

## **IV. Environmental Impact Analysis**

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### **C. Cultural Resources**

#### **1. Introduction**

This section of the Draft EIR focuses on the proposed Project's impacts on cultural historic resources, including historic, archaeological and paleontological resources. The analysis of historic resources is based on the Historic Resources Evaluation for the University Park Campus Development Plan (USC Development Plan) prepared by Architectural Resources Group (December 2009) and the Supplemental Historic Resources report prepared by Historic Resources Group (May 2010). These reports are included as Appendix C of this Draft EIR, and are herein incorporated by reference. In addition, the analysis of potential impacts on archaeological and paleontological resources is based on records searches that were conducted as well as review of existing conditions within the site.

#### **2. Environmental Setting**

##### **a. Regulatory Framework**

###### **(1) Historical Resources**

Several levels of government contain historic resources within their jurisdictions. The framework for the identification and, in certain instances, protection of historic resources is established at the Federal level, while the identification, documentation, and protection of such resources are often undertaken by state and local governments. The principle federal, state, and local laws governing and influencing the preservation of historic resources of national, state, regional, and local significance include the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended; the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA); the California Register of Historical Resources; Public Resources Code (PRC) 5024; and the City of Los Angeles Cultural Heritage Ordinance (Los Angeles Administrative Code, Section 22.130).

(a) *National Register of Historic Places*

The National Park Service's National Register of Historic Places (the National Register) is "an authoritative guide to be used by Federal, State, and local governments, private groups and citizens to identify the Nation's cultural resources and to indicate what properties should be considered for protection from destruction or impairment."<sup>1</sup> The National Register recognizes properties that are significant at the national, state and/or local levels. The National Register is administered by the National Park Service. However, the federal regulations explicitly provide that National Register listing of private property "does not prohibit under federal law or regulation any actions which may otherwise be taken by the property owner with respect to the property." Listing in the National Register assists in preservation of historic properties through: recognition that a property is of significance to the nation, the state, or the community; consideration in the planning for federal or federally-assisted projects; eligibility for federal tax benefits; consideration in the decision to issue a surface coal mining permit; and qualification for federal assistance for historic preservation, when funds are available. In addition, for projects that receive federal funding, a clearance process must be completed in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Furthermore, state and local regulations may apply to properties listed in the National Register.

The criteria for listing in the National Register follow the standards for determining the significance of properties. Sites, districts, structures, or landscapes of potential significance are eligible for nomination. In addition to meeting any or all of the following criteria, properties nominated must also possess integrity of location, design, setting, feeling, workmanship, association, and materials.

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

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<sup>1</sup> 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Section 60.2.

Historic integrity is the ability of a property to convey its significance and is defined as “the authenticity of a property’s historic identity, evidenced by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the property’s historic period.”

The National Register recognizes seven aspects or qualities that comprise integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. These qualities are defined as follows:

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

In assessing a property's integrity, the National Register criteria recognize that properties change over time. In this regard, National Register Bulletin 15 provides:

*“To retain historic integrity a property will always possess several, and usually most, of the aspects. The retention of specific aspects of integrity is paramount for a property to convey its significance.*

*It is not necessary for a property to retain all its historic physical features or characteristics. The property must retain, however, the essential physical features that enable it to convey its historic identity.*

*A property that has lost some historic materials or details can be eligible if it retains the majority of the features that illustrate its style in terms of the massing, spatial relationships, proportion, pattern of windows and doors, texture of materials, and*

*ornamentation. The property is not eligible, however, if it retains some basic features conveying massing but has lost the majority of the features that once characterized its style.”*

For properties which are considered significant under National Register Criteria A and B, National Register Bulletin 15 states:

*“A property that is significant for its historic association is eligible if it retains the essential physical features that made up its character or appearance during the period of its association with the important event, historical pattern, or person(s).”*

*“A property important for illustrating a particular architectural style or construction technique must retain most of the physical features that constitute that style or technique.”*

#### *(i) Historic Sites and the Cultural Landscape Framework*

The National Park Service recognizes landscape features as a type of resource that can contribute to the significance of a historic district. To further understand and assess the contribution of significant landscape features, the concept of a *cultural landscape* is useful as a framework for evaluation. The National Park Service has defined a cultural landscape as:<sup>2</sup>

*“a geographic area... associated with an historic event, activity, or person or exhibiting other cultural or aesthetic values. There are four general types of cultural landscapes, not mutually exclusive: historic sites, historic designed landscapes, historic vernacular landscapes, and ethnographic landscapes.”*

Historic designed landscapes include residential gardens and community parks, scenic highways, rural communities, institutional grounds, cemeteries, battlefields and zoological gardens. They are composed of a number of character-defining features which, individually or collectively contribute to the landscape's physical appearance as they have evolved over time. In addition to vegetation and topography, cultural landscapes may include water features, such as ponds, streams, and fountains; circulation features, such as

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<sup>2</sup> National Register Bulletin 16A p. 15.

roads, paths, steps, and walls; buildings; and furnishings, including fences, benches, lights and sculptural objects.<sup>3</sup>

Most historic properties have a cultural landscape component that is integral to the significance of the resource. A historic property consists of all its cultural resources - landscapes, buildings, archeological sites and collections.

(b) *State Level*

The Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), as an office of the California Department of Parks and Recreation, implements the policies of the NHPA on a state-wide level. The OHP also carries out the duties set forth in the Public Resources Code (PRC) and maintains the California Historic Resources Inventory.

The State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) is an appointed official who implements historic preservation programs within the state's jurisdiction. Also implemented at the state level, CEQA requires projects to identify any substantial adverse impacts which may affect the significance of identified historical resources.

(i) *California Register of Historical Resources (California Register)*

The California Register is "an authoritative listing and guide to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens in identifying the existing historical resources of the state and to indicate which resources deserve to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change."<sup>4</sup> The criteria for eligibility for the California Register are based upon National Register criteria. These criteria are:

- Criterion 1: Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States.
- Criterion 2: Associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history.

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<sup>3</sup> National Park Service website, "Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes" [http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/hli/landscape\\_guidelines/organization.htm](http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/hli/landscape_guidelines/organization.htm).

<sup>4</sup> California Public Resources Code Section 5024.1(a).

- Criterion 3: Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values.
- Criterion 4: Has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation.

The California Register consists of resources that are listed automatically and those that must be nominated through an application and public hearing process. The California Register automatically includes the following:

- California properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places (Category 1 in the State Inventory of Historical Resources) and those formally Determined Eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (Category 2 in the State Inventory).
- California Registered Historical Landmarks from No.0770 onward.
- Those California Points of Historical Interest that have been evaluated by the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) and have been recommended to the State Historical Resources Commission for inclusion in the California Register.

Other resources which may be nominated for listing in the California Register include:

- Historical resources with a significance rating of Category 3 through 5 in the State Inventory. (Categories 3 and 4 refer to potential eligibility for the National Register, while Category 5 indicates a property with local significance.)
- Individual historical resources.
- Historical resources contributing to historic districts.
- Historical resources designated or listed as a local landmark.

Additionally, a historic resource eligible for listing in the California Register must meet one or more of the criteria of significance described above and retain enough of its historic character or appearance to be recognizable as a historic resource and to convey the reasons for its significance. Historical resources that have been rehabilitated or restored may be evaluated for listing.

*(ii) California Environmental Quality Act*

Under CEQA, a “project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historic resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment.”<sup>5</sup> This statutory standard involves a two-part inquiry. The first involves a determination of whether the project involves a historic resource. If so, then the second part involves determining whether the project may involve a “substantial adverse change in the significance” of the resource. To address these issues, guidelines that implement the 1992 statutory amendments relating to historical resources were adopted in final form on October 26, 1998 with the addition of State CEQA Guideline Section 15064.5. The State CEQA Guidelines provide that for the purposes of CEQA compliance, the term “historical resources” shall include the following:<sup>6</sup>

- A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register.
- A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements in Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat such resources as significant for purposes of CEQA unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.
- Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be a historical resource, provided the lead agency’s determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be ‘historically significant’ if the resource meets one of the criteria for listing on the California Register.
- The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code), or identified in a historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in Section 5024.1(g) of the

<sup>5</sup> California Public Resources Code, Section 21084.1.

<sup>6</sup> State CEQA Guidelines, 14 CCR Section 15064.5(a).

Public Resources Code) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be a historical resource as defined in Public Resources Code Sections 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines also provides that “[s]ubstantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired.”<sup>7</sup> Material impairment occurs when a project alters or demolishes in an adverse manner “those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion” in a state or local historic registry.<sup>8</sup>

(c) *Local Level – City of Los Angeles*

A Cultural Heritage Ordinance was first adopted by the Los Angeles City Council in 1962 and has since been amended several times. The provisions of the Cultural Heritage Ordinance are codified in Division 22, Chapter 9, Article 1 of the City of Los Angeles Administrative Code, commencing with Section 22.171. The Ordinance created a Cultural Heritage Commission and criteria for designating Historic-Cultural Monuments. The Commission is comprised of five citizens, appointed by the Mayor, who have exhibited a knowledge of Los Angeles’ history, culture and architecture. Section 22.171.7 of the Los Angeles Administrative Code states that an historical or cultural 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, including historic structures or sites in which the broad cultural, economic or social history of the nation, State, or community is reflected or exemplified or which is identified with historic personages or with important events in the main currents of national, State, or local history; or which embodies the distinguishing characteristics of an architectural type specimen, inherently valuable for a study of a period, style or method of construction; or a notable work of a master builder, designer, or architect whose individual genius influenced his or her age.”

Each nomination is reviewed by the Commission, then by the Planning and Land Use Management Committee of the City Council, and the City Council as a whole.

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<sup>7</sup> California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Section 15064.5(b)(1).

<sup>8</sup> California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Section 15064.5(b)(2)(A)-(C).

Once a property has been designated a Monument, the Cultural Heritage Commission and its staff review permits for alteration, relocation or demolition. The Commission can delay demolition of a Monument for 180 days and has the authority to recommend to the City Council to delay demolition for another 180 days. Locally designated cultural resources are presumed to be historically significant under CEQA. Therefore, demolition and/or alterations of Monuments are subject to review under CEQA.

## (2) Archaeological/Paleontological Resources

CEQA also requires lead agencies to determine if a proposed project would have a significant effect on archaeological resources (Public Resources Code Sections 21000 et seq.). As defined in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code a “unique” archaeological resource is an archaeological artifact, object, or site, about which it can be clearly demonstrated that without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

- Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.
- Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.
- Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

In addition, CEQA Section 15064.5 broadens the approach to CEQA by using the term “historical resource” as identified in the regulatory framework discussion under historic resources above instead of “unique archaeological resource.” If a lead agency determines that an archaeological site is a historical resource, the provisions of §21084.1 of the Public Resources Code and §15064.5 of the Guidelines described above under historic resources apply. If an archaeological site does not meet the criteria for a historical resource contained in the Guidelines, then the site is to be treated in accordance with the provisions of Public Resources Code §21083.2, which refer to a unique archaeological resource. The Guidelines note that if an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological nor a historical resource, the effects of the project on those resources shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment. (Guidelines §15064.5(c)(4)).

Paleontological resources are also afforded protection by environmental legislation set forth under CEQA. Appendix G (part V) of the CEQA Guidelines provides guidance relative to significant impacts on paleontological resources, stating that “a project will normally result in a significant impact on the environment if it will ...disrupt or adversely affect a Paleontologic resource or site or unique geologic feature, except as part of a

scientific study.” Section 5097.5 of the PRC specifies that any unauthorized removal of paleontological remains is a misdemeanor. Further, the California Penal Code Section 622.5 sets the penalties for damage or removal of paleontological resources.

## b. Background/Context

### (1) Subarea 1: The Academic Core

Subarea 1 comprises approximately 166 net acres that contain the core University activities. Subarea 1 is generally bound by Jefferson Boulevard to the north, Vermont Avenue to the west, Exposition Boulevard to the south, and Flower Street to the east. Approximately 165 net acres of the land within this Subarea are owned by the University. The remaining non-University owned property includes a gas station (0.5 acres) and the United University Church (0.6 acres). The surrounding area is largely residential to the north and west. The Harbor Freeway (I-110) is located just east of the campus and Exposition Park and the Los Angeles Coliseum sit directly to the south.

Although now an integral part of Los Angeles’ metropolitan center, the University of Southern California was, in 1880, located on the outskirts of town. In 1894 the Los Angeles Electric Railway company was founded. One of their first undertakings was to institute the University Line, which included USC. It led south out of Los Angeles to Agricultural Park, or what is now known as Exposition Park.

The early university was centered on a one-block area and, as it grew, buildings were constructed on nearby streets among neighboring residences and businesses. In the late nineteenth century, USC began to establish schools outside of the University Park campus, with the College of Fine Arts and the College of Medicine located on land adjacent to downtown Los Angeles. In 1919, local architect John Parkinson was enlisted to draft the new campus plan, and beginning with the Bovard Administration Building in 1921, the campus building boom of the 1920s began to take root along the east and west sides of University Avenue.

Parkinson’s plan for USC drew heavily from the Beaux Arts tradition and brought the campus into the age of modern campus planning. Under his guidance, the new campus had a linear arrangement along University Avenue (now Trousdale Parkway), a broad street that connected Exposition Park to downtown Los Angeles. This arrangement along a busy street created an automobile-rather than pedestrian-oriented campus. The Parkinson campus is still identifiable today along Trousdale Parkway and serves as USC’s historic core.

Few changes were made to USC's campus in the years between the two World Wars; with fluctuating enrollment and finances, the University was able to sustain its existing facilities but made few major advances. In the years following the conclusion of World War II, however, it was clear that a new campus plan was an essential step in leading the University into the postwar era. USC leaders began to think creatively about ways to not only absorb a swelling student population, but also to expand and update the current University Park Campus. Henry C. Burge, Arthur B. Gallion, and C. Raimond Johnson, the latter two University architects, were selected to prepare the new campus plan and provide guidance in the broader geographic expansion of the University. The 1946 Campus Plan, which was approved by University Trustees in 1950, marks the point of departure from the use of traditionalist or "revival" architectural styles at USC, instead directing campus design toward the influences of Modernism. The Plan also specifically directed the use of concrete and brick as building materials in order to maintain a sense of coherence among disparate architectural styles on an expanding campus.

In the 1946 Campus Plan, an analysis of required space needs was undertaken, and based on the projected deficit of space recommendations were offered to both expand the total area of the campus as well as to construct new facilities. Rather than predetermining the physical form, the 1946 Campus Plan emphasized flexibility in the design and siting of new facilities, as well as leaving open how new space should be divided between departments. The plan offered generalized recommendations, such as locating certain facilities in a specific campus region, or expanding a particular building, but other than recommending an adherence to the red brick aesthetic, it did not provide detail regarding how these buildings should look and how their design should interact with existing buildings and spaces. Another major focus of postwar campus planners and urban planners was how to accommodate the growing use of automobiles as the primary mode of transportation. The 1946 Campus Plan undertook a basic analysis of parking demands for the campus and proposed utilizing portions of land acquired in the proposed campus boundary expansion for use as surface parking lots. It also recommended closing the internal campus street network to through traffic. Trousdale Parkway was closed to public traffic in 1953, and a pedestrian-oriented campus became more fully realized in the subsequent master plans authored in the 1960s.

Unlike the 1946 Campus Plan, the two USC master plans authored in the 1960s focus more overtly on design as a means for shaping future growth. The 1960 Master Plan Report was prepared under the direction of Donald C. Cameron, with architect William L. Pereira charged with the assignment of creating a Campus Master Plan.

The goals of Pereira's plan included the determination of the desirable physical size of the campus, the development of a vision for the relationship between existing and future buildings, and the determination of a proper area of University influence within the context

of the surrounding community. The quadrangle was used by Pereira as a central feature in his 1960 Master Plan. The quadrangle was viewed as a design unit that promoted more intimate educational communities. Despite utilizing the aged tradition of the quadrangle, the Pereira & Associates plans for USC are also a product of their time, with an emphasis on automobile and pedestrian circulation, parking, and the use of projections in anticipating enrollment, housing, and parking needs as a basis for planning.

The 1960 and 1966 Master Plans called for the expansion of the campus's western boundary to include all property to the east of Vermont Avenue, increasing the size of the campus from 95 to 153 acres. The City had concurrently been working on the Hoover Redevelopment Project, which targeted areas of "blight" for urban renewal. The Hoover Redevelopment Project facilitated the acquisition by USC of parcels bounded by McClintock Avenue, Exposition Boulevard, Vermont Avenue and Figueroa Street, as well as parcels fronting west on Figueroa Street between Jefferson and Exposition Boulevards.

The 1960 and 1966 Master Plans envisioned expansion of the campus, the elimination of the existing public "street block" character of the campus and turning it into a defined area within the city. Under Pereira's vision, the campus was shut off from the external vehicular traffic and access to the interior of the campus was limited to four entrances, or "gateways." Large parking structures were constructed near each of the gateways, with a desire to keep vehicular traffic on the campus periphery.

With the 1960s Master Plans came an increase in the campus's acreage and expansion of its physical plant. More than 20 buildings were constructed in the 1960s alone, with an additional thirty new buildings or complexes after 1970. Some of the country's leading architects designed new buildings on campus during this period, and each worked to establish designs that were modern and innovative while adhering to the USC vernacular of Romanesque arches and brick and concrete façades. Joining Pereira, notable architects designing on campus after 1960 included A. Quincy Jones; Edward Durell Stone; Killingsworth, Brady & Associates; Ladd & Kelsey; and I. M. Pei. Several had ties to the USC School of Architecture and Fine Arts; A. Quincy Jones taught at the School from 1951-1967 and was Dean of the School of Architecture from 1975-1978, Edward A. Killingsworth and Jules Brady were both alumni (1940), as were Thornton Ladd and John Kelsey (1952 and 1954, respectively).

*(a) Summary of Campus Character within Subarea 1*

The USC University Park Campus today comprises a wide variety of buildings and landscape elements representing evolving ideas in university planning and architecture. As indicated above, the first major phase of development occurred with the 1919 drafting of a master plan by John Parkinson. Representative of prevailing campus planning trends at the

time, Parkinson's plan called for a Beaux Arts-inspired campus plan with grand buildings constructed in the Romanesque Revival style. The next major wave of development occurred after World War II, concurrent with a major expansion of the campus's student population and educational offerings. The 1946 master planning efforts recognized a need for new buildings on campus, but indicated that new design should follow a campus vernacular of red brick and concrete to match the Parkinson-era buildings. Subsequent planning efforts, which were spearheaded by master planner and architect William Pereira in the 1960s, resulted in a widespread building campaign and campus expansion. Pereira was an advocate of garden city planning concepts and the quadrangle approach to campus planning. Pereira's vision was a campus with historic buildings mingling with new, modern buildings, with old and new tied together by a series of pedestrian pathways and lush, gladed landscaping. Buildings constructed during this period embraced Modern styles popular in the postwar era such as the International Style, New Formalism, and Brutalism, among others.

Although the Campus does not represent one unified planning concept or architectural theme, the amalgam of its parts (many of which are executed in red brick and concrete) is a vernacular identified with the USC Campus. New construction, of which there has been a fair amount in recent years, has continued to adhere to the red brick and concrete building vocabulary.

## (2) Subarea 2: East Area

Subarea 2, or the East Area, consists of approximately 11 net acres and is bounded by Jefferson Boulevard to the north, the Metro right-of-way/extension of Exposition Boulevard to the south, Hill Street to the east and Hope Street to the west. The University owns all of the land in Subarea 2.

In the early 20th century, Subarea 2 was a mix of single-family dwellings with some industrial uses. By the late 1920s, a pattern of warehouse and light industrial use was established along the Pacific Electric Railway Company right of way. In 1922, spanning from South Hope Street east to Maple Avenue along the right of way, there were businesses such as the Birch-Smith Furniture Co., a spotlight manufacturer; the W.B. Pinneo's Wood Yard, a manufacturer of sheet metal products; Marble Onyx & Granite Works; and J. Niederer Co. (bank, office and store fixtures and mill work). By 1950, the warehouses/light industries along the right of way included Bekins Van & Storage Co., a woodworking shop, a radio warehouse, a radio manufacturer, a pharmaceutical warehouse, a general electric appliance warehouse, an electroplating shop, and a rug and carpet manufacturer. The Harbor Freeway (I-110) was built west of the Subarea in 1952, significantly changing the character of the area.

### (3) Subarea 3: University Village, Cardinal/Century

Subarea 3, referred to as the University Village, Cardinal/Century Area, includes approximately 30 net acres of land located across Jefferson Boulevard to the north of Subarea 1, the core campus area. Subarea 3 is generally bound by Jefferson Boulevard to the south, Hoover Street to the east, Vermont Avenue to the west, and 30<sup>th</sup> Place and 30<sup>th</sup> Street to the north.

By 1922, the area that includes Subarea 3 was built out primarily with single- and multi-family dwellings, with some businesses along West Jefferson Boulevard. These uses were removed in the 1960s when the area was developed as part of the Hoover Redevelopment Project. The redevelopment project included 177 acres surrounding the USC campus north of Exposition Boulevard. Fifty-seven of these acres were acquired by the University, and 120 acres were allocated for the creation of a complex of low-income and medium density apartments, university-oriented shopping centers, and motels. The plan was adopted in 1965, and the stage was set for a redevelopment program which, in Subarea 3, included three apartment complexes and the University Village shopping center.

## c. Historic Resources

### (1) Subarea 1

#### (a) *Listed Properties*

No resources within Subarea 1 have been formally listed in the National Register. However, a historic district and individual buildings have been determined eligible for listing in the National Register (see “Past Survey Efforts” below) and are therefore automatically listed in the California Register. The buildings evaluated in the 1994 USC University Park Campus survey (see “Past Survey Efforts” below) were the only Subarea 1 buildings listed on the California Historic Resources Inventory (HRI). Widney Hall was designated a City of Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monument (#70) in 1970 and is a California State Historical Landmark (#536). The museum portion of Hancock Memorial Hall was designated a City of Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monument (#128) in 1974. Refer to Figure IV.C-1 above for the location of the existing buildings within the Project site and to Appendix C for the DPR forms that provide photographs of these existing buildings.

#### (b) *Past Survey Efforts*

The USC Campus has been included in numerous surveys of historic resources. The first inventory form for the campus dates to 1994 as part of a Section 106 review

conducted for FEMA following the Northridge earthquake. Historic Resources Group, the firm that completed the Determination of Eligibility, identified a National Register-eligible district within the core campus centered along Trousdale Parkway. The district was determined eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A, "as one of the first institutions of higher education in Southern California"; under Criterion B, "for its association with Judge Robert Maclay Widney, who originated the idea of founding a Methodist college to be known as the University of Southern California, and the Reverend M. M. Bovard, its first president"; and under Criterion C, "as one of the oldest and most architecturally distinguished university campuses in Southern California."

Fourteen buildings and landscape features were identified as contributors to the National Register-eligible historic district:

- Alumni Park and Prentiss Fountain
- Bovard Administration Building (ADM)
- Widney Alumni House (ALM)
- Bridge Hall (BRI)
- Doheny Memorial Library (DML)
- Gwynn Wilson Student Union (STU)
- Hancock Memorial Hall (AHF)
- Harris Hall and Fisher Gallery (HAR)
- Physical Education Building (PED)
- Recognition Court and Mall
- School of Accounting (ACC)
- Science Building (ZHS)
- Mudd Memorial Hall of Philosophy (MHP)
- Stoops Education Library (EDL)
- Student Administrative Services Building (JHH)
- Town and Gown Building (TGF)

In addition, Doheny Memorial Library and Widney Alumni House were determined to be individually eligible for the National Register.

The 1994 Determination of Eligibility identified a period of significance for the district of 1880-1944. The end date reflects the 50-year cut off, a convention for closing the period of significance if there is no other clear end date. The findings identified 20 buildings and landscape features as “contributors” to the district. An important item of note, ten additional buildings were identified as “Buildings that may be considered contributing when they reach fifty years of age.”

In 2006, USC was surveyed as part of a Historic Assessment Survey of the Hoover Redevelopment Project Area for the Community Redevelopment Agency (CRA) of the City of Los Angeles. The purpose of this survey was to “update the previously completed survey of the area that was conducted in 1985 and to identify, evaluate, and document all potentially significant historic resources located within the Hoover Redevelopment Project Area not previously surveyed.”<sup>9</sup> Although a portion of the USC University Park Campus was located within the CRA Project Area, no determinations were made as to the potential significance of buildings within the campus boundaries or the Campus as a whole.

#### *(c) Individually Eligible Resources*

As identified in the Historic Resources Evaluation for the USC Development Plan prepared by Architectural Resources Group and included as Appendix C, a number of buildings on the USC University Park Campus appear to be individually eligible for the California Register. The locations of these individually eligible resources are depicted in Figure IV.C-1 on page IV.C-17. Since the Historic Resources Evaluation aims to identify all resources that may be considered historic resources under CEQA, it placed emphasis on the criteria of the California Register when making its determinations. Please refer to Appendix C within the Historic Resources Evaluation for a complete table of all resources evaluated and information regarding their eligibility. As a result, below are resources that were identified with an emphasis on the California Register criteria:

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<sup>9</sup> PCR Services Corporation, *Historic Assessment Survey Report, March 2006*.



**Figure IV.C-1**  
Individually Eligible Resources

- *George F. Bovard Administration Building (ADM), 1921*

The Bovard Administration Building was designed by John Parkinson in the Romanesque Revival Style, and was constructed in 1921. It is three stories in height and clad in brick with mission tile roof cladding. The building is symmetrically composed and contains two interior courtyards. The main elevation faces east and is characterized by a central squared tower with a pyramidal roof and three tiers of eight historical figures. Arcaded corridors at the first story flank the main entrance which has a decorative, cast stone arch. Wood, multi-light arched, double-hung windows with cast-stone surrounds are located at the second and third stories. Third story windows have cast-stone, round, decorative window cutouts. The building retains a high degree of integrity.

The Bovard Administration Building is significant under California Register Criterion 1 and National Register Criterion A for its association with the development of the University and as the oldest extant University building still in its original location. It is also significant under California Register Criterion 3 and National Register Criterion C as an exceptional example of the Romanesque Revival style, built by one of Los Angeles's most celebrated early 20<sup>th</sup> century architects, John Parkinson. It was formally determined eligible for the National Register both individually and as a contributor to the USC University Park Historic District in 1994. This building also appears eligible for listing as a Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monument for its cultural and architectural distinction.

- *Allan Hancock Foundation (AHF), 1940*

The Allan Hancock Foundation was designed by C. Raimond Johnson and Samuel E. Lunden in the Moderne style, and constructed in 1940. It is five stories in height, I-shape in plan, and constructed of reinforced concrete, and finished in Roman brick, cast cement, and cast stone. The main (west) elevation is symmetrically composed with a taller central bay and rectilinear brick pilasters decorating the flanking bays. The main entrance, accessed by a flight of concrete steps, is also arranged in three bays. Pairs of three-light, steel-casement windows with fixed upper and lower portions are located throughout. The building's most notable ornamental features include the cast-stone reliefs at the top of each window bay depicting various zoological specimens. A large cast relief of Pleistocene mammals discovered at La Brea Tar Pits decorates the western elevation. A third entrance to a lecture hall is located at the northern portion of the east façade and features a bronze sculpture of a ship mounted above the entryway. The building retains a high degree of integrity.

The Hancock Foundation was a leading center on the west coast for intensive research in zoology, botany, and related branches of science. Hancock Hall was also the first home to USC's radio station, KUSC, which went on air in 1946.

The Allan Hancock Foundation is significant under California Register Criterion 3 and National Register Criterion C for its architectural distinction as an example of the Moderne architectural style, and for embodying the design principles of master architects Samuel Lunden and C. Raimond Johnson. It is significant under California Register Criterion 1 and National Register Criterion A as the first home to the University's radio station, KUSC. It was formally determined eligible for the National Register as a contributor to the USC University Park Historic District in 1994.

- *Widney Alumni House (ALM), 1880*

The Widney Alumni House was designed by E. F. Kysor and Octavius Morgan in the Georgian Revival Style, and was the first building constructed on the USC campus, completed on October 6, 1880. It is two stories in height, rectangular in plan, with a hipped roof. The main (south) elevation is symmetrically composed with an intermediate cornice, corner pilasters, and a central main entrance featuring the building's original wood panel doors, multi-light sidelights and transom. The entrance contains a hood supported by brackets and decorated with dentil molding above the architrave. Tall, narrow, wood, double hung, four-over-four windows are located throughout. The roof contains a central dormer with a fanlight window and dentil molding. Smaller twin, gable roof dormers located closer to the ridge of the roof flank a wooden widow's walk.

The building originally contained classrooms on the first floor and a chapel on the second floor. The building has served as the School of Fine Arts, the School of Music, and currently serves as the USC Alumni Association with office and meeting space. Since its construction, the house has been moved three times, in 1907, 1955, and 1997.

The Widney Alumni House is significant under California Register Criterion 1 and National Register Criterion A for its association with the development of the University as the first building constructed on campus. It is significant under California Register Criterion 3 and National Register Criterion C as a rare intact example of 19<sup>th</sup> century architecture in Los Angeles. It was formally determined eligible for the National Register both individually and as a contributor to the USC University Park Historic District in 1994. It is designated as Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monument No. 70.

- *Annenberg School of Communication (ASC), 1976*

The Annenberg School of Communication was designed by A. Quincy Jones & Associates and constructed in 1976. A. Quincy Jones designed the Annenberg School while serving as the Dean of the School of Architecture and Fine Arts. It is three stories in height, symmetrical in plan, and characterized by projections at the second and third stories. The main (south) entrance is characterized by a large, concrete overhang with coffered underside and a recessed entry with

steel-frame entry doors and floor-to-ceiling glazing. The eastern portion of the building is raised on metal columns. The building retains a high degree of integrity.

The Annenberg School for Communication is significant under California Register Criterion 3 for its architectural distinction, innovative design, and as an excellent example of the design principles of significant and influential local architect A. Quincy Jones and Associates. This building also appears eligible for listing as a Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monument for its architectural distinction. Because of the fifty-year age requirement, it does not appear eligible for the National Register at this time.

- *Doheny Memorial Library (DML), 1932*

The Edward L. Doheny, Jr. Memorial Library was designed by Samuel E. Lunden in the Italian Renaissance Revival style, and constructed in 1932. The landscaped gardens surrounding the building were designed by landscape architect A. E. Hanson and are integral features to the overall setting of the Library. It is a monumental, four-story, brick and limestone building characterized by arched window openings and a symmetrical layout. Roughly I-shaped in plan, the building embraces elaborate landscaped areas at the west and east elevations. The main (west) elevation features a central main entrance with a two-story limestone entry surround featuring sculptures in niches flanking the arched entryway. The arched entryway is heavily decorated with marble columns, decorative moldings, thirteen-foot frieze of Porto Santo marble, and a pair of hand-chased bronze doors. The interior is equally decorative with Roman travertine floors and stairway. The windows are two-by-five, wood casement windows with multi-light arched upper portions grouped in pairs, sharing arched, stone lintels and columns. A covered corridor with a vaulted wood ceiling lines the perimeter of a gated courtyard at the rear of the building. A central tower with arched, louvered vents rises above the fourth story. The building was renovated and seismically retrofitted in 1999 and reopened in 2001. It retains a high degree of integrity.

The Doheny Library was constructed to meet the need for a proper library facility and soon became an important focal point from which the University campus expanded. The interior and exterior design was a collaboration between the architect, landscape architect, and many artists, including: Joseph Mario Korbel, sculptor of the marble bust of Edward L. Doheny Jr. in Treasure Room; John (Giovanni) D. Smeraldi, muralist and furniture designer responsible for decorated coffered ceilings at first floor Reading Room; and Howard Verbeck, interior decorator of first floor.

The Doheny Memorial Library is significant under California Register Criterion 1 National Register Criterion A for its association with the early development of the

USC campus as the University's first free-standing library. It is significant under California Register Criterion 3 and National Register Criterion C for its architectural distinction, and as an excellent example of the design principles of architect Samuel E. Lunden. It was formally determined eligible for the National Register both individually and as a contributor to the USC University Park Historic District in 1994. This building also appears eligible for listing as a Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monument for its cultural and architectural distinction.

- *University Club – Faculty Center (FAC), 1960*

The Faculty Center was designed by A. Quincy Jones and Frederick Emmons and constructed in 1960. It is one story in height, and arranged in two wings divided by an interior courtyard paved with concrete. The main entrance is located at the south elevation and is aligned with the secondary entrance at the north elevation. The east elevation fronts the courtyard, which features colored octagonal shaped concrete pavers and a fountain. The building has a flat roof with gabled roof elements clad in metal and suspended on a steel frame. The building is finished in concrete with bands of square tiles. Steel sash clerestory windows are arranged horizontally across the main (south) elevation and are recessed into their concrete frames. Square, steel columns are encased in concrete piers around the interior courtyard. The building retains a high degree of integrity.

Jones, Emmons & Associates were renowned for their International Style architecture of the 1950s and 60s. Their oeuvre included university master plans and residential projects, most notably the prolific and innovative courtyard tract housing designed under the Eichler commission. Jones and Emmons were awarded national AIA Firm of the Year in 1969. A. Quincy Jones & Associates were the architects of the USC Annenberg School For Communications (1978), Harold Lloyd Motion Picture Scoring Stage, Carson Television Center, Cinema Television Center Complex, Marcia Lucas Post Production Building, George Lucas Instructional Building and Steven Spielberg Music Scoring Stage, all constructed in 1983-1984.

The Faculty Club is significant under California Register Criterion 3 for its architectural distinction, innovative design, and as an excellent example of the design principles of significant and influential local architect A. Quincy Jones and Associates. This building also appears eligible for listing as a Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monument for its architectural distinction.

- *A. Seeley Wintersmith Mudd Hall of Philosophy (MHP), 1929*

Seeley Wintersmith Mudd Hall of Philosophy was designed by Ralph Carlin Flewelling in the Romanesque Revival style, and constructed in 1929. It was originally constructed as the library for the School of Philosophy, which was an

important achievement for the School. At the time of the building's construction, Mudd Hall housed a distinguished library collection of 10,000 volumes. It became one of the premier philosophical library collections west of the Mississippi River following the addition of 12,000 volumes from the collection of Dr. Heinrich Gomperz, who taught at the School of Philosophy from 1936 to 1942. Previously, the Gomperz collection was then known to be the finest philosophical library in private hands in Europe.

Mudd Hall is clad in brick and cast-masonry, and is composed of three wings surrounding a courtyard that encloses a water fountain and open cloister. A clock tower with a pyramidal roof is located at the northwest corner of the building. The northern portion of the main (east) elevation is cylindrical with arched, stained glass windows and stained glass. A stone sculpture crowns the peak of the gable roof over this wing of the building. An arched colonnade extends across the central portion of the main elevation. Arched mosaic panels are inlaid over stained glass windows on the interior of the courtyard. A secondary entrance at the south elevation features an elaborate door surround composed of carved reliefs and hexagonal clay tiles. Round, four-light pivot windows are also found on the south elevation. The building retains a high degree of integrity.

Ralph Carlin Flewelling is the son of Ralph Tyler Flewelling, who was the first Director of the School of Philosophy. Ralph C. Flewelling founded the firm of Flewelling & Moody, which also designed University buildings Harris Hall and Fisher Gallery. Mudd Hall was awarded the American Institute of Architects' Gold Medal for America's Most Beautiful Building in 1931 and the AIA Southern California Chapter Honor Award in 1934.

The Colonel Seeley Wintersmith Mudd Memorial Hall of Philosophy is significant under California Register Criterion 3 and National Register Criterion C as an exceptional example of the Romanesque Revival style, built by notable Los Angeles architects Flewelling & Moody. It was formally determined eligible for the National Register both individually and as a contributor to the USC University Park Historic District in 1994. This building also appears eligible for listing as a Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monument due to its architectural distinction.

- *Olin Hall of Engineering (OHE), 1963*

The Olin Hall of Engineering was designed by William Pereira and constructed in 1963. It was the first building completed according to Pereira's 1961 master plan for the campus. Olin Hall epitomizes Pereira's desire to create academic clusters of buildings or "quadrangles" throughout the campus. Olin Hall is composed of four structures of alternating height arranged in a pinwheel fashion, allowing the buildings to be grouped together with connecting concrete walkways yet distinctly separate structures.

There are two five-story structures which are rectangular in plan, arranged along a north-south axis, and connected to circulation towers by bridges. These buildings are distinctive for their concrete frames, hung on the east and west elevations, which provide exterior corridor spaces with steel railing. Behind the screens, continuous rows of steel sash windows run across the facades. Two one-story structures are clad in a brick veneer, square in plan, and connected to the other buildings by open plazas and breezeway corridors. Overall the building complex retains a high degree of integrity.

Olin Hall of Engineering is significant under California Register Criterion 3 for its architectural distinction and as emblematic of the design and planning principals of master architect and planner William L. Pereira, FAIA. This building also appears eligible for listing as a Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monument due to its architectural distinction. Because of the fifty-year age requirement, it does not appear eligible for the National Register at this time.

- *Physical Education Building (PED), 1930*

The Physical Education Building was designed by John and Donald Parkinson in the Romanesque Revival style, and constructed in 1930. It was the first 20<sup>th</sup> century building constructed on Campus off of University Avenue, which served as the spine of the Parkinson Campus Plan. The building is three stories in height, rectangular in plan, and features an interior courtyard. It has a hipped roof clad in clay tiles. The main entry surround is of cast stone with brick inlay and features a round arched doorway with tripartite fanlights with stone urns at the upper portion, and three sets of glazed entry doors topped with multi-light transoms separated by Ionic columns. Other decorative features at the main entry are carved reliefs and a sculptured head of a Trojan along the top of the arch, carved inscription, and University insignia. Wood, six-over-six, double hung windows with textured glass and multi-light, arched windows are located throughout. There are also round, wood sash, four-light windows at the third story. A heavy, intermediate stone course runs around the perimeter of the building above the first story. The interior courtyard features a stone fountain and landscaped areas with trees and shrubbery. The building retains a high degree of integrity.

The Physical Education Building is significant under California Register Criterion 3 and National Register Criterion C for its architectural distinction as emblematic of the Romanesque Revival style, and as embodying the design principles of master architects Parkinson & Parkinson. It was formally determined eligible for the National Register both individually and as a contributor to the USC University Park Historic District in 1994. This building also appears eligible for listing as a Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monument.

- *Registration Building (REG), 1964*

The Registration Building was designed by Thornton Ladd & John Kelsey in the International Style and constructed in 1963. It is two stories in height and square in plan. Raised on a concrete platform, the building is symmetrical in form and features a flat roof with a partial parapet in the center carrying the school's emblem. The steel post and I-beam structural frame envelopes the core of the structure, which is clad in brick with large, steel-frame windows, creating exterior corridors around the perimeter of the first story and a balcony at the second story with steel railing. The main façade is symmetrically composed and features the main entrance, centrally located at the first floor and accessed by a flight of concrete stairs. Entry door pull handles and steel-frame windows are original. The building retains a high degree of integrity.

The Registration Building is one of two buildings on the USC campus designed by the Pasadena architectural firm Ladd & Kelsey. They designed in a variety of styles, including the International Style and in the pure Miesian post-and-beam box tradition. Their other building on the USC campus is the Topping Student Union Building, which employs a similar use of the International style vocabulary with floor-to-ceiling glazing.

The Registration Building is significant under California Register Criterion 3 for its architectural distinction as emblematic of the International style, and as embodying the design principles of significant and influential local architects Ladd & Kelsey. This building also appears eligible for listing as a Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monument due to its architectural distinction. Because of the fifty-year age requirement, it does not appear eligible for the National Register at this time.

- *Gwynn Wilson Student Union (STU), 1928*

The Gwynn Wilson Student Union was designed by John and Donald Parkinson, and constructed in 1928. It originally contained a ballroom on the third floor and lounging rooms with fireplaces on each end of the ballroom. In 1970, the building was remodeled by Samuel E. Lunden and Joseph L. Johnson. It is three stories in height and square in plan. Brick laid alternating with bands of stone creates a striped pattern at the first and third stories. Multi-light, arched windows at the first and third stories and pairs of three-light, wood casement windows with continuous lintels at the second story wrap around the building at all four elevations. The main entrance is located at the east elevation and features an arched surround with carved reliefs. Decorative features include small terra cotta carvings on the building's exterior depicting whimsical aspects of medieval college life, dentil molding at the intermediate cornice above the first story, large block modillion brackets above third story windows, chimney projection at the northwest corner of the building, and circular carved stone pendants at the frieze.

The building is adjoined to the neighboring building at its west elevation. The building retains a high degree of integrity.

The Gwynn Wilson Student Union is significant under California Register Criterion 3 and National Register Criterion C for its architectural distinction as emblematic of the Romanesque Revival style, and as embodying the design principles of master architects Parkinson & Parkinson. It was formally determined eligible for the National Register both individually and as a contributor to the USC University Park Historic District in 1994. This building also appears eligible for listing as a Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monument due to its architectural distinction.

- *University Religious Center (URC), 1965*

The University Religious Center was designed by Killingsworth, Brady and Associates and constructed in 1964. It is a Modern, post and beam structure that is one story in height. The building is clad in brick and plaster at the main (south) elevation, which is symmetrically arranged with trellis-roofed open areas flanking the central chapel structure. The verticality of the building is enhanced by the steel, squared, metal supports, which extend up two-stories high. The central chapel structure is clad with brick at its south elevation, while its east and west elevations have steel framed, floor-to-ceiling glazing. Exposed "floating" stairs are located at the building's east and west elevations. The building retains a high degree of integrity.

Killingsworth, Brady and Associates designed in Modern vocabulary and greatly influenced the course of the California Modern movement in the late 1960s. The firm's USC buildings include the University Religious Center (1964) and the Architecture and Fine Arts building (1973). The University Religious Center was featured in Arts & Architecture magazine in January 1967.

The University Religious Center is significant under California Register Criterion 3 for its architectural distinction as emblematic of the International style, and as a good example of the design principles of significant and influential local architects Killingsworth, Brady & Associates. This building also appears eligible for listing as a Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monument due to its architectural distinction. Because of the fifty-year age requirement, it does not appear eligible for the National Register at this time.

- *Von KleinSmid Center (VKC), 1965*

The Von KleinSmid Center was designed by Edward Durell Stone and constructed in 1965. It is three stories in height, composed of three volumes and arranged in a U-shaped plan. The exterior is clad in brick. The building surrounds a paved courtyard space that includes a tower and a stepped, circular plaza. The building is distinctive for its associated four-sided tower with concave

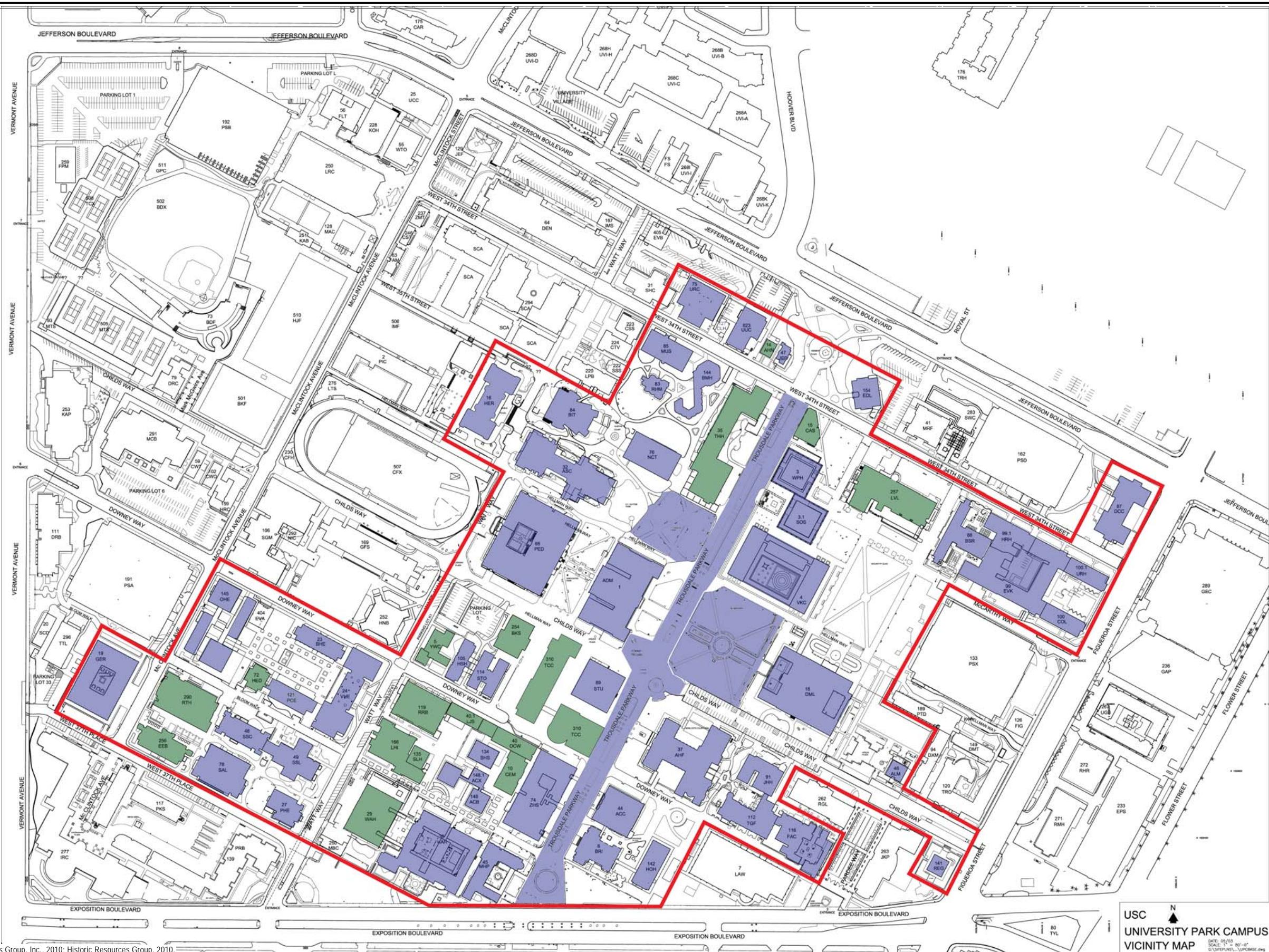
walls and surmounted with a metal globe sculpture. A brick-paved area east of the tower forms circular steps down to the basement level. Thin, vertical, floor-to-ceiling windows extend across the north elevation and are decorated with stepped brick framing. Concrete overhangs with rectangular openings are located at the eaves. The Von KleinSmid Center is the largest of the complex of buildings designed by Edward Durell Stone. Its primary feature is the central four-sided concave tower surmounted by a sculptural element. The tower is a prominent focal point and visible from various parts of the campus. The building retains a high degree of integrity.

The Von KleinSmid Center is significant under California Register Criterion 3 for its architectural distinction as emblematic of the New Formalism style and as an important work of internationally acclaimed architect Edward Durell Stone. This building also appears eligible for listing as a Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monument for its architectural distinction. Because of the fifty-year age requirement, it does not appear eligible for the National Register at this time.

*(d) Historic District Resources*

Also as part of the 2009 survey effort described above, Architectural Resources Group's report University of Southern California University Park Campus, Historic Resources Survey Update (also attached as Appendix C to this Draft EIR) identified a potential California Register-eligible historic district on the USC University Park Campus. The location of this district is depicted in Figure IV.C-2 on page IV.C-27. This potential California Register historic district is an expansion of the National Register eligible historic district identified in a 1994 survey of the Study Area. According to the Historic Resources Survey Update, the expanded historic district is eligible for the California Register under Criteria 1 and 3. The period of significance is 1880-1976 to include those resources constructed during the implementation phase of the 1960s master planning efforts.

In particular, a resource may be eligible for the California Register under Criterion 1 if it is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history. Accordingly, USC was one of the first institutions of higher learning in Southern California. The only other institution to have been established at an earlier date is Loyola Marymount College, which was originally known as St. Vincent's College. St. Vincent's, founded in 1865 just off the El Pueblo Plaza, was moved in 1917 to its current location. The origins of USC can be traced back to 1880 at its current location, north of Exposition Park. As a result, USC is the oldest college or university in Southern California to still exist at its original location south of downtown Los Angeles. Based on the Historic Resources Survey Update, the current campus is a physical reflection of the continued history and development of the University into one of the country's leading research institutions. The University's built environment retains examples that represent



**Figure IV.C-2**  
**USC Proposed California Register -  
Eligible Historic District**

significant historic periods of development and master planning for the campus, as well as significant property types that comprise a historic educational institution.

There are seven identified property types that comprise the USC Campus and represent its historic development as a learning institution. They are: administration; classroom facility; laboratory facility; student/faculty support facility; library; auditorium/theater; and residence hall.

As described above, a resource may be eligible for the California Register under Criterion 3 if it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values. Based on the Historic Resources Evaluation prepared by Architectural Resources Group, the potential California Register-eligible historic district is an ensemble of site plan, buildings, and landscape elements that are valuable as representative of the work of masters, starting with John Parkinson in the 1920s and, in the postwar era, William Pereira & Associates and the group of distinguished Modernist architects who contributed to the development of the current campus. The Parkinson era campus embodied elements of Beaux Arts-style urban planning concepts, with grand buildings facing broad lawns, symmetrical walkways, and plazas. Buildings from this period were constructed by such nationally acclaimed masters as Parkinson & Parkinson, Cram & Ferguson, and Ralph C. Flewelling.

The postwar expansion of the Campus was also executed by some of the area's most accomplished architects and planners. In both architecture and site plan, William Pereira advocated a Modern approach to planning and design, very distinct from the classically inspired buildings and layout of the University's Beaux Arts site plan and Romanesque Revival style. Like many American university campuses during this period, new Campus buildings began to reflect the significant turn toward Modernism in American campus planning and architecture. Joining Pereira, notable architects designing on campus after 1960 included A. Quincy Jones; Edward Durell Stone; Killingsworth, Brady & Associates; Ladd & Kelsey; Adrian Wilson, and I. M. Pei. It is for these reasons that the Historic District may be eligible for the California Register under Criterion 3.

*(i) Determinations of Contributor and Non-Contributor Status*

In order to be identified as a Contributor to a historic district, a resource must meet the eligibility criteria. Specifically, it must:

- Have been constructed within the period of significance;
- Relate to the contexts and themes called out in the historic context statement; and

- Retain sufficient integrity to portray its significance.

There are 66 buildings and one cultural landscape located within the boundaries of the potential California Register-eligible historic district. Applying the eligibility criteria listed above, the Historic Resources Evaluation identified 50 Contributors and 17 Non-Contributors. The contributors represent buildings related to the University's early history and each of three significant master plans and periods of development for the Campus. The contributors are also representative of each of the identified property types for a university campus. These contributors are listed below in Table IV.C-1 on page IV.C-30, and the non-contributors are listed in Table IV.C-2 on page IV.C-32.

Identified contributors associated with the University's early history:

- *Widney Alumni House (ALM)*

The Widney Alumni House was designed by E. F. Kysor and Octavius Morgan in the Georgian Revival Style, and was the first building constructed on the USC campus, completed on October 6, 1880. It is two stories in height, rectangular in plan, with a hipped roof. The main (south) elevation is symmetrically composed with an intermediate cornice, corner pilasters, and a central main entrance featuring the building's original wood panel doors, multi-light sidelights and transom. The entrance contains a hood supported by brackets and decorated with dentil molding above the architrave. Tall, narrow, wood, double hung, four-over-four windows are located throughout. The roof contains a central dormer with a fanlight window and dentil molding. Smaller twin, gable roof dormers, located closer to the ridge of the roof, flank a wooden widow's walk.

The building originally contained classrooms on the first floor and a chapel on the second floor. Over the years, the building has served as the School of Fine Arts, the School of Music, and currently serves as the USC Alumni Association with office and meeting space. Since its construction, the house has been moved three times: 1907, 1955, and 1997.

Despite being relocated, Widney Hall is individually significant and appears to be a potential contributor to the identified California Register-eligible Historic District. It is eligible under Criterion 1 as the first building constructed on the Campus. It is eligible under Criterion 3 as a rare intact example of 19<sup>th</sup> century architecture in Los Angeles.

**Table IV.C-1**  
**List of Contributors**

Bldg	Name	Date	Architect
ACB	Ahmanson Center for Biological Research	1964	William Pereira
ACC	Leventhal School of Accounting	1926	John & Donald Parkinson
ADM	Bovard Administration Building	1921	John Parkinson
AHF	Allan Hancock Foundation	1940	Samuel E. Lunden
ALM	Widney Alumni House	1880	E. F. Kysor & ctavius Morgan
ASC	Annenberg School of Communication	1976	A. Quincy Jones & Associates
BHE	Biegler Hall of Engineering	1939	C. Raimond Johnson
BIT	Bing Theatre	1976	William Pereira
BMH	Booth Memorial Hall	1965	William Pereira
BRI	Bridge Memorial Hall	1928	John & Donald Parkinson
BSR	Birnkrant Residence Hall	1963	A. C. Martin & Associates
COL	College Residence Hall	1963	A. C. Martin & Associates
DCC	Davidson Conference Center	1975	E. Durrell Stone
DML	Doheny Memorial Library	1932	Cram & Ferguson w/ Samuel E. Lunden
EDL	Stoops Education Library	1923	L. H. Hubbard, H. S. Gerity, H. A. Kerton
EVK	Elisabeth von KleinSmid Residence Hall	1951	Samuel E. Lunden
FAC	University Club (Faculty Center)	1960	A. Quincy Jones & Frederick E. Emmons
GER	Ethel Percy Andrus Gerontology Center	1972	E. Durrell Stone
HAR	Harris Hall & Fisher Gallery	1939	Ralph C. Flewelling
HER	Heritage Hall	1969	Grillias, Savage, Alves
HOH	Hoffman Hall of Business Administration	1967	I. M. Pei
HRH	Harris Residence Hall	1951	Samuel E. Lunden
HSH	Hazel & Stanley Hall	1976	Samuel E. Lunden and Joseph Johnson
JEP	Joint Educational Project House	c. 1905	Unknown
JHH	John Hubbard Hall (Student Academic Services)	1925	William Lee Woollett
MHP	Seeley Wintersmith Mudd Hall of Philosophy	1929	Ralph C. Flewelling
MUS	Albert S. Raubenheimer Music Faculty Building	1975	William Pereira
NCT	Eileen Norris Cinema Theatre	1976	A. C. Martin & Associates
OHE	Olin Hall of Engineering	1963	William Pereira
PCE	Neely Petroleum & Chemical Engineering Building	1958	Smith, Powell & Morgridge
PED	Physical Education Building	1930	John & Donald Parkinson
PHE	Charles Lee Powell Hall	1973	William Pereira
REG	Registration Building	1964	Ladd & Kelsey
RHM	Virginia Ramo Hall of Music	1974	William Pereira
SAL	Henry Salvatori Computer Science Center	1976	William Pereira
SHS	John Stauffer Hall of Science	1965	William Pereira
SOS	Social Sciences Building	1966	E. Durrell Stone

**Table IV.C-1 (Continued)**  
**List of Contributors**

Bldg	Name	Date	Architect
SSC	Frank R. Seaver Science Center	1969	William Pereira
SSL	Seaver Science Library	1969	William Pereira
STO	Stonier Hall	1927	William H. Mead
STU	Gwynn Wilson Student Union	1928	John & Donald Parkinson
TGF	Town & Gown	1929	William Lee Woollett
UUC	University United Church	1931	C. Raimond Johnson
URC	University Religious Center	1964	Killingsworth, Brady & Associates
URH	University Residence Hall	1959	A. C. Martin & Associates
VHE	Vivian Hall of Engineering	1966	William Pereira
VKC	Von KleinSmid Center	1965	E. Durrell Stone
WPH	Waite Phillips Hall of Education	1968	E. Durrell Stone
ZHS	Zumberge Hall (Science Hall)	1928	John & Donald Parkinson

Source: Architectural Resources Group, 2009 and Historic Resources Group, 2010.

- *Joint Educational Project House (JEP)*

The Joint Education Project House was constructed circa 1905. It was originally constructed as the residence of George Finley Bovard during his tenure as University president (1903-1921). It was acquired by the University in 1966 as part of a redevelopment project that allowed USC to expand westward.

The house is a Classic Box and the architect is unknown. It is two stories in height, rectangular in plan, and features a brick foundation, horizontal wood lap siding at the first story, and wood shingles at the second story. The roof is hipped and has four dormers with exposed rafter tails. Wood, one-over-one, double-hung windows with Queen Anne, leaded-glass designs at the upper portions are located at the dormers and the second story. A veranda wraps around the southeast corner of the building, and features squared, wood paneled piers. The main entrance, located at the southwest corner of the building, is accessed by wood stairs, which are flanked by low concrete cheek walls. A wood paneled door with glazed upper portion appears to be original. A second entry to the west appears to have been an alteration. A temporary ADA accessible ramp is located at the northwest corner of the building. Despite these alterations, the building retains a high degree of integrity.

**Table IV.C-2**  
**List of Non-Contributors**

Bldg	Name	Date	Architect
AHN	Dosan Ahn Chang Ho Family House	pre-1907	Unknown
BKS	Pertusati University Bookstore	1989	Grillas, Pirc, Rosier, Alves
CAS	College Academic Services	1955	Stanton & Stockwell
CEM	Center for Electron Microscopy	1943	C. Raimond Johnson
CLH	College House	c. 1905	Unknown
EEB	Hughes Aircraft Electrical Engineering Center	1990	Grillas, Pirc, Rosier, Alves
HED	Hedco Petroleum and Chemical Engineering	1982	Samuel E. Lunden
LHI	Loker Hydrocarbon Institute	1979/95	William Pereira
LJS	Laird J. Stabler Memorial Hall	1964	William Pereira
LVL	Leavey Library	1993	Shepley, Bulfinch, Richardson, & Abbott
OCW	Harold E. Moulton Organic Chemistry Wing	1951	Heitschmidt & Matchum
RRB	Robert Glen Rapp Engineering Research Building	1957	Smith, Powell & Morgridge
SLH	John Stauffer Science Lecture Hall	1965	William Pereira
TCC	Tutor Campus Center	2009	AC Martin Partners
THE	Ronald Tutor Hall of Engineering	2003	AC Martin Partners
THH	Mark Taper Hall of Humanities	1950	Marsh, Smith, Powell
WAH	Watt Hall of Architecture	1973	Killingsworth, Brady & Associates
YWC	YWCA Building	1951	Vincent Palmer & Associates

Source: Architectural Resources Group, 2009 and Historic Resources Group, 2010.

The Joint Educational Project House appears to be a potential contributor to the identified California Register-eligible Historic District under Criterion 1 for its association with the patterns of educational and architectural development of the University.

Identified contributors associated with the first major period of development and Parkinson Master Plan:

- *Elaine & Kenneth Leventhal School of Accounting (ACC)*

The Leventhal School of Accounting was designed by the architectural firm of John and Donald Parkinson in the Romanesque Revival Style, and constructed in 1926. It was originally the School of Law. It is three stories in height, square in plan, and has clay-tile intersecting gable roofs. The north and south sections of the elevation are characterized by steel, multi-light windows with continuous stone lintels at the first story and a decorative-brick finish laid in lattice patterns at the upper stories. Secondary elevations feature arched window openings at the

first story and multi-light, steel-sash awning windows at the second and third stories. Despite the addition of ADA-compliant ramps, the building retains a high degree of integrity.

The Leventhal School of Accounting appears to be a potential contributor to the identified California Register-eligible Historic District. It is eligible under Criterion 3 as an example of the Romanesque Revival style executed by master architects. It is eligible under Criterion 1 for its association with the patterns of educational and architectural development of the University.

- *Bovard Administration Building (ADM)*

The Bovard Administration Building was designed by John Parkinson in the Romanesque Revival Style, and constructed in 1921. It is three stories in height and clad in brick with mission tile roof cladding. The building is symmetrically composed and contains two interior courtyards. The main elevation faces east and is characterized by a central squared tower with a pyramidal roof and three tiers of eight historical figures. Arcaded corridors at the first story flank the main entrance which has a decorative, cast stone arch. Wood, multi-light arched, double-hung windows with cast-stone surrounds are located at the second and third stories. Third story windows have cast-stone, round, decorative window cutouts. The building retains a high degree of integrity.

John and Donald Parkinson, a Los Angeles based father and son architectural firm formed in 1920, and became Los Angeles' most prolific firm in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The Parkinsons are credited with the axial design of the campus' historic core as well as many of the buildings that make up the historic core including the Science Building (1924/28), the School of Accounting (1925), Wilson Student Union (1927), and the Physical Education Building (1930).

The Bovard Administration Building is individually significant and appears to be a potential contributor to the identified California Register-eligible Historic District. It is eligible under Criterion 3 as one of the strongest examples of the Romanesque Revival style on Campus and as the work of a master architect. It is significant under Criterion 1 for its association with the patterns of educational and architectural development of the University.

- *Biegler Hall of Engineering (BHE)*

The Biegler Hall of Engineering was designed by John and Donald Parkinson in conjunction with C. Raimond Johnson and constructed in 1939 in the Moderne style. It is four stories in height and clad with concrete and Roman brick. It has a flat roof, marking a departure from previous Romanesque Revival-inspired designs on the USC campus. Primary features include multi-light, steel-sash awning windows arranged in groups of three; bays on the north façade divided by curved, fluted pilasters; and Art Deco detailing including the saw-toothed hood

and a cast relief with Chevron cutouts. The building was remodeled in 1971 by William L. Pereira, although it retains a high level of integrity with original siding, windows, and Art Deco decorative elements.

Biegler Hall is named for Professor Philip S. Biegler, first dean of the University's engineering department and was the college of engineering's first building. It is one of a few remaining buildings of what comprised the College of Engineering in 1954 on the two city blocks between Downey Way and Bloom Walk, and Trousdale Parkway and McClintock Avenue.

C. Raimond Johnson was University architect for USC and designed some of the campus' notable buildings including the Romanesque Revival style Methodist Episcopal University Church in 1931, the Hancock Foundation Building in 1939, and Kerckhoff Hall in 1949.

Biegler Hall appears to be a potential contributor to the identified California Register-eligible Historic District. It is eligible under Criterion 3 as an example of the Moderne style executed by master architects. It is eligible under Criterion 1 for its association with the patterns of educational and architectural development of the University.

- *Bridge Memorial Hall (BRI)*

Bridge Memorial Hall was designed by John and Donald Parkinson in the Romanesque Revival style, and constructed in 1928. The building was originally used by the Engineering School, subsequently the College of Letters, Arts, and Sciences, and currently serves as facilities for the Business School. It is four stories in height, clad and brick and stone, and features a gable roof with a lower, intersecting gable at the west end. The brick is laid in a distinctive lattice pattern at the northern and southern ends of the main (west) elevation. The main entrance features a recessed, arched entryway with cast-stone-bay leaf-garland and rope molding and ornamental grill. The entrance consists of a decorative cast iron door and grille. The main entrance is flanked by wood casement windows. Six-over-six double-hung, wood windows at the second story and four-over-four, double-hung, wood windows at the third story are separated by an intermediate cornice with intersecting engaged columns capped with winged busts. A concrete walkway supported by squared concrete pillars connects the building at its east elevation to the neighboring building (HOH). The building retains a high degree of integrity.

Bridge Memorial Hall appears to be a potential contributor to the identified California Register-eligible Historic District. It is eligible under Criterion 3 as a strong example of the Romanesque Revival style on Campus and as the work of a master architect. It is eligible under Criterion 1 for its association with the patterns of educational and architectural development of the University.

- *Doheny Memorial Library (DML)*

The Edward L. Doheny, Jr. Memorial Library was designed by Samuel E. Lunden in the Italian Renaissance Revival style, and constructed in 1932. The landscaped gardens surrounding the building were designed by landscape architect A. E. Hanson and are integral features to the overall setting of the Library. It is a monumental, four-story, brick and limestone building characterized by arched window openings and a symmetrical layout. Roughly I-shaped in plan, the building embraces elaborate landscaped areas at the west and east elevations. The main (west) elevation features a central main entrance with a two-story limestone entry surround featuring sculptures in niches flanking the arched entryway. The arched entryway is heavily decorated with marble columns, decorative moldings, thirteen-foot frieze of Porto Santo marble, and a pair of hand-chased bronze doors. The interior is equally decorative with Roman travertine floors and stairway. The windows are two-by-five, wood casement windows with multi-light arched upper portions grouped in pairs, sharing arched, stone lintels and columns. A covered corridor with a vaulted wood ceiling lines the perimeter of a gated courtyard at the rear of the building. A central tower with arched, louvered vents rises above the fourth story. The building was renovated and seismically retrofitted in 1999 and reopened in 2001. It retains a high degree of integrity.

The Doheny Library was constructed to meet the need for a proper library facility and soon became an important focal point from which the University campus expanded. The interior and exterior design was a collaboration between the architect, landscape architect, and many artists, including: Joseph Mario Korbel, sculptor of the marble bust of Edward L. Doheny Jr. in Treasure Room; John (Giovanni) D. Smeraldi, muralist and furniture designer responsible for decorated coffered ceilings at first floor Reading Room; and Howard Verbeck, interior decorator of first floor.

Samuel E. Lunden who was renowned for his signature Art Deco style illustrated in the old Pacific Stock Exchange in downtown. He was Fellow of the AIA and national president in 1965. Lunden possessed an extensive architectural vocabulary, and the EVK dormitory appears to be one of his more modest projects, most likely because it sought to adhere to the design guidelines that were first proposed in the 1946 Gallion campus plan to use brick and concrete in order to create compatible modern buildings.

The Doheny Memorial Library is individually significant and appears to be a potential contributor to the identified California Register-eligible Historic District. It is eligible under Criterion 3 as one of the strongest examples of the Italian Renaissance Revival style on Campus and as the work of a master architect. It is significant under Criterion 1 for its association with the patterns of educational and architectural development of the University.

- *Emery and Joyce Stoops Education Library (EDL)*

The Emery and Joyce Stoops Education Library was designed by L. H. Hubbard, H. S. Gerity, and H. A. Kerton in the Romanesque Revival Style, and constructed in 1923. The building originally housed the University Branch of the Los Angeles Public Library and was designed to blend with the nearby University buildings. After the widening of Hoover Street in 1931, the west-facing building was moved back and reoriented to the southwest. Before Doheny Library was constructed in 1932, this building served as the University library. Once Doheny was constructed it became a community branch library until 1965 when it was purchased by the University and became the Education Library.

The building is two stories in height, rectangular in plan, and finished in brick laid in a Flemish bond. It has a gable roof with intersecting gables at the lower story and a decorative cornice. Multi-light, wood sash, two-by-five, casement windows at the first story and arched, multi-light, three-by-four, casement windows at the second story are arranged in pairs with intermediate columns of cast stone. The main entrance features a cast stone, arched surround with fluted piers. The arched entryway contains a flight of concrete steps flanked by side walls featuring stone friezes and brick arches with stone columns and cushion capitals. Wood paneled doors are set into a stepped brick surround. A decorative cornice with block modillion brackets and return cornices at the gables on the secondary elevations. Despite its relocation and the addition of an ADA accessible ramp at the south façade, the building retains a high degree of integrity.

The Stoops Education Library appears to be a potential contributor to the identified California Register-eligible Historic District. It is eligible under Criterion 3 as an example of the Romanesque Revival style. Although not originally constructed directly for University purposes, it is eligible under Criterion 1 for its association with the patterns of educational and architectural development of the University.

- *May Ormerod Harris Hall and Fisher Gallery (HAR)*

Harris Hall and Fisher Gallery were designed by Ralph Carlin Flewelling as two separate but connected structures. The buildings feature elements of both the Romanesque Revival and Streamline Moderne styles and were constructed in 1939. They are adjoined in the center, forming two interior courtyards. Streamline Moderne elements include curved surfaces and porthole windows. Fisher Gallery's main elevation is located along Exposition Boulevard. This portion of the building complex is organized into two wings, each covered with a hipped roof and characterized by its alternating horizontal bands of brick and concrete. Concrete steps flanked by low, concrete cheek walls access the main entrance, located at the front facade of the western wing. The main entrance features a prominent door surround with incised lettering, marble inlays and decorative

paneled entry doors. A decorative fresco at the frieze by noted watercolorist Barse Miller depicts the history of western civilization.

The eastern wing contains a secondary entrance, which is located within a vestibule finished with marble under a curved roof overhang incised with lettering and supported by two, fluted, concrete panels. The western courtyard is paved with concrete and contains planter beds with trees and shrubbery. Fluted, squared columns wrap around this courtyard on three sides, creating open corridors. Trellis-like structures create open corridors at the second story as well. Metal sash windows vary in type between multi-light fixed and awning windows. The eastern interior courtyard is paved in brick laid in a basket weave pattern. A rectangular lawn sits in the center of the courtyard and is accompanied by planted beds of shrubbery and trees at the perimeters. Multi-light, steel sash awning windows are located at the first story and steel sash-sliders at the second story. A bronze sculpture, Crouching Bather, made by Emille-Antoine Bourdelle, a disciple of French sculptor, Auguste Rodin, is the focus of the fountain in front of Harris Hall.

Ralph Carlin Flewelling is the son of Ralph Tyler Flewelling, who was the first Director of the School of Philosophy. Ralph C. Flewelling founded the firm of Flewelling & Moody, which also designed University buildings Harris Hall and Fisher Gallery. Mudd Hall was awarded the American Institute of Architects' Gold Medal for America's Most Beautiful Building in 1931 and the AIA Southern California Chapter Honor Award in 1934.

Harris Hall and the Fisher Gallery appear to be a potential contributor to the identified California Register-eligible Historic District. It is eligible under Criterion 3 for its unique combination of the Romanesque Revival and Streamline Moderne architectural styles by a master architect. It is eligible under Criterion 1 for its association with the patterns of educational and architectural development of the University.

- *John Hubbard Hall (JHH)*

John Hubbard Hall was designed by William Lee Woollett in the Romanesque Revival style, and constructed in 1925. It was originally constructed as the Women's Residence Hall, and today serves as the Student Administrative Services Building. It is three stories in height, roughly rectangular in plan, clad in brick and concrete, with a clay tile, hipped roof. The main (north) elevation is symmetrically arranged and organized into three sections with the central bay stepped out from the main building plane. Pairs of wood casement windows are located at the second and third stories, and wood, multi-light doors with multi-light transoms at the first story. The main entrance is centrally located and features a cast stone surround with cartouche decoration that extends up to the second story. Arched door openings with cast stone surrounds flank the main entrance. Some windows at the first story of the east elevation appear to have

been in filled with brick, and an ADA accessible ramp has been added at the east end. Despite the alterations, the building retains sufficient historic integrity.

William Lee Woollett is a Los Angeles based architect, known for his elaborate designs such as the Churrigueresque Million Dollar Theater (1918) in downtown Los Angeles.

Hubbard Hall appears to be a potential contributor to the identified California Register-eligible Historic District. It is eligible under Criterion 3 as a strong example of the Romanesque Revival architectural style executed by a master architect. It is eligible under Criterion 1 for its association with the patterns of educational and architectural development of the University.

- *Seeley Wintersmith Mudd Hall of Philosophy (MHP)*

Seeley Wintersmith Mudd Hall of Philosophy was designed by Ralph Carlin Flewelling in the Romanesque Revival style, and constructed in 1929. It was originally constructed as the library for the School of Philosophy, which was an important achievement for the School. At the time of the building's construction, Mudd Hall housed a distinguished library collection of 10,000 volumes. It became one of the premier philosophical library collections west of the Mississippi River following the addition of 12,000 volumes from the collection of Dr. Heinrich Gomperz, who taught at the School of Philosophy from 1936 to 1942. Previously, the Gomperz collection was then known to be the finest philosophical library in private hands in Europe.

Mudd Hall is clad in brick and cast-masonry, and is composed of three wings surrounding a courtyard that encloses a water fountain and open cloister. A clock tower with a pyramidal roof is located at the northwest corner of the building. The northern portion of the main (east) elevation is cylindrical with arched, stained glass windows and stained glass. A stone sculpture crowns the peak of the gable roof over this wing of the building. An arched colonnade extends across the central portion of the main elevation. Arched mosaic panels are inlaid over stained glass windows on the interior of the courtyard. A secondary entrance at the south elevation features an elaborate door surround composed of carved reliefs and hexagonal clay tiles. Round, four-light pivot windows are also found on the south elevation. The building retains a high degree of integrity.

Mudd Hall appears to be a potential contributor to the identified California Register-eligible Historic District. It is eligible under Criterion 3 as a strong example of the Romanesque Revival style of architecture executed by a master architect. It is eligible under Criterion 1 for its association with the patterns of educational and architectural development of the University.

- *Physical Education Building (PED)*

The Physical Education Building was designed by John and Donald Parkinson in the Romanesque Revival style, and constructed in 1930. It was the first 20<sup>th</sup> century building constructed on Campus off of University Avenue, which served as the spine of the Parkinson Campus Plan. The building is three stories in height, rectangular in plan, and features an interior courtyard. It has a hipped roof clad in clay tiles. The main entry surround is of cast stone with brick inlay and features a round arched doorway with tripartite fanlights with stone urns at the upper portion, and three sets of glazed entry doors topped with multi-light transoms separated by Ionic columns. Other decorative features at the main entry are carved reliefs and a sculptured head of a Trojan along the top of the arch, carved inscription, and University insignia. Wood, six-over-six, double hung windows with textured glass and multi-light, arched windows are located throughout. There are also round, wood sash, four-light windows at the third story. A heavy, intermediate stone course runs around the perimeter of the building above the first story. The interior courtyard features a stone fountain and landscaped areas with trees and shrubbery. The building retains a high degree of integrity.

The Physical Education Building is individually significant and appears to be a potential contributor to the identified California Register-eligible Historic District. It is eligible under Criterion 3 as a strong example of the Romanesque Revival style executed by master architects. It is eligible under Criterion 1 for its association with the patterns of educational and architectural development of the University.

- *Stonier Hall (STO)*

Stonier Hall was constructed in 1927 and designed by architect William H. Mead. The building was formerly known as Aeneas Hall and was constructed to house the men's dormitories. It is now used for administrative offices. The building is three stories in height, H-shaped in plan, and clad in brick with stone quoining at the corners. The main (south) elevation is symmetrically composed with a central, courtyard containing the main entrance, and two projecting wings to the east and west. The roof is hipped and covered with clay tiles. Pairs of four-light, wood, casement windows are located throughout. The main entrance contains a pair of non-original, aluminum frame doors, set within a cast stone surround and flanked by fixed, vertical, aluminum sash windows. Window with molded hoods and brackets are located at the center of the first story. Colored brick arranged into a diamond pattern ornaments the third story. Some windows have been filled with brick at the projecting east and west wings of the main facade. Despite these alterations, the building retains sufficient historic integrity.

Stonier Hall appears to be a potential contributor to the identified California Register-eligible Historic District. It is eligible under Criterion 3 as a strong

example of the Romanesque Revival style of architecture. It is eligible under Criterion 1 for its association with the patterns of educational and architectural development of the University.

- *Gwynn Wilson Student Union (STU)*

The Gwynn Wilson Student Union was designed by John and Donald Parkinson, and constructed in 1928. It originally contained a ballroom on the third floor and lounging rooms with fireplaces on each end of the ballroom. In 1970, the building was remodeled by Samuel E. Lunden and Joseph L. Johnson. It is three stories in height and square in plan. Brick laid alternating with bands of stone creates a striped pattern at the first and third stories. Multi-light, arched windows at the first and third stories and pairs of three-light, wood casement windows with continuous lintels at the second story wrap around the building at all four elevations. The main entrance is located at the east elevation and features an arched surround with carved reliefs. Decorative features include small terra cotta carvings on the building's exterior depicting whimsical aspects of medieval college life, dentil molding at the intermediate cornice above the first story, large block modillion brackets above third story windows, chimney projection at the northwest corner of the building, and circular carved stone pendants at the frieze. The building is adjoined to the neighboring building at its west elevation. The building retains a high degree of integrity.

The Wilson Student Union is individually significant, and also appears to be a potential contributor to the identified California Register-eligible Historic District. It is significant under Criterion 3 as a strong example of the Italian Renaissance Revival style of architecture executed by a master architect. It is eligible under Criterion 1 for its association with the patterns of educational and architectural development of the University.

- *Town & Gown (TGF)*

Town and Gown was designed by William Lee Woollett in the Romanesque Revival style, and constructed in 1929. The building was the result of fundraising efforts by then-President von KleinSmid's wife, Elisabeth Patterson Sawyers von KleinSmid. The foyer of the Town and Gown was used historically, and continues to be used for a variety of university and community events. In 1935, the Little Chapel of Silence was constructed, adjoining to the northwest wing of the foyer.

The building is two stories in height, constructed of brick and concrete, irregular in plan, with a clay-tile hipped roof. The main (south) entrance, accessed by curved concrete steps, features an arched hood with brackets set over a pair of four-light, wood doors. On either side of the entrance are wood-sash, stained-glass windows with arched brick lintels. The second story of this portion of the building features two-light, wood-casement windows with transoms and decorative wood and louvered shutters that extend up to the cornice line,

terminating at a wide eave overhang with dentil molding. The northern portion of the building is slightly L-shaped, embracing a courtyard paved with brick and planted with trees and shrubbery. The chapel at the northwest corner of the building has a pointed-arch entrance surround with a quatrefoil cutout and a decorative frieze that wraps around the chapel. The walls facing the interior of the courtyard feature large, multi-light window and door assemblies with arched, brick and concrete surrounds. A fountain with tile inlay and an arched brick surround is located at the northern end of the courtyard. The building retains a high degree of integrity.

Town and Gown appears to be a potential contributor to the identified California Register-eligible Historic District. It is significant under Criterion 3 as a strong example of the Italian Renaissance Revival style of architecture executed by a master architect. It is eligible under Criterion 1 for its association with the patterns of educational and architectural development of the University.

- *James H. Zumberge Hall of Science (ZHS)*

The Zumberge Hall of Science was designed by John and Donald Parkinson in the Romanesque Revival style, and completed in 1928. The building has housed various science departments for the USC College of Letters, Arts, and Sciences, including Chemistry, Botany, Biology, and Geology. The building was renovated in 1987. It is three stories in height, rectangular in plan, clad in brick, with clay tile gable roofs. Large, arched windows at the first story contain multi-light steel sash windows. The second and third stories feature wood, double-hung, six-over-six windows with lamb's tongues. The main entrance is centrally located on the east elevation with a heavy cast-stone surround and a deeply recessed, wood, multi-light entry door and transom. Romanesque detailing includes cast stone pendants below the roofline and cast-stone gargoyles at the building's corners. The building retains a high degree of integrity.

In the building's arcade is a mural depicting four youths in scientific contemplation, a Masters in Fine Arts project by Jean Goodwin Ames under the direction of Glen Lukens in 1937. Ames, a native of Santa Ana, is a notable California ceramist, who, along with her husband, created several murals for the Federal Works Project Administration (WPA). She taught for many years at the Claremont Graduate School. In 1958, she was selected as Woman of the Year in Art by the Los Angeles Times.

Zumberge Hall appears to be a potential contributor to the identified California Register-eligible Historic District. It is eligible under Criterion 3 as a strong example of the Romanesque Revival style of architecture executed by master architects. It is eligible under Criterion 1 for its association with the patterns of educational and architectural development of the University.

Identified contributors associated with the second major period of development and Galloway Campus Plan:

- *Allan Hancock Foundation (AHF)*

The Allan Hancock Foundation was designed by C. Raimond Johnson and Samuel E. Lunden in the Moderne style, and constructed in 1940. It is five stories in height, I-shape in plan, and constructed of reinforced concrete, and finished in Roman brick, cast cement, and cast stone. The main (west) elevation is symmetrically composed with a taller central bay and rectilinear brick pilasters decorating the flanking bays. The main entrance, accessed by a flight of concrete steps, is also arranged in three bays. Pairs of three-light, steel-casement windows with fixed upper and lower portions are located throughout. The building's most notable ornamental features include the cast-stone reliefs at the top of each window bay depicting various zoological specimens. A large cast relief of Pleistocene mammals discovered at La Brea Tar Pits decorates the western elevation. A third entrance to a lecture hall is located at the northern portion of the east facade and features a bronze sculpture of a ship mounted above the entryway. The building retains a high degree of integrity.

The Hancock Foundation was a leading center on the west coast for intensive research in zoology, botany, and related branches of science. Hancock Hall was also the first home to USC's radio station, KUSC, which went on air in 1946.

- The Hancock Foundation building is individually significant and appears to be a potential contributor to the identified California Register-eligible Historic District. It is significant under Criterion 3 as an example of the Moderne architectural style executed by master architects, and under Criterion 1 for its association with the patterns of educational and architectural development of the University and as the first home of KUSC. *Elisabeth von KleinSmid Residence Hall (EVK)*

The Elisabeth von KleinSmid Residence Hall was constructed in 1950 in conjunction with the May Ormerod Harris Residence Hall (HRH) to the north.<sup>10</sup> It was originally known as the Women's Residence Hall. Other dormitory buildings were constructed later and abut EVK at its east elevation. Together with the neighboring residence halls, (HRH, URH, COL) the buildings enclose an interior open space that accommodates parking and landscaping.

The building was designed by Pasadena architect Samuel E. Lunden in the International Style. It is of a similar design and layout as the other brick and

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<sup>10</sup> Previous Historic District documentation gives a construction date of 1949, Sanborn maps from 1953-54 state that this building was constructed in 1950.

concrete clad dormitory buildings on campus. It is four-stories in height, irregular in plan, and wraps around an interior courtyard. The building is clad with concrete panels at the first floor and Roman brick arranged in a running bond at the upper three floors. The main entrance is recessed into an entry vestibule and centrally located at the main (south) elevation. The entry vestibule is supported by thick, squared piers. An aluminum frame storefront window assembly surrounds the double door entrance. Rows of aluminum slider windows are arranged horizontally between thin bands of concrete. A northern wing projects from the building's north elevation to connect with the Harris Residence Hall (HRH) and has a flat roof and painted concrete finish. The building retains a high degree of integrity.

The idea to group buildings according to function and area of study was first proposed in the 1946 Gallion Campus Plan and later reinforced by the 1961 Pereira Campus Plan with the use of quadrangles. The building belongs to a clear group of dormitory buildings in the northeast quadrant of the campus and appears to be a potential contributor to the identified California Register-eligible Historic District under Criterion 1 for its association with the patterns of educational and architectural development of the University.

- *Harris Residence Hall (HRH)*

The Harris Residence Hall was constructed in 1950 in conjunction with the May Ormerod Harris Residence Hall (HRH) to the north and originally part of the Women's Residence Hall.<sup>11</sup> This four-story, International style building has a complex plan and forms the northwest boundary of an enclosed parking lot. Together with the neighboring residence halls, (HRH, URH, COL) the buildings enclose an interior open space that accommodates parking and landscaping. The building is oriented north and its main façade features Roman brick and concrete cladding. Primary features include continuous concrete bands that run across the main façade along the window frames emphasizing the horizontal arrangements of the rows of metal slider windows. The building retains a high degree of integrity.

Along with the Elisabeth von KleinSmid Residence Hall, the Harris Residence Hall was designed by Pasadena architect Samuel E. Lunden in a similar design and layout as the other brick and concrete clad dormitory buildings on campus.

The building belongs to a clear group of dormitory buildings in the northeast quadrant of the campus and appears to be a potential contributor to the identified

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<sup>11</sup> Although previous Historic District documentation gives a construction date of 1949, Sanborn maps from 1953-54 show that this building was constructed in 1950.

California Register-eligible Historic District under Criterion 1 for its association with the patterns of educational and architectural development of the University.

Identified contributors associated with the third major period of development and the Pereira Master Plan:

- *Ahmanson Center for Biological Research (ACB)*

The Ahmanson Center for Biological Research was designed by William Pereira in 1964. It is a building complex comprised of three structures ranging from five to six stories high and connected by concrete, open-air corridors. The buildings are arranged along Bloom Walk in an irregular fashion with the central building situated further north into the site, creating semi-enclosed landscaped areas. The buildings have rectangular plans and are constructed of reinforced concrete with flat roofs, steel-sash windows, and concrete and brick exterior finishes. The buildings are distinctive for their cast concrete window niches that are screened with curved concrete shades. The central building is clad with a brick veneer, arranged vertically, at its south elevation. The hooded windows are distinctive decorative elements that are used on other buildings designed by Pereira in this area of the campus. Concrete steps and walkway flanked by concrete cheek walls lead from Bloom Walk to form the building complex's main point of entry. The building retains a high degree of integrity.

The Ahmanson Center for Biological Research contains some of the most architecturally distinctive Modern buildings on the campus. Its building arrangement, setback into the block allows for semi-enclosed area with landscaped areas and access to light and air for each tower.

Architect and planner William L. Pereira was known throughout the architectural profession for his varied work palette of corporate, industrial, and institutional architecture. Having worked previously with Holabird and Root, Architects, in Chicago, Pereira came to Los Angeles to open up his practice in 1944. From 1950 to 1958, Pereira partnered with architect Charles Luckman, after which the firm became known as William L. Pereira and Associates, Architects and Planners. In addition to creating a campus plan for USC, Pereira also taught at the University's School of Architecture. This grouping of buildings illustrates one of Pereira's key elements of his 1961 campus plan, particularly the academic quadrangle feature.

Due to the body of scholarly work that has been conducted on William Pereira, it has been determined that sufficient time has passed to understand the historical importance of Pereira's contributions to the architecture and development of the USC University Park Campus and modern architecture in the United States. The Ahmanson Center for Biological Research appears to be a potential contributor to the identified California Register-eligible Historic District. It is eligible under Criterion 3 as an outstanding example of Modern architecture executed by a

master architect. It is eligible under Criterion 1 for its association with the patterns of educational and architectural development of the University.

- *Annenberg School of Communication (ASC)*

The Annenberg School of Communication was designed by A. Quincy Jones & Associates and constructed in 1976. A. Quincy Jones designed the Annenberg School while serving as the Dean of the School of Architecture and Fine Arts. It is three stories in height, symmetrical in plan, and characterized by projections at the second and third stories. The main (south) entrance is characterized by a large, concrete overhang with coffered underside and a recessed entry with steel-frame entry doors and floor-to-ceiling glazing. The eastern portion of the building is raised on metal columns. The building retains a high degree of integrity.

Jones & Associates were renowned for their International Style architecture of the 1950s and 60s. Their oeuvre included university master plans and residential projects, most notably the prolific and innovative courtyard tract housing designed under the Eichler commission. Jones and partner Frederick Emmons were awarded national AIA Firm of the Year in 1969. A. Quincy Jones & Associates were the architects of the USC Annenberg School For Communications (1978), Harold Lloyd Motion Picture Scoring Stage, Carson Television Center, Cinema Television Center Complex, Marcia Lucas Post Production Building, George Lucas Instructional Building and Steven Spielberg Music Scoring Stage, all constructed in 1983-1984.

Due to the body of scholarly work that has been conducted on A. Quincy Jones, it has been determined that sufficient time has passed to understand the historical importance of Jones' contributions to the architecture and development of the USC University Park Campus and modern architecture in the United States. The Annenberg School of Communication is individually significant and appears to be a potential contributor to the identified California Register-eligible Historic District. It is significant under Criterion 3 as an outstanding example of Modern architecture executed by a master architect. It is one of only two A. Quincy Jones buildings on the USC University Park campus and is widely considered one of the finest examples of his work. It is eligible under Criterion 1 for its association with the patterns of educational and architectural development of the University.

- *Bing Theater (BIT)*

The Bing Theater was designed by William Pereira and constructed in 1976. It is two stories in height with an irregular plan. Finished in brick and concrete, the building's main (east) elevation is symmetrically composed with curved brick walls and a projecting concrete overhang above the main entrance with metal lettering. A flight of concrete stairs flanked by brick cheek walls leads to the main

entrance of the theatre. The main entrance is flanked by floor-to-ceiling, metal-frame windows. A concrete structure is connected to the building at the rear, which appears to be a later addition to the building. Despite the addition, the building retains sufficient integrity.

Due to the body of scholarly work that has been conducted on William Pereira, it has been determined that sufficient time has passed to understand the historical importance of Pereira's contributions to the architecture and development of the USC University Park Campus and modern architecture in the United States. The Bing Theater appears to be a potential contributor to the identified California Register-eligible Historic District. It is eligible under Criterion 3 as an example of Modern architecture executed by a master architect. It is eligible under Criterion 1 for its association with the patterns of educational and architectural development of the University.

- *Booth Ferris Memorial Hall (BMH)*

Booth Memorial Hall was designed by William Pereira and constructed in 1964. It is a one-story Modern expressionistic building, composed of two volumes oriented along a north-south axis and connected by a concrete canopy. The overall complex is characterized by its distinctive, irregularly shaped plan that resembles an upside-down musical eighth note. It is clad in brick and concrete, with decorative brick configurations at exterior wall corners and original aluminum sash storefront windows. The northern structure is hexagonal in plan with a concrete frame and no windows. It retains a high degree of integrity.

Due to the body of scholarly work that has been conducted on William Pereira, it has been determined that sufficient time has passed to understand the historical importance of Pereira's contributions to the architecture and development of the USC University Park Campus and modern architecture in the United States. Booth Ferris Memorial Hall appears to be a potential contributor to the identified California Register-eligible Historic District. It is eligible under Criterion 3 as an example of Modern architecture executed by a master architect. It is eligible under Criterion 1 for its association with the patterns of educational and architectural development of the University.

- *Birnkrant Residence Hall (BSR)*

Constructed in 1962 and designed by Albert C. Martin & Associates, the Cecele and Michael Birnkrant Residence Hall was constructed in the residential area of the campus and differs from its neighboring brick and concrete dormitory structures to its east. This eight-story concrete building, T-shaped in plan, features a flat roof, large metal slider windows, and exposed aggregate and concrete siding. The east and west elevations feature aluminum-sash windows, topped with concrete overhangs. Each window assembly sits above a panel of exposed aggregate. The building retains a high degree of integrity.

Established in Los Angeles in 1908 by Albert C. Martin (1879-1960), the firm is now known as AC Martin Partners. It has been one of Southern California's most prolific firms throughout the 20th century and remains a family-run business, intact after three generations. Founder Albert C. Martin completed his formal education in architecture and engineering at the University of Illinois in 1902. In addition to Birnkrant Hall, A. C. Martin & Associates are also responsible for the designs of College Hall (COL) and University Residence Hall (URH).

Due to the body of scholarly work that has been conducted on Albert Martin, it has been determined that sufficient time has passed to understand the historical importance of Martin's contributions to the architecture and development of the USC University Park Campus and modern architecture in the United States. Birnkrant Residence Hall appears to be a potential contributor to the identified California Register-eligible Historic District under Criterion 1 for its association with the patterns of educational and architectural development of the University.

- *College Residence Hall (COL)*

The College Residence Hall was constructed as additional student housing in addition to existing residential facilities in this portion of the campus. It was designed by A.C. Martin & Associates in 1963, in association with the University Residence Hall which is located immediately to the north and mirrors College Hall in appearance. This three-story, rectangular building has a flat roof and features Roman brick veneer with a running bonds and cement wash exterior finish. The main entrance, demarcated by a flat-roof awning joined to a wall with Roman brick veneer forming an L-shape, is located under a projecting bay featuring a metal-frame door with sidelights and transom windows. Metal slider windows are located across the second and third stories. Other decorative features of the building include panels of pebbled concrete set into the cement exterior and wide eave overhangs. The building retains a high degree of integrity.

Due to the body of scholarly work that has been conducted on Albert Martin, it has been determined that sufficient time has passed to understand the historical importance of Martin's contributions to the architecture and development of the USC University Park Campus and modern architecture in the United States. The College Residence Hall appears to be a potential contributor to the identified California Register-eligible Historic District under Criterion 1 for its association with the patterns of educational and architectural development of the University.

- *Davidson Conference Center (DCC)*

The Davidson Conference Center was designed by Edward Durell Stone in the New Formalist style and constructed in 1976. The building is two stories in height, rectangular in plan, and clad in Roman brick. It has a flat roof with wide overhangs around the perimeter of the building. The main (east) elevation is characterized by geometric simplicity with an arcaded central entrance and

vertical, narrow, windows with stepped brick openings and metal mullions. Behind the arcaded entry foyer, narrow windows span across the second story, and fixed, floor to ceiling windows span the first story. A sunken courtyard to the south of the entrance contains a four-sided tower. The building retains a high degree of integrity.

Edward Durell Stone was educated at the University of Arkansas, Harvard, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In 1936, he established Edward Durell Stone and Associates, based in New York City. Stone also established an office in Palo Alto when working on the Stanford University Hospital and many buildings for Harvey Mudd College campus. The firm's portfolio is one of the most extensive operating in the post-World War II era with projects throughout the U.S. Stone's modernist buildings became known for their ornamental formalism, departing from the International Style and moving towards a postmodernist vocabulary. The firm dissolved in 1978.

Some of Stone's designs are the most distinguished of the postwar Modern buildings on the USC campus, particularly the northern section of the campus along Trousdale Parkway which is comprised of the Von Kleinsmid Center of International and Public Affairs (1966), Waite Phillips Hall of Education (1968), and the Social Science Building (1968). The buildings were thoughtfully designed and sited in relation to one another, connected by surrounding landscaped areas and paved courtyards.

Due to the body of scholarly work that has been conducted on Edward Durell Stone, it has been determined that sufficient time has passed to understand the historical importance of Stone's contributions to the architecture and development of the USC University Park Campus and modern architecture in the United States. The Davidson Conference Center appears to be a potential contributor to the identified California Register-eligible Historic District. It is eligible under Criterion 3 as an example of New Formalism, and as the work of a master architect. It is eligible under Criterion 1 for its association with the patterns of educational and architectural development of the University.

- *University Club – Faculty Center (FAC)*

The Faculty Center was designed by A. Quincy Jones and Frederick Emmons and constructed in 1960. It is one story in height, and arranged in two wings divided by an interior courtyard paved with concrete. The main entrance is located at the south elevation and is aligned with the secondary entrance at the north elevation. The east elevation fronts the courtyard, which features colored octagonal shaped concrete pavers and a fountain. The building has a flat roof with gabled roof elements clad in metal and suspended on a steel frame. The building is finished in concrete with bands of square tiles. Steel sash clerestory windows are arranged horizontally across the main (south) elevation and are recessed into their concrete frames. Square, steel columns are encased in

concrete piers around the interior courtyard. The building retains a high degree of integrity.

In addition to its individual significance, the Faculty Center appears to be a potential contributor to the identified California Register-eligible Historic District under Criterion 3 as an example of Modern architecture executed by a master architect. It is eligible under Criterion 1 for its association with the patterns of educational and architectural development of the University.

- *Ethel Percy Andrus Gerontology Center (GER)*

The Gerontology Center was designed by Edward Durell Stone in the New Formalist style, and was constructed in 1972. It is three stories in height, rectangular in plan, and features a central courtyard. The exterior is clad with Norman brick and has an arcaded, recessed gallery at the first-story with long, narrow, vertical windows with metal sashes above on all four elevations. The roof is flat, with a wide, concrete, projecting eave incised with a rectangular pattern. The central courtyard features a fountain, decorative brick and concrete paving, tree plantings, and concrete benches. Squares are a recurring motif in the shape of the fountain, paving, and arrangement of benches. Arched openings wrap around the perimeter of the courtyard screening floor-to-ceiling windows. The building retains a high degree of integrity.

The Gerontology Center was previously known as the Rossmoor-Cortese Institute for the Study of Retirement and Aging, established in 1964. It later became known as the USC Gerontology Center, and subsequently the Ethel Percy Andrus Gerontology Center, after the USC alumna who established the American Association of Retired Persons (AARP) and the National Retired Teachers Association.

Due to the body of scholarly work that has been conducted on Edward Durell Stone, it has been determined that sufficient time has passed to understand the historical importance of Stone's contributions to the architecture and development of the USC University Park Campus and modern architecture in the United States. Therefore, the Gerontology Center appears to be a potential contributor to the identified California Register-eligible Historic District. It is eligible under Criterion 3 as an example of New Formalism executed by a master architect. It is eligible under Criterion 1 for its association with the patterns of educational and architectural development of the University.

- *Heritage Hall (HER)*

Heritage Hall is a Modern building designed by Grillias, Savage and Alves, and constructed in 1969. Heritage Hall complies with the brick and concrete vocabulary found throughout the rest of the campus. The building is two stories

in height, and sited on a raised concrete platform. Arched colonnades at all four elevations screen the glazed portions of the elevations and the entrances behind. These arched colonnades are flanked by curved brick walls at the corners of the building. Glazing spans both stories and features arched metal sashes. The roof is flat and cantilevers over the east and west elevations. The building's arcaded facades and wide eave overhangs make direct reference to the other Romanesque Revival buildings on campus. The building houses the University athletic offices and was expanded three times to a current 48,000 square feet. All subsequent alterations to the building appear to primarily have been interior, as the exterior retains high levels of integrity. It functions as a museum and centralized center for the University's athletic department, including coaching faculty and team training facilities. Despite the alterations, the building retains sufficient historic integrity.

The architecture firm Grillias, Savage, and Alves was founded in 1959, and is currently known as Grillias, Pirc, Rosier, Alves (GPRA). The firm is based in Orange County, California, and specializes in childcare, colleges and universities, military facilities, offices, religious facilities and sports facilities.

Due to the body of scholarly work that has been conducted on Grillias, Savage and Alves, it has been determined that sufficient time has passed to understand the historical importance of their contributions to the architecture and development of the USC University Park Campus and modern architecture in the United States. Heritage Hall appears to be a potential contributor to the identified California Register-eligible Historic District. It is eligible under Criterion 3 as an example of Modern architecture executed by a master architect. It is eligible under Criterion 1 for its association with the patterns of educational and architectural development of the University.

- *Hoffman Hall of Business Administration (HOH)*

Constructed in 1966, H. Leslie Hoffman Hall of Business Administration was designed by I. M. Pei and functions as a part of USC's Marshall School of Business. USC's business program was first established in 1920 as the College of Commerce and Business Administration, the first business school in Southern California.

This eight-story Modern building is roughly rectangular in plan and arranged on a north-south axis with circulation towers connected by eight floors of classroom and office space. The building is finished in a raked, textured concrete. Six rows of concrete balconies extend across the east and west elevations. Columns of windows are deeply recessed at the southern ends of these elevations allowing the concrete towers to appear as if they were separate from the main building. The first floor features a full-height concrete wall pierced by narrow, rectangular windows, while the second floor is characterized by a single ribbon window across the top. The main entrance, located on the east elevation at the south

end, is deeply recessed from the sidewalk under a projecting concrete canopy with an upturned edge. The building retains a high degree of integrity, despite the addition of ADA-compliant ramps.

I. M. Pei, FAIA, RIBA, gained international recognition as a leading modernist architect with his highly publicized projects around the world. His designs are characterized by the abstract monumental buildings executed in stone, concrete, glass, and steel. In 1955, I. M. Pei & Associates was formed, subsequently became I. M. Pei & Partners in 1966 and Pei Cobb Freed & Partners in 1989 before retiring in 1990. In 1983, Pei was awarded the Laureate of the Pritzker Prize.

Due to the body of scholarly work that has been conducted on I.M. Pei, it has been determined that sufficient time has passed to understand the historical importance of Pei's contributions to the architecture and development of the USC University Park Campus and modern architecture in the United States. The Hoffman Hall of Business Administration appears to be a potential contributor to the identified California Register-eligible Historic District. It is eligible under Criterion 3 as one of the most architecturally distinguished of the postwar buildings on the campus. It is eligible under Criterion 1 for its association with the patterns of educational and architectural development of the University.

- *Hazel and Stanley Hall (HSH)*

Hazel and Stanley Hall was designed by Samuel E. Lunden and Joseph L. Johnson in the New Formalist style, and was constructed in 1976. Its design is compatible with the existing brick and concrete vocabulary of the Campus. It is three stories in height, rectangular in plan, and constructed of concrete with a flat roof and a wide, concrete eave overhang. The main (south) elevation, lined with concrete planters at the base, is symmetrically composed with a central, brick veneer finish flanked by narrow, vertical strips of metal sash windows that are located at each floor and have small, awning lower portions. Concrete trim borders the windows on each side and extends from the ground level to the eaves. The building retains a high degree of integrity.

Joseph L. Johnson was a member of the firm Ain, Johnson & Day from 1946 to 1951. He trained as a draftsman under prominent architect William Wurster in the 1930s and 1940s. Hazel Stanley Hall is one of two buildings designed by the Lunden/Johnson partnership, the other building being Fluor Tower.

Due to the body of scholarly work that has been conducted on Samuel E. Lunden and Joseph L. Johnson, it has been determined that sufficient time has passed to understand the historical importance of their contributions to the architecture and development of the USC University Park Campus and modern architecture in the United States. Hazel and Stanley Hall appears to be a potential contributor to the identified California Register-eligible Historic District. It is eligible under Criterion

3 as an example of the New Formalist style executed by master architects. It is eligible under Criterion 1 for its association with the patterns of educational and architectural development of the University.

- *Albert S. Raubenheimer Music Faculty Building (MUS)*

The Raubenheimer Music Building is a Modern building designed by William L. Pereira & Associates, and constructed in 1975. It is named after Albert S. Raubenheimer, who served as dean of the College of Letters, Arts and Sciences from 1937 to 1947 and vice president for academic affairs from 1948 to 1960.

This brick and concrete building is rectangular in plan, consists of a central, four-story structure flanked by two-story wings, and is characterized by its large expanses of brick exterior walls particularly at the east and west wings. All four elevations feature an alternating vertical window openings and concrete siding that extend up to the roofline. The building retains a high degree of integrity.

Due to the body of scholarly work that has been conducted on William Pereira, it has been determined that sufficient time has passed to understand the historical importance of Pereira's contributions to the architecture and development of the USC University Park Campus and modern architecture in the United States. Therefore, the Albert S. Raubenheimer Music Faculty Building appears to be a potential contributor to the identified California Register-eligible Historic District. It is eligible under Criterion 3 as an example of Modern architecture executed by a master architect. It is eligible under Criterion 1 for its association with the patterns of educational and architectural development of the University.

- *Eileen L. Norris Cinema Theatre (NCT)*

The Eileen Norris Cinema Theatre was designed by A.C. Martin & Associates in the New Formalist style, and constructed in 1976. It is two stories in height, constructed of concrete, and finished with stone tile work. It is rectangular in plan with a flat roof. The main (west) elevation features a projecting roof with a coffered underside and concrete pillar supports with copper lanterns. The central portion of the main elevation is completely glazed with metal frame glass entry doors. A cast concrete frieze with a geometric pattern wraps around the roof eaves of the building. The building retains a high degree of integrity.

Due to the body of scholarly work that has been conducted on A.C. Martin, it has been determined that sufficient time has passed to understand the historical importance of Martin's contributions to the architecture and development of the USC University Park Campus and modern architecture in the United States. Therefore, the Eileen L. Norris Cinema Theatre appears to be a potential contributor to the identified California Register-eligible Historic District. It is eligible under Criterion 3 as an example of New Formalism executed by a master

architect. It is eligible under Criterion 1 for its association with the patterns of educational and architectural development of the University.

- *Olin Hall of Engineering (OHE)*

The Olin Hall of Engineering was designed by William Pereira and constructed in 1963. It was the first building completed according to Pereira's 1961 master plan for the campus. Olin Hall epitomizes Pereira's desire to create academic clusters of buildings or "quadrangles" throughout the campus. Olin Hall is composed of four structures of alternating height arranged in a pinwheel fashion, allowing the buildings to be grouped together with connecting concrete walkways yet distinctly separate structures.

There are two five-story structures which are rectangular in plan, arranged along a north-south axis, and connected to circulation towers by bridges. These buildings are distinctive for their concrete frames, hung on the east and west elevations, which provide exterior corridor spaces with steel railing. Behind the screens, continuous rows of steel sash windows run across the facades. Two one-story structures are clad in a brick veneer, square in plan, and connected to the other buildings by open plazas and breezeway corridors. Overall the building complex retains a high degree of integrity.

Due to the body of scholarly work that has been conducted on William Pereira, it has been determined that sufficient time has passed to understand the historical importance of Pereira's contributions to the architecture and development of the USC University Park Campus and modern architecture in the United States. Olin Hall is individually significant, and appears to be a potential contributor to the identified California Register-eligible Historic District. It is eligible under Criterion 3 as an example of Modern architecture executed by a master architect. It is eligible under Criterion 1 for its association with the patterns of educational and architectural development of the University.

- *Neely Petroleum & Chemical Engineering Building (PCE)*

The Neely Petroleum & Chemical & Engineering Building is a Modern building designed by Smith, Powell & Morgridge, Architects, and completed in 1958. It is three stories in height and rectangular in plan. The main façade is arranged in evenly-spaced bays of window groupings separated by flat, concrete columns. The bays consist of multi-light, aluminum sash window arrangements (arranged four-by-five) with operating awning segments at the upper and lower rows. The main entrance, a pair of aluminum frame doors, is accessed by a paved walkway that leads to the southeast corner of the building. This entrance is located in a circulation tower, which is clad in a brick veneer and aluminum frame glazing. The north side of the tower is open. The windows appear to have been replaced with tinted glass. Despite the replaced glazing, the building retains sufficient historic integrity.

Smith, Powell & Morgridge, Architects established their partnership in 1955 in Los Angeles and are known for their various institutional projects throughout Southern California including the administration building and library on El Camino College campus in 1951 which illustrated the immediate post-World War II adoption of the International style. Their design for Santa Monica City College was given an Honor Award from the American Institute of Architects in 1954. They also designed the brick Robert Glen Rapp Engineering Research Building.

The Neely Petroleum & Chemical Engineering Building appears to be a potential contributor to the identified California Register-eligible Historic District. It is eligible under Criterion 3 as an example of Modern architecture executed by a master architect. It is eligible under Criterion 1 for its association with the patterns of educational and architectural development of the University.

- *Charles Lee Powell Hall (PHE)*

Charles Lee Powell Hall is a Modern building designed by William L. Pereira, and constructed in 1973. It is six stories in height, irregular in plan, and constructed of concrete with brick-clad corner towers which extend above the roofline. Each elevation features rows of continuous, metal sash windows shaded by concrete awnings. A one-story wing wraps around the west end of the building. This section features a flat roof, is clad in brick, and does not have any window openings. The building retains a high degree of integrity.

Due to the body of scholarly work that has been conducted on William Pereira, it has been determined that sufficient time has passed to understand the historical importance of Pereira's contributions to the architecture and development of the USC University Park Campus and modern architecture in the United States. Therefore, Charles Lee Powell Hall appears to be a potential contributor to the identified California Register-eligible Historic District. It is eligible under Criterion 3 as an example of Modern architecture executed by a master architect. It is eligible under Criterion 1 for its association with the patterns of educational and architectural development of the University.

- *Registration Building (REG)*

The Registration Building was designed by Thornton Ladd & John Kelsey in the International Style and constructed in 1963. It is two stories in height and square in plan. Raised on a concrete platform, the building is symmetrical in form and features a flat roof with a partial parapet in the center carrying the school's emblem. The steel post and I-beam structural frame envelopes the core of the structure, which is clad in brick with large, steel-frame windows, creating exterior corridors around the perimeter of the first story and a balcony at the second story with steel railing. The main façade is symmetrically composed and features the main entrance, centrally located at the first floor and accessed by a flight of

concrete stairs. Entry door pull handles and steel-frame windows are original. The building retains a high degree of integrity.

The Registration Building is one of two buildings on the USC campus designed by the Pasadena architectural firm Ladd & Kelsey. They designed in a variety of styles, including International Style and in the pure Miesian post-and-beam box tradition. Their other building on the USC campus is the Topping Student Union Building, which employs a similar use of the International style vocabulary with floor-to-ceiling glazing.

Due to the body of scholarly work that has been conducted on Ladd & Kelsey, it has been determined that sufficient time has passed to understand the historical importance of their contributions to the architecture and development of the USC University Park Campus and modern architecture in the United States. The Registration Building is individually significant, and appears to be a potential contributor to the identified California Register-eligible Historic District under Criterion 3 as the best example of the International style on the Campus. It is eligible under Criterion 1 for its association with the patterns of educational and architectural development of the University.

- *Virginia Ramo Hall of Music (RHM)*

The Virginia Ramo Hall of Music is a Modern building designed by William L. Pereira, and constructed in 1974. It is three stories in height, irregular in plan, and characterized by alternating exterior walls of brick and concrete. The main entrance features a pair of metal frame, glazed doors and transom beneath a vertical strip of metal sash, fixed windows. An egress stairway flanked by brick and concrete walls is located southwest of the main entrance. The east elevation features another entrance at the base of a second stairwell, which is flanked by concrete bays and alternating strips of vertical windows. The building retains a high degree of integrity.

Due to the body of scholarly work that has been conducted on William Pereira, it has been determined that sufficient time has passed to understand the historical importance of Pereira's contributions to the architecture and development of the USC University Park Campus and modern architecture in the United States. Therefore, the Virginia Ramo Hall of Music appears to be a potential contributor to the identified California Register-eligible Historic District. It is eligible under Criterion 3 as an example of Modern architecture executed by a master architect. It is eligible under Criterion 1 for its association with the patterns of educational and architectural development of the University.

- *Henry Salvatori Computer Science Center (SAL)*

The Henry Salvatori Computer Science Center is a Modern building designed by William L. Pereira & Associates, and constructed in 1976 to provide a focal point

for access to the engineering school's newly acquired time-sharing computer. The building is three stories in height, with a one-story entrance that features an enclosed lobby with glazed entry doors and floor-to-ceiling glazing. It shares this main entrance with the neighboring building to the west. The building, constructed of concrete with brick veneer corner towers, is roughly rectangular in plan. All four elevations are characterized by projecting concrete overhangs and rows of large, metal sash awning windows with fixed lower portions. The building retains a high degree of integrity.

Due to the body of scholarly work that has been conducted on William Pereira, it has been determined that sufficient time has passed to understand the historical importance of Pereira's contributions to the architecture and development of the USC University Park Campus and modern architecture in the United States. Therefore, the Henry Salvatori Computer Science Center appears to be a potential contributor to the identified California Register-eligible Historic District. It is eligible under Criterion 3 as an example of Modern architecture executed by a master architect. It is eligible under Criterion 1 for its association with the patterns of educational and architectural development of the University.

- *John Stauffer Hall of Science (SHS)*

The John Stauffer Hall of Science was designed by William Pereira and constructed in 1965. It is five stories in height and oriented along an east-west axis. The exterior is clad in concrete panels with decorative, curved-corner sunshades which obscure the building's steel fixed windows. This building is architecturally and functionally related to the Ahmanson Center building complex located to the south. Although constructed after the Ahmanson complex, Stauffer Hall was sited and designed as a part of the complex as evidenced by the concrete bridges linking the structures. It retains a high degree of integrity.

Due to the body of scholarly work that has been conducted on William Pereira, it has been determined that sufficient time has passed to understand the historical importance of Pereira's contributions to the architecture and development of the USC University Park Campus and modern architecture in the United States. The John Stauffer Hall of Science appears to be a potential contributor to the identified California Register-eligible Historic District. It is eligible under Criterion 3 as an example of Modern architecture executed by a master architect. It is eligible under Criterion 1 for its association with the patterns of educational and architectural development of the University.

- *Social Sciences Building (SOS)*

The Social Sciences Building was designed by Edward Durell Stone and constructed in 1966. It is two stories in height and square in plan. Its verticality is emphasized by its thin vertical continuous windows with stepped brick surrounds. The exterior of the building is bordered by concrete flowerbeds and surrounded

by a freestanding arcaded brick wall approximately one-story high. The northern portion of the arcaded wall extends west of the building. The building retains a high degree of integrity.

Due to the body of scholarly work that has been conducted on Edward Durell Stone, it has been determined that sufficient time has passed to understand the historical importance of Pereira's contributions to the architecture and development of the USC University Park Campus and modern architecture in the United States. The Social Sciences Building is a potential contributor to the identified California Register-eligible Historic District. It is eligible under Criterion 3 as an outstanding example of Modern architecture executed by a master architect. It is eligible under Criterion 1 for its association with the patterns of educational and architectural development of the University.

- *Frank R. Seaver Science Center (SSC)*

The Frank R. Seaver Science Center is a Modern building designed by William L. Pereira & Associates in 1969 and dedicated in 1970. At the time the Seaver Science Center complex was the most expensive building complex on the Campus. The building is seven stories in height, and accessed by a one-story, enclosed lobby with glazed entry doors and floor-to-ceiling glazing. It shares its main entrance with the neighboring building to the east (SSL). The building is constructed of concrete with brick veneer, is roughly rectangular in plan. All four elevations are characterized by projecting concrete overhangs, corner, brick-clad towers, and rows of large, metal sash awning windows with fixed lower portions. The building retains a high degree of integrity.

Due to the body of scholarly work that has been conducted on William Pereira, it has been determined that sufficient time has passed to understand the historical importance of Pereira's contributions to the architecture and development of the USC University Park Campus and modern architecture in the United States. Therefore, the Frank R. Seaver Science Center appears to be a potential contributor to the identified California Register-eligible Historic District. It is eligible under Criterion 3 as an example of Modern architecture executed by a master architect. It is eligible under Criterion 1 for its association with the patterns of educational and architectural development of the University.

- *Seaver Science Library (SSL)*

The Seaver Science Library is a part of the Seaver Science Center complex, which was designed by William L. Pereira and Associates in 1969 and constructed in 1970. It is three stories in height and accessed by a one-story, enclosed lobby with glazed entry doors and floor-to-ceiling glazing. It shares the main entrance with the neighboring building to the west (SSC). The building, constructed of concrete with brick veneer, is roughly cruciform in plan. All four elevations are characterized by projecting concrete overhangs and rows of large,

metal sash awning windows with fixed lower portions. An ADA accessible concrete ramp is located at the southeast corner of the building. The building retains a high degree of integrity.

Due to the body of scholarly work that has been conducted on William Pereira, it has been determined that sufficient time has passed to understand the historical importance of Pereira's contributions to the architecture and development of the USC University Park Campus and modern architecture in the United States. Therefore, the Seaver Science Library appears to be a potential contributor to the identified California Register-eligible Historic District. It is eligible under Criterion 3 as an example of Modern architecture executed by a master architect. It is eligible under Criterion 1 for its association with the patterns of educational and architectural development of the University.

- *University Residence Hall (URH)*

The University Residence Hall was designed by A. C. Martin & Associates and constructed in 1963. It was designed and constructed in conjunction with the College Residence Hall which is located to its south and mirrors University Hall in appearance. These residence halls were constructed to supplement existing student housing in this portion of the campus. The building is three stories in height, rectangular in plan with a flat roof. It is clad in Roman brick veneer with a running bonds and cement wash exterior finishes. The main (south) façade features two projecting bays. The second and third stories of the west bay overhang the first floor. The main entrance, demarcated by a flat-roof awning joined to a wall with Roman brick veneer forming an L-shape, is located under this projecting bay featuring a metal-frame door with sidelights and transom windows. Decorative features include panels of pebbled concrete set into the cement exterior and wide eave overhangs. The building retains a high degree of integrity.

Due to the body of scholarly work that has been conducted on Albert Martin, it has been determined that sufficient time has passed to understand the historical importance of Martin's contributions to the architecture and development of the USC University Park Campus and modern architecture in the United States. The University Residence Hall appears to be a potential contributor to the identified California Register-eligible Historic District. It is eligible under Criterion 3 as an example of Modern architecture executed by a master architect. It is eligible under Criterion 1 for its association with the patterns of educational and architectural development of the University.

- *University Religious Center (URC)*

The University Religious Center was designed by Killingsworth, Brady and Associates and constructed in 1964. It is a Modern, post and beam structure that is one story in height. The building is clad in brick and plaster at the main

(south) elevation, which is symmetrically arranged with trellis-roofed open areas flanking the central chapel structure. The verticality of the building is enhanced by the steel, squared, metal supports, which extend up two-stories high. The central chapel structure is clad with brick at its south elevation, while its east and west elevations have steel framed, floor-to-ceiling glazing. Exposed "floating" stairs are located at the building's east and west elevations. The building retains a high degree of integrity.

Killingsworth, Brady and Associates designed in Modern vocabulary and greatly influenced the course of the California Modern movement in the late 1960s. The firm's USC buildings include the University Religious Center (1964) and the Architecture and Fine Arts building (1973). The University Religious Center was featured in Arts & Architecture magazine in January 1967.

Due to the body of scholarly work that has been conducted on Killingsworth, Brady and Associates, it has been determined that sufficient time has passed to understand the historical importance of their contributions to the architecture and development of the USC University Park Campus and modern architecture in the United States. The University Religious Center is individually significant, and appears to be a potential contributor to the identified California Register-eligible Historic District. It is eligible under Criterion 3 as an example of Modern architecture executed by a master architect. It is eligible under Criterion 1 for its association with the patterns of educational and architectural development of the University.

- *Vivian Hall of Engineering (VHE)*

The Vivian Hall of Engineering was designed by William Pereira and constructed in 1966. It is an eight-story building that is I-shaped in plan with a flat roof. The central mass features an open plaza. The east and west elevations have rows of steel-frame windows that sit behind concrete screens with rectangular cutouts and rounded corners. The central structure is flanked by circulation towers to the north and south, which are clad in a brick veneer and have curved corners. Stylistically in keeping with the other Pereira buildings in this science and engineering area of the campus, Vivian Hall's primary feature is its ground floor concrete piers that provide an open pedestrian linkage between the east and west blocks of the science and engineering area. The building retains a high degree of integrity.

Due to the body of scholarly work that has been conducted on William Pereira, it has been determined that sufficient time has passed to understand the historical importance of Pereira's contributions to the architecture and development of the USC University Park Campus and modern architecture in the United States. The Vivian Hall of Engineering appears to be a potential contributor to the identified California Register-eligible Historic District. It is eligible under Criterion 3 as an example of Modern architecture executed by a master architect. It is eligible

under Criterion 1 for its association with the patterns of educational and architectural development of the University.

- *Von KleinSmid Center (VKC)*

The Von KleinSmid Center was designed by Edward Durell Stone and constructed in 1965. It is three stories in height, composed of three volumes and arranged in a U-shaped plan. The exterior is clad in brick. The building surrounds a paved courtyard space that includes a tower and a stepped, circular plaza. The building is distinctive for its associated four-sided tower with concave walls and surmounted with a metal globe sculpture. A brick-paved area east of the tower forms circular steps down to the basement level. Thin, vertical, floor-to-ceiling windows extend across the north elevation and are decorated with stepped brick framing. Concrete overhangs with rectangular openings are located at the eaves. The Von KleinSmid Center is the largest of the complex of buildings designed by Edward Durell Stone. Its primary feature is the central four-sided concave tower surmounted by a sculptural element. The tower is a prominent focal point and visible from various parts of the campus. The building retains a high degree of integrity.

Due to the body of scholarly work that has been conducted on Edward Durell Stone, it has been determined that sufficient time has passed to understand the historical importance of Stone's contributions to the architecture and development of the USC University Park Campus and modern architecture in the United States. The Von KleinSmid Center appears to be a potential contributor to the identified California Register-eligible Historic District. It is eligible under Criterion 3 as an example of Modern architecture executed by a master architect. It is eligible under Criterion 1 for its association with the patterns of educational and architectural development of the University.

- *Waite Phillips Hall of Education (WPH)*

Waite Phillips Hall of Education was designed by Edward Durell Stone and constructed in 1968. It is eleven stories in height, square in plan, and clad with a veneer of brick arranged in a running bond. Its verticality is emphasized by the thin, vertical, continuous window reveals with stepped brick surrounds. The exterior of the building is paved with brick and concrete and is surrounded by a freestanding brick wall, approximately one-story high, which is pierced by low arches. Waite Phillips Hall of Education is the tallest of the complex of buildings designed by Edward Durell Stone. The building retains a high degree of integrity.

Due to the body of scholarly work that has been conducted on Edward Durell Stone, it has been determined that sufficient time has passed to understand the historical importance of Stone's contributions to the architecture and development of the USC University Park Campus and modern architecture in the

United States. Waite Phillips Hall of Education appears to be a potential contributor to the identified California Register-eligible Historic District. It is eligible under Criterion 3 as an example of Modern architecture executed by a master architect. It is eligible under Criterion 1 for its association with the patterns of educational and architectural development of the University.

*Identified non-Contributors:*

- *Dosan Ahn Chang Ho Family House (AHN)*

The Dosan Ahn Chang Ho Family House was constructed prior to 1907, and was originally a single-family residence. The building was originally located on McClintock Avenue in a predominantly Korean neighborhood and was inhabited by Korean independence leader Dosan Ahn Chang Ho. The rear (north) elevation appears to have been altered at the first story with T1-11 siding at the lower walls, and fixed, single and multi-light windows on the upper story. A concrete ADA accessible ramp is located at the rear elevation. The building was acquired by the University after 1966 and moved to its current location in 2004. This was identified as a contributor to the USC Historic District in 1994. However, but due to its extensive alterations, lack of historical association with the University, and its relocation in 2004, the Ahn House is a potential non-contributor to the identified California Register-eligible Historic District.

- *Pertusanti University Bookstore (BKS)*

*The Pertusanti University Bookstore was designed by Grillas, Pirc, Rosier, and Alves and constructed in 1989. It is a potential non-contributor to the identified California Register-eligible Historic District because it was constructed outside of the District's period of significance.*

- *College Academic Services (CAS)*
- The College Academia Services building was constructed in 1930.<sup>12</sup> It has been altered over time, including the addition of a metal frame storefront assembly with tinted glass at the first story, replacement windows on the east elevation, replacement doors, and alterations to door and window openings. The building's south elevation is adjoined to a one-story, stucco clad building with elliptical arch

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<sup>12</sup> While the historic district documentation identified the date of construction for this building as 1960, current University records indicate a construction date of 1930 for this structure. The building first appears on the Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps in 1950; it does not appear on the 1922 map. Its footprint suggests that it was constructed sometime after Hoover Boulevard was cut through circa 1922.

openings. Due to these extensive alterations, College Academic Services is a potential non-contributor to the identified California Register-eligible Historic District.

- *Center for Electron Microscopy (CEM)*

The Center for Electron Microscopy was designed by C. Raimond Johnson in 1944. There is a large addition at the main (south) elevation, altering the building's original irregular plan to a rectilinear plan. Due to this extensive alteration, the Center for Electron Microscopy is a potential non-contributor to the identified California Register-eligible Historic District.

- *College House (CLH)*

College House was originally constructed as a single-family residence. Its original construction date and location are unknown. It was acquired by the University in 1966 and moved to its current location in 2004. Because the building has been relocated and is not historically associated with the University, it is a potential non-contributor to the identified California Register-eligible Historic District.

- *Hughes Aircraft Electrical Engineering Center (EEB)*

The Hughes Aircraft Electrical Engineering Center was designed by Grillas, Pirc, Rosier, and Alves and constructed in 1990. It is a potential non-contributor to the identified California Register-eligible Historic District because it was constructed outside of the District's period of significance.

- *Hedco Petroleum and Chemical Engineering (HED)*

The Hedco Petroleum and Chemical Engineering building was designed by Samuel E. Lunden and constructed in 1982. It is a potential non-contributor to the identified California Register-eligible Historic District because it was constructed outside of the District's period of significance.

- *Donald & Katherine Loker Hydrocarbon Institute (LHI)*

The Donald & Katherine Loker Hydrocarbon Institute was designed by William L. Pereira & Associates and constructed in 1977. In 1995, the building was renovated, receiving an addition at the rear (east) end. The first story at the south elevation was infilled and its concrete siding was replaced with brick. Due to the extensive alterations made to the building, the Loker Institute is a potential non-contributor to the identified California Register-eligible Historic District.

- *Laird J. Stabler Memorial Hall (LJS)*

Laird J. Stables Memorial Hall was designed by William L. Pereira and constructed in 1964. It was constructed between the Moulton Organic Chemistry Wing (OCW) at its east elevation and the Robert Glen Rapp Engineering Research Building (RRB) at its west elevation. In 2003, a major renovation to the building included the infill of the first floor, which previously had featured a wide, open breezeway that led to the interior courtyard south of the building. This alteration, which left a much narrower breezeway and a first floor elevation that is not compatible with the original design intent of the building, has resulted in a loss of integrity. Therefore, Stabler Memorial Hall is a potential non-contributor to the identified California Register-eligible Historic District.

- *Leavey Library (VL)*

Leavey Library was designed by Shepley, Bulfinch, Richardson & Abbott and constructed in 1993. It is a potential non-contributor to the identified California Register-eligible Historic District because it was constructed outside of the District's period of significance.

- *Harold E. & Lillian M. Moulton Organic Chemistry Wing (OCW)*

Known today as the Harold E. & Lillian M. Moulton Organic Chemistry Wing, this building was constructed in 1951 and designed by Earl T. Heitschmidt & Charles O. Matcham as a part of the University's science and engineering facilities. In 1964, the Laird J. Stabler Memorial Laboratories (LJS) was constructed adjacent to the Organic Chemistry Wing, abutting its west facade. This diminished the integrity of the building in design and setting. Therefore, the Harold E. & Lillian M. Moulton Organic Chemistry Wing appears to be a potential non-contributor to the identified California Register-eligible Historic District.

- *Robert Glen Rapp Engineering Research Building (RRB)*

The Robert Glen Rapp Engineering Research Building was designed by Smith, Powell & Morgridge and constructed in 1958. The windows appear to have been replaced with tinted glass. After 1980, the building received a large addition at the south elevation that deviates from the design of the original building. Due to the loss of integrity, the Rapp Building is a potential non-contributor to the identified California Register-eligible historic district.

- *John Stauffer Science Lecture Hall (SLH)*

The John Stauffer Science Lecture Hall was designed by William L. Pereira and constructed in 1965. The integrity of Stauffer Lecture Hall is compromised due to the renovations of the adjacent building, the Loker Hydrocarbon Institute. Historic

aerial photographs indicate that Stauffer Lecture Hall was previously a freestanding building. After renovations were made to the Loker Hydrocarbon Institute building, the two buildings were conjoined. Therefore, Stauffer Lecture Hall is a potential non-contributor to the identified California Register-eligible Historic District.

- *Tutor Campus Center (TCC)*

The Tutor Campus Center was designed by A.C. Martin Partners and constructed in 2009. It is a potential non-contributor to the identified California Register-eligible Historic District because it was constructed outside of the District's period of significance.

- *Ronald Tutor Hall of Engineering (THE)*

The Ronald Tutor Hall of Engineering was designed by A.C. Martin Partners and constructed in 2003. It is a potential non-contributor to the identified California Register-eligible Historic District because it was constructed outside of the District's period of significance.

- *Mark Taper Hall of Humanities (THH)*

Mark Taper Hall of Humanities was designed by Marsh, Smith & Powell and constructed in 1950. This structure, originally known as Founders' Hall, was constructed on the site of the "Old College." At the time of construction, Founder's Hall was architecturally notable for the building's distinct separation of offices, research laboratories, classrooms, and lecture halls, an uncommon design for institutional structures at the time. In 1981, the building received a three-story addition to the south designed by architects Morgridge, Bader, Richards, Coghlan. Therefore, the Mark Taper Hall of Humanities is a potential non-contributor to the identified California Register-eligible Historic District due to a lack of integrity.

- *Ray & Nadine Watt Hall of Architecture & Arts (WAH)*

The Ray & Nadine Watt Hall of Architecture & Arts was designed by Killingsworth, Brady & Associates and constructed in 1974. The building's library was expanded in 1990, and a third floor addition was completed in 2006. This 22,000 square foot addition expanded Watt Hall by forty percent to include a double floor atrium, design studios, research suites, program suites, presentation spaces, and sky gardens for students and faculty. Due to the extensive alterations Watt Hall is a potential non-contributor to the identified California Register-eligible Historic District.

- *Belle D. Vivian YWCA Building (YWC)*

The Belle D. Vivian YWCA building was designed by Vincent Palmer & Associates and constructed in 1950. Since its construction, the building appears to have had an addition at its west facade, as well as alterations to the building's windows and entrances. Due to a loss of integrity, the YWCA building is a potential non-contributor to the identified California Register-eligible Historic District.

*(ii) Landscape*

In addition to the built environment, man-made landscape and its elements are considered to be contributing to the character of the USC University Park Campus Historic District. In addition to the remnants of the Beaux Art Parkinson-era landscape and the lush, gladed landscape of the mid-century campus plans, several elements have been identified as significant landscape features within the identified California Register-eligible USC University Park Campus Historic District. Specific significant landscape features include the following:

- Trojan Shrine (Tommy Trojan)
- Trousdale Parkway
- Alumni Park
- Associates Park
- Open space encompassed by Hancock and Hubbard, between Childs Way and Downey

General character defining features of the landscape include:

- Formal plazas with axial walkways (such as the plaza between Doheny Library and Bovard Administration Building);
- Pedestrian-oriented circulation with limited vehicular access;
- Lush, gladed landscapes with graded topography and informal meandering walkways (such as the quadrangle north of the Bovard Administration Building);
- Smaller designed landscapes, often with fountains and benches, situated between buildings (such as that between the Bing Theatre and Norris Cinema Theatre and Hancock Foundation and Hoffman Hall);
- The overall lush, green character of campus with plantings and shade trees; and

- Courtyard spaces defined by surrounding buildings (such as the Engineering Quad and Harris Hall courtyard).

## (2) Subareas 2 and 3

### (a) *Listed Properties*

There are no resources currently listed on the National Register, California Register, or as Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monuments within Subareas 2 and 3. However, there are three resources within Subarea 2 that are included in the Historic Resources Inventory (HRI) as shown in Table IV.C-3 on page IV.C-67.

### (b) *Historic Resources*

According to the Historic Resources Evaluation, of the parcels surveyed, one property appears to be eligible for the California Register: 3440 S. Hope Street, which is significant under California Register Criteria 1 and 3. Specifically, under Criterion 1, the building is significant for its representation of the expansion of the California National Guard and California National Guard Reserves during the Korean War in the early 1950s. The building is also significant under Criterion 3 as a good example of industrial architecture exhibiting characteristics of the Art Deco style, designed by the notable Los Angeles architecture firm Morgan, Walls and Clements. Because the criteria and integrity thresholds for the City of Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monuments are very similar to those of the California Register, this property also appears to be individually eligible for listing as a Historic-Cultural Monument. As stated above, the integrity threshold for the National Register is higher than that of the California Register. Therefore, although the National Guard building appears eligible for the California Register, it does not appear to be eligible for the National Register due to compromised integrity.

## d. Archaeological Resources

The Project site is located in a highly urbanized area, which has been subject to disruption throughout the years. Results of the cultural resources records search conducted through the California Historical Resources Information System South Central Coastal Information Center (CHRIS-SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton, indicate that there is one recorded archaeological site located within a half-mile radius of the Project site and one site is located within the Project site. However, no sites are listed on the Archaeological Determination of Eligibility (DOE) list. The records search notes that this does not preclude the potential for an archaeological site to be identified during project activities. The records search also indicates that no isolates have been identified within a half mile radius of the Project site or within the Project site.

**Table IV.C-3**  
**List of Properties in Subarea 2 Included in the Historic Resources Inventory**

APN	Address	Date	Status	HRI Date
5122025007	3705 S. Grand Ave.	1921	6Y1	August 28, 1990
5122022002	3500 S. Hope St.	1928	6Y1	August 28, 1990
5122021011	3401 S. Grand Ave.	1946, 1960	6Y2	June 29, 1994

Note:

6Y1: Determined ineligible for the National Register by consensus with no potential for any listing.

6Y2: Determined ineligible for the National Register by consensus, not evaluated for local listing.

Source: Architectural Resources Group, 2009.

Thirty-one additional cultural resource investigations have been conducted within a half-mile radius of the Project site. Of these, 13 are located within the Project site. Further, there are 33 additional investigations located on the Hollywood, CA 7.5 USGS Quadrangle that are potentially within a half-mile radius of the Project site.

### e. Paleontological Resources

A project-specific paleontological records search through the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County was conducted in order to determine potential impacts of the proposed Project on paleontological resources.<sup>13</sup> Results of the paleontological records search indicate that there are no recorded fossil localities inside of the Project site boundaries. The closest vertebrate fossil localities are located west of the Project site near the intersection of Rodeo Road and Buckingham Road, which contained remains of fossil human, at a depth of 19-23 feet below the surface. According to the results, there also exists additional fossil vertebrate localities due west of the Project site along the Southern Pacific Railway and Rodeo Road between Crenshaw Boulevard and Ballona Creek that were collected in the 1920's during excavations for the Outfall Sewer in the area. Although shallow, most of these localities did not record the depth at which specimens were recovered.

The Project site is underlain by Quaternary Alluvium, and any paleontological resources that may have existed at the surface at one time have likely been disturbed by past development activities. While it cannot be conclusively ruled that any deeper

<sup>13</sup> Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, July 20, 2009.

excavations that could extend into older Quaternary sediments could potentially encounter vertebrate fossils, the uppermost sediments are not likely to contain fossils.

## 3. Environmental Impacts

### a. Methodology

In order to identify and evaluate potential historic resources located within the Project site, a multi-step methodology was utilized. Record searches to identify previously documented historic resources were conducted and previous evaluations were reviewed. Site inspections were made to document existing conditions, identify character-defining features of those properties evaluated as significant, and define the historic resources study area. A reconnaissance survey of the property, including photography and background research, was then made. Additional background and site-specific research was conducted in order to evaluate historic resources within their historic context. National Register of Historic Places, California Register of Historic Places and the local city criteria were employed to assess the significance of the properties.

To address potential impacts associated with archaeological and paleontological resources, records searches were conducted. These record searches, together with an evaluation of the existing conditions and previous disturbances within the site, the geology of the Project site and anticipated depths of grading were used to determine the potential for uncovering of such resources.

### b. Significance Thresholds

#### (1) CEQA and Historic Resources

As described above, a building is considered historically significant, and therefore an “historical resource” under CEQA, if it falls into one of three historical resource categories as defined by Section 21084.1 of the Public Resources Code. Mandatory historical resources are sites listed in or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources. Presumptive historical resources include sites officially designated on a local register or sites found significant by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) under Section 5024.1(j) of the Public Resources Code. Discretionary historical resources are those resources that are not listed but determined to be eligible under the criteria for the

California Register of Historical Resources. Properties designated by local municipalities can also be considered historical resources. A review of properties that are potentially affected by a project for historic eligibility is required under CEQA.<sup>14</sup>

The impacts of a project on a historical resource may be considered an environmental impact. Section 21084.1 of the California Public Resources Code states:

“A project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. For purposes of this section, an historical resource is a resource listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources.”

Section 15064.5(b) of the CEQA Guidelines states that a project involves a “substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource” when one or more of the following occurs:

- Substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of a historical resource would be materially impaired.
- The significance of a historical resource is materially impaired when a project results in any of the following:
  - Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources.
  - Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or its identification in a historical resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant.
  - Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance

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<sup>14</sup> California CCR Section 21084.1.

and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation (Standards) are codified at 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Section 67.7. In most circumstances, the Standards are relevant in assessing whether there is a substantial adverse change under CEQA. Section 15064.5b(3) of the CEQA Guidelines states in part that ". . . a project that follows the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings or the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings (1995), Weeks and Grimmer, shall be considered as mitigated to a level of less than a significant impact on the historic resource," and therefore may be considered categorically exempt. The Standards apply to both the exterior and interior of historic buildings, as well as encompassing related landscape features and the building's site and environment, as well as attached, adjacent, or related new construction. Please see Appendix C, Historic Resources Evaluation, for the list of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation.

## (2) City of Los Angeles CEQA Thresholds Guide

Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines provides a set of sample questions that address impacts with regard to cultural resources. These questions are as follows:

Would the project:

- Cause a substantial adverse change in significance of a historical resource as defined in State CEQA §15064.5?
- Cause a substantial adverse change in significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to State CEQA §15064.5?
- Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?
- Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?

In the context of these questions from the CEQA guidelines, the *City of Los Angeles CEQA Thresholds Guide* sets forth significance thresholds regarding historical, archaeological and paleontological resources as described below.

(a) *Historic Resources*

With regard to historic resources, the *City of Los Angeles CEQA Thresholds Guide* states that a project would normally have a significant impact on historic resources if it would result in a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource. A substantial adverse change in significance occurs if the project involves any of the following:

- Demolition of a significant resource.
- Relocation that does not maintain the integrity and significance of a historical resource.
- Conversion, rehabilitation, or alteration of a significant resource which does not conform to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings.
- Construction that reduces the integrity or significance of important resources on the site or in the vicinity.

(b) *Archaeological Resources*

With regard to archaeological resources, the *City of Los Angeles CEQA Thresholds Guide* states that a project would normally have a significant impact on archaeological resources if it could disturb, damage, or degrade an archaeological resource or its setting is found to be important under the criteria of CEQA because it:

- Is associated with an event or person of recognized importance in California or American prehistory or of recognized scientific importance in prehistory;
- Can provide information which is both of demonstrable public interest and useful in addressing scientifically consequential and reasonable archaeological research questions;
- Has a special or particular quality, such as the oldest, best, largest, or last surviving example of its kind;
- Is at least 100 years old and possesses substantial stratigraphic integrity; or Involves important research questions that historical research has shown can be answered only with archaeological methods.

(c) *Paleontological Resources*

The *City of Los Angeles CEQA Thresholds Guide*, states that the determination of the significance of paleontological impacts shall be made on a case-by-case basis, considering the following factors:

- Whether, or the degree to which, the project might result in the permanent loss of, or loss of access to, a paleontological resource; and
- Whether the paleontological resource is of regional or statewide significance.

Based on these factors, the proposed Project would have a significant impact on paleontological resources, if:

- The proposed Project would result in the permanent loss of, or loss of access to, a paleontological resource of regional or statewide significance.

## c. Project Design Features

As discussed below, the majority of the buildings and associated features that have been identified as individually eligible historic resources would be retained as part of the proposed Project. With the exception of three buildings in Subarea 1 and one building in Subarea 2 (discussed further below) any modification to the buildings and associated features to remain would be completed in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior Standards.

Section II, Project Description, presents a conceptual development site plan that identifies potential development sites within Subarea 1. This conceptual development site plan includes 15 potential conceptual new development sites that are located where historic district contributors currently sit. However, as part of the proposed Project, no more than 8 of these development sites would be developed.

New development in proximity to those historic resources to remain would follow the Secretary of the Interior Standards. This would ensure that new development would be compatible with adjacent historic resources. Compliance with the Secretary of Interior Standards would also ensure that the existing historic character within Subarea 1 would be respected.

Construction activities for the proposed Project would require earthwork, including grading. It is anticipated that up to approximately 233,100 cubic yards and 88,800 cubic yards of export would be required for construction in Subarea 1 and Subarea 2,

respectively. For Subarea 3, up to approximately 580,000 cubic yards of earthwork could be exported.<sup>15</sup> In total, it is anticipated that up to approximately 901,900 cubic yards of soil export could be necessary for proposed development. Project construction could result in excavation up to 40 feet bgs.

## d. Analysis of Proposed Project Impacts

### (1) Historic Resources

#### (a) Subarea 1

As a California Register-eligible USC University Park Campus Historic District and individually eligible properties have been identified within Subarea 1, the following analysis of impacts is divided into individually eligible historic resources and the historic district.

##### (i) Individually Eligible Historic Resources

As part of the proposed Project, new development in Subarea 1 would include up to 1,500,000 net new square feet of Academic/University uses and approximately 70,000 net new square feet of student housing (200 beds) for a total of approximately 1,570,000 square feet of new development in Subarea 1. In addition, as part of the proposed Project it is estimated that up to approximately 300,000 square feet of existing buildings could be removed within Subarea 1. New buildings within Subarea 1 would be up to 150 feet in height, although the majority of the buildings would be mid-rise with approximately four stories.<sup>16</sup>

Potential development sites within Subarea 1 have been identified in Section II., Project Description of this EIR. It is important to note that while these potential sites have been identified, not all of these sites would be developed as part of the proposed Project.

There are thirteen buildings that have been determined individually eligible for the California Register in Subarea 1. As identified in II-6 of Section II, Project Description, within Subarea 1, four potential new development sites are planned at the current location of four of these individually significant buildings. These are:

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<sup>15</sup> Earthwork could be less than that indicated if the Project provides less/no subterranean parking.

<sup>16</sup> New development within Parking lot B of Subarea 1 would be limited to 80 feet.

- FAC – University Club (Faculty Center)
- OHE - Olin Hall of Engineering
- REG - Registration Building
- URC - University Religious Center

As a result, if any of the above four buildings are demolished, there is potential for a significant impact to occur. Specifically, as discussed above, demolition of a historic resource is a significant and unavoidable impact under CEQA and cannot be mitigated to a less than significant level.

Since potential conceptual development sites are proposed throughout the entire campus near other individually eligible historic resources, there is also the potential for the new buildings to impact the setting of these existing resources. However, new construction in or adjacent to the individually eligible historic resources is expected to be compatible in massing, height, scale, setback, materials, roof form, and fenestration patterns as such new development would occur in accordance with the Secretary of Interior Standards. Therefore, indirect impacts on the individually eligible historic resources to remain within Subarea 1 would be less than significant.

*(ii) Historic District*

Since there is a potential California Register-eligible USC University Park Campus Historic District, there is the possibility this resource may be impacted by development. There are 25 general potential conceptual development sites in total. Of these, 8 potential conceptual new development sites are located where 10 historic district contributors currently sit. These district contributors are:

- ACB- Ahmanson Center for Biological Research
- BMH - Booth Memorial Hall
- FAC - University Club (Faculty Center)
- HSH - Hall Financial Services
- OHE - Olin Hall of Engineering
- PHE - Powell Hall
- REG - Registration Building
- SHS - Stauffer Hall of Science

- STO - Stonier Hall
- URC - University Religious Center

However, as indicated above, no more than eight of these potential development sites that are located where historic contributors currently site would be developed.

According to standard preservation practice, there is no specific threshold established to assess when a proposed project compromises the integrity of a district, and therefore represents an adverse impact to the resource. One measure of impact is to determine the percentage of contributors to a historic district which will remain following implementation of a project. In general, it is accepted that retaining 60 percent or more of the district contributors would not compromise the integrity of a district. Of the 66 buildings and one cultural landscape within the district, 50 (49 buildings and one cultural landscape) are contributors (or 74 percent). As part of the proposed Project, eight or fewer of the historic district contributors that have been identified as potential development sites would be removed. Thus the percentage of district contributors versus non-contributors would remain over 60 percent or higher. Using this measure, with a maintained percentage of 60 percent or more contributing structures and with sufficient features to retain the integrity of the district, the historic district would still retain sufficient integrity and would still be eligible for the California Register under Criteria 1 and 3.

Another way to measure impact is to examine the breadth and depth of the contributing structures that remain following the implementation of a project to determine the impact on the district as a whole. These factors include impacts to individually significant or strong contributing buildings, determining whether a representation of each of the historically significant property type associated with the university campus will remain following implementation of the project, as well as buildings representing each significant period of development. The district analysis should also look at where the extant historic resources are located, to ensure that any existing historic core is maintained. The University has agreed to use these factors in determining potential impacts on the identified California Register-eligible Historic District.

There are eight potential development sites that contain individually significant or contributing resources to the Historic District. Following implementation of the proposed Project:

- At least sixty-nine percent of the individually significant buildings will be retained;
- The historic core of the campus, including the fourteen buildings formally determined eligible for listing the National Register in 1994 will be retained;

- Important historic landscape features and circulation patterns will be retained;
- Representative property types associated with a historic University Campus will be retained; and
- Representative structures from each period of development and associated with each of the three significant Campus Master Plans will be retained.

As part of the Adaptive Mitigation Management Approach, the University would examine whether or not the district contributors on a potential development site could be retained, rehabilitated, and reused as part of a new development project.

Based on all of these factors, the identified Historic District appears to retain sufficient resources and integrity to remain eligible for listing in the California Register following Project implementation. Thus, potential impacts associated with the removal of buildings within the historic district would be less than significant.

As indicated above, the proposed USC Development Plan allows for new development up to 150 feet in height within Subarea 1, although the majority of the buildings would be mid-rise with approximately four stories. Within the National Register-eligible historic district identified in 1994, the buildings are primarily three to four stories and the period of significance is 1880-1944. The tallest, and the exception, is the eight-story Doheny Memorial Library. In addition, the buildings located outside the National Register-eligible historic district boundaries but included in the potential California Register-eligible historic district were constructed later (many between 1944 and 1976) and are generally taller than those of the National Register-eligible historic district.

The following potential development sites are located within or immediately adjacent to the National Register-eligible historic district and have the potential to impact the historic district if the new construction is incompatible:

*Potential Development Sites within the National Register- Eligible Historic District:*

- University Religious Center site;
- College House site;
- Mrs. Willis H. Booth Ferris Hall site;
- Site east of Marcia Lucas Post Production Building;
- Stonier Hall site; and

- Faculty Center site.

*Potential Development Sites Immediately adjacent to the National Register- Eligible Historic District:*

- Claire Zellerbach Saroni Student Health Center site and lot to the north;
- Site northeast of Emery Stoops & Joyce Kingstoods Education Library;
- Ahmanson Center for Biological Research, Center for Electron Microscopy and Microanalysis, John Stauffer Hall of Science, Harold E. and Lillian M. Moulton Organic Chemistry Wing, Laird J. Stabler Memorial Hall, and Robert Glen Rapp Engineering Research Building site;
- Hazel & Stanley Hall Financial Services Building and Belle D. Vivian YWCA Building site and parking lot to the north; and
- Carson Television Center and Harold Lloyd Motion Picture Scoring building site.

In addition, the following potential development sites are located within or immediately adjacent to the California Register-eligible historic district and have the potential to impact the historic district if the new construction is incompatible:

*Potential Development Sites Outside the National Register-Eligible Historic District but Within the Potential California Register Historic District:*

- Cecele & Michael Birnkrant Residence Hall, May Ormerod Harris Residence Hall, Elisabeth Von Kleinsmid Memorial Residence Hall, College Residence Hall, and University Residence Hall site;
- Site west of Parking Structure C;
- Registration Building site;
- Leslie Hoffman Hall of Business site (also listed above as adjacent to the National Register-eligible historic district);
- Charles Lee Powell Hall site;
- Olin Hall of Engineering site;
- Ahmanson Center for Biological Research, Center for Electron Microscopy and Microanalysis, John Stauffer Hall of Science, Harold E. and Lillian M. Moulton Organic Chemistry Wing, Laird J. Stabler Memorial Hall, and Robert Glen Rapp Engineering Research Building site (also listed above as adjacent to the National Register-eligible district); and

- Hazel & Stanley Hall Financial Services Building and Belle D. Vivian YWCA Building site and parking lot to the north (also listed above as adjacent to the National Register-eligible historic district).

*Potential Development Sites Immediately Adjacent to the Potential California Register Historic District:*

- Figueroa Building site;
- Site south of Ray & Nadine Watt Hall of Architecture & Fine Arts;
- Parkside Apartments site;
- Childs Way Building 1 site;
- Temporary Dining Facility site;
- Music Practice and Instructional Center, Intramural Field site;
- Harold Lloyd Motion Picture Scoring and Carson Television Center site (also listed above as adjacent to the National Register-eligible historic district); and
- Claire Zellerbach Saroni Student Health Center site and lot to the north (also listed above as adjacent to the National Register-eligible historic district).

However, any new construction in or immediately adjacent to the expanded district is expected to be compatible with the massing, height, scale, setback, materials, roof form, and fenestration patterns of the nearby district contributors. Specifically, as described above, all new construction adjacent to or within the National Register and potential California Register Historic Districts would meet the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards*. Therefore, potential compatibility impacts on the historic district would be less than significant.

(b) Subarea 2

The proposed Project includes the development of up to 500,000 square feet of University uses within Subarea 2 with a maximum height of 150 feet. As part of development within the Subarea 2, 120,289 square feet of existing buildings could be removed including the buildings at 3440 S. Hope Street and 3500 S. Hope Street.

The Historic Resources Evaluation indicates that the Downtown Shopping News Factory/National Guard Building (3440 S. Hope Street) is a resource under CEQA. Specifically, as described above, the Downtown Shopping News Factory/National Guard Building appears to be potentially eligible for the California Register of Historical

Resources. If demolished as proposed, the impact to the historic resource would be significant and unavoidable. As indicated above, demolition cannot be reduced to a less than significant impact.

In Subarea 2, proposed new development would not exceed 150 feet in height. The Downtown Shopping News Factory/National Guard Building is currently four stories. A building of 150 feet in height would be approximately 10-15 stories and would be significantly taller than 3440 S. Hope Street. However, because the subarea setting has been compromised by the Harbor Freeway (I-110) directly to the west and other recent development in the area, new development reaching 150 feet would not represent a significant adverse impact to 3440 S. Hope Street.

(c) Subarea 3

In Subarea 3, the proposed Project provides for new floor area in the following use categories: 500,000 square feet of University uses; 202,000 square feet of retail/shopping center uses; 45,000 square feet of restaurant uses; 40,000 square feet of supermarket uses, 43,000 square feet for a movie theater; 5,200 beds/1,765,000 square feet for student housing; 250 units/300,000 square feet for faculty staff housing; 165,000 square feet/150 rooms for hotel/conference center uses; and 80,000 square feet for lab school and community educational academy uses. Within Subarea 3A, allowable maximum building heights and massing would vary based on location and would range from 20 to 150 feet. Within Subarea 3B, building heights would continue to be subject to the current requirements, which limit the height as a function of permitted floor area, but which do not otherwise specify a height limit. Architectural Resources Group did not find any historic resources in Subarea 3. As a result, proposed development within Subarea 3 would not have a direct impact on any historic resources.

In addition, Subarea 3A does not directly abut the USC University Park Campus National Register-eligible or potential California Register historic districts. However, Subarea 3A is directly across Hoover Street from three historic district contributors: University Religious Center (also an individually eligible resource), College House, and University United Church. Currently Jefferson Boulevard and a parking lot to the north of the historic district contributors provide a buffer between this historic resources and any new development north of Jefferson Boulevard. Thus, proposed development up to 150 feet in height as anticipated by the proposed Project for Subarea 3 would not have a significant impact on the USC University Park Campus historic districts.

## (2) Archaeological Resources

As discussed above, a substantial amount of reported finds are not present within the Project vicinity and substantial disturbance of the ground surface over time has occurred. In addition, given the construction history of the Project site and known levels of fill, archaeological surface finds would be highly unlikely. Furthermore, the proposed Project is not anticipated to result in grading at substantial depths. Proposed Project construction could result in excavation up to 40 feet bgs. If, however, a unique archaeological resource were discovered during construction of the proposed Project, work in the area would cease and deposits would be treated in accordance with Federal and State regulatory requirements, including those set forth in California Public Resources Code Section 21083.2.

In addition, if cultural resources are encountered during construction excavation and/or grading activities, all work would cease in that area. Any discovery of human remains will be treated in accordance with Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code (PRC) and Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code. With implementation of Mitigation Measure C-7, below, any potential impacts related to archaeological resources would be reduced to a less than significant level.

## (3) Paleontological Resources

As indicated above, the Project site is underlain by Quaternary Alluvium, and any paleontological resources that may have existed at the surface at one time have likely been disturbed by past development activities. Therefore, the uppermost sediments are not likely to contain fossils. Furthermore, the proposed Project is not anticipated to result in grading at substantial depths. Specifically, proposed Project construction could result in excavation up to 40 feet bgs. Nonetheless, if paleontological resources are encountered during excavation and grading activities, all work would cease in that area. Any discovery of paleontological resources would be treated in accordance with City of Los Angeles guidelines for identification, evaluation, disclosure, avoidance or recover, and curation, as appropriate. With implementation of Mitigation Measure C-8, below, any potential impacts related to paleontological resources would be reduced to a less than significant level.

## (4) Transfers of Floor Area

The proposed Project would include flexibility to allow for transfers of floor area for academic/University uses and student housing between Subarea 1 and Subarea 3A on a per square foot basis. While transfers of floor area across Subareas would be permitted, the maximum amount of floor area would not exceed 30 percent of the Subarea total for Subarea 1 and 15 percent of the Subarea total for Subarea 3A. In addition, the maximum

Project total of 5,230,000 square feet may not be exceeded. Transfers of floor area would not result in new impacts with regard to cultural resources. All new proposed Project development (regardless of where they occur within the Project site) would incorporate the Project Design Features previously described, which include compliance with the Secretary of Interior Standards. As such, transfers of floor area would not alter the conclusions with regard to historic impacts. Should academic/University or student residential floor area be transferred across the Subareas, the resulting historic impacts would be similar to those evaluated herein.

Additionally, floor area transfers would not result in new impacts with regard to archaeological and paleontological resources. Impacts on archaeological and paleontological resources were assessed on a site-wide basis. As such, floor area transfers, which would occur within the Project site, would not alter the conclusions with regard to impacts on archaeological and paleontological resources. Should academic/University or student residential floor area be transferred across the Subareas, the resulting impacts would be similar to those evaluated herein.

## 4. Cumulative Impacts

Cumulative impacts to historic resources evaluate whether impacts of the proposed Project and related projects (refer to Figure III-1 of Section III, Environmental Setting), when taken as a whole, substantially diminish the number of historic resources within the same or similar context or property type. Impacts to historic resources tend to be site-specific. Specifically, cumulative impacts would involve projects affecting local resources with the same level or type of designation or evaluation, projects affecting other structures located within the same National Register District, or projects that involve resources that are significant within the same context as resources associated with the proposed Project.

As indicated in Section III, Environmental Setting, of this Draft EIR, 30 related projects have been identified within the Project study area. As shown in Figure III-1 in Section III, Environmental Setting, several related projects are located in close proximity to the Project site. Collectively, the cumulative projects near the site propose a variety of residential (apartments, condominiums, senior housing, etc.), office, hotel, retail, restaurant, and entertainment uses, consistent with existing uses in the area.

As described earlier in this section, the proposed Project would result in significant impacts associated with the potential demolition of five individually eligible historic resources within the Project site (four in Subarea 1 and one in Subarea 2). However, as discussed above, potential impacts to the historic district within the Project site would be less than significant. The five identified individually eligible historic resources within the

Project site have been determined to be eligible for listing due to their architectural design that is unique to the building and due to their associations with the five architects that designed each of the buildings. Thus, it is not expected that related projects would impact historic resources of the same character (based on context, building type, evaluation, and designation) as those that are present within the Project site. In addition, due to the identification of the historic district with the Project site and the distance of the related projects to the historic district, related projects are not anticipated to impact the historic district within the Project site. Therefore, cumulative impacts on historic resources are anticipated to be less than significant.

With regard to potential cumulative impacts related to archeological and paleontological resources, the Project vicinity is located within an urbanized area that has been substantially disrupted over time. In the event that such resources are uncovered, each related project would be required to comply with regulatory requirements. In addition, as part of the environmental review processes for the related projects, it is expected that mitigation measures would be established as necessary to address the potential for uncovering of paleontological resources and archeological resources.

## 5. Mitigation Measures

The following mitigation measures are proposed to reduce Project-level impacts to historic resources:

**Mitigation Measure C-1:** The Applicant shall ensure that archival documentation (similar to Historic American Building Survey [HABS] level I documentation) will be prepared for individually eligible structures or district contributors that will be demolished prior to commencement of demolition. Copies of the documentation should be stored on campus in USC's archival repository. If requested, copies will be provided to the Office of Historic Resources and the Los Angeles Conservancy.

HABS Level I documentation shall consist of the following:

- architectural and historical narrative;
- archival drawings;
- if adequate archival drawings are not available, measured drawings will be produced; and
- large format photography.

**Mitigation Measure C-2:** The Applicant shall nominate individual resources that have been identified in the EIR as potentially eligible for the National Register, California Register or as Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monuments to the appropriate programs based on the significance of the individual buildings. (See Mitigation Measure C-5 for district nomination).

**Mitigation Measure C-3:** To ensure that historic buildings are appropriately renovated and maintained and that the impact of new construction is mitigated to a less than significant level, the Applicant shall create an Adaptive Mitigation Management Approach, which will function as a rehabilitation and maintenance plan and a plan for compatible new construction for the identified historic district and its contributing features. This will ensure that historic structures and landscapes, both individually significant and contributors to the identified historic district, will be rehabilitated according to the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards*, and maintained according to preservation maintenance guidelines. The guidelines shall be consistent with *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings* or *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*. The plan will include, but may not be limited to:

- historic overview and context;
- identification of contributing and non-contributing buildings and their character-defining features;
- identification of periods of significance, and correspondence to significant USC Campus Plans;
- definitions of applicable historic preservation terms;
- guidelines for exterior rehabilitation including materials conservation and appropriate cleaning, stabilization and long-term maintenance, window rehabilitation, and treatment of major interior public spaces such as lobby areas;
- guidelines for compatible new construction, including building design, compatible scale, massing and proportion, siting on building pads, appropriate materials, heights in relation to adjacent contributing structures, and entrances and ground floor articulation; and

- guidelines for landscape preservation and maintenance including site planning which reflects the historic landscape and circulation patterns, general signage guidelines, hardscape materials, and plant palette.

**Mitigation Measure C-4:** The Applicant shall prepare an interpretative plan for the Historic District. This plan will be used as part of USC's ongoing community outreach efforts and on-campus orientation and tours. Interpretive displays in the public areas of district contributors will be considered, as appropriate.

**Mitigation Measure C-5:** The Applicant shall nominate the historic district identified as potentially eligible for the California Register for listing in the California Register.

**Mitigation Measure C-6:** The Applicant shall work with qualified preservation professionals to ensure Standards-compliant projects on campus, including the design of rehabilitation projects for district contributors, compatibility of new construction within the historic district, and periodic site visits to monitor construction adjacent to district contributors to ensure that such activities comply with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards*. Historic professionals shall meet the National Park Service standards.<sup>17</sup>

The following mitigation measures would reduce Project-level impacts to archaeological and paleontological resources:

**Mitigation Measure C-7:** If a unique archaeological resource is discovered during Project construction activities, work in the area shall cease and deposits shall be treated in accordance with Federal, State, and local guidelines, including those set forth in California Public Resources Code Section 21083.2. In addition, if it is determined that an archaeological site is a historical resource, the provisions of Section 21084.1 of the Public Resources Code and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 would be implemented.

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<sup>17</sup> U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service. "Archeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards." [http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/arch\\_stnds\\_9.htm](http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/arch_stnds_9.htm).

**Mitigation Measure C-8:** A qualified paleontologist shall be retained to perform periodic inspections of excavation and grading activities of the Project site where excavations into the older Quaternary Alluvium may occur. The services of a qualified paleontologist shall be secured by contacting the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County. The frequency of inspections will be based on consultation with the paleontologist and will depend on the rate of excavation and grading activities, the materials being excavated, and if found, the abundance and type of fossils encountered. Monitoring shall consist of visually inspecting fresh exposures of rock for larger fossil remains and, where appropriate, collecting wet or dry screened sediment samples of promising horizons for smaller fossil remains.

If a potential fossil is found, the paleontologist shall be allowed to temporarily divert or redirect grading and excavation activities in the area of the exposed fossil to facilitate evaluation and, if necessary, salvage. At the paleontologist's discretion and to reduce any construction delay, the grading and excavation contractor shall assist in removing rock samples for initial processing. Any fossils encountered and recovered shall be prepared to the point of identification and catalogued before they are donated to their final repository. Any fossils collected should be donated to a public, non-profit institution with a research interest in the materials, such as the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County. Accompanying notes, maps, and photographs shall also be filed at the repository. If fossils are found, following the completion of the above tasks, the paleontologist shall prepare a report summarizing the results of the monitoring and salvaging efforts, the methodology used in these efforts, as well as a description of the fossils collected and their significance. The report shall be submitted by the applicant to the lead agency, the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, and representatives of other appropriate or concerned agencies to signify the satisfactory completion of the Project and required mitigation measures.

## 6. Level of Significance After Mitigation

The mitigation measures provided above would reduce Project-level impacts associated with the loss of individually eligible resources. However, if the four individually eligible buildings that are located on potential developments sites within Subareas 1 are removed, such impacts would remain significant.

Implementation of the mitigation measures above would ensure that potential Project-level impacts to the historic district would be reduced to less than significant levels. Specifically, implementation of the mitigation measures would ensure that the historic district would retain sufficient integrity and would remain eligible for the California Register under Criteria 1 and 3.

As discussed above, cumulative impacts on historic resources, paleontological resources and archeological resources would be less than significant.