills Act property
X Vacant parcel that has improvement value due to existing non-structural other improvements (e.g., fences, block walls, light fixtures, spur track, paving that is not used for parking, service station canopies, etc.). This is used for Measure B purposes.

PROPERTY USE CLASSIFICATION CHART

6000 [5] RECREATIONAL

60 (OPEN)

61 THEATER

3rd Character
0 Movie - indoor
1 Movie - drive-in
2 Legitimate (stage) theater

62 WATER RECREATION

3rd Character
1 Fee owned boat slip

63 BOWLING ALLEY

64 CLUB, LODGE HALL, FRATERNAL ORGANIZATION

65 ATHLETIC AND AMUSEMENT FACILITY

3rd Character
0 Auditorium, stadium, amphitheater
1 Amusement facility
2 Commercial swimming pools, school
3 Gymnasium, health spa
4 Dance hall
5 Tennis court, club, pro shop

66 GOLF COURSE

3rd Character
1 Non profit
2 Three par
3 Miniature

67 RACE TRACK

3rd Character
1 Horse stable - private

68 CAMP

3rd Character
1 Trailer and camper park (overnight)

69 SKATING RINK

3rd Character
0 Ice
1 Roller

7000 [5] INSTITUIONAL

70 CHILDREN'S DAY CARE CENTER

71 CHURCH

3rd Character
1 Church parking lot

72 SCHOOL (PRIVATE)

73 COLLEGE, UNIVERSITY (PRIVATE)

74 HOSPITAL

3rd Character
1 Convalescent hospital, nursing home

75 HOMES FOR AGED & OTHERS

76 SENIOR DAY CARE CENTER

3rd Character
0 Adult care facility - social and recreational services
1 Adult day services - skilled care services offered

77 CEMETERY, MAUSOLEUM, MORTUARY

3rd Character
0 Cemetery, mausoleum
1 Mortuary, funeral home

78 (OPEN)

79 (OPEN)

8000 MISCELLANEOUS

80 PRIVATELY OWNED

3rd Character
1 Misc. privately owned properties that do not fall into any other classification. (e.g. fire stations, reservoirs, or airports.)

81 UTILITY
COMMERCIAL & MUTUAL: PUMPING PLANT
STATE ASSESSED PROPERTY

82 MINING

83 PETROLEUM & GAS

84 PIPELINE, CANAL

85 RIGHTS OF WAY

86 WATER RIGHTS

87 RIVERS & LAKES

8800 GOVERNMENT OWNED PROPERTY ("900" Parcels)

8800 (OPEN)

880V VACANT LAND

8810 Rights of way, general

8811 Street, road, highway

8812 Future street, alley, etc.

8813 Power transmission lines

8814 Sewers, utilities

8820 Government services, general

8821 City hall, administration center

[5] For the third and fourth characters.

THIRD CHARACTER

T Describes properties with wireless communication tower.

FOURTH CHARACTER

For improved properties, the 4th character describes the number of stories in the main structure (with the exception of lifts, condominiums or Mills Act.) (See Section 2.4C.)

0 One story
2-5 To indicate the # of stories from 2 through 5
6 To indicate 6 through 13 stories
7 To indicate 14 through 20 stories
8 To indicate over 20 stories
9 Other improvements only
L Lift (entered by Lift Desk Section ONLY)
G Mills Act property
X Vacant parcel that has improvement value due to existing non-structural other improvements (e.g., fences, block walls, light fixtures, spur track, paving that is not used for parking, service station canopies, etc.). This is used for Measure B purposes.

PROPERTY USE CLASSIFICATION CHART

8800 GOVERNMENT OWNED PROPERTY ("900" Parcels)	8800 GOVERNMENT OWNED PROPERTY (CONT.) ("900" Parcels)	8800 GOVERNMENT OWNED PROPERTY (CONT.) ("900" Parcels)
8822 Auxiliary and regional center	8850 Water related facilities, general	8899 Government property and possessory interest not classified in any of above
8823 Police and fire station	8851 Small boat marina	8900 Dump site
8824 Utilities office, (power, water, etc.)	8852 Boat slip	
8825 Welfare and social services	8853 Boat mooring	
8826 Postal facility	8854 Pier, wharf	
8827 Library	8855 Flood control drainage	
8828 Court building, jail	8856 Irrigation - related	
8829 Military post	8857 Dam	
8830 Public school, general	8858 Reservoir, tank underground storage	
8831 College	8859 Watershed	
8832 High school	8860 Transportation, general	
8833 Elementary school	8861 Harbor & related	
8834 School administration center	8862 Airport, general	
8835 School service center	8863 Airport, t-hanger	
8840 Recreation, general	8864 Airport, tie-down	
8841 Public park	8865 Airport, fixed - base operator	
8842 Art center, museum	8866 Rapid transit, bus, etc.	
8843 Public swimming pool	8870 Concession on public property	
8844 Sports stadium	8871 Food concession	
8845 Beach	8872 Souvenir shop	
8846 Horse stable	8873 Parking lot lease	
8847 Amusement ride	8874 Office space lease	
8848 Ball field (Little League, etc.)	8890 Community redevelopment	
8849 Youth facility (Scouts, etc.)	8891 Public housing	

BUILDING DESIGN TYPE CLASSIFICATION CHART

0000 $ RESIDENTIAL

00 (OPEN)

01 SINGLE

3rd Character	4th Character
0 None or unknown	0 None
1 Floor or wall heat	1 Pool
2 Central heat (any type)	2 Miscellaneous
3 Central refrigeration & heat	3 Pool and miscellaneous
4 Central solar heat	4 Therapy pool (spa)
	5 Pool with solar heating

02 DOUBLE, DUPLEX OR TWO UNITS
03 THREE UNITS (ANY COMBINATION)
04 FOUR UNITS (ANY COMBINATION)
05 FIVE OR MORE APARTMENTS OR UNITS; FOUR STORIES AND LESS

3rd Character	4th Character
0 None	0 None
1 Kitchen built-ins	1 Pool
2 Refrigerated A/C	2 Miscellaneous
3 Kitchen built-ins + A/C	

0550 MULTI-STORY APARTMENT (5 STORIES & OVER)

4th Character
0 None
1 Pool
2 Miscellaneous

06 MODULAR HOME

3rd Character	4th Character
0 None or unknown	0 None
1 Floor or wall heat	1 Pool
2 Central heat	2 Miscellaneous
3 Central refrigeration & heat	3 Pool and miscellaneous
4 Central solar heat	4 Therapy pool (spa)
	5 Pool with solar heating

07 MANUFACTURED HOME

3rd Character	4th Character
	0 None
S Single-wide	4 Therapy pool (spa)
D Double-wide	E With Expando
Q Quad-wide	M Miscellaneous (carport, garage, porch, patio or storage)
L Licensed by DMV	
T Triple-wide	T With tag-a-long
	Y With other type of living area

08 ROOMING HOUSE

09 MANUFACTURED HOME PARK

3rd Character	4th Character
0 None	0 None
	1 Pool
	2 Recreation building
	3 Pool & rec. building

1000 $ COMMERCIAL

10 (OPEN)

1010 MISCELLANEOUS COMMERCIAL

11 STORE

3rd Character	4th Character
0 None	0 None
	1 Air conditioned

12 STORE & OFFICE (W OR W/O RESIDENTIAL COMBINATION)

3rd Character	4th Character
0 None	0 None
1 Residential Combination	1 Air conditioned

13 DEPARTMENT STORE

14 SUPERMARKET (8,000 SF OR MORE)

3rd Character	4th Character
0 None	0 None
	1 Air conditioned

15 SHOPPING CENTER (NEIGHBORHOOD, COMMUNITY)

16 SHOPPING CENTER (REGIONAL)

17 OFFICE BUILDING

18 HOTEL & MOTEL

3rd Character	4th Character
0 None	0 None
1 Hotel	1 Pool
2 Motel	

19 PROFESSIONAL BUILDING

3rd Character	4th Character
0 None	0 None
	1 Air conditioned

2000 $ COMMERCIAL

20 (OPEN)

21 RESTAURANT, COCKTAIL LOUNGE, DRIVE-IN, COFFEE SHOP, ETC.

3rd Character	4th Character
0 None	0 None
	1 Air conditioned

22 WHOLESALE AND MANUFACTURING OUTLET

23 BANK, SAVINGS & LOAN

3rd Character	4th Character
0 None	0 None
1 Bank	1 Air conditioned
2 Savings & loan	
3 Insurance co.	
4 Mortgage co.	

24 SERVICE SHOP
RADIO & TELEVISION REPAIR
REFRIGERATION SERVICE
PAINT SHOP
ELECTRIC REPAIR
LAUNDRY

3rd Character	4th Character
0 None	0 None
	1 Air conditioned

25 SERVICE STATION

3rd Character	4th Character
0 None	0 None
1 Equipment only	1 Paving only

26 AUTO, RECREATION EQUIPMENT, CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT SALES & SERVICE

27 PARKING LOT (COMMERCIAL OR PATRON)

2710 PARKING - GARAGE STRUCTURE

28 ANIMAL KENNEL

29 NURSERY & GREENHOUSE

3rd Character	4th Character
0 None	0 None
	1 Air conditioned

$ FOURTH CHARACTER

X To indicate a subpart which is a non-structural other improvement (e.g., fences, block walls, light fixtures, spur track, paving that is not used for parking, service station canopies, etc.). This is for Measure B purposes.

BUILDING DESIGN TYPE CLASSIFICATION CHART

3000 [7] INDUSTRIAL	4000 [7] IRRIGATED FARM	5000 [7] DRY FARM
30 (OPEN)	40 (OPEN)	50 (OPEN)
3010 MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIAL	4010 PRIVATE RURAL PUMPING PLANT	51 FRUIT & NUT TREES
31 LIGHT MANUFACTURING SMALL EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURING SMALL MACHINE SHOP INSTRUMENT MANUFACTURING PRINTING PLANT	41 FRUIT & NUT TREES	52 VINEYARD IMPROVEMENTS
	42 VINEYARD IMPROVEMENTS	53 FIELD CROP IMPROVEMENTS
32 HEAVY INDUSTRIAL *3rd Character* 0 None 1 Aircraft or missile 2 Auto assembly plant 3 Electrical products 4 Cold storage plant 5 Electronic manufacturing 6 Glass or paint & varnish plant 7 Grain mill 8 Metal products manufacturing 9 Movie, television, radio industry B Plastic products (major) C Port & harbor facility D Research & development lab E Rubber products F Wood, paper, or fiber plant G Lease	43 (OPEN)	54 PASTURE IMPROVEMENTS
	44 TRUCK CROP IMPROVEMENTS	55 TIMBER-PINE
	45 FIELD CROP IMPROVEMENTS	56 TIMBER-FIR
	46 PASTURE IMPROVEMENTS	57 TIMBER-REDWOOD
	47 DAIRY IMPROVEMENTS	
	48 POULTRY IMPROVEMENTS	
	49 FEED LOT IMPROVEMENTS	
33 WAREHOUSING, DISTRIBUTION, STORAGE		
34 FOOD PROCESSING PLANT		
35 MOTION PICTURE, RADIO AND TELEVISION INDUSTRY		
36 LUMBER YARD		
37 MINERAL PROCESSING		
38 PARKING LOTS (INDUSTRIAL USE PROPERTY)		
39 OPEN STORAGE		

[7] FOURTH CHARACTER

X To indicate a subpart which is a non-structural other improvement (e.g., fences, block walls, light fixtures, spur track, paving that is not used for parking, service station canopies, etc.). This is for Measure B purposes.

BUILDING DESIGN TYPE CLASSIFICATION CHART

6000 [8] RECREATIONAL	7000 [8] INSTITUTIONAL	8000 [8] MISCELLANEOUS
60 (OPEN)	70 (OPEN)	80 (OPEN)
6010 (OPEN)	71 CHURCH *3rd Character* 1 Convents 2 Rectories	81 UTILITY (COMMERCIAL & MUTUAL PUMPING PLANT) STATE ASSESSED PROPERTY
61 THEATER *3rd Character* 0 Movie indoor 1 Movie drive-in	72 SCHOOL	82 MINING
62 WATER RECREATION *3rd Character* 1 Fee owned boat slip	73 COLLEGE	83 PETROLEUM & GAS
63 BOWLING CENTER	74 HOSPITAL	84 PIPELINE, CANAL
64 CLUB, LODGE HALL, FRATERNAL ORGANIZATION	75 HOME FOR AGED & OTHERS	85 (OPEN)
65 ATHLETIC AND AMUSEMENT FACILITY	76 SENIOR DAY CARE CENTER	86 (OPEN)
66 GOLF COURSE	77 CEMETERY, MAUSOLEUM, MORTUARY *3rd Character* 0 Cemetery Misc. - taxable Measure B 1 Mortuaries - taxable Measure B 2 Mausoleum, columbarium, crypt, niche, vault - not taxable for Measure B 3 Administrative/retail - office, chapel, auditorium, bungalow, flower shop, other retail - taxable Measure B 4 Crematorium, prep rooms, slumber rooms, retorts - taxable Measure B 5 Manufacturing - machine shop, large manufacturing building, large utility building, large maintenance building, large warehouse building, restroom building - taxable Measure B *4th Character* X Minor bldg/RCN other - small shed, pumping plant, greenhouse, gas tanks, pumps, gardens, pools, yard lights, stripes, bumpers, edging, etc. - not taxable for Measure B	87 (OPEN)
67 RACE TRACK IMPROVEMENTS	78 (OPEN)	88 HIGHWAY & STREET; GOVERNMENT OWNED PROPERTY ("900" SERIES PARCELS) *3rd Character* 0 Not in use 1 In use, but not otherwise codeable
68 CAMP IMPROVEMENTS	79 (OPEN)	
69 SKATING RINK		

[8] FOURTH CHARACTER

X. To indicate a subpart which is a non-structural other improvement (e.g., fences, block walls, light fixtures, spur track, paving that is not used for parking, service station canopies, etc.). This is for Measure B purposes.

Note: The 4th digit in "7700" series indicates - Minor building/RCN other - other shed, pumping plant, greenhouse, gas tanks, pumps, gardens, pools, yard lights, stripes, bumpers, edging, not taxable for Measure B.

CLASS SPECIFICATIONS | TYPICAL D7.0 SHAPE A | CLASS WORKSHEET

SUBJECT VARIATIONS | COST ADJUSTMENTS

FOUNDATION - slab to code
STRUCTURAL - wood frame, insulated
WINDOWS - anodized sliding aluminum
EXTERIOR Wall - stucco
Veneer - 1.00% See 531.20, page 70.
Trim - " "
Sliding Doors - (1) or (2) 10 total L.F.
FIREPLACE Type - (1) single, masonry
Facing - 8' x 5' face brick
ROOF STYLE - hip or gable, medium pitch
Overhang - 2 ft., not finished
ROOF COVER - medium shake
ELECTRICAL - romex, 175 amp/ w/A.C.
Fixtures - medium quality
PLUMBING - medium grade
No. Fixtures - 10
Water Heater - 1
INTERIOR FINISH - drywall, spray plaster ceiling
HEATING - forced air
COOLING - refrigeration
FLOOR MATERIAL - ceramic tile entry (6' x 8')
medium quality carpet and lino.
KITCHEN Cabinets - 23 L.F. ash or birch veneer
Counters - 16 L.F. tile or formica; coved, full splash
Built-ins - disposal, range and oven, dishwasher
Features - none

Bath	Master	2	3	4	5
Water Closet	1	1			
Lavatory	1	1			
Tub	1	none			
Shower	O.T. G.D. 5' tile	G.D. tile			
Pullman	5' pl.mbl.	3'pl.mbl			

SPECIAL FEATURES
Wet bar - None
Other -
Vaulted or beamed ceiling (2) rooms
or
(2) panelled walls
7 ft. wide wardrobe each bedroom
5 ft. linen closet

Total Adjustments

SUBJECT CLASS

SBF_GRIFFITH

AIN	TRA	AGENCY_CLASS_NBR	LAND_CURR_ROLL_YR	LAND_CURR_VAL
5581001001	02530	000000	2007	000000352
2443022901	00013	236000	2007	000076916
5434016901	00013	236000	2007	000181874
5434039901	00013	236000	2007	000333011
5581017900	00013	236000	2007	000000000
5581010900	00013	236000	2007	000000000
5581010901	00013	236000	2007	000010625
5581010902	00013	236000	2007	000022538
5581011900	00013	236000	2007	000000000
5581012900	00013	236000	2007	000000000
5581013900	00013	236000	2007	000000000
5581013901	00013	236000	2007	000000000
5581008900	00013	236000	2007	000000000
5581001905	02530	236000	2007	000001276
5581001906	00013	236000	2007	000000000
5581005901	00013	236000	2007	000029851
5581005902	00013	236960	2007	000000000
5581006900	00013	236000	2007	000150811
5588036900	00013	236000	2007	000140895
5588001900	00013	236000	2007	000217749
5587025901	00013	236000	2007	000023818
5594016901	00013	236000	2007	000025227
5594016902	00013	236000	2007	000085431
5593002904	00013	236000	2007	000003964
5593002906	00013	236000	2007	004214201
5593002908	00013	236000	2007	000384268
5593002910	00013	236000	2007	001665183
5593002912	00013	236000	2007	004098922
5593002913	00013	236000	2007	001280910
5593002917	00013	236000	2007	000000000
5593030903	00013	236000	2007	000326627
5593030904	00013	236000	2007	000318941
5581001903	00013	236920	2007	000000124
5593002902	00013	236920	2007	000006528
5434016900	00013	236960	2007	000074286
5587027900	00013	236960	2007	000158827
5434038901	00013	236000	2007	000230560
5582001900	00013	236000	2007	000000000
5581026900	00013	236000	2007	000000000
5583025900	00013	236000	2007	000000000
5593002905	00013	236000	2007	019546749
5593002907	00013	236000	2007	000484179
5593002909	00013	236000	2007	000330469
5593003908	00013	100220	2007	000000124
5581016900	00013	236000	2007	000000000
5581011901	00013	236000	2007	000000000
5581014900	00013	236000	2007	000000000
5581001904	00013	236000	2007	000001914
5587025900	00013	236000	2007	000095293
5593002911	00013	236000	2007	008243960

IMPROVE_CURR_ROLL_YR	IMPROVE_CURR_VAL	SA_HOUSE_NBR	SA_FRACTION	SA_DIRECTION
2007	000000000	00000		
2007	000000000	00000		
2007	000000000	03210		
2007	000000000	03201		
2007	000000000	00000		
2007	000000000	00000		
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2007	000000000	00000		

SBF_GRIFFITH

SA_STREET	SA_UNIT	SA_CITY_STATE	SA_ZIP	MA_HOUSE_NBR
			000000000	06312
			000000000	00000
RIVERSIDE DR		LOS ANGELES CA	900270000	03210
RIVERSIDE DR		LOS ANGELES CA	900270000	03201
			000000000	00000
			000000000	00000
			000000000	00000
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VERMONT AVE		LOS ANGELES CA	900270000	00000
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			000000000	00000
RIVERSIDE DR		LOS ANGELES CA	900270000	03401
			000000000	00000
			000000000	00000
			000000000	00000
ZOO DR		LOS ANGELES CA	900270000	00000
			000000000	00000
			000000000	00000
			000000000	00500
			000000000	00000
			000000000	00000
			000000000	00000
			000000000	00000
			000000000	00000
			000000000	00000

MA_FRACTION	MA_DIRECTION	MA_STREET	MA_UNIT	MA_CITY_STATE
		ELGIN ST		LOS ANGELES CA
		RIVERSIDE DR		LOS ANGELES CA
		RIVERSIDE DR		LOS ANGELES CA
		P O BOX 51111		LOS ANGELES CA
	E	1ST ST	RM 201	LOS ANGELES CA
		P O BOX 51111		LOS ANGELES CA
		P O BOX 51111		LOS ANGELES CA
		P O BOX 51111		LOS ANGELES CA
		P O BOX 51111		LOS ANGELES CA
		P O BOX 51111		LOS ANGELES CA
		P O BOX 51111		LOS ANGELES CA
		P O BOX 51111		LOS ANGELES CA
		RIVERSIDE DR		LOS ANGELES CA
		P O BOX 51111		LOS ANGELES CA
		P O BOX 51111		LOS ANGELES CA
		P O BOX 51111		LOS ANGELES CA
	W	TEMPLE ST	RM 754	LOS ANGELES CA
		P O BOX 51111		LOS ANGELES CA

MA_ZIP	FIRST_OWNER_NAME	FIRST_OWNER_NAME_OVFW
900420000	CORRAL,ISABEL	
000000000	L A CITY	
900270000	L A CITY	
900270000	L A CITY	
000000000	L A CITY	
000000000	L A CITY	
000000000	L A CITY	
000000000	L A CITY	
000000000	L A CITY	
000000000	L A CITY	
000000000	L A CITY	
000000000	L A CITY	
000000000	L A CITY	
000000000	L A CITY	
000000000	L A CITY	
900510000	L A CITY	
000000000	L A CITY	
900120000	L A CITY	
000000000	L A CITY	
000000000	L A CITY	
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000000000	L A CITY	
900510000	L A CITY	
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900510000	L A CITY	
900510000	L A CITY	
000000000	L A CITY	
900510000	L A CITY	
900510000	L A CITY	
000000000	L A CITY	
900510000	L A CITY DEPT OF WATER AND POWER	
900510000	L A CITY DEPT OF WATER AND POWER	
000000000	L A CITY PARK	
000000000	L A CITY PARK	
900270000	L A CITY	
000000000	L A CITY	
000000000	L A CITY	
000000000	L A CITY	
900510000	L A CITY	
900510000	L A CITY	
900510000	L A CITY	
900120000	L A CO FLOOD CONTROL DIST	
000000000	L A CITY	
000000000	L A CITY	
000000000	L A CITY	
000000000	L A CITY	
000000000	L A CITY	
900510000	L A CITY	

SPECIAL_NAME_LEGEND	SPECIAL_NAME_ASSEE	SECND_OWNER_ASSEE_NAME
C/O	REAL EST BUS GROUP-JUNE	
C/O	ROBERT C. HOLLOWAY	
C/O	REAL EST BUS GROUP - JUNE	
C/O	REAL EST BUS GROUP - JUNE	
C/O	REAL EST BUS GROUP - JUNE	
C/O	REAL EST BUS GROUP - JUNE	
C/O	REAL EST BUS GROUP - JUNE	
C/O	REAL EST BUS GROUP - JUNE	
C/O	REAL EST BUS GROUP - JUNE	
C/O	REAL EST BUS GROUP - JUNE	
C/O	REAL EST BUS GROUP - JUNE	
C/O	REAL EST BUS GROUP - JUNE	
C/O	REAL EST BUS GROUP - JUNE	

SBF_GRIFFITH

RECORDING_DATE	TAX_STAT_KEY	TAX_STAT_YR_SOLD_STATE	HA_CITY_KEY	HA_INFO
19640225	0	0000		0000000000
19780000	3	0000		0000000000
19590824	3	0000		0000000000
19590820	3	0000		0000000000
19670245	3	0000		0000000000
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19790405	3	0000		0000000000
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19740418	3	0000		0000000000
19670245	3	0000		0000000000
19880301	3	0000		0000000000
20030604	3	0000		0000000000
19880301	3	0000		0000000000
19590828	3	0000		0000000000
19660000	3	0000		0000000000
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19590406	3	0000		0000000000
19590629	3	0000		0000000000
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19670245	3	0000		0000000000
19670000	3	0000		0000000000
19670245	3	0000		0000000000
19590529	3	0000		0000000000
19710624	3	0000		0000000000
19670245	3	0000		0000000000
19580912	3	0000		0000000000
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19570820	3	0000		0000000000
19670245	3	0000		0000000000
19670245	3	0000	1	0000000000
19670245	3	0000		0000000000
19740418	3	0000		0000000000
19670245	3	0000		0000000000
19670245	3	0000		0000000000

ZONING_CODE	USE_CODE	PARTIAL_INT	DOC_REASON_CODE	OWNERSHIP_CODE
LAR1-1	010V	000		
LAOS	8800	000		
LAR1	8800	000		
LAOS	8800	000		
LAOS	8800	000		
LAOS	8800	000		
LAOS	880V	000	K	X
LAOS	880V	000	K	X
LAOS	8800	000		
LAOS	8800	000		
LAOS	8800	000		
LAOS	8800	000		
LAOS	8800	000		
LAOS	8800	000		
LAA1	8846	000		
LARE40	770V	000	Z	3
LARE40	770V	000	Z	3
LAA1	770V	000	Z	3
LAOS	8800	000		
LAOS	8800	000		
LAR1	8800	000		
LAOS	8800	000		
LAOS	8800	000		
	8800	000		
	8800	000		
LAOS	8800	000		
LAPF	8800	000		
	8800	000		
	8800	000		
LAOS	8800	000		
LAPF	8800	000		
LAPF	8800	000		
LAOS	8800	000		
LAOS	8800	000		
LAR2	8800	000		
LAR1-1*	8800	000		
LAOS	8800	000		
LAOS	8800	000		
LARE9	8800	000		
LARE15	8800	000		
LAPF	8800	000		
LAOS	8800	000		
LAOS	8800	000		
LAM2	8800	000		
LAOS	8800	000		
LAOS	8800	000		
LAOS	8800	000		
LAOS	8800	000		
LARE11	8800	000		
	8900	000		

EXMPT_CLAIM_TYPE	PP_KEY	PP_VAL	PP_EXMPT_VAL	FIXTURE_VAL	FIXTURE_EXMPT_VAL
ÿ		000000000	000000000	000000000	000000000

HMOWNR_EXMPT_NBR	HMOWNR_EXMPT_VAL	REAL_EST_EXMPT_VAL	LS1_VERIFICATION_KEY
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000	000000000	000000000	1
000	000000000	000000000	1

LS1_SALE_AMT	LS1_SALE_DATE	LS2_VERIFICATION_KEY	LS2_SALE_AMT	LS2_SALE_DATE
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000000000	00000000		000000000	00000000
000000000	00000000

LS3_VERIFICATION_KEY	LS3_SALE_AMT	LS3_SALE_DATE	BDL1_SUBPART	BDL1_DESIGN_TYPE
	000000000	00000000	0000	
	000000000	00000000	0000	
	000000000	00000000	0000	

BDL1_QLYCLSSHP	BDL1_YR_BUILT	BDL1_NBR_UNITS	BDL1_NBR_BEDS	BDL1_NBR_BATHS
	0000	000	00	00
	0000	000	00	00
	0000	000	00	00

BDL1_SQFT_IMPROV	BDL2_SUBPART	BDL2_DESIGN_TYPE	BDL2_QLYCLSSHP	BDL2_YR_BUILT
0000000	0000			0000
0000000	0000			0000
0000000	0000			0000

BDL2_NBR_UNITS	BDL2_NBR_BEDS	BDL2_NBR_BATHS	BDL2_SQFT_IMPROV	BDL3_SUBPART
000	00	00	0000000	0000
000	00	00	0000000	0000
000	00	00	0000000	0000

BDL3_DESIGN_TYPE	BDL3_QLYCLSSHP	BDL3_YR_BUILT	BDL3_NBR_UNITS	BDL3_NBR_BEDS
		0000	000	00
		0000	000	00
		0000	000	00

BDL3_NBR_BATHS	BDL3_SQFT_IMPROV	BDL4_SUBPART	BDL4_DESIGN_TYPE	BDL4_QLYCLSSHP
00	0000000	0000		
00	0000000	0000		
00	0000000	0000		

BDL4_YR_BUILT	BDL4_NBR_UNITS	BDL4_NBR_BEDS	BDL4_NBR_BATHS	BDL4_SQFT_IMPROV
0000	000	00	00	0000000
0000	000	00	00	0000000
0000	000	00	00	0000000

BDL5_SUBPART	BDL5_DESIGN_TYPE	BDL5_QLYCLSSHP	BDL5_YR_BUILT	BDL5_NBR_UNITS
0000			0000	000
0000			0000	000
0000			0000	000

BDL5_NBR_BEDS	BDL5_NBR_BATHS	BDL5_SQFT_IMPROV
00	00	0000000
00	00	0000000
00	00	0000000

LDL1	LDL2
TRACT # 9766 EX OF FLOOD CONTROL	EASEMENT L A RIVER CHANNEL LOT
*TR=SUBDIVISION OF RANCHO PROVIDENCIA	AND SCOTT TRACT*LOT (EX OF ST) COM N
IVANHOE LOT COM NE ON SE LINE OF LOT 36	150 FT FROM MOST S COR OF SD LOT TH NE
IVANHOE EX OF STS LOTS 1,2,3,4,5,6,7 AND	LOT 8 BLK 1
EX OF ST LOT 2 TR NO 10781 AND ALL OF	LOTS 28 AND 29 BLK 4 TR NO 9367
LOT COM AT SW COR OF LOT 2 IN SEC 26 T	1N R 14W TH N ON W LINE OF SD LOT 440 FT
*LOT COM N 89›49' E 2199.99 FT AND N	398.92 FT FROM SW COR OF LOT 2 IN SEC
*LOT COM AT SE COR OF SEC 26 T 1N R	14W TH W 679.90 FT TH N 395.51 FT TH
TRACT NO 10781 LOT 6	
THAT PART DESC IN OR22071-300 S AND E	OF TR NO 10781 E NE 1/4 OF
TRACT NO 10781 LOT 5	
TRACT NO 10781 LOT 8	
LICENSED SURVEYOR'S MAP AS PER BK 22	PG 32 OF L S LOT COM AT MOST N COR OF
LAND DES IN DOC 1990, 74-4-18 TRACT	NO 9766 (EX OF ST) LOTS 181, 182,
M R 43-47-59 FOR DESC SEE ASSESSOR'S	MAPS POR OF SD RO
L S 22-32 FOR DESC SEE ASSESSOR'S MAPS	POR OF LOT 3
POR OF LOTS 2 AND 3 L S 22-32 AND POR OF	PROVIDENCIA PARK TRACT M R 43-47-59
M R 43-47-59 FOR DESC SEE ASSESSOR'S	MAPS POR OF SD RO
HILLHURST PARK 2.69 MORE OR LESS ACS	COM AT MOST W COR OF LOT 103 TRACT
HILLHURST PARK 4.79 MORE OR LESS ACS	BEING EX OF ST COM AT NE COR OF LOT 114
GRIFFITH'S SUB OF THE SOUTHERN SLOPE	OF THE RO LOS FELIZ AND OF LOTS 15 AND
LOT COM AT INTERSECTION OF NW LINE OF	RANCHO SAN RAFAEL PER FM12325 WITH W
LOT COM S 89›52'15" W 284 FT AND N 0›	08' W 150 FT FROM SW COR OF LOT 11 TR
RANCHO LOS FELIS COM AT SW COR OF SEC 29	T 1N R 13W TH E TO NE LINE OF RO LOS
RANCHO LOS FELIS EX OF ST AND EX LAND	DESC IN DDS 1900-274 TO L A CITY
RANCHO LOS FELIS LOT COM AT NW COR OF	SEC 5 T 1S R 13W TH S TO A PT S 81›54' W
RANCHO LOS FELIS LOT EX OF STS COM AT SE	COR OF SEC 24 T 1N R 14W TH N TO SW LINE
RANCHO LOS FELIS SEC 36 T 1N R 14W	
RANCHO LOS FELIS LOT COM AT NW COR OF	SEC 1 T 1S R 14W TH S ON W LINE OF SD
RO LOS FELIS FOR DESC SEE ASSESSOR'S	MAPS POR OF SEC 19 T 1N R 13W
LOT COM AT NW COR OF LOT 14 TR # 5673 TH	N ON W LINE OF SD TR 369.96 FT TH S 89›
LOT COM AT NW COR OF LOT 14 TR # 5673	TH S 610.09 FT TH N 89›52' E 100 FT TH S
SUBDIVISION OF RANCHO PROVIDENCIA	AND SCOTT TRACT THAT PART DESC IN
RANCHO LOS FELIS THAT PART DESC IN	DDS1900-274 IN GRIFFITH PARK
IVANHOE LOT COM AT NW COR OF LOT 30	BLK 3 TH N 86›30' E TO SW LINE OF
HILLHURST PARK LOT COM AT NE COR OF	LOT 25 TR # 4040 TH S ON E LINE OF SD
RANCHO LOS FELIS LOT COM AT INTERSECTION	OF N LINE OF IVANHOE WITH NE LINE OF
TRACT NO 10781 EX OF ST	LOT 1
TRACT NO 10781 LOT COM AT NE COR OF	LOT 2 BLK 19 TR NO 6450 TH S 78›49'19" E
LOT COM AT E 1/4 COR OF SEC 35 T 1N R	14W TH S 0›02'30" E TO S LINE OF SD SEC
LOT EX OF ST COM AT NW COR OF SEC 30 T	1N R 13W TH S TO SW COR OF SD SEC TH E
RANCHO LOS FELIS 72.39 MORE OR LESS ACS	BEING EX OF STS LOT COM AT SW COR OF
RANCHO LOS FELIS LOT COM AT NW COR OF	SEC 6 T 1S R 13W TH E TO NE COR OF SD
THAT PART IN GLENDALE CITY OF LOT COM SE	ON SW LINE OF S P R R R/W 924.56 FT
LOT 3 TRACT NO 10781 AND LOT 26 BLK 6	TRACT NO 9367
TRACT NO 10781 LOT 7	
TRACT NO 10781 LOT 4	
LAND DES IN DOC 1990, 74-4-18 SUBDIVI-	SION OF RANCHO PROVIDENCIA AND SCOTT
LOT COM AT MOST E COR OF LOT 8 TR # 4040	TH SW AND FOLLOWING BDRY LINE OF SD TR
RANCHO LOS FELIS LOT COM AT STA 23 TH N	21›42'55" E TO N LINE OF SEC 25 T 1N R

LDL3
39›42'58" W 20 FT FROM MOST S COR OF
ON SE LINES OF SD LOT AND LOT 37 TO SW
TH E 900 FT TH N 92 FT TH E 1200 FT TH
26 T 1N R 14W TH N 34.68 FT TH W 100
W 645.75 FT TH N 925.41 FT TH SE
SEC 35 T 1N R 14W
LOT 5 TH S 21›24' W 2949.20 FT TH N 13›
183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190,
NO 27460 TH W ON W PROLONGATION OF N
TH SW ON NW LINE OF SD LOT TO W LINE
17 LICK TRACT LOT BD E AND NW BY FERN
PROLONGATION OF N LINE OF LOT 2 WATTS
11437 TH N 0›08' W 460 FT TH S 89›52'
FELIS PER F M 12325 TH NW THEREON TO W
SEC 31 T 1N R 13W
FROM MOST N COR OF TR # 9050 TH N 81›
OF SUBDIVISION OF RANCHO PROVIDENCIA AND
SEC TO NW COR OF HILLHURST PARK PER
52' W TO SW LINE OF RANCHO SAN RAFAEL
190.04 FT TH N 89›52' E 100 FT TH S 0›
DOC NO 2801, 6-24-71 OF PROVIDENCIA
RIVERSIDE DR TH SE THEREON 28.06 FT TH
TR TO NE LINE OF BLACK OAK DR TH SE
RIVERSIDE DR TH N 86›09' E TO SW LINE OF
56.43 FT TH NE ON A CURVE CONCAVE TO SE
TH W ON SD S LINE TO A PT E THEREON 60
TO SE COR OF SD SEC TH N TO NE LINE OF
SEC 32 T 1N R 13W TH N TO NW COR OF SD
SEC TH S TO A PT S 81›54' W FROM MOST N
FROM MOST N COR OF LOT 6 TR NO 646 TH S
TR AS PER BK 43 PGS 47 TO 59 OF M R
TO W LINE OF LOT 1 SD TR TH S 89›55'30"
14W TH E AND FOLLOWING BDRY LINE OF SD

LDL4
LOT 6 TR NO 9213 TH N 39›42'58" W TO
LINE OF RIVERSIDE DR TH NW THEREON TO NW
S 92 FT TH E 100 FT TH S TO S LINE OF
FT TH N 92 FT TH W TO W LINE OF LOT 3
1330.90 FT TH S 1230.47 FT TO BEG POR
12'27" W TO NW LINE OF SD LOT TH N 57›
AND LOT 191
LINE OF SD LOT TO E LINE OF FERN DELL
OF SD LOT TH S THEREON TO N LINE OF RED
DELL DR AND SE BY LOS FELIZ BLVD PART
SUB OF A PART OF THE RANCHO SAN RAFAEL
15" W TO NW LINE OF RANCHO SAN RAFAEL
LINE OF SD SEC TH S TO BEG PART OF
54' E TO SD MOST N COR TH S 22›20'55" E
SCOTT TR TH NW AND FOLLOWING BDRY LINE
MB22-190-191 TH N 72›25'40" E TO E LINE
PER F M 12325 TH S 51›30' E TO STA 12
08' E 150 FT TH S 89›52' W 373.99 FT TH
PARK TRACT
SW ON SE LINE OF LOT 33 SD BLK 415.58 FT
THEREON AND N ON W LINE OF FERN DELL DR
GOLDEN STATE FRWY TH NW AND FOLLOWING SD
RADIUS EQUALS 65 FT 43.51 FT TH N 53›
FT FROM NW COR OF LOT 1 BLK 15 TR
RO LOS FELIS PER F M 12325 TH NW THEREON
SEC TH E TO NE LINE OF RO LOS FELIS PER
COR OF TR # 9050 TH S 81›54' W TO A PT S
71›46'06" W 169.34 FT TH S 73›26' W
LOT COM AT MOST S COR OF TR NO 9766 TH
49.94 FT TH S 0›04'30" E 244.37 FT TH
SEC TO BEG PART OF

LDL5	LDL_LAST
SEE ASSESSOR MAPBOOK FOR MISSING PORTION	PARK TRACT
SEE ASSESSOR MAPBOOK FOR MISSING PORTION	LOT 37
SEE ASSESSOR MAPBOOK FOR MISSING PORTION	PART OF N 1/2 OF SEC 35 T 1N R 14W
SEE ASSESSOR MAPBOOK FOR MISSING PORTION	SEC 26 T 1N R 14W
OF SE 1/4 OF SE 1/4 OF	SEC 26 T 1N R 14W
SEE ASSESSOR MAPBOOK FOR MISSING PORTION	LOT 5
SEE ASSESSOR MAPBOOK FOR MISSING PORTION	LOT 115
SEE ASSESSOR MAPBOOK FOR MISSING PORTION	LOT 114
OF LOTS 2 AND LOT 3 BLK 82	
SEE ASSESSOR MAPBOOK FOR MISSING PORTION	THE RANCHO SAN RAFAEL
SEE ASSESSOR MAPBOOK FOR MISSING PORTION	T 1N R 13W RANCHO LOS FELIS
SEC 29 T 1N R 13W	
SEE ASSESSOR MAPBOOK FOR MISSING PORTION	SEC 5 T 1S R 13W
SEE ASSESSOR MAPBOOK FOR MISSING PORTION	TO BEG PART OF LOT BLK 24
OF SD SEC TH N TO NE COR OF SD SEC TH W	TO BEG PART OF SEC 1 T 1S R 14W
SEE ASSESSOR MAPBOOK FOR MISSING PORTION	13W RANCHO LOS FELIS
SEE ASSESSOR MAPBOOK FOR MISSING PORTION	LOS FELIS
SEE ASSESSOR MAPBOOK FOR MISSING PORTION	LOT 33 BLK 3
AND SW ON SE LINE OF RED OAK DR TO BEG	PART OF LOT 114
FRWY TO E LINE OF LOS FELIZ BLVD TH S	THEREON AND SE ON SD NE LINE TO BEG
SEE ASSESSOR MAPBOOK FOR MISSING PORTION	LOT 9
SEE ASSESSOR MAPBOOK FOR MISSING PORTION	SEC 35 T 1N R 14W
SEE ASSESSOR MAPBOOK FOR MISSING PORTION	RANCHO SAN RAFAEL
SEE ASSESSOR MAPBOOK FOR MISSING PORTION	PART OF SEC 32 T 1N R 13W
SEE ASSESSOR MAPBOOK FOR MISSING PORTION	TO BEG PART OF SEC 6 T 1S R 13W
SEE ASSESSOR MAPBOOK FOR MISSING PORTION	TRACT NO 646
SEE ASSESSOR MAPBOOK FOR MISSING PORTION	THEREON TO BEG
SEE ASSESSOR MAPBOOK FOR MISSING PORTION	FELIZ AND OF LOTS 15 AND 17 LICK TRACT
SEC 25 T 1N R 14W	

CURRENT_LAND_BASE_YR	CURRENT_IMPRV_BASE_YR	CURRENT_LAND_BASE_VAL
1975	1975	000000212
1975	1975	000065000
1975	1975	000142000
1975	1975	000260000
1975	1975	000000000
1975	1975	000000000
1975	1975	000009162
1975	1975	000019431
1975	1975	000000000
1975	1975	000000000
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1975	1975	000000000
1975	1975	000001000
1975	0000	000000000
1975	1975	000028697
2000	2000	001515981
1975	1975	000117747
1975	1975	000110000
1975	1975	000170000
1975	1975	000018600
1975	1975	000019700
1975	1975	000066700
1975	1975	000003100
1975	1975	003290000
1975	1975	000300000
1975	1975	001300000
1975	1975	003200000
1975	1975	001000000
1975	0000	000000000
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1975	1975	000000000
1975	1975	000000000
1975	1975	015260000
1975	1975	000378000
1975	1975	000258000
1975	1975	000000100
1975	1975	000000000
1975	1975	000000000
1975	1975	000000000
1975	1975	000001500
1975	1975	000074400
1975	1975	006436000

CURRENT_IMPROV_BASE_VAL	CLUSTER_LOCATION	CLUSTER_TYPE	CLUSTER_APPRAISAL_UNIT
000000000	04	1	90
000000000	03	1	83
000000000	25	6	97
000000000	22	8	07
000000000	04	1	90
000000000	04	1	90
000000000	22	3	52
000000000	04	1	90
000000000	04	1	90
000000000	04	1	90
000000000	04	1	90
000000000	04	1	90
000000000	04	1	90
000000000	04	1	90
000000000	04	1	90
000000000	22	3	57
000000000	28	6	01
000000000	28	6	01
000000000	28	6	01
000000000	04	4	23
000000000	04	1	90
000000000	04	4	20
000000000	04	1	93
000000000	04	1	93
000000000	22	3	57
000000000	22	3	57
000000000	22	3	57
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000000000	22	3	57
000000000	22	3	57
000000000	04	1	93
000000000	04	1	90
000000000	22	3	57
000000000	04	4	23
000000000	04	4	20
000000000	22	3	57
000000000	04	1	90
000000000	04	1	90
000000000	04	1	90
000000000	22	3	57
000000000	22	3	57
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000000000	27	8	80
000000000	04	1	90
000000000	04	1	90
000000000	04	1	90
000000000	04	1	90
000000000	04	4	20
000000000	28	6	05

LAND_REASON_KEY	IMPAIRMENT_KEY	DOC_XFER_TAX_SALES_AMT	BDL1_YR_CHANGED
G	00000	000000000	0000
R	00000	000000009	0000
B	00000	000000000	0000
B	00000	000000000	0000
	00000	000000000	0000
G	00000	000000000	0000
R	00000	000000009	0000
R	00000	000000009	0000
	00000	000000000	0000
	00000	000000000	0000
	00000	000000000	0000
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G	00000	000000009	0000
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G	00000	000000000	0000
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B	00000	000000009	0000
	00000	000000000	0000
	00000	000000000	0000
	00000	000000000	0000
G	00000	000000009	0000
G	00000	000000000	0000
G	00000	000000000	0000

BDL1_UNIT_COST_MAIN	BDL1_RCN_MAIN	BDL2_YR_CHANGED	BDL2_UNIT_COST_MAIN
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00000	000000000	0000	00000
00000	000000000	0000	00000
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00000	000000000	0000	00000
00000	000000000	0000	00000
00000	000000000	0000	00000
00000	000000000	0000	00000
00000	000000000	0000	00000
00000	000000000	0000	00000
00000	000000000	0000	00000

BDL2_RCN_MAIN	BDL3_YR_CHANGED	BDL3_UNIT_COST_MAIN	BDL3_RCN_MAIN
000000000	0000	00000	000000000
000000000	0000	00000	000000000
000000000	0000	00000	000000000

BDL4_YR_CHANGED	BDL4_UNIT_COST_MAIN	BDL4_RCN_MAIN	BDL5_YR_CHANGED
0000	00000	000000000	0000
0000	00000	000000000	0000
0000	00000	000000000	0000

BDL5_UNIT_COST_MAIN	BDL5_RCN_MAIN	LANDLORD_REAPPRAISAL_YR	LANDLORD_NBR_UNITS
00000	000000000	0000	000
00000	000000000	0000	000
00000	000000000	0000	000

SBF_GRIFFITH

FIRST_TRANSFEREE_NAME	FIRST_TRANSFEREE_NAME_OVRFW	SECOND_TRANSFEREE_NAME

RECORDERS_DOC_KEY	RECORDERS_DOC_NBR
0	0000000
0	0000000
0	0000000
0	0000000
0	0000000
0	0000000
0	0000000
0	0000000
0	0000000
0	0000000
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0	0000000
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Appendix 3:

Pre-Existing Los Angeles City Parks with Historic Cultural Monument Designation

Los Angeles Parks Declared City Historic Cultural Monuments (HCM)

HCM NO. 25 General Phineas Banning Residence and Banning Park

Built in 1864, it was the home of General Phineas Banning, founder of Wilmington, California in 1858.

Location: Banning Park, 401 East M street, Wilmington

Declared: 10.11.1963

HCM NO. 34 Barnsdall Art Park

Eleven acres on the crown of Olive Hill were donated to the City of Los Angeles in 1927 by Aline Barnsdall with the stipulation that the land be used for a park and playground. It is the site of the Los Angeles Municipal Art Gallery, Junior Arts Center, Hollyhock House, Gallery Theater and Barnsdall Arts Center.

Location:4800 Hollywood Boulevard

Declared: 2.26.1965

HCM NO. 48 Chavez Ravine Arboretum

This area was Southern Califronia's first botanical garden. In 1893 the Los Angeles Horticultural Society began planting of rare trees in the upper part of the ravine.

Location: Elysian Park, Los Angeles

Declared: 4.26.1967

HCM NO. 64 Plaza Park

Part of the original Spanish land grant, it was on the plaza that Governor Felipe de Neve constructed formal ceremonies on September 4, 1781 establishing El Pueblo de Nuestra Senora la Reina de Los Angeles. The present site of the existing plaza is not precisely its original location.

Location: Area approximately bounded by Cesar R. Chavez Avenue, Alameda, Los Angeles, Arcadia, New High and Main Streets, Los Angeles

Declared: 4.1.1970

HCM NO. 100 General Douglas Macarthur Park

The parkland was acquired by Los Angeles on January 6, 1886 and was named Westlake Park. In 1890 the lake, which had been a neglected pond, was enlarged and in 1896 a bandstand erected. The park was renamed in 1942 at the height of the general's popularity.

Location: 2230 W. 6th Street, Los Angeles

Declared: 5.1.1972

HCM NO. 210 Terrace Park and Powers Place

This 1.17-acre site was dedicated for public use on August 22, 1904. The Terrace Park area is an integral part of the Alvarado Terrace complex. The brick paving of Powers Place recalls the era when horse-drawn vehicles were prevalent.

Location: Powers Place and 14th Street, Los Angeles

Declared: 2.21.1979

HCM NO. 579 Wattles Park, Mansion and Gardens

Built in 1907 and designed by Myron Hunt and Elmer Grey, the Wattles estate is typical of the winter homes built by wealthy Eastern families long before Hollywood became the movie capital of the world. It stands as one of the last remaining such estates in Hollywood. The mansion is in the Mission Revival style with an Italian Renaissance park and a Japanese garden.

Location: 1824-1850 North Curson Avenue, Hollywood

Declared: 5.25.1993

HCM NO. 836 Echo Park

Echo Park is one of Los Angeles' earliest city parks and is the location of the City's second established, and oldest remaining, municipal playground. The history of Echo park's creation and development represents significant trends in the provision of municipally funded parks and recreation facilities in Los Angeles during the early twentieth century. It is also significant as a remnant of Los Angeles' early water system and the trends and policies that shaped thecity's distribution and use of public lands in the late nineteenth century.

Location: 751 North Echo Park Avenue

Declared: 3.01.2006

Appendix 4:

Griffith Park Resources: Coordinate Points

GRIFFITH PARK RESOURCES: COORDINATE POINTS		
LOCATION AND RESOURCE	**NORTH**	**WEST**
RIVERSIDE DRIVE SOUTHEAST OF CRYSTAL SPRINGS DRIVE		
Riverside Dr. Edison Station	34°06'46.51"	118°16'03.53
Breakfast Club	34°06'50.37"	118°16'07.80
Ranger House	34°06'54.30"	118°16'07.80"
Soccer Fields	34°06'57.09"	118°16'10.73"
Tennis Pro Shop	34°06'58.73"	118°16'12.84"
Main Tennis Court	34°06'59.23"	118°16'14.56"
Tennis Courts	34°07'00.63"	118°16'12.34"
Plunge: Main Building	34°07'04.29"	118°16'14.19"
Pool	34°07'04.72"	118°16'14.75"
Day Care Building	34°07'03.40"	118°16'15.87"
Playground	34°07'02.48"	118°16'15.82"
Former Costume Workshop and Area/ LA Shares	34°06'50.70"	118°16'11.76"
CRYSTAL SPRINGS DRIVE:		
Griffith J. Griffith Statue	34°07'03.93"	118°16'19.01"
Pony Stables	34°07'12.07"	118°16'22.17"
Pony Ride	34°07'15.64"	118°16'24.64"
1984 Olympics Benches	34°07'15.69"	118°17'25.27"
Concessions Building	34°07'16.52"	118°16'24.15"
Griffith Park & Southern RR & Assoc. Resources	34°07'18.95"	118°16'24.21"
DWP Building	34°07'20.81"	118°16'25.30"
CRYSTAL SPRINGS: PICNIC AREA, POTE FIELD, RANGERS STATION, ETC:		
DWP Building	34°07'51.79"	118°16'33.39"
Pettigrew Complex	34°07'53.80"	118°16'35.75"
Minimal Traditional Restroom Bldg.	34°07'51.29"	118°16'30.28"
Recent Firestation	34°07'54.57"	118°16'33.67"
Pote Field	34°07'59.34"	118°16'41.74"
Pote Field Concessions and Clubhouse	34°07'59.81"	118°16'38.23"
Rangers Headquarters	34°07'59.17"	118°16'45.42"
Education and Visitor's Center	34°07'58.11"	118°16'48.09"
Feliz Adobe	34°07'58.00"	118°16'49.87"
WESTERN HERITAGE DRIVE:		
Zoo Magnet School	34°08'44.23"	118°17'03.68"
Auxilliary (L. A. Zoo) Support Bldgs.	34°08'46.87"	118°16'58.82"
Autry National Center	34°08'55.06"	118°16'52.47"
L.A. Zoo	34°08'54.08"	118°17'08.70"
ZOO DRIVE NORTH:		
Sycamore Grove	34°09'07.40"	118°16'47.69"
Ferraro Soccer Fields	34°09'16.76"	118°16'50.99"
Dog Park	34°09'10.02"	118°17'10.14"

ZOO DRIVE:		
Pecan Grove Picnic Area	34°09'14.41"	118°17'23.30"
De Anza Monument	34°09'15.69"	118°17'25.27"
Riverside Drive Bridge	34°09'22.23"	118°17'39.38"
Picnic Area	34°09'17.25"	118°17'34.17"
Picnic Area	34°09'19.08"	118°17'54.21"
Griffith Maintainence Service Yard	34°09'20.75"	118°18'05.89"
Live Steamers	34°09'18.24"	118°18'08.83"
Picnic Area	34°09'19.46"	118°18'16.24"
Travel Town: Entrance	34°09'14.21"	118°18'30.71"
Travel Town: Early Restroom	34°09'17.64"	118°18'27.96"
Travel Town: Admin Bldg.	34°09'17.93"	118°18'28.31"
Travel Town: "Spirit of CCC" Statue	34°09'16.48"	118°18'26.66"
Martinez Arena	34°09'13.21"	118°18'38.11"
ZOO DRIVE → FOREST LAWN DRIVE:		
Silverlake Headworks	34°09'12.77"	118°19"03.65"
Junior Achievement Center	34°09'97.97"	118°19"08.97"
GRIFFITH PARK DRIVE:		
Mineral Wells Picnic Area	34°08'46.02"	118°17'40.91"
Mineral Wells: C.1950s (?) Bathroom	34°08'47.95"	118°17'42.56"
Mineral Wells: Concessions Stand	34°08'48.33"	118°17'43.81"
Animal Hospital (Recent)	34°08'49.60"	118°17'40.85"
Wilson & Harding Golf Courses (WHGC)	34°08'35.93"	118°17'11.88"
WHGC: Clubhouse	34°08'38.96"	118°17'21.45"
WHGC: Driving Range	34°08'39.52"	118°17'26.12"
WHGC: Restroom	34°08'14.80"	118°17'03.52"
WHGC: Wood Shed	34°08'31.82"	118°17'08.48"
WHGC: Park Style Landscape Features	34°18'96.3"	118°28'51.5"
WHGC: Golf Shop, Café, Restroom Bldg.	34°08'19.28"	118°16'50.49"
GRIFFITH PARK DRIVE→CAMP DRIVE:		
Boy's Camp	34°08'26.63"	118°17'47.87"
Foundations of 1920s Cabins	34°08'22.73"	118°17'49.36"
Abandoned Pool	34°08'19.63"	118°17'53.07"
GRIFFITH PARK DRIVE CTD:		
NYC 3 Picnic Area	34°08'22.57"	118°17'17.65"
NYC 2 Picnic Area	34°08'18.99"	118°17'17.44"
NYC 1 Picnic Area	34°08'12.18"	118°17'17.34"
Remains of Zoo Keepers House	34°08'06.03"	118°17'21.23"
Old Zoo Buildings	34°08'00.59"	118°17'19.33"
Land and Water Conservation Fund Plaque	34°08'05.90"	118°17'11.10"
Shane's Inspiration	34°08'06.77"	118°17'04.50"
Wilson Harding Turf Maintainence Facility	34°08'10.51"	118°17'03.73"
GRIFFITH PARK DRIVE: PARK CENTER:		
Tennis Courts	34°07'59.44"	118°16'57.57"

Merry Go Round	34°07'57.68"	118°17'01.67"
1950s Restroom	34°07'59.19"	118°17'00.77"
Seal Show	34°08'02.40"	118°17'00.43"
c.1930s bathroom	34°08'03.37"	118°17'00.07"
Sycamore row with picnic tables	34°08'01.62"	118°16'56.30"
Mystery Bldg., Square Plan	34°08'03.63"	118°16'59.56"
Spanish Revival Service Facility	34°08'06.59"	118°17'00.91"
Recreation Centers Centennial Plaque	34°08'06.03"	118°17'00.62"
Marty Tregnan Golf Academy	34°07'14.98"	118°16'30.90"
GRIFFITH PARK: AMENITIES EAST AND NORTH OF LOS ANGELES RIVER		
LOS FELIZ BOULEVARD:		
Los Feliz Golf Course (LFGC)	34°07'29.27"	118°16'13.27"
LFGC: Los Feliz Cafe	34°07'24.04"	118°16'09.47"
CHEVY CHASE DRIVE:		
North Atwater Park	34°07'57.76"	118°16'19.88"
Griffith Park Central Servive Yard	34°08'13.40"	118°16'23.30"
RIVERSIDE DRIVE NORTH OF LOS ANGELES RIVER:		
Bette Davis Picnic Area	34°09'27.72"	118°17'47.16"
Los Angeles Equestrian Center	34°09'37.51"	118°18'32.14"
Pollywog	34°09'19.92"	118°19'12.17"
GRIFFITH PARK: SOUTHERN PORTION AMENITIES		
VERMONT CANYON ROAD:		
Rossevelt Municipal Golf Course (RGC)	34°07'11.61"	118°17'26.52"
RGC Café and Shop	34°07'06.02"	118°17'37.39"
Floyd Bailey Plaque and Tree	34°07'06.58"	118°17'37.73"
RCG Auxilliary Buildings	34°07'08.95"	118°17'37.61"
VERMONT CANYON ROAD→Boy Scout Rd:		
Restroom	34°07'05.33"	118°17'40.59"
Picnic Area	34°07'04.55"	118°17'45.34"
Ampitheater	34°07'05.22"	118°17'46.21"
VERMONT CANYON ROAD→COMMONWEALTH CANYON DRIVE:		
Tennis Courts	34°07'15.97"	118°17'36.09"
Nursery Caretaker's House	34°07'14.34"	118°17'09.34"
Picnic Area	34°07'15.99"	118°17'08.87"
Nursery Office	34°07'17.35"	118°17'08.69"
Nursery Multi-Purpose Building	34°07'17.84"	118°17'06.05"
Nursery: Greenhouse	34°07'16.94"	118°17'06.76"
Nursery: Additional Greenhouses	34°07'16.82"	118°17'03.87"

VERMONT CANYON ROAD CTD:		
Greek Theatre	34°07'40.89"	118°17'03.55"
Greek Theatre Box Office	34°07'14.15"	118°17'47.03"
Bird Sanctuary	34°07'28.59"	118°17'49.10"
EAST OBSERVATORY ROAD:		
Griffith Observatory	34°07'06.07"	118°18'01.33"
VERMONT CANYON ROAD→ MT. HOLLYWOOD DRIVE:		
Mt. Hollywood Tunnel	34°07'25.09"	118°18'02.04"
WESTERN CANYON ROAD:		
Rock Wall	34°07'24.75"	118°18'08.54"
Picnic Area	34°07'28.47"	118°18'22.76"
FERN DELL DRIVE/ FERN DELL:		
Fern Dell	34°07'38.02"	118°18'26.60"
Berlin Bear Monument	34°06'30.01"	118°18'26.03"
Rollin Lane Plaque	34°06'30.00"	118°18'29.10"
Lief Erickson Monument	34°06'29.44"	118°18'29.59"
City HCM #112 Plaque/ Fern Dell Entrance	34°06'33.94"	118°18'27.40"
Soroptimist Picnic Area and Plaque	34°06'42.50"	118°18'25.40"
The Trails Café	34°06'50.26"	118°18'23.61"
Pow Wow Gathering Area	34°06'50.06"	118°18'28.29"
Ranger's Facilities	34°06'52.31"	118°18'29.20"
Ranger's House/ Fern Dell Nature Museum	34°06'46.12"	118°18'27.74"
CANYON ROAD:		
Girls Camp	34°06'32.49"	118°18'51.96"
Girls Camp: 1950s Era Cabins	34°06'36.34"	118°18'55.14"
CANYON LAKE DRIVE:		
Lake Hollywood Park	34°07'37.16"	118°19"33.05"
Hollywood Sign	34°08'02.57"	118°19"17.98"
WILDERNESS AREA RESOURCES		
NAMED MOUNTAINS AND PEAKS:		
Beacon Hill	34°07'42.43"	118°16"38.44"
Glendale Peak	34°07'28.47"	118°17"16.00"
Mt. Hollywood	34°07'42.71"	118°18"04.19"
Mt. Lee	34°08'05.07"	118°19"14.22"
Mt. Chapel	34°08'11.30"	118°18"30.21"
Mt. Bell	34°08'10.95"	118°18"14.70"
Bee Rock	34°08'04.11"	118°17"35.78"
NAMED CANYONS:		
Fern Canyon	34°08'04.11"	118°18"14.70"
Aberdeen Canyon	34°07'28.31"	118°17"21.46"
Vermont Canyon	34°07'18.51"	118°17"53.30"

Western Canyon	34°07'19.61"	118°18"27.40"
Brush Canyon	34°07'33.31"	118°18"43.62"
Spring Canyon	34°07'58.60"	118°17"43.88"
Royce's Canyon	34°08'57.44"	118°18"27.91"
Toyon Canyon	34°08'37.09"	118°18"08.38"
Oak Canyon	34°09'02.95"	118°17"59.54"
NATURAL AND LANDSCAPE FEATURES:		
Cedar Grove	34°07'12.23"	118°16"57.94"
Berlin Forest	34°07'19.35"	118°18"01.56"
Bronson Caves	34°06'16.31"	118°18'50.54"
3-Mile Tree	34°07'54.07"	118°18'03.54"
Captain's Roost	34°07'40.82"	118°18"08.48"
Dante's View	34°07'45.77"	118°17"54.14"
Bee Rock, Sandstone Face	34°08'04.30"	118°17"34.59"
Amir's Garden	34°08'32.95"	118°17"34.83"
SELECTED OBJECTS (Non 1930s Park Style)		
Former Site of Airfield Beacon	34°07'42.43"	118°16"38.44"
Early Water Tank Near Cedar Grove	34°07'16.53"	118°16"57.99"
Hogback Bridge	34°07'34.33"	118°17"19.26"
for list of 1930s era infrstructure objects in burn area, please see Appendix 6		
NOTABLE VISTAS:		
Vista View Point	34°07'24.82"	118°17"07.00"
Griffith Observatory	34°07'06.07"	118°18'01.33"
Mt. Hollywood	34°07'42.71"	118°18"04.19"
Dante's View	34°07'45.77"	118°17"54.14"
Lake Hollywood Park	34°07'37.15"	118°19"33.70"
CLOSED TO PUBLIC AUTO ROADS; END POINTS:		
Vista Del Valle Drive, end point northwest	34°08'10.09"	118°18"20.56"
Vista Del Valle Drive, end point southeast	34°07'16.64"	118°17"17.03"
Commonwealth Avenue end point north	34°07'16.62"	118°17"17.00"
Commonwealth Avenue end point south	34°07'07.43"	118°17"10.25"
Mt. Hollywood Drive, end point north	34°08'58.00"	118°18"07.97"
Mt. Hollywood Drive, end point south	34°07'24.23"	118°17"59.12"
Mt. Lee Drive, end point northwest	34°08'04.44"	118°19"17.51"
Mt. Lee Drive, end point southeast	34°08'00.02"	118°18"57.69"

Appendix 5:

Selected pages from:

Good, Albert H. Park and Recreation Structures, Part 1: Administrative and basic Service Facilities. United States: Department of the Interior, National Park Service [Washington D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office], 1938.

BARRIERS, WALLS, AND FENCES

IF MAN COULD BRING to his creations in natural parks the protective coloration that Nature bestows on wildlife, with how much more harmony he would endow his trespasses! One particularly longs for this quality in barriers, herein considered to embrace obstacles and obstructions to automobile travel—stone walls and wood fences, guard rails and retaining walls. These are unavoidable necessities in parks, generally so extensively required that any treatment short of the most skillful is a source of quick contamination to natural beauty into the farthermost reaches of the area.

For this reason they deserve to be planned thoughtfully and to be constructed with ever alert willingness to adjust the predetermined treatment to conditions actually encountered in the field. The contrary approach, the attempt to warp conditions of site to some blueprint treatment of barrier or retaining wall, usually leads to disaster. Natural quality is so ready to vanish; artificial quality, so prone to persist.

Barriers of stone have one basic advantage over barriers of wood. Stone is the more permanent, a fact which often predisposes its selection as the material for use. The claim of permanence, however, should not alone determine the choice of stone over wood; each must be further considered for its native suitability. Stone imported into areas to which no stone is native seems always inappropriate. There are parks where native stone suitable for building is not present, yet the landscape is of definitely stony character. Here barriers of imported stone can be made effective if skill and artistry are brought to their contriving. But more often than not, unless barriers can be produced from native stone, it is more reasonable to waive the advantage of greater permanence and make use of wood. Timber for barriers in some localities will offset comparative lack of permanence through its abundance and consequent greater suitability and economy. For wooded areas, regardless of stone supply, there are those who cast their votes in favor of wood, usually log, barriers, which can be made sturdy and unobtrusive and are far from short-lived.

When neither wood nor stone can stake a valid claim to being, or appearing to be, native to a region, the attributes of the area for park purposes may be logically challenged. This premise allowed, we are assured that either wood or stone will appropriately serve as material for the barriers we may require in any tract of true park potentialities. The problem then becomes one of intelligent use of whichever material Nature's bounty indicates.

One cannot visit many parks without becoming conscious of shortcomings of barrier and guard rail treatments in general. Where there is extensive need for guard rail, the use of one type of construction can become very monotonous. This is especially true if the construction is not utterly simple, or is too mathematically precise. Miles of stone barrier with crenelles and merlons of fixed length and height ticking off on the consciousness with pendulumlike routine seem almost to infect Nature itself with dull monotony. Better far to borrow something of Nature's variety. If it is desired to avoid the tiresome regularity of an unbroken coping line, it is merely choosing a different moment to introduce a system of regular and repeated breaks into the silhouette. Changes in coping levels to present varying lengths and [illegible] heights are much more in the rhythm of [illegible]

There are parks wherein the very extent of necessary guard rail seems to cry out for the use of more than one type of construction. [illegible] suggest ment in a hedge-podge of [illegible] ments in one area, or in close [illegible] different types. But where [illegible] guard rail construction are [illegible] requiring none, occasionally [illegible] for an isolated stretch would be reasoned

A long stretch of elaborate guard rail, not only offends and distracts the viewer, but detracts from the view in direct proportion to its complexity of character. Probably the guard rail most generally satisfying to the eye, and as practical and economical as any, is the log barrier, hub cap high supported on log posts at the joints. Logs and supports must be first of all of ample diameter, for flimsiness here, as in a bridge, registers adversely on the consciousness. Wood supports below grade should be treated with a preservative to prolong their life. They should extend deep into the ground so as to be truly effectual under impact.

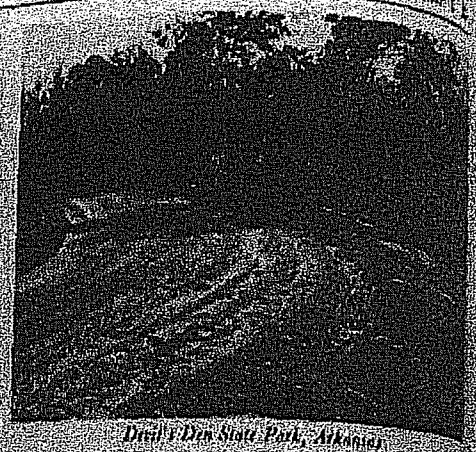
Picturesque indeed is the barrier of bowed, contorted logs that twists and writhes in its course like an attenuated corkscrew. Just as disturbing is the log barrier that bumps along at the roadside unnaturally rising high above the grade, then dipping suddenly to meet it. The log barrier should be kept parallel with the grade of the roadway [illegible] the monotonies in the picture.

[illegible] to detail the log guard rail so that [illegible] the adjoining sections [illegible] reason of the accident [illegible] non of replacement. [illegible] the jutting of [illegible] barrier [illegible] rock outcrop which it surmounts or abuts. The results in general seem to indicate failure to [illegible] that skillful blending of the man-made to the natural was of the essence of the problem, or that skill was lacking. When the transition is so handled that the precise limits of Nature's handiwork and man's blur to the eye's satisfaction the accomplishment is praiseworthy.

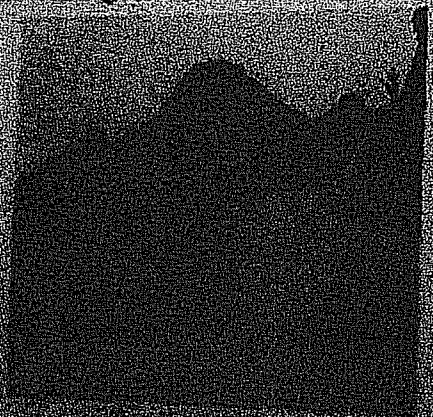
Of particular import is the wall or fence that adjoins the entranceway. Unless it is to be completely planted out, something of the flavor of the entrance structures should be given it. The stone wall so typical of New England, New York, and other localities, and the snake fence once so widely distributed through the Middle West have the advantage of long familiarity and deep significance to us. Because these bring subconsciously to mind the very values that parks seek to recapture—open spaces, unspoiled Nature, release from crowding and artificial existence—they might well serve a far more useful instrument than they have to date in our hands.

Unquestionably there are sometimes required natural areas barriers that must forego protective coloration to warn forcefully of danger ahead, particularly to the motorist. Barriers and obstructions, purposed to prevent traffic accidents, are to be imagined off. They are an acknowledgment of human frailty, necessity even in parks, and [illegible] high ways provide many precedents [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Quartz Mountain State Park, Oklahoma



Devil's Den State Park, Arkansas



Quartz Mountain State Park

ROCK BARRIERS, CURBS, AND WALLS

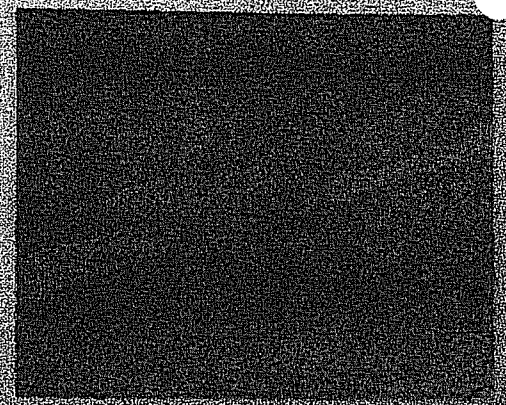
Three illustrations at upper left picture employment of rock as a roadside barrier in seemingly idiotic distribution—always seemingly very difficult to execute and here better done than usual, especially so at Quartz Mountain State Park, Arkansas. At left is a related barrier, rather more of a wall but still quite informal and disclosing the use of little mortar. This and the barrier to the right feature a buffer curb that permits pedestrians safe between parked automobiles and the barrier proper.

Other examples on these facing pages are generally typical of protective masonry barriers laid with mortar. For the most part these are crenellated. In masonry technique there is considerable range of character.

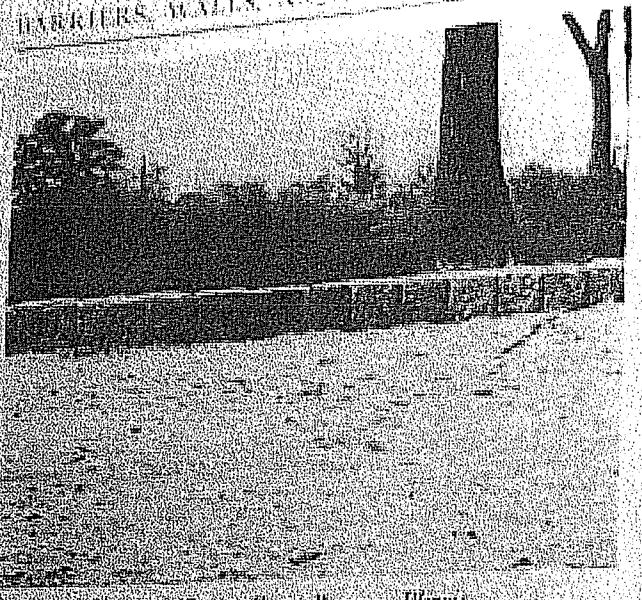
On the next following page stone curbs and walls are paraded in variety. The low formal curb reflects fittingly its location in a groomed metropolitan area; the other curbs typify surroundings less intensively used, settings more primitive. All the walls pictured in the right hand tier suggest modified and mild country in great contrast with most of the landscape to be seen on this present page.

Crater Lake National Park

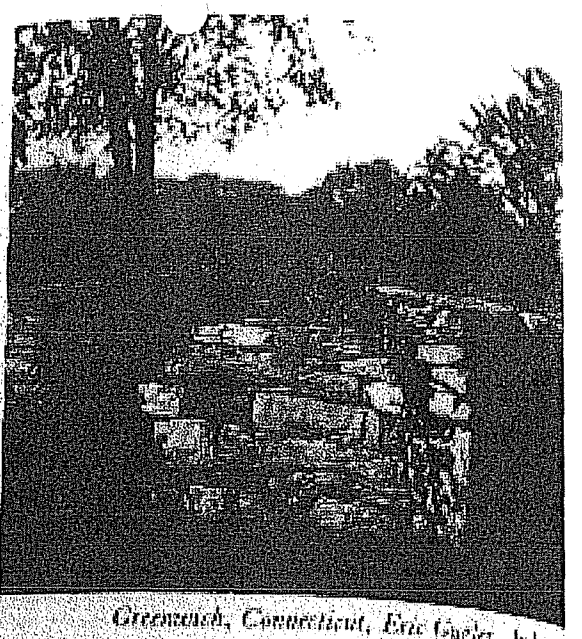
Yellowstone National Park



Great Smoky Mountains National Park



Cook County Forest Preserve, Illinois



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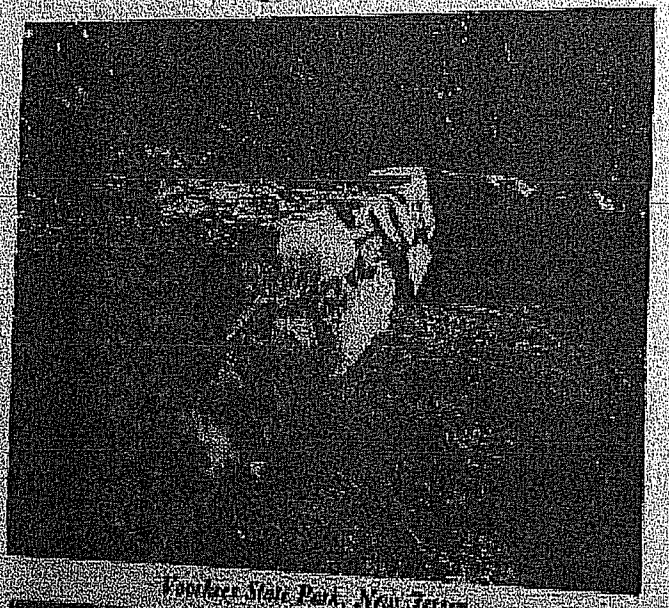
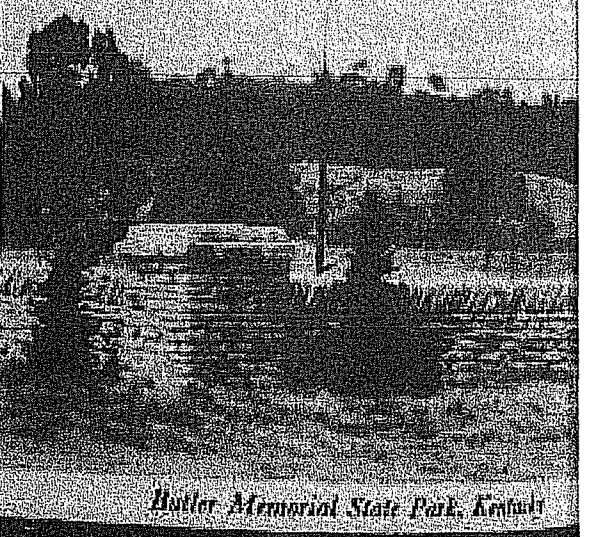
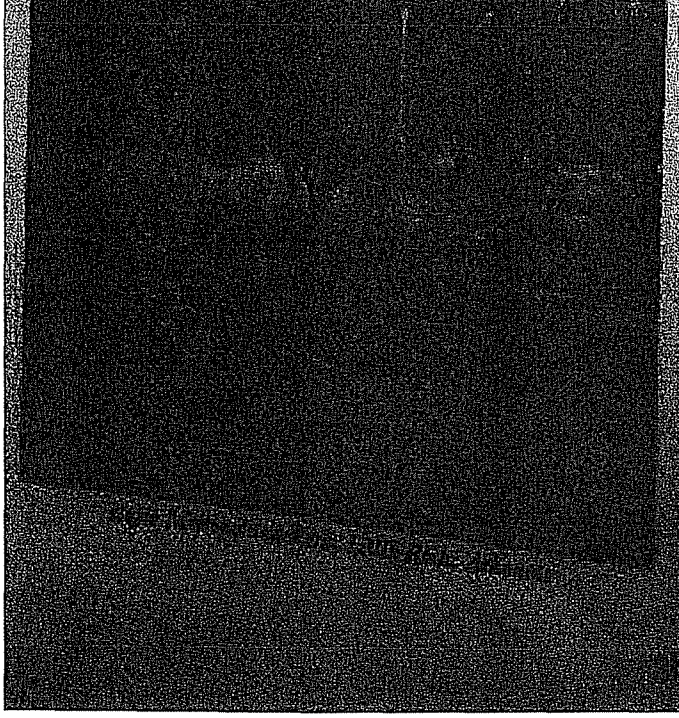
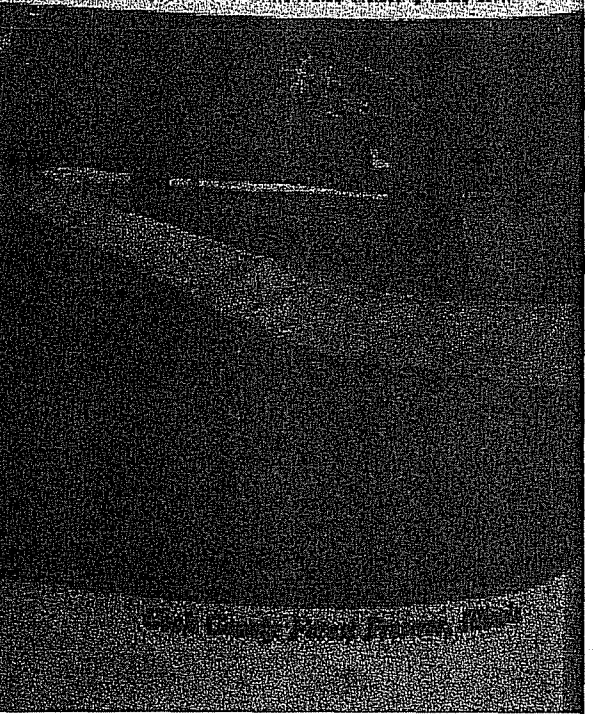


Voorhees State Park, New Jersey



Butler Memorial State Park, Kentucky





SUPERINTENDENTS' AND STAFFS' QUARTERS

OFTEN family living quarters for the park superintendent, custodian, or caretaker and other staff members can with propriety reflect in externals the pioneer homesteads of a locality. And being somewhat similar to the pioneer dwellings in most essentials, the modern housing can recall traditional lines without too evident struggle, not always true of adaptations in which the old forms and the modern needs are less closely related. Subject to the dictates of regional influence, we may appropriately house park personnel in structures which derive from the log and stone cabins of the pioneer, from the Spanish, Pueblo, and several manifestations of the Colonial, and from many other traditional structural expressions born of history, local materials, and climate.

The typical problem is simply an efficiently planned five- or six-room rural dwelling that stresses the importance of fitness to environment. Climate, comfort, traditions, and above all the budgets of the park and of the occupant, whether superintendent or naturalist, warden or workman, should be duly weighed.

Where the park personnel group is comparatively large, it is sometimes deemed expedient to resort to small apartment buildings. Although such concentration sacrifices something of park character by bringing an urban solution into a park, it is in accord with the tenet that a single building is better than many minor ones.

In large, isolated, yet heavily attended parks the problem of housing groups of unmarried employes, especially those only seasonally employed, is solved by a barracks or dormitory building. A rangers' club providing comfortable and wholesome living conditions contributes much to the esprit de corps of such a group of employes. In Yosemite National Park [illegible] examples of this institution, made [illegible]

Comfortable, well-maintained living quarters in which the occupants can take personal pride will undoubtedly find reflection in the attitude of each employe toward maintenance of the public area. Patched-up, ramshackle living quarters can influence the standards of general park operation adversely.

Inasmuch as quarters in a final analysis supplement the employe's salary, it seems only fitting that quarters and salary be reasonably scaled to each other. Neither commodious residence in lieu of a fair salary, nor more generous stipend in lieu of decent living quarters is a satisfactory substitute for living quarters and salary in appropriate relationship. A more general understanding of this would remove a frequent cause of dissatisfaction.

Sometimes, for purposes of control, economy, or other reason, living quarters are combined with other park needs in structures, such as administration and concession buildings, entranceways and checking stations. In a small park this is logical, avoiding as it does small independent buildings ruinously crowding the area.

Worthy of most careful study is the locating of buildings that house park personnel. To aid effectively in supervision, such structures must be distributed with respect to the areas of concentrated use; employes' quarters should be convenient to, without obtrusively invading, the intensively used areas. Perhaps the Far East custom of a compound which isolates the foreign colony is adaptable to personnel housing in our larger parks. To say that this would serve to protect the park from the personnel and the personnel from the park is not a flippant observation. Too widespread scattering of quarters to achieve maximum supervision can result in unwarrantable modification of the far reaches of the park. It tends, moreover, to place the isolated staff members at the command of the public 24 hours a day, a situation unfair to them and to the best interests of the park.

An attractive and convenient coordination of the elements that can be said to be typical of custodian's quarters in a park of average size. The ensemble rates far above average. Only improvement wished for—a horizontal bedding of the masonry. When viewed in the flesh, so to say, the lichens on the stone and the moss in the joints serve to stifle even that deprecative comment on the masonry technique.

Custodian's Dwelling, Riverside State Park, Washington

The excellencies of plan cannot make us blind to the unfortunate masonry of the chimneys and the mechanical overperfection of log construction that here robs this material of the very quality that has made it preeminent for park construction. Some more equitable distribution of skill between carpenter and mason would have produced more satisfying results.

Custodian's Dwelling, Silver Creek Falls State Park, Oregon

The arrangement of living quarters for custodian to create a patio is particularly desirable in the southwest and doubly so where the distances are great and the country unwooded. The oasislike patio is productive of a degree of intimacy and sense of security not otherwise achieved. A patio fireplace is hardly possible in connection with the very small dwelling unless service buildings and walls are joined with it, as here.

Custodian's Dwelling, Carlsbad State Park, California

DRINKING FOUNTAINS AND WATER SUPPLY

IT IS ASSUMED to be unnecessary to dwell more than momentarily on the two absolute essentials in a provision of drinking water in park areas. Primary of these most important considerations is the unalterable requirement that the water supply shall be completely safeguarded against contamination. Hardly second to this is the need for dispensing it at so many points over the park area that it is always easier for the park patron to avail himself of the protected water supply than to seek out streams and other possible sources of drinking water not policed against pollution. Treatment of a fountain, well or spring as an architectural or landscape feature can hardly claim consideration until these two major demands have been met. It is a firm conviction that a safeguarded and well distributed water supply may be taken for granted universally in the park planning thought which encourages a venture in consideration of form and character in an architectural and landscape sense of the dispensing media.

[illegible] a spring and the erection of [illegible] to minimize the danger [illegible] of waste water [illegible] to serve free [illegible] fountain [illegible] drinking

able, and a sign must point out its location. If provision is not made for disposing of drip and overflow, the tap is soon the center of a muddy wallow, and only accessible if planks or stepping stones are provided. All of which soon demonstrates that the utterly simple facility suffers from very real disadvantages, and leads logically and necessarily to its being accepted as something of a feature, its functionalism neither so starkly naked as to offend the eye nor so elaborately draped as to fail to declare itself. With the imperative need for suitable disposal of waste water and for bubblers of truly sanitary type, and such desirable refinements as steps to accommodate children, tap for the filling of pails, and in some climates or locations even roof protection against the heat of the sun, the feature becomes multi-functional, and demands careful study in any pursuit of satisfying results.

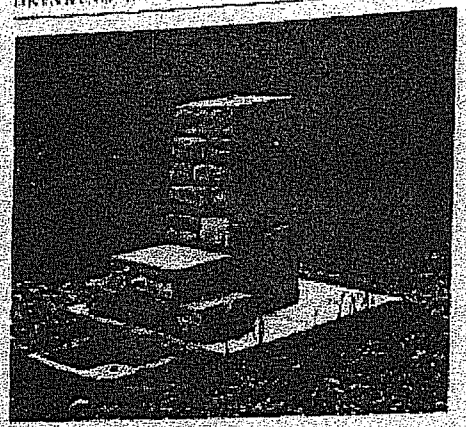
Important in connection with a piped water supply out-of-doors is a suitable arrangement for shutting off and draining the pipes in winter weather. This provision should not be overlooked wherever climate would indicate need for it.

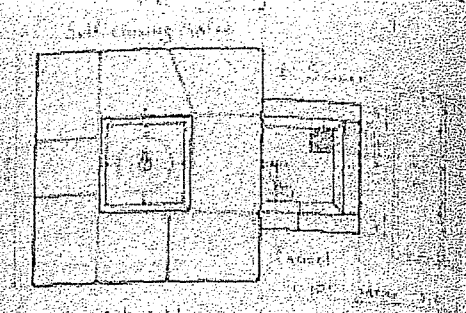
Because the treatment of the drinking fountain or bubbler as an isolated unit is so difficult, every opportunity should be embraced to incorporate this facility [illegible] suitable building situated near [illegible] drinking water [illegible]

old-fashioned primitive substance and has strangely escaped the free-lifting manipulations of the sculptors. It is not to be wondered at then that the pillar of the neglected ugly duckling so challenges the ingenuity of designers of park facilities [illegible] that they exile forth in shining armor to see justice done.

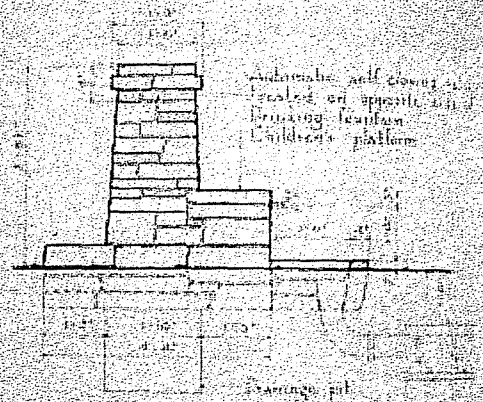
[illegible] take the form of a round or squared [illegible] as much as [illegible] and to [illegible] mechanism. Often [illegible] is standard equipment with the [illegible] by means of a trough where it can [illegible] well. Seats of one form or another [illegible] incorporated with the pump shelter.

Another structural item often required as a part of the water supply system [illegible] probably seldom for drinking purposes [illegible] vated storage tank. The "theory of [illegible] design of this structure presents [illegible] quandary as that of observation [illegible] There is at once an urge to give [illegible] direct use revealing of purposes and [illegible] to enclose it to a degree concealing [illegible] When the former approach can be [illegible] high accomplishment of the [illegible] [illegible] state [illegible] [illegible] time is the rule although [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

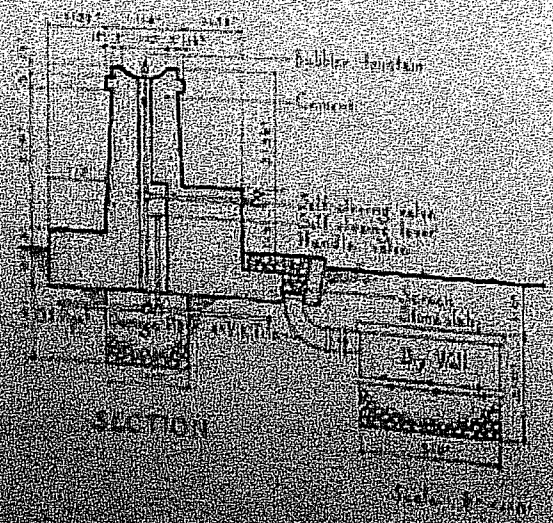




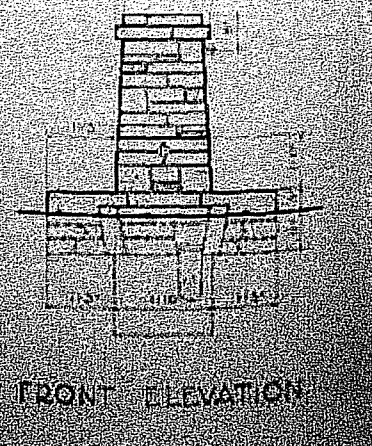
PLAN



SIDE ELEVATION



SECTION



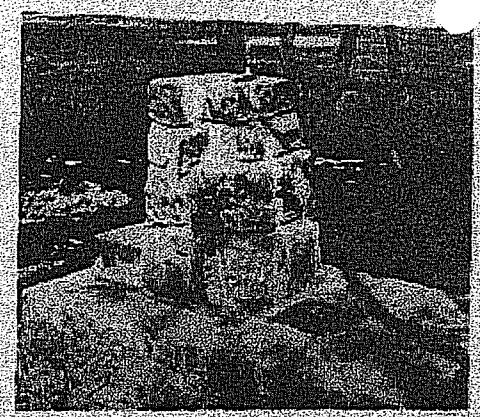
FRONT ELEVATION

Bonham State Park, Texas

Cook County Forest Preserve, Illinois

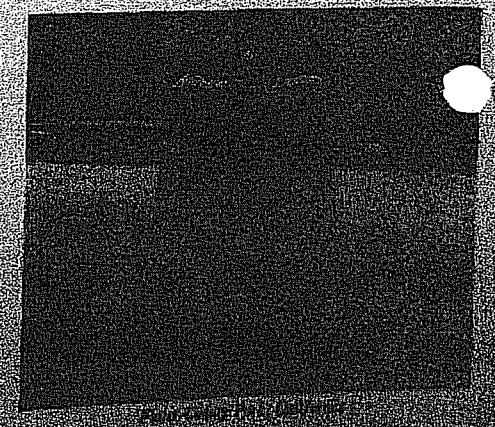
MASONRY PEDESTAL DRINKING FOUNTAINS

Surrounding this panel are colloquial renderings of the basic masonry pedestal detailed on the facing page. It is interesting to study this array of subjects for differences in characteristics of stone and workmanship, scale of masonry units, and the surprising variety that can prevail within narrowly fixed limits. Thus there are three varieties rather rigid in outline and character, mounted on platforms at or near grade level. Features of the two other subjects are recess to receive pail, buried natural boulder to serve as stepping stone, and pedestal of markedly horizontal coursing suggesting ledge rock.

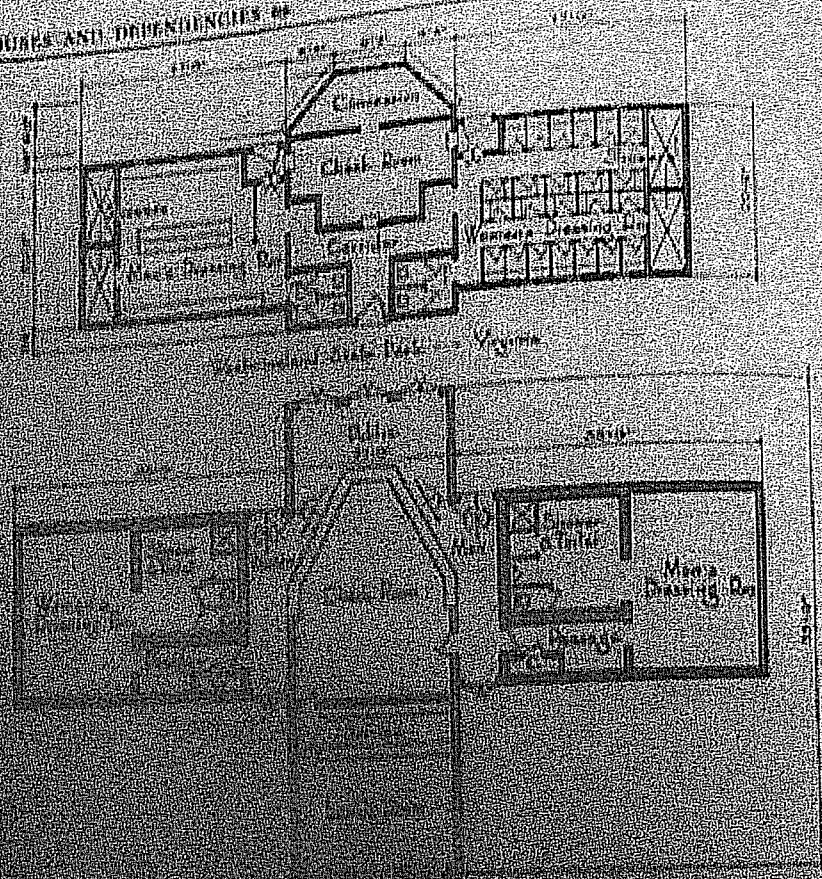


Sibley State Park, Minnesota

Itasca State Park, Minnesota



BATHHOUSES AND DRESSING ROOMS


Classroom
Chief Nurse
Women's Dressing Rm.
Men's Dressing Rm.
Corridor
Toilet
Toilet
Toilet

Appendix 6:

Griffith Park Fire Survey Field Notes
Conducted by Jones & Stokes. July, 2007.

Griffith Park Fire Survey
Field Notes

Date	Feature #	Description	Side	Location	GPS Error
6/29/2007	1	**1950s Rock Drainage.** Joe Klass Water Stop on Valle del Vista		381821E 3776562N	16ft
6/29/2007	2	**Rock and poured concrete drainage channel**	Upper end, west	381498E 3776478N	16ft
6/29/2007	3	**Rock and concrete drainage channel**	east	381378E 3776585N	23ft
6/29/2007	4	**Rock and concrete retaining wall**	west	381260E 3776725N	16ft
6/29/2007	5	**Metal ladder.** It is associated with transmission towers and is possibly used for access for maintenance. It is painted yellow	east	381090E 3777138N	13ft
6/29/2007	6	**Rock-lined channel with concrete**. It is located at turn at #7	east	380836E 3777157N	4m
6/29/2007	7a	**Rock and concrete culvert**. It is 2.5m south of Feature 7b.	west	380629E 3777168N	5m
6/29/2007	7b	**Paved concrete square-shaped structure with 3 walls.** The walls are approximately 3ft tall and 1 ft wide. The opening faces the road. It has a thick, circular metal disk/cap. It is off-center on the concrete floor.	west	380629E 3777168N	5m
6/29/2007	7c	**Concrete block culvert.** It has machine-made concrete with small to medium sized inclusions. This is a large structure.	west	380629E 3777168N	5m
6/29/2007	8a	**Small, poured concrete culvert**	west	380506E 377722N	5m
6/29/2007	8b	**Rock and poured concrete check dam**. It is located above 8a. It has a long, low wall and the center is covered in dirt.	west	380497E 3777215N	6m
6/29/2007	8c	**Rock and poured concrete drainage connected to 8a and 8b.** It is located below a steep incline.	east	unavailable	n/a
6/29/2007	9	**Poured concrete block wall.** The wall is low, long, and is a possible boundary at a picnic stop. It has paved concrete steps for an entryway at the south end and towards the north end - both are buried in dirt and rubble.	west	380423E 3777353N	4m
6/29/2007	10	**Low cobble wall.** It is approximately 11 ft high.	west	380419E 3777468N	4m

6/29/2007	10b	**Rock cobble and paved concrete drain.** It is located above feature 10a. There is an abandoned road fragment located across the main road and down slope from feature 10b.	west	380393E 3777459N	4m
6/29/2007	11	**Concrete with metal drain pipe**	west	380480E 3777569N	6m
6/29/2007	12	**Poured concrete drain**	east	380663E 3777625N	3m
6/29/2007	n/a	*The end of the fire area is just north of Bee Rock*	n/a	380652E 3777721N	4m
7/3/2007	13	**Metal water pipeline**	west	381594E 3776733N	23m
7/3/2007	14	**Poured concrete dam**. It is located below the road surface and is buried in debris and mud.	west	382331E 3776208N	6m
7/3/2007	15	**Rock coble and concrete drain**. The walls are approximately 2 ft high and 1 ft thick. A lazy "s" shape with a triangular opening is located on the south end (see drawing in notes)	not listed	North end: 380415E 3777751N, South end: 380433E 3777733N	5m
7/3/2007	16	**Metal ladder and metal water pipe**. The ladder is painted yellow and is the same as feature 5.	not listed	380524E 3777677N	6m
7/3/2007	17	**Retaining wall buried in a hillside.** It is made of rock cobble and concrete.		North end: 381128E 3776893N, South end: 381136E 3776872N	9m-7m
7/3/2007	18	**Cut concrete block and cement drain.** The floor of the drain is cobble-lined. The walls are approximately 3ft high and 1ft thick. There is metal pipe across the center.	north	381751E 3776325N	4m
7/3/2007	19	**Retaining wall and culvert.** It is made from concrete blocks with small to medium inclusions and rock cobbles, poured concrete, and it has a metal water pipe across the center. The wall is approximately 2 ft high.	south	381874E 3776194N	6m
7/3/2007	20	**Cement block and large rock cobble wall.** It has a drain at ground surface in the center and a concrete and cobble sluice. The center of the wall has a concrete design feature. The wall has small and large rock cobbles and is painted white. It is approximately 7ft high.	north	381664E 376321N	7m
7/3/2007	2?-	**Last concrete wall near road**		381451E 3776336N	4m
7/26/2007	21	**Bottom of Fern Dell Drainage**. It has a large concrete drain opening to a tunnel under the road. It contains cobble stones. A large metal grate constructed over the drain has been modified several times.	west	381725E 3777211N	15m

7/26/2007	22	**Cement Block Wall/ Check Dam.** The feature is located above feature 21.	not listed	381673E 3777165N	10m
7/26/2007	23	**Check dam with a cement wall and concrete blocks.** The blocks have small to medium inclusions. Its two eroded stone walls and "floor" are made of the same material. Feature 23 is located above feature 22.	not listed	381630E 3777103N	9m
7/26/2007	24	**A segment of concrete bridge footer with some green paint**. It is located above feature 23.	not listed	381610E 3777088N	9m
7/26/2007	25	**A cement check dam with concrete blocks and a cement "floor."** It is located above feature number 24.	not listed	38158E 3777202N	10m
7/26/2007	26	**Concrete drainage.** This feature has a squarish blocks, 2 walls, and a "floor". The north end is made of a square of recycled sidewalk and the north end is made of rough, rectangular blocks of concrete with small to medium sized inclusions. It is located north of feature 21.	not listed	North End: 381649E 3777202N; South End: 381689E 3777197N	North: 10m South: 17m
7/26/2007	27	**Long, winding concrete drainage with squarish blocks**. It is narrow and uphill.	west	381595E 3777259N	10m
7/26/2007	28	**A series of check dams**. See field sketch	south		
7/26/2007	28a	**The northernmost check dam of feature 28**. This dam is made of rough concrete and has a V-shaped opening. It was patched with a material that looks like asphalt.	south	381288E 3776989N	10m
7/26/2007	28b	**Check Dam**. This feature is similar to 28a. It has two walls and 4 metal (possibly iron) pipes, 2 in the center of the wall and one on both sides of the wall.	south	381297E 3776988N	9m
7/26/2007	28c	**Check Dam**. It has the same shape as 28a and 28b. It has four pipes in the wall. The larger wall is made of poured concrete with small inclusions, granite blocks that appear to be pieces of buildings, sidewalks, and 2 rounded blocks (resemble headstones). Two side walls, made of recycles building material, follow down to 28d. The south end of the walls are made from machine-cut cement with cement between them.	south	381319E 3776980N	14m
7/26/2007	28d	**Concrete block culvert**. It is painted silver-gray and has a metal grate on the south side.	south	381340E 3773673N	16m
7/26/2007	28e	**Large poured concrete culvert with salvaged concrete and granite blocks**. It has a corrugated metal drain pipe at bottom center and two curving sidewalls.	south	3813150E 37769967N	13

7/26/2007	29	**Series of four check dams**. They are located up a steep hill. The culvert closest to the road is made from machine-cut concrete blocks.	south	381353E 3776922N	12m
7/26/2007		**Drainage with rock wall**	north	381357E 3776937N	8m

Appendix 7:

The Ferns of Fern Dell, C. 1958

THE FERNS OF FERN DELL, CIRCA 1958	
Latin names cited from: Drummond, W.C. "The Fern Dell, Los Angeles." American Fern Journal. Vol. 49, No. 1. (Jan. - Mar., 1959), pp. 2-9.	
Taxonomy	**Common Name or Other Referent**
Adiantum pedatum	Maidenhair Fern
Alsophila australis	Australian Tree Fern
Blechnum brasiliense	no common name (Blechnum= "Hard Fern")
Blechnum gibbum	Silver Lady Fern
Blechnum occidentale	Swamp Fern
Cibotium chamissoi	Hawaiian Tree Fern, hāpu'u
Cibotium menziesii	Hawaiian Tree Fern, hāpu`u `i`i
Cibotium schiedei	Mexican Tree Fern
Ctenitis pentangularis	no common name
Cyrtomium Butterfieldii	no common name
Cyrtomium falcatu	Holly Fern
Cyrtomium falcatum	(Mayi)
Cyrtomium falcatum 'Rochfordianum'	Japanese Holly Fern
Dicksonia antarctica	Soft Tree Fern
Dryopteris arguta	California Shield Fern,
Dryopteris atrata	Wood Fern
Dryopteris setigera	no common name
Llavea cordifolia	no common name
Microlepia platyphylla	Plate Fern
Microlepia strigosa	Lace Fern

Pellaea falcata	Australian Cliff Brake Fern
Pellaea viridis	Green Cliffbrake Fern
Phyllitis scolopendrium	European Hart's Tongue Fern
Polypodium aureum	Rabbitt's Foot Fern
Polypodium californicum	California Polypody
Polypodium glycyrrhiza	Licorice Fern
Polystichum munitum	Western Swordfern
Polystichum setosum	Japanese Lace Fern
Pteridium aquilinum	Western Brackenfern
Pteris tremula	Tender Brake
Pteris vittata	Ladder Brake
Pteris cretica	Cretan Brake
Pteris parkeri	No Common Name
Pteris ouvrardii	Ouvrardii Cretan Brake
Rumohra adiantiformis	Leatherleaf Fern
Thelypteris dentata	Downy Maiden Fern
Tectaria cicutaria	Button Fern
Thelypteris gongylodes	(schkuhr) small
Woowardia fimbriata	Pacific Chain Fern
Woodwardia radicans	European Chain Fern

Appendix 8:

Griffith Park Plant List, October 2007.
Conducted by Dan Cooper, Cooper Ecological & Rick Fisher, LA PW/BOE/ARCH

APPENDIX III
Griffith Park Plant List
October, 2007 version

10/2/07

Compiled by Dan Cooper, Cooper Ecological & Rick Fisher, LA PW/BOE/ARCH

Legend:

- Verified species are in BLACK TYPE (occurrence code: H= herbarium record, An= Anecdotal reports from plant lists, etc., RF= field verified by Rick Fisher, DC= field verified by Dan Cooper), NPS= National Park Service vegetation mapping data
- Species which may occur but not yet verified are in GRAY TYPE. This includes species typical of the Eastern SMM, and those of special interest to watch for.
- *Exotic, non-native plants are shown in ITALIC TYPE.*
- **Rare, Sensitive and Ecologically Significant species are in BOLD TYPE,** CEQA status noted when applicable (Based on information provided by Carl Wishner, David Magney, Bart O'Brien and CNDDB, and CNPS Inventory) F:E = Federally listed as ENDANGERED, S:E = State listed as ENDANGERED. CNPS Ranking:

List 1A: Plants Presumed Extinct in California (not been seen or collected in the wild in California for many years).
List 1B: Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California and Elsewhere (rare throughout their range with the majority of them endemic to California)
List 2: Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California, But More Common Elsewhere (plants common in other states or countries are not eligible for consideration under the provisions of the Endangered Species Act)
List 3: Plants About Which We Need More Information - A Review List; we lack the necessary information to assign them to one of the other lists or to reject them. Nearly all of the plants List 3 are taxonomically problematic.
List 4: Plants of Limited Distribution - A Watch List; the plants in this category are of limited distribution or infrequent throughout a broader area in California, and their vulnerability or susceptibility to threat appears relatively low at this time. While we cannot call these plants "rare" from a statewide perspective, they are uncommon enough that their status should be monitored regularly.

Threat Ranks

- 0.1-Seriously threatened in California (high degree/immediacy of threat)
- 0.2-Fairly threatened in California (moderate degree/immediacy of threat)
- 0.3-Not very threatened in California (low degree/immediacy of threats or no current threats known)

Ferns and Fern Allies			Plt Community	Occ code	Loc	Comments
Aspleniaceae						
Asplenium vespertinum	western spleenwort	P	CSS, Ch, OW			CNPS 4.2
Blechnaceae						
Woodwardia fimbriata	chain fern	P	OW, Rp			
Dennstaedtiaceae	Bracken family					
Pteridium aquilinum var. pubescens	**bracken fern**	**P**	**Rp, wet places**	**RF**	**Fern Cyn., Bird Santuary**	
Dryopteridaceae	Woodfern family					
Dryopteris arguta	**coastal wood fern**	**P**	**Ch, OW**	**H**	**frequent under oaks & chaparral, N facing slopes**	
Equisetaceae	Horsetail family					
Equisetum laeviqatum	scouring-rush	P	Rp			
Equisetum telmateia ssp. braunii	great horsetail	P	Rp			
Equisetum hyemale ssp. affine	giant scouring rush	P	Rp	H	LAR @ Los Feliz	
Polypodiaceae	Polypody family					
Polypodium californicum	**California polypody**	**P**	**CSS, Ch, OW**	**H**	**N & E slopes, rocky places**	
Pteridaceae	Fern family					
Adiantum capillus-veneris	**Venus-hair fern**	**P**	**Rp**	**An**	**Ferndell stream banks?**	
Adiantum jordanii	**California maidenhair fern**	**P**	**CSS, Ch, OW**	**H**	**Sennet Canyon, eastern fork: S of Mt. Hollywood Dr, ca 0.5 mi N of Vista del Valle Dr**	

Aspidotis californica	**lace fern**	**P**	**CSS, Ch, OW**	**H**	**Brush Cyn.**
Cheilanthes (all species)	lipfern species	P	CSS, Ch, OW		
Notholaena californica	California cloakfern	P	CSS, Ch, OW		
Pellaea andromedifolia	coffee fern	P	CSS, Ch, OW	RF	Royce's Cyn.
Pellaea mucronata	bird's foot fern	P	MC	H	
Pentagramma triangularis	goldback fern	P	CSS, Ch	H	rocky places, N/E facing slopes
Selaginellaceae	**Spike-Moss Family**				
Selaginella bigelovii	Bigelow's spike-moss	P	CSS, Ch	H	Rocky places throughout
Thelypteridaceae					
Thelypteris puberula var. sonorensis	Sonoran maiden fern	P	Rp		CNPS 2.2
Dicots					
Aceraceae	**Maple Family**				
Acer macrophyllum	big leaf maple	T	Rp, &	RF	Fern Cyn.
Acer negundo	box elder	T	Rp, &	RF	bird scantuary
Aizoaceae	**Iceplant Family**				
Carpobrotus edulis	*hottentot fig*	*P**	*dist. places*	*NPS*	
Amaranthaceae	**Amaranth Family**				
Amaranthus blitoides	prostrate pigweed	A	MC	H	
Anacardiaceae	**Sumac Family**				
Malosma laurina	laurel sumac	S	CSS, Ch	H	
Rhus integrifolia	lemonade berry	S	CSS, Ch	H	
Rhus ovata	sugar bush	S	CSS, Ch	H	
Rhus trilobata	skunkbrush	S	Ch, OW	H	
Schinus molle	*Peruvian pepper*	*T**	*CSS, dist.*	*RF*	
Toxicodendron diversilobum	poison oak	S	CSS, Ch, OW, Rp	H	
Apiaceae	**Carrot Family**				
Anthriscus caucalis	*bur chervil*	*A**	*INVASIVE*	*H*	
Apiastrum angustifolium	wild parsley	A	VG, Ch	H	
Bowlesia incana	bowlesia	A	CSS, OW	H	
Conium maculatum	*poison hemlock*	*A**	*INVASIVE*	*RF*	*Brush Cyn., Upper Ferndell*
Foeniculum vulgare	*wild wennel*	*P**	*INVASIVE*	*RF*	
Hydrocotyle umbellata	marsh-pennywort	P	Rp		
Lomatium dasycarpum	woolly-fruited lomatium	P	Ch, &		
Lomatium utriculatum	common lomatium	P	OW, VG, &		
Oenanthe sarmentosa	water parsley	P	Rp		
Osmorhiza brachypoda	**California sweet-cicely**	**P**	**OW**	**H**	
Sanicula arguta	**snake root**	**P**	**CSS, Ch, VG, &**	**H**	
Sanicula bipinnata	poison sanicle	P	OW, VG		
Sanicula crassicaulis	**Pacific sanicle**	**P**	**Ch, OW, &**	**H**	

Sanicula tuberosa	**tuberous sanicle**	**P**	**Ch**	**H**		
Tauschia arguta	**Southern tauschia**	**P**	**CSS, Ch, &**	**H**	**(RF: Upper Ferndell)**	
Tauschia hartwegii	Hartweg's tauschia	P	Ch, VG			
Apocynaceae	**Dogbane Family**					
Vinca major	*periwinkle*	*P**	*INVASIVE*	*RF*	*Brush Cyn., Bird Sanctuary*	
Araliaceae	**Aralia Family**					
Hedera helix	*English ivy*	*P**	*INVASIVE*	*RF*	*Brush Cyn., lower Cadman at park border*	
Asclepiadaceae	**Milkweed Family**					
Asclepias eriocarpa	Indian milkweed	P	MC			
Asclepias fascicularis	narrow-leaf milkweed	P	MC	RF	Mt. Hollywood fire road, Royce's Cyn.	
Funastrum cynanchoides var. hartwegii	climbing milkweed	P	CSS, Ch			(= Sarcostemma c. var h.)
Asteraceae	**Sunflower Family**					
Agoseris grandiflora	mountain dandelion	P	Ch, &			
Achillea millefolium var. californicum	common yarrow	P	CSS, Ch	H		
Acourtia microcephala	perezia	P	CSS, Ch	H		
Ageratina adenophora	*eupatory*	*P**	*INVASIVE*	*H*		
Ambrosia psilostachya	western ragweed	P	MC	RF		
Ancistrocarphus filagineus	woolly fishhooks	A	CSS, Ch, OW, &			
Artemisia californica	California sagebrush	S	CS, CSS, Ch	H		
Artemisia douglasiana	mugwort	P	MC, W	RF		
Artemisia dracunculus	wild tarragon	P	CSS, W, &	RF		
Aster exilis	annual water-aster	A	Rp			(= A. subulatus ligulatus)
Aster greatae	Greata's aster	P	Rp			CNPS 1B.3
Baccharis douglasii	**Marsh baccharis**	**S**	**Rp**	**H**		
Baccharis malibuensis	Malibu baccharis	S	CSS, Ch, &		unlikely here?	CNPS 1B.1
Baccharis pilularis	coyote brush	S	CS, CSS	RF		
Baccharis plummerae	Plummer's baccharis	S	CSS, Ch			CNPS 4.3
Baccharis salicifolia	mulefat	S	Rp	RF		
Bidens pilosa var. pilosa	*common beggar's tick*	*A**	*Dist. Roadsides*	*H*		
Brickellia californica	California brickellbush	S	CSS, Ch, &	H		
Brickellia nevinii	**Nevin's brickellbush**	**SS**	**CSS, Ch**	**RF**		
Caduus pycnocephalus	*Italian thistle*	*A**	*INVASIVE*	*RF*		
Centaurea melitensis	*tocolote*	*A**	*INVASIVE*	*H*	*(need to map complete distrib. in park)*	
Chaenactis artemisiifolia	white pincushion	A	CSS, Ch	H		
Chaenactis glabriuscula var. glabriuscula	yellow pincushion	A	CSS, Ch, OW, &	H	between Mt. Lee and Mt. Cahuenga	
Chamomilla suaveolens	*pineapple weed*	*A**	*dist. places*	*H*	*Vermont Canyon*	*(= Matricaria matricarioides)*
Cirsium occidentale var. californicum	pink thistle	B	CSS, Ch, &	An	Ferndell	
Cirsium occidentale var. occidentale	red thistle	B	CS, OW, VG, W	H	Ferndell	
Cirsium vulgare	*bull thistle*	*A/B**	*INVASIVE*	*RF*	*Ferndell*	
Conyza canadensis	horseweed	A	dist. places	RF		
Cotula australis	*Australian brass-buttons*	*A**	*dist. places*	*H*	*Vermont Canyon*	
Deinandra fasciculata	fascicled tarweed	A	VG, CSS	H		(= Hemizonia f.)
Delairea odorata	*German ivy*	*P**	*INVASIVE*	*An*		*(= Senecio mikanoides)*

Eclipta prostrata	false daisy	A/B	Rp		
Encelia californica	bush sunflower	S	CSS, Ch	H	
Ericameria palmeri	Palmer goldenbush	S	CSS		
Ericameria parishii var. parishii	Parish's goldenbush	S	CSS, Ch	H	just n. of Mt. Hollywood, Bee Rock
Erigeron foliosus	fleabane aster	P	Ch, OW, &	H	
Eriophyllum confertiflorum	golden yarrow	SS	CSS, Ch	H	
Filago californica	California filago	A	CSS, Ch, &	H	
Gnaphalium bicolor	two-tone everlasting	P	CSS, Ch	RF	
Gnaphalium californicum	California everlasting	B	Ch, W, &	H	
Gnaphalium canescens ssp. beneolens	fragrant everlasting	P	CSS, Ch	RF	
Gnaphalium canescens ssp. microcephalum	fell-leaf everlasting	P	Ch, &	H	
Gnaphalium luteo-album	*cudweed*	*A**	*dist. places*		
Gnaphalium ramosissimum	pink everlasting	A	CSS, Ch	H	
Gnaphalium stramineum	cotton batting plant	A	CSS, Ch	H	
Grindelia camporum	gum plant	P	CSS, Ch		
Gutierrezia californica	California matchweed	S	CSS, Ch	H	
Hazardia squarrosa var. grindelioides	saw-tooth goldenbush	S	CSS, Ch	H	
Helenium puberulum	sneezeweed	P	VG, Rp		
Heterotheca grandiflora	telegraph weed	A	dist. places	H	
Heterotheca sessiliflora	goldenaster	P	CSS, Ch, VG, &		
Hieracium argutum	southern hawkweed	P	OW		
Hypochaeris glabra	*cat's-ear*	*A**	*dist. places*		
Isocoma menziesii	coast goldenbush	S	CS, CSS, &		
Lactuca serriola	*prickly lettuce*	*A**	*dist. places*		
Lessingia filaginifolia	cudweed aster	SS	CSS, Ch, OW, &	RF	
Madia gracilis	gum weed	A	OW, VG, &		
Malacothrix saxatilis var. tenuifolia	cliff aster	P	CS, CSS, Ch, &	H	
Microseris douglasii sspp.	Douglas' silverpuffs	A	CSS, VG		
Microseris elegans	elegant silverpuffs	A	VG		
Monolopia lanceolata	common monolopia	A	VG, CSS, CH		
Picris echioides	*bristly ox-tongue*	*A**	*dist. places*	*RF*	*Cadman Cyn., lower Royce's Cyn.*
Psilocarphus tenellus	woolly marbles	A	Rp, VG		
Rafinesquia californica	California chicory	A	CSS, Ch, &		
Senecio aphanactis	California groundsel	A	CSS, Ch		
Senecio breweri	Brewer's groundsel	P	Ch, OW		
Senecio californicus	**California butterweed**	**A**	**CSS, Ch**	H	
Senecio flaccidus var. douglasii	bush senecio	S	CSS, Ch, OW, VG	H	Southwest slopes
Silybum marianum	*milk thistle*	*A**	*INVASIVE*	*RF*	
Solidago californica	California goldenrod	P	CSS, Ch, OW, &	H	(DC: Brush Cyn.)
Sonchus oleraceus	*sow thistle*	*A**	*dist. places*	*RF*	*East and west slopes*
Stephanomeria cichoriacea	Fort Tejon milk-aster	P	Ch, OW		
Stephanomeria diegensis	San Diego milk-aster	P	CSS		
Stephanomeria virgata	wand chicory	A	CS, CSS, Ch, W, &	RF	
Venegasia carpesioides	canyon sunflower	SS	CSS, Ch, OW, Rp		
Xanthium strumarium	cocklebur	A	dist. /wet places	RF	Brush Cyn. debris basin
Berberidaceae	**Barberry Family**				
Berberis nevinii	**Nevin's barberry**	**S**	**CSS, Ch**	**H, CNDDB (see mapping data)**	**CNPS 1B.1, F:E, S:E**

Betulaceae	**Birch Family**				
Alnus rhombifolia	white alder	T	Rp	An	
Boraginaceae	**Borage Family**				
Amsinckia menziesii var. maenziesii	small-flowered fiddleneck	A	VG, CSS, Ch	H	
Amsinckia menziesii var. intermedia	common fiddleneck	A	VG, MC	H	
Cryptantha clevelandii	Cleveland's cryptantha	A	CSS, Ch	H	near W boundary of park
Cryptantha intermedia	common cryptantha	A	CSS, Ch,	H	
Cryptantha micromeres	small-flowered cryptantha	A	Ch	H	between Mt. Lee and Mt. Cahuenga
Cryptantha muricata	prickly popcorn flower	A	CSS, Ch	H	
Pectocarya penicillata	winged pectocarya	A	CSS, Ch	H	
Plagiobothrys acanthocarpus	adobe popcorn flower	A	Ch, VG		
Plagiobothrys canescens	valley popcorn flower	A	CSS, VG		
Plagiobothrys nothofulvus	popcorn flower	A	CSS, OW, VG	H	
Plagiobothrys tenellus	Pacific popcorn flower	A	Ch, OW		
Brassicaceae	**Mustard Family**				
Arabis glabra ssp. glabra	tower mustard	A	CSS, Ch, OW		
Arabis sparsiflora var. californica	**California rockcress**	**A**	**CSS, Ch, OW**	**H**	
Brassica nigra	*black mustard*	*A**	*INVASIVE*	*RF*	*lower Royce's Cyn., near cemetary (often mis-ID'd...see Hirschfeldia)*
Brassica rapa	*field mustard*	*A**	*dist. places*	*H*	
Brassica tournefortii	*Mustard*	*A**	*dist. places*		
Capsella bursa-pastoris	*shepherd's purse*	*A**	*dist. places*	*An*	
Caulanthus heterophyllus	slender-pod jewelflower	A	CSS, Ch		
Hirschfeldia incana	*Mediterranean mustard*	*B**	*INVASIVE*	*RF*	
Lepidium didymum	*lesser swinecress*	*A**	*dist. places*	*H*	*(=Coronopus didymus)*
Lepidium nitidum	peppergrass	A	CSS, Ch		
Lobularia maritima	*sweet alyssum*	*P**	*dist. places*	*H*	
Raphanus sativus	*wild radish*	*A**	*W*	*An*	
Rorippa curvisiliqua	Western yellow cress	A	Rp		(RF? need confirm.)
Sisymbrium officinale	*hedge mustard*	*A**	*dist. places*	*RF*	
Sisymbrium orientale	*oriental mustard*	*A**	*dist. places*	*RF*	
Thysanocarpus laciniatus	narrow-leaved fringe pod	A	CSS, Ch, VG	H	
Cactaceae					
Cylindropuntia californica var. parkeri	**valley cholla**	**P**	**CSS, Ch**	**RF**	**(= Opuntia parryi)**
Opuntia littoralis	**coastal prickly pear**	**P**	**CSS, Ch**	**H**	**occasional throughout, s facing areas**
Opuntia littoralis x ficus indica	hybrid cactus	P	CSS, Ch	RF	
Campanulaceae					
Githopsis diffusa ssp. diffusa	San Gabriel bluecup	A	Ch		
Lobelia dunnii var. serrata	Dunn's lobelia	P	CSS, CH wet places		
Nemacladus ramosissimus	smallflower threadplant	A	CSS, Ch		
Capparaceae					
Isomeris arborea	bladderpod	P	CSS	H	

APPENDIX III
Griffith Park Plant List
October, 2007 version

10/2/07

Caprifoliaceae	**Honeysuckle Family**					
Lonicera hispidula var. vacillans	California honeysuckle	S	Ch, Rp			
Lonicera interrupta	chaparral honeysuckle	S	Ch	H	(verify collection?)	
Lonicera subspicata var. denudata	southern honeysuckle	S	Ch	H		
Sambucus mexicana	Mexican elderberry	S/T	CSS, Ch, OW	H		
Symphoricarpos mollis	creeping snowberry	S	Ch, OW	RF	Fern Cyn., Royce's Cyn.	
Caryophyllaceae	**Pink Family**					
Polycarpon depressum	California polycarpon	A	CSS, Ch			
Silene gallica	*common catchfly*	*A**	*dist. places*	*H*		
Silene laciniata subsp. major	indian pink	P	CSS, Ch, OW	H	south, north slopes	
Silene verecunda ssp. platyota	San Francisco campion	A	CSS			
Spergula arvensis ssp. arvensis	*corn spurry*	*A**	*W*			
Spergularia macrotheca sspp.	large-flowered sand spurry	P	CSS			
Spergularia villosa	*sand spurry*	*P**	*CS, CSS*			
Stellaria media	*chickweed*	*A**	*dist. places*	*H*		
Chenopodiaceae	**Goosefoot Family**					
Atriplex lentiformis ssp. lentiformis	quail brush	S	CSS, &	An	GP Dr.	(planted?)
Chenopodium album	*lamb's quarters*	*A**	*W*	*RF*		
Chenopodium berlandieri	Berlandier's goosefoot	A	MC	RF		
Chenopodium californicum	California goosefoot	P	CSS, Ch, OW, VG	RF		
Chenopodium murale	*nettle-leaved goosefoot*	*A**	*W*	*H*		
Salsola tragus	*Russian thistle*	*A**	*INVASIVE*	*RF*		
Cistaceae	**Rock-Rose Family**					
Cistus landanifer	*gum rockrose*	*S**	*dist. places*	*NPS*	*Bee Rock Tr.*	
Helianthemum scoparium	rush rose	SS	CSS, Ch	H		
Convolvulaceae	**Morning Glory Family**					
Calystegia macrostegia subsp. cyclostegia	south coast morning-glory	P	CSS, Ch	H		
Calystegia purpurata purpurata	purple western morning-glory	P	Ch			
Convolvulus arvensis	*field bindweed*	*P**	*dist. places*	*RF*		
Dichondra occidentalis	Western dichondra	A	CSS, Ch, OW			CNPS 4.2
Crassulaceae	**Stonecrop Family**					
Crassula connata	pygmy weed	A	MC	NPS		
Dudleya blochmaniae blochmaniae	Blochman's dudleya	P	VG, CSS		unlikely here?	CNPS 1B.1
Dudleya caespitosa	**coast dudleya**	**P**	**CSS**	**NPS?**		**(mis-ID?)**
Dudleya cymosa sspp.	canyon dudleya	P	CSS, Ch, OW			
Dudleya lanceolata	lanceleaf dudleya	P	CSS, Ch	RF	common, rocky places	
Dudleya multicaulis	**many-stemmed dudleya**	**P**	**CSS, Ch**	**H**		**CNPS 1B.2**
Dudleya pulverulenta	California chalk lettuce	P	CSS, Ch			
Sedum spathulifolium sspp.	Pacific stonecrop	P	Rocky places			
Cucurbitaceae	**Gourd Family**					
Marah macrocarpus var. macrocarpus	wild cucumber	P	CSS, Ch, OW	H		

Cuscutaceae	**Dodder Family**					
Cuscuta californica	California dodder	A	CSS, Ch	H	East, so. And west slopes	
Cuscuta subinclusa	ceanothus dodder	A	CSS, Ch	H	just N of Mt. Hollywood	
Datiscaceae	**Datisca Family**					
Datisca glomerata	Durango root	P	Rp	H	North side	
Ericaceae	**Heath Family**					
Arctostaphylos glandulosa ssp. mollis	**Eastwood manzanita**	**S**	**Ch**	**H**	**N. side of Mt. Hollywood at 1600'**	
Arctostaphylos glauca	bigberry manzanita	S	Ch			
Comarostaphylis diversifolia	summer holly	S	Ch, OW			
Euphorbiaceae	**Spurge Family**					
Chamaesyce maculata	*spotted spurge*	*A**	*dist. places*			
Chamaesyce melanadenia	sandmat spurge	P	Ch	H		
Chamaesyce polycarpa var. polycarpa	small-seeded spurge	P	CSS, Ch	H		
Euphorbia peplus	*petty spurge*	*A**	*dist. places*	*H*		
Euphorbia terracina	*Geraldton carnation weed*	*A**	*dist. places*	*NPS?*		
Eremocarpus setigerus	turkey mullein	A	MC			
Ricinus communis	*castor bean*	*S**	*INVASIVE*	*H*		
Fabaceae	**Pea Family**					
Acacia dealbata	*silver wattle*	*T**	*INVASIVE*	*RF*	*(Cadman Cyn. around GC)*	
Amorpha californica	California false indigo	S	Ch, OW, Rp	H		
Amorpha fruticosa	western false-indigo	S	Ch, OW, Rp			
Astragalus brauntonii	Braunton's milk-vetch	A/P	CSS, Ch			CNPS 1B.1, F:E
Astragalus trichopodus lonchus	Southern California milkvetch	P	CSS			
Glycyrrhiza lepidota	wild licorice	P	CSS, OW, VG, W			
Lathyrus vestitus var. vestitus	wild sweetpea	P	CSS, Ch	H	East slope	(= Lathyrus laetiflorus)
Lotus argophyllus	silver lotus	A	CSS, Ch			
Lotus grandiflorus	large-flowered lotus	P	Ch, OW			
Lotus hamatus	San Diego bird's-foot trefoil	P	Ch, &			
Lotus micranthus	small-flowered lotus	A	VG			
Lotus oblongifolius	narrow-leaved lotus	A	MP			
Lotus purshianus var. purshianus	Spanish clover	A	VG, OW			
Lotus salsuginosus	coastal lotus	A	CSS, Ch	H		
Lotus scoparius var. scoparius	deerweed	SS	CSS, Ch	H		
Lotus wrangelianus	calf lotus	A	CSS, Ch, OW			
Lupinus bicolor	dove lotus	A	VG, CSS	H		
Lupinus burkei ssp. burkei	Burke's lupine	P	MP, VG			
Lupinus concinnus	bajada lupine	A	CSS, Ch			
Lupinus formosus var. formosus	western lupine	P	CSS, Ch	H	Vermont Cyn.	
Lupinus hirsutissimus	Stinging lupine	A	CSS, Ch			
Lupinus latifolius	broad-leaf lupine	P	CSS, Ch			
Lupinus longifolius	Pauma bush lupine	S	CSS, Ch, OW	H		
Lupinus nanus	sky lupine	A	CSS, VG			
Lupinus sparsiflorus	Coulter's lupine	A	CSS, Ch	H		
Lupinus succulentus	arroyo lupine	A	MC			

Lupinus truncatus	collar lupine	A	CSS, Ch	H		
Medicago polymorpha	*bur clover*	*A**	*VG, W*	*H*		
Medicago sativa	*alfalfa*	*P**	*W*			
Melilotus indica	*sour clover*	*A**	*dist. places*	*H*	*e. and w. slopes*	
Pickeringia montana	chaparral pea	S	Ch			
Spartium junceum	*Spanish broom*	*S**	*INVASIVE*	*An*	*GP Dr.*	
Trifolium ciliolatum	tree clover	A	VG, CSS			
Trifolium fucatum	sour clover	A	VG			
Trifolium microcephalum	*small-headed field clover*	*A*	*Rp*			
Trifolium obtusiflorum	creek clover	A	VG			
Trifolium wildenovii	tomcat clover	A	CSS, Ch, VG			
Vicia americana var. americana	American vetch	P	MC			
Vicia hassei	Hasse's vetch	A	MC			
Vicia sativa	*spring vetch*	*A**	*dist. places*			
Vicia villosa	*winter vetch*	*A/B**	*dist. places*			
Vicia villosa ssp. varia	*purple vetch*	*A/B**	*dist. places*			
Fagaceae	**Oak Family**					
Quercus agrifolia	coast live oak	T	OW, Rp	H		
Quercus berberidifolia	scrub oak	S	Ch, OW, &	H	East slopes	
Quercus durata var. gabrielensis	San Gabriel Mts. leather oak	T	Ch, OW	H	Bee Rock Tr.	(mis-ID? Or Q.b. hybrid? Herb specimen unavailable for verifica
Quercus lobata	valley oak	T	OW, Rp	RF	Ranger station & G.C.	(planted?)
Quercus wislizenii var. frutescens	bush interior live oak	T	Ch, OW			
Quercus x grandidentata	hybrid scrub oak	T	Ch, OW	H		(looks like Q. berberidifolia x ?)
Garryaceae	**Silk-Tassel Family**					
Garrya veatchii	canyon silktassel	S	Ch, OW			
Gentianaceae	**Gentian Family**					
Centaurium venustum	canchalagua	A	CSS, Ch	H		
Geraniaceae	**Geranium Family**					
California macrophyllum (Erodium	large-leaved filaree	A	VG, OW			CNPS 1B.1
Erodium botrys	*long-beaked filaree*	*A**	*VG, W*	*RF*		
Erodium cicutarium	*red-stem filaree*	*A**	*MC, W*	*H*		
Erodium moschatum	*white-stem filaree*	*A**	*MC, W*	*H*		
Geranium carolinianum	Carolina geranium	A	MC			
Geranium molle	*dove's-foot geranium*	*A/B**	*wet places*			
Grossulariaceae	**Gooseberry Family**					
Ribes aureum var. gracillimum	golden currant	S	CSS, Ch, OW	H	N&E slopes, common	
Ribes californicum	hillside gooseberry	S	Ch, OW			
Ribes malvaceum var. malvaceum	chaparral currant	S	Ch, OW	H		
Ribes malvaceum var. viridifolium	chaparral currant	S	Ch, OW	H	common in chaparral areas	
Ribes speciosum	fuchsia-flowered gooseberry	S	CSS, Ch	H	N&E slopes, common	
Hydrophyllaceae	**Rhacalia Family**					
Emmenanthe penduliflora var. penduliflora	whispering bells	A	CSS, Ch, OW	H		

Eriodictyon crassifolium	thick-leaved yerba santa	S	CSS, Ch	H	1600' top of ridge	
Eucrypta chrysanthemifolia var. chrysanthemifolia	common eucrypta	A	CSS, Ch, OW, &	H	Vermont Cyn., near W boundary of park	
Nemophila menziesii	baby blue eyes	A	CSS, Ch, OW, VG	H		
Nemophila menziesii var. integrifolia	baby blue eyes	A	CSS, Ch, OW, VG	H	between Mt. Lee and Mt. Cahuenga	
Phacelia brachyloba	short-lobed phacelia	A	CSS, Ch			
Phacelia cicutaria	caterpillar phacelia	A	CSS, Ch, OW, VG	H		
Phacelia cicutaria var. hispida	caterpillar phacelia	A	CSS, Ch, OW, VG	H		
Phacelia distans	common phacelia	A	MC	H		
Phacelia egena	rock phacelia	P	Ch, OW			
Phacelia grandiflora	large-flowered phacelia	A	CSS, Ch	H		
Phacelia longipes	long-stalk phacelia	A	Ch	H		
Phacelia minor	wild canterbury bells	A	CSS, Ch	H		
Phacelia parryi	Parry's phacelia	A	CSS, Ch	NPS?		(correct ID?)
Phacelia tanacetifolia	**tansy-leafed phacelia**	**A**	**CSS, Ch, OW**	**H**		
Phacelia viscida	sticky phacelia	A	CSS, Ch	H		
Pholistoma auritum	fiesta flower	A	CSS, Ch, OW	H		
Pholistoma racemosum	San Diego fiesta flower	A	CSS, Ch, OW			
Juglandaceae	**Walnut Family**					
Juglans californica ssp. californica	So. Cal. black walnut	T	OW	H	canyons	**CNPS 4.2**
Lamiaceae	**Mint Family**					
Lepechinia fragrans	fragrant pitcher sage	S	Ch			CNPS 4.2
Marrubium vulgare	*horehound*	*P**	*dist. places*	*H*		
Monardella hypoleuca hypoleuca	white-leaf monardella	SS	CSS, Ch			
Monardella lanceolata	mustang mint	A	CSS			
Salvia apiana	white sage	S	CSS, Ch	H	Vermont tennis ct, w. slope, near W boundary of park	
Salvia columbariae	chia	A	CSS, Ch	H		
Salvia leucophylla	purple sage	S	CSS	An	Ferndell	
Salvia mellifera	black sage	S	CSS, Ch	H		
Salvia spathacea	hummingbird sage	P	Ch, OW			
Satureja douglasii	yerba buena	P	Ch, OW			
Scutellaria tuberosa	Danny's skullcap	P	Ch, OW	H		
Stachys ajugoides var. rigida	rigid hedge-nettle	P	CSS, &	H		
Stachys albens	white hedge-nettle	P	wet places			
Stachys bullata	southern hedge-nettle	P	CSS, Ch, &	H	no., e. and w. slopes	
Trichostema lanatum	woolly blue curls	S	CSS, Ch	H	n. side	
Trichostema lanceolatum	vinegar weed	A	CSS, Ch, VG			
Lauraceae	**Laurel Family**					
Umbellularia californica	California bay-laurel	S/T	OW, Rp	RF	canyons	
Loasaceae	**Stick-Leaf Family**					
Mentzelia lindleyi	Lindley's blazing star	A	CSS, OW	H		
Mentzelia micrantha	small-flowered stickleaf	A	Ch, OW			
Mentzelia laevicaulis	blazing star	A	MC	H	Bronson Caves, E of Brush Canyon	
Lythraceae	**Loosestrife family**					

Lythrum californicum	**California loosestrife**	**P**	**Rp**	**H**	
Malvaceae	**Mallow Family**				
Malacothamnus davidsonii	Davidson's bush mallow	S	CSS, Ch	H	CNPS 1B.2
Malacothamnus fasciculatus	chaparral bush mallow	S	CSS, Ch	H	
Malva parviflora	*round-leaf mallow*	*A**	*dist. places*	*RF*	
Moraceae	**Fig Family**				
Ficus carica	*common fig*	*T**	*Rp*	*RF*	*Cadman Cyn.*
Myricaceae	**Wax Myrtle Family**				
Morella californica (Myrica californica)	Pacific waxmyrtle	S	CSS, Ch, OW		
Myrtaceae	**Myrtle Family**				
Eucalpytus citriodorus	*lemon-scented gum*	*T**	*INVASIVE*	*RF*	*naturalized from planted trees*
Eucalyptus camaldulensis	*red river gum*	*T**	*INVASIVE*	*RF*	*naturalized from planted trees*
Eucalyptus cladocalyx	*sugar gum*	*T**	*INVASIVE*	*RF*	*naturalized from planted trees*
Eucalyptus globulus	*blue gum*	*T**	*INVASIVE*	*RF*	*naturalized from planted trees*
Eucalyptus rudis	*desert gum*	*T**	*INVASIVE*	*RF*	*naturalized from planted trees*
Nyctaginaceae	**Four-O'Clock Family**				
Mirabilis laevis var. crassifolia	wishbone bush	P	CSS, Ch, OW	H	(= Mirabilis californica var. californica)
Mirabilis jalapa	*four o'clock*	*P**	*dist. places*	*RF*	*Cadman Cyn.*
Oleaceae	**Olive Family**				
Fraxinus dipetala	flowering ash	S/T	Ch		
Fraxinus velutina	velvet ash	T	Rp, OW	RF	Ferndell, Brush Cyn.
Olea europea	*European olive*	*T**	*INVASIVE*	*RF*	
Onagraceae	**Evening Primrose Family**				
Camissonia bistorta	Suncup	A	CSS, Ch	H	
Camissonia boothii subsp. decorticans	**shredding evening primrose**	**A**	**CSS, OW, VG**	**H**	
Camissonia californica	California suncup	A	CSS, Ch	H	
Camissonia cheiranthifolia	beach evening-primrose	P	sandy places	H	
Camissonia hirtella	hairy sun-cups	A	CSS, Ch	H	
Camissonia ignota	Jurupa Hills sun-cups	A	CSS, Ch	H	
Camissonia intermedia	intermediate suncup	A	CSS, Ch	H	
Camissonia micrantha	small-flowered evening-primrose	A	CSS, Ch	H	
Clarkia bottae	punch-bowl godetia	A	CSS, Ch, OW	H	
Clarkia cylindrica	speckled clarkia	A	Ch, OW, VG	H	
Clarkia purpurea subsp. quadrivulnera	winecup clarkia	A	CSS, Ch	H	e. and so. Slopes
Clarkia unguiculata	elegant clarkia	A	CSS, Ch, OW	H	
Epilobium brachycarpum	willow herb	A	VG, CSS, Ch		
Epilobium canum ssp. canum	California fuchsia	SS	CSS, Ch	H	
Epilobium canum ssp. latifolium	California fuchsia	SS	CSS, Ch		
Epilobium ciliatum subsp. ciliatum	willow-herb	P	wet places	H	W-edge of park
Oenothera elata	Hooker's evening primrose	B	wet places	RF	Bird Sanctuary

APPENDIX III
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Oxalidaceae	**Oxalis Family**					
Oxalis albicans subsp. californica	California woodsorrel	P	CSS, Ch	H		
Oxalis corniculata	*creeping wood-sorrel*	*A**	*W*			
Oxalis pes-caprae	*Bermuda buttercup*	*P**	*INVASIVE*			
Paeoniaceae	**Peony Family**					
Paeonia californica	California peony	P	CSS, Ch, OW	H	s. and w. slopes	
Papaveraceae	**Poppy Family**					
Dendromecon rigida	bush poppy	S	Ch	H		
Dicentra ochroleuca	yellow bleeding heart	P	Ch			
Eschscholzia caespitosa	foothill poppy	A	Ch, OW, VG			
Eschscholzia californica	California poppy	A/P	MC	An/NPS		
Meconella denticulata	**small-flowered meconella**	**A**	**CSS, Ch**	**H**	**just north of Mt. Hollywood**	
Papaver californicum	fire poppy	A	Ch, OW			
Platystemon californicus	cream cups	A	CSS, Ch, OW	H		
Passifloraceae	**Passion Vine Family**					
Passiflora caerulea	*passion vine*	*P**	*INVASIVE*	*RF*		
Plantaginaceae	**Plantain Family**					
Plantago erecta	annual plantain	A	CSS, Ch, VG	H		
Plantago lanceolata	*English plantain*	*P**	*W*	*RF*		
Plantago major	*common plantain*	*P**	*W*	*RF*		
Platanaceae	**Sycamore Family**					
Platanus racemosa	Sycamore	T	Rp	RF	canyons	
Polemoniaceae	**Phlox Family**					
Allophyllum glutinosum	stinky gilia	A	CSS, Ch			
Eriastrum densifolium elongatum	giant eriastrum	P	wet places, CSS			
Eriastrum sapphirinum	sapphire woollystar	A	CSS, Ch, &	H		
Gilia angelensis	chaparral gilia	A	CSS, Ch, &	H	Vermont Cyn., ridge to W of Mt. Lee	
Gilia capitata ssp.abrotanifolia	blue field-gilia	A	CSS, Ch, &	H	Planetarium	
Gilia tricolor	bird's-eye golia	A	OW, VG	H		
Leptosiphon androsaceus	common linantnus	A	CSS, Ch, &			(= Linanthus androsaceus)
Leptosiphon grandiflorus	large-flower linanthus	A	CSS, Ch	H		
Leptosiphon liniflorus	flax-flowered linanthus	A	CSS, Ch	H		(= Linanthus liniflorus)
Leptosiphon pygmaeus ssp. continentalis	pygmy linanthus	A	Ch			(= Linanthus pygmaeus continentalis)
Linanthus californicus subsp. glandulosus	prickly phlox	SS	Ch, OW	H	north and e. slopes	(= Leptodactylon)
Linanthus dianthiflorus	fringed linanthus	A	CSS, Ch, VG	H		
Microsteris gracilis var. gracilis	**slender phlox**	**A**	**MC**	**H**		**(= Phlox gracilis)**
Navarretia atractyloides	holly-leaf navarretia	A	MC	H		
Saltugilia australis	southern gilia	A	CSS, Ch			(= Gilia australis)
Saltugilia splendens	splendid gilia	A	Ch	H		(= Gilia splendens)
Polygalaceae	**Milkwort Family**					
Polygala cornuta var. fishae	Fish's milkwort	SS	Ch, OW wet places			CNPS 4.3

Polygonaceae	**Buckwheat Family**					
Chorizanthe parryi var. fernandina	San Fernando Valley spineflower	A	CSS, Ch		(historic occ. in Burbank area)	CNPS 1B.1
Chorizanthe staticoides	turkish rugging	A	CSS, Ch	H		
Chorizanthe wheeleri	Wheeler's spineflower	A	CSS, Ch			CNPS 4.3
Eriogonum cinereum	ashy-leaf buckwheat	S	CSS, Ch	NPS		(mis-ID?)
Eriogonum cithariforme	Cithara buckwheat	A	Ch			
Eriogonum elongatum var. elongatum	wand buckwheat	P	CSS, Ch	RF	Royce's Cyn.	
Eriogonum fasciculatum var. fasciculatum	Calif. buckwheat	SS	CS, CSS, Ch, &	H		
Eriogonum fasciculatum var. foliolosum	Calif. buckwheat	SS	CS, CSS, Ch, &	H		
Eriogonum gracile (forma ?)	slender buckwheat	A	CSS, Ch			(yellow flowered form with dimorphic tepals is undescribed
Mucronea californica	California spineflower	A	CSS, Ch, OW			CNPS 4.2 (= Chorizanthe cal.)
Polygonum aviculare ssp. depressum	*common knotweed*	*A**	*W*	*NPS?*		*(= Polygonum arenastrum)*
Pterostegia drymarioides	threadstem	A	MC	H		
Rumex acetosella	*sheep dock*	*P**	*VG, W*	*H*		
Rumex crispus	*curly dock*	*P**	*VG, W*			
Portulacaceae	**Purslane Family**					
Calandrinia breweri	**Brewer's red maids**	**A**	**CSS, Ch**	**H**	**Vermont Cyn.**	**CNPS 4.2**
Calandrinia ciliata	red maids	A	OW, VG	H		
Calyptridium monandrum	sand cress	A	CSS, Ch, &	H		
Claytonia perfoliata subsp. mexicana	miner's lettuce	A	CSS, Ch, OW, &	H		
Portulaca oleracea	*purslane*	*A**	*W*			
Primulaceae	**Primrose Family**					
Anagallis arvensis	*scarlet pimpernel*	*A**	*W*			
Dodecatheon clevelandii	**Cleveland's shooting star**	**P**	**CSS, Ch, VG**	**H**	**Brush Cyn.**	
Samolus parviflorus	water pimpernel	P	wet places			
Ranunculaceae	**Buttercup Family**					
Clematis lasiantha	chaparral clematis	S	Ch, OW	H	North slope	
Clematis ligusticifolia	Western virgin's bower	S	Rp			
Delphinium cardinale	scarlet larkspur	P	CSS, Ch, OW	H	Femdell, near W boundary of park	
Delphinium parryi	Parry's larkspur	P	CSS, Ch, OW			
Delphinium patens subsp. hepaticoideum	spreading larkspur	P	Ch, OW,	H		
Ranunculus californicus	California buttercup	P	CSS, OW, VG	H		
Ranunculus cymbalaria var. saximontanus	desert buttercup	P	wet places	H	(hist. near LA River)	
Ranunculus hebecarpus	slender annual buttercup	A	Ch, OW	H		
Thalictrum fendleri var. polycarpum	meadow rue	P	CSS, Ch	DC	Royce's Cyn.	
Resedaceae						
Oligomeris linifolia	oligomeris	A	alkaline places			
Rhamnaceae	**Buckthorn Family**					
Ceanothus leucodermis	chaparral whitethorn	S	CSS, Ch	H	Mt. Hollywood Dr, ca 0.8 mi S of Vista del Valle Dr	
Ceanothus megacarpus	bigpod ceanothus	S	Ch	H		
Ceanothus oliganthus	hairy ceanothus	S	Ch, OW	RF	Royce's Cyn.	
Ceanothus spinosus	greenbark ceanothus	S	CSS, Ch	H		

Rhamnus californica	coffeeberry	S	CSS, Ch, OW	H		
Rhamnus ilicifolia	hollyleaf redberry	S	Ch, & OW	H		
Rhamnus crocea	redberry	S	CSS, Ch	H	North slope	
Rosaceae	**Rose Family**					
Adenostoma fasciculatum	chamise	S	Ch	H		
Cercocarpus betuloides var. betuloides	mountain mahogany	S	Ch	H		
Heteromeles arbutifolia	toyon	S	Ch	H		
Holodiscus discolor	**cream bush**	**S**	**Ch, OW**	**H**	**Location?**	
Horkelia cuneata spp. puberula	**mesa horkelia**	**P**	**CSS, Ch**	**CNDDB**	**north side of Griffith Park**	**CNPS 1B.1**
Potentilla anserina ssp. pacifica	silverweed	P	CSS, Ch			(new name: Argentina egedii ssp. egedii)
Potentilla glandulosa subsp. glandulosa	**sticky cinquefoil**	**P**	**Ch, OW**	**H**	**(RF: lower Royce's Cyn.)**	
Prunus ilicifolia subsp. ilicifolia	holly-leaf cherry	S	Ch, OW	H	N&E slopes	
Rosa californica	California wild rose	S	Rp, OW	H	canyons	
Rubus discolor	*Himalayaberry*	*S*	*INVASIVE*	*H*	*Brush Cyn.*	
Rubus pensilvanicus	*Pennsylvania blackberry*	*S**	*INVASIVE?*	*H*	*Brush Cyn.*	*(texonomic problems?)*
Rubus ursinus	Pacific blackberry	S	MC	H	canyons	
Sanguisorba minor ssp. balearica	*burnet*	*P**	*VG, W*	*H*	*Vermont Canyon, E of Greek Theate (=Sanguisorba minor subsp. muricata)*	
Rubiaceae	**Bedstraw Family**					
Galium angustifolium subsp. angustifolium	shrubby bedstraw	SS	MC	H		
Galium aparine	*cleavers*	*A**	*dist. places*	*H*		
Galium nuttallii subsp. nuttallii	climbing bedstraw	SS	MC	H	between Mt. Lee and Mt. Cahuenga	
Galium cliftonsmithii	Santa Barbara bedstraw	P	Ch, OW			
Salicaceae	**Willow Family**					
Populus balsamifera ssp. trichocarpa	**black cottonwood**	**T**	**Rp**	**RF**	**Brush Cyn., Cadman Cyn.**	
Populus fremontii ssp. fremontii	Fremont cottonwood	T	Rp	DC?		
Salix exigua	sandbar willow	S	Rp	RF	Western Cyn.	
Salix goodingii	**black willow**	**T**	**Rp**	**RF**	**Brush Cyn.**	
Salix laevigata	red willow	S/T	Rp	RF	Brush Cyn.	
Salix lasiandra var. lasiandra	Pacific shining willow	T	Rp			
Salix lasiolepis	arroyo willow	S/T	Rp	RF	Brush Cyn.	
Saxifragaceae	**Saxifrage Family**					
Boykinia occidentalis	coastal brookfoam	P	Rp			
Boykinia rotundifolia	round-leaved boykinia	P	Rp			
Lithophragma affine	common woodland star	P	Ch, OW	H	W of Mt. Lee	
Saxifraga californica	**California saxifrage**	**P**	**CSS, Ch, OW**	**H**		
Scrophulariaceae	**Snapdragon Family**					
Antirrhinum coulterianum	Coulter's snapdragon	A	CSS, Ch			
Antirrhinum kelloggii	climbing snapdragon	A	Ch	H		
Antirrhinum multiflorum	sticky snapdragon	A/P	Ch, &			
Castilleja affinis	coast indian paintbrush	SS	CSS, Ch, &			
Castilleja applegatei martinii	Martin's paintbrush	P	Ch			
Castilleja exserta subsp. exserta	owl's clover	A	CSS, VG, &	H		
Castilleja foliolosa	woolly indian paintbrush	SS	Ch, CSS, &			

Collinsia heterophylla	Chinese houses	A	MC	H		
Collinsia parryi	Parry's collinsia	A	Ch, OW			
Cordylanthus rigidus ssp. setigerus	bristly bird's beak	A	CSS, Ch, OW			
Keckiella cordifolia	heart-leaf penstemon	S	Ch	H		
Linaria canadensis	blue toadflax	A	CSS, Ch			
Mimulus brevipes	yellow monkeyflower	A	CSS, Ch	H		
Mimulus cardinalis	scarlet monkeyflower	P	Rp	An	Brush Cyn.	
Mimulus floribundus	slimy monkeyflower	A	Rp, &			
Mimulus guttatus	creek monkeyflower	A/P	Rp	H		
Mimulus longiflorus (M. aurantiacus)	bush monkeyflower	SS	CSS, Ch	H		
Mimulus pilosus	downy monkeyflower	A	CSS, Ch, OW	H	near W boundary of park	
Orobanche (all spp.)	broomrape	P	Ch			
Pedicularis densiflora	Indian warrior	P	Ch, OW			
Penstemon centranthifolius	scarlet bugler	P	Ch			
Penstemon heterophyllus	foothill penstemon	P	Ch, OW, &	An		
Penstemon spectabilis var. subviscosis	showy penstemon	P	CSS, Ch	H		
Scrophularia californica subsp. californica	California bee plant	P	CSS, Ch, &	H	Brush Cyn.	
Veronica anagallis-aquatica	water speedwell	P	Rp			
Simaroubaceae	**Quassia Family**					
Allanthus altissima	*tree-of-heaven*	*T**	*INVASIVE*	*RF*		
Solanaceae	**Nightshade Family**					
Datura wrightii	sacred datura	A	CSS, Ch	H		
Lycium californicum	California box-thorn	S	CSS, Ch		(out of range?)	CNPS 4.2
Nicotiana glauca	*tree tobacco*	*S**	*INVASIVE*	*H*		
Nicotiana quadrivalvis	**Indian tobacco**	**A**	**CSS, Ch**	**H**		
Solanum americanum	common nightshade	P	dist. places	H		
Solanum douglasii	Douglas' nightshade	SS	CS, CSS, Ch, &	H		
Solanum nigrum	*black nightshade*	*A**	*dist. places*	*An*		
Solanum xanti	purple nightshade	SS	Ch, OW	H		
Tropaeolaceae	**Nasturtium Family**					
Tropaeolum majus	*nasturtium*	*A/P**	*INVASIVE*	*RF*	*Brush Cyn., Cadman Cyn.*	
Ulmaceae	**Elm Family**					
Ulmus parvifolia	*Chinese elm*	*T**	*INVASIVE*	*RF*	*Cadman Cyn.*	
Urticaceae	**Nettle Family**					
Hesperocnide tenella	**annual stinging nettle**	**A**	**CSS, Ch**	**H**	**(location?)**	
Parietaria hespera var. californica	California pellitory	A	Rp	H		
Urtica dioica ssp. holosericea	stinging nettle	P	Rp	RF	Cadman Cyn.	
Urtica urens	*dwarf nettle*	*A**	*dist. places*	*H*		
Valerianaceae	**Valerian**					
Centranthus ruber	*red valerain*	*P**	*INVASIVE*			
Verbenaceae	**Vervain Family**					

Verbena lasiostachys	common vervain	P	MC			
Lantana montevidensis	*trailing lantana*	*S**	*dist. places*	*RF*	*Vermont Cyn.*	
Violaceae	**Violet Family**					
Viola pedunculata	**johnny-jump-up**	**P**	**CSS, VG, &**	**H**		
Viscaceae	**Mistletoe Family**					
Phoradendron villosum	mistletoe	S	MC	An	not id'd as such	
Vitaceae	**Grape Family**					
Vitis girdiana	**wild grape**	**S**	**MC**	**H**	**NE near water tank**	
Zygophyllaceae	**Caltrop Family**					
Tribulus terrestris	*puncture vine*	*A**	*dist. places*	*RF*		
Monocots						
Arecaceae	**Palm Family**					
Phoenix canariensis	*Canary Island date palm*	*T**	*INVASIVE*	*RF*		
Washingtonia robusta	*Mexican fan palm*	*T**	*INVASIVE*	*RF*		
Cyperaceae	**Sedge Family**					
Carex barbarae	valley sedge	P	VG, Rp			
Carex globosa	round-fruited sedge	P	OW, Rp			
Carex praegracilis	clustered field sedge	P	VG, Rp			
Carex senta	rough sedge	P	CSS, Ch, OW, Rp			
Carex spissa	San Diego sedge	P	CSS, Ch, OW			
Carex triquetra	triangular-fruit sedge	P	CSS, Ch	H	Vermont Cyn.	
Cyperus eragrostis	tall flatsedge	P	Rp	RF	Royce's Cyn.	
Cyperus involucratus	*umrella sedge*	*P**	*Rp*	*RF*	*Cadman Cyn.*	
Eleocharis macrostachya	common spikerush	P	Rp			
Eleocharis montevidensis	Montevideo spike rush	P	Rp			
Eleocharis radicans	creeping spikerush	P	Rp			
Scirpus cernuus	annual tule	A	Rp			
Iridaceae	**Iris Family**					
Sisyrinchium bellum	Blue Eyed Grass	P	CSS, OW, VG	H	N&E slopes	
Juncaceae	**Rush Family**					
Juncus macrophyllus	long-leaved rush	P	Rp	RF	Royce's Cyn.	
Juncus patens	common rush	P	Rp			
Juncus phaeocephalus paniculatus	brown-headed rush	P	Rp			
Juncus rugulosus	wrinkled rush	P	Rp			
Juncus sp.	wire grass	P	Rp, OW	RF	Cadman Cyn.	(prob. J. balticus or mexicanus?)
Juncus textilis	Indian rush	P	Rp			
Juncus torreyi	Torrey's rush	P	Rp			

APPENDIX III
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Liliaceae	**Lily Family**					
Agave americana	*century plant*	*P**	*CSS, Ch*	*RF*		
Allium haematochiton	wild onion	P	CSS, Ch, VG	H	Vermont Cyn.	
Allium peninsulare	**peninsular onion**	**P**	**CSS, Ch**	**H**	**e. and so. slopes**	
Bloomeria crocea	goldenstars	P	CSS, Ch, OW, VG	H		
Brodiaea jolonensis	chaparral brodiaea	P	CSS, Ch, VG			(= Brodiaea terrestris ssp. kernensis?)
Calochortus catalinae	**Catalina mariposa lily**	**P**	**Ch, VG**	**DC**	**edge of park, Western Cyn.**	**CNPS 4.2**
Calochortus plummerae	**Plummer's mariposa lily**	**P**	**CSS, Ch, OW**	**H**	**Brush Cyn.**	**CNPS 1B.2**
Calochortus splendens	**splendid mariposa lily**	**P**	**Ch, VG, &**	**An**	**(loc?)**	
Calochortus venustus	butterfly mariposa lily	P	OW, VG, &			
Chlorogalum pomeridianum	soap plant	P	CSS, VG	An	e.,so. and w. slopes	
Dichelostemma capitatum subsp. capitatum	blue dicks	P	CSS, Ch, OW, VG	H		
Fritillaria biflora	**chocolate lily**	**P**	**VG**	**H**	**"Oak Cyn." area**	
Hesperoyucca whipplei	chaparral yucca	P	Ch, CSS, &	H		(= Yucca whipplei var. intermedia)
Lilium humboldtii var. occelatum	**Humboldt lily**	**P**	**Ch, Rp**	**RF**	**Fern, Brush Cyn.**	**CNPS 4.2**
Zigadenus fremontii	**Fremont star lily**	**P**	**CSS, Ch, VG**	**H**		
Lemnaceae						
Lemna gibba	gibbous duckweed	P	Rp			
Lemna trisulca	ivy-leaved duckweed	P	Rp			
Wolfiella lingulata	mud-midget	P	Rp			
Orchidaceae	**Orchid Family**					
Epipactis gigantea	stream orchid	P	Rp			
Piperia unalascensis	rein orchid	P	CSS, Ch, OW			
Poaceae	**Grass Family**					
Agrostis exarata	**spike bentgrass**	**P**	**CSS, Ch**	**RF**	**Royce's Cyn.**	
Agrostis pallens	chaparral bent grass	P	CSS, Ch	H		
Agrostis viridis	*Water Bent Grass*	*A**	*Rp*	*H*		
Andropogon glomeratus scabriglumis	southwestern bushy bluestem	P	CSS, Ch			
Aristida adscensionis	three-awn	P	CSS			
Arundo donax	*arundo*	*P**	*INVASIVE*	*RF*	*spring canyon saddle, upper Western Cyn., Toyon Landfill*	
Avena barbata	*slender oats*	*A**	*INVASIVE*	*RF*		
Avena fatua	*wild oats*	*A**	*INVASIVE*	*H*		
Avena sativa	*cultivated oats*	*A**	*INVASIVE*			
Bromus carinatus	California brome	A/B	CSS, Ch, VG			
Bromus catharticus	*rescue grass*	*A/B**	*dist. places*			
Bromus diandrus	*ripgut brome*	*A**	*INVASIVE*	*H*		
Bromus hordeaceus	*soft chess*	*A**	*INVASIVE*	*RF*		
Bromus laevipes	*woodland brome*	*A**	*INVASIVE*	*H*		
Bromus madritensis ssp. rubens	*red brome*	*A**	*INVASIVE*	*H*		
Cortaderia jubata	*jubata grass*	*P**	*INVASIVE*			
Cortaderia selloana	*pampass grass*	*P**	*INVASIVE*	*An*		
Cynodon dactylon	*bermudagrass*	*P**	*INVASIVE*	*An*		
Digitaria sanguinalis	*crabgrass*	*A**	*dist. places*	*An*	*id'd as another spp.?*	
Echinochloa crus-galli	*barnyard grass*	*A**	*dist. places*	*H*		
Ehrharta calycina	*perennial veldtgrass*	*P**	*INVASIVE*	*RF*	*Bronson Cyn., Royce's Cyn., Vista Del Valle (throughout)*	

Ehrharta erecta	*panic veldtgrass*	*P**	*INVASIVE*	*RF*	
Elymus glaucus	blue wildrye	P	Ch, VG	An	
Elymus multisetus	big squirreltail	P	Ch, VG		
Elymus stebbinsii	wheatgrass	P	Ch		
Eragrostis mexicana ssp. virescens	Orcutt's lovegrass	A	wet places		
Festuca elmeri	Elmer's fescue	P	OW		
Hordeum depressum	alkali barley	A	MC		
Hordeum intercedens	bobtail barley	A	wet places		
Hordeum murinum ssp. glaucum	*foxtail barley*	*A**	*INVASIVE*	*An*	
Hordeum vulgare var. trifurcatum	*barley*	*A**			
Lamarckia aurea	*goldentop*	*A**	*dist. places*	*H*	
Leymus condensatus	giant wildrye	P	CSS, Ch, OW	RF	
Leymus triticoides	creeping wildrye	P	CSS, Ch, OW		
Lolium multiflorum	*Italian ryegrass*	*P**	*W*	*H*	
Lolium perenne	*perennial ryegrass*	*A**	*INVASIVE*	*An*	
Melica californica	California melic	P	OW		
Melica imperfecta	chaparral melic	P	CSS, Ch, OW	RF	
Muhlenbergia asperifolia	scratchgrass	P	wet places		(gross appearance resembles Distichlis spicata)
Muhlenbergia microsperma	littleseed muhly	A	CSS, VG	H	
Nassella cernua	nodding needlegrass	P	CSS,		
Nassella lepida	foothill needlegrass	P	CSS, Ch	RF	
Nassella pulchra	purple needlegrass	P	CSS,		
Paspalum distichum	knotgrass	P	VG, Rp		
Pennisetum clandestinum	*kikuyugrass*	*P**	*INVASIVE*	*RF*	
Pennisetum setaceum	*fountaingrass*	*P**	*INVASIVE*	*RF*	
Phalaris aquatica	*harding grass*	*P**	*VG, Rp*		
Phragmites australis	common reed	P	wet places		
Piptatherum miliaceum	*smilo grass*	*P**	*dist.*	*RF*	
Poa annua	*annual bluegrass*	*A**	*W*		
Polypogon monspeliensis	*rabbit's foot*	*A**	*dist., wet places*	*H*	
Puccinellia simplex	California alkaligrass	A	VG		
Schismus barbatus	*Abu-Mashi*	*A**	*W*	*H*	
Sorghum halepense	*johnsongrass*	*A**	*INVASIVE*	*H*	
Sporobolus airoides	alkali sacaton	P	CSS, VG		
Vulpia myuros var. myuros	*foxtail fescue*	*A**	*MC*	*H*	
Typhaceae	**Cat-tail family**				
Typha domingensis	slender cat-tail	P	Rp		
Typha latifolia	common cat-tail	P	Rp	An	

Appendix 9:

Wildlife Species Checklist for Griffith Park, January, 2008.
Daniel S. Cooper, Cooper Ecological Monitoring, Inc.

DRAFT

DRAFT Wildlife Species Checklist for Griffith Park
Daniel S. Cooper, Cooper Ecological Monitoring, Inc.
5350 W. 3rd St., #167
Los Angeles, CA 90036
January, 2008

Resident elsewhere in Santa Monica Mtns.; suitable habitat at Griffith Park but no records
Recorded historically from Griffith Park or vicinity but no recent records
Presumed extirpated based on large size/ease of detection and lack of recent/consistent records

	Species	Common name	Status	Historical (pre-1950) Status	Current Status	Date last recorded	Documentation	Location (if applicable)	Notes
Mammals									
1	*Didelphis virginiana*	Virginia opossum		*Present*	Present	2007	Mathewson et al. (in press)		
2	*Notiosorex crawfordi*	Desert shrew		*Unk.*	Unk.	N/A			
3	*Sorex ornatus*	Ornate shrew		*Unk.*	Unk.	N/A			
4	*Scapanus latimanus occultus*	Broad-footed mole		*Present*	Presumed present	1927	LACM (multiple specimens)	"Los Angeles; Griffith Park"	
5	*Antrozous pallidus*	Pallid bat	CSC	*Unk.*	Unk.				
6	*Eptesicus fuscus bernardinus*	Big brown bat		*Present*	Unknown	1944	LACM 10717	"Santa Monica Mts; Griffith Park	
7	*Lasiurus cinereus cinereus*	Hoary Bat		*Unknown*	Unknown	1928	LACM 9425	"Hollywood"	
8	*Myotis californicus*	California myotis		*Unk.*	Unk.	N/A			
9	*Myotis yumanensis*	Yuma myotis		*Unk.*	Unk.	N/A			
10	*Pipistrellus hesperus*	Western pipistrelle		*Unk.*	Unk.	N/A			Appears on SMM checklist
11	*Eumops perotis californicus*	Western mastiff bat	CSC	*Unknown*	Unk.	1991	LACM 94011	"Hollywood"	
12	*Tadarida brasiliensis mexicana*	Mexican free-tailed bat		*Unknown*	Presumed present	1990	LACM 91737	"Los Angeles River, 1 km E Hwy	
13	*Procyon lotor psora*	Raccoon		*Present*	Present	2007	Mathewson et al. (in press)		
14	*Bassariscus astutus octavus*	Ringtail		*Unknown*	Unknown	1935	LACM 4297	"Los Angeles; Hollywood Hills"	
15	*Mephitis mephitis holzneri*	Striped skunk		*Present*	Present	2007	Mathewson et al. (in press)		
16	*Spilogale putorius phenax*	Spotted skunk		*Present*	Unknown	1929	LACM 1203	"Los Angeles; Griffith Park"	Two 1941 specimens from "Hollywood Dam"
17	*Mustela frenata latirostra*	Long-tailed Weasel		*Unknown*	Unknown	1941	LACM 8089	"Hollywood Hills"	
18	*Canis latrans ochropus*	Coyote		*Present*	Present	2007	Mathewson et al. (in press)		
19	*Urocyon cinereoargenteus*	Gray fox	RR	*Unknown*	Present	2007	Mathewson et al. (in press)		
20	*Vulpes vulpes fulva**	Red fox*		*Absent*	N/A	1969	(LACM 52201; not established)	"North Hollywood; Universal City"	
21	*Lynx rufus californicus*	Bobcat	RR	*Present*	Present	2007	Mathewson et al. (in press)		
22									
23	*Sciurus griseus anthonyi*	Western gray squirrel		*Present*	Present	2007	DSC, pers. obs.		
24	*Sciurus niger**	Eastern fox squirrel*		*Unknown*	Present	2007	DSC, pers. obs.		
25	*Spermophilus beecheyi*	California ground squirrel		*Present*	Present	2007	DSC, pers. obs.		
26	*Thomomys bottae bottae*	Botta's pocket-gopher		*Present*	Present	2007	DSC, pers. obs.		
27	*Chaetodipus californicus dispar*	California pocket mouse		*Present*	Unknown	1941	LACM 20564	"Griffith Park"	
28	*Microtus californicus*	California vole		*Unk.*	Unknown	N/A			Appears on SMM checklist
29	*Neotoma fuscipes macrotis*	Dusky-footed woodrat		*Present*	Presumed present	1997	LACM (multiple specimens)	Vista del Valle Dr.	
30	*Neotoma lepida intermedia*	San Diego desert woodrat	CSC,	*Present*	Presumed present	1997	LACM (multiple specimens)	Vista del Valle Dr.	
31	*Peromyscus californicus*	California mouse		*Present*	Unknown	1941	LACM (multiple specimens)	"Ferndell, Griffith Park"	
32	*Peromyscus eremicus*	Cactus mouse		*Present*	Unknown	1941	LACM (multiple specimens)	"Griffith Park"	
33	*Peromyscus maniculatus*	Deer mouse		*Unknown*	Unknown	N/A			Appears on SMM checklist
34	*Reithrodontomys megalotis*	Western harvest mouse		*Present*	Presumed present	1941	LACM (multiple specimens)	"Ferndell, Griffith Park"	
35	*Mus musculus**	House mouse*		*Present*	Presumed present	1941	LACM 20582	"Griffith Park"	
36	*Rattus norvegicus**	Norway rat*		*Presumed present*	Presumed present	N/A			Common throughout Los Angeles
37	*Rattus rattus**	Black rat*		*Presumed present*	Presumed present	N/A			Common throughout Los Angeles
38	*Sylvilagus audubonii sanctidiegi*	Desert cottontail		*Unknown*	Present	2007	DSC, pers. obs.		
39	*Sylvilagus bachmani*	Brush rabbit		*Present*	Unknown	1933	LACM 30780	"Los Angeles; Griffith Park"	
40	*Odocoileus hemionus californica*	Mule deer		*Present*	Present	2007	Mathewson et al. (in press)		

Amphibians

1	*Aneides lugubris*	Arboreal Salamander	RR	*Present*	Presumably present	1922	USNM 93612	"Griffith Park"	Two individuals found within last 5 years at Los Angeles Zo
2	*Batrachoseps nigriventris*	Black-bellied slender-salamander		*Present*	Present	2007	DSC, pers. obs.		
3	*Batrachoseps major*	Garden slender-salamander		*Present*	Unknown	1941	LACM 731	"Griffith Park, Los Angeles"	AKA B. pacificus - Pacific SS?
4	*Ensatina eschscholtzii eschscholt*	Monterey Ensatina		*Present*	Unknown	1922	USNM 93609	"Los Angeles, Griffith Park"	Several specimens collected to the west near Coldwater C
5	*Taricha torosa*	Coast Range newt	CSC, RR	*Unknown*	Unknown	1946	MVZ 42425	"Hollywood Hills"	Unknown to De Lisle et al. (1986) east of Coldwater
6	*Bufo boreas*	Western toad		*Present*	Present	2007	Ian Recchio ph. (to DSC)	Los Angeles Zoo	
7	*Pseudacris regilla*	Pacific chorus-frog		*Present*	Present	2007	DSC, pers. obs.		
8	*Rana catesbeiana**	Bullfrog*		*Absent*	Presumed present	1992	LACM 139920	"Los Angeles River, end of Nevell St; ~1 km downstream of Glendale Fwy"	

Reptiles

1									
2	*Elgaria multicarinata*	Southern alligator lizard		*Present*	Present	2007	Matthewson et al. (in press)		
3	*Aniella pulchra*	California legless lizard	CSC, RR	*Present*	Unknown	1965	LACM 131563	"Griffith Park"	
4	*Phrynosoma coronatum*	Coast horned lizard	CSC, RR	*Unknown*	Unknown	1919	MVZ 7863	"1 mi S Lankersheim"	Scattered recent sightings (to DSC)
5	*Sceloporus occidentalis*	Western fence lizard		*Present*	Present	2007	Matthewson et al. (in press)		
6	*Uta stansburiana*	Side-blotched lizard		*Present*	Unknown	1941	LACM 5006	"Los Angeles, Griffith Park"	Recorded as "verified in 1985 by in-hand specimen taken
7	*Eumeces skiltonianus*	Skilton's (western) skink	CSC	*Unknown*	Present	2007	Matthewson et al. (in press)		
8	*Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri*	Coastal whiptail	CSC, RR	*Unknown*	Present	2007	Matthewson et al. (in press)		
9	*Coluber constrictor mormon*	Western yellow-bellied		*Unknown*	Unknown	N/A			De Lisle et al. (1986) considered this species extirpated
0	*Crotalus viridis helleri*	Pacific rattlesnake		*Present*	Present	2007	Matthewson et al. (in press)		
1	*Diadophis punctatus modestus*	San Bernardino ringneck	CSC,	*Present*	Presumed present	1959	LACM 2298		
2	*Hypsiglena torquata*	California nightsnake		*Unknown*	Unknown	N/A			Specimens from central Santa Monica Mtns.
3	*Lampropeltis getulus californiae*	California kingsnake		*Present*	Present	2007	Albert Torres, ph. (to DSC)		
4	*Masticophis lateralis*	California whipsnake		*Present*	Present	2007	Matthewson et al. (in press)		
5	*Pituophis melanoleucus annectei*	Pacific gopher snake		*Present*	Present	2007	Matthewson et al. (in press)		
6	*Thamnophis hammondii*	Two-striped gartersnake	CSC, RR	*Present*	Presumed present	1940	USNM 307833	"Los Angeles, Griffith Park"	Also a 1991 record (LACM 139923) from "Los Angeles Riv

* Introduced species; non-native

Appendix 10:

A Preliminary Large Mammal and Herptile Survey of Griffith Park, Los Angeles, California, August 15, 2007.
Paul Mathewson, Stephanie Spehar, and Daniel Cooper.

A PRELIMINARY LARGE MAMMAL AND HERPTILE SURVEY OF GRIFFITH PARK, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

August 15, 2007

By

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1. INTRODUCTION

Griffith Park, the nation's largest municipally-owned park, is a natural oasis for both the human and wildlife populations of Los Angeles. Despite being surrounded by urban development, Griffith Park has remained in large part a natural environment. The park lies within the California Floristic Province, a biome considered one of 34 biodiversity hotspots for conservation worldwide due to its high levels of diversity, endemism, and the degree to which it is threatened (Myers et al. 2000). Griffith Park itself has become increasingly isolated from other nearby open areas and core wildlife habitat due to human activity and development. Two major roadways (US 101 and Interstate 405) separate the park from the rest of the Santa Monica mountains—which contain large areas of protected land (i.e., the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area and the Santa Monica State Park)—and it is separated from the Verdugo Mountains and the Angeles Crest National Forest by continuous development. In spite of its location within this highly urbanized landscape, there are regular wildlife sightings and reports, indicating permanent habitation within the park by at least some large mammal species. However, to date, no formal studies of wildlife presence and/or distribution have been conducted, prohibiting the park's natural ecosystem from being properly managed.

This study reports on the first survey of Griffith Park's large mammals and herptiles. This study targeted mammalian carnivore species, particularly medium-sized carnivores, or mesocarnivores. These mesocarnivores are much more generalized than their larger counterparts and are less likely to be extirpated from areas of high human density and fragmentation (Park & Harcourt 2002, Crooks 2000). Carnivores that have been reported in the park and were targets of this study include large carnivores—mountain lion (*Puma concolor*) and coyote (*Canis latrans*)—as well as mesocarnivores—bobcat (*Lynx rufus*), gray fox (*Urocyon cinereoargenteus*), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), and striped skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*). Although it is a marsupial, the Virginia opossum (*Didelphis virginiana*) is included as a target species because its generalist ecology is similar to that of mesocarnivores and can be detected by the same methods employed for carnivores in this study.

Carnivores serve as excellent indicators of the park's overall ecological health since their survival is contingent upon the health of the food chain below them. Given their low densities and large home ranges, they are also considered "umbrella" species, as management and conservation efforts targeted at carnivores encompass many other species in the process (e.g., Wilcox 1984, Fleishman et al. 2001). The purpose of this study is to provide baseline information on the presence of large mammalian and herptile species and their distribution and habitat needs throughout Griffith Park. This preliminary study should be used as a foundation from which further studies are based, and serves as a first step in developing a more complete ecological understanding of the park.

2. METHODS

2.1 Study area

Griffith Park is a 4,210-acre public park located entirely within the City of Los Angeles. It is part of the eastern end of the Santa Monica mountain chain, and elevations within the park range from 400 feet to 1625 feet a.s.l. An area of undeveloped, privately-owned land—hereafter referred to as the Barham property—abuts the northwestern portion of the park. The rest of the park is separated from other open areas by dense urban development: the average housing density to the west towards the rest of the Santa Monica mountains is 999 houses per square mile and 3496 houses per square mile northeast to the Angeles Crest mountains (US Census 2000). Griffith Park itself contains several golf courses and museums, an observatory, a zoo, picnic areas, and ballfields. These are contained in the outer edges of the park, and the interior has remained largely undisturbed except for a network of trails and fire roads. The park's landscape consists of both native vegetation types (mixed chaparral, mixed scrub, oak sycamore riparian, oak walnut, and oak) and introduced or altered vegetation (pine, ornamental/landscaped, disturbed) (Melendrez 2004). A wildfire burned approximately 800 acres of the park's southeastern portion in May 2007.

2.2 Mammal detection

2.2.1 *Carnivores*

We assembled and monitored 42 carnivore detection stations from June 6-24, 2007. These detection stations were placed along sampling lines, which consisted of 3-10 stations set at least 150 meters apart along existing access roads and hiking trails. These sampling lines were set up in seven representative areas of the park: Aberdeen (A), Brush Canyon (BC), Headworks (HW), Hollywood Ridge (HR), Old Zoo (OZ), Royce's Canyon (RC), and Skyline (SL) (Figs. 2a, 2b). Along each sampling line we alternated between two types of detection stations: tracking stations and hair snares (See Appendix A). Tracking stations consisted of a tracking substrate placed in a 1.5 m diameter circle that had been cleared of vegetation. An attractant was placed in the center of the circle to entice animals to enter the station and leave tracks. We initially used sifted sand mixed with mineral oil in a 32:1 ratio as our substrate (Bischof 2001, Harrison 2006) with a punctured cat food can (Boydston 2005, LSA 2003) staked in the center as an attractant. We noticed the sand began drying out after one to two days, rendering tracks difficult to read, and coyotes dug up several cat food cans, obliterating the station. After two days we began using powdered gypsum as the substrate and baited the stations with Gusto, a commercial trapping lure (Minnesota Trapline Products). Reflective aluminum takeout containers and carpet squares scented with trapping lure were hung with fishing line above the tracking stations to further attract target species (McDonald et al. 2000).

Hair snares consisted of a 10cm x 10cm square of commercial carpeting with 12 10mm long staples driven through the back. The carpet squares were scented with approximately 15 ml of either Gusto or a mixture of ground beaver castorum with several

drops of imitation catnip oil and sprinkled with crushed dried catnip (Harrison 2006). We nailed the carpet squares to trees at least 10 cm dbh, and placed carpet squares approximately 16 inches off the ground, ensuring they were at a proper rubbing height for our target species (bobcat, fox, and coyote). The ground below the hair snares was cleared and tracking substrate was spread to help aid in species identification, and reflective tins were hung nearby with fishing line.

All animal sign present in the immediate vicinity of each station was noted during assembly to ensure that subsequent detections during the study were new. Stations were checked each day for the first four days, and every other day for the following eight days (e.g., Conner et al. 1983, Schauster et al. 2002, Gese et al. 2004); all identifiable tracks were measured, noted, and photographed, and new scat and other animal sign in the vicinity of the stations were recorded. After each examination, the station substrate was smoothed, and additional substrate and lure were added as necessary. Heavy machinery work and access restrictions prohibited us from visiting stations in the burned area of the park on the second day of monitoring; those stations were monitored for an additional day. The sampling line along Hollywood Ridge was set up one day late, and was thus monitored for only 11 days; stations in the Headworks area were only monitored for four continuous days (following Gese et al. 2004).

2.2.1.1 Calculating relative abundance

Absolute population numbers cannot be ascertained from tracking stations, as we cannot identify individual tracks and there is no way to distinguish tracks of a repeat visitor to a station from multiple visitors; rather, we used a relative detection index for each target species as a means of analysis. The overall detection index was calculating by dividing the total number of times a species was identified at any detection station by the total sampling effort. The total sampling effort was calculated by summing the number of nights each station was operating (Appendix A). The detection index ranges from 0 (species not found at any station) to 1 (species found at every station every night), and can be used to compare the ease with which different species are detected; from this, relative abundance can be inferred (Crooks 2002). Similar calculations can be made when grouping stations by sampling area to compare relative abundance in different areas of the park.

It was at times difficult to distinguish between the tracks of domestic dogs and coyotes in areas where were both present. We assumed all ambiguous tracks were coyote only if we were also able to ascertain coyote presence at that station through other detection means such as scat, urination, or hair rubs. If we could not confirm coyote presence through other sign, ambiguous tracks were not included in any analyses or tables.

2.2.1.2 Diversity calculation

In order to quantify target species biodiversity more completely than simply looking at species richness (the total number of species found), we used the Shannon Index of diversity. This index takes into account the relative abundance of species within a

sample, as well as how evenly they are distributed within that sample. It is not affected by sample size, so we can compare across unequally sampled areas. The Shannon Index (H) is calculated by taking the proportion of a given species (*i*) out of all species present and multiplying it by the natural log of this proportion. This is done for all species in the sample, and the values are summed and multiplied by -1:

$$H = -\sum(p_i \times \ln(p_i))$$

A greater H value indicates a higher level of species diversity. A species evenness value, which allows us to obtain a measure of how evenly study species are distributed in a given area, can then be calculated. The Shannon Index (H) is divided by the log of the total number of species in the sample (S):

$$E_H = H/\log(S)$$

Evenness (E_H) approaches 0 as a sample becomes dominated by a single species and approaches 1 as a sample has similar proportions of all species.

2.2.2 *Other mammals*

Domestic dog (*Canis familiaris*) tracks found at detection stations were recorded on a presence/absence basis only, as they were not target wildlife species. We also recorded tracks and noted other sign of the non-carnivorous mammals that we could identify sign to at least the genus level at the detection stations, and included the records of the sign in the report as documentation of presence or absence in a given area. These mammals were the mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus)* and cottontail rabbit (*Sylvilagus* spp.) However, we did not include these species in any calculations of diversity and did not create a detection index. While cottontail rabbit tracks have been reported to be prevalent at detection stations targeting carnivores (Loukmas et al. 2003), there is no reason to believe herbivore species would be attracted to our stations; any tracks discovered would likely be purely coincidental, and may not represent the true density of animals in the area. Due to time and labor cost restraints we were unable to conduct any formal rodent or smaller mammal surveys

2.3 Herptiles

We constructed 3' by 3' coverboards out of ½" to ¾ " thick and 5.5" wide scrap lumber. Six pieces approximately 36" long were fastened together with two crosspieces. Six coverboards were placed in each of the hexagonal arrays (following Reading 1997, Grant 1992, Manley et al. 2005) located in five areas: Skyline, Royce's Canyon, Brush Canyon, Old Zoo and Aberdeen (Figs. 3a, 3b). All coverboards in Brush Canyon and two coverboards in Royce's Canyon were in riparian woodland vegetation, while the Aberdeen array was located entirely on recently burned land. All coverboards in the Old Zoo and Skyline sample areas were set in scrub/chaparral vegetation. No arrays were set in the Headworks or Hollywood Ridge sample areas due to cost constraints. The arrays were checked on the same schedule as the carnivore detection stations for the first 12

days and then checked once a week for the following two weeks. In addition to checking the coverboards, we noted all other herptiles encountered throughout the study.

2.4 GIS mapping

All GIS maps included in this report were made in ArcView 3.0a (ESRI 1995) using digital orthoquad images obtained from the California Spatial Information Library. The vegetation types were based from the maps in the current Griffith Park Master Plan (Melendrez 2004) and drawn from the digital orthoquads without a formal ground-truthing effort. Thus, park boundary lines and vegetation zones should be considered close approximations of reality. Public roads were defined as roads in the park accessible to the general public. Limited access roads were defined as paved roads in the park not accessible to the general public. Selected fire roads, natural features, and buildings were also included in the maps for reference purposes.

3. RESULTS

Our 42 stations were monitored for a combined total of 491 nights of survey effort (Appendix A). During this time we detected six of our seven target species; only mountain lion presence could not be confirmed. We did find likely mountain lion scat in Royce's Canyon, but it was deposited prior to this study. Coyote was the most easily detected and widespread species, with coyote tracks accounting for nearly 80% of all carnivore tracks detected (Table 1). Coyote easily had the highest detection index of all target species, as coyote presence was identified in all seven study areas and at all but three detection stations. While skunk and bobcat were both found in four of the seven sample areas, skunk were detected at nearly twice as many stations as bobcat and had a much higher detection index (Table 2, Figs. 4a, 4b). Opossum and fox had the lowest detection index of all target species as both species were only detected in a single area (Figs. 4a, 4b).

The Skyline and Old Zoo areas had the highest species richness with five carnivore species detected in both of these areas. The Aberdeen area exhibited the lowest species richness, as only two species were detected at stations in this area (Table 3). When carnivore diversity of an area was calculated using Shannon's Diversity Index, the Old Zoo sample area also had the highest level of biodiversity. The Headworks area had the second highest Diversity Index, despite the fact that only three species were detected there; this is likely because this was the only station not dominated by coyotes and detections were thus more evenly distributed among species (Table 3). While the Royce's Canyon and Brush Canyons areas had the same species richness (3), Royce's Canyon had a much higher Diversity Index, as coyote tracks were the only carnivore species detected at all but one detection station in Brush Canyon (Tables 2, 3).

3.1 Effect of Human Use

When we grouped stations by subjective levels of human use (those trails that were open to the general public at the time of the study and along which we regularly saw people

were deemed to have high levels of human use; these included the Skyline, Brush Canyon, and Hollywood Ridge areas), we found that the areas of high human use had a much lower level of carnivore diversity even though an equal number of species were detected in both groups (Table 3).

3.2 Microhabitat preference

Habitat preference and the patterning of different types of vegetation, or microhabitats, within the park may dictate wildlife distribution patterns in the park. As the distribution of microhabitats was correlated with altitude, we used altitude as an index of microhabitat type for this study. Woodland habitats (e.g., oak sycamore riparian, oak) were normally found near canyon bottoms (below 900 ft a.s.l.), and were thus considered low altitude; scrub and chaparral habitats dominated ridgetops and slopes (above 900 ft a.s.l.), and were thus considered high altitude. When we grouped stations by altitude, lower altitude stations recorded much higher levels of carnivore diversity (Table 3), indicating that most carnivores may prefer the variety of microhabitats found at lower sections of the park. Coyote was the only species detected on more than one occasion at high altitude stations.

3.3 Use of Burned Areas

The Aberdeen detection stations were the only stations set entirely in a portion of the park that had burned during the May 2007 fire. Three stations in the Old Zoo sample area were also set in burned area, but were at the edge of the burn (Fig 2a). The Aberdeen sample area had the lowest carnivore detection rate, carnivore species richness, and biodiversity of all areas sampled. With the exception of one raccoon, all carnivore detections in this area were of coyote. However, deer were seen during monitoring activities and deer tracks were noted during several checks of Aberdeen stations. Groups of deer numbering up to seven individuals were seen along the Vista del Valle road northwest of the intersection with the Aberdeen Fire Road. The Old Zoo stations that were set at the edges of the burned area had much higher detection rates, species richness, and biodiversity, as we detected coyote, skunk, and bobcat in the burned sites in the Old Zoo sample area, as well as deer and rabbit on multiple occasions.

3.4 Herptiles

Three reptile species were found during coverboard surveys: the Western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*), Western whiptail lizard (*Cnemidophorus tigris*), and California whipsnake (*Masticophis lateralis*). Opportunistic searches under logs and rocks by the authors during the study turned up three additional species: the Southern alligator lizard (*Elgaria multicarinata*), Western skink (*Eumeces skiltonianus*), and Western rattlesnake (*Crotalus viridis*). An unrelated nightwalk taken during the course of the study also found a California kingsnake (*Lampropeltis getula*) near the Old Zoo coverboard array (A. Torres, pers. comm.). Fence lizards were the most commonly encountered reptile, observed at all coverboard arrays and in the vicinity of nearly every carnivore detection station. Whiptail lizards were observed in four of the seven study areas, and whipsnakes were found near two detection stations in the Aberdeen study area. All other reptiles

were observed once; see Figures 3a,b for locations of all reptile sightings other than the Western fence lizard. No amphibians were detected during the course of this study.

4. DISCUSSION

4.1 Carnivores

4.1.1 *Coyote*

Coyote was by far the easiest carnivore to detect, suggesting that it is the most abundant and widespread carnivore in the park. It was detected in all sample areas at similar detection rates, indicating that they use all areas of the park with equal frequency. Other studies have demonstrated that coyote home range size is quite elastic and highly variable depending on food abundance and development (Gehrt 2004), and a study of coyote home range size in and around the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area immediately west of Griffith Park found that home range size varied between 125 ha to 324 ha (Tigas et al. 2002). Given home ranges of similar size, Griffith Park could support up to 10 pairs of breeding coyote, given overlapping territories of the males and females of a pair. It is also likely that additional coyote living in the urban areas surrounding the park regularly visit the park, adding to the park's coyote numbers.

4.1.2 *Fox*

Unlike coyote, the distribution of gray fox in Griffith Park appears to be restricted to a small area within the park. We found evidence of gray fox in only one localized area within the Old Zoo study area; fox tracks and possible scat were recorded in and along the canyon northeast of Bee Rock (Figs. 4a, 4b). This area supports a good amount of tree cover in the riparian areas at the base of the canyon, as well as open scrubland higher up the canyon; fox may be attracted to areas with more tree cover, as they climb and will even nest in trees. A telemetric gray fox ranging study found a mean home range size of approximately 100 ha (Trapp 1978) indicating that Griffith Park is certainly large enough to support more than one breeding pair of fox. However, fox may be limited by habitat considerations, human activity, and competition with coyote throughout much of the park.

4.1.3 *Bobcat*

Bobcat was found in four areas within the park (Figs. 4a, 4b). Two of these areas were areas of high human use (Hollywood Ridge and Skyline), but an area with low human activity, Royce's Canyon, had by far the highest detection index (tracks were noted on four separate occasions), suggesting more frequent use of this area by bobcat. Previous studies of bobcat in southern California have found both spatial and temporal displacement of bobcat in response to high levels of human activity (Tigas et al. 2002, George & Crooks 2006), which could explain why most bobcat observations were in areas of low human use. Tigas et al. (2002) found a mean home range size of 149.8 and 125.2 ha for male and female bobcat, respectively, in unfragmented southern California

habitat, and reported that home range size did not increase with fragmentation. This suggests that Griffith Park is large enough to support up to 10 pairs of breeding bobcat, given similar home range sizes.

4.1.4 *Raccoon, Skunk, and Opossum*

Raccoon and skunk had similar detection indices and were both found at approximately a third of all detection stations (Table 2, Appendix 2). However, the distribution of the stations at which they were detected differed for the two species; skunk were only detected in four sample areas, while raccoon were found in all but one sample area. The one exception for raccoons was a high-altitude ridge (the Hollywood Ridge area); we only detected one raccoon at higher elevation stations. These findings suggest that although they are widely distributed within Griffith Park, raccoon seem to prefer areas with better access to water sources, such as canyon bottoms. A study of raccoon home range size in the Presidio, an urban park in San Francisco, reported a mean home range size of 24.8 ha, with a significant amount of overlap between individual home ranges (Boydson 2004). These home range sizes are much smaller than those reported in other, non-urban studies (e.g., Fritzell 1978, Gehrt 2004), but could be representative of home range sizes of raccoon in Griffith Park, especially given the likelihood of anthropogenic food sources supplementing raccoon diet in the park and reducing resource competition. The data reported by Boydston (2004) suggests that Griffith Park is more than large enough to support a self-sustaining raccoon population.

Like raccoon, skunk were generally found in lower elevation areas, and seemed to prefer habitat near riparian zones. However, it is unclear why skunk were not as widespread as raccoon, particularly in seemingly high-quality habitat areas such as Royce's Canyon. It is unlikely that raccoons are outcompeting skunk in the park; Gehrt (2004) reports that differential foraging habits allow skunk and raccoon coexist with minimal competition despite the two species being omnivorous and similarly sized. Human activities—in particular supplementary feeding (G. Randall, pers. comm..)—may influence the distribution of skunk in Griffith Park. Boydston (2004) found that skunk home ranges in an urban park are much smaller (mean = 21.6 ha) than ranges reported from less urbanized studies, indicating that Griffith Park is large enough to support a self-sustaining skunk population.

Surprisingly, opossum, which are frequently sighted in developed areas in Los Angeles, had the lowest detection index of any target species in Griffith Park. Raccoon have been reported to outcompete opossums (Ladine 1997, Ginger et al. 2003), which could explain the low detection of the species (Figs. 4a, 4b, Table 3). It is also possible that opossum have become so highly urbanized in this area that they prefer developed areas to the park due to ease of foraging. Boydston (2004) reported similar findings in San Francisco's Presidio Park.

4.2 Other mammals

Mule deer, rabbit and a variety of rodent track and sign were detected at the scent

stations, but only mule deer and rabbit tracks could be identified to at least the genus level.

4.2.1 *Mule deer*

Mule deer was the second most frequently detected species at the scent stations despite the fact that they were not a target species and the scent lures were not designed to attract them. Like coyote, deer were widespread, found in all sample areas and at all elevations (Table 1). They do not appear to avoid human activity; in fact, they are commonly seen on the golf courses in the park (authors, personal observation). This is supported by findings from a reserve in Orange County, California, that reported no clear avoidance of human recreation by mule deer (George & Crooks 2006). The impact of human recreation on deer behavior has not been extensively studied, although some studies have focused on the response of deer to hikers (e.g., Taylor & Knight 2003) and have found especially strong responses when dogs were present (Miller et al. 2001). Other studies have reported an increased use of landscaped areas (i.e., lawns, gardens, golf courses) by ungulates that have become habituated to human presence (e.g., Lubow et al. 2002).

4.2.2 *Rabbits*

Desert cottontail (*Sylvilangus audubonii*) was observed and/or *Sylvilagus* spp. sign detected in all but one sample area, suggesting a widespread presence in the park (Table 1). There does not appear to be an avoidance of areas of human use or any habitat preference by rabbits. As a dietary staple of coyote, bobcat, and fox, the presence of healthy rabbit populations in the park is important for resident carnivores.

4.3 Microhabitat preference

Some microhabitats, particularly woodland habitats (oak sycamore riparian, oak, pine), may be preferable to the dominant vegetation (chaparral and scrub), which could explain the higher carnivore diversity found in the lower altitude stations. Woodland habitats indicate the presence of nearby water sources, and proximity to water sources may be especially important for species with small home ranges, especially during periods of seasonal water shortage. Only coyote were detected more than once at the ridgetop stations, which suggests that coyote is the only species that regularly used higher elevation habitat during this study. It is not surprising that skunk and raccoon were rarely found at higher elevations, as their ranges are relatively small and they are thus limited by access to water sources; during this study we observed that nearly all of the reliable water sources were found in the park's lower elevations. This study was conducted at a time of record drought, with only 3 inches of rainfall since July 2006 (Becerra & Blankstein 2007). Wildlife were likely attracted to artificial water sources such as the golf courses, horse drinkers, and springs at lower elevations. Further studies, particularly during the wet season, should be conducted to determine what, if any, seasonal movement shifts are found in Griffith Park's wildlife.

Low altitude stations also tended to fall within canyon bottoms and riparian zones, which usually consist of woodland vegetation and thus contain more trees. These areas may provide more cover to animals than high-altitude ridges, and can provide relief from the heat. The increased cover in these areas may also be attractive to prey species seeking protection, which in turn draws the predators. Therefore, animals that tend to prefer areas with more cover may not use high-altitude ridgetops as often, regardless of the presence or absence of water sources.

4.4 Human Use

Of the three sample areas considered to be areas of high human use (Skyline, Brush Canyon, and Hollywood Ridge), Brush Canyon appeared to be the most heavily used by hikers and horseback riders. It was also the study area that exhibited the lowest biodiversity, outside of the burned Aberdeen sample area. These results from Brush Canyon are surprising, given that the oak/sycamore woodland habitat found in the canyon bottom had much higher detection rates in other sample areas (i.e., Royce's Canyon, Old Zoo).

Numerous studies have documented the impact of human recreation on wildlife (e.g., George & Crooks 2006, Whittaker & Knight 1998, Magle et al. 2005, Fernandez-Juricic et al. 2005) and one study even concluded that outdoor recreation is the primary cause for decline of endangered species in the United States (Taylor & Knight 2003). Mammalian carnivores are particularly susceptible to human disturbance because of their low densities and large home ranges (e.g., Ray et al 2005, George & Crooks 2006), and multiple studies have found that carnivores shift distribution and change behavior in response to human recreation (Aaris-Sorensen 1987, White et al. 1999, Nevin et al. 2005, George & Crooks 2006).

Results from our study suggest that high levels of human activity may limit the distribution of at least some carnivores (e.g., bobcat and fox) within the park. The low carnivore diversity in the Brush Canyon area in particular may reflect an avoidance of an area heavily used by humans. The Skyline trail also has regular hikers and horseback riders, and although human usage numbers have never been quantified (A. Torres, pers. comm.) casual observation during this study indicated that while both areas had comparable equestrian use, Brush Canyon receives many more hikers than Skyline, especially hikers with dogs. A previous study in southern California reported that bobcat and coyote showed no displacement from equestrian use, but were displaced by hikers, especially hikers with dogs (George & Crooks 2006). The negative impact of dogs on wildlife is well-documented (see Sime 1999 for a comprehensive review) and includes barking, chasing, scent-marking, disruption of habitat use (i.e., burrowing mammals and ground nesting birds), and disease transmission (e.g., Yalden & Yalden 1990, Mainini et al. 1993, Sime 1999, Miller et al. 2001). While a leash law does exist (L.A.M.C. 53.02), it appears to be poorly understood or rarely obeyed; for example, a casual count by the authors while checking the scent stations in Brush Canyon and along the Hollywood Ridge on three occasions totaled 37 dogs off leash and 18 dogs on leash.

4.5 Herptiles

Overall, the detection of herptiles for this study using the coverboard technique was very low. This may be due to the time of year in which the study was conducted; coverboards are intended to provide a differential environment for herptiles, which theoretically use the boards to help regulate their body temperature. It may be that temperatures were not hot enough during the study for the boards to be effective or that the extremely dry conditions during the course of the study affected the behavior and movements of herptiles, especially amphibians. We suggest that studies of the herptiles in Griffith Park should also be conducted during other times of year, particularly during the rainy season, in order to obtain a comprehensive sense of the herptile status in the park.

4.5 Suggestions for future study

As this study was conducted only once and over a short period of time, it represents only a snapshot in time within the park. Similar studies of wildlife presence and distribution should be conducted several times a year to obtain a more complete understanding of wildlife distribution and account for any possible seasonal movement and dispersal by wildlife. Conducting more studies will also be useful for monitoring population trends, as detection indices can be compared over time to detect any changes in distribution and relative abundance. Furthermore, it is unclear what, if any, compression effects the May 2007 fire had on the mammalian carnivore distribution we found in this study. Similar studies in the future would also help to understand mammalian response to fire in an isolated open space such as Griffith Park and how they return to burned area.

4.5.1 *Mammals*

The techniques used in this study proved effective in determining relative carnivore densities; it is clear that carnivores such as coyote, bobcat, fox, raccoon, and skunk are present (and in some cases widespread) within the park. However, due to constraints on time and expense, our study was necessarily limited in scope and could not determine population numbers or density. More labor-intensive and costly studies could be undertaken to gain a better understanding of absolute numbers of species and their ranging behavior. The carpet pad hair traps were readily rubbed by coyote and bobcat, suggesting that population estimates obtained using mark-recapture methods with DNA extracted from hair samples are feasible for these species. Live trapping mark-recapture methods could be employed for abundant smaller carnivores such as raccoon and skunk. Furthermore, radio telemetry studies would greatly help understand range requirements and movement of wildlife in the park.

It would also be beneficial to partner with owners of land bordering the park (e.g., Forest Lawn Cemetery, Department of Transportation, golf courses), especially land with connection to other open space, to determine what routes wildlife are using to move in and out of the park. Juveniles of species such as bobcat, coyote, and fox all disperse upon reaching adulthood and identifying and protecting dispersal routes is essential to maintaining the genetic diversity and health of these populations in the park. The

numerous studies on corridor use by wildlife have been conducted in surrounding areas should be reviewed (e.g., Haas 2001, Ng et al. 2004, Penrod et al. 2006) and GIS analyses such as a Landscape Permeability Analysis (e.g. Singleton 2002, Penrod et al. 2006) could be applied to the land between Griffith Park and nearby large open spaces (such as the Angeles Crest National Forest or the Santa Monica National Recreation Area) and would aid in identifying and protecting possible dispersal routes.

4.5.2 *Herptiles*

More labor-intensive methods may prove more effective than coverboards for documenting the presence of rare or more cryptic species. Coverboard arrays may document more species in the wet season, when they can provide a differential environment; however, we recommend that visual encounter surveys and pitfall traps be used to better document the herptiles in the park. Night walks might also prove effective in documenting snake species.

4.6 General recommendations

Communication between the different organizations operating within the park, such as the Park Rangers and the Department of Water and Power (DWP), should be encouraged. DWP employees spend a great deal of time in the park and are the only people allowed in the park during the evening/nighttime hours, when many wildlife species are most active and therefore most likely to be observed. Personal conversation with DWP employees met during the surveys indicates that some are quite vigilant and knowledgeable about wildlife in the park and could be an asset in documenting species presence and distribution.

Griffith Park provides a unique opportunity for outdoor recreation within the city Los Angeles, and is thus an invaluable resource for local residents. With this in mind, we recommend that studies on human usage in different areas of the park be conducted. With a better understanding of the location and distribution of high levels of human recreation, as well as what type of recreation is occurring and where (i.e., horseback riding, hiking, hiking with dogs, etc.) we can better study, understand, and mitigate the effects of human activity in the park on resident wildlife.

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Table 1. Large mammal species detections at all stations.

Station	Coyote	Fox	Bobcat	Raccoon	Skunk	Opossum	Deer[1]	Rabbit[1]	Domestic Dog[2]
Skyline 1	7	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	X
2	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	X
3	8	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	X
4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6	8	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	X
7	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	3	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	6	—	—	1	2	—	3	1	X
Brush 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	X
3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	X
4	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	X
7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	X
8	7	—	—	1	1	—	1	2	—
Royce 1	4	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
2	4	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—
3	3	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—
4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Old Zoo 1	7	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	—
2	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
3	3	—	1	—	1	—	1	2	—
4	4	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	—
5	7	—	—	—	2	—	3	3	—
6	8	1	1	—	2	—	—	1	—
7	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
8	4	—	—	2	1	—	2	—	—
9	8	2	—	1	—	—	2	—	X
10	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Aberdeen 1	5	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	X
2	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	X
4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	X
Hollywood 1	6	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	X
2	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
3	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	X
Headworks 1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	X
2	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—
3	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Total	**178**	**4**	**8**	**18**	**17**	**2**	**30**	**22**	**N/A**

1 Nontarget wildlife species. These are likely coincidental detections and are not used in analyses.

2 *Canis familiaris* tracks detected at scent stations. Only presence/absence recorded; an "X" indicates presence.

Table 2. Detection indices for mammalian carnivore species in different sample areas.

	Coyote	Fox	Bobcat	Raccoon	Skunk	Opossum
Skyline	0.375	—	0.008	0.042	0.033	0.017
Brush	0.396	—	—	0.010	0.010	—
Royce	0.229	—	0.063	0.063	—	—
Old Zoo	0.377	0.031	0.023	0.038	0.085	—
Aberdeen	0.365	—	—	0.019	—	—
Hollywood	0.394	—	0.030	—	—	—
Headworks	0.250	—	—	0.250	0.083	—
Total	**0.363**	**0.008**	**0.016**	**0.037**	**0.035**	**0.004**

Table 3. Carnivore richness, diversity, and evenness in different sample areas in Griffith Park.

Area (#stations)	Species Richness	Shannon Index (H)	Evenness (E_H)
Skyline (10)	5	0.78	0.16
Brush (8)	3	0.23	0.05
Royce (4)	3	0.89	0.18
Old Zoo (10)	5	1.03	0.21
Aberdeen (4)	2	0.20	0.04
Hollywood (3)	2	0.26	0.05
Headworks (3)	3	1.00	0.20
Total (42)	**6**	**0.82**	**0.14**
Human Use (21)	5	0.57	0.11
No Human Use (21)	5	0.98	0.20
Ridgetops (14)	4	0.42	0.10
Lower Altitude (28)	6	0.97	0.16

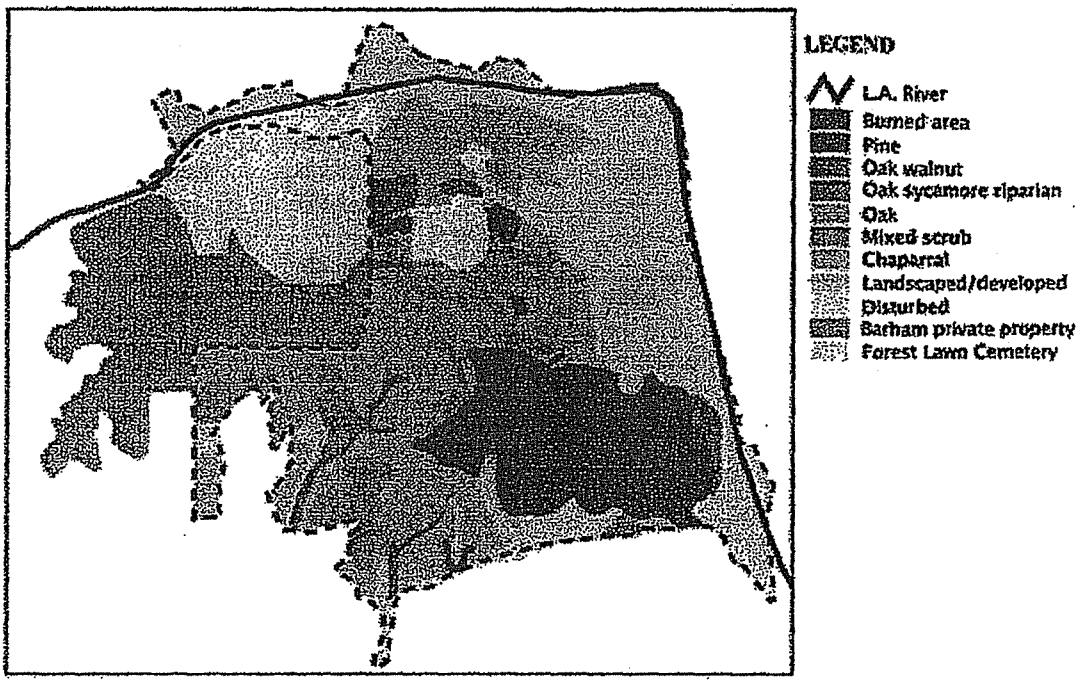


Figure 1. Griffith Park vegetation map. The burned area was a result of a fire immediately preceding this study in May 2007. Please see note in text about preparation of GIS images.

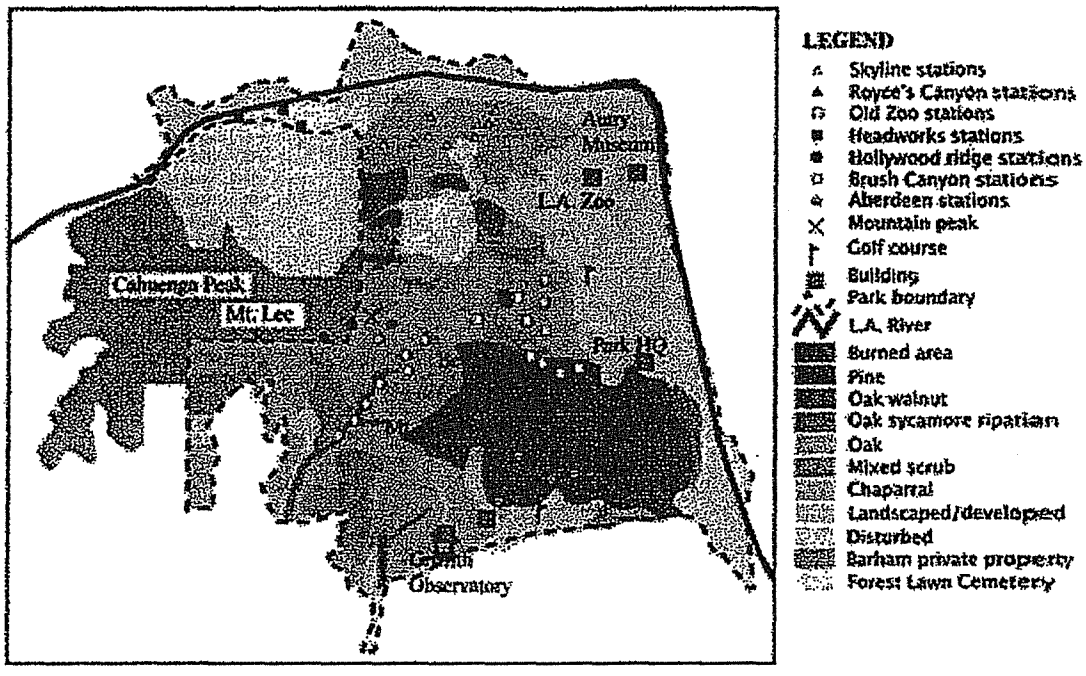


Figure 2a. Location of carnivore detection stations in different vegetation types in Griffith Park. Please see note in section 2.4 about GIS map construction.

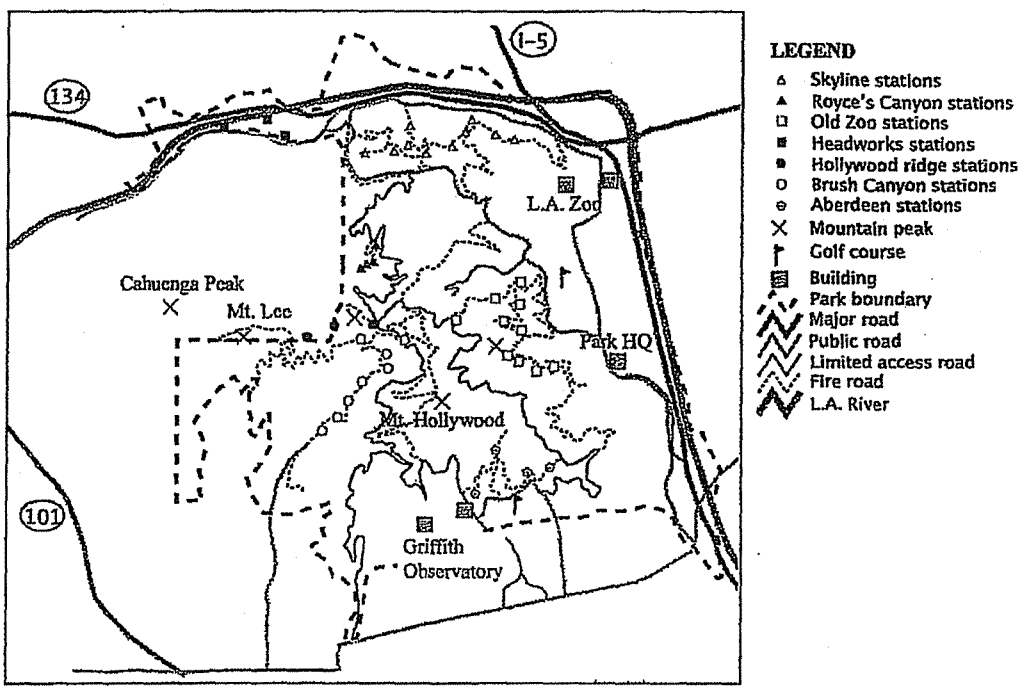


Figure 2b. Location of carnivore detection stations along selected existing roads and trails in Griffith Park.

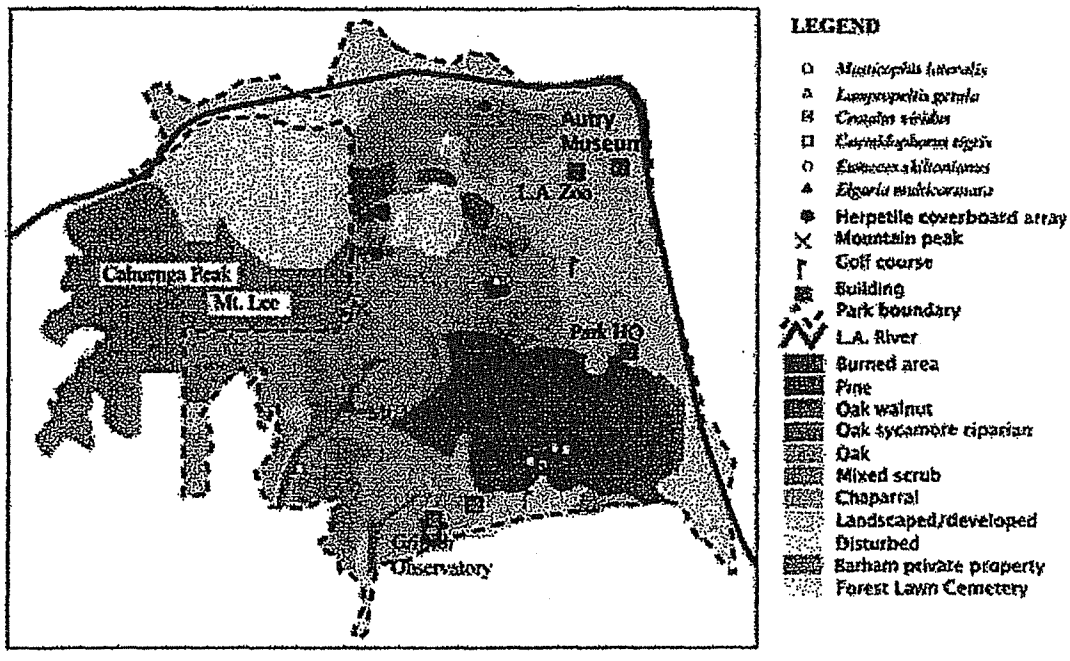


Figure 3a. Locations of herptile coverboard arrays in different vegetation types in Griffith Park. Please see section 2.4 for a note about GIS map development. Also shown are herptile species other than the Western Fence Lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*) encountered during the surveys. *S. occidentalis* was observed at nearly every detection station and coverboard array, and was seen frequently in other areas of the park.

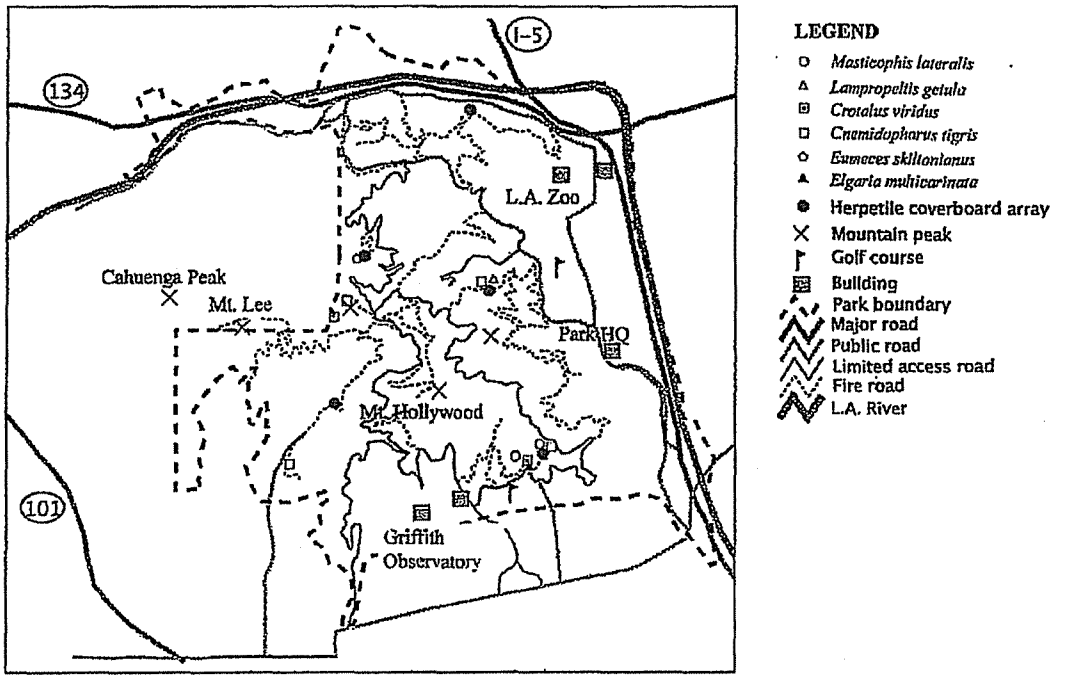


Figure 3b. Locations of herptile coverboard arrays along selected roads and trails in Griffith Park. Please see section 2.4 for a note about GIS map development. Also shown are herptile species other than the Western Fence Lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*) encountered during the surveys. *S. occidentalis* was observed at nearly every detection station and coverboard array, and was seen frequently in other areas of the park.

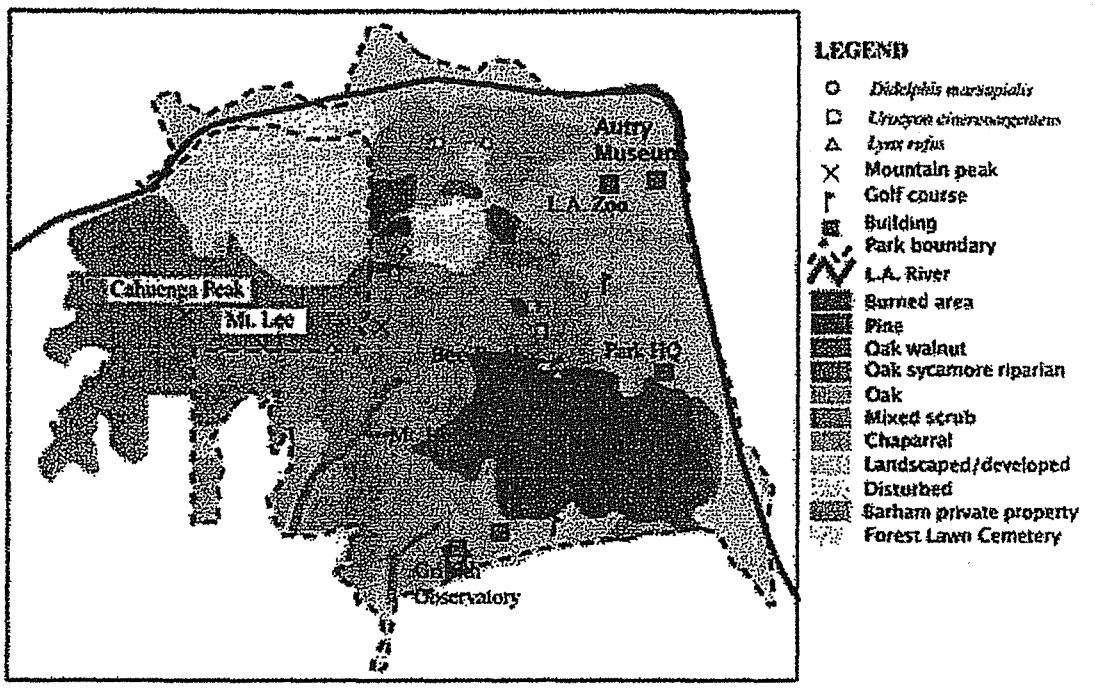


Figure 4a. Locations of the less commonly detected carnivore species — opossum (*D. maruspialis*), gray fox (*U. cinereoargenteus*), and bobcat (*L. rufus*) — at detection stations in different vegetation types in Griffith Park. Please see section 2.4 for a note about GIS map development.

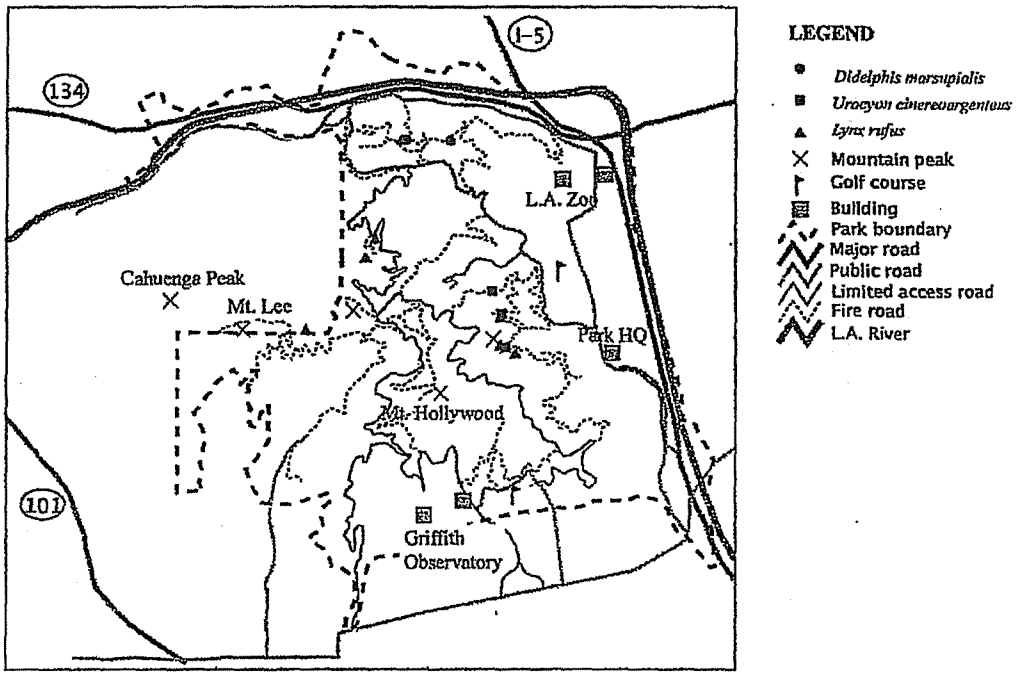
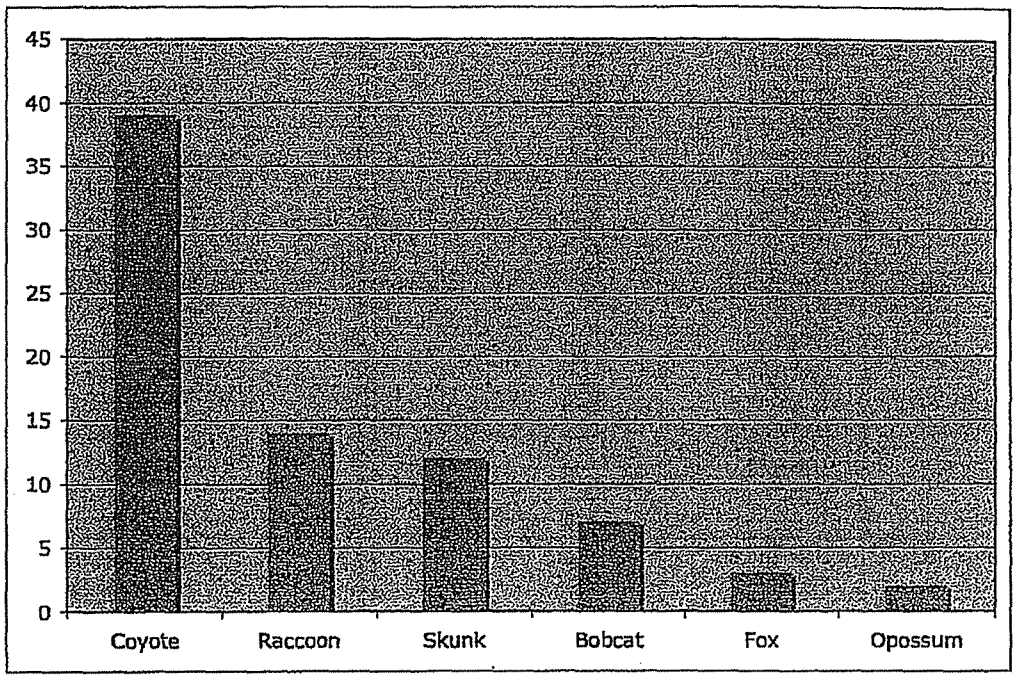


Figure 4b. Locations of less commonly detected carnivore species — opossum (*D. maruspialis*), gray fox (*U. cinereoargenteus*), and bobcat (*L. rufus*)—at detection stations along selected roads and trails in Griffith Park. Please see section 2.4 for a note about GIS map development.

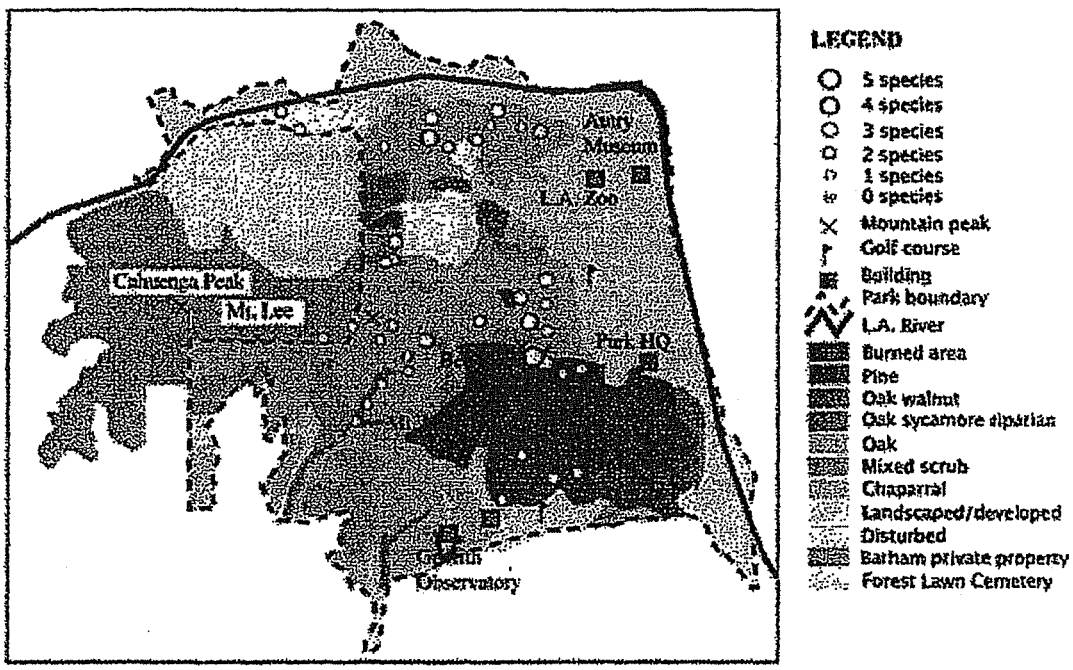
Appendix A. Individual detection station details and days operated.

Station	Type	Altitude (ft)	Survey Effort (days)	Vegetation Type
Skyline 1	Tracking	550	12	Chaparral
2	Tracking	670	12	Chaparral
3	Hair Snare	872	12	Chaparral
4	Tracking	886	12	Chaparral
5	Hair Snare	789	12	Chaparral
6	Tracking	859	12	Chaparral
7	Hair Snare	781	12	Chaparral
8	Tracking	666	12	Chaparral
9	Hair Snare	697	12	Chaparral
10	Tracking	723	12	Chaparral
Brush 1	Hair Snare	692	12	Oak-Sycamore riparian
2	Tracking	754	12	Oak-Sycamore riparian
3	Hair Snare	872	12	Chaparral
4	Tracking	956	12	Oak-Sycamore riparian
5	Hair Snare	1083	12	Chaparral
6	Tracking	1122	12	Chaparral
7	Hair Snare	1256	12	Chaparral
8	Tracking	1372	12	Mixed Scrub
Royce 1	Hair Snare	917	12	Oak-Sycamore riparian
2	Tracking	848	12	Oak-Sycamore riparian
3	Hair Snare	872	12	Oak-Sycamore riparian
4	Tracking	882	12	Chaparral
Old Zoo 1	Tracking	673	13	Burn
2	Hair Snare	717	13	Burn
3	Tracking	679	13	Burn
4	Hair Snare	675	13	Oak-Sycamore riparian
5	Tracking	601	13	Chaparral
6	Hair Snare	667	13	Chaparral
7	Tracking	741	13	Chaparral
8	Hair Snare	725	13	Chaparral
9	Tracking	899	13	Chaparral
10	Hair Snare	1094	13	Oak forest
Aberdeen 1	Tracking	1022	13	Burn
2	Hair Snare	936	13	Burn
3	Tracking	1014	13	Burn
4	Hair Snare	961	13	Burn
Hollywood 1	Tracking	1311	11	Chaparral
2	Hair Snare	1311	11	Chaparral
3	Tracking	1500	11	Chaparral
Headworks 1	Tracking	433	4	Disturbed
2	Tracking	473	4	Disturbed
3	Tracking	454	4	Disturbed

Appendix B. The number of stations at which carnivore species were detected, out of a total of 42 stations.



Appendix C. Number of carnivore species found at different detection stations in different vegetation types in Griffith Park. Please see section 2.4 for a note on GIS map development.



Appendix D. List of all herptile and mammal species identified in Griffith Park by sight or sign during the study.

Scientific name[1]	Common name[1]
MAMMALIA	
ARTIODACTYLA	
Cervidae	
Odocoileus hemionus	Mule deer
CARNIVORA	
Canidae	
Canis latrans	Coyote
Urocyon cinereoargenteus	Gray fox
Felidae	
Lynx rufus	Bobcat
Mustelidae	
Mephitis mephitis	Striped skunk
Procyonidae	
Procyon lotor	Raccoon
LAGOMORPHA	
Leporidae	
Sylvilagus audubonii	Desert cottontail
MARSUPIALIA	
Didelphidae	
Didelphis virginianus	Virginia opossum
RODENTIA	
Cricetidae	
Neotoma spp.	Woodrat species
Sciuridae	
Sciurus griseus	Western gray squirrel
Sciurus niger	Fox squirrel
Spermophilus beecheyi	California ground squirrel
REPTILIA	
Anguidae	
Elgaria multicarinata	Southern alligator lizard
Colubridae	
Masticophis lateralis	California whipsnake
Lampropeltis getula	Common kingsnake
Phrynosomatidae	
Sceloporus occidentalis	Western fence lizard
Scincidae	
Eumeces skiltonianus	Western skink
Teiidae	
Cnemidophorus tigris	Western whiptail lizard

Viperdae

Crotalus viridis	Western rattlesnake

1 Mammalian scientific and common names from the IUCN Redlist. Available at <http://www.iucnredlist.org>. Reptilian scientific and common names from: Stebbins, R.C. 2003. Peterson Field Guides: Western Reptiles and Amphibians, Third Edition. Houghton Mifflin Company: New York.

Appendix 11:

Annotated Checklist of Birds of Griffith Park
April 2007
Daniel S. Cooper, Cooper Ecological Monitoring, Inc.

Annotated Checklist of Birds of Griffith Park

April 2007
Last updated August 15, 2007

Daniel S. Cooper (DSC)
Cooper Ecological Monitoring, Inc.
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Pasadena, CA 91105
dan@cooperecological.com

[ ] = Los Angeles River portion only
* = breeding confirmed (c. 50 species)
*? = breeding suspected (17 species)

Three-letter acronyms (e.g. BUR, HOL) are local atlas blocks based on USGS topographic maps used by the Los Angeles County Breeding Bird Survey.

Regularly-occurring (151)

[Canada Goose *Branta canadensis*] Non-breeding (?) resident along vegetated portions of the Los Angeles River.

[Wood Duck *Aix sponsa*] Winter resident along vegetated portions of the Los Angeles River.

[Gadwall *Anas strepera*] Winter resident along vegetated portions of the Los Angeles River.

[American Wigeon *Anas americana*] Winter resident along vegetated portions of the Los Angeles River.

[*Mallard *Anas platyrhynchos*] Breeding resident, mainly along vegetated portions of the Los Angeles River. Ducklings noted vic. Los Feliz Blvd. on 10 May 2007 (DSC).

[Blue-winged Teal *Anas discors*] Winter resident along vegetated portions of the Los Angeles River.

[*Cinnamon Teal *Anas cyanoptera*] Breeding resident in small numbers along vegetated portions of the Los Angeles River. Nesting records include fledglings on 07 July 1995 and on 19 July 1999 (both LACBBA); copulating pair just north of Los Feliz Blvd. on 11 May 2007.

[Northern Shoveler *Anas clypeata*] Winter resident along vegetated portions of the Los Angeles River.

[Northern Pintail *Anas acuta*] Winter resident along vegetated portions of the Los Angeles River.

[Green-winged Teal *Anas crecca*] Winter resident along vegetated portions of the Los Angeles River.

[Ring-necked Duck *Aythya collaris*] Winter resident along vegetated portions of the Los Angeles River.

[Lesser Scaup *Aythya affinis*] Winter resident along vegetated portions of the Los Angeles River.

[Bufflehead *Bucephala albeola*] Winter resident along vegetated portions of the Los Angeles River.

[Common Goldeneye *Bucephala clangula*] Winter resident along vegetated portions of the Los Angeles River.

[Hooded Merganser *Lophodytes cucullatus*] Winter resident along vegetated portions of the Los Angeles River.

[Ruddy Duck *Oxyura jamaicensis*] Winter resident along vegetated portions of the Los Angeles River.

[*?Pied-billed Grebe *Podilymbus podiceps*] Non-breeding (?) resident along vegetated portions of the Los Angeles River.

[Eared Grebe *Podiceps nigricollis*] Winter resident (Oct. - Mar.) along vegetated portions of the Los Angeles River.

[Double-crested Cormorant *Phalacrocorax penicillatus*] Non-breeding resident along vegetated portions of the Los Angeles River.

[Great Blue Heron *Ardea herodias*] Non-breeding resident along vegetated portions of the Los Angeles River.

[Great Egret *Ardea alba*] Non-breeding resident along vegetated portions of the Los Angeles River.

[Snowy Egret *Egretta thula*] Non-breeding resident along vegetated portions of the Los Angeles River.

[*?Green Heron *Butorides virescens*] Non-breeding (?) resident along vegetated portions of the Los Angeles River. One flushed out of a large willow along the river just north of Los Feliz Blvd. on 27 May 2007 (DSC).

[Black-crowned Night-Heron *Nycticorax nycticorax*] Non-breeding resident along vegetated portions of the Los Angeles River.

*?Turkey Vulture *Cathartes aura* Resident, possibly breeding on remote slopes; most numerous in early spring and late fall. Pairs noted through spring and summer (e.g., two south of Travel Town on 10 May 2007, DSC).

[Osprey *Pandion haliaetus*] Non-breeding visitor, Los Angeles River.

Sharp-shinned Hawk *Accipiter striatus* Winter resident (Oct. - Mar.); 1-2/day expected.

*Cooper's Hawk *Accipiter cooperii* Breeding resident. Nesting records incl. an active nest in the "Bird Sanctuary" on 25 Apr. 2007 (DSC), and a nest with young on 04 June 1999 in HOL 2 Block of LACBBA (Los Feliz/Silver Lake). Vocal, displaying pair vic. Old Zoo site in spring, 2007 (DSC).

*Red-shouldered Hawk *Buteo lineatus* Localized breeding resident, mainly in sycamores. Nesting records incl. an occupied nest on 31 May 1995 in HOL 2 Block of LACBBA. Breeding pair at Bette Davis Park in spring 2007 (M. San Miguel); vocal pair vic. ranger headquarters, Mar. 2007 (DSC).

*Red-tailed Hawk *Buteo jamaicensis* Breeding resident. Nesting records incl. occupied nests on 04 May 1995 (HOL 2) and on 12 Apr. 1996 (BUR 5; LACBBA.

*?American Kestrel *Falco sparverius* Probably a winter resident and transient, though a pair at Toyon Landfill 27 Apr. 2007 (MB) suggests possible nesting there. Listed by Garrett (1970; undated) as an "uncommon permanent resident", but apparently no longer breeds.

Merlin *Falcon columbarius* Winter resident; 0-1/day expected.

[Peregrine Falcon *Falco peregrinus*] Non-breeding resident along Los Angeles River (0-1/day expected).

*California Quail *Callipepla californica* Breeding resident throughout park; absent from Los Angeles River. Nesting records include young on 12 June 1996 in BUR 5 Block of LACBBA (northwestern corner

of park) and on 22 Sept. 1995 in southern portion of park. Deserves special attention, as populations are prone to local extirpations (e.g. Debs Park, Elysian Park?).

[Virginia Rail *Rallus limicola*] Transient and winter resident in patches of reeds, Los Angeles River.

[Sora *Porzana carolina*] Transient and winter resident in patches of reeds, Los Angeles River.

[*American Coot *Fulica americana*] Breeding resident along vegetated portions of Los Angeles River. Nesting records include occupied nest on 12 May 1996 in BUR 6 Block (north of Los Feliz Blvd.).

[Black-bellied Plover *Pluvialis squatarola*] Transient along cement section of Los Angeles River (e.g., vic. 134 Fwy.).

*Killdeer *Charadrius vociferus* Breeding resident, mainly along Los Angeles River; localized non-breeding visitor elsewhere, especially on large lawns and barren areas. Nesting records incl. fledglings/young on 12 and 30 May 1996 in separate Blocks of LACBBA.

[*Black-necked Stilt *Himantopus mexicanus*] Abundant breeding resident along Los Angeles River, mainly upstream of 134 Fwy. (c. 50 birds in spring 2007).

[Greater Yellowlegs *Tringa melanoleuca*] Transient (mainly fall) and winter resident along Los Angeles River.

[Spotted Sandpiper *Actitis macularia*] Breeding resident, Los Angeles River. Nesting records include a nest on 19 July 1999 in BUR 6 Block of LACBBA.

[Western Sandpiper *Calidris mauri*] Transient and scarce winter resident along Los Angeles River, occasionally common (several hundred), esp. vic. 134 Fwy.

[Least Sandpiper *Calidris minutilla*] Transient and winter resident along Los Angeles River, occasionally common (several hundred), esp. vic. 134 Fwy.

[Wilson's Snipe *Gallinago gallinago*] Transient and winter resident along vegetated portions of Los Angeles River.

California Gull *Larus californicus* Transient and winter visitor, mainly on lawns or overhead.

Ring-billed Gull *Larus delawarensis* Transient and winter visitor, mainly on lawns or overhead.

*?Rock Dove *Columba livia* Status uncertain within park; very common breeding resident in surrounding urban areas.

*?Band-tailed Pigeon *Columba fasciata* Presumably breeding resident locally, apparently confined to planted conifers on perimeter of park (and adjacent residential area), at least since late 1950s (LACM files). Copulating pair observed on 19 Apr. 1996 in BUR 6 Block of LACBBA (northeastern corner of park).

*Mourning Dove *Zenaida macroura* Breeding resident, particularly in developed areas.

Yellow-chevroned Parakeet *Brotogeris chiriri* Non-breeding resident throughout park; often heard flying high over the park.

*?Great Horned Owl *Bubo virginianus* Breeding resident; nest with young on 02 June 1995; territorial pairs observed/heard on 05 Feb. 1996 and 02 July 1996 (LACBBA).

Vaux's Swift *Chaetura vauxi* Transient, spring and fall; formerly (?) winter resident along Los Angeles River.

*White-throated Swift *Aeronautes saxatalis* Breeding resident. Nesting records include occupied nest on 19 July 1999 in BUR 6; probably breeds in all suitable rock outcrops and under freeway/river bridges throughout.

*Black-chinned Hummingbird *Archilochus alexandri* Common breeding visitor in picnic areas, along drainages and in residential edge, Apr. - Aug. Nesting records include nest-building (BUR 5) on 12 Apr. 1996.

*Anna's Hummingbird *Calypte anna* Common breeding resident. Nesting records include occupied nests on 23 Feb., 02 Mar. and 12 Mar. 1996 in all three atlas blocks.

Costa's Hummingbird *Calypte costae* Apparently an uncommon transient (spring), but breeding may occur irregularly in chaparral and coastal sage scrub, particularly in the northwestern corner of park.

Rufous Hummingbird *Selasphorus rufus* Spring and fall transient, probably in variable numbers depending on flower availability.

*?Allen's Hummingbird *Selasphorus sasin* Status uncertain; numerous displaying pairs throughout the park in 2007 (DSC), but no confirmed nesting records, historical or recent.

Calliope Hummingbird *Stellula calliope* Occasional and irregular transient around flowers, mainly in spring.

[Belted Kingfisher *Ceryle alcyon*] Non-breeding resident along vegetated portions of Los Angeles River.

*Acorn Woodpecker *Melanerpes formicivorus* Local breeding resident in groves of Coast Live Oak, especially where interspersed with tall Western Sycamores. Nesting records include a nest with young on 12 May 1996 (BUR 6) and birds feeding young on 07 June 1995 (HOL 2).

Red-breasted Sapsucker *Sphyrapicus ruber* Scarce winter resident, typically in ornamental trees.

*Nuttall's Woodpecker *Picoides nuttallii* Common breeding resident throughout park (the most common and widespread woodpecker). Nesting evidence include occupied nests on 30 Apr. 1995, 12 May 1996, and pair(s) on 12 June 1996 (all three atlas blocks).

*Downy Woodpecker *Picoides pubescens* Scarce breeding resident along Los Angeles River (family group at Bette Davis Park on 15 Apr. 2007, M. San Miguel; copulating pair upstream of Los Feliz Blvd. 17 Feb. 1999, KLG); non-breeding visitor elsewhere in park.

Northern Flicker *Colaptes auratus* Transient and winter resident; formerly (to mid-1990s?) a breeding resident. Nesting evidence include fledged young on 12 July 1995 (HOL 2), with singles or pairs encountered in two other blocks on 14/19 June 1996.

Olive-sided Flycatcher *Contopus cooperi* Transient in small numbers, spring and fall; one old wintering record (c. 1980).

Western Wood-pewee *Contopus sordidulus* Transient in spring and fall. Apparently a "common" former summer resident and presumed breeder in Brush Canyon (*fide* K.L Garrett). Unrecorded in park during 1995-1999 Breeding Bird Atlas, but a singing bird high in sycamores at Brush Cyn. 06-08 June 2007 (DSC) suggests possible breeding.

Willow Flycatcher *Empidonax traillii* Transient in late spring and early fall.

Hammond's Flycatcher *Empidonax hammondii* Transient, mainly in spring.

Dusky Flycatcher *Empidonax oberholseri* Transient, mainly in spring.

*Pacific-slope Flycatcher *Empidonax difficilis* Breeding visitor to shady canyons, Apr. - Aug. Nesting evidence includes a nest with young on 19 June 1996 (BUR 6), fledglings on 02 July 1996 (BUR 5) and birds feeding young on 01 July 1996 (HOL 2). Several pairs noted in Western, Vermont and Fern Cyn. area spring 2007.

*Black Phoebe *Sayornis nigricans* Common breeding resident. Nesting records (LACBBA) from all atlas blocks.

Say's Phoebe *Sayornis saya* Winter resident to open, especially unvegetated areas. Recent summer records from Forest Lawn, where it has bred (21 June 2002, LACM files; breeding confirmed in 2003, *fide* R. Barth).

*Ash-throated Flycatcher *Myiarchus cinerascens* Breeding visitor throughout park and along Los Angeles River (e.g., Bette Davis Park), Apr. - Aug. Nesting records include nest-building on 30 Apr. 1995 and territorial pairs on 19 June and 14 July 1996 (all three atlas blocks).

*?Cassin's Kingbird *Tyrannus vociferans* Probable breeding resident along northern and eastern edge of park; pairs at Forest Lawn on 16 May 2007 and along the Los Angeles River north of Los Feliz Blvd. on 27 May 2007 (DSC); numerous through summer vic. Merry-Go-Round (all DSC).

*Western Kingbird *Tyrannus verticalis* Transient and local breeding visitor (Mar. - Aug.), presumably in tall sycamore groves. Nesting records include a pair with fledglings on 29 July 1996 (BUR 6).

Cassin's Vireo *Vireo cassinii* Transient, mainly spring.

*Hutton's Vireo *Vireo huttoni* Breeding resident in oak and sycamore woodland; pairs/singing birds in most canyons, and most numerous at Fern Dell/Western Canyon. Adult feeding fledglings in Brush Canyon 06 June 2007 (DSC).

Warbling Vireo *Vireo gilvus* Transient, spring and fall.

*Western Scrub-Jay *Aphelocoma californica* Common breeding resident throughout park.

*American Crow *Corvus brachyrhynchos* Common breeding resident, mainly near urban edge, picnic areas.

*Common Raven *Corvus corax* Common breeding resident throughout park.

[Tree Swallow *Tachycineta bicolor*] Transient and uncommon winter visitor mainly along Los Angeles River.

Violet-green Swallow *Tachycineta thalassina* Transient (overhead), mainly in spring.

*Northern Rough-winged Swallow *Stelgidopteryx serripennis* Breeding visitor, Mar. - Aug. Nests widely, mainly in man-made cavities (bridges, drains).

[Bank Swallow *Riparia riparia*] Scarce transient along Los Angeles River, 1-2/year expected in large swallow flocks.

*Cliff Swallow *Petrochelidon pyrrhonota* Breeding visitor, Mar. - Jul. Nests widely, mainly on man-made structures (sheer walls).

[*Barn Swallow *Hirundo rustica* Breeding visitor, Mar. - Aug. Nests widely in man-made situations (bridges, drains), invariably near water.]

Mountain Chickadee *Poecile gambeli* Winter resident in (planted) conifers throughout park. Probably summers in small numbers some years (e.g. 1 at Los Feliz Golf Course on 17 July 2007, DSC).

*Oak Titmouse *Parus inornatus* Breeding resident, mainly oaks and sycamores, including along Los Angeles River (e.g., Bette Davis Park). Nesting records include birds feeding young on 20 June 1996 (BUR 6), fledglings on 02 July 1996 (BUR 5), and a nest with young on 06 May 1995 (HOL 2).

*Bushtit *Psaltriparus minimus* Common breeding resident throughout.

Red-breasted Nuthatch *Sitta canadensis* Irregular winter resident.

White-breasted Nuthatch *Sitta carolinensis* Irregular fall transient and winter resident.

*Bewick's Wren *Thryomanes bewickii* Common breeding resident in all habitats throughout park.

*House Wren *Troglodytes troglodytes* Breeding resident around sycamores and other large trees with cavities.

[Marsh Wren *Cistothorus palustris*] Fall transient (and winter resident?) in reed beds along Los Angeles River.

Ruby-crowned Kinglet *Regulus calendula* Common winter resident throughout, particularly near trees.

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher *Polioptila caerulea* Transient and likely winter visitor to open, native scrub habitats.

*Western Bluebird *Sialia mexicana* Locally common breeding resident, almost exclusively at large sycamores with cavities, most of which are now at picnic areas.

Swainson's Thrush *Catharus ustulatus* Late spring (May/June) and fall transient.

Hermit Thrush *Catharus guttatus* Common winter resident.

*American Robin *Turdus migratorius* Breeding resident, mainly around lawns and buildings. Nesting recorded in all three atlas blocks.

*Wrentit *Chamaea fasciata* Common breeding resident. Territorial pairs recorded from all three atlas blocks.

*Northern Mockingbird *Mimus polyglottos* Common breeding resident, mainly at periphery of park.

*California Thrasher *Toxostoma redivivum* Breeding resident. Nesting records include birds feeding young on 12 June 1996 (BUR 5).

*European Starling *Sturnus vulgaris* Common breeding resident, particularly near picnic areas and structures.

American Pipit *Anthus rubescens* Winter resident on large lawns and barren areas.

Cedar Waxwing *Bombycilla cedrorum* Transient and winter resident, present nearly yearround.

*Phainopepla *Phainopepla nitens* Breeding resident; nesting records include breeding at Bette Davis Park in spring 2007 (M. San Miguel) and nest-building on 25 Apr. and 10 May 1995 (BUR 5 and HOL 2, resp.). Also fairly common along Los Angeles River, at Mexican Elderberry.

*?Orange-crowned Warbler *Vermivora celata* Common transient and post-breeding visitor throughout. May breed in dense woodland along canyon bottoms (e.g., singing birds May/June 2007 in Royce, Spring, and Brush cyns.; all DSC).

Nashville Warbler *Vermivora ruficapilla* Transient, spring and fall.

*?Yellow Warbler *Dendroica petechia* (Presumably) a breeding visitor along Los Angeles River; otherwise a fairly common transient in spring and early fall.

Yellow-rumped Warbler *Denroica coronata* Abundant winter visitor (Oct. - Apr.)

Black-throated Gray Warbler *Dendroica nigrescens* Transient and scarce winter visitor.

Townsend's Warbler *Dendroica townsendi* Transient and winter resident

Hermit Warbler *Dendroica occidentalis* Uncommon transient, mainly spring.

MacGillivray's Warbler *Oporornis tolmiei* Uncommon transient.

[*Common Yellowthroat *Geothlypis trichas*] Breeding resident in reeds along Los Angeles River; up to eight birds vic. Bette Davis Park, spring 2007 (M. San Miguel).

Wilson's Warbler *Wilsonia pusilla* Transient, spring and fall; rare in winter near water.

Yellow-breasted Chat *Icteria virens* Rare transient. Presumably a former breeding visitor along the Los Angeles River, and future nesting should be watched for.

Western Tanager *Piranga ludoviciana* Transient, late spring and fall.

*Spotted Towhee *Pipilo maculatus* Breeding resident, widespread in scrub.

*California Towhee *Pipilo crissalis* Common breeding resident.

*Rufous-crowned Sparrow *Aimophila ruficeps* (Presumably) breeding resident in open scrub habitat on steep slopes. Agitated pair noted above Deronda Rd. in mid-June 2007 (DSC).

Chipping Sparrow *Spizella passerina* Winter resident and transient, mainly around lawns.

*?Lark Sparrow *Chondestes grammacus* Local breeding resident in scrubby grassland on north slope of park, incl. back area of Forest Lawn (where it bred in 2002, *fide* R. Barth; 3 pairs present here 16 May 2007, DSC), and through spring at Toyon Landfill (MB, DSC), with a copulating pair here on 27 Apr. 2007 (MB). Otherwise a transient and winter visitor to picnic areas along east side of park.

Fox Sparrow *Passerella iliaca* Winter resident, mainly in native scrub.

*Song Sparrow *Melospiza melodia* Breeding resident in riparian and moist areas, adn locally in residential areas (vic. Hollywood Reservoir). Nesting records inlude fledglings on 12 Mar. 1997 (BUR 5) and on 20 June 1996 (BUR 6); mated pairs on 10 Apr. 1995 in HOL 2.

Lincoln's Sparrow *Melospiza lincolnii* Transient and winter resident.

Golden-crowned Sparrow *Zonotrichia atricapilla* Abundant winter resident, particularly in native scrub.

White-crowned Sparrow *Zonotrichia leucophrys* Common winter resident.

Dark-eyed Junco *Junco hyemalis* Mainly a winter resident, but small resident breeding population in Western and Vermont canyons and near Merry-Go-Round (lower Fern Cyn.) and possibly in Vermont Canyon. Nesting records incl. 2 juveniles and several singing males at Merry-Go-Round on 22 June 2007 (DSC).

*Black-headed Grosbeak *Pheucticus melanocephalus* Breeding visitor, nesitng mid-summer. One pair bred at Bette Davis Park in spring 2007 (M. San Miguel); fledglings on 12 July 1995 (HOL 2) and on 14 July 1996 (BUR 5).

*?Blue Grosbeak *Guiraca caerulea* Possible breeding resident or summer visitor; singing birds noted at Toyon Landfill on 27 Apr. 2007 (MB) and on 12 May 2007 in a revegatated area near Lake Hollywood (DSC).

*?Lazuli Bunting *Passerina amoena* Transient in spring and fall; possibly breeds, at least irregularly after wet winters.

[*Red-winged Blackbird *Agelaius phoeniceus*] Breeding resident, mainly along vegetated portions of Los Angeles River. Nesting records include nest-building on 12 May 1996 (BUR 6) and fledglings on 23 June 1996 (HOL 2).

Western Meadowlark *Sturnella neglecta* Winter visitor locally to grassland (e.g. Toyon Landfill).

*Brewer's Blackbird *Euphagus cyanocephalus* Breeding resident in developed portions of park.

*Brown-headed Cowbird *Molothrus ater* Breeding resident, probably most common in spring/summer.

*Hooded Oriole *Icterus cucullatus* Breeding visitor, mainly in developed areas (esp. palms) along perimeter of park (and in adjacent residential areas). Nesting records include occupied nest on 23 Apr. 1995 (BUR 6).

*Bullock's Oriole *Icterus bullockii* Common breeding visitor in riparian areas, partial to sycamores; a few winter records.

*?Purple Finch *Carpodacus purpureus* Possible breeding resident (local) around planted conifers, at least in Western and Vermont cyns.; can be widespread during some winters.

*House Finch *Carpodacus mexicanus* Common breeding resident.

Pine Siskin *Carduelis pinus* Irregular winter visitor, absent some years; partial to planted conifers.

*Lesser Goldfinch *Carduelis psaltria* Breeding resident.

*?American Goldfinch *Carduelis tristis* Local (probable) breeding resident in small numbers along vegetated portions of the Los Angeles River (DSC, M. San Miguel); widespread in winter, feeding at catkin-bearing trees throughout park.

Lawrence's Goldfinch *Carduelis lawrencei* Uncommon and irregular visitor.

*House Sparrow *Passer domesticus* Common breeding resident around developed areas.

[*?Orange Bishop *Euplectes fanciscanus* Resident (?) along vegetated portions of Los Angeles River; possibly breeds.]

[*?Nutmeg Mannikin *Lonchura punctulata* Resident (?) along vegetated portions of Los Angeles River; possibly breeds (pair at Los Feliz Blvd. 16 May 2007, DSC).]

Extirpated (6)

Greater Roadrunner *Geococcyx californianus* Listed as rare permanent resident in Brush Canyon by Garrett (1970; undated), but no firm records.

Common Poorwill *Phalaenoptilus nuttallii* Listed as common in spring and summer vic. Brush Canyon by Garrett (1970; undated). Single winter record from "Hollywood Hills" in Dec. 1954 (LACM files).

Spotted Dove *Streptopelia chinensis* Virtually extirpated; formerly resident (pre-2000), mainly in urban areas adjacent to park. A non-native species introduced from Asia.

Loggerhead Shrike *Lanius ludivicianus* Rare in winter and (presumably) fall along Los Angeles River and at Forest Lawn; less than annual. Formerly much more common, at least in winter (Garrett 1970; undated).

Rock Wren *Salpinctes obsoletus* Considered a rare permanent resident in the park by Garrett (1970); no recent records?

Canyon Wren *Catherpes mexicanus* Considered a rare permanent resident by Garrett (undated), but only a winter visitor to Brush Canyon (Garrett 1970); no recent records?

Rarities (43)

Horned Grebe Vagrant; one fall record, Hollywood Reservoir (Garrett, undated).
Common Merganser Irregular in winter at Hollywood Reservoir (Garrett, undated).
Red-breasted Merganser Irregular in winter at Hollywood Reservoir (Garrett, undated).
White-tailed Kite Possibly a rare migrant; one spring record, Brush Canyon (Garrett, undated).
Swainson's Hawk Probably rare migrant; several spring (late Feb. - April) and Fall (Oct.) records (LACM files).
Ferruginous Hawk Vagrant; one record, 26 Dc. 1950 (LACM files).
Golden Eagle Vagrant; one record, May 1968 over Brush Canyon (Garrett 1970).
Sandhill Crane Vagrant; one old record from Headworks site, 28 Nov. 1979 (J. Brandt, LACM files).
Red-necked Phalarope Vagrant; one record, in fall from Hollywood Reservoir (Garrett, undated).
Glaucous-winged Gull Status uncertain; winter visitor overhead (Garrett, undated)
Bonaparte's Gull Two winter records cited by Garrett (undated).
Caspian Tern One fall record from Hollywood Res. mentioned by Garrett (undated).
White-winged Dove Vagrant; one spring record near Brush Cyn. (Garrett, undated).
Hairy Woodpecker Vagrant; scattered records from 1970s, but none since.
Red-naped Sapsucker Possibly regular in fall and winter, but just one record, 16 Oct. 2006 (LACM files).
Black Swift Probably a rare transient; two migration records; 23 Oct. 1968 (50!) and 3 on 27 May 1981 (LACM files).
Chimney Swift Several older summer records (c. 1980) from Los Angeles River in Burbank (LACM files).
Greater Pewee Vagrant; three winter records.
Steller's Jay Vagrant; Garrett (undated) listed it as "rare" in winter near Brush Canyon; one record from Forest Lawn, 31 Oct. 1971 (LACM files). Odd record of a family group on 09 July 1920 (LACM files) indicates breeding.
Brown Creeper Rare and irregular in late fall/winter (LACM files, LACoBirds)
Golden-crowned Kinglet Possibly regular in winter, but just two records, incl. one near Los Feliz Blvd., 08 Dec. 2006 (LACoBirds).
Varied Thrush Rare and irregular winter visitor (Garrett, undated; LACoBirds).
Townsend's Solitaire Vagrant; two records, one in Brush Canyon Mar. 1969 (Garrett 1970) and 16 Jan. 1982 (LACM files).
Brown Thrasher Vagrant; one fall record (Aug./Sept. 1969) to Brush Canyon (Garrett 1970) and two late winter records (1939, 1999) from "Hollywood Hills" (LACM files).
Plumbeous Vireo Rare winter resident (1/year expected), mainly in sycamore groves.

Virginia's Warbler Vagrant; one Sept. record from Bette Davis Park (LACM files).
Tennessee Warbler Vagrant; one record of a wintering bird near Los Angeles Zoo, 1980-81 (LACM files).
Golden-winged Warbler Vagrant; one record of a wintering bird along Los Angeles River early 1996 (LACM files).
Northern Parula Vagrant, one at Fern Dell (Garrett, undated), another 16 Apr. 2007 near Old Zoo site (D. Williams, LACoBirds).
Prairie Warbler Vagrant; one wintering bird in 1997 at Bette Davis Park (LACM files).
Blackpoll Warbler Rare fall transient; several records from Bette Davis Park (LACM files).
Chestnut-sided Warbler Rare visitor; a few records of wintering birds and transients (LACoBirds).
Black-and-white Warbler Rare visitor; a few records of wintering birds and transients (LACM files, LACoBirds).
American Redstart Vagrant; two Sept. records (LACM files).
Painted Redstart Vagrant; one Nov. record from Bette Davis Park (LACM files).
Summer Tanager Rare transient, possibly regular (LACM files, Garrett 1970, LACBBA).
Green-tailed Towhee One fall record from Brush Canyon, Sept. 1967.
Sage Sparrow Vagrant; two fall records in 1970 listed by Garrett (1970).
Brewer's Sparrow Rare migrant; listed as "uncommon" in fall at Brush Canyon (Garrett 1970; undated); one record from Mt. Sinai Cemetery (14 Nov. 1979, LACM files).
Vesper Sparrow Vagrant (or extirpated?); one record, 25 birds on 26 Dec. 1950 (LACM files).
White-throated Sparrow Probably a rare winter visitor; one recent winter (April 2007) record vic. Old Zoo site (O. Johnson, LACoBirds)
Yellow-headed Blackbird One record, single bird at Bette Davis Park on 15 Apr. 2007 (M. San Miguel).
Baltimore Oriole Vagrant, May/June 1968 in Brush Canyon (Garrett 1970).
Great-tailed Grackle Probably a scarce transient, but just one record, four over Bette Davis Park on 03 Oct. 1995 (LACM files).
Red Crossbill Rare and irregular winter visitor; generally absent.

Forest Lawn/Hollywood Reservoir only (LACM records)

Cacking Goose, Black Scoter, Red-throated Loon, Common Loon, Lesser Yellowlegs, Eastern Phoebe, Vermilion Flycatcher, Purple Martin, Grasshopper Sparrow, Rose-breasted Grosbeak

Sources:

Garrett, K.L. Undated. Birds of the western Griffith Park Area. Unpublished annotated checklist. Compiled c. 1970

Garrett, K.L. 1970. Birds of Brush Canyon. Unpublished annotated checklist. Oct. 14, 1970.

Los Angeles County Breeding Bird Atlas data, courtesy K.L. Garrett, Museum of Natural History, Los Angeles Co.

"LACoBirds", a Yahoo Group (archived at: http://groups.yahoo.com/group/LACoBirds/).

__[Barn Swallow S:F*]

TITS, WRENS, etc.
__Mountain Chickadee W:R
__Oak Titmouse P:F*
__Bushtit P:C*
__Red-breasted Nuthatch W:R
__White-breasted Nuthatch T:R
__Bewick's Wren P:C*
__House Wren P:U*
__[Marsh Wren T:R]
__Ruby-crowned Kinglet W:C
__Blue-gray Gnatcatcher T:R

THRUSHES
__Western Bluebird P:U*
__Swainson's Thrush T:R
__Hermit Thrush W:C
__American Robin P:F*

WRENTIT
__Wrentit P:C*

THRASHERS
__Northern Mockingbird P:F*
__California Thrasher P:F*

STARLING
__*European Starling P:C**

PIPIT
__American Pipit W:R

WAXWINGS
__Cedar Waxwing W:F
__Phainopepla P:U*

WOOD-WARBLERS
__Orange-crowned Warbler P:U*?
__Nashville Warbler T:U
__[Yellow Warbler S:U*?]
__Yellow-rumped Warbler W:C
__Black-throated Gray Warbler T:F
__Hermit Warbler T:R
__MacGillivray's Warbler T:R
__[Common Yellowthroat P:U*]
__Wilson's Warbler T:F

TANAGER and CHAT
__Yellow-breasted Chat T:R
__Western Tanager T:U

SPARROWS, BUNTINGS, etc.
__Spotted Towhee P:C*
__California Towhee P:C*
__Rufous-crowned Sparrow P:R*
__Chipping Sparrow W:U
__Lark Sparrow P:R*?
__Fox Sparrow W:F
__Song Sparrow P:F*
__Lincoln's Sparrow W:U
__Golden-crowned Sparrow W:C
__White-crowned Sparrow W:C
__Dark-eyed Junco P:U*
__Black-headed Grosbeak S:F*
__Blue Grosbeak S:R*?
__Lazuli Bunting T:U (S:R*?)

BLACKBIRDS
__[Red-winged Blackbird P:U*]
__Western Meadowlark W:R
__Brewer's Blackbird P:U*
__Brown-headed Cowbird S:F*
__Hooded Oriole S:U*
__Bullock's Oriole S:F*
__Purple Finch P:R*?
__House Finch P:C*
__Pine Siskin W:R
__Lesser Goldfinch P:C*
__American Goldfinch P:R*?
__Lawrence's Goldfinch T:R
__*House Sparrow P:F**
__*[Orange Bishop P:R*?]*
__*[Nutmeg Mannikin P:R*?]*

The author would like to thank the Franklin Hills Improvement Association for funding the development of this list. We hope this effort will inspire other observers to add to and refine this list, which will encourage future conservation of biodiversity in the park.

Birds of Griffith Park

Compiled by Daniel S. Cooper
June 2007

Griffith Park is a 4000-acre expanse of open space at the eastern end of the Santa Monica Mountains. Extending south and west from the Los Angeles River, its 1,600' ridges separate the San Fernando Valley from Hollywood and the rest of the Los Angeles. Such landmarks as the Los Angeles Zoo, the Griffith Observatory and the Greek Theater are contained within the park, and the Hollywood Sign is just outside the park's western border.

Dominated by mixed chaparral, the park supports a variety of native southern California habitats, including sycamore groves, oak and walnut woodlands, and coastal sage scrub. Portions of the Los Angeles River provide important wetland and riparian habitat for a wide diversity of waterbirds. Lushly-landscaped gardens and picnic areas on the periphery of the park provide abundant food and water year round, making Griffith Park an especially rich habitat for migratory and resident birds.

Representing over a quarter of all parkland in the city of Los Angeles, about 3000 acres of the original rancho that would become the park was bequeathed to the city by Col. Griffith J. Griffith in 1896. Since then, the park has grown in size and offerings, but remains faithful to Griffith's original vision, a "*place of recreation and rest for the masses, a resort for the rank and file.*"

Around 150 bird species occur in the park each year (nearly half of which may nest locally) and 50+ others are rare/irregular visitors, pushing the total to more than 200 species.

Regularly-occurring species below
Introduced species in italics

* = breeding confirmed
*? = breeding suspected
[ ] = Mainly along L.A. River

W=Winter
S=Summer
T=Transient (spring/fall)
P=Permanent resident

C=Common
F=Fairly common
U=Uncommon
R=Rare and/or irregular

GREBES
__[Pied-billed Grebe P:U*?]
__[Eared Grebe W:U]

CORMORANT
__[Double-crested Cormorant P:F]

WADERS
__[Great Blue Heron P:F]
__[Great Egret P:U]
__[Snowy Egret P:U]
__[Green Heron P:U*?]
__[Black-crowned Night Heron P:U]

VULTURE
__Turkey Vulture P:F*?

WATERFOWL
__[Canada Goose P:U]
__[Wood Duck W:U]
__[Gadwall W:C]
__[Mallard P:C*]
__[Blue-winged Teal W:F]
__[Cinnamon Teal P:F*]
__[Northern Shoveler W:F]
__[Northern Pintail W:U]
__[Green-winged Teal W:F]
__[Ring-necked Duck W:U]
__[Lesser Scaup W:F]
__[Bufflehead W:C]
__[Common Goldeneye W:R]
__[Hooded Merganser W:U]
__[Ruddy Duck W:C]

RAPTORS
__[Osprey P:U]
__Sharp-shinned Hawk W:F
__Cooper's Hawk P:C*
__Red-shouldered Hawk P:U*
__Red-tailed Hawk P:C*
__American Kestrel T:U
__Merlin W:R
__[Peregrine Falcon W:R]

QUAIL
__California Quail P:C*

RAILS, SHOREBIRDS
__[Virginia Rail T:R]
__[Sora W:R]
__[American Coot P:C*]
__[Black-bellied Plover T:U]
__Killdeer P:F*
__[Black-necked Stilt P:C*]
__[Greater Yellowlegs W:F]
__[Spotted Sandpiper P:U*]
__[Western Sandpiper T:U]
__[Least Sandpiper T:U]
__[Wilson's Snipe W:R]

GULLS
__[California Gull W:U]
__[Ring-billed Gull W:U]

PIGEONS/DOVES
__*Rock Dove P:F*?*
__Band-tailed Pigeon P:F*?
__Mourning Dove P:C*?

PARROTS
__*Yellow-chevroned Parakeet P:U*

OWLS
__Great Horned Owl P:U*

SWIFTS
__Vaux's Swift T:C
__White-throated Swift P:C*

HUMMINGBIRDS
__Black-ch. Hummingbird S:C*
__Anna's Hummingbird P:C*
__Costa's Hummingbird T:R
__Rufous Hummingbird T:U
__Allen's Hummingbird P:C*?
__Calliope Hummingbird T:R

KINGFISHER
__[Belted Kingfisher W:F]

WOODPECKERS
__Acorn Woodpecker P:F*
__Red-breasted Sapsucker W:R
__Nuttall's Woodpecker P:C*
__Downy Woodpecker P:R*?
__Northern Flicker W:F (was P:F*)

FLYCATCHERS
__Olive-sided Flycatcher T:R
__Western Wood-Pewee T:U*?
__Willow Flycatcher T:U
__Hammond's Flycatcher T:R
__Dusky Flycatcher T:R
__Pacific-slope Flycatcher S:U*
__Black Phoebe P:C*
__Say's Phoebe W:U
__Ash-throated Flycatcher S:F*
__Cassin's Kingbird P:U*?
__Western Kingbird S:U*

VIREOS
__Cassin's Vireo T:R
__Hutton's Vireo P:U*
__Warbling Vireo T:F

JAYS, etc.
__Western Scrub-Jay P:C*
__American Crow P:C*
__Common Raven P:C*

SWALLOWS
__[Tree Swallow W:U]
__[Violet-green Swallow T:U]
__No. Rough-winged Swallow S:F*
__[Bank Swallow T:R]
__Cliff Swallow S:C*

Appendix 12:

Preliminary Insect (Butterfly) Survey at Griffith Park, Los Angeles, California.
October 30, 2003
Kathy Keane, Keane Biological Consulting

Kathy Keane
Keane Biological Consulting
5546 Parkcrest Street
Long Beach, CA 90808

October 30, 2003

Subject: Preliminary Insect (Butterfly) Survey at Griffith Park, Los Angeles, California.

Dear Kathy:

Introduction

At the request of Keane Biological Consulting (KBC), Guy P. Bruyea (GPB) conducted a reconnaissance-level survey for the butterfly and insect inhabitants of Griffith Park in northwestern Los Angeles County, California. This report presents findings of our survey conducted to assess butterfly and other insect diversity within Griffith Park, and briefly describes the vegetation, topography, and present land use throughout the survey area in an effort to assess the overall quality of the habitat currently present. Additionally, this report describes the butterfly species observed or detected, and identifies butterfly species with potential for occurrence that were not detected during the present survey. All observations were made by GPB during two visits to Griffith Park in June and July 2003.

Site Description

Griffith Park is generally located at the east end of the Santa Monica Mountains northwest of the City of Los Angeles within Los Angeles County, California. The ± 4100-acre Griffith Park is situated within extensive commercial and residential developments associated with the City of Los Angeles and surrounding areas, and is the largest municipal park and urban wilderness area within the United States. Specifically, Griffith Park is bounded as follows: to the east by the Golden State Freeway (Interstate Highway 5) and the City of Glendale and extensive commercial and residential development beyond; to the north by the Ventura Freeway (SR 134), the City of Burbank and extensive commercial and residential development beyond; to the south by Los Feliz Boulevard, Hollywood Reservoir, Hollywood Freeway (Highway 101), the Cities of Hollywood and Los Angeles and extensive commercial and residential development beyond; and to the west by Universal City, Highway 101, extensive commercial and residential development, and the western portion of the Santa Monica Mountains beyond. Griffith Park is situated within the Rancho Los Feliz land grant and Sections 26, 27, 34, 35, Townships 1N and 1S, Range 14W within the U.S.G.S. Hollywood and Burbank 7.5' series quadrangle maps.

Land use varies within Griffith Park, and includes anthropogenic disturbances such as areas associated with hiking and equestrian trails, paved and unimproved roads, and various commercial developments including the Los Angeles Zoo, Greek Theatre, Griffith Observatory, Los Angeles Equestrian Center, several museums, and public golf courses.

Topographically, Griffith Park contains gently to steeply sloping ridgelines and flat areas with a combined maximum vertical relief of roughly 1241 feet between the highest and lowest elevation points. Elevations at Griffith Park range from approximately 384 to 1625 feet above mean sea level (AMSL), with Mt. Hollywood at its peak elevation. Surrounding topographic features include gently to steeply sloping hillsides with canyons and ridgelines interspersed with relatively flat areas in the valleys surrounding Griffith Park.

Sensitive Butterfly Species Background Information

Although the scope of the present study includes the identification of all potential insect inhabitants of Griffith Park, the present study focused on butterfly diversity within the Park due to survey time constraints and other factors. Butterflies are among the more familiar and easily identified insects to the amateur entomologist or nature enthusiast, and can be a good indicator of habitat quality in a particular area. Many butterfly species are easily monitored and respond quickly to changes in habitat, and their absence (in places where they were formerly present) can be an important indicator of habitat degradation. In that vein, butterfly occupants of Griffith Park are discussed in detail herein.

Many butterflies are becoming increasingly scarce in southern California, especially in coastal and valley areas were natural habitats have been converted for human uses or have been adversely impacted by various anthropogenic disturbances. Additionally, in the relatively less disturbed foothill and mountain areas the spread of invasive non-native weedy vegetation, grazing, fire suppression, and off-road vehicle activity is threatening many native plants, including butterfly larval host plants.

There are approximately 135 recorded butterfly species from Los Angeles County, of which approximately 120 are considered resident. Some species have adapted well to ornamental landscapes, but many formerly common species have now become increasingly rare over the past few decades due to urban expansion and other factors. Several butterflies presently (and/or historically) found in Los Angeles County (and/or areas of adjacent southern Kern County) are now protected or are considered species of special concern (Table 1 and Sensitive Species Accounts). At least three butterflies that once occurred in Los Angeles County are now presumably extinct. These include, 1) the unsilvered fritillary (*Speyeria adiaste atossa*), which was last observed near Mt. Pinos in 1959, 2) a very localized race of the Sonoran blue (*Philotes sonorensis extinctus*) that once occurred in the upper San Gabriel wash above Azusa (to 1968), and 3) the Palos Verdes blue (*Glaucopsyche lygdamus palosverdesensis*, herein referred to as PVB), which was last observed on the Palos Verdes peninsula in 1983.

Three butterflies known from Los Angeles County are now on the federal list of endangered wildlife. These include the El Segundo blue (*Euphilotes battoides allyni*, herein referred to as ESB[1]), the Quino checkerspot butterfly (*Euphydryas editha quino*, herein referred to as QCB), and the PVB.

Several other butterflies are considered uncommon in Los Angeles County, some having federal or state status (i.e., species of special concern), and others that warrant careful monitoring due to declining populations or extremely limited ranges within Los Angeles County. These include (but are not limited to) the San Emigdio blue (*Plebulina emigdionis*), the Santa Monica Mountains hairstreak (*Satyrium auretorum fumosum*), the wandering skipper (*Panoquina errans*), and the Tehachapi Mountain silverspot (*Speyeria egleis tehachapina*).

Butterfly species that appear to be declining (or may be extirpated) in Los Angeles County, but remain common in other areas of their respective ranges include the purplish copper (*Lycaena helloides*), giant copper (*Lycaena xanthoides*), Columella hairstreak (*Strymon columella istapa*), southern sylvan hairstreak (*Satyrium sylvinus*), western tailed blue (*Everes amyntula*), coastal arrowhead blue (*Glaucopsyche piasus sagittigera*), California ringlet (*Coenonympha tullia californica*), and sylvan satyr (*Cercyonis sthenele sylvestris*).

Table 1.
Los Angeles County Sensitive (and/or Narrow-endemic) Butterflies

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	Range
Quino Checkerspot	*Euphydryas editha quino*	FE	N
El Segundo Blue	*Euphilotes battoides allyni*	FE	N
Palos Verdes Blue	*Glaucopsyche lygdamus palosverdesensis*	FE	N
Comstock's Blue	*Euphilotes battoides comstocki*	CR	N
San Emigdio Blue	*Plebulina emigdionis*	FSC	N
Bright Blue Copper	*Lycaena heteronea clara*	CR	N
Cloudy Copper	*Lycaena arota nubila*	CR	Y
San Gabriel Mountain Sonoran Blue	*Philotes sonorensis extinctus*	X	N
Veined Blue	*Icaricia neurona*	CR	N

Green (=Skinner's) Blue	*Icaricia lupini chlorina*	CR	N
Santa Monica Mountains Hairstreak	*Satyrium auretorum fumosum*	FSC	Y?
Emmel's Elfin	*Callophrys mossii hidakupa*	FSC	N
Wandering Skipper	*Panoquina errans*	FSC	N
Alkali Skipper	*Pseudocopaeodes eunus*	FSC	N
Tehachapi Mountains Silverspot	*Speyeria egleis tehachapina*	FSC	N
Unsilvered Fritillary	*Speyeria adiaste atossa*	X	N
Monarch Butterfly	*Danaus plexippus*	[1]	Y

*Indicates whether Griffith Park is within known historical and/or extant range of indicated taxon (Y=yes, N=no)
FE=Federally endangered, FSC=Federal Species of Concern, X=Presumed extinct (no status), CR=California Rare (narrow endemic)
[1]Overwintering (or nesting) sites should be protected, butterfly probably not at risk currently

Over the past century, many formerly common butterfly species have been extirpated from Griffith Park and surrounding areas due to habitat fragmentation and other disturbances. Sensitive butterflies considered to have potential for occurrence within Los Angeles County, based on known ranges, the presence of associated vegetation communities, elevations on site, host plant availability within the general vicinity, and other requirements, are discussed in more detail below.

Sensitive Butterfly Species Accounts

Quino Checkerspot Butterfly (*Euphydryas editha quino*)

The United States Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) added this rare butterfly to the federal list of endangered wildlife in early 1997. The Quino Checkerspot Butterfly (QCB) is a geographic race (subspecies) of *Euphydryas editha*, whose combined ranges extend from northern Baja California to Canada along the Pacific coast, and east to Colorado (Bauer, 1975). The QCB is presently known to exist only as several, probably isolated, colonies in southwestern Riverside County, southern San Diego County and northern Baja California, Mexico.

This butterfly is associated with sparsely vegetated or bare areas usually characterized by clay or cryptobiotic soil deposits that develop a hard crust within southern California sage scrub vegetation communities. Low-growing herbaceous annuals including the QCB's primary larval host plant, dot-seed plantain, *Plantago erecta* (Plantaginaceae), typically inhabit these areas. Other potential QCB host plants (considered secondary) may occupy these areas and include owl's clover (*Castilleja exserta*) and white snapdragon (*Antirrhinum coulterianum*), both in the plant family Schrophulariaceae.

No relatively recent records for QCB exist from Los Angeles County. Populations of QCB are historically known from two locations in the Santa Monica Mountains, 1) Tapia Camp (1947), and 2) Point Dume (1954). Both of these colonies appear to have been extirpated, as adults have not been observed at or in the vicinity of either location in approximately 35 years. Most extant populations of QCB are known from southwestern Riverside County in the vicinity of Temecula and Murrieta, and southern San Diego County in the vicinity of Otay Mountain. No historical or recent records of QCB exist for Griffith Park (Sprute et al). In addition, in a list of the flora of Griffith Park provided by KBC, *Plantago erecta* has not been documented as occurring within Griffith Park.

GPB did not conduct a focused survey for the QCB during the present survey. GPB currently holds a valid section 10(a)(1)(A) QCB recovery permit for QCB issued under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Permit Number TE-837439-4).

Tehachapi Mountain Silverspot Butterfly (*Speyeria egleis tehachapina*)

The Tehachapi Mountain silverspot (herein TMS) is a geographic race (subspecies) of *Speyeria egleis* and may be one of the rarest butterflies in North America. There are currently nine or more described subspecies of *S. egleis*, each of which is recognized based on geographically definable characteristics such as foodplant association and other ecological factors, larval morphology, wing coloration and size of the adult butterflies. The combined ranges of all subspecies extend from central California to Canada along the Pacific coast, and east to Montana and Colorado (Howe, 1975). The TMS is the southern-most subspecies of *egleis*. Two other subspecies of *egleis* occur in California: *egleis egleis* (upper

Another sympatric *Speyeria* species confused with TMS is Henne's fritillary (*Speyeria coronis hennei*). This butterfly is usually observed on hilltops and in pine forests inhabited by various violet species from the Mount Pinos area north to the Tehachapi and Piute Mountain Ranges. Henne's fritillary is typically larger than TMS (approximately 50-65 millimeters in wingspan), and exhibits much brighter orange and black markings on the ventral surface of the wings. Additionally, *hennei* has distinctively large and bright silver spots on the ventral hindwing surface, which the TMS lacks. Adults are active from late June to early August.

The UFB, a third *Speyeria* species known from the region where TMS occurs is now considered extinct and is discussed below. Based on known records, distributional patterns, and information as it relates to other extant *egleis* and *adiaste* populations in California, it is likely that UFB and TMS were probably not sympatric.

Griffith Park is not within the historical or currently known range for TMS and the above-referenced related and sympatric butterfly species (*S. coronis hennei* and *S. callippe macaria*). However, another related taxon, Comstock's fritillary (*Speyeria callippe comstocki*), was historically known from Griffith Park. Records indicate that *comstocki* was once abundant within Griffith Park up to the 1920's, but may have been extirpated by the 1940's (Sprute et al). This butterfly may be present in undisturbed habitats inhabited with violets at the eastern end of the Santa Monica Mountains, and in other areas of southern California south to San Diego County.

Unsilvered Fritillary Butterfly (*Speyeria adiaste atossa*)
The unsilvered fritillary butterfly (herein UFB) is a presumed extinct geographic race (subspecies) of *Speyeria adiaste*, a species confined to the Coast Ranges of central and southern California. The UFB was the southern-most subspecies of *adiaste*. Two other extant subspecies of *adiaste* occur in California: *adiaste adiaste* (higher remote areas of the Santa Cruz Mountains) and *adiaste clemencei* (Monterey and San Luis Obispo Counties above 3,500 feet).

The UFB was considered to be the largest and most beautifully marked of the *adiaste* group. This brush-footed butterfly was medium to large-sized (approximately 45-55 millimeters in wingspan), with bright orange and greatly reduced black markings on the dorsal wing surface. Silver markings on the ventral hindwing surface are absent in this species.

Historically, UFB was known from the Tehachapi Mountains, Tejon Mountains and Mount Pinos region of Los Angeles and Kern Counties. It was at one time a very abundant butterfly as noted by Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History entomologist John Adams Comstock, who in the 1920's observed UFB by the 'hundreds' along the Old Ridge Route at Sandberg and Liebre Gulch (this location is approximately ten miles south of the survey area). The last known observations of UFB occurred in 1959 just south of the town of Tehachapi and near Mount Pinos (Emmel & Emmel, 1973).

Many theories exist on why this butterfly has disappeared. Possible explanations include grazing, the introduction of invasive non-native grasses into the area, and a prolonged drought that began in the late 1950's (Howe, 1975, Scott, 1986). Wildfire suppression practices undoubtedly contributed to the spread of non-native vegetation in the area, which out-compete native low-growing annuals, including potential UFB host plants (John Emmel, pers. comm.). The combination of these and possibly other anthropogenic disturbances may have had devastating effects on native wildflowers in the area, including the UFB's host plant, a violet.

Griffith Park is not within the historical or currently known range of UFB.

Palos Verdes Blue Butterfly (*Glaucopsyche lygdamus palosverdesensis*)
Perkins and Emmel described the PVB as a new subspecies of *Glaucopsyche lygdamus* in 1979. This butterfly was discovered on the Palos Verdes Peninsula where it flies in a single generation during February and March. Until recently, it was believed that this subspecies existed only on the often foggy, seaward-facing slopes and canyons of the Peninsula in close association with its only known

Beaufort scale). Digital photographs were taken to record the condition of the site during the present survey and are available on CD-ROM on request. Plant, butterfly, and other insect species were identified in the field by GPB or later identified using various texts. All observed plant and animal species and any additional biological information relevant to this study were recorded on GPB's general site assessment form.

Diurnal surveys were conducted at Griffith Park, surveying at least a portion of each of the habitat types during each visit. During the field survey, GPB observed butterflies and other insects found flying, on various substrates such as on plants, on the ground, in leaf litter, or in aquatic situations.

Much of the present study was conducted within the southwestern portion of Griffith Park on the Mt. Hollywood Trail between the Fern Dell Ranger Substation (Mococahuenga Canyon) and Dante's View at the summit. This trail includes Western Canyon and numerous smaller side trails, and winds its way up to Mt. Hollywood at the highest point within Griffith Park at 1625 AMSL. Other areas briefly visited included portions of Vermont Canyon northwest of the Greek Theatre, the Upper and Lower West Observatory Trails, and areas immediately adjacent to the Griffith Observatory.

Insect Identification

No voucher specimens were collected during the present limited study. Large-scale insect inventories usually include the collection of insects for later identification in the laboratory. Voucher specimens of insect species not easily identified in the field can be collected and frozen for later preparation and study. Preparation of insect specimens consists of careful pinning with appropriately sized insect pins and positioning of wings and other appendages as necessary depending on the taxonomic group, or storing in vials of 70% ethyl alcohol. Specimens are then carefully labeled with locality, date, collector, habitat type, and host plant association if applicable. A separate taxonomic determination label can then be affixed as specialists identify specimens. Specimens collected by GPB are usually housed at the University of California, Riverside, Entomology Museum.

Nocturnal insect sampling through the use of light stations was beyond the scope of the present reconnaissance-level study. However, future general insect inventories of Griffith Park should include nighttime surveys. Nocturnal insect species can be attracted and subsequently sampled and/or inventoried using a 175-watt mercury vapor light powered by a portable generator. Night collecting usually begins at dusk and continues for several hours until insect activity decreases noticeably as the temperature drops. During the spring and summer months night collecting may be productive during the entire night as nighttime temperatures increase and insect activity increases.

Survey Limitations

The present study was conducted during two site visits in June and July 2003. Due to the large size of Griffith Park, the present survey being seasonally restricted, and atypically cool conditions present in May and June 2003, not all butterflies that may have been present at Griffith Park were necessarily observable (or identified) during this survey. For an exhaustive insect assessment, surveys are best performed throughout the year to achieve thorough insect inventories. The insect survey was performed during daylight hours only, so nocturnal insect species with a probability of occurrence were not directly observed. In addition, this survey did not involve collecting or other various passive trapping methods (such as malaise or pitfall traps). GPB's general knowledge of insect resources for this area was utilized in an effort to determine the probability of occurrence for some sensitive insect species.

Literature Review

Documentation pertinent to the insect resources for the subject property was reviewed and included (but are not limited to) Emmel and Emmel (1973), Hogue (1974), Orsak (1976), Brown *et al* (1992), Emmel (1998), and Arnett (2000). Additional resources may be found at the end of this report.

Results

Insect Habitats of Griffith Park

June-July 2003

Common Name / Scientific Name
Western Tiger Swallowtail (*Papilio rutulus*)
Anise Swallowtail (*Papilio zelicaon*)
Checkered White (*Pontia protodice*)
Cabbage White (*Pieris rapae*)
Painted Lady (*Vanessa cardui*)
Red Admiral (*Vanessa atalanta*)
West Coast Lady (*Vanessa annabella*)
Buckeye Butterfly (*Junonia coenia*)
Gulf Fritillary (*Agraulis vanillae incarnata*)
Fiery Skipper (*Hylephila phyleus*)
Large White Skipper (*Heliopetes ericetorum*)
Bernardino Blue (*Euphilotes bernardino*)
Pygmy Blue (*Brephidium exilis*)
Marine Blue (*Leptotes marina*)
Common Hairstreak (*Strymon melinus*)
Behr's Metalmark (*Apodemia mormo virgulti*)
16 Species Total

The most frequently observed butterfly during the present survey was the gulf fritillary (*Agraulis vanillae incarnata*). This medium-sized (55 to 75 millimeter in wingspread) bright orange butterfly specifically uses ornamental passion vines (genus *Passiflora*) as a larval host plant, and *Passiflora caerulea* has been documented as occurring within Griffith Park during previous botanical studies. This tropical butterfly utilizes no native plant species as a larval host plant, but now thrives in southern California urban areas where passion vines are widely used in ornamental landscapes. This species is native to Mexico and Central America but has expanded its range to include the southern United States to California, Arizona, Texas and Florida, and periodically penetrates as far north as San Francisco. The gulf fritillary can be observed throughout the warmer months of the year in Los Angeles County from May to October.

Most other butterflies observed during the present study were not observed in large numbers, except for the widespread painted lady butterfly (*Vanessa cardui*), which was observed commonly during the present study. This species frequently migrates northward into our area from Mexico in the spring months, and can sometimes be seen by the thousands during that time.

Due to the timing of the present study (late spring and summer), many spring-flying butterfly species with potential to occur within Griffith Park were not observed. These may include (but are not necessarily limited to) the southern blue (*Glaucopysche lygdamus australis*), echo blue (*Celestrina argiolus echo*), sara orange-tip (*Anthocharis sara sara*), chalcedon checkerspot (*Euphydryas chalcedona chalcedona*), perplexing hairstreak (*Callophrys affinis perplexa*), and western elfin (*Incisalia augustinus irioides*).

A list of butterfly species that could potentially occur within Griffith Park (based on known historical and current ranges, lepidopterist research, and other factors) is provided as part of this report (Appendix A).

Other Insect Observations

Surprisingly, relatively few insect species were observed during the present study. This may be due to several factors, including an atypically cool late spring in 2003, which may have delayed or disrupted insect emergence patterns. In other parts of southern California, lack of sufficient rainfall from 2000 to 2002 had an adverse effect on some insect species, and it may take several years for some species to recover to pre-drought population densities. Disturbances to native vegetation at Griffith Park and/or

The *Euphilotes battoides* complex includes five seasonal biotypes or semispecies, each using different larval host plants (Emmel, 1998). The ESB is a member of this group, and is strongly associated with the flower heads of its host plant, coastal or dune buckwheat (*Eriogonum parviflorum*). ESB's relationship with other members of the *battoides* complex remains somewhat unclear. It is allopatric from other late-flying members of this group found in the Mojave Desert (Emmel, 1998).

The Service listed ESB as federally endangered in 1976. It is currently restricted to small patches of remaining coastal dune systems of southwestern Los Angeles County. The ESB is presently known from only three locations: 1) the dunes west of the Los Angeles International Airport (LAX); 2) the dunes west of the Chevron Oil refinery; and, 3) Malaga Cove north of the Palos Verdes peninsula. This butterfly is sympatric with the widespread and similarly patterned bernardino blue (*Euphilotes bernardino*) north of the Palos Verdes peninsula, but the bernardino blue uses *Eriogonum cinereum* as its larval host plant at this location.

The ESB is a small butterfly measuring approximately 17 to 22 millimeters. The upper surface of the male is blue with a narrow black outer margin. Females are brown with an orange submarginal band on the hindwing upperside. Adults are active in a single brood from mid-July to early September.

It is estimated that as much as 99 percent of its former habitat has been severely impacted by human disturbances. Dune management programs at LAX, Chevron Oil refinery, and other pertinent areas dedicated to the removal of exotic vegetation and the reintroduction of native plants (including ESB larval host plants) may save this rare butterfly from extinction.

Griffith Park is not within the historical or currently known range of ESB.

Comstock's Blue (*Euphilotes battoides comstocki*)
Like the ESB, Comstock's blue is a member of the *battoides* group, which utilizes *Eriogonum umbellatum* as a larval host plant. Shields described Comstock's blue in 1975 from a population found near Tehachapi in Kern County, California. Arnold (1999) reports that this subspecies has also been documented from the Piute Mountains and along the Old Ridge Route in Los Angeles County.

Comstock's blue co-occurs and is synchronic with the very similarly marked and widespread Bernardino blue (*Euphilotes bernardino*) in southern Kern County, which is strongly associated with its larval host plant, *Eriogonum fasciculatum*. Both butterflies can be found in the summer months from mid-June to late July. Distinguishing the two butterflies in the field when not found in association with their larval host plants can be difficult, although *E. battoides comstocki* is generally larger and the females have slightly more orange on the dorsal hind wing surface than *E. bernardino*.

Griffith Park is not within the historical or currently known range of Comstock's blue. During the present survey, *E. bernardino* was observed in association with flowering *E. fasciculatum*.

Veined Blue (*Icaricia neurona*)
This small, orange-veined blue butterfly is uncommon but widely distributed from the southern Sierra Nevada to the Tehachapi Mountains and Mount Pinos region, and east along the San Gabriel and San Bernardino mountains (Emmel and Emmel, 1973). This butterfly is usually found flying close to the ground in association with its prostrate larval host plant, *Eriogonum wrightii*, at elevations ranging from 4000 to 8000 feet. Adults are present from about mid-May to mid-August and may be double-brooded at some locations.

Griffith Park is well below the elevational requirements of the veined blue, and its larval host plant has not been documented as occurring within the Park.

Green (=Skinner's) Blue (*Icaricia lupini chlorina*)
In southern California, *Icaricia lupini* is widely distributed from San Luis Obispo to San Diego County, and occurs throughout chaparral habitats up to 6000 feet elevation. Skinner's Blue occurs in

This butterfly was once abundant on the north slope of Griffith Park and other areas to the west in the Santa Monica Mountains, but is now presumed extirpated from the eastern (Laurel Canyon to points east) portion of the Santa Monica Mountains (Sprute et al).

Santa Monica Mountains Hairstreak (*Satyrium auretorum fumosum*)
This butterfly is known from chaparral communities in the western Santa Monica Mountains near Malibu Lake, and flies in close association with its larval host plant, coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*). In the 1940's this butterfly was observed along Mulholland Highway near Sherman Oaks, and it may also occur on northern slopes within Griffith Park (Sprute et al). This species can be somewhat difficult to detect, as it appears to occur in low population densities and is highly localized. This flight period for the single brood is mid-June to late July (Emmel & Emmel, 1973).

Emmel's (San Gabriel) Elfin (*Incisalia mossii hidakupa*)
This recently described isolated race of *Incisalia mossii* occurs on steep, north-facing slopes within southern mixed evergreen forests where its larval host plant, *Sedum spathulifolium*, occurs. Populations are known from the San Gabriel and San Bernardino Mountains between 3000 and 5500 feet in elevation, and can be locally abundant from late March to early May, depending on elevation.

Griffith Park is not within the historical or currently known range of the San Gabriel elfin.

Wandering Skipper Butterfly (*Panoquina errans*)
This small (about 14mm in wingspread) dark olive-brown butterfly was formerly listed as a federal C2 Candidate species by the Service and is now considered a species of concern. This species occurs in localized colonies along the coast of southern California from the Santa Barbara area southward along both coasts of Baja California, Mexico. It is associated only with its larval host plant, saltgrass (*Distichlis spicata*), which grows primarily in sandy or salt marsh habitats along beaches, bluffs and estuaries. In southern California, this species is active as an adult during several generations from March to November, with peak activity during the late summer months. In the extreme southern part of its range (i.e. Cape region of Baja California Sur, Mexico) wandering skipper adults are present year-round.

This species is sympatric with several other skipper butterflies (family Hesperidae), including (but not limited to) the fiery skipper (*Hylephila phyleus*), field skipper (*Atalopedes campestris*), sandhill skipper (*Polites sabuleti*), umber skipper (*Paratrytone melane*), and eufala skipper (*Lerodea eufala*). Most of the aforementioned taxa differ from the wandering skipper by having dark orange or light brown ground coloration. The umber skipper and eufala skipper are similar to the wandering skipper in being uniformly brown in coloration, but both of these species lack the 'streaked' yellowish scale pattern on the ventral surface of the hind wing (Orsak, 1977).

Coastal salt marsh habitats have declined as much as 90% in southern California due to urban and commercial expansion. As a result, this highly localized species has become very restricted and has suffered considerable declines in abundance and significant reductions in distributions (Brown *et al*, 1992). Because of its distribution along the Baja California coast in Mexico, and its presence within protected coastal areas of southern California, this butterfly is not in eminent danger of being extirpated. However, populations should be monitored throughout its range as coastal habitats continue to be converted for human uses.

Griffith Park is not within the historical or currently known range of the wandering skipper butterfly.

Alkali Skipper (*Pseudocopaeodes eunus*)
The alkali skipper is a small (approximately 20-22mm) butterfly with a bright brownish-orange upperside and conspicuously dark vein ends. The underside is similarly colored with veins that may or may not be dark in coloration. Unlike most other skippers within its range the alkali skipper lacks black markings on the upper surface of the wings, making it one of the more easily identified skippers in the field. This skipper ranges from southern Nevada to eastern and southern California south into Baja California Norte, Mexico.

Certification and Signature Page

Griffith Park Butterfly Survey
Los Angeles County, California
November 10, 2003

I hereby certify that the statements furnished above and in the attached exhibits present the data and information required for this biological evaluation, and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

_____ Date _____

Guy P. Bruyea
Bruyea Biological Consulting
43146 Sampson Court
Hemet, California 92544

Appendix A (Continued)

Family / Scientific Name	Common Name
Order Lepidoptera	Butterflies and Moths
Pieridae	**Whites and Sulfurs**
Anthocharis sara sara	Sara Orange-tip
Anthocharis cethura	Felder's Orange-tip †
Anthocharis lanceolata australis	Southern Marble †
Colias eurydice	California Dogface †
Colias eurytheme	Alfalfa Sulfur
Colias alexandra harfordii	Harford's Sulfur
Eurema nicippe	Nicippe Yellow **
Nathalis iole	Dwarf Yellow **
Phoebis sennae	Cloudless Sulfur **
Pieris rapae	Cabbage White *
Pontia protodice	Checkered White *
Lycaenidae	**Blue, Hairstreaks, Coppers**
Atlides halesus	Great Purple Hairstreak
Brephidium exilis	Pygmy Blue *
Callophrys perplexa	Bramble Hairstreak
Celestrina argiolus echo	Echo Blue
Euphilotes bernardino	Bernardino Blue *
Everes amyntula	Western-tailed Blue †
Glaucopsyche lygdamus australis	Southern Blue
Hemiargus ceraunus gyas	Edward's Blue
Icaricia acmon	Acmon Blue
Incisalia augustinus iroides	Western Elfin
Leptotes marina	Marine Blue *
Lycaena helloides	Purplish Copper †
Lycaena arota nubila	Cloudy Copper †
Lycaena xanthoides	Great Copper †
Philotes sonorensis	Sonoran Blue **
Satyrium auretorum fumosum	Santa Monica Mts.Hairstreak †
Satyrium saepium saepium	Buckthorn Hairstreak
Satyrium sylvinus	Sylvan Hairstreak **
Satyrium tetra	Grey Hairstreak
Strymon melinus	Common Hairstreak *
Riodinidae	**Metalmarks**
Apodemia mormo virgulti	Behr's Metalmark *
Calephelis nemesis	Dusky Metalmark

Appendix A (Continued)

Family / Scientific Name	Common Name
Order Lepidoptera	Butterflies and Moths
Hesperiidae	**Skippers**
Atalopedes campestris	Field Skipper
Erynnis brizo lacustra	Lacustra Duskywing **
Erynnis funeralis	Funereal Duskywing

Erynnis properties properties	Western Oak Duskywing
Erynnis tristes	Mournful Duskywing
Heliopetes ericetorum	Large White Skipper *
Hesperia comma leussleri	Leussler's Skipper †
Hylephila phyleus	Fiery Skipper *
Lerodea eufala	Eufala Skipper
Ochlodes agricola agricola	Rural Skipper
Ochlodes slyvanoides sylvanoides	Woodland Skipper
Paratrytone melane	Umber Skipper
Polites sabuleti	Sandhill Skipper
Pyrgus communis albescens	Western Checkered Skipper

Sawyer, John O. and Todd Keeler-Wolf. 1995. *A Manual of California Vegetation*. California Native Plant Society, Sacramento, California. 471pp.

Scott, J. A. 1986. *The Butterflies of North America, a Natural History and Field Guide*. Stanford University Press, Stanford, California. 583pp.

Sprute, Jana and Rudi Mattoni. Past and Present Occurrences of Butterflies of Griffith Park. Unpublished (no date). Provided by Keane Biological Consulting.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Federal Register, Vol. 62, No. 11. January 16, 1997. Determination of Endangered Status for the Laguna Mountains Skipper and Quino Checkerspot Butterfly. Final Rule.

Appendix 13:

Griffith Park Historic Areas and Resources GIS Map, 24"x36"
ICF Jones & Stokes, April 2008

TRAIL STEPS

DESIRABLE AS STEPS ARE at many points in many trails, by no means are they ever to be created for their own sake. It is perhaps not generally sensed that if as much study were given to trail planning as to modern road planning, lesser grades and consequently fewer trail steps would result. In any case, only an unavoidably sharp grade not readily negotiable as such, with no reasonable alternative of an easier grade, will justify resorting to steps at all.

That the first purpose in providing steps along steep trails is to facilitate walking is undeniable. Less obvious perhaps, but not less important, is another consideration. This is the safeguarding of the aspect of naturalness in every detail of the construction of trail steps.

Trail steps, to justify their presence in natural areas, must facilitate walking to just such extent as will not corrupt this natural quality. Conversely, trail steps must strive to emulate Nature only to a degree that will not render them extremely hazardous to use. Either approach should result in approximately the same satisfying compromise. The [illegible] of walking along trails in natural areas can hardly be alien to all the considerations of [illegible] and relationship between [illegible] may be demanded of steps in [illegible] to be more reasonable [illegible] accepted for [illegible] and with these we are here principally concerned, steps will not demand of the natural setting unreasonable and discordant compromise in adaptation to human use.

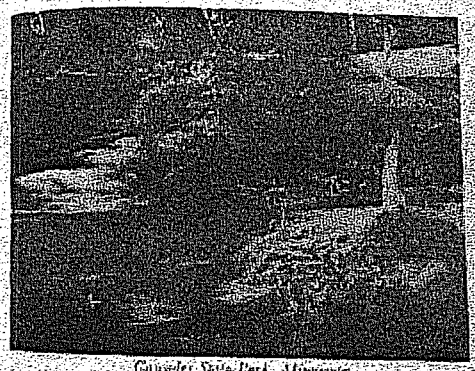
In park reservations where there are rock outcroppings, and especially where these are of ledge rock, the very background goes far to contribute naturalness to man-made trail steps. Yet even with the most sympathetic collaboration of Nature, the execution of steps requires considerable skill for wholly satisfying results. The characteristics of the stratifications of ledge rock can often be utilized or reproduced in the creation of steps to such results that they are almost without trace of the artificial. Where rock outcroppings do not exist to provide liaison with the landscape, the naturalizing of rock steps requires a sculptor's skill and sense of form if an anomalous creation as to be avoided. Even here the effort should be to give the constructed steps the appearance of natural ledges. To create such aspect it is most important that the width of treads vary. Rocks forming risers are rather apt [illegible] the steps should vary in horizontal alignment as well as in height, and should be real and blended into the setting by being occasionally and irregularly extended some distance into the [illegible] to either side. No matter should be evident [illegible] greater naturalness will result [illegible] tion. [illegible] width and height of risers [illegible] determined in accordance with the principles [illegible] treads should be as wide as practicable [illegible]

negotiable by forming risers of timbers and providing treads by filling in with gravel or earth. There are various techniques in the fashioning of the timbers and in methods of anchorage, which achieve different degrees of practical and artistic attainment, as some illustrations suggest. Trail steps of this construction cannot be termed naturalistic with accuracy, but it should be possible to reclaim them harmoniously with environment and not hazardous in use. As with all use of logs in park construction, the timber risers should be stripped of bark, not only because this will in time naturally occur, but because in the certain process of loosening, bark will constantly be a source both of hazard and of litter. Sometimes timber risers are roughly squared or carefully hand-hewn. Such, while not "going native" to the extent of timbers left in the round, probably boast a higher safety rating in the sprain and fracture statistics. Timber risers should be staked in place to insure against loosening and shift in position. Exposed stakes should be driven well below the tread surfaces so there is no projection in which a heel might catch. Better still are methods that admit of anchorage by hidden stakes.

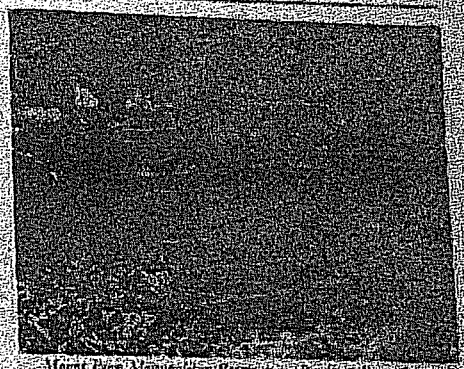
There are numerous examples of unusual methods or solutions in provision of trail steps. Often the abruptness of grade makes necessary a veritable stairway steeper than the easy rise and tread we know to be ideal. On occasion a ladder must be built when the grade is precipitous. In a land of giant trees, one that has fallen across a gorge or ravine will provide a picturesque foot bridge which, when out of level beyond a certain degree, can be notched to form steps and equipped with rustic handrail.

A handrail is often a necessary safeguard in connection with trail steps narrowly confined between a rising cliff on the one hand and a precipitous drop on the other. It is vital that a handrail be thoroughly substantial in character and in fact inviting as it does the reliance of adventurous recreation seekers. Better no handrail in any location than one that cannot be trusted both in use and abuse. Far too many structurally adequate and safe handrails are an offense by reason of flimsy appearance.

Plate I K-1



Glacier State Park, Montana



Mount Rose Metropolitan Recreational Reservation, Pittsburgh

TRAIL STEPS OF LOGS

Here grouped for comparative study are shown logs in provision of steps in trails. The practical and aesthetic values of logs in the round and of squared timbers, and the several methods employed in contriving them to this purpose, are here on parade. The combination of log risers and stone paved treads at lower right is unusual. The litter that results when bark is not removed from the logs used in building trail steps is noticeable in the illustration at lower left. The construction method in this example is none the less interesting.

Letchworth State Park, New York

Spring Valley State Park, Indiana

Allegheny Reservoir, Pennsylvania

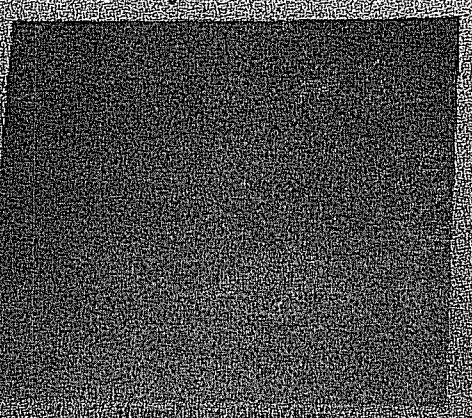
Stone Ross Parkway, New York

Bronx River Parkway, New York

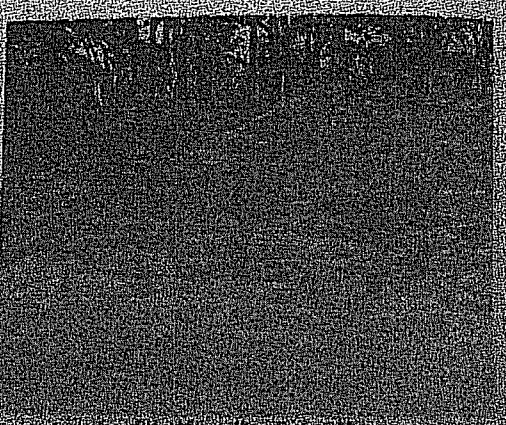
Palisades Interstate Park, New York

TRAIL STEPS OF STONE

The illustrations surrounding this caption show steps employed with temperate informality for grade negotiation of foot trails. All suggest that the objective was hardly concealment of their man-made origin but rather unselfassive gesture toward natural surroundings. Present in some examples is appropriate blending to the characteristics of the adjacent terrain. In others, notably toward the upper left, is there hint of the informal garden, rarely and only justified in parks if the immediate surroundings have undergone very considerable modification of original character. In



Palisades Interstate Park, New York



Bronx River Parkway, New York

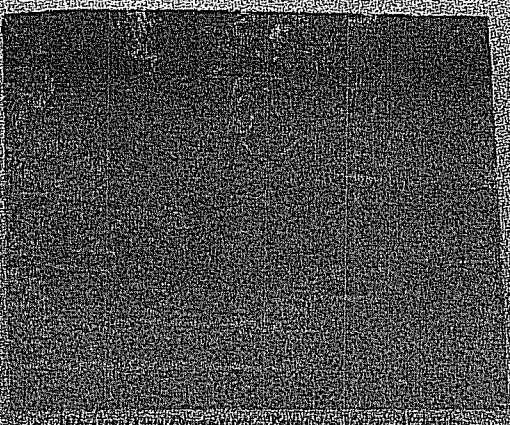
Mammoth Cave National Park

Gibbs State Park, Wisconsin

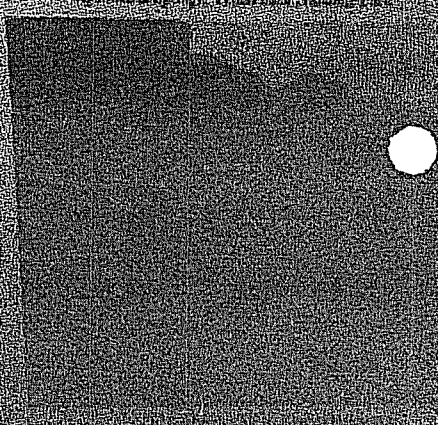
the illustrations shown at upper right and immediately below there is uncompromising and disturbing rigidity of line which breeds a conclusion that here the full potentialities of site were not realized.

Honesty requires the admission that the steps in the illustration at lower right are not actually trail steps, nor is all the surrounding rock work a natural formation. The steps lead to an overlook atop a cairnlike water storage tank, shown elsewhere in this volume. The accomplishment as to the steps is deserving of the "close-up" that is here given them.

Gibbs State Park, Wisconsin



Mammoth Cave National Park, Kentucky



Gibbs State Park, Wisconsin

CROSSINGS AND CULVERTS

CLOSE COUPLING of these facilities is ... a conception that the function of the ... is to permit a trail or roadway to pass over ... obstacle, while the function of the cross... permit the drainage to pass over a trail or ... Paradoxically, their very difference thus ... relates them.

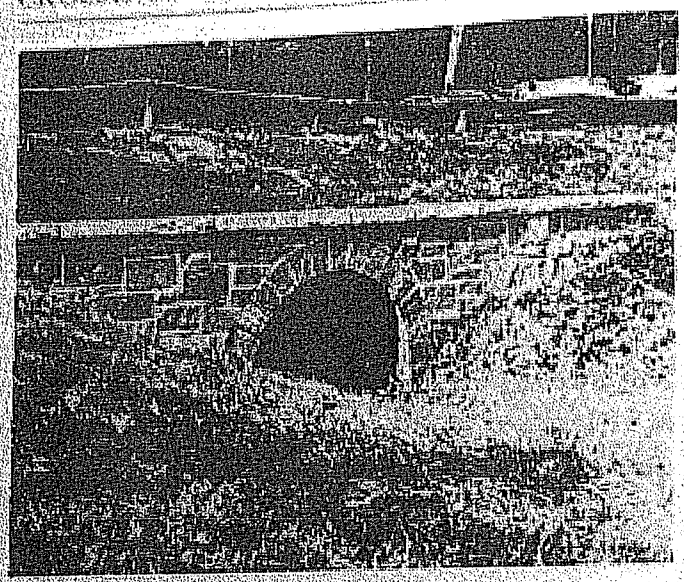
... approach to a park technique the prim... the right of way, stepping stones for peds... and the ford have place as picturesque sur... for horse trails and secondary motor roads ... where traffic is leisurely and light, the ford ... simple and economical provision for cross... valley stream. This is subject to further ... as if tolerance of its quaintness is not to ... to annoyance on the part of the public. ... river crossing will not meet with favor if ... only impassable due to flood. Equally ... the soft stream bed, treacherous holes, ... hazards to safe negotiation. The ap... must not incline too sharply, and may ... as the ford is approached, be obscured ... Lack of these requisites to public ac... the ford is apt to provoke chorus of dis... and lead to demand for its replacement ... bridge. In the economical routing of ... attempt to effect ... the bridge or culvert, ...

... out interruption, and head walls may be omitted above grade. Planting will limit the width of traveled way with more naturalism and finesse than can possibly be achieved by obtrusive head walls. The latter close to the traveled roadway, are at once alien and artificial and a traffic hazard.

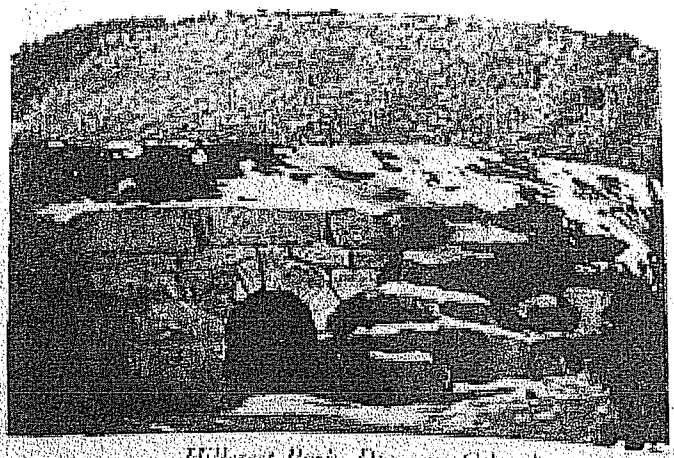
If this procedure for subordinating culverts to surroundings is impractical or uneconomical by reason of terrain, head wall barriers then become a very necessary safeguard. Worthy of study is the character given the required barrier. Its artificiality can be held to a minimum. Like many another facility in natural parks, it should be first and always informal in treatment and blended to its surroundings. Materials and workmanship should be such that facing and culvert itself, once constructed, make no demands whatever upon maintenance appropriations.

The culvert proper is sometimes of local stone when this is abundant and workable, but it must be of concrete or of galvanized iron, reasonable concealment of the fact is to be striven for. The head wall, by extending well into the culvert opening, should avoid disclosing that it is a mere veneer. Natural rock is certainly the preferred material for the head wall, laid either dry or in mortar. The former method to be lasting must employ stones of suitably large size. If stone is not available, concrete or wood may be resorted to for the retaining ... Both, in a rustic sense, neither is a very satisfactory ... and time for the stone wall.

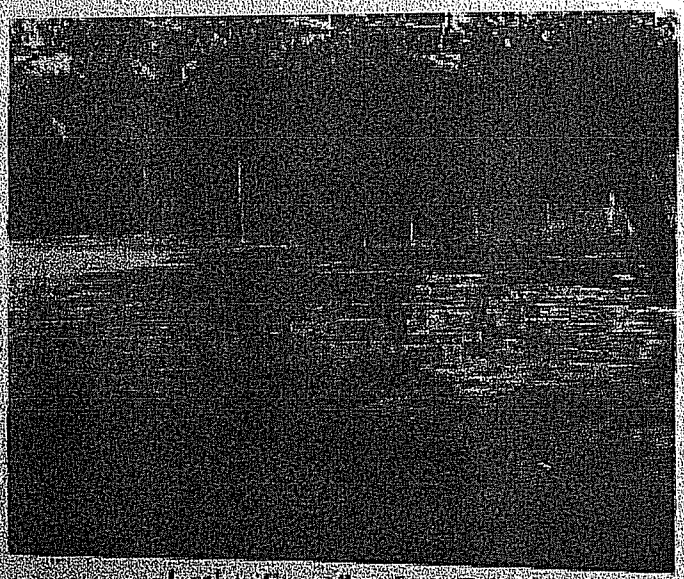
... much care should be given to the design ...



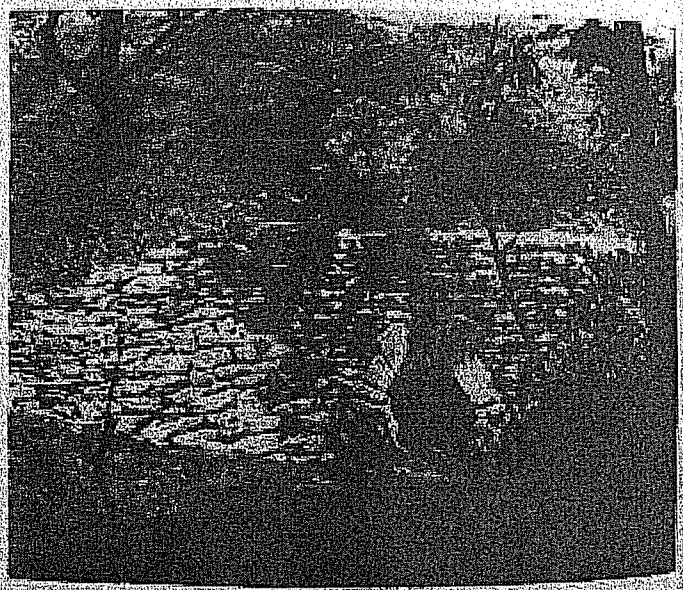
Mount Vernon Memorial Highway



Hillcrest Park, Durango, Colorado



Longhorn Cavern State Park, Texas



Wyandotte County Park, Kansas

BRIDGES

»» BRIDGES IN PARKS include foot trail, bridle trail, and vehicle bridges. There should be proved necessity for every bridge before it is undertaken to build it. This refers chiefly to foot trail and bridle trail bridges. Many such trails, certainly those crossing a dry ravine or gully at remote distances from intensive use areas, can make the dip rather than be kept to a constant grade by a bridge. The location of the trail with respect to intensive use areas and the extent of the drainage obstacle are determining factors in the justification of bridges.

This presentation seeks merely to focus on the characteristics that bring to park bridges of varying widths, spans, heights and types of construction the most promise of compatibility with natural environment. There is elsewhere abundant information, including diagrams, rules, and formulae, for the design of structurally enduring bridges. Much more limited is the presentation of source material concerning itself with bridges which, by reason of appropriateness to natural environment, richly deserve to endure. There are far too many bridges which, after having broken every commandment for beauty and fitness, seem to have sought to wash away all sins through the awful means of permanence. Such penitent bridges [illegible] have no place in our parks. The quality of convenience cannot be considered a virtue unless every other virtue, big or little, is present. It [illegible] only a vicious attribute.

[illegible] appearance, the bridge calls most immediately for [illegible] of strength and stability. [illegible] necessary, it is not enough [illegible] adequate within [illegible] context, it must [illegible] over the [illegible]

efficiency, but to satisfy the claims of comparative scale. Overemphasis of the structural elements of the bridge is usually necessary in order to maintain a good scale relationship with the natural elements of the more or less rugged landscape widely prevailing in park areas.

THE ATTAINMENT of "the little more" that is so desired by those who would have an eye-appeal scale brought to the slide rule is all too rare in park bridges. Rather is there a too prevalent flimsiness, ocular rather than structural. Considerably fewer bridges fail to satisfy by seeming too ponderous for their function.

Of perhaps equal importance is the choice of materials for the bridge. Only those which are native to the area and predominate near the bridge site will constitute a convincingly appropriate and harmonious medium of structural interpretation. While this applies, of course, to all structures in parks, it is particularly important to stone bridges, which in their most happily successful expression seem almost to spring from the stream or river bank when truly related in color, texture, and scale to adjacent rock outcrops.

After wise choice of a native material used in a sufficiency pleasing to the eye, the next demand to be made upon bridges would be for variety within reason, avoiding the commonplace at one extreme, and the fantastic at the other. The ranges of use, span, and height, and the broad fields of materials, arch and truss forms, local preferences (to name a few variety-making possibilities) promise endless combinations and cross-combinations making for much individuality among bridges.

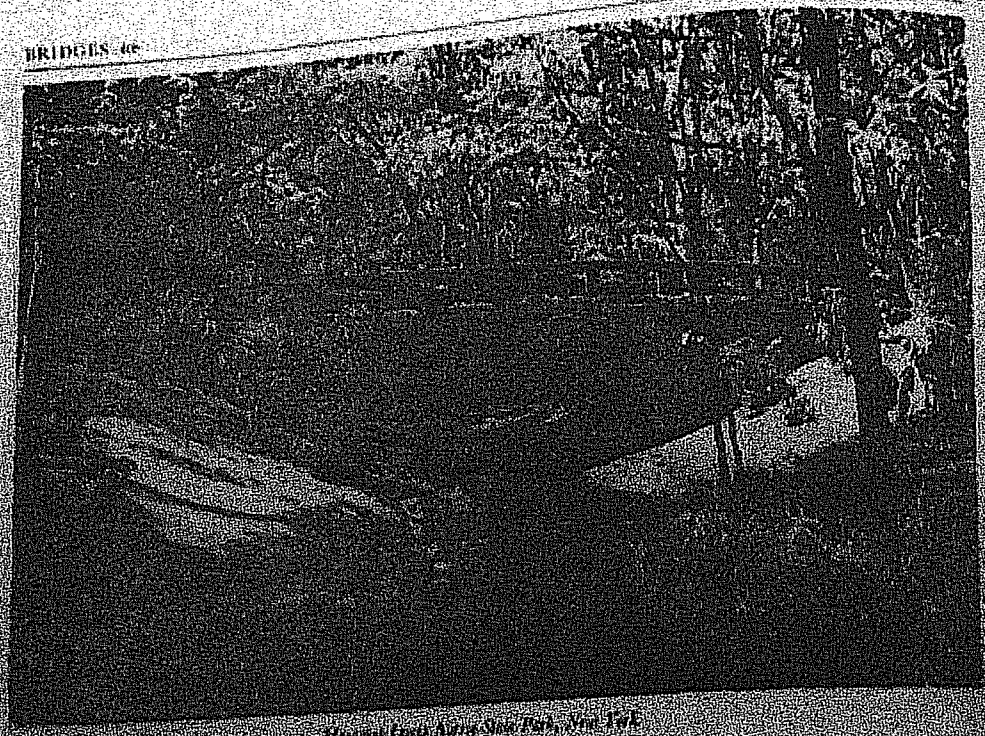
[illegible] bridges of stone or timber appear more [illegible] than [illegible]

ornament as bridges of exposed steel construction.

The great "slickness" of masonry as timber technique, however, is certain to depreciate the merits of these materials for park bridges. Rugged and informal simplicity in use is the indispensable specification for their proper employment.

In no park structure more than in bridges is it of such importance to select a type of stone masonry construction that will reflect the natural formations in the immediate area and steer clear of the characteristic errors in masonry. Shapeless stone laid up in mere courses in mortar are abhorrent in the extreme, the manner of nature are abhorrent in the extreme, having no precedent in Nature, or in the traditions of sound masonry. In bridges particularly is there merit in pronounced horizontal coursing, readily of vertical joints, variety in size of stones—all the principles productive of sound construction and pleasing appearance in any type of masonry. Often the question of no effect that recalls any natural rock formations in the vicinity is the indispensable technique for the mastery of the bridge. The cubes of the rock, the cleft of the ages, and masonry generally, the size of the piers, the height of the piers above the crown of the arch, the abutments, that is the pieces of the arch, the bridge.

[illegible] bridges may differ from those of [illegible] a structure to adjacent rocky [illegible] Squared [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]



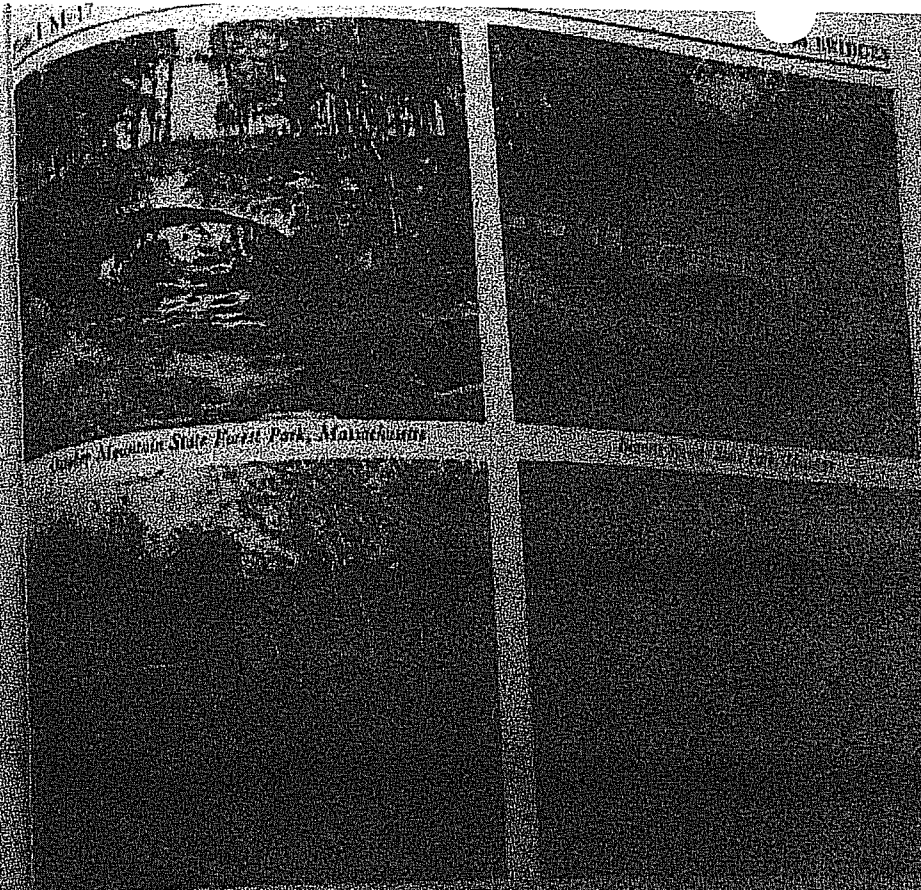
Harpers Ferry State Park, West Virginia

MINOR VEHICLE BRIDGES OF MASONRY

The stone arch bridge offers variety by reason of the many possibilities in color and texture, and presents a problem if it is possible to employ such materials as concrete and steel which have no traces of arch forms and which do not lend themselves to the use of stone. Such a bridge is a challenge to the designer to express the

[illegible] fact by choosing to substitute an arch filler of concrete for any more vestige of a true stone arch.

There is informality or a stepped silhouette in the rustic wall of park bridges as in Ledges and Fortnum Cavern State Parks, which is [illegible] to the interior park character that applies to this rudimentary and more compact type.



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