United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property		DRAFT	
Historic name: <u>Hogan House</u>			
Other names/site number:			_
Name of related multiple proper	ty listing: <u>N/A</u>		
(Enter "N/A" if property is not p	part of a multiple prop	erty listing	
2. Location			
Street & number: 8527 Brier Dr	ive		
City or town: Los Angeles	State: California	County: Los Angeles	

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

B

Not For Publication:

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

Vicinity:

I hereby certify that this _____ nomination _____ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property _____ meets ____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

D

<u>national</u>	<u>statewide</u>	<u>local</u>
Applicable Nationa	l Register Criteria:	

С

1

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- ____ entered in the National Register
- ____ determined eligible for the National Register
- ____ determined not eligible for the National Register
- ____ removed from the National Register
- ____ other (explain:) ______

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as Private:	apply.)
Public – Local	
Public – State	
Public – Federal	

Category of Property

(Check only one box.)

Building(s)	Х
District	
Site	
Structure	
Object	

Los Angeles, California County and State

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)				
Contributing	Noncontributing			
1		buildings		
		sites		
		structures		
		objects		
<u> </u>	0	Total		

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register _____0

6. Function or Use Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions.) DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions.) DOMESTIC/single dwelling United States Department of the Interior National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form NPS Form 10-900 OMB Control No. 1024-0018

Hogan House Name of Property Los Angeles, California County and State

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.) <u>MODERN MOVEMENT: Mid-Century Modern</u> OTHER: Post and Beam

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.) Principal exterior materials of the property: <u>Foundation: Wood posts on concrete footings;</u> Walls: Paneled redwood siding/glass; Roof: Asphalt

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The single-family Mid-Century Modern/Post and Beam style residence occupies a 3,724-squarefoot, rectangular parcel, located on the north side of Brier Drive in the Laurel Canyon neighborhood of the City of Los Angeles. Constructed in 1964 for television actor Jack Hogan, the two-story house is slightly set back from the property line and occupies the majority of the parcel, which slopes steeply downward towards a small canyon on the north. The property is entered via a wide concrete driveway from Brier Drive. Narrow concrete staircases leading to the backyard flank the driveway on either side. Landscaping is generally confined to the backyard and includes a few mature shade trees, shrubbery, and foundation plantings. The topography of the area is characterized by steep hills, canyons, and winding roads. The property is surrounded by one- to three-story single-family residences, many of which adhere to the hilly nature of the neighborhood. Hogan House has been minimally altered since 1964 and retains all aspects of historic integrity.

Hogan House

Name of Property

Narrative Description

Exterior

Completed in 1964, Hogan House was designed by Douglas Rucker in the Mid-Century Modern/Post and Beam style. It features a rectangular plan that cantilevers over the hillside and is supported by a structural system of wood posts on concrete footings and tension cables. The house is of wood-frame construction with exterior walls of paneled redwood siding. The building is capped by a flat, built-up roof with wide, overhanging eaves and exposed wood beams. On the east, west, and north façades, the ends of the beams are sawn at an acute 45-degree angle.

The primary (south) façade is dominated by a two-car carport, which is deeply recessed beneath a cantilevered roof supported by three wood posts. The roof extends eastward, sheltering the primary entrance, where the roof eave is exposed as a wood trellis. The entrance is separated from the carport by a paneled redwood wall. The recessed entry is approached by a pebbled concrete walkway from Brier Drive and consists of a solid wood door flanked by narrow sidelights with obscure glass. To the east of the entrance is a low built-in wood bench. Bordering the driveway on the west and the walkway on the east are simple wood railings with three, equally spaced horizontal support rails. Fenestration at this façade consists of clerestory windows, which are positioned above the primary entrance and wrap around to the east façade.

The rear (north) façade features two wood decks that span the length of the building at each floor; the top (main floor) deck is slightly deeper than the lower floor deck and is supported by narrow wood posts extending from the corners of the lower deck's railing. Both decks are bordered by the same type of wood railings found on the primary façade. The façade features fixed floor-to-ceiling windows and historically compatible sliding glass, metal-framed replacement doors. On the main floor, transom windows fit neatly between the exposed roof beams.

Fenestration is irregularly spaced along the east façade and includes two stacked wood windows with obscure glass, paired clerestory windows wrapping from the primary (south) façade, and a non-original, historically compatible sliding aluminum window. A narrow jalousie window on the main floor is positioned directly above a non-original hopper window on the lower floor. Fenestration on the west façade is minimal and comprises a fixed window and transom with obscure glass in the carport, a narrow jalousie window on the main floor, and a sliding aluminum window on the lower floor.

Interior

The interior consists of an open kitchen, dining room, and living room, three bedrooms (one used as an office), and three bathrooms. The house is entered on the main (upper) floor through a small, compact foyer with paneled redwood walls and pebbled concrete flooring, both of which continue from the exterior of the building. A U-shaped staircase to the lower floor is located to the east of the front door opposite a partial-height wood wall, which stops clear of the ceiling plane and is connected to it by wood posts. The staircase features floating hardwood treads with no risers, a wood handrail, and narrow, metal balusters.

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To the north of the foyer, a small pass-through with built-in wood shelving and cabinets opens to a large, rectangular-shaped room comprising an open galley kitchen to the east, a dining area at the center, and a living room to the west. The space is finished with redwood siding and pine ceilings supported by wood beams that extend to the exterior. The outdoor deck is accessed by sliding glass doors along the north wall. A prominent brick fireplace is centered along the west wall, where the hearth sits level with a raised, built-in wood bench that extends the length of the wall. A half bathroom is located just south of the kitchen through a small pantry space and is accessed by two wood pocket doors with a wood panel above. The bathroom and kitchen have been remodeled with compatible, contemporary fixtures and finishes. Non-original tile flooring is located throughout the residence.

The bedrooms and two full baths are located on the lower floor. A hallway with plaster walls and a dropped ceiling connects the rooms and staircase. Two large bedrooms are paired along the north end of the dwelling. The east bedroom is used as an office. The rooms are accessed by single, hollow core wood doors capped by a wood panel. They have original pine ceilings with wood beams and built-in closets, which are mirrored along the center wall splitting the two rooms and contain soffit lighting along the top. Sliding glass doors along the north walls of the rooms provide access the shared deck. A third bedroom—originally a shop, per historic drawings—is located along the west side of the dwelling, just west of the staircase (Figure 4). The room is entirely plastered with the exception of the west wall, which has paneled redwood. Both restrooms—one off the east end of the hallway and one from the west bedroom—have been remodeled with compatible, contemporary fixtures and finishes.

Alterations

Building permits and observations made during an October 2021 site visit indicate that Hogan House has experienced minor structural and cosmetic alterations. In 1974, various portions of the subfloor, joists, and girders were replaced in kind due to dry rot and termite damage.¹ Both decks were also replaced in kind and deck supports added for this same reason in 2002.² Although not permitted, some windows and doors appear to have been replaced, including the main (south) entrance slab door, sliding glass doors leading to the decks, and original jalousie windows at the bathrooms. A rectangular window was added on the side (west) façade, at the lower level, in 2016.

Interior modifications are minor and cosmetic and include the replacement of original flooring (carpet) with tile, kitchen and bath remodels, and replacement of original staircase treads.

Integrity

Hogan House retains a high level of integrity. Alterations include minor structural and cosmetic changes, such as the in-kind replacement of subfloor, joists, and decking, compatible replacement doors and secondary windows, and some new, compatible interior finishes. The majority of the house's original design features and materials, including its horizontal massing,

¹ City of Los Angeles, Department of Building and Safety, Permit No. 33532.

² City of Los Angeles, Department of Building and Safety, Permit No. 02016-20000-13835.

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unadorned redwood siding, wide eaves with exposed structural members, and floor-to-ceiling glazing at the exterior, as well as its rectangular floor plan, exposed redwood paneling, pine ceiling with exposed ceiling beams, and built-in wood shelving at the interior, are still extant. Overall, the building continues to express its original design intent and exudes a strong sense of time and place. It therefore retains integrity of *design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association*. It also retains integrity of *location*, since it has not been moved, and integrity of *setting*, since its environs have not significantly changed since its construction in 1964.

Hogan	House
Name of	Property

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

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

Criteria Considerations

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

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E
 - E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
 - F. A commemorative property
 - G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Hogan House

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions.) <u>ARCHITECTURE</u>____

Period of Significance 1964

Significant Dates 1964

Significant Person (Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.) N/A _____

Cultural Affiliation <u>N/A</u>

Architect/Builder Rucker, Douglas (architect) Webb, Ray (contractor) Los Angeles, California County and State

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Hogan House is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places at the local level of significance under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. Built in 1964, the house embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Mid-Century Modern/Post and Beam architectural style and method of construction, conveyed through its expression of structural systems, geometric massing, dramatic cantilevers and overhangs, and seamless relationship between indoor and outdoor spaces. The property is also an important work of notable local architect Douglas Rucker, who is best known for his Post and Beam style single-family residences in and around Malibu. Hogan House appears to be one of few buildings designed by Rucker in the City of Los Angeles. The period of significance for the house is 1964, the year of the building's construction.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Early Development of Laurel Canyon

Hogan House is located within the Laurel Canyon community of Los Angeles. The neighborhood occupies a small canyon in the Santa Monica Mountain range, at the western edge of the Hollywood Hills. Originally occupied by the Tongva, Chumash, and Kizh peoples, Euro-American development of the canyon was first envisioned by engineer and real estate investor Charles Spencer Mann, who bought property along Laurel Canyon Boulevard and in the adjacent hills during the first decade of the twentieth century.³ Lots in the area's earliest subdivisions, Bungalow Land and Wonderland Park, were moderately priced, narrow in size, and connected by a "network of interconnecting lanes and footpaths."⁴ As a means to attract prospective buyers, Mann installed the country's first trackless trolley that ran up Laurel Canyon Boulevard from Sunset Boulevard to a roadhouse tavern at Lookout Mountain Avenue.⁵ In 1920, Mann constructed the lavish Lookout Mountain Inn at the hill's crest, a popular attraction that burned down only three years after opening.

Laurel Canyon quickly became popular amongst members of the Hollywood film industry, who lived in grand Period Revival style homes along Laurel Canyon Boulevard. Other residents of the area lived in more modest houses set deep within the canyon that had originally been constructed as vacation retreats.⁶ While the neighborhood retained a rustic, country-like atmosphere into the 1930s, development continued rapidly as roads were paved to accommodate automobiles. Like most of Los Angeles, Laurel Canyon experienced another wave of residential development during the post-World War II era, characterized by the construction of modern homes that took advantage of new technologies and methods of engineering that enabled

³ "Early Canyon History," ed. Rick Seireeni, Laurel Canyon Association, accessed October 2021, <u>http://laurelcanyonassoc.com/EarlyHist.html</u>.

⁴ "20th Century History," ed. Rick Seireeni, Laurel Canyon Association, accessed October 2021, <u>http://laurelcanyonassoc.com/20cHist.html</u>.

⁵ "Early Canyon History."

⁶ Ibid.

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construction in such steeply sloped sites. Many of the lots, which were previously unbuildable, could finally accommodate single-family residences that were built into or cantilevered over the steep hillsides.⁷

Laurel Canyon became a nexus for counterculture in the 1960s and '70s, during which time it became home to some of the era's most honored rock musicians, including Jim Morrison, Carole King, the Mamas and the Papas, Neil Young, and Joni Mitchell. Laurel Canyon has remained popular among those in the entertainment industry, due to the relatively private and self-contained nature of its canyons, which retain the intricate street layouts first implemented by the area's developers.

Hogan House is located on Lot 279 of Tract No. 798. Sited just southeast of Lookout Mountain, the tract was subdivided in 1910 by James D. Millar of the Oil & Metals Bank & Trust Co. (formerly Columbia Trust). At the time, Brier Drive was simply identified as "Lot D," while surrounding streets also corresponded to letters of the alphabet.⁸ Per historic aerial photographs, it appears that substantial residential development did not occur in the neighborhood until the late 1940s and early 1950s. Built in 1964, Hogan House was one of the later lots to be developed, presumably because of its challenging topography.

In January 1964, architect Douglas Rucker, who had experience working with challenging sites, applied for a building permit to construct a single-family dwelling with an attached carport at 8527 Brier Drive. Rucker designed the residence for Jack Hogan, a television actor whose career extended from the mid-1950s through the early 1990s. Appearing in dozens of television series as well as movies, Hogan is perhaps best known for his recurring role in the 1960s television war-drama *Combat!*. According to Los Angeles City building permits, the house was built by contractor Ray Webb and various minor construction projects continued through 1964. Jack Hogan received a Certificate of Occupancy for the residence in December 1964. The resulting, two-story residence cantilevered over the site and overlooked a narrow canyon later known as Kirkwood Bowl.

Mid-Century Modernism/Post and Beam

Hogan House is an excellent example of Post and Beam architecture, embodying the distinctive characteristics of the style and method of construction. Post and Beam is a subset of Mid-Century Modernism, a broad term used to classify a wide variety of diverging schools of Modernism that emerged in the postwar era as innovative architects adapted the ideas and tenets of early Modernism to their own locales, material palettes, and local precedents. Post and Beam was introduced to the broader public between the 1940s and 1960s by the Case Study House program, an internationally recognized program of single-family residences created by *Arts & Architecture* magazine's editor, John Entenza. Running between 1945 and 1966 and resulting in the design of thirty-six residences—twenty-five of which were ultimately constructed—the program is considered one of the most significant and influential experimental post-World War II housing efforts attempted in the United States. Though the Case Study House program is most

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Los Angeles County Tract Map, TR0016-034a.

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often associated with the steel-and-glass, machine age buildings designed by modern architects Raphael Soriano, Pierre Koenig, Charles and Ray Eames, and Craig Ellwood, the wood Post and Beam aesthetic actually comprised a substantial body of the program's work.

Post and Beam reflects the adaptation of the earlier International Style's horizontal massing, geometric forms, modular construction, unornamented wall surfaces, and structural expression to the climate and topography of the region. Originating as a method of construction, it is characterized by the direct expression of structural framing (most often wood), consisting of beams supported by posts rather than solid, load-bearing walls. This method allowed for large expanses of glass, dramatic cantilevers and overhangs, flexible and open floor plans, and the seamless integration of indoor and outdoor living space, heightening the building's connection with its site. While modular in form and consisting of standardized, mass-produced parts, wood Post and Beam houses have a more organic aesthetic than their steel-framed counterparts. Though the Post and Beam style is most commonly associated with residential design, it was also used in commercial, industrial, and institutional architecture.

Hogan House embodies the distinctive characteristics of Post and Beam architecture, including its rectangular massing, overhanging eaves and dramatic cantilevered balconies, unornamented redwood wall surfaces, and direct expression of wood structural framing. The house's structural system, expressed through a series of slender wood foundation posts, were particularly well suited to its steep canyon site. The house's seamless integration of indoors and out, accomplished through extensive floor-to-ceiling glazing at the north façade, as well as its flexible, open interior floor plan are also distinguishing characteristics of the Post and Beam style.

Douglas Rucker, AIA (b. 1927)

Douglas Rucker, AIA, is a noted Malibu architect and author who has designed more than eighty residential and commercial projects and over fifty remodels/additions.⁹ Born and raised in Illinois, Rucker received his Bachelor of Science (B.S.) in Architecture from the University of Illinois in Champaign-Urbana in 1950. He then worked as a draftsman in Denver and San Diego before moving to Altadena and becoming a licensed architect.¹⁰ Rucker worked for various firms in the greater Los Angeles region, including architect Ray Jones of Glendale and architecture firm Gilman & Young of Brentwood. In 1957, Rucker opened his own Pacific Palisades firm as part of a partnership that lasted one year. In 1958, he opened his own, eponymous firm in Malibu.

During his firm's tenure, Rucker primarily designed single-family, Post and Beam residences in Malibu, as well as a few projects in Calabasas, Santa Monica, and Los Angeles.¹¹ He became well known for his unassuming yet captivating Mid-Century Modern aesthetic that conveyed mindfulness of design, as seen through his sensitive use of site and expressive use of natural materials such as redwood, pine, and fir. Rucker's work has been described as "instantly

⁹ Homaira Shifa, "The Face of Malibu by Johanna Spinks," *Malibu Times*, July 17, 2013, updated Jun 26, 2017, accessed October 2021, <u>https://www.malibutimes.com/malibu_life/article_2a38a658-eea8-11e2-aad6-001a4bcf887a.html</u>.

¹⁰ Rucker, Growing Edge, 352.

¹¹ Shifa, "The Face of Malibu."

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recognizable but never formulaic," and his designs often share such characteristics as re-sawn, paneled wood siding, exposed beams with angled ends, prominent fireplaces, open riser stairs, windows in the garage or carport, and galley kitchens—all characteristics found in Hogan House.¹²

In 1966, Rucker gained wider recognition as an architect with the design of his own residence in Santa Monica Canyon. The house consisted of a 26-foot pavilion raised on a 40-foot "pedestal," complete with a wraparound deck that offered 360-degree views.¹³ In 1969, the house was profiled in an issue of the *Los Angeles Times' Home* magazine and soon became a recognizable feature along the Pacific Coast Highway. The house completely burned in a devastating fire in 1970. Rucker chose to rebuild on top of the remaining foundation, designing a different, yet "equally dramatic" residence.¹⁴ Several other Rucker designs have also been profiled in the *Los Angeles Times* over the years including the Larsen Houses (1961), Moule House (1963), Dutcher House (1963), and Ewert Apartments (1964).

Rucker lives with his wife in a small, 700-square foot residence of his own design in the Santa Monica Mountains.¹⁵ Though retired from architecture, he has since authored ten books and has a photography collection at several local galleries. Douglas Rucker is in his mid-90s and has concluded his architectural practice. At the writing of this nomination, it has been approximately six years since his retirement, a sufficient amount of time to objectively assess his overall career and contributions to the practice of architecture. Since he is no longer practicing, it is possible to measure his completed body of work.

Development of Hogan House

The property does not appear to have been published in any journal or newspaper articles following its construction. In his 2005 memoir *Growing Edge*, Douglas Rucker refers to a "Mystery House" he designed in "a hilly neighborhood on the edge of a looping road," for a working actor in the mid-1960s.¹⁶ This is likely Hogan House, as Rucker describes both the neighborhood as being near Beverly Hills and his client as an actor in a television series about World War II. The residence is one of few buildings designed by Rucker in the City of Los Angeles (**Figures 1-5**).

In the design of the house for Jack Hogan, Rucker adhered to a strict budget, and limited supervision and follow-up time. The result was an "all-wood, *bare bones*, post-and-beam house," which Rucker refers to in his book as his "regular style."¹⁷ Common features of 8527 Brier Drive shared with other Rucker-designed buildings include the extensive use of redwood siding and other warm, natural materials, an open galley kitchen, the use of windows in the garage or carport, and the use of sliding glass doors and long decks to facilitate movement between the

¹² King, "It's All They Need."

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ Doug Rucker, *Growing Edge* (Malibu, CA: Vilimapubco, 2005), 193.

¹⁷ Rucker, *Growing Edge*, 193.

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interior and exterior spaces.¹⁸ The design of the building fits neatly into Rucker's oeuvre of elegant, Post and Beam houses whose simplicity betray the complex engineering necessary for such challenging building sites. Additionally, Hogan House reflects a key objective of Rucker's work as well as the postwar Modern movement in general– it demonstrates the potential for creating innovative Modern style buildings within a relatively small budget.

Jack Hogan appears to only have lived in the residence for a few years. By the early 1970s, the house was occupied by Muriel Kessler. Kessler lived at the house until selling it to Christopher Caparro and Susanna Musotto in 2016.

¹⁸ Barbara King, "It's All They Need," *Los Angeles Times*, December 15, 2005, accessed October 2021, http://articles.latimes.com/print/2005/dec/15/home/hm-small15.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

8527 Brier Drive. Permit File. City of Los Angeles, Department of Building and Safety.

Howell-Ardila, Deborah. "Writing Our Own Program': The USC Experiment in Modern Architectural Pedagogy, 1930 to 1960" (master's thesis, University of Southern California, 2010).

Shifa, Homaira. "The Face of Malibu by Johanna Spinks." Malibu Times. July 17, 2013. Updated Jun 26, 2017. Accessed December 2021. <u>https://www.malibutimes.com/malibu_life/article_2a38a658-eea8-11e2-aad6-001a4bcf887a.html</u>.

- King, Barbara. "It's All They Need." *Los Angeles Times*. December 15, 2005. Accessed October 2021. <u>http://articles.latimes.com/print/2005/dec/15/home/hm-small15</u>.
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- Los Angeles County Tract Maps. Accessed October 2021. <u>Http://dpw.lacounty.gov/sur/surveyrecord/tractMain.cfm</u>.
- "NETR Online Historic Aerials." Historic Aerials. NETR Online. Accessed October 2021. http://www.historicaerials.com.

Rucker, Doug. Ground Work. Malibu, CA: Vilimapubco, 2001.

. Growing Edge. Malibu, CA: Vilimapubco, 2005.

Rucker, Douglas W., Architect. "House for Mr. and Mrs. Jack Hogan." Drawings, 1963.

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Hogan House	
Name of Property	

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- _____ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- _____ previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- _____designated a National Historic Landmark
- _____ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____
- _____recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #_____
- _____ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey #_____

Primary location of additional data:

- ____ State Historic Preservation Office
- ____ Other State agency
- Federal agency
- _____Local government
- ____ University
- X Other

Name of repository: Jack Hogan Family, Personal Collection

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): ______

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: (enter coordinates to 6 decimal places) 1. Latitude: 34.104300 Longitude: -118.377172

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California, Lot 279 of Tract TR 798. 40.08 feet along Brier Drive (south), 96.12 feet along west property line, 89.95 feet along east property line, and 40 feet along north property line.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary lines are the legally recorded property lines, historically associated with the property.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: <u>Katie Horak/Principal and Evanne St. Charles/Senior Associate</u> organization: <u>Architectural Resources Group</u> street & number: <u>360 E 2nd Street, Suite 225</u> city or town: <u>Los Angeles</u> state: <u>CA</u> zip code: <u>90012</u> e-mail: <u>e.stcharles@argcreate.com</u> telephone: <u>(626) 583-1401</u> date: <u>November 2021; Revised December 2021</u>

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- Maps: USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- Additional items: (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property:	Hogan Residence
City or Vicinity:	Los Angeles
County:	Los Angeles
State:	California
Photographer:	As noted
Date Photographed:	November 2020, October 2021

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1 of 14 North fac	çade, view s	south (Christo	pher Caparro)
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2 of 14 West façade, view southeast (Christopher Caparro)

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3 of 14 South façade upper deck, view east (Christopher Caparro	3 of 14	South façade upper deck.	view east	(Christopher)	Caparro)
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- 4 of 14 Foundation piers, view north (Architectural Resources Group)
- 5 of 14 Entrance foyer, view north (Pierre Galant)
- 6 of 14 Staircase, upper/main level, view northwest (Pierre Galant)
- 7 of 14 Living room, view southwest towards the open kitchen (Pierre Galant)
- 8 of 14 Living room and fireplace, view southeast (Pierre Galant)
- 9 of 14 Open kitchen, view west (Pierre Galant)
- 10 of 14 Staircase, lower level, view northwest (Pierre Galant)
- 11 of 14 West bedroom, view southeast (Christopher Caparro)
- 12 of 14 East bedroom/office, view southwest (Pierre Galant)
- 13 of 14 Bathroom off the hallway, view west (Architectural Resources Group)
- 14 of 14 Bathroom off the west bedroom, view northeast (Architectural Resources Group)

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for nominations to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for each response using this form is estimated to be between the Tier 1 and Tier 4 levels with the estimate of the time for each tier as follows:

Tier 1 - 60-100 hours Tier 2 - 120 hours Tier 3 - 230 hours Tier 4 - 280 hours

The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201 Oakridge Drive Fort Collins, CO 80525.

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form NPS Form 10-900 OMB Control No. 1024-0018

Hogan House Name of Property

Location Map

Los Angeles, California County and State



USGS Map

Los Angeles, California County and State



Hogan House

Name of Property

Site Map

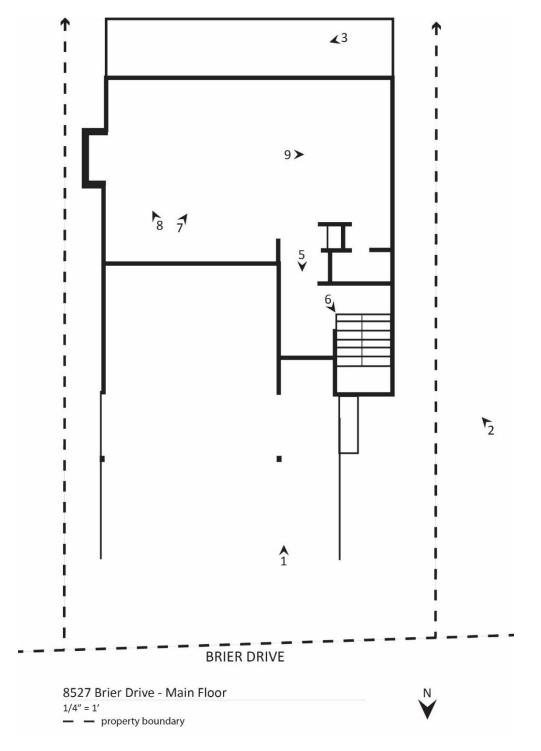
Los Angeles, California County and State

34-35 16-34 798 RACT NO. Being a subdivision of a portion of the 946 N' of the N.W. 4 of Sec. 8 T. I S. R. 14 W. SBM. LOS ANGELES CO. CAL. March 5 # 1910 True Courses. Nap Calculated by. Surveyed by Fremont Ackerman Paul E. Lepo Scale 1'= 100 ft 7004007 ound of St In M 700 395 401 396 402 390 403 397 39/ 398 404 392 /0<u>3.44</u> 399 405 393 400 0 100 N 400 394 100 527 Brier Driv Ş O¢. 48 0 35% 35 31 37 四時 Ν ACIENDA PARK

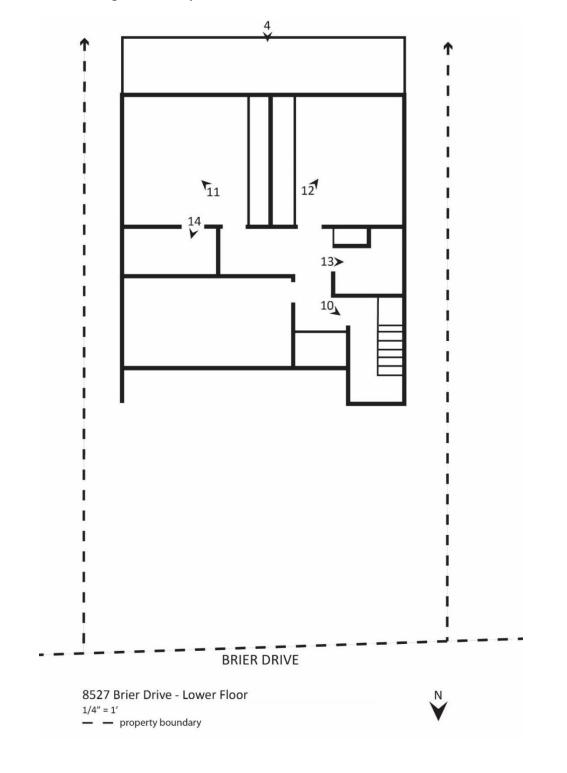
Lot 279, Tract No. 798 (Los Angeles County Office of the Assessor)

Sketch Map/Photo Key 1 of 2—Main (Upper) Floor

Los Angeles, California County and State



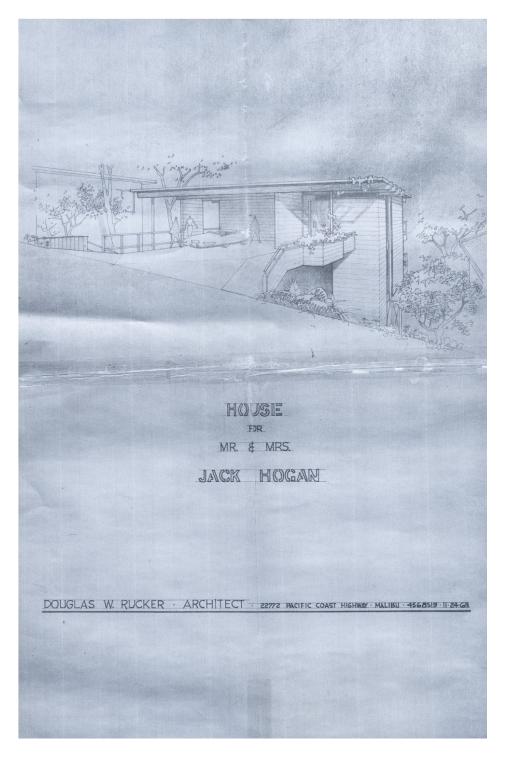
Sketch Map/Photo Key 2 of 2—Lower Floor



Los Angeles, California County and State

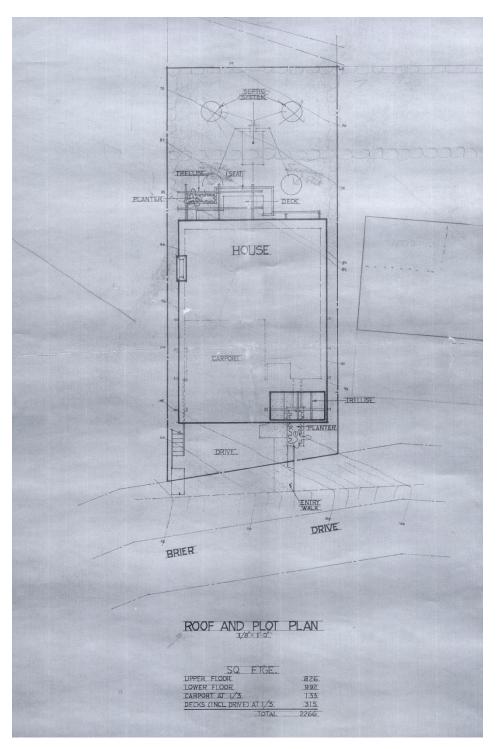
Los Angeles, California County and State

Figure 1 Douglas W. Rucker, Architect, "House for Mr. and Mrs. Jack Hogan," Title Sheet, 1963. Jack Hogan Family, Personal Collection.



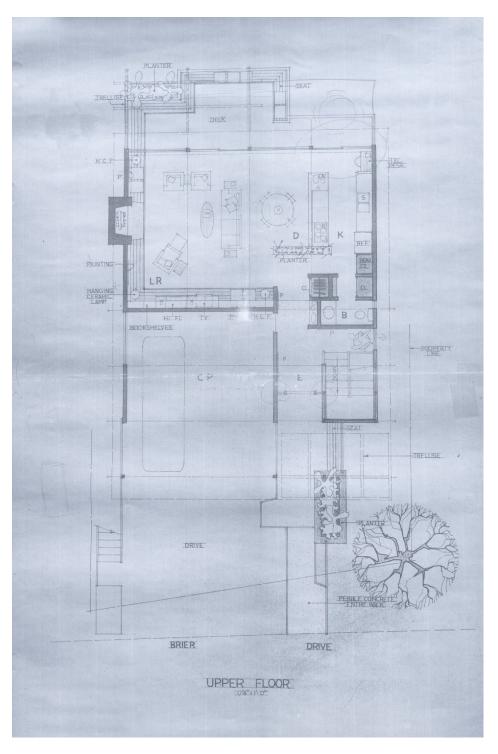
Los Angeles, California County and State

Figure 2 Douglas W. Rucker, Architect, "House for Mr. and Mrs. Jack Hogan," Roof and Plot Plan, 1963. Jack Hogan Family, Personal Collection.



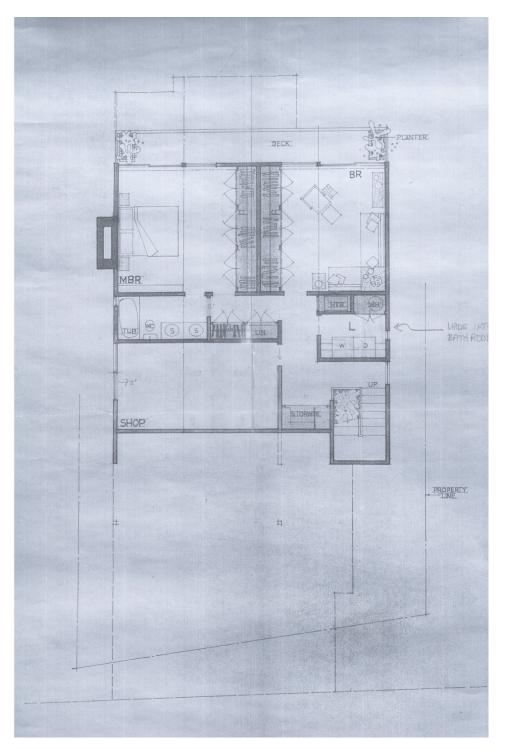
Los Angeles, California County and State

Figure 3 Douglas W. Rucker, Architect, "House for Mr. and Mrs. Jack Hogan," Upper Floor Plan, 1963. Jack Hogan Family, Personal Collection.



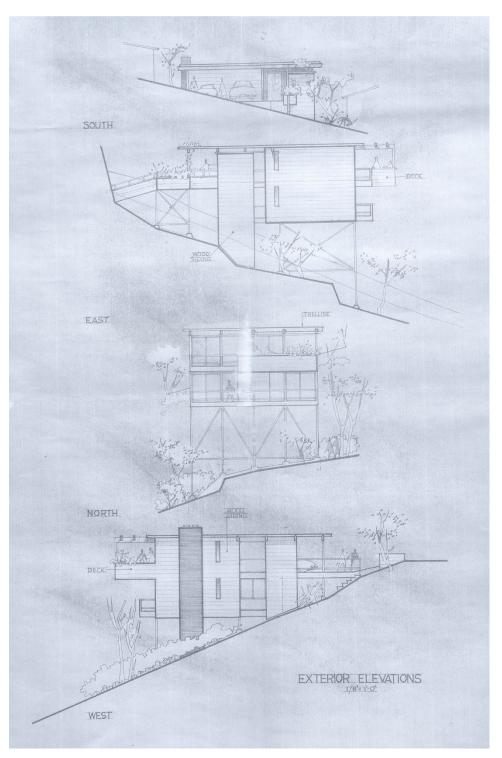
Los Angeles, California County and State

Figure 4 Douglas W. Rucker, Architect, "House for Mr. and Mrs. Jack Hogan," Lower Floor Plan, 1963. Jack Hogan Family, Personal Collection.



Los Angeles, California County and State

Figure 5 Douglas W. Rucker, Architect, "House for Mr. and Mrs. Jack Hogan," Elevations, 1963. Jack Hogan Family, Personal Collection.



Los Angeles, California County and State

Photo 1 North façade, view south (Christopher Caparro)



Photo 2 West façade, view southeast (Christopher Caparro)



Los Angeles, California County and State



Photo 3 South façade upper deck, view east (Christopher Caparro)

Photo 4 Foundation piers, view north (Architectural Resources Group)



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Hogan House Name of Property

Photo 5 Entrance foyer, view north (Pierre Galant)

Los Angeles, California County and State



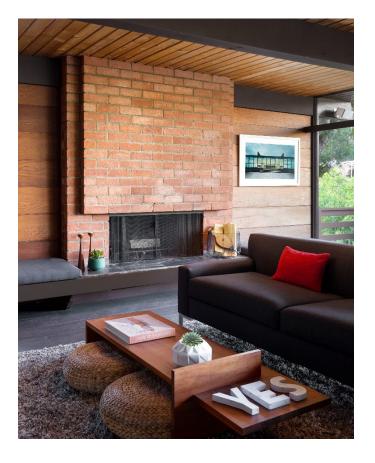
Photo 6 Staircase, upper/main level, view northwest (Pierre Galant)



Los Angeles, California County and State

Photo 7 Living room, view southwest towards the open kitchen (Pierre Galant)

Photo 8 Living room and fireplace, view southeast (Pierre Galant)

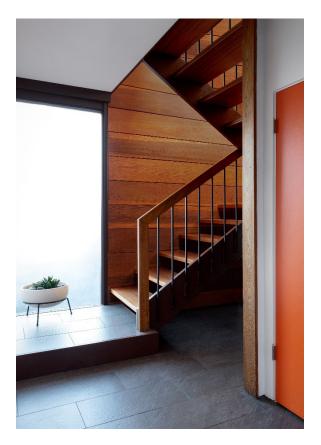


Los Angeles, California County and State

Photo 9 Open kitchen, view west (Pierre Galant)



Photo 10 Staircase, lower level, view northwest (Pierre Galant)



Los Angeles, California County and State

Photo 11 West bedroom, view southeast (Christopher Caparro)

Photo 12 East bedroom/office, view southwest (Pierre Galant)



Los Angeles, California County and State

Photo 13 Bathroom off the hallway, view west (Architectural Resources Group)



Photo 14 Bathroom off the west bedroom, view northeast (Architectural Resources Group)

