

Communication from Public

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Council File No: 23-0953

Comments for Public Posting: Documentation is Support of CMC Designation for 12305 Fifth Helena - PART ONE



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February 29, 2024

Via Email and Public Comment Portal

Los Angeles City Council and Planning & Land Use Management Committee
c/o Holly L. Wolcott, City Clerk
City Hall, Room 395
200 N. Spring Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Re: Support for Designation of 12305 Fifth Helena Drive as Historic-Cultural
Monument; Council File 23-0953

Honorable Commissioners:

On behalf of the Monroe Preservation Group, LLC, we provide the enclosed documentation in support of the designation of 12305 Fifth Helena Drive as an Historic-Cultural Monument. This documentation includes the Report we submitted to the Cultural Heritage Commission on October 16, 2023 and an Addendum to that report, submitted January 4, 2024, which is intended to be considered in conjunction with the previously submitted documentation. This Report and Addendum provide information in support of the designation regarding the site's connection to influential Los Angeles architect, Harbin Hunter.

Thank you for your time and consideration in this matter.

Sincerely,



Amy Minter

Enclosures:

Report in Support of Hunter-Monroe Residence
Addendum to Report

This document for the nomination of the HUNTER-MONROE RESIDENCE as a protected Historic-Cultural Monument was written by the below individuals:

Scott Fortner (scott@marilynmonroecollection.com)

Marilyn Monroe Historian and Collector, Co-Host of the All Things Marilyn Podcast

Elisa Jordan (elisajordan@msn.com)

Los Angeles Historian, researcher and author. Co-Host of the All Things Marilyn Podcast

Rockhaven Sanitarium: The Legacy of Agnes Richards

Hello, Norma Jeane: The Marilyn Monroe You Didn't Know

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Marilyn Monroe researcher and author of the forthcoming book *Finding Joe DiMaggio*

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Classic Hollywood researcher and author

Puffblivity: An Appreciation of Jayne Mansfield: The 50's in Pictures

Marilyn Monroe: A Day In The Life

The following individuals contributed invaluable information and guidance:

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Writer, Producer, Director of *Marilyn's Dark Paradise*

Gary Vitacco-Robles (gvrovr@verizon.net)

Marilyn Monroe researcher and author of several Marilyn Monroe books

Cursum Perficio: Marilyn Monroe's Brentwood Hacienda: The Story of Her Final Months

Icon: The Life, Times, and Films of Marilyn Monroe Volumes 1,2,3 and 4

Section 1: Property Identification

Name of Proposed Monument

Hunter-Monroe Residence

Name Source:

After careful consideration, we believe the home should include the name of the first owners, Richard and Martha Hunter, as well as the home's most famous resident, Marilyn Monroe. Designed by the Hunter's son, Harbin, the home features rich connections to both the Hollywood entertainment industry and Los Angeles history.

Street Address

12305 W 5th Helena Dr.

Assessor's Parcel Number

4405040005

Legal Description

Tract Number: TR - 5462
Lot Number: 20

Present Owner

Andrew Sahure
Glory of the Snow 1031 Trust
12305 5th Helena Dr
Los Angeles, CA 90049

Proposed Monument Type

Home

Section 2: Construction History and Current Status

Construction Date

1929

Threats

On July 31, 2023, the current owners of the property filed for a demolition permit (Permit Number 23019-30000-03016). After this permit did not clear a demolition pre-inspection, it closed on August 3, 2023. The owners then filed for another demolition permit (23019-30000-03126) on August 7, 2023. The Department of Building and Safety approved this second attempt to demolish the property on September 7, 2023. However, the Department of Building and Safety began the revocation process on September 8, 2023. Without the protection receiving a historical landmark designation provides, we believe the home could face demolition by neglect.

Architect, Designer or Engineer

Harbin Hunter

Contractor or Builder

Unknown

Original & Present Use

Residential home

On original site?

Yes

Section 3: Building Style and Materials

Architectural Style

Built in 1929, the residence located at 12305 5th Helena keeps with Los Angeles-area Spanish-style architecture and Harbin Hunter's hallmark aesthetic. The architectural style is reflected in the smooth, white stucco walls, heavy wood doors, colorful hand-painted tiles, exposed wood beams, ornamental iron details and window treatments, red clay tile roof, arched doorways, practical floor plan and layout, small windows, and the relationship between indoors and outdoors.

Stories

1

Plan Shape

L

Exterior Description

Section 4: Alteration History

As a single-family home with no protections in place, the home has undergone numerous renovations through the years. However, many elements original to when the Hunters lived in the home, as well as Monroe, are still present. Although building permits were not required before 1933, Zimas and the research of author Gary Vittacco-Robles shows the home was built by the Hunters in 1929, most likely designed by their son, Harbin Hunter. Available information on alterations, including permit numbers, are shown in Table 1.

<u>Type</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Document Number</u>	<u>Alteration</u>
BLDG-NEW	8/15/1949	54464197	Swimming pool
BLDG ADDITION	11/24/1958	1958WL26838	Convert garage to storage room and add new garage
NONBLDG-NEW	8/17/1966	1966WL64845	New retaining wall
BLDG ADDITION	10/14/1976	1976WL10132	Addition of breakfast room and kitchen remodel
BLDG - NEW	10/27/1978	1978WL21090	New studio
BLDG ADDITION	10/29/1980	1980WL32907	Rec room and trellis
BLDG ALTER/REPAIR	1/30/1981	1981WL34279	Add patio cover
BLDG ALTER/REPAIR	4/24/1981	1981WL35541	New solar heater
BLDG ALTER/REPAIR	3/18/1987	1987WL67370	Reroof garage
BLDG ALTER/REPAIR	8/22/1997	97016-30000-18900	Interior remodel (laundry, bathroom, breakfast room), new electrical, new windows and doors
		97016-30000-19019	Add partition to rec room to create storage room, new doors, remove patio cover, electrical

BLDG ALTER/REPAIR	9/4/1997	97016-30000-19924	New insulation and roofing
BLDG ALTER/REPAIR	7/22/2010	10016-30000-13115	New electrical, HVAC, plumbing
BLDG ALTER/REPAIR	7/12/2019	19016-30000-10698	Reroofing garage

Table 1

Section 5: Historic-Cultural Monument Criteria

The Los Angeles Code of Ordinances defines the criteria to make a structure a historical landmark as the following:

22.124.070 - Criteria for Designation of Landmarks and Historic Districts

- A. A structure, site, object, tree, landscape, or natural land feature may be designated as a landmark if it is 50 years of age or older and satisfies one or more of the following criteria:
 1. It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of the history of the nation, State, County, or community in which it is located;
 2. It is associated with the lives of persons who are significant in the history of the nation, State, County, or community in which it is located;
 3. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, architectural style, period, or method of construction, or represents the work of an architect, designer, engineer, or builder whose work is of significance to the nation, State, County, or community in which it is located; or possesses artistic values of significance to the nation, State, County, or community in which it is located;
 4. It has yielded, or may be likely to yield, significant and important information regarding the prehistory or history of the nation, State, County, or community in which it is located;
 5. It is listed, or has been formally determined eligible by the United States National Park Service for listing, in the National Register of Historic Places, or is listed, or has been formally determined eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission for listing, on the California Register of Historical Resources;
 - 6 . If it is a tree, it is one of the largest or oldest trees of the species located in the County; or
 7. If it is a tree, landscape, or other natural land feature, it has historical significance due to an association with a historic event, person, site, street, or structure, or because it is a defining or significant outstanding feature of a neighborhood.

We believe 12305 5th Helena falls under A2 and A3 under the aforementioned criterion. Furthermore, Section 22.171.7 further defines monumental designation as follows:

Sec. 22.171.7. Monument Designation Criteria.

For purposes of this article, a Historic-Cultural Monument (Monument) is any site (including significant trees or other plant life located on the site), building or structure of particular historic or cultural significance to the City of Los Angeles. A proposed Monument may be designated by the City Council upon the recommendation of the Commission if it meets at least one of the following criteria:

1. Is identified with important events of national, state, or local history or exemplifies significant contributions to the broad cultural, economic or social history of the nation, state, city or community;
2. Is associated with the lives of historic personages important to national, state, city, or local history; or
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period, or method of construction; or represents a notable work of a master designer, builder, or architect whose individual genius influenced his or her age.

Again, we believe 12305 5th Helena falls under criterion 2 and 3, making it worthy of designation as a historic landmark.

Section 6: Written Statements

Proposed Monument Description

At the heart of Spanish-style architecture is the use of natural local resources. What started as necessity remains influential in today's modern Spanish architecture and design. Materials and technology have advanced considerably over the centuries, but the look and overall impression of the contemporary version of these buildings remain strikingly similar to their structural ancestors in Spain. When the Spanish arrived in North America, one of the locations they chose to settle was what is now known as Southern California. The warm, moderate climate was similar to their homeland and made for an easier transition for colonists. Because Spain and California have similar weather, the settlers built homes they knew were aptly suited to the area. Traditional homes in Spain utilized the natural resources of the land, and the tradition carried on in Southern California. Many of these elements remain today, albeit in a more decorative capacity.

- Smooth, white stucco walls (See Figs. 4-5, 11-26, 28-44)
 - Thick adobe walls kept houses cool during the day by absorbing the heat. In the evenings, the walls released that warmth back into the home. The adobe was created from a mixture of clay and straw. Walls were then finished in white stucco, which not only smoothed over the outermost layer of the structure but kept it cool during the day because white reflects light. Like adobe, stucco is made of local materials that include water, aggregates and binders—basically,

cement, sand and water. The Spanish and Mexican eras of California ended in the mid-1800s, but the influence of those cultures remain in modern California, including architecture. When Spanish style architecture was revived in the 1920s, one of the key elements was the smooth, white stucco walls.

- Exposed wood beams (See Figs. 12, 18-20, 22, 24-26)
 - Originally utilized as a means to support the interior walls and ceiling, today exposed wooden beams are primarily decorative, but still essential to the overall look and feel of Spanish architecture.
- Terracotta tile floors (See Figs. 12, 13, 17, 20a., 22-26, 29, 31, 35-39)
 - The use of handmade tiles dates back thousands of years. Terracotta tiles were formed from clay and baked, then used for floors to help keep the house cool. (Terracotta translates as “baked earth.”) This remains both a decorative and functional aspect of Spanish-style design for Southern California homes. The terracotta tiles are ideal for the warmer climate.
- Colorful, hand-painted tile (See Figs. 6, 12-16, 22-23, 27, 31, 33, 35)
 - The use of handmade tiles in Spanish culture dates back thousands of years. Tiles were used for floors to help keep the house cool but hand-painted decorative tile became an important form of cultural expression.
- Iron window treatments and ornamental details (See Figs. 3-5, 11, 40-44)
 - Iron ornamentation was incorporated during the Industrial Revolution. Newly invented machinery made iron work possible. The popularity of iron spread across Europe and Spain in particular was known for elevating the trade to a high artistic standard.
- Red tile roof (See Figs. 4-5, 41-44)
 - When creating roofing materials, Spaniards looked to the ancient Greeks and Romans, who made tiles from clay and then baked them. The overlapping curved, or barrel, shape of the tiles functioned as a waterproofing measure. The red color of the tiles derives from the hematite in the clay. Rounded, red tile roofing materials remain popular in this style of architecture today.
- Arches (See Figs. 12, 19, 20b.)
 - Arches can support large amounts of weight from a structure, making them ideal for buildings with thick heavy walls. Today arched doorways and windows are still common in Spanish-style houses.
- Wood doors (See Figs. 30, 31, 34)
 - Wood was a natural resource readily available to builders. Using heavy wood planks provided a secured entry.
- Connection between indoor/outdoor (See Figs. 4-5, 7-11, 40-46)
 - Spanish-style houses were designed for moderately warm climates, both in Spain and in California. The typical building materials were locally sourced.

Statement of Significance

General Statement

After living at an estimated 39 different Los Angeles addresses during her lifetime,¹ Marilyn Monroe decided to purchase her first home as a single woman. Wanting to emulate the home of her trusted psychiatrist, Dr. Ralph Greenson, Monroe began to look in the Brentwood area. With help of the former owner of the Greenson home, Eunice Murray, Monroe selected a Spanish Colonial Revival home located at 12305 5th Helena. The home reflected the Spanish Colonial Revival architectural style Monroe would've grown up with. Built by actor and director Richard Hunter and his wife, Martha, the home was most likely designed by the couple's son, Harbin Hunter. Richard Hunter's father, Asa Hunter, was considered a pioneer of Los Angeles, with his obituary in 1912 declaring him "one of the best known pioneer settlers in Southern California"² while Harbin Hunter designed numerous buildings across Los Angeles, including the original Hollywoodland development with partner John DeLario.³

Period of Significance: 1929-1962

Asa Hunter settled in Los Angeles in 1851, becoming the city's first brick manufacturer. He quickly rose to prominence, owning the famous Hunter Ranch, and saw his daughter marry Governor Henry Gage's brother in 1905.⁴ After Asa's death, his son, Richard, took over Hunter Ranch.⁵ In 1922, the Hunter family decided to sell the ranch, selling it to developers to create both Elysian Gardens and Hunter Terrace developments.⁶ Today, this area houses Dodger Stadium and part of Silver Lake.⁷

Richard Hunter began a film career in the 1910s that lasted until the early 1950s.⁸ He began working in quickie westerns before deciding to go behind the scenes to work as a cameraman. Although it's likely being the son of Asa Hunter helped Richard obtain film work, his 40 year career directly contributed to the formation of the film industry as we know it today.

In 1928, Richard began looking to build a luxurious home with his wife, Martha, in the Brentwood area. He selected a lot in the Helenas. His son, Harbin, quickly got to work to design a contemporary home that would meet the family's needs. Completed in 1929, the Hunters (Richard, Martha, Harbin, Mary, Harbin's wife, and Asa, Richard's other son) lived in the home

¹ Curbed Staff, "On Her Birthday, Mapping Marilyn Monroe's 43 Different Homes," Curbed.com, May 30, 2014, <https://archive.curbed.com/maps/for-her-birthday-mapping-the-43-homes-of-marilyn-monroe>.

² "Asa Hunter Dies: Pioneer to City," *Los Angeles Express*, February 16, 1912, 11.

³ "Hillside Tract Sets New Pace," *Los Angeles Sunday Times*, July 13, 1924, Part 5, 6.

⁴ "Asa Hunter Dies," 11.

⁵ "Storm Plays Awful Prank," *Los Angeles Times*, Mar 10, 1914, 13.

⁶ "Purchasers View Subdivision by Airplane," *Los Angeles Express*, April 8, 1922, 18.

⁷ Silver Lake Residents, "Real Estate Flyers," SilverLake.org, November 7, 2008, http://www.silverlake.org/about_silverlake/real_estate.htm?fbclid=IwAR0Kk1esj73cJABNat4oHHME-p8C9vU7PxNim9dqlA-cf3ATVObs40HXFdl.

⁸ "Obituaries: Richard Hunter," *Los Angeles Times*, December 23, 1962, 16.

with their maid, Josephine E. Peters, and a lodger, Johann Peters by 1930.⁹ Harbin had his own architectural firm in Los Angeles, partnering with famed architect John DeLario in 1922 to create Hollywoodland together.¹⁰ The duo built some incredible homes together, all in the Spanish Colonial Revival style that can be seen in 12305 5th Helena. Other addresses built or remodeled by Hunter include:

- Kanst Art Gallery at 6182 Mulholland¹¹
- Phelps-Terkel Building at 5550 Wilshire Blvd¹²
- Lido Hotel Apartments at 1455 Fourth Street, Santa Monica (already a designated landmark)¹³
- 412 W 7th Street¹⁴
- City National Bank Building, Huntington Beach¹⁵
- 6320 Hollywood Boulevard¹⁶
- 6340 Hollywood Boulevard¹⁷
- 1025 Westwood Boulevard, Westwood¹⁸
- 644 S Broadway (the Brooks Building)¹⁹

Furthermore, Harbin Hunter was known for his love of Spanish and Mexican styles. In 1924, he worked with a team to transform the Hollywood Bowl into a Mexican village for the Bowl's annual Fiesta.²⁰ That same year, Harbin wrote a book exploring and celebrating Mexican architecture and artwork.²¹ This dedication to authentic Mexican architecture can be seen throughout the home on 5th Helena as well as in other structures erected by Hunter.

The home went through several owners (see Table 2) until 1962, when Marilyn Monroe purchased the property. After living in an estimated 39 different addresses across Los Angeles County during her lifetime, Monroe finally decided to purchase her first home in the area, settling on the hacienda due to the close proximity to her psychiatrist, Dr. Ralph Greenson, and the likeliness to Greenson's own home. Utilizing the former owner of the Greenson home,

⁹ U.S. Census Bureau, *Fifteenth Census of the United States, 1930*. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 1930. T626, 2,667 rolls.

¹⁰ "Hillside Tract," 6; "Subdivisions and Subdividers," *Los Angeles Sunday Times*, June 15, 1924, Part V, 6.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, Part V, 6.

¹² University of California, "Exterior Night Shot Front General View Phelps-Terkel Clothing Store," Calisphere, 2013. <https://calisphere.org/item/a90cc137532d6d85d7e818ba112c1a7a/>.

¹³ Santa Monica Conservancy, "Lido Hotel Apartments," Santa Monica Conservancy, 2023.

<https://smconservancy.org/property/lido-hotel-apartments/>; "Store, Apartment Building to Rise," March 1, 1931, *Los Angeles Times*, Mar 1, 1931, Part 5, 2.

¹⁴ "Remodeling of Store Completed," *Los Angeles Times*, October 22, 1939, Part 2, 5.

¹⁵ Robert Craik McLean, "Plate 84," *The Western Architect*, January-December, 1929, 104.

¹⁶ "Apparel Shop to Open in New Quarters," *Hollywood Citizen News*, April 8, 1938, 13.

¹⁷ "Hollywood Shop Adds Two New Units," *Los Angeles Times*, June 15, 1941, Part V, 2.; "Hollywood Store Now Located in Newly Remodeled Structure," *Los Angeles Times*, September 24, 1939, Part 5, 2.

¹⁸ "Ned Blanc Announces Plans for a New Nancy Store in Westwood," *Hollywood Citizen News*, November 5, 1945, 15.

¹⁹ "Lease Taken by Clothier," *Los Angeles Times*, August 11, 1935, 25.

²⁰ "Bowl Ready for Fiesta Program," *Hollywood Daily Citizen*, June 27, 1924, 6.

²¹ "The Art of Mexico Fully Disclosed," *Los Angeles Sunday Times*, November 23, 1924, Part III, 41.

Eunice Murray, as her guide on how to decorate the house, Monroe began to study Mexican architecture and furnishings, just as Harbin Hunter had over 30 years earlier, to ensure the home could be returned to its former glory. The home had gone through several remodels over the years, which Monroe worked to undo, including removing the stucco from around the fireplace to uncover the original tilework completed by Hunter. She selected hand-painted tiles from Mexico to bring the home back to its roots and planted a historically accurate garden. At the time of her death, Marilyn was restoring the home, not remodeling, to bring it back to what Hunter originally envisioned.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Years Lived at 12305 5th Helena</u>
Richard and Martha Hunter	1929 to ~1950
Bruce and Marta Rutherford	~1950 to ~1960
William and Doris Pagen	~1960 to 1962
Marilyn Monroe	1962

Table 2

Criteria 2

Our second argument to further the Hunter-Monroe house being listed as a historical monument lies in the second name. Marilyn Monroe was “a notable person” who made “an important contribution to the entertainment industry.”

Monroe’s significant and groundbreaking impact on the global movie industry can be demonstrated in a number of ways. From 1975’s *Tommy* showing a Monroe-themed church in the “Eyesight to the Blind”²² to a Monroe-impersonator in *Pulp Fiction*²³ to necessitating a page on Wikipedia detailing her use as a muse in a variety of field,²⁴ Marilyn’s impact on pop culture can’t get denied; however, her most obvious legacy lies in her films. In her lifetime, Marilyn Monroe as an actress won two Golden Globes,²⁵ a David Di Donatello award (i.e. Italian

²² TheRipples1970, “Eric Clapton ‘Eyesight to the Blind’ (Tommy 1975),” YouTube.com, May 27, 2013. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IO5bzRzZW1E>

²³ Jorge Pena Audrey Hepburn, “Pulp Fiction 1994 Marilyn Monroe scene remastered 4k,” YouTube.com, September 23, 2022. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pNAoVQ9wNlo>

²⁴ “Marilyn Monroe in Popular Culture,” Wikipedia.com, September 2, 2023. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marilyn_Monroe_in_popular_culture

²⁵ Elisa Leonelli, “Golden Globe Moment: Marilyn is Golden,” GoldenGlobes.com, October 30, 2018. <https://www.goldenglobes.com/articles/golden-globe-moment-marilyn-golden>

Academy Award)²⁶ and a Crystal Star award (i.e. French Academy Award).²⁷ She had a major impact on the Hollywood studio system, studying Method Acting with Lee Strasberg, founding her own production company and fighting for the actors' freedom to choose roles.

Marilyn Monroe is personally tied to the history of Los Angeles. Born at the Los Angeles Charity Hospital, her childhood and adult years led to her living at an estimated 39 different addresses across the city. Although Monroe ventured to the East Coast and New York City, she decided to return to her hometown of Los Angeles to settle down and purchased her very first house in early 1962, later telling Richard Meryman, "Anybody who likes my house, I'm sure I'll get along with." Tragically she would not be granted the time to enjoy her purchase and passed away at 12305 5th Helena sometime between August 4th and 5th 1962, only six months after purchasing her beloved hacienda. The news of her death made international headlines. Over the years, Marilyn Monroe's legacy has not dimmed. She has been the face of multiple cinema festivals across the world: Cannes in 2012²⁸ and yearly for the Champs Elysées festival.²⁹ Her image has been repeatedly used in commercials, films, books, and in 2022 her portrait by Andy Warhol sold for a record amount of \$195 million.³⁰ Other posthumous accomplishments include:

- Marilyn's dress worn to President John F. Kennedy fundraiser and gala set a record when it sold at auction for \$4.8 million, making it the world's most expensive garment from a personal wardrobe (2016)³¹
- *The Seven Year Itch* dress was sold at auction for \$5.6 million, making it the world's most expensive film-worn costume. (2011)³²

²⁶ Marilyn Monroe Video Archive, "Footage of Marilyn Monroe at the David Di Donatello Awards 1959," YouTube.com, November 3, 2015.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KydAKda2HLk&pp=ygUmZGF2aWQgZGkgZG9uYXRlbGxvIGZvcjBiZiXN0IHJcmVibnBsYXk%3D>

²⁷ Paris Match Archive, "Marilyn Monroe Receives the Crystal Star," GettyImages.com, March 4, 1959. <https://www.gettyimages.com/detail/news-photo/marilyn-monroe-receives-the-crystal-star-marilyn-monroe-news-photo/166703618>

²⁸ Julie Miller, "Marilyn Monroe Chosen as the Face of the 2012 Cannes Film Festival," Vanity Fair, February 28, 2012.

<https://www.vanityfair.com/hollywood/2012/02/marilyn-monroe-cannes-film-festival-poster>

²⁹ Sophie Dulac, "Welcome Page," ChampsElyseesFilmFestival.com, 2023.

<http://www.champselyseesfilmfestival.com/2023/en/10th-edition/>

³⁰ Carlie Porterfield, "Andy Warhol's \$195 Million Portrait of Marilyn Monroe Breaks Record for Most Expensive American Artwork," Forbes.com, May 9, 2022.

<https://www.forbes.com/sites/carlieporterfield/2022/05/09/andy-warhols-195-million-portrait-of-marilyn-monroe-breaks-record-for-most-expensive-american-artwork/?sh=525996134fea>

³¹ Press Association, "Marilyn Monroe's 'Happy Birthday Mr. President' Dress Sells for Record \$4.8 Million," TheGuardian.com, November 18, 2016.

<https://www.theguardian.com/film/2016/nov/18/marilyn-monroe-happy-birthday-mr-president-dress>

³² Alan Duke, "Marilyn Monroe's Iconic Dress Sells for \$5.6 Million at Auction," CNN.com, June 19, 2011. <http://www.cnn.com/2011/SHOWBIZ/celebrity.news.gossip/06/19/hollywood.auction/index.html>

- *Some Like it Hot* was voted the Best Comedy of all time by the American Film Institute (AFI)³³ and was one of the first films elected to be preserved at the National Film Registry in 1989³⁴
- Named by Time magazine as one of the Persons of the Century under the “Heroes & Icons” category³⁵
- It is estimated that approximately 2000 books have been written about Marilyn Monroe
- There are nearly 20 movies about her life.
- Regularly appears in the Forbes list of highest grossing dead celebrities, indicating the interest in her is still very high.³⁶
- The American Film Institute (AFI) ranked Marilyn No. 6 on the Greatest American Female Screen Legends list.³⁷
- Marilyn’s official Instagram account has 2 million followers while over 12 million people follow the official Facebook page.
- In 2013, CNN listed the 25 most iconic photographs of all time and Marilyn Monroe standing on a subway grate with her skirt billowing up around her legs was on the list. Other photographs include Neil Armstrong on the moon, Iro Jima raising of the flag, the shooting at Kent State, the Hindenburg explosion, a firefighter holding a small child outside the Oklahoma City bombing rubble, a concerned mother during the Great Depression, Olympic athletes raising their fists in protest in 1968, Winston Churchill³⁸
- In 1995, the United States Postal Service issued a Marilyn Monroe 32 cent stamp as part of the Legends of Hollywood series. The stamp was officially released on June 1 to honor Monroe’s birthday.³⁹
- Marilyn Monroe appears on the cover of The Beatles’ album Sgt. Pepper’s Lonely Hearts Club Band, which features the faces of iconic figures (see Fig. 47). Today Sgt. Pepper is considered one of the greatest rock albums of all time and the cover is considered one of the most recognizable in history. It is still frequently imitated and spoofed because of its recognizability. Coincidentally, the album was released on June 1, 1967, which would have been Marilyn’s forty-first birthday.

³³ “Some Like It Hot,” AFI.com, 2023.

<https://catalog.afi.com/Catalog/moviedetails/53017#:~:text=Some%20Like%20It%20Hot%20won,comedy%20film%20of%20all%20time>.

³⁴ Complete National Film Registry Listing, “Some Like It Hot”, year inducted: 1989

<https://www.loc.gov/programs/national-film-preservation-board/film-registry/complete-national-film-registry-listing/>

³⁵ “Heroes and Icons: Marilyn Monroe,” Time.com, June 14, 1999.

<https://content.time.com/time/covers/asia/0.16641.19990614.00.html>

³⁶ Madeline Berg, “The Highest Paid Dead Celebrities of 2020,” Forbes.com, November 13, 2020.

<https://www.forbes.com/sites/maddieberg/2020/11/13/the-highest-paid-dead-celebrities-of-2020/?sh=251164893b4b>

³⁷ AFI, “100 Years... 100 Stars,” AFI.com, 2023. <https://www.afi.com/afis-100-years-100-stars/>

³⁸ “25 of the Most Iconic Photographs,” CNN.com, September 1, 2013.

<https://www.cnn.com/2013/09/01/world/gallery/iconic-images/index.html>

³⁹ “32c Marilyn Monroe Single,” Smithsonian National Postal Museum, 2023.

https://postalmuseum.si.edu/object/npm_1996.2066.156

- A full episode of the series *Mad Men* was dedicated to the death of Marilyn Monroe and the characters' reaction to the news.⁴⁰
- Marilyn Monroe is frequently referenced in modern and contemporary contexts. Such notable women as Madonna⁴¹, Anna Nicole Smith,⁴² Margot Robbie,⁴³ Kylie Jenner,⁴⁴ Paris Hilton,⁴⁵ Jennifer Lopez,⁴⁶ Blake Lively,⁴⁷ Vanessa Williams,⁴⁸ Pamela Anderson,⁴⁹ Katie Couric,⁵⁰ Ashley Benson,⁵¹ Miranda Kerr,⁵² Bethenny Frankel,⁵³ Cindy Crawford,⁵⁴ Jaime King,⁵⁵ Pauley Perrette,⁵⁶ Sophia Vergara,⁵⁷ Lisa Marie Presley,⁵⁸ Holly Madison,⁵⁹

⁴⁰ "Six Month Leave" *Mad Men*, Season 2 Episode 6, first aired September 28, 2008.

⁴¹ <https://www.imdb.com/title/tt1118063/>

⁴² Lamarr Dawson, "Madonna Sparks Outrage for New Marilyn-Monroe Inspired Shoot," Today.com, October 31, 2021.

⁴³ <https://www.today.com/popculture/madonna-sparks-outrage-new-marilyn-monroe-photoshoot-t236714>

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Kim Kardashian,⁶⁰ Scarlett Johansson,⁶¹ Candice Swanepoel,⁶² Elle Fanning,⁶³ Rhianna,⁶⁴ Jessica Simpson,⁶⁵ Beyonce,⁶⁶ Lindsay Lohan,⁶⁷ Nicole Kidman,⁶⁸ Katharine McPhee,⁶⁹ Megan Hilty,⁷⁰ Drew Barrymore,⁷¹ Anna Kournikova,⁷² Mariah Carey,⁷³ Katy

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Perry,⁷⁴ Amber Heard,⁷⁵ Debbie Harry,⁷⁶ Nicki Minaj,⁷⁷ Kelly Osbourne⁷⁸ and Gwen Stefani⁷⁹ have channeled Monroe over the years.

- Songs about or referencing Marilyn Monroe
 - Candle in the Wind by Elton John⁸⁰
 - Photograph by Def Leppard⁸¹
 - Vogue by Madonna⁸²
 - Celluloid Heroes by The Kinks⁸³
 - Who Killed Marilyn? By The Misfits and Glen Danzig⁸⁴
 - National Anthem by Lana Del Rey⁸⁵
 - Marilyn Monroe by Pharrell Williams⁸⁶
 - Marilyn Monroe by Nicki Minaj⁸⁷
 - Love Without Tragedy by Rhianna⁸⁸

⁷⁴ Kim Dawson, "Katy Perry Turns Marilyn Monroe," TheSun.com, September 4, 2010.

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⁸² Eudie Pak, "The Hollywood Icons Featured in Madonna's Song 'Vogue,'" Biography.com, February 21, 2020.

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<https://oldtimemusic.com/the-meaning-behind-the-song-celluloid-heroes-by-the-kinks/>

⁸⁴ John Gentile, "Glenn Danzig to Re-Release 'Who Killed Marilyn' Single," PunkNews.org, August 17, 2023.

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⁸⁷ Albert 'Sumbudy Trippin,' "Nicki Minaj Releases New Music 'Marilyn Monroe,'" KissRichmond.com, February 6, 2012.

<https://www.socratic-method.com/nicki-minaj/meaning-of-marilyn-monroe-by-nicki-minaj>

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<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WWnXeME0J1U>

- Marilyn Monroe by Astrid S⁸⁹
- Who Killed Norma Jean? By Pete Seeger⁹⁰
- Texas and Norma Jean by Brooks & Dunn
- Maintaining by Dre Da Playa
- Gnat by Eminem⁹¹
- Use it or Lose It by Motley Crue
- The Natural Thing by Bryan White
- Government Hooker by Lady Gaga

12305 5th Helena was not only Marilyn's first home but her last. The house can be seen on several archive footage and pictures taken on the morning of Monroe's death.⁹² By being the location of a tragic historical event of worldwide magnitude, the place took on a new meaning in the eyes of the wider public. It has now become a landmark, part of the Los Angeles historical landscape, as demonstrated by the public outcry when journalists reported the approved demolition.

The “Monroe factor” of the house has only been reinforced with time. Anna Nicole Smith famously lived in it to get closer to her idol (Fig. 17) and recently, the movie *Blonde* (2022) used the home for filming. The film showcases the original wooden beams (Fig. 20) and other features of the house, once again highlighting the cultural significance of the location when addressing Monroe's life story.

Criteria 3

Criteria 3 dictates a building must embody “the distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period, or method of construction; or represents a notable work of a master designer, builder, or architect whose individual genius influenced his or her age.” We believe the home falls under this category due to being designed by Harbin Hunter.

Harbin Hunter is one of the fathers of Spanish-style architecture in Los Angeles, lecturing about the style with fellow architect Gene Weston (father of famed architect Eugene Weston III).⁹³ His first Spanish-style structure was begun in 1922, and as popularity in the design grew, its influence spread over Los Angeles and Southern California. Hunter's impact as an architect continued to grow when he and his partner, John L. De Lario, designed the first home in the new Hollywoodland housing tract. Built in 1924, the home is located at 6182 Mulholland Drive, and incorporates many of the hallmarks of Spanish architecture. William Mulholland, the man responsible for bringing water to Los Angeles and for whom the highway (and later, dam) is

⁸⁹ Rhian Daly, “Watch Astrid S's Playful Video for Empowering New Single ‘Marilyn Monroe,’” NME.com, August 21, 2020. <https://www.nme.com/news/music/astrid-s-marilyn-monroe-video-2734611>

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⁹³ “Architectural Club to Elect Officers,” *Los Angeles Daily Times*, October 3, 1922, Part II, 12.

named, shoveled the first symbolic hole when construction on the street began. The Hollywoodland tract was initially designed to reflect the Spanish and Mexican heritage of the area. The architects maintained an office in Beachwood Canyon during their years building in Hollywoodland at 2684 North Beachwood Drive. (This later became the home of Salvador Scartaino Scarpitta, whose family retained the property for 80 years.) Harbin had traveled extensively in Mexico to ensure authenticity in his buildings.

Integrity

Although past owners renovated 12305 5th Helena through the years, we believe the property still retains many of the architectural elements first crafted by Harbin Hunter, including:

- Smooth, white stucco walls
- Exposed wood beams
- Colorful, painted tile
- Iron window treatments and ornamental details
- Red tile roof
- Arches
- Wood doors
- Connection between indoor/outdoor
- Location
- Configuration

The home retains much of its original landscaping features, including the orchard located in the backyard and the native shrubbery and flowers from the Southern California area.

The renovation results on the property show an effort to follow Hunter's original design, with the same basic configuration (barring connecting the guest house to the original home and the addition of a studio space). The home's white stucco walls, exposed wood beams and tiled fireplace are just some of the original elements originally designed by Hunter. The integrity of the house was recently displayed in the movie *Blonde* (2022) where multiple rooms were used for filming and confirmed the preservation of these elements (Figs. 14, 20, 26, 34). Due to Hunter's work continuing to influence the home, we believe the home still shows integrity.

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Fig. 1 - Tract map

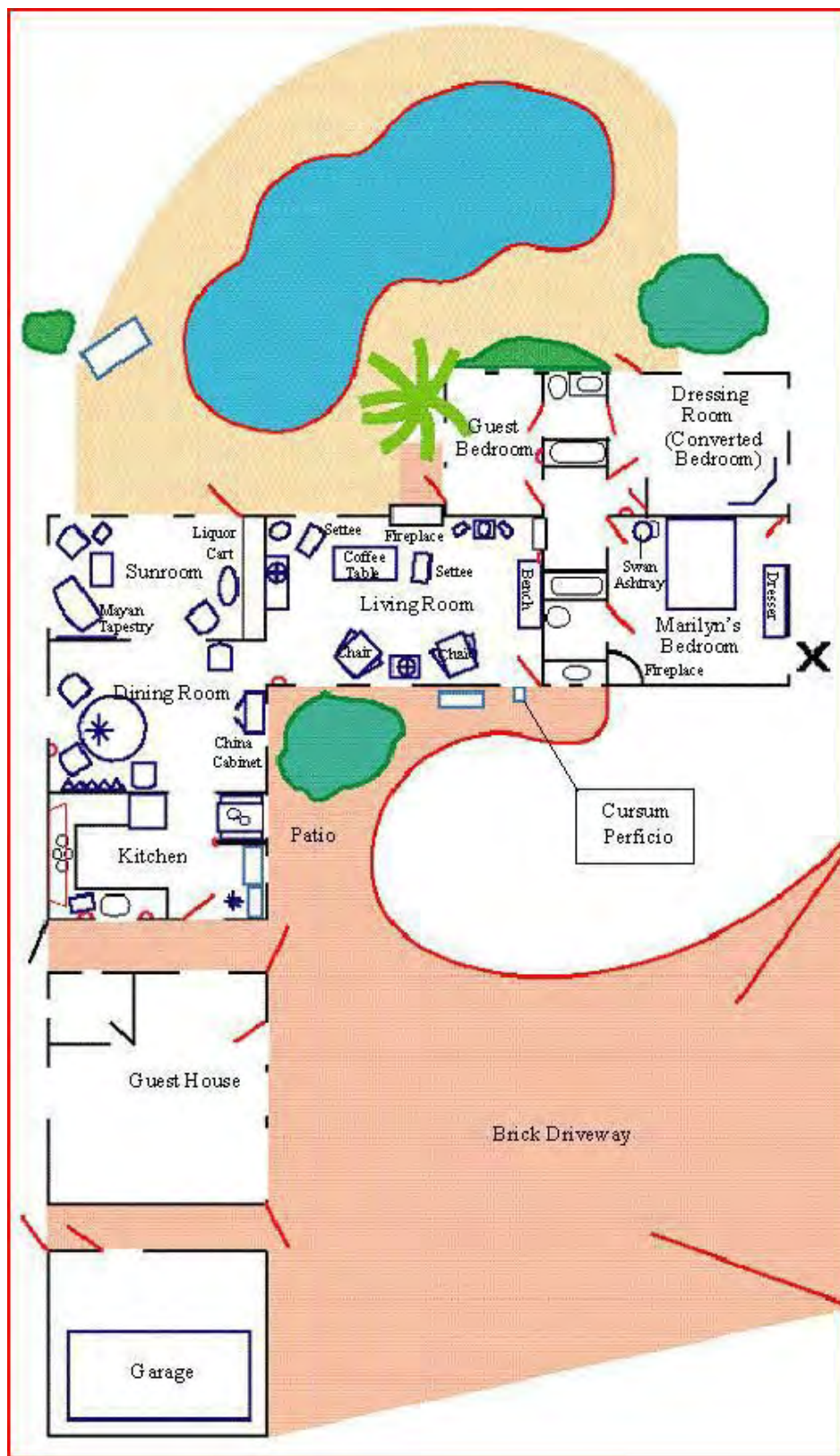


Fig. 2 - The layout of 12305 5th Helena when Monroe owned the home, % CursumPerficio.net

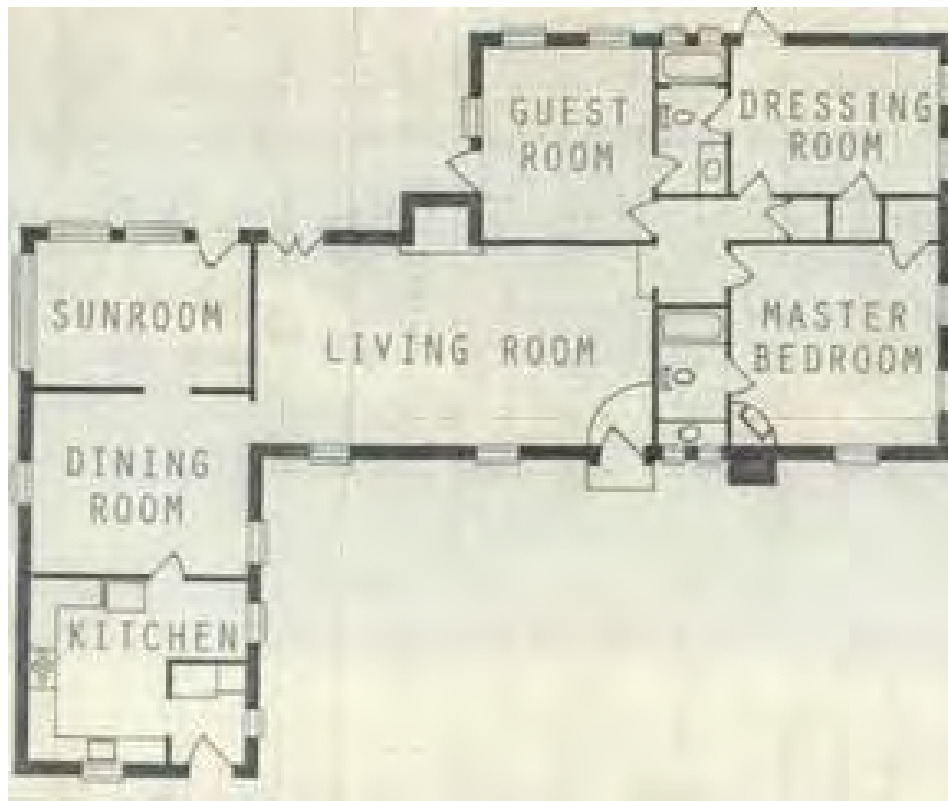


Fig. 3 - Original blueprint of the main home before the guest house was connected to the living quarters, % CursumPerficio.net



Fig. 4 - Rear of the home, 2012, % TheMLS.com



Fig. 5 - Entryway and courtyard, 2012, % TheMLS.com



Fig. 6 - Cursum Perficio entryway tiles, 2017, % Philip Treacy



Fig. 7 - Front gate of the home, 2012, % TheMLS.com



Fig. 8 - Front side gate as seen in *Blonde*, 2022, % Netflix.com



Fig. 9 - Side gate front entry overlooking 5th Helena as seen in *Blonde*, 2022, % Netflix.com



Fig. 10 - Front entry gate from inside the property, 2012, % TheMLS.com



Fig. 11 - Front door, 2012, % TheMLS.com



Fig. 12 - Entryway and living room, 2017, TheMLS.com



Fig. 13 - Fireplace tiles first installed by Hunter and restored by Monroe, 2017, % Phillip Treacy



Fig. 14 - Living room with fireplace in the background as seen in *Blonde*, 2022, % Netflix.com



Fig. 15 - Fireplace tile detail, 2017, % TheMLS.com



Fig. 16 - Living room with fireplace featured prominently, 1962, % Eunice Murray.



Fig. 17 - Anna Nicole Smith, who rented the property, with a friend in the living room, 1990s, % Anna Nicole Smith Estate



Fig. 18 - Dining room, July 1962, % Eunice Murray



Fig. 19 - Dining room showing the wooden beams, July 1962, % Eunice Murray



Fig. 20a. - Dining room converted to sitting area, 2012, % TheMLS.com



Fig. 20b. - Dining room as seen in *Blonde*, 2022, % Netflix.com

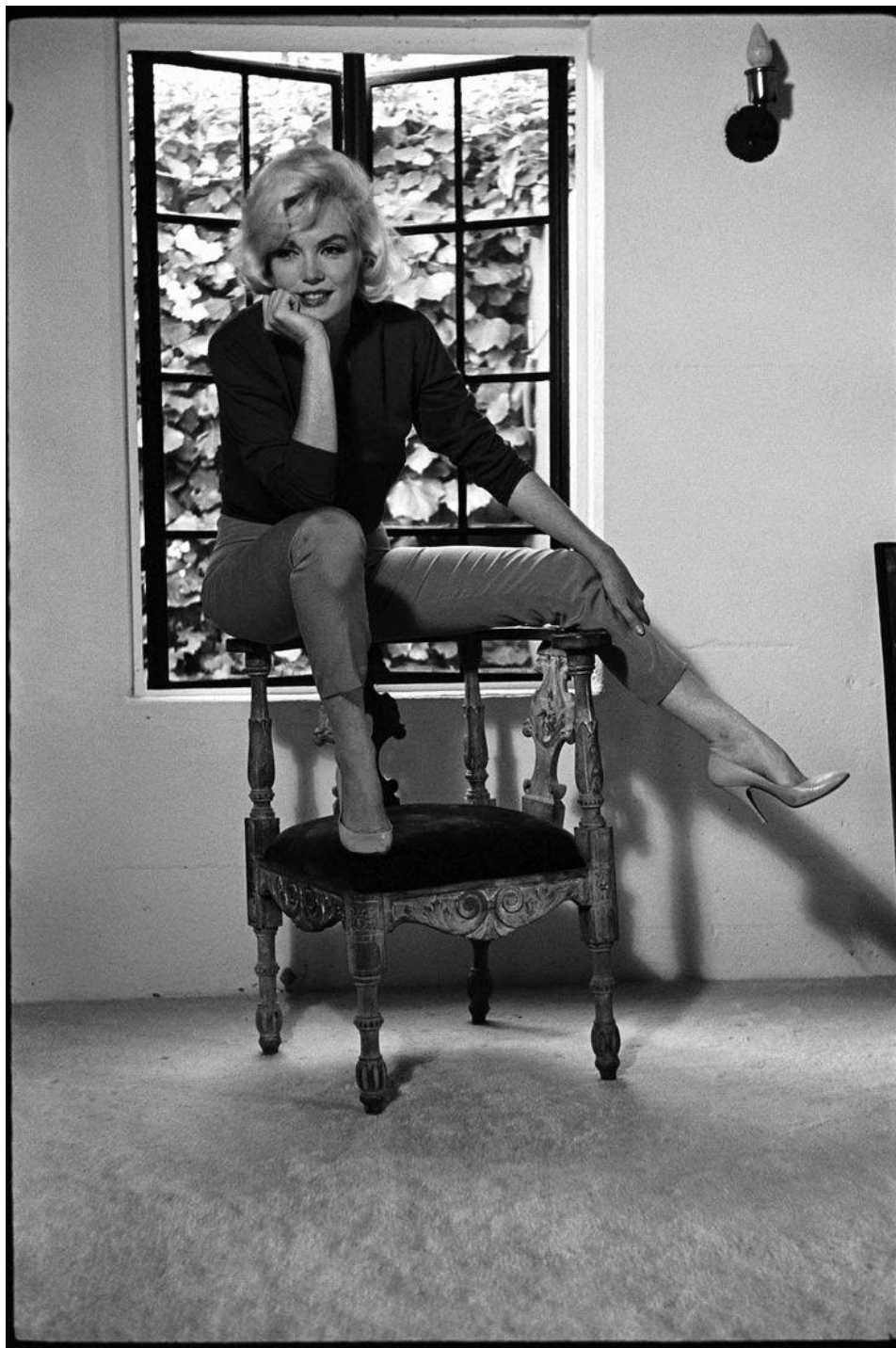


Fig. 21 - Monroe sits in dining room before furnishing the room, 1962, % Allan Grant



Fig. 22 - Dining nook with kitchen entry to the left, 1962, % Eunice Murray



Fig. 23 - Kitchen refrigerator and counter with hand-painted Mexican tile border, 1962, % Eunice Murray



Fig. 24 Kitchen entry, 2012, % TheMLS.com



Fig. 25 - Extended kitchen. All points past the countertop were originally the space between the main house and the guest house. In keeping with the original style of the house, the home features exposed wooden beams, 2012, % TheMLS.com



Fig. 26 - Extended kitchen as seen in *Blonde*, 2022, % Netflix.com



Fig. 27 - Guest bathroom featuring tiles selected by Monroe in Mexico, 2012, % Scott Fortner



Fig. 28 - Master Bedroom, 2012, % Scott Fortner



Fig. 29 - Master bedroom fireplace and master bath door, 2012, % Scott Fortner



Fig. 30 - Master bedroom with bathroom door visible, August 5, 1962, % Bettmann Collection via Getty Images



Fig. 31 - Master bathroom, 1962, % Cursumperficio.net



Fig. 32 - Master bedroom, 2012, % TheMLS.com



Fig. 33 - Master bathroom, 2017, % Phillip Treacy



Fig. 34 - Master bathroom as seen in *Blonde*, 2022, % Netflix.com



Fig. 35 - Jack-and-jill bathroom and bedroom, 2012, % TheMLS.com



Fig. 36 - Bedroom, 2012, % TheMLS.com



Fig. 37 - Sunroom, July 1962, % Eunice Murray



Fig. 38 - Sunroom, 2012, % TheMLS.com



Fig. 39 - Dining room and sunroom, 1962, % CursumPerficio.net



Fig. 40 - Master bedroom exterior, 2017, % Phillip Treacy



Fig. 41 - Exterior with master bedroom on right, 2012, % TheMLS.com



Fig. 42 - Exterior of home with master bedroom on the right, 1962, % Cursumperficio.net



Fig. 43 - Exterior of home, likely 1962, % Cursumperficio.net



Fig. 44 - Exterior of backyard including the pool, 1962, % Cursumperficio.net



Fig. 45 - Pool and patio, 1962, % Cursumperficio.net



Fig. 46 - Pool and backyard as seen in *Blonde*, 2022, % Netflix.com



Fig. 47 - Marilyn Monroe on the cover of The Beatles' Sgt. Peppers Lonely Hearts Club Band, 1967, % The Beatles.

Communication from Public

Name: Amy Minter

Date Submitted: 02/29/2024 05:30 PM

Council File No: 23-0953

Comments for Public Posting: Documentation is Support of CMC Designation for 12305 Fifth Helena - PART TWO



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February 29, 2024

Via Email and Public Comment Portal

Los Angeles City Council and Planning & Land Use Management Committee
c/o Holly L. Wolcott, City Clerk
City Hall, Room 395
200 N. Spring Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Re: Support for Designation of 12305 Fifth Helena Drive as Historic-Cultural
Monument; Council File 23-0953

Honorable Commissioners:

On behalf of the Monroe Preservation Group, LLC, we provide the enclosed documentation in support of the designation of 12305 Fifth Helena Drive as an Historic-Cultural Monument. This documentation includes the Report we submitted to the Cultural Heritage Commission on October 16, 2023 and an Addendum to that report, submitted January 4, 2024, which is intended to be considered in conjunction with the previously submitted documentation. This Report and Addendum provide information in support of the designation regarding the site's connection to influential Los Angeles architect, Harbin Hunter.

Thank you for your time and consideration in this matter.

Sincerely,



Amy Minter

Enclosures:

Report in Support of Hunter-Monroe Residence
Addendum to Report

**ADDENDUM TO THE OCTOBER 2023, HUNTER-MONROE DOSSIER
(SUBMITTED BY THE “MONROE PRESERVATION GROUP”)
12305 5th Helena Dr, Los Angeles, CA 90049
CHC-2023-6134-HCM**

This addendum to the original October 2023 Historic-Cultural Monument dossier submission for the Hunter-Monroe residence, (this “Addendum”), was written by **Remi Gangarossa** (remi.gangarossa@gmail.com) and **April VeVea** (april.vevea90@gmail.com), of the Monroe Preservation Group.

The following individuals, which comprise the remainder of the Monroe Preservation Group (MPG) members, provided invaluable information and guidance to the original submission and also to this addendum:

- **Scott Fortner**
- **Elisa Jordan**
- **Kelly Lacroix**
- **Gary Vitacco-Robles**

Name of Proposed Monument

Hunter-Monroe Residence

Street Address

12305 W 5th Helena Dr.

Assessor’s Parcel Number

4405040005

Legal Description

Tract Number: TR - 5462

Lot Number: 20

Present Owner

Andrew Sahure

Glory of the Snow 1031 Trust

12305 5th Helena Dr

Los Angeles, CA 90049

Purpose of Addendum

After further due diligence by the Monroe Preservation Group (hereinafter referred to as “MPG”), we’ve identified numerous links of the Hunter Family to the Brentwood home in question. We believe one infallible link historically reshapes the home’s connection to the Hunters, as well as Los Angeles native and Hollywood icon Marilyn Monroe.

The Hunter Family, beginning with Captain Jesse D. Hunter, was notably amongst the first to construct modern-day Los Angeles. Achieving most of his wealth in the California Gold Rush of 1849, and investing that wealth in the initial development of Los Angeles, Jesse Hunter (and the Hunter family), have left an indelible mark on Los Angeles history. Through a lineage of settlers and architects throughout the 1800’s and 1900’s, the Hunter family significantly cultivated and developed integral parts of Southern California. The great-grandchild of Jesse Hunter, Harbin Hunter, is responsible for the development of the property this petition advocates for (12305 Fifth Helena).

For decades, a latin phrase inscribed on four tiles installed outside the home’s front door, “Cursum Perficio,” was widely recognized as a foreboding signal to the fate of Monroe. The phrase, commonly translated as “My Journey Ends Here,” has frequently gotten classified by fans as an omen of Monroe’s premature passing within six months of moving into the first property she purchased in Los Angeles.

In a bombshell revelation, the Monroe Preservation Group uncovered these tiles' true meaning—the historic family crest of the Hunters. The Hunter ancestors translated the phrase as “I Will Complete the Course” or “I Accomplish the Race,” thus weaving an alternative significance of “persistence” into the Hunter’s contribution to Los Angeles history, the property in question, and Monroe’s legacy.

The hunting hound at the top of the tiles, “allegorizes the ‘dogged’ determination” to “persist.” These very tiles are a reminder to the relevant governing bodies, who have sworn to protect Los Angeles’s history, that the Hunter family’s legacy of building, should “persist” against any desire to destroy a symbol of early Los Angeles architecture.

Rather than attempting to replace the original submission, this document is hereby submitted in support of the October submission by MPG. After months of research, we feel the following documentation is necessary for inclusion to better help the City of Los Angeles to come to an educated decision when considering the fate of the Hunter/Monroe house. Therefore, we present seven additional points to the relevance of the Hunter family and Los Angeles history. Section 1 consists of the aforementioned Cursum Perficio tiles showing both their connection to the Hunters as well as their preservation through 2017. Section 2 briefly explores the history of the Brentwood area of Los Angeles and how the home predates the modern “Brentwood” name. Section 3 shows how another Hunter residence, Hunter Ranch, previously got declared a historical monument. Section 4 showcases the Hunter family’s genealogy. Section 5 provides supporting documentation to allow the reader to understand who Harbin Hunter was and his ties to Los Angeles. Section 6 explores Harbin Hunter’s connection with esteemed architect John DeLario, his previous

design choices getting utilized in the building of Fifth Helena, and Monroe's dedication to restoring the property to Hunter's original plans after extensive remodeling in the 1950s. Finally, Section 7 provides readers with an introduction to some of Hunter's other work. To keep this work succinct due to the voluminous amount of supporting evidence uncovered, we opted to include a brief introduction explaining each section while supporting our points through photographs and documentation. When possible, we refer back to our October 2023 submission if readers seek more context.

By the very nature of the Hunter family crest adorning the front steps at 12305 Fifth Helena, there is an innate declaration to "persist" beyond the dangers of the proposed demolition. We believe this addendum will allow readers to recognize why the house needs preservation as well as allowing them to better appreciate the importance of the home to Los Angeles history. Although some may feel the home only deserves preservation due to its most famous resident, Marilyn Monroe, we believe the cultural, societal, and architectural history makes the home worthy of saving. Our group holds the firm belief that if this historical monument isn't safe, no house in Los Angeles County is safe.

Section 1

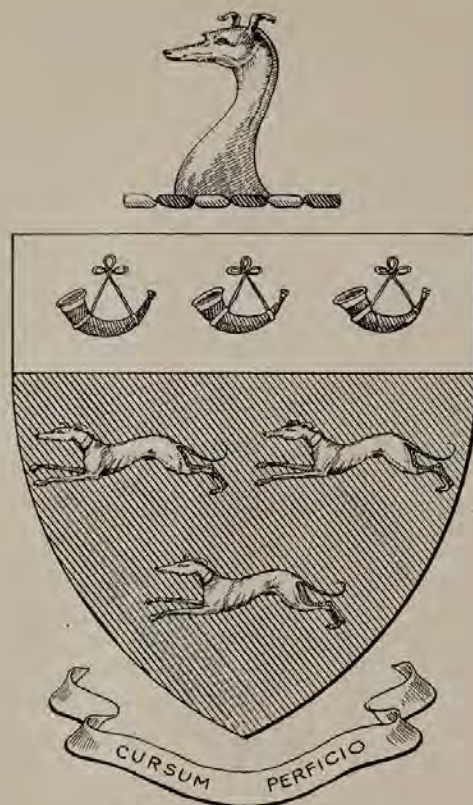
Cursum Perficio

The Hunter & Monroe Legacies Woven Together

“Cursum Perficio”

The significance of the “Cursum Perficio” tiles outside the home should no longer be attributed exclusively to Marilyn Monroe, but also to the Hunter family who built and lived in the house. It’s this same family that are some of the first settlers in Los Angeles, and who span two centuries of building and cultivating modern Los Angeles during its infancy. Figures 1-3 show the Hunter Family crest as depicted by Edwin G. Hunter in a lithograph from 1925 compared to how the crest appears outside of the proposed Hunter/Monroe Historic-Cultural Monument in 2012 and 2017. Although there are additional elements added to the crest located at 12305 Fifth Helena, the basic design elements of the 1925 lithograph are visibly present, including the greyhound head, three horns and three greyhounds on a shield, as well as the “Cursum Perficio” motto on a scroll. Figure 4A shows Richard Hunter, father of Harbin Hunter, residing at the address in 1930 according to the Los Angeles City Directory from that year while Figure 4B shows Richard and Martha Hunter’s voter registration listing in 1948, the last year they lived in the home. Finally, Figure 4C shows Harbin residing in the home with his parents in 1930.

We believe this supporting evidence shows not only the Hunters resided in the home but also had a firm hand in its creation and design. Although building permits were not issued by the City of Los Angeles until 1933, and Harbin Hunter’s design archive is assumed lost, we believe the tiles overwhelmingly show the Hunter family built the home for themselves and had every intention of staying in the home (which they did until 1948). For more information as to which Hunters lived in the home as of 1930, we refer readers to the original submission’s Statement of Significance, Period of Significance: 1929-1962, paragraph 3.



Hunter

OF HUNTERSTON, COUNTY AYR, SCOTLAND

ARMS - VERT, THREE DOGS OF THE CHASE,
 COURANT, ARGENT, COLLARED, OR; ON A
 CHIEF OF THE SECOND, THREE HUNTING
 HORNS, OF THE FIRST, STRINGED, GULES,
 CREST - A GREYHOUND'S HEAD AND NECK,
 COUPED, ARGENT,
 MOTTO - CURSUM PERFICIO, "I ACCOMPLISH
 THE RACE"

Figure 1 - Hunter Family Crest, Edwin G. Hunter, *The Descendants of Dr. James Hunter*, 1925, pg. 17



Figure 2 - Front door, 2012, % TheMLS.com



Figure 3 - Cursum Perficio entryway tiles, 2017, % Philip Treacy

Chas
er Jacob
av intersects
aymond
L W
B

L (o)
S B Mrs d s

E (o)
D (o)
av intersects

Ernest

E C

E

C O

H

E A Mrs

J H

A Mrs

Alfonso

C

W F (o)

Rudolph

Richland av intersects
2620 Richland Avenue
School

**FIFTEENTH HELENA
DRIVE (Brentwood
Heights)—E a s t from
141 S Carmelina av**

**FIFTH HELENA DRIVE
(Brentwood Heights)
East from 333 Carmelina
av**

12304 Arnoldy F N

12305 Hunter Richd

**FLOWER AV (Venice)—
East from 6th av to 7th
av bet Rose and Sunset
avs**

601 Rockefeller J D

603 Garberg E M

603½ Vacant

605 Ketchum Jean Mrs

(o)

611 Hermann A E (o)

612a Slaughter J C

612b Howard Floyd

Figure 4A - Proof of Richard Hunter living at 12305 Fifth Helena the year after construction completed, City of Los Angeles, 1930, *Los Angeles City Directory*.

....Herreshoff, James B, 12313 12th Helena dr, R
....Hertel, Mrs Maria E, 242 S Carmelina av, R
....Hertel, Roy S, 242 S Carmelina av, R
....Hill, Miss Evelyn F, 12303 2nd Helena dr, D
....Hill, Walter B, 12303 2nd Helena dr, D
....Hirschman, Mrs Doris, 323 S Carmelina av, D
....Holm, Mrs Ethel T, 345 S Carmelina ay, R
....Holm, Harold A, 345 S Carmelina av, R
....Holm, Miss Virginia L, 345 S Carmelina av, R
....Hoover, Vaino A, 245 S Carmelina av, D
....Hoover, Mrs Judith M, 245 S Carmelina av, R
....Howell, Lawrence R, 12300 1st Helena dr, D
....Hunter, Mrs Martha V, 12305 5th Helena dr, R
....Hunter, Richard, 12305 5th Helena dr, D
....Huycke, David T, 211 Medio dr, R
....Huycke, Harold D, 211 Medio dr, R
....Huycke, Harold D Jr, 211 S Medio dr, R
....Huycke, Mrs Isabel W, 211 Medio dr, R
....Ice, Miss Dorothy, 104 S Medio dr, D
....Jacobs, James C, 120 Medio dr, R
....Jacobs, Mrs Elizabeth B, 120 Medio dr, R

Figure 4B - Proof of Richard and Martha Hunter living at 12305 Fifth Helena shortly before selling the home, City of Los Angeles, 1948, *Index to Register of Voters*.

Section 2

12305 Fifth Helena - Predating Modern Brentwood

Predating Modern Brentwood

Before 1933, the Brentwood neighborhood was almost exclusively referred to as Westgate, Brentwood Heights or Brentwood Country Club. Although the citizens of Westgate and Brentwood voted to annex into Los Angeles on April 24, 1916 (and not the often cited July 4, 1916) (Fig. 5), it would take nearly two decades for the area of Brentwood to form outside of neighborhood names—or the all encompassing “Brentwood district”—when regularly referring to the area (Figures 6-7). From late 1933 to the present, unless referencing a specific neighborhood, the area became universally known as Brentwood. Because of this information, we believe the home predates modern Brentwood as we know it.

WESTGATE VOTES TO JOIN CITY.

**Twenty Thousand Acres Added
to Los Angeles by Margin
of Forty-three Votes.**

By a majority of forty-three votes, the residents of the Westgate district voted in favor of annexation to Los Angeles at the election conducted in that district yesterday. This territory will increase the acreage of the city by approximately 20,000 acres.

The Westgate district takes in a portion of the Malibu precinct, all of Westgate proper, a portion of the Beverly Glen precinct and a portion of the Country Club precinct. The territory extends from the city limits of Santa Monica to the city limits of Beverly Hills, to the southerly line of the San Fernando Valley and thence to a point about three miles north of Santa Monica, and will include the Santa Monica Long Wharf.

The votes cast in special annexation precinct No. 1, were 115 for, and 84 against, and in precinct No. 2, 19 for, and 5 against, a total of 223 votes.

Figure 5 - Annex announcement, April 25, 1916, *Los Angeles Times*.

West Los Angeles Fifty thousand persons make their homes in the West Los Angeles district, comprising the following communities, all within the city limits of Los Angeles: Bel-Air, Brentwood Green, Brentwood Heights, Brentwood Park, Highland Hills, Pacific Palisades, the Rivas, Santa Monica Canyon, Sawtelle, Westwood Hills and other residential centers.

During the last year the \$240,000 auditorium and theater of University High School was completed. Sepulveda Boulevard, which gives direct access by tunnel to San Fernando Valley, is being surfaced.

Figure 6 - News snippet referring to Brentwood in neighborhoods rather than a living area as we know it today, January 3, 1933, *Los Angeles Times*.

**West
Los Angeles** West Los
A n g e l e s
covers a n
area of approximately seventy-
five square miles of the city of
Los Angeles, within which are
mountains, beaches, beautiful
residential areas, every form of
outdoor recreation, and nine
business centers. Westwood Hills,
Brentwood, Bel-Air and Santa
Monica Canyon are all in this
district.

Here are found many famous
golf courses, among them the
Riviera Golf Course, the scene of
many tournaments; the Bel-Air
Country Club, Brentwood Coun-
try Club, Los Angeles Country
Club, Rancho Golf Course, Hill-
crest Country Club, California
Country Club, Westwood Public
Golf Course, and others. Also
the polo fields of the Uplifters'
Club, the Los Angeles Athletic
Club and Will Rogers's ranch. At
the municipal playground is a
swimming pool which is the sec-
ond largest in the city of Los
Angeles.

Figure 7 - The name "Brentwood" encompasses the entire modern-day area rather than describing it by neighborhoods, January 2, 1934, *Los Angeles Times*.

Section 3

The “Hunter Ranch House” is on the Historic-Cultural Monument List, demonstrating the Hunter family significance to Los Angeles history already.
(CHC-2019-1822-HCM)

Hunter Ranch House (HCM)

Another Hunter home, located at 1309 North Killarney Avenue, on the famous Hunter Ranch (the “Hunter Ranch House”), was recently approved as a Historic-Cultural Monument (CHC-2019-1822-HCM). This nomination demonstrates the significance of the Hunter family to Los Angeles history. We believe this property getting deemed a Historic-Cultural Monument shows the City of Los Angeles recognizing the importance of the Hunter family to the area and should continue to protect the family’s legacy by saving the home of Richard and Martha Hunter most likely designed and built by their son, Harbin.

No.	Name	Address	CHC No.	CF No.	Adopted	Community Plan Area	CD	Notes
1182	Tom Bergin's	840 South Fairfax Avenue	CHC-2018-5803-HCM	19-0293	06/18/2019	Wilshire	4	
1183	Grand Central Market	315 South Broadway	CHC-2019-248-HCM	19-0548	07/02/2019	Central City	14	
1184	Million Dollar Theater Building	306 West 3rd Street	CHC-2019-244-HCM	19-0547	07/02/2019	Central City	14	
1185	Roberts Apartments	3740-3744 Landa Street; 1780 North Griffith Park Boulevard	CHC-2019-254-HCM	19-0549	07/02/2019	Silver Lake - Echo Park - Elysian Valley	13	
1186	The Comedy Union	5040 West Pico Boulevard	CHC-2018-5097- HCM; CHC--2019-853	18-1240	08/13/2019	Wilshire	10	
1187	Green Dog & Cat Hospital	1544 West Slauson Avenue	CHC-2019-1120-HCM	19-0585	08/03/2019	South Los Angeles	8	
1188	Collins Hacienda	5689 Holly Oak Drive	CHC-2019-1827-HCM	19-0800	09/17/2019	Hollywood	4	
1189	Hunter Ranch House	1309 Killarney Avenue	CHC-2019-1822-HCM	19-0799	09/17/2019	Northeast Los Angeles	1	
1190	The Miller Residence	5060 Los Feliz Boulevard	CHC-2019-2304-HCM	19-0905	10/08/2019	Hollywood	4	
1191	Parry Residence	14924 West Camarosa Drive	CHC-2019-776-HCM	19-0888	10/08/2019	Brentwood - Pacific Palisades	11	
1192	Orange Street Gateway Chateaux South	6400 W Orange Street	CHC-2019-2307-HCM	19-0902	10/08/2019	Wilshire	5	
1193	Orange Street Gateway Chateaux North	6401 W Orange Street	CHC-2019-2309-HCM	19-0903	10/08/2019	Wilshire	5	
1194	New Temple Missionary Baptist Church	8734 South Broadway	CHC-2019-4225-HCM	19-0886	10/22/2019	Southeast Los Angeles	8	
1195	Dodd Playa del Rey Residence	8207 Delgany Avenue	CHC-2019-3111-HCM	19-1054	11/05/2019	Westchester - Playa del Rey	11	
1196	Fred C. Thomson Building	6536 Sunset Boulevard & 1450 Seward Street	CHC-2019-3115-HCM	19-1067	11/05/2019	Hollywood	13	
1197	Morris Abrams Chateau des Roses	515 E. Rose Avenue, 254 S Rennie Avenue	CHC-2019-3118-HCM	19-1056	11/05/2019	Venice	11	

6/3/2022

City of Los Angeles
Department of City Planning

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Figure 8 - Department of City Planning's Historic-Cultural Monument List showing the Hunter Ranch House as number 1189. Department of City Planning, The "Hunter Ranch House" listing on the Historic-Cultural Monument List, City of Los Angeles, June 3, 2022, *Historic-Cultural Monument (HCM) List, City Declared Monuments*, pg. 83.

The original Hunter Ranch dated from 1856, when Jesse D. Hunter, Los Angeles brick maker and former Captain of the Mormon Battalion from the Mexican War paid \$5,000.00 and traded a brick house that he had built on Fort Street (Now Broadway) to Louis Granger, Esq. who had acquired the Rancho Cañada de los Nogales from Jose Maria Aguilar in 1853. The Rancho had been granted to Aguilar in 1844 by Mexican Governor Miguel Micheltorena and was one half league portion of the Rancho San Rafael. It was later confirmed by the lands commission and recorded in Sacramento, but due that it was within the older San Rafael grant and Hunter had also bought the Southern portion of that Rancho from Julio Verdugo in 1859, the Patent for the later Rancho was never recorded in Los Angeles County.

Captain Hunter died in August of 1871 at the age of 71. His wife, Keziah sold the land now known as the communities of Mount Washington, Cypress Park and Glassell Park to Los Angeles attorneys George W. Morgan and Albert H. Judson in 1882. They subdivided the land as the Hunter Highland View Tract leaving a large part of Mount Washington as open space, which they then sold to Charles Gassen. Gassen ran his own ranch on the land until 1905, when it was deeded to the Riverside Heights Company, which subdivided part of it as Tract No. 343. In 1924, Blocks 10 and 11 of Tract No. 343 was transferred to Los Angeles architect/developer Frank L. Meline, who proceeded to subdivide Block 10 and the Northern part Block 11 into Tract No. 7982 which he named "Franklin Park". Several months later he filed Tract No. 6831, which included the remaining portion of Block 11 as a 84.799 acre Lot "A" and a much smaller 0.738 acre Lot "B", which was quickly sold. In 1926, Lot "A" was transferred to the Franklin Park Company, most probably in anticipation of a second phase for the earlier tract. But the stock market crash in October 1929 put an end to the building boom of the 1920s and the property was transferred to Title Insurance and Trust Company in 1930.

Figure 9 - History of the Hunter family as prepared by Charles J. Fisher, 2019. The "Hunter Ranch House" Nomination Form, *Historic-Cultural Monument Nomination Form*, pg. 15-16

Section 4

Genealogy

Genealogy of the Hunter family

Various members of the Hunter family are cited as “pioneers” in historical newspapers and biographical books. We have divided Section 4 into two subsections to introduce readers to Harbin Hunter’s lineage: Jesse and Keziah Hunter (Harbin’s great-grandparents) and Asa and Petra Hunter (Harbin’s grandparents). Previous discussions on Harbin and his parents, Richard and Martha, can be located in the original submission. We believe this pertinent information allows readers to better understand Harbin’s deep connection to the Los Angeles area as well as showcasing a long line of familial achievements that directly contributed to the formation of Los Angeles as people know it today.

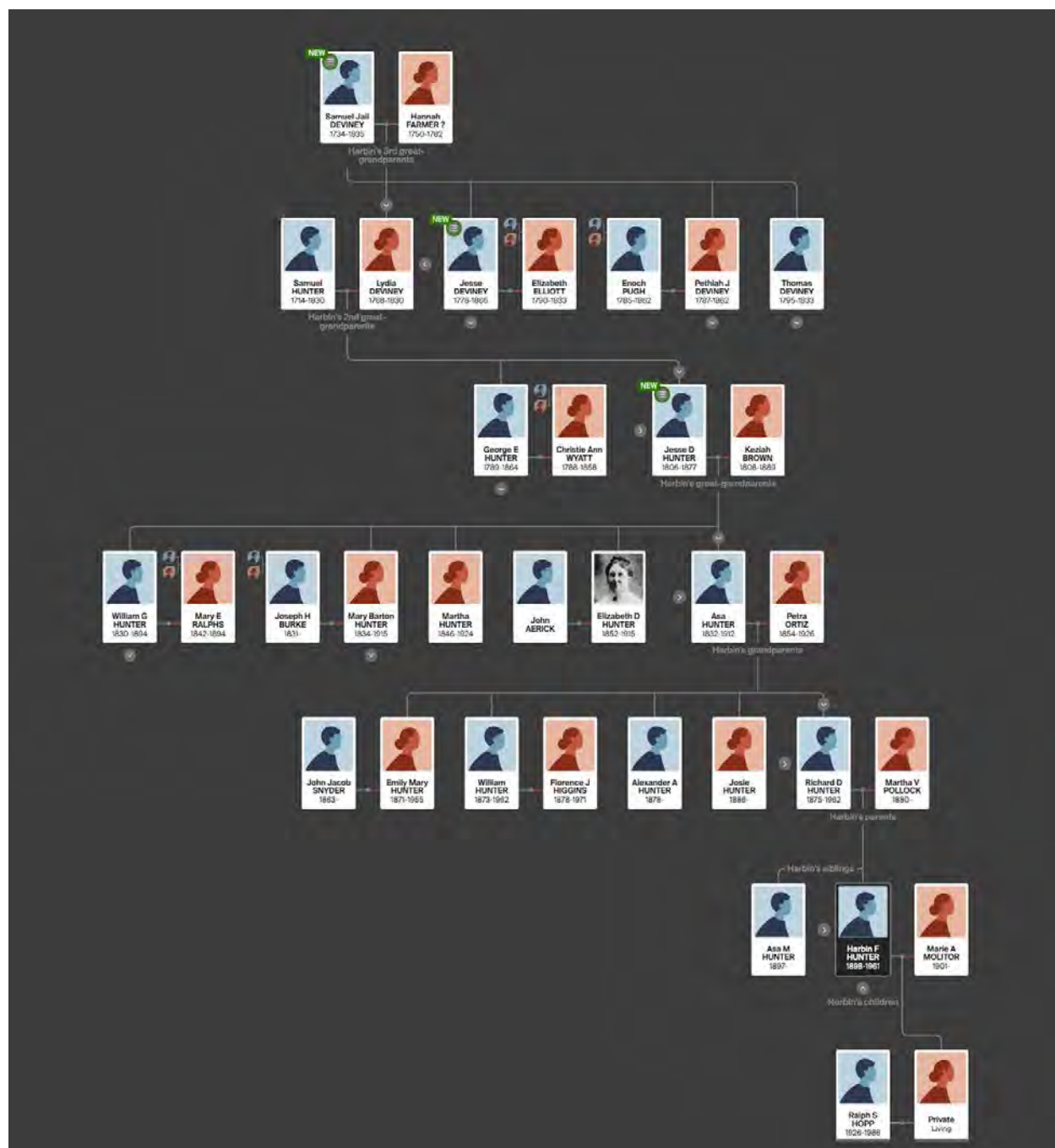


Figure 10 - Hunter Family Tree as created by Remi Gangarossa, 2023.

Captain Jesse and Mrs. Keziah (Brown) Hunter

As the first Hunters to settle in the area, Jesse and Keziah Hunter seem determined to make Los Angeles a thriving city in any way possible. Captain Jesse Hunter made his fortune during the San Francisco Gold Rush of 1849 before traveling down to modern-day Los Angeles. With previous experience as a brick manufacturer, Hunter quickly began to mass-produce the building material to create what would eventually become a thriving metropolis. He built the first brick home in the area in 1853, only four years after the sovereignty of the area changed from Mexico to the United States and well before the Santa Fe Line's installation in 1885. According to Charles Dwight Willard, Jesse began making bricks in 1852 and promptly set out to construct a home followed by a jail (Fig. 11). The building of a jail by Hunter is not shocking when one considers the lawlessness rippling through the area, resulting in a time period Willard would call, "Los Angeles at its Worst."¹ Although some sources claim Hunter "burnt the first brick in Los Angeles" (Fig. 12), it seems more likely Hunter was the first to mass-produce the building material for permanent developments. Although both the Spanish and Mexican residents previously utilized bricks for crafting homes and missions, they primarily relied upon adobe bricks which took weeks to fully set, resulting in structures taking years to build. Due to the ever-increasing population of Los Angeles, it simply wasn't feasible to continue a reliance on adobe. Hunter's brickwork allowed the city to house its ever-increasing population boom, especially after gold in the Sierra Nevadas began to dry up and miners found they wanted to move to the warmer climate of Southern California. Hunter's contributions to the creation of Los Angeles were well-known to the point where J.M. Guinn references him no less than three times in his 1907 book, *A History of California* (Fig. 13). However, Jesse's wife, Keziah, commonly gets relegated to a footnote as the mother of his ten children. In reality, Keziah (Brown) Hunter led a relatively adventurous life for a woman in the time period, including being a member of the second family to arrive by ox in Salt Lake City (Fig. 14). It's not shocking the adventurous couple would stay together in rambunctious early Los Angeles, contributing to the creation of a youthful city as free-spirited as they were.

¹ Charles Dwight Willard, *The Herald's History of Los Angeles*, Los Angeles: December 1901, 279.

The making of brick was begun by J. D. Hunter in 1852, and the first structure built of them was at Third and Main; the second was a jail building. In 1858 over two million brick were sold for a number of improvements that were either under way or were projected, such as the Temple market house, afterward taken over by the county for \$40,000, to be used as a court house, the southern portion of the Temple block, the brick flouring mill of Stearns & Scott, now the Capitol Milling Co., and the Arcadia block on Arcadia and Los Angeles.

Figure 11 - Jesse Hunter's contributions to the creation of modern-day Los Angeles as reported by Charles Dwight Willard in *The Herald's History of Los Angeles*, December 1901.

LOS ANGELES IN THE ADOBE AGE.

BY J. M. GUINN.

[Published in Los Angeles Daily Times, Jan. 1, 1898.]

Cities in their growth and development pass through distinctive ages in the use of the material of which they are built. Most of the large cities of the United States began their existence in the wooden age, and have progressed successively through the brick and stone age, the iron age, and are entering upon the steel age. The cities of the extreme Southwest—those of New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and Southern California—like ancient Babylon and imperial Rome, began their existence in the clay or adobe age. It took our own city of Los Angeles three-quarters of a century to emerge from the adobe age.

At the time of the final conquest of the city by the United States troops (January 10, 1847,) there was not within its limits (if I am rightly informed,) a building built of any other material than adobe, or sun-dried brick. The first wooden building built in Los Angeles was erected in 1851. It was framed in Boston, and the material, all shaped ready for putting together, was shipped around the Horn—a sea voyage of 18,000 miles. The material was hauled from San Pedro to the city on old carretas or Mexican ox carts. This building was erected on the site now occupied by the old Merced Theater, on North Main street, just south of the Pico House, or National Hotel, as it is now called. Another wooden building, among the first built in the city, was the "Three Sisters," so called from its three gables and parallel roof ridges giving it the appearance of three separate houses. It was built by Henry Dalton. The material in it was mahogany, brought from Central America. It stood on the southern part of the present site of the Central Block on North Spring street. The first iron house was built in 1852. The material, shaped and numbered ready for putting together, was shipped from England to Los Angeles via Cape Horn. It stood on or near the corner of Court and North Spring street. The first brick burned in the city was made by Jesse Hunter in 1852. The first brick house was built by Hunter in 1853. It is still standing. It is the story-and-a-half dwelling just north of

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the Van Nuys Hotel, on the Downey property, west side of Main street near Fourth street. It was considered in early days quite an aristocratic residence. Adobe as a building material continued to be used to a limited extent for at least a decade after the American conquest. It fell into disuse, not because it was expensive or because it was unsuited to the climate—an adobe house, well constructed, is one of the most comfortable of dwellings, warm in winter, cool in summer. It fell into disuse because the process of preparing and building with it was too tedious and too slow for a fast age. An adobe house, like Rome, was not built in a day. It took five years to build the Plaza Church. Having briefly sketched the transition period of our city's growth, when wood and brick came into use as building material, I turn back to my theme, the adobe age of the old pueblo.

Figure 12 - Book excerpt crediting Jesse D. Hunter as the person burning the first brick and also building the first brick house in Los Angeles. J.M. Guinn, 1897, *Annual Publication of the Historical Society of Southern California and Pioneer Register*, Los Angeles, pg. 49-50.

ranch. Her mother was Elizabeth, daughter of Crumlin LaDue, who was a pioneer settler in Cowlitz county, Wash., where Mrs. Gehring was born. She was a member of a family of six children, all of whom are now living. By her first marriage she became the mother of three children, Jesse, Benjamin S. and Charles C., all living at home. Mr. Gehring is a member of Elsinore Lodge, I. O. O. F., and politically affiliates with the Democratic party. Although his life is a busy one, largely taken up with business duties, yet he finds time and opportunity to aid in the upbuilding of his section of the country and occupies a prominent position among his fellow-citizens.

JESSE D. HUNTER. There was no more prominent figure among the pioneer settlers of Los Angeles than the late Jesse D. Hunter, whose name stands out in bold relief in its annals. He was a fine representative of the men whose shrewd foresight and determined energy opened the way for the settlement of this part of the state, and were ever active in developing its varied resources. Coming to Los Angeles county in 1847, it was his privilege and pleasure to watch its growth from the very beginning, and to play an important part in promoting its industrial prosperity. Moving from Kentucky with his family, he lived for a number of years in Hancock county, Ill., being there engaged in agricultural pursuits.

Enlisting as a private in the Mormon battalion, under command of Gen. Cook, in 1847, he was a member of the same company to which Mr. Charles E. Colton, now an honored resident of Burbank, belonged, and with his comrades came to California. While in the army he met with various thrilling experiences, passing through all the excitement, danger, sport, and occasional hardships incident to camp life, these being occasionally varied by a brief visit from the noble red man and his squaw. In 1849 Mr. Hunter went north to meet his family, as related in the sketch of his son Asa, on another page of this work, and after his return to this part of the state was for awhile employed by the Government as Indian Agent at Temecula. Going from there to San Bernardino, he was engaged in cattle raising for a few months, after which he located in Los Angeles. Establishing himself as the pioneer brick manufacturer of the place, Mr. Hunter burned the bricks for many of the prominent buildings of earlier days, including among others the brick jail which occupied the present site of the People's Store, on Spring street; a building at the corner of Main and Third streets; a house on the corner of Commercial and Los Angeles streets; several brick

buildings near the race track; and a small building on the spot now occupied by the shop belonging to John Myers. As a manufacturer he was successfully assisted by his son Asa, and the two carried on a substantial business, brick being then worth \$25.00 a thousand.

Retiring from manufacturing pursuits, Mr. Hunter bought about twenty-two hundred acres of land lying just north of the city, on the east side of the river, and subsequently purchased three hundred acres on the opposite side of the stream. Engaging in the care of his land, he improved a large and valuable ranch, on which he lived, honored and respected, until his death, at the advanced age of seventy-five years. He was a comparatively robust man until the last year of his life, when he met with a painful accident while driving, his horse and cart falling upon him, and breaking his hip. From 1849 until his death, Mr. Hunter was a continuous resident of this part of California, never going out of Los Angeles county excepting on the one or two occasions that he went to San Francisco to have his hip treated. He was widely and favorably known as a man of unblemished character, and his death was regretted as a loss to the community in which he had passed so many years. He belonged to the Masons when young, and for a number of years drew a pension from the government for services rendered to his country.

Mr. Hunter married Keziah Brown, who bore him ten children, two of whom died in Illinois, and one in Sacramento, while seven are living, namely: William, engaged in ranching near the parental homestead; Asa, of whom a brief sketch appears on another page of this work; Mary, wife of Joseph Burke, of Los Angeles county; Jesse, of this county; Samuel, residing on San Fernando road, north of the city; Martha, wife of Eli Taylor, of Los Angeles county; and Elizabeth D., wife of John Erick, living near the old race track. Mrs. Hunter survived her husband a number of years, passing away on the ranch where she had lived for so many years.

GEORGE A. GOODRICH. Arroyo Grande is fortunate to be able to count among its citizens George A. Goodrich, a fine old gentleman, well educated, fully posted on all matters of general interest and extensively traveled, and one who is scrupulously honest in every word and deed, all of these qualities having earned for him the high esteem of all members of the community. He is a member of the Masonic order, and politically a firm believer in the principles advocated by the Republican party. At various times he has served his country in official capacities, having been a postmaster during his residence in Illinois, and also in the same state

Figure 13 - Jesse D. Hunter Biography. J.M. Guinn, 1907, *A History of California*, pg. 2098.

Asa and Petra (Ortiz) Hunter

Some children attempt to follow in their parents' footsteps and fail miserably, but Asa Hunter continued in the tradition of his father, creating a land-based wealth in Los Angeles few rivaled (Fig. 14). Asa and his mother, Keziah, drove his siblings from Illinois to Sacramento via Salt Lake City (Figs. 15, 17), to join Jesse's gold-mining ventures. After moving to Los Angeles, Hunter got into the family business of brick manufacturing, bringing in an estimated \$25,000 for every 1,000 bricks at the business' peak (Fig. 13). Wanting to go out and forge his own path once brick manufacturing wound down, Hunter became a farmer in Antelope Valley before eventually returning to the Los Angeles area at the behest of his parents. He would go on to rent out acreage to farm families in the area before eventually selling off select plots (Fig. 16). His wife, Petra Ortiz (often gentrified to the anglo-saxon friendly Hortese Hunter), would continue selling off plots of land to ensure financial security, most notably Hunter Terrace and Elysian Gardens which today make up the majority of the Silver Lake area (Fig 18). Ortiz celebrated the opening of the land developments by hosting a barbeque attended by an estimated 2,000 people (Fig. 19), resulting in her becoming a beloved member of the community in her own right. When she passed away in 1926, the *Los Angeles Sunday Times* referred to her as a "female pioneer" (Fig. 20).

of Sutter county for several terms. Mr. and Mrs. Hungerford became the parents of seven children, of whom five are living and all are located in California.

The first educational training of Wallace Hungerford was received in the common schools of Colusa county, Cal., the course being completed in the grammar schools of Norwalk. This training was supplemented by a course in the Whittier College and a private school, where he perfected himself in a general course of study. Returning to the ranch he remained with his parents until he was twenty-three years old, when he set out for himself, locating on the ranch where he has made his home for the period of fourteen years, engaging in general ranching and the dairy business, the latter being supplied by a herd of fifteen cows and the milk shipped to Los Angeles. All of the thirty-eight acres comprising the ranch are in excellent condition, well cultivated and he has added improvements which make of the property one of the valuable properties of this section. Mr. Hungerford is a Good Templar, is interested in the advancement of educational affairs (now serving as trustee of the Carmenita district), and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Politically he is an advocate of Democratic principles. He is one of the substantial citizens of this section, held in highest esteem for the splendid qualities of citizenship he has already displayed, for the business ability which is bringing him success, and the character of his manhood.

HENRY TELESOPHARE GIROUX. In the pioneer days of the state H. T. Giroux, for many years a well-known merchant of Santa Monica, left Canada, his native land (having been born in the vicinity of Montreal, February 28, 1828) and sought to try his fortunes among the undeveloped conditions of the Pacific coast. His father, Pierre Giroux, was a farmer of Canada, where he was born, a son of Jean Giroux, an emigrant from France, his native country, and a blacksmith by occupation. H. T. Giroux learned the trade of blacksmith under the instruction of his older brother, Eucher Giroux, the head blacksmith of the Grand Trunk Railroad Company in Montreal. In 1852, fired by the glowing reports of the wealth of California, he left Canada, and from an eastern port took passage on a vessel for the Isthmus of Panama, which he crossed on foot; from there he went by boat to San Francisco, landing absolutely penniless, but fortunately not lacking in courage and energy. He immediately found work as a dish washer, perfectly willing to accept anything that afforded him an honest livelihood. After four weeks he journeyed to the mines in Eldorado

county, where as a miner, grocer and liquor merchant he made a small fortune. Later he carried on mining almost exclusively, and like many others during those historic times made and lost several fortunes. He made two trips back to his home in Canada, the first time in 1865 and again in 1871, going and returning each time by way of the Isthmus of Panama. He became a well-known figure in Eldorado county, where he was identified for many years with mining interests.

In 1875 Mr. Giroux located permanently in Southern California, taking up his residence in Santa Monica, where he established the first store, selling groceries and liquors; with the growth of the town his interests increased, success accompanied his efforts, and he is today in possession of a comfortable competence. He still maintains his interest in the mercantile affairs of the place, still conducting his store, while he has also invested in property here, owning a business lot 50x150 feet, located on Second street. Mr. Giroux is a member of the Knights of Columbus, and in politics is a staunch Republican, having cast his first vote for Lincoln and ever since has maintained his loyalty for his party.

ASA HUNTER. Coming to Los Angeles more than half a century ago, Asa Hunter, living on a ranch located in the northern suburbs of the city, holds a leading position among the pioneer settlers of this section of Southern California. From his early manhood he has taken an intelligent interest in the welfare of his adopted city and county, materially aiding the progress and development which has been carried on so rapidly, and to such a remarkable degree. As a representative agriculturist, he has achieved success by unremitting toil, directed by sound business principles, and as an honorable and upright citizen he possesses the confidence and good will of the entire community, being respected and esteemed by the young and the old. A native of Kentucky, he was born in 1832, a son of the late Jesse D. Hunter, of whom a brief biographical sketch may be found elsewhere in this volume.

His parents moving to Illinois when he was a child, Mr. Hunter was brought up in Hancock county, living there until about fifteen years of age. In 1847 his father started with the Mormon battalion for the Pacific coast, leaving his wife and five of the children, of whom Asa was the oldest child, to follow at a later period. In 1848 therefore the family started across the plains with an ox-team train, going first to Council Bluffs, Iowa, where they spent the winter. The following spring they continued the journey, Asa driving the oxen, his team being the second one to drive into Salt Lake City. Continuing

Figure 15 - Asa Hunter Biography, J.M. Guinn, 1907, *A History of California*, pg. 2096

the journey westward, he piloted the family safely to Sacramento, arriving on July 4, 1849, after a trip full of hardship and anxiety for the brave youth on whom rested the entire responsibility of caring for his mother, brothers and sisters. His father and his brother William subsequently joined them in Sacramento, and after a brief stay in that place brought them to the southern part of the state. On locating in Los Angeles in 1851 Mr. Hunter became associated with his father, first as a manufacturer of brick, and afterward as a farmer, remaining with him until 1867. Going then to Antelope valley, Mr. Hunter purchased a ranch, and for seventeen years was there prosperously employed in stock raising and dealing. Returning then, at the urgent request of his father, to the old homestead, he tenderly cared for his parents as long as they lived, and has since resided here. By industry, good management and persistency of purpose, Mr. Hunter has accumulated a handsome competency, and is now living practically retired from active pursuits. He has recently been disposing of much of his landed holdings, at the present time owning eighty acres of city property, and but seventy-five acres of land outside of the city limits. For many years he raised small fruits and berries in large quantities, but at the present time leases a large share of his land. He is a most loyal and faithful citizen, and since coming to this part of California more than fifty years ago, has been outside of Los Angeles county but three times.

Mr. Hunter married Petro Hortese, who is of Spanish descent, and they are the parents of six children, namely: Emily, wife of Jacob Snyder, of Los Angeles; William, a dry goods merchant in Los Angeles, having a well-stocked store on Broadway, between Fifth and Sixth streets; Richard, living on a ranch adjoining his father's, married Mattie Polick and has two children, Asa and Harben; Aleck engaged in farming near the home ranch; Josie, living at home; and Keziah, wife of Daniel Gage, a guard in the state prison at San Quentin. Politically Mr. Hunter is a decided Republican, but he has never been an aspirant for official honors, his private business requiring his entire time and attention.

GUSTAV ADOLPH GEHRING. The ancestral home of the Gehring family is in Baden-Baden, Germany, where both the father and mother of Gustav Adolph were born. The elder Gehring was a baker by trade, and left Germany in 1848, coming on the ship Clipper around Cape Horn to San Francisco, where he arrived eight months later. As the gold excitement was then at its height, he went to Trinity county to

work in the mines, and during the ten years he remained there met with very good success in his undertakings. By way of Panama and New York City he returned to his native land during the early '50s, and upon his return brought his wife. They came by way of the Isthmus and went direct to Trinity county. Subsequently he sold out the mines which he had there and went to San Francisco for a year, after which he settled at Santa Cruz, engaged in the bakery business for a time, then retired from active work, and both he and his wife died at Soquel several years later.

The birth of Gustav Adolph Gehring occurred December 14, 1858, in Trinity county, Cal., he being next to the oldest child in a family of six children. He received his education first at a private school in Trinity county and then in the public schools of Santa Cruz county, and after his school work was completed learned successively the baker's trade, milling and stone dressing. Later he was employed in the Almaden mines for a year, and subsequently prospected and mined in Trinity and El Dorado counties. Following this he was foreman in a lumber camp in Mendocino county for a time, and in 1896 went to Yuma county, Ariz., where he was employed in the King of Arizona mine, operated by the Blaisdell Company. He then went to the desert country and engaged in sinking wells for H. W. Blaisdell, sinking a three-hundred-foot well, which he timbered, and also ran the pumping plant. Later he was employed at the Venus and Mars mine, also running the steam pumping plant there, and following this went to the Senolar and Fortuna mines.

In 1890 Mr. Gehring located in Temescal, Cal., on a bee ranch, remaining there until 1892, when he removed to Elsinore and has been conducting an apiary at this place ever since. His ranch comprises one hundred and twenty acres, which is improved for honey production, and he owns three hundred colonies of bees, placed in patented hives. He divides his time between raising comb honey for the market and his mining interests, among his holdings being an interest in the Gold Standard mine, which has a shaft two hundred and twenty-five feet deep.

Mr. Gehring was married at Santa Cruz to Miss Charlotte F. Jenkins, who was a native of that place, and she was residing there at the time of her death. She became the mother of three children: Gustav J., of Elsinore; Henry E., of Shasta county; and Irene, of Soquel. By his second marriage Mr. Gehring was united with Mrs. Carrie F. (Robinson) Laws, widow of Benjamin Laws, who died in Fullerton. She is the daughter of J. W. Robinson, a native of New York, a pioneer farmer of Ithaca, that state, and now residing at the head of Elsinore lake on a

Figure 16 - Asa Hunter Biography *Continued* (Harbin's Grandfather), J.M. Guinn, 1907, *A History of California*, pg. 2096

MINED HIS OWN GOLD.

**Bought Large Ranch Here When
Land Was Easy to Get—Pioneer
Dies After Long Illness.**

Asa Hunter, aged 80 years, died last night at the family residence, No. 941 Los Feliz road, on the ranch his parents entered as a homestead in 1849 and the improvements on which they paid for with California gold which he and his father, Jesse Hunter, mined between 1846 and the year of Asa's arrival with his mother. The senior Hunter was accompanied across the plains from the family homestead in Kentucky by his elder son William, who was killed by Jack Craig, while doing police duty in this city sixteen years ago.

Asa Hunter and his mother were with the second party to drive an ox team into Salt Lake City. That was in 1848 and Asa was then 18 years of age. They reached Los Angeles a year later and at once located on the ranch which was to be their permanent home.

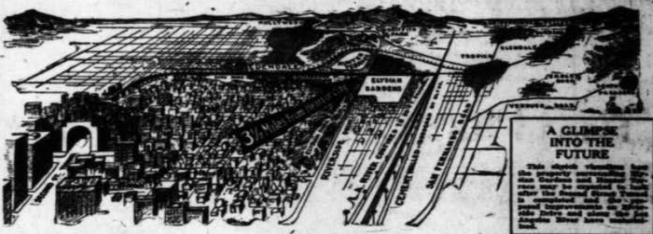
Some years later Hunter was married to Miss Petra Ortiz in the Antelope Valley, and his widow survives him. His eldest son, William, is the head of the clothing firm of William Hunter and Company. His other children are Mrs. Emily Snyder, Mrs. Josie Hare, Mrs. D. W. Gage, Richard Hunter and Aleck Hunter.

Much of the original ranch has been sold to the Southern Pacific, but more than 100 acres of the old homestead remains intact.

The pioneer was ill for six months with inflammatory rheumatism.

Funeral services will be held at the late residence this afternoon at 1 o'clock and interment will follow at Evergreen.

Figure 17 - Asa Hunter Obituary, February 16, 1912, *Los Angeles Times*.



COME-Be Our Guest at the Grand Opening of the Adjoining Subdivisions

HUNTER TERRACE —AND— ELYSIAN GARDENS

Free Barbecue Lunch at Beautiful Hunter Terrace

You are cordially invited to attend a good old-fashioned barbecue lunch prepared by the famous Joe Romero on the slopes of Hunter Terrace at noon, Sunday, April 2.

You'll like Hunter Terrace. It offers a wonderful combination of high-sitting ground—close to the center of the city—at astonishingly low prices. If you buy on opening day, the special discounts will save you from \$75 to \$250.

There are only 21 lots in Hunter Terrace. Over one-fourth of them have been sold in advance of the opening.

SUNDAY, APRIL 2

FREE LOT

Given away at Elysian Gardens—3 p. m.

Registrations for the free lot will be accepted any time before noon, Sunday, April 2. There are no strings. If you have already registered, be on hand before 3 p. m. Sunday. To win a lot you must be there to claim it.

See the Improvements at Elysian Gardens

Beautiful as the property was before, it has been immensely improved by careful grading. Streets are laid out. Concrete work is under way. Water pipes are ready to lay. Several houses are finished and others are being rushed to completion. The city is planning extensive improvements immediately adjacent to this tract. All this spells big profits to those who buy early and get the benefit of the introductory prices.

Lots as \$700 On Easy Terms

Special Discounts on Opening Day. Additional reductions for building with cash. All improvements included at these prices.

SUNDAY IS YOUR LUCKY DAY

How to Reach the Property

BY STREET CAR: Take Edendale car on 8th St. Ride to end of the line. Our tract office is there.

BY AUTO: Drive through the Third St. Tunnel to Figueroa, and follow the Glendale car line through Hollywood. Keep to the right of the tracks, following Alessandro St. through the pass. Hunter Terrace is to the left of the road. Elysian Gardens is just around the corner on Riverside Drive. (formerly called Lee Potts Boulevard.)

Tract Offices for both Hunter Terrace and Elysian Gardens:
2351 Alessandro St., Tel. WUshing 4022.
Also Riverside Dr. and Knox Ave.

Follow the Hunch and Come to Our Grand Opening

OWNERS AND SELLING AGENTS:

Elysian Gardens Syndicate

1123 Story Bldg., 6th and Broadway Tel. 61307

Figure 18 - A BBQ and open house for Hunter Terrace by Petra Hunter (Harbin's grandmother), April 2, 1922, *Los Angeles Times*.

TO OPEN NEW TRACT WITH BIG BARBECUE.

An elaborate barbecue luncheon, prepared under the supervision of Joe Romero, will be served at Hunter Terrace at noon today. Preparations are being made for serving more than 2000 people. Following the barbecue the guests will visit Elysian Gardens, the adjoining subdivision which is being marketed by the same syndicate.

Hunter Terrace, which for more than sixty years has been in the possession of the Hunter family, was recently purchased by the Elysian Gardens syndicate from Mrs. Petra Hunter.

Figure 19 - A BBQ and open house for Hunter Terrace hosted by Petra Hunter April 2, 1922, *Los Angeles Times*.

Communication from Public

Name: Amy Minter

Date Submitted: 02/29/2024 05:31 PM

Council File No: 23-0953

Comments for Public Posting: Documentation is Support of CMC Designation for 12305 Fifth Helena - PART THREE



Part Three

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Hermosa Beach, CA 90254
www.cbcearthlaw.com

Amy C. Minter
Email Address:
acm@cbcearthlaw.com

February 29, 2024

Via Email and Public Comment Portal

Los Angeles City Council and Planning & Land Use Management Committee
c/o Holly L. Wolcott, City Clerk
City Hall, Room 395
200 N. Spring Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Re: Support for Designation of 12305 Fifth Helena Drive as Historic-Cultural
Monument; Council File 23-0953

Honorable Commissioners:

On behalf of the Monroe Preservation Group, LLC, we provide the enclosed documentation in support of the designation of 12305 Fifth Helena Drive as an Historic-Cultural Monument. This documentation includes the Report we submitted to the Cultural Heritage Commission on October 16, 2023 and an Addendum to that report, submitted January 4, 2024, which is intended to be considered in conjunction with the previously submitted documentation. This Report and Addendum provide information in support of the designation regarding the site's connection to influential Los Angeles architect, Harbin Hunter.

Thank you for your time and consideration in this matter.

Sincerely,

Amy Minter

Enclosures:

Report in Support of Hunter-Monroe Residence
Addendum to Report

Section 5

Harbin Hunter

The Architect & Mexican Architecture Focus

Harbin Hunter

Born to Richard and Martha Hunter, Harbin Hunter grew up on the farm established by Asa Hunter. In 1914, Harbin experienced a life-altering accident when he hammered a nail into a firework, resulting in the loss of three fingers on his left hand (incorrectly reported at the time as losing his entire left hand, Fig. 21). This disfigurement was noted on his draft card (Fig. 22). Despite this loss, Hunter entered into the architectural profession (Fig. 23), becoming one of Los Angeles' premiere architects.

Hunter embarked on a trip to Mexico in 1921 to study Mexican architecture with Eugene Weston and Joseph L. Feil (Figs. 24-25). This trip would eventually result in a three-volume set of books of photographs that were showcased to architects in Los Angeles, essentially kicking off the Spanish Colonial Revival style unique to Los Angeles in the 1920s as discussed in our original submission (Period of Significance, para. 4). Although the photos in the book are not labeled, we believe several photographs show Hunter, including the man seen in Figures 26 & 27 of this addendum.

STORM PLAYS AWFUL PRANK.

Deposits Bomb From Fireworks Plant Within Reach of Small Boy, Who Is Seriously Injured.

A prank of the recent storms, in washing away eight boxes of bombs from a fireworks plant in a canyon of the upper San Fernando Valley, is responsible—at least as an accessory

—for an accident yesterday on the famous Hunter ranch, about two miles above the Pigeon Farm, on the Los Feliz road, which cost the young Hunter heir, Harbin, 14 years old, his left hand, and caused painful injuries. The lad was rushed into the city and taken to the Sisters' Hospital, where he was operated upon early last night.

The bombs, which are about six inches in diameter, and used generally in motion picture battles, were washed by the heavy floods down the Los Angeles River, three or four of the boxes reaching the Hunter ranch, where they were found by young Harbin Hunter and his neighbor playmates.

The boy got hold of a big nail and started hammering it through the heart of one of the bombs, when the thing exploded, blowing the boy's hand off and cutting his body superficially with the hard material of which the bomb was made.

The boy was taken to the ranch home and later rushed to the Sisters' Hospital. Harbin Hunter is a grandson of the late Asa Hunter, early pioneer and original owner of the famous Hunter ranch. He is son of Richard Hunter, present owner of the place.

Figure 21 - Harbin Hunter's accident on "the famous Hunter Ranch," March 10, 1914, *Los Angeles Times*.

Form I **280** REGISTRATION CARD No. **271**

1 Name in full **HARBIN FRANCIS HUNTER** Age in yrs. **21**

2 Home address **1655 Los Feliz Blvd, L.A., Cal.**

3 Date of birth **September 30 1896**

4 Are you (1) a natural-born citizen, (2) a naturalized citizen, (3) an alien, (4) or have you declared your intention (specify which)? **a natural born citizen**

5 Where were you born? **Los Angeles, Cal. U.S.A.**

6 If not a citizen, of what country are you a citizen or subject?

7 What is your present trade, occupation, or office? **father brick place Los Angeles, Cal.**

8 By whom employed? **F. Weber**

Where employed? **36 South Los Angeles**

9 Have you a father, mother, wife, child under 12, or a sister or brother under 22, solely dependent on you for support (specify which)? **mother, Martha Hunter, 1655 Los Feliz Blvd**

10 Married or single (which)? **single** Race (specify which)? **white**

11 What military service have you had? Rank **_____**; branch **_____**; years **_____**; Nation or State **_____**

12 Do you claim exemption from draft (specify grounds): **_____**

I affirm that I have verified above answers and that they are true.

V **Harbin Francis Hunter**
H. F. Hunter
(Signature of owner)

11 person is of Alien Service, card

REGISTRAR'S REPORT **44-15. B**

1 Tall, medium, or short (specify which)? **med** Slender, medium, or stout (which)? **stout**

2 Color of eyes? **blue** Color of hair? **blond** Bald? **no**

3 Has person lost arm, leg, hand, foot, or both eyes, or is he otherwise disabled (specify)? **three fingers of left arm missing**

I certify that my answers are true, that the person registered has read his own answers, that I have witnessed his signature, and that all of his answers of which I have knowledge are true, except as follows:

Frank Gardner
(Signature of registrar)

Precinct **_____**

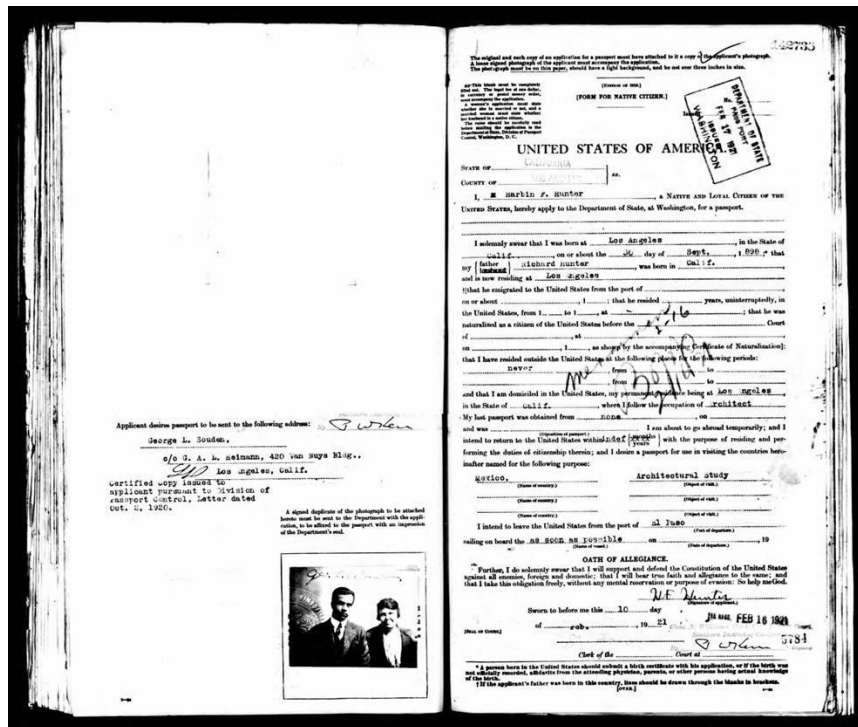
City or County **_____**

State **Div. 15, Los Angeles, Cal.** **6 5 '18**
(Date of registration)

Figure 22 - Harbin Hunter Draft Registration Card, June 5, 1918, United States Government.

1 United States of America {
2 STATE OF CALIFORNIA { ss
3 COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES {
4 The undersigned, H. F. Hunter, being at this date
5 a resident of the City of Los Angeles, State of California, over
6 the age of twenty-one years, being first duly sworn, deposes and
7 says:
8 That he is a citizen of the United States of America;
9 That he wishes to make application herewith for a
10 passport to entitle him to travel in Mexico for the purpose of
11 study; and,
12 That this trip is made necessary because of his
13 work in an architectural way in this city; and,
14 That information derived from this trip is
15 necessary in order to complete certain architectural work under-
16 taken in the City of Los Angeles at the present time;
17 IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the affiant has hereunto set
18 his hand in the City of Los Angeles, State of California, this
19 ninth day of February, 1921.
20
21 H. F. Hunter
22 AFFIANT
23
24 SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO BEFORE ME THIS 9th day of February, 1921.
25 Richard E. Leland
26 NOTARY PUBLIC
27 IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
28 STATE OF CALIFORNIA
29
30 MY COMMISSION EXPIRES: 12-28-1922.
31

Figure 24 - Harbin Hunter's passport is evidence of his intent to study more about Mexican Architecture in Mexico, February 9, 1921, United States Government.



and that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at LOS ANGELES in the State of Calif., where I follow the occupation of architect. My last passport was obtained from NONE, on _____, and was _____.

I am about to go abroad temporarily; and I intend to return to the United States within 10 months with the purpose of residing and performing the duties of citizenship therein; and I desire a passport for use in visiting the countries hereinafter named for the following purpose:

Mexico, (Name of country.)

Architectural Study (Object of visit.)

I intend to leave the United States from the port of El Paso sailing on board the AS SOON AS POSSIBLE on _____, 1921.

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

Further, I do solemnly swear that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; and that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion. So help me God.

Sworn to before me this 10 day of Feb., 1921.

Clerk of the _____ Court at _____

Figure 25 - Harbin Hunter's Passport is evidence of his intent to study more about Mexican Architecture in Mexico, February 10, 1921, United States Government.



Figure 26 - Harbin Hunter's Passport photo compared to a photo of a man in the "Mexican Architectural Details" book co-written by Hunter.

- Left - February 10, 1921, United States Government
- Right - Likely 1921, Eugene Weston, Harbin Hunter, *Mexican Architectural Details*.



Figure 27 - A man resembling Harbin Hunter studying Mexican Architecture, "Mexican Architectural Details", likely 1921, Eugene Weston, Harbin Hunter, *Mexican Architectural Details*.

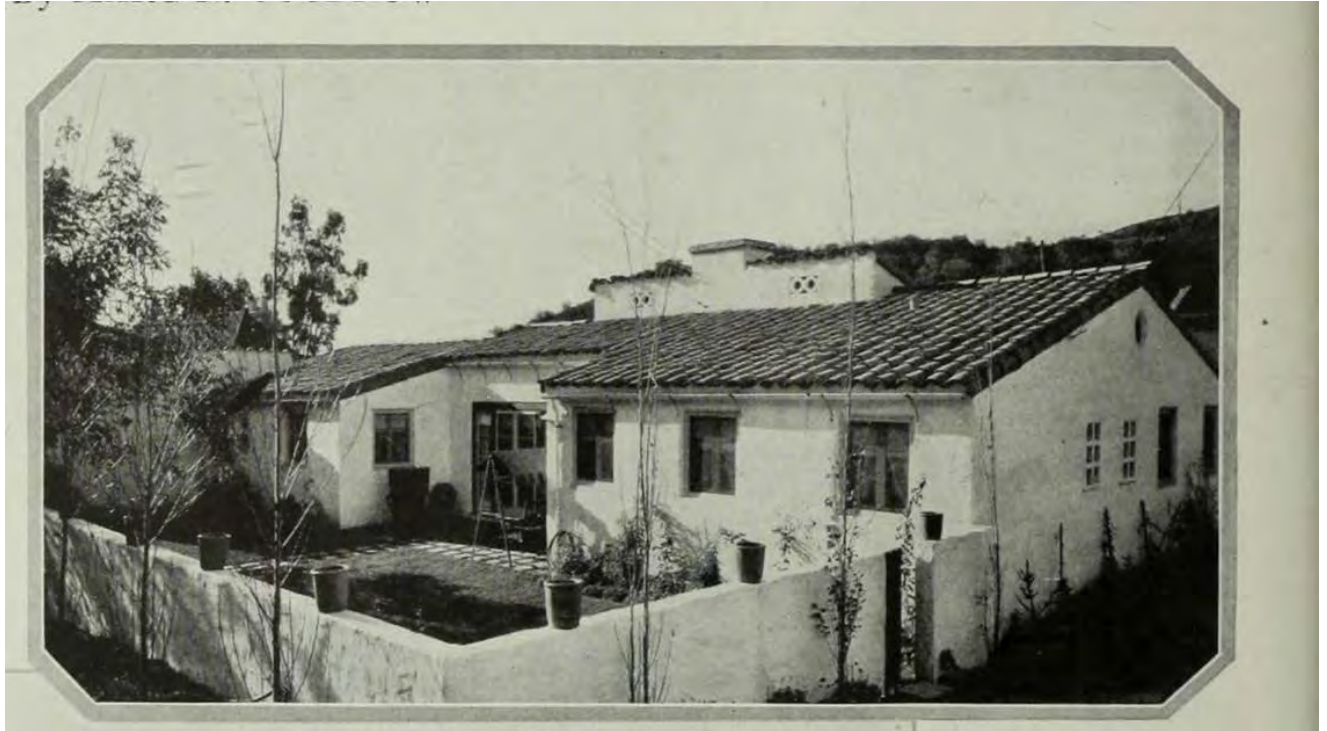
Section 6

Harbin Hunter, John DeLario,
Relevant Works, and 12305 Fifth Helena

Hunter Elements

Although we previously referenced the Harbin-DeLario partnership in our original submission (Period of Significance, para. 4), we find it necessary to showcase how both men influenced one another as well as similarities with their work. Figures 28-30 show DeLario's work compared to Fifth Helena. Similar design elements can easily be seen, including the use of terracotta tiles on the roof, adobe walls, rounded archways, mason pathway to the front door, and rectangular, paned windows.

We have also chosen to include several elements from a confirmed Harbin Hunter designed building, the City Bank Building in Huntington Beach, to 12305 Fifth Helena in an effort to show how Hunter's design trademarks were included in the home. Although no direct documentation survives showing the architect of Fifth Helena, we believe enough evidence exists to overwhelmingly support the idea Hunter designed the home for his parents (Figures 34-39).



The walled garden in California has a rare charm. The enclosure in the home of Mr. J. B. Smith is paved in the manner of a Spanish courtyard. John L. DeLario, Architect

Figure 28 - A Spanish colonial work by John L. DeLario, building partner to Harbin F. Hunter. The home looks very similar to 12305 Fifth Helena, June 1928, *Arts & Decoration*, pg. 48.



Figure 29 - Rear of 12305 Fifth Helena, 2012, % TheMLS.com

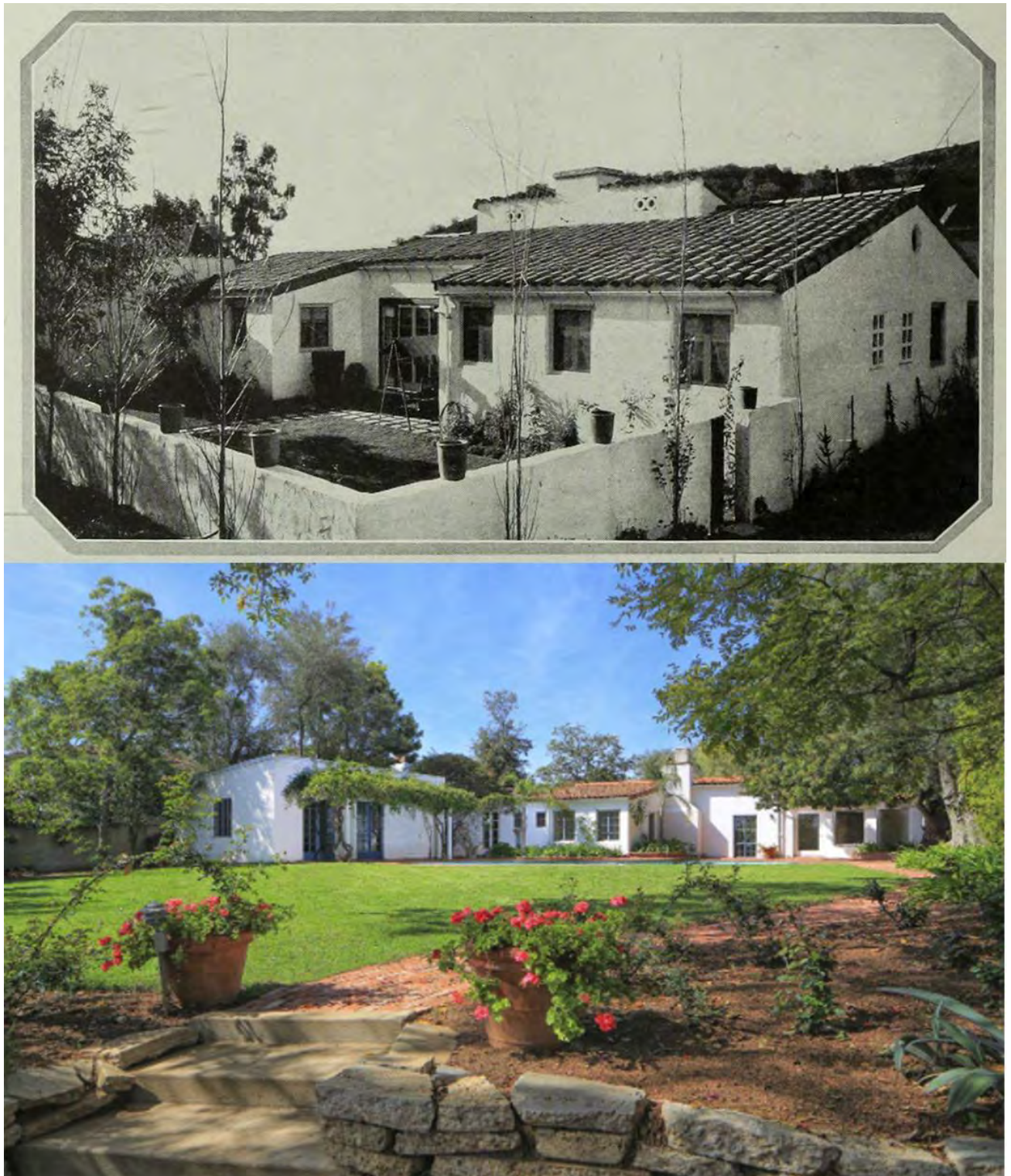


Figure 30 - A composition of Figures 28 and 29 to highlight the similarities in work done by John DeLario & Harbin Hunter, Remi Gangarossa, 2023.



Figure 31 - An early Brentwood developer, possibly Harbin Hunter, holding a set of blueprints next to a pile of bricks in Brentwood, 1926, Dick Whittington, USC Digital Library.



Figure 32 - Entryway and courtyard, 2012, % TheMLS.com



Figure 33 - A composition of Figures 27, 31, and 32 showcasing who we believe to be Hunter in Mexico and several years later in Brentwood as well as the intricate brickwork at Fifth Helena.



Figure 34 - City National Bank Lobby, Mott Studios, 1929, California State Library, California History Section Picture Catalog.



Figure 35 - Entryway and living room of Fifth Helena, 2017, TheMLS.com



Figure 36 - Composition of Figures 34 & 35 between the City National Bank building built by Hunter in Huntington Park and Fifth Helena. Notice the beamed wooden ceilings, arched doorways, light fixtures, and porcelain tiles are all similar elements between the two structures.



Figure 37 - Tiles from City National Bank designed by Hunter which are similar in appearance to those appearing around Fifth Helena fireplace, Mott Studios, 1929, California State Library, California History Section Picture Catalog.



Figure 38 - Fireplace tiles first installed by Hunter and restored by Monroe, 2017, % Phillip Treacy



Figure 39 - Composition of Figures 37-38 between the tilework at the base of the wall in the City National Bank building lobby and the tile surrounding the fireplace at Fifth Helena.

Section 7

Harbin Hunter

Other Architectural Works & References
that Shaped Los Angeles

Harbin Hunter - Other Architectural Works & References

Although we summed up Hunter's architectural achievements in our original submission, we elected to include items on that list (Period of Significance, para. 5) as well as other confirmable projects to illustrate Hunter's work. One of the strongest testaments to Hunter's work as an architect was the hiring of his services by notable Angelenos, including famed restaurateur Mike Lyman. We believe ending the addendum with Hunter's work allows readers to better understand his significance in Los Angeles as well as appreciate the work we've lost over the years due to zealous developers.



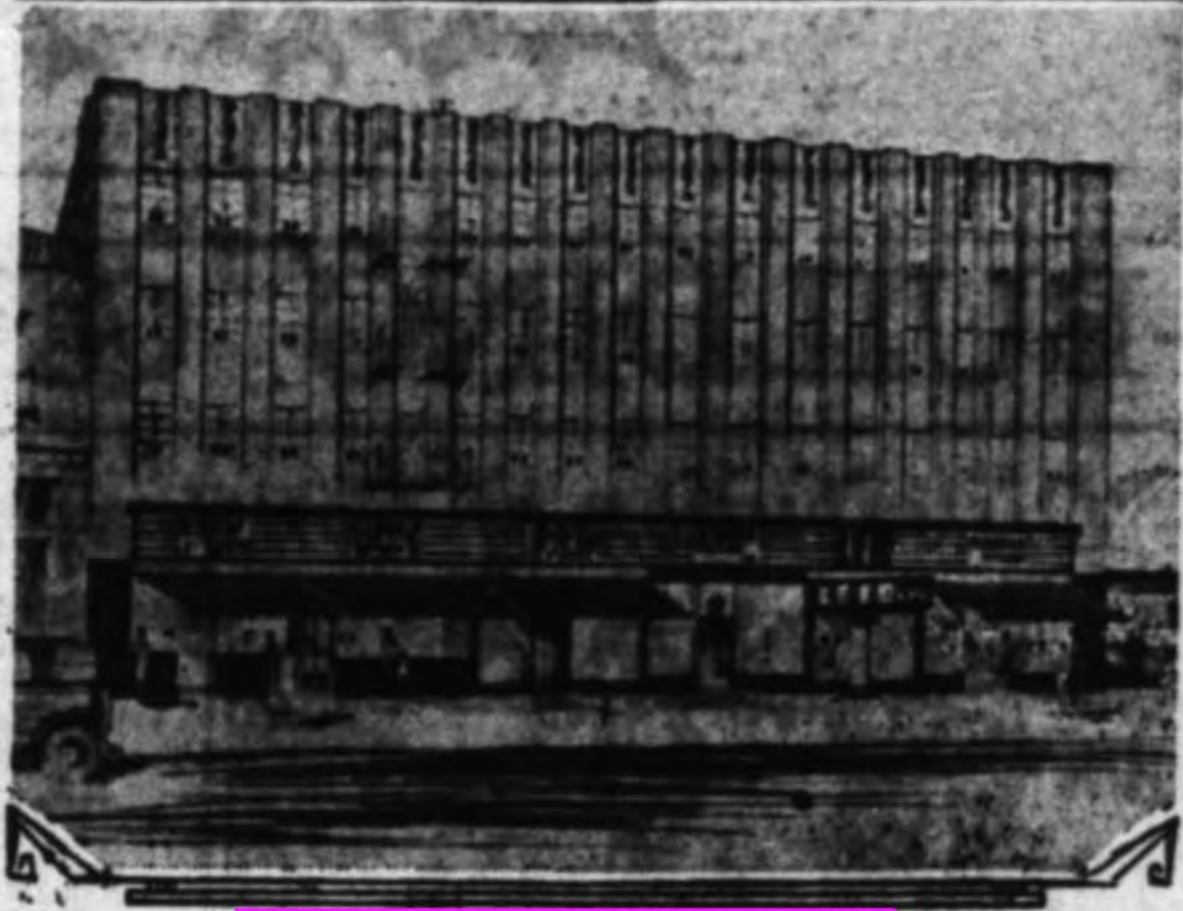
Figures 40 - 42 – Chapeau De Mode, Hollywood Boulevard, Los Angeles, designed by Harbin Hunter, 1920, Mott Studios, California State Library, California History Section Picture Catalog.



Santa Monica Public Library Image Archives

Figure 43 - Lido Hotel, 1447-1457 Fourth Street, Santa Monica, California by architect Harbin Hunter, Santa Monica Public Library.

Store, Apartment Building to Rise



Santa Monica Structure Pictured

Above is shown a four-story Class C store and apartment building to be erected at 1449 Fourth street, near Broadway, Santa Monica, for and by D. S. McEwan, 318 Marine street, Ocean Park. It will be of modern design, 100x100 feet in area and will contain thirty-four apartments and five storerooms. The cost will be \$135,000. Architect Harbin F. Hunter, Los Angeles, prepared the plans and specifications.

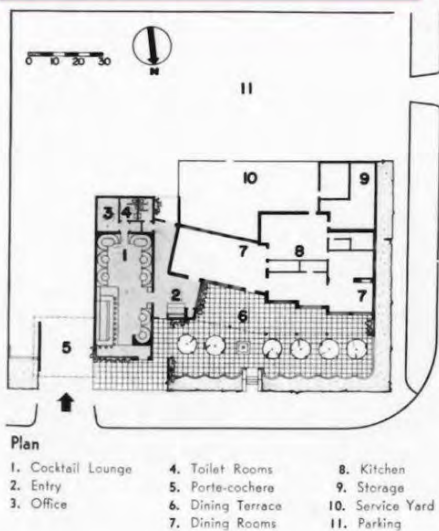
Figure 44 - Harbin Hunter prepares for plans and specifications of a store and apartment building in Santa Monica, March 1, 1931, *Los Angeles Times*.



Street Front; recessed entrance at left

LINDY'S REMODELED CAFE SHIFTS TO "AL FRESCO" DINING

HARBIN F. HUNTER
Architect



DESPITE OCCASIONAL spells of "unusual" weather to which even Los Angeles is subject, outdoor dining there is increasingly popular. Thus when an addition to the existing Spanish-type building which housed Lindy's Restaurant was decided upon, arrangements for a large dining terrace were an important part of the plan. This partly covered terrace is sheltered from direct sun by its location on the north side, and protected from the streets by retaining and wing walls. Also included in the new structure are cocktail lounge, entry, office and toilet rooms. (New structural work is shaded in accompanying plan.) In adding the new portion, the entire establishment went through a metamorphosis—the architectural character being changed from neo-Spanish to modern. Circulation in the finished building now pivots around the entry and cashier's booth (2 on plan). Evidence of the automobile's increasing supremacy is the fact that the main entrance to the restaurant is from the porte-cochere. A large lot at the rear provides parking space.

BUILDING
NEWS

APRIL 1938

51

Figure 45 - Harbin Hunter remodels "Lindy's Café" in Los Angeles, April 1938, *Architectural Record*, pg. 51.



The glamour that goes with Grey English Harewood is typified by this installation at Brock & Co., Jewelers, Wilshire Blvd., Beverly Hills, Cal. Design by Harbin F. Hunter, Architect, Joseph L. Feil, associate. Installed by Petersen Showcase & Fixture Co., Los Angeles.

GREY ENGLISH HAREWOOD

ONE of the richest and, incidentally, one of the most expensive of the cabinet woods. Harewood (imported England Sycamore), is really a species of Maple. Its natural color is white, but an intricate process developed abroad adds color to the wood and gives pronounced distinction to the figure. The most popular shade developed is silver gray—a delicate tint which affords a rich, aristocratic finish. Our stocks are

fabricated from imported veneers, carefully selected for grain and length. We have on hand a great number of selected veneer flitches of both the grey and the natural. Among these is one of the most unusual flitches ever imported. It is grey, the veneers running from 18" to 30" wide and from 7' to 8' long, with a heavily marked figure throughout the entire veneer. Samples of this or other flitches are available for inspection, on request.

GRAY ENGLISH HAREWOOD

SIZES	Good ONE Side
-------	---------------

13/16"—5 ply	
36 x 72....	\$1.50
36 x 84....	1.50

Stock at New York.

NARRA

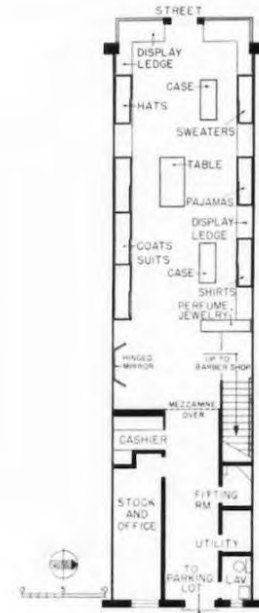
SIZES	Good ONE Side
-------	---------------

1/4"—3 ply	
36 x 72....	\$.42
36 x 84....	.45
36 x 96....	.48

13/16"—5 ply	
(Lumber Core)	
36 x 72....	.72
36 x 84....	.75
36 x 96....	.78

ORIENTALWOOD

Figure 46 - Harbin Hunter Design for Brock & Co., Jewelers, 1938, *The Plywood Catalog*.



ROTHSCHILD'S MEN'S STORE, Beverly Hills, California: Harbin F. Hunter, AIA, architect. Fixture design and layout is intended to simulate the casual grouping of furniture in a home. The display ledge, continuous along the two side walls, contains stock drawers at intervals. Most stock is kept in opaque cases or a separate stock room. Show windows are open-backed; stock displayed here is also available from within the shop. Below, at right, men's shaving, perfumery, and jewelry display case.



Figure 47 - Rothschild's Men's Store with Harbin Hunter as the architect, April 1939, *Architectural Record*, pg. 112.



STORE FOR Brock and Company, Los Angeles. Harbin F. Hunter, AIA, architect; walls are paneled in figured woods, and the floor is heavily carpeted. Interior layout is planned to provide for personal contacts between salespeople and customers, with little or no mer-

chandise available for the customers to handle. The semi-private salesroom is, in this case, intended for showing expensive silver services rather than sale of precious stones. Space beneath stairs is used for stock storage; mezzanine contains offices.



Above, plan of ground floor, showing connection with adjacent hotel lobby. Show windows, on both the lobby and the street sides, are subdivided into small display spaces, comparable in scale to objects displayed.

Column display case



Entrance to Silver Room

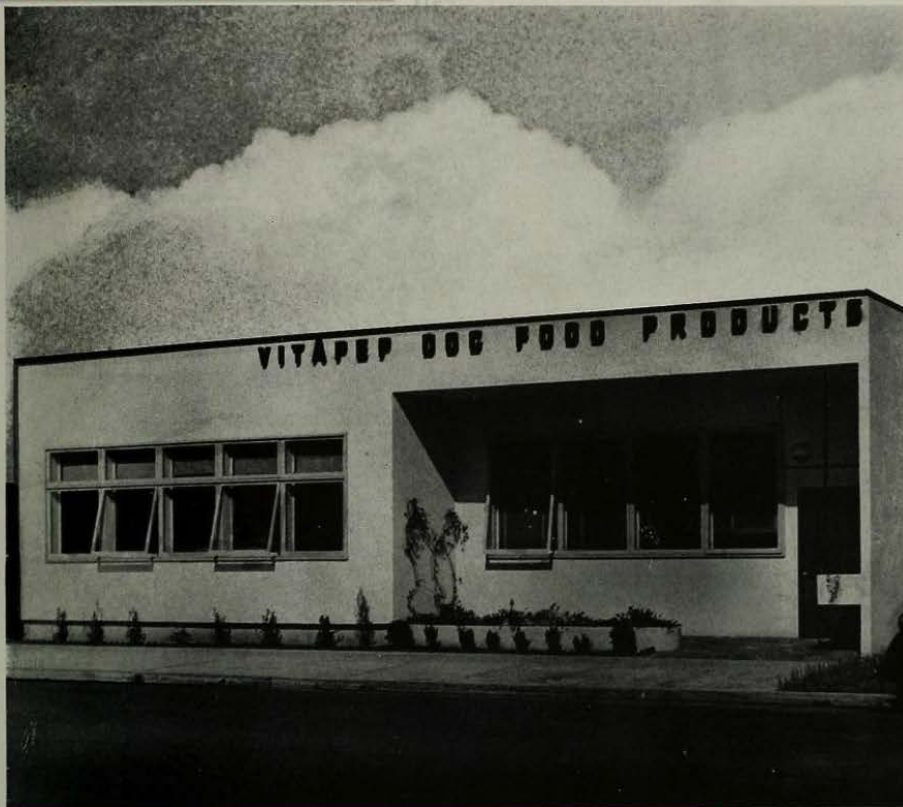


Interior, Silver Room



Figure 48 - Rothschild's Men's Store, April 1939, *Architectural Record*, pg. 118.

HARBIN F. HUNTER, ARCHITECT



BUILDING FOR VITA-PEP DOG FOOD PRODUCTS, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA



DETAIL

OCTOBER, 1939



ENTRANCE

29

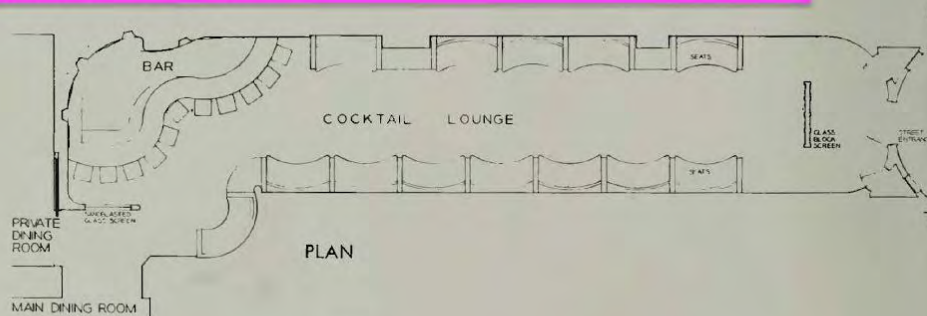
Figure 49 - Vita-Pep Dog Food Products, October 1939, *Architect and Engineer*, pg. 29.



Figure 50 - Mimi's Dress Shop, Los Angeles, California, October 1939, *Architect and Engineer*, pgs. 30-31.



STREET ENTRANCE TO MIKE LYMAN'S RUMPUS ROOM, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
Harbin F. Hunter, A.I.A., Architect



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ARCHITECT AND ENGINEER

Figure 51 - Mike Lyman's Rumpus Room, December 1940, *Architect and Engineer*, pg. 28.

RUMPUS ROOM A COCKTAIL LOUNGE

Harbin F. Hunter,
Architect

A UNIQUE cocktail lounge, styled by the owner, Mike Lyman, as a "Rumpus Room," has recently been completed in Los Angeles, from plans by Harbin F. Hunter, architect, who has supplied the following descriptive matter: Located to one side of the main dining room of the hotel, the lounge is directly in front of the private dining room. It is so situated that it may be operated with or independent of the main restaurant.

The entrance is enriched with a sandblasted glass screen, illuminated by concealed colored fluorescent lights. The bar is also illuminated by fluorescent lights back of sandblasted glass panels as shown in the photographs. The entire lounge is illuminated by fluorescent troughs extending across the room. Face of the bar and adjoining wall paneling are Zebra hardwood of a warm red finish. Side walls are lined with seats upholstered in coral color leather. Storage cases for linens, etc., built of Primavera hardwood, connect the seats at columns.

The floor is covered with a velvety carpet of a warm brown pattern to match the general color scheme of the room. The exterior of the place is faced with Roman travertine marble and bronze trim in the entrance floor of Realwood Formica.



DETAIL OF BAR



GENERAL VIEW OF INTERIOR

DECEMBER, 1940

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Figure 52 - Mike Lyman's Rumpus Room, December 1940, *Architect and Engineer*, pg. 29.

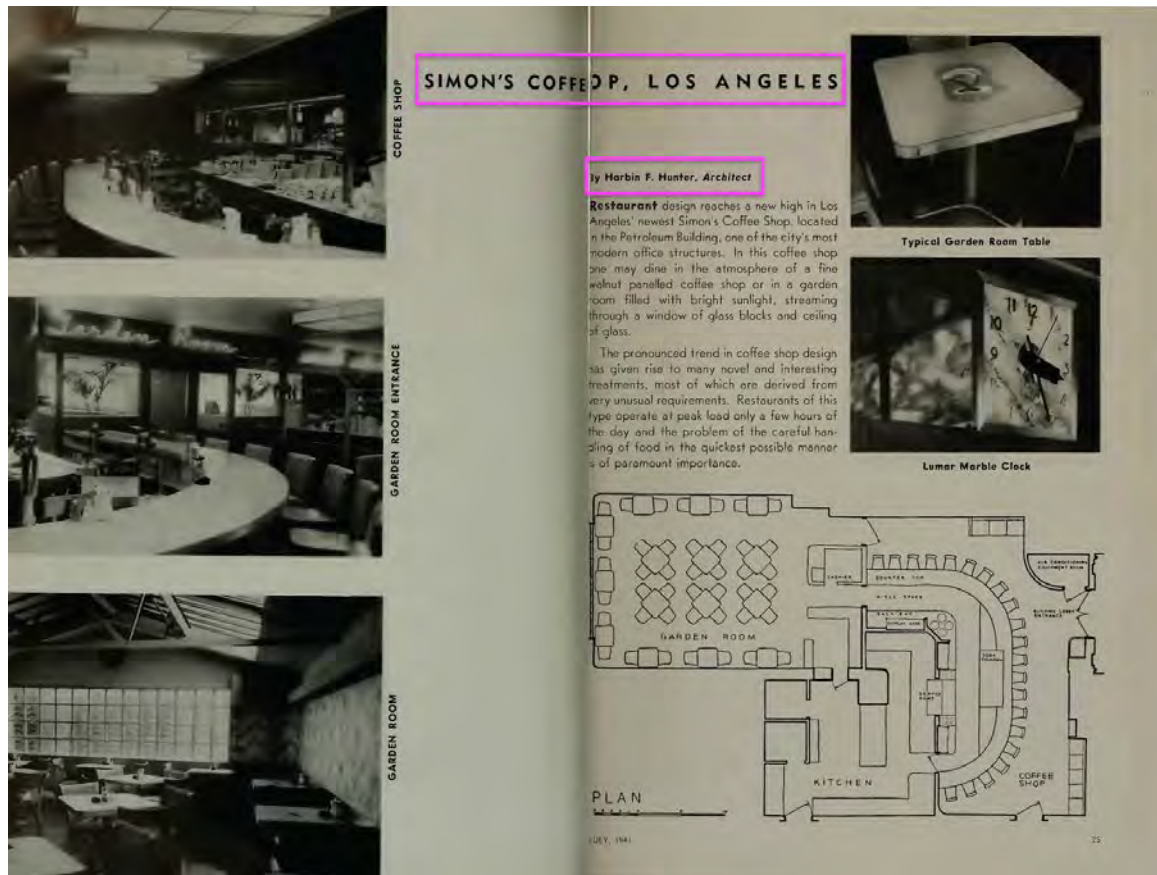


Figure 53 - Simon's Coffee Corp., July 1941, *Architect and Engineer*, pg. 26.



AFTER



BEFORE

STORE

PARMELEE-DOHRMANN STORE, LOS ANGELES, CALIF. HARBIN F. HUNTER, ARCHITECT. Although the new store occupies the upper floors and basement of this 4-story building, skillful planning called for only two bays plus a rear entrance corridor on the first floor. By this device, a minimum of expensive ground floor space was required; yet the building elevators are part of the store, and there is valuable direct access from the large parking lot at the rear. The new store front is faced in ceramic veneer and glass block. Trim and letters are of nickel silver. The general contractor was C. W. Driver, Inc.

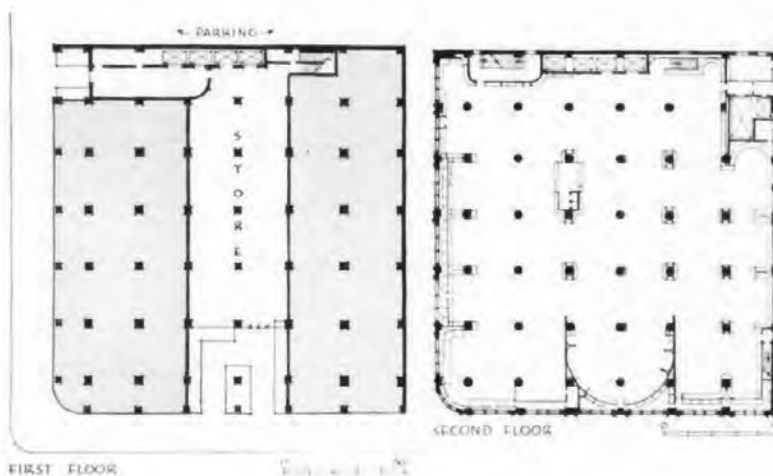


Figure 54 - Parmelee-Dohrmann Store. February 1942, *Architectural Record*.