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NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018

**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.

RECEIVED 2280
MAR - 4 2016
NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**1. Name of Property**

Historic name: Carling, Foster, House
Other names/site number: _____
Name of related multiple property listing:
Residential Architecture of John Lautner in Southern California, 1940-1994
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing

**2. Location**

Street & number: 7144 West Hockey Trail
City or town: Los Angeles State: CA County: Los Angeles
Not For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐

**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

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

I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___national ___statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

___A ___B X C ___D

State Historic Preservation Officer 2 March 2016

**Signature of certifying official/Title:** **Date**

**California Office of Historic Preservation**

**State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government**

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

**Signature of commenting official:** **Date**

**Title :** **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government**

## 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:) _____

for Edson W. Beall 4.19.16

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

## 5. Classification

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Private: | x |
| Public – Local | |
| Public – State | |
| Public – Federal | |

**Category of Property**

(Check only **one** box.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Building(s) | x |
| District | |
| Site | |
| Structure | |
| Object | |

**Number of Resources within Property**
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | | buildings |
| | | sites |
| | | structures |
| | | objects |
| 1 | 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

## 7. Description

**Architectural Classification**
(Enter categories from instructions.)
Modern Movement:
Other: Mid-Century Modern

**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: Wood
Glass
Concrete
Metal: Steel

**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 Foster Carling House was designed by John Lautner in the Mid-century Modern style. It is located in the Hollywood Hills neighborhood of Los Angeles, California, approximately 11 miles northwest of downtown Los Angeles. The Carling House occupies the majority of its 0.37-acre parcel and is elevated above street level. Although the Carling House was altered in 1991 by John Lautner, it retains significant exterior and interior character-defining features of Lautner's original Mid-century Modern design, including its asymmetrical composition; simple, geometric volumes; unornamented wall surfaces; modest scale and massing; horizontal emphasis; and large expanses of glass. It retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

## Narrative Description

### *Exterior*

The Foster Carling House is located on the south side of West Hockey Trail, northeast of the intersection of Pacific View Drive and Baseline Trail in the Hollywood Hills neighborhood of Los Angeles. The lot is bounded on the south and west by Pacific View Drive, on the north by Hockey Trail, and on the east by another single-family residence. The property contains a one-story, single-family residence constructed in 1948 in the Mid-century Modern style with Wrightian influences. The house occupies the majority of its 0.37-acre lot, and stands amid lush landscaping and several mature trees. It is of wood and steel frame construction with an irregular plan and a flat roof. There is an exterior masonry chimney on the west façade. The house is composed of a hexagonal volume to the west containing the living area, and an angled L-shaped wing to the east containing bedroom, bath, and the former carport, later converted by John Lautner to a master bedroom. The house wraps three sides of a terrace with a swimming pool that enters the main living space via suspended sliding glass walls. South of the living area is a polygonal wood deck with angled metal railings that cantilevers over the hillside. The roof of the living area consists of a hexagonal steel and timber frame suspended from three, tripartite steel columns resembling inverted tripods. The southwest bay of the living area, with wood siding, battered clerestory windows, and a built-in sofa, pivots open to the deck. The exterior walls are finished primarily in glass, horizontal wood tongue-and-groove siding, stack bond brick, and cement plaster. Fenestration consists primarily of large expanses of single-pane glass. On the north façade are tall, narrow windows recessed in deep, splayed embrasures. Angled concrete screen walls with a stepped, beveled pattern frame a motor court on the east façade; a similarly styled retaining wall forms a terrace on the north façade.

### *Interior*

The interior of the house is finished with stained, polished concrete floors, redwood paneling at walls and ceilings, and large expanses of glass. The open-plan hexagonal living area is anchored by a massive masonry fireplace with a raised wood seating platform that opens to the exterior deck via a pivoting wall and built-in sofa. The living area is accessed from the former carport by a glass-walled gallery that opens to the swimming pool terrace. Along the north side of the gallery, angled walls define the kitchen, bathroom and bedroom. The former carport was remodeled in 1991 by Lautner, who enclosed it with glass walls to create a new master bedroom.

### *Alterations*

Lautner remodeled the house in 1991, when he converted the existing carport into an additional bedroom and added a new carport. A slanted pane of glass was used to enclose the carport space, reflecting the slanted wood columns original to the space. The original rope railings were replaced by the current angled metal railings.

## Integrity

The Carling House retains all seven aspects of integrity.

- **Location:** The house remains on its original site. It therefore retains integrity of location.
- **Design:** The Carling House retains the significant character-defining features of its original Wrightian-influenced Mid-century Modern design by John Lautner, including its irregular plan, one-story massing, flat roof, hexagonal living area with suspended roof and pivoting wall, masonry fireplace and walls, sliding glass walls, and wood siding. It therefore retains integrity of design.
- **Setting:** The area around the Carling House remains a low-density, single-family residential hillside neighborhood, and the house retains its relationship to West Hockey Trail and Pacific View Drive. The Carling House therefore retains integrity of setting.
- **Materials:** Although there have been some alterations over time, the Carling House retains the majority of its historic materials, including glass walls, redwood siding and casework, masonry fireplaces and walls, polished concrete floors, and steel roof support structure. It retains integrity of materials.
- **Workmanship:** The Carling House retains the physical evidence of the period construction techniques of master builder John de la Vaux, including its suspended steel and timber framed roof, masonry walls and fireplace, wood siding and casework, and polished concrete floors. It retains integrity of workmanship.
- **Feeling:** The Carling House retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, and workmanship, and therefore continues to evoke the aesthetic sense of Mid-century Modern architecture. It therefore retains integrity of feeling.
- **Association:** The property retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling, which combine to convey its original Mid-century Modern design by master architect John Lautner. Therefore, it retains integrity of association.

## 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.
- [x] 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. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- [ ] F. A commemorative property
- [ ] G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

**Areas of Significance**
(Enter categories from instructions.)
Architecture

**Period of Significance**
1948

**Significant Dates**

**Significant Person**
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

**Cultural Affiliation**

**Architect/Builder**
Lautner, John (architect)
de la Vaux, John (builder)

**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.)

The Foster Carling House is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places at the local level of significance under Criterion C as an excellent, early example of the Wrightian-influenced Mid-century Modern architecture of master architect John Lautner. It meets the registration requirements outlined in the Multiple Property Documentation Form "Residential Architecture of John Lautner in Southern California, 1940-1994" for this period of Lautner's work: it exemplifies the tenets of the modern movement and the important characteristics of Lautner's work from this period; displays the significant character-defining features of Mid-century Modern architecture; dates from the period of significance; exhibits quality of design; and retains all seven aspects of integrity. The period of significance under Criterion C is 1948, reflecting the date that the house was completed.

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

John Lautner designed the Foster Carling House in 1948. It is located in the Hollywood Hills neighborhood of Los Angeles, California, with views to both the Los Angeles basin and the San Fernando Valley. The Carling House is significant as an early expression of John Lautner's Wrightian-influenced Mid-century Modern architecture, and as the first product of John Lautner's collaboration with builder John de la Vaux. It exemplifies the structural and technical innovations that became a hallmark of Lautner's designs in later years, such as the extensive use of glass walls, the integration of building and landscape, innovative structural designs, and the integration of complex mechanical devices to transform space.

The Carling House is a significant early example of the work of master architect John Lautner. It exemplifies the tenets of John Lautner's residential architecture identified in the Multiple Property Submission "Residential Architecture of John Lautner in Southern California, 1940-1994; Theme: John Lautner Residential Architecture in Southern California, 1940-1955." Lautner's fascination with new shapes and structures came from his determination to humanize spaces and create what he referred to as "real" architecture: "architecture that was authentic, creative, new – yet tied to ancient and timeless ways of building; based on the needs – including emotional needs – of his clients, and the demands of the site."[1] He brought to architecture an expressive and adventurous use of structure, form, and materials.[2] Although he did not consider himself a Modernist, Lautner's interests aligned with the mid-century spirit of architectural experimentation; these factors led Lautner toward bold explorations of hilltop houses, soaring concrete roofs, sculptural steel cantilevers, and expressive double curves. His work was structurally and technologically innovative, while also reflecting Wright's Organic principles of

[1] Dave Weinstein, "John Lautner's 'Keeping it Real' Approach to Architecture," http://www.eichlernetwork.com/article/beyond-flash-and-fantasy (accessed July 2015).
[2] Ann Philbin, Foreword in Nicholas Olsberg, ed., *Between Earth and Heaven: The Architecture of John Lautner* (New York: Rizzoli International Publications, 2008), 6.

responding to the site and the specific needs of the client. Lautner had a fertile architectural practice for over 60 years, producing some of the most iconic and influential works in post-World War II Southern California and influencing a new generation of architects. In the 1940s, Lautner experimented with simple shapes to achieve an organic expression, melding buildings with their surroundings with the shaped floor plan and roof structure.

The Carling House was part of Lautner's spatial exploration during the early years of his career, and marks the beginning of a productive collaboration with builder John de la Vaux. The Carling House can be analyzed in three parts: the space below the hexagonal roof to the west; the wing that extends between the west and east; the carport to the east. Lautner utilized a prefabricated hexagonal roof and three tripod supports designed by structural engineer Edgardo Contini. While the hexagonal roof is a simple geometric shape, it allows for complex organization of interior walls. One of the most innovative design features in the Carling House is a pivoting wall with clerestory windows and a built-in couch, bringing elements of interior social gathering to the outdoor deck.

Foster Carling (1898-1976) was a composer, lyricist, and advertiser. Although primarily known as a lyricist for cowboy films in the 1940s and 1950s, Carling's masterpiece was his lyrics for Spike Jones' 1945 adaptation of the *Nutcracker Suite*, arranged by Country Joe Washburn from Tchaikovsky's original score.[3] Carling asked Lautner to design an open plan that would accommodate his grand piano as well as frequent gatherings of guests and collaborators. Lautner accommodated Carling's request by designing a house without any internal columns, supporting the roof of the hexagonal main living area with external steel cantilevered beams.[4] Carling was not only a musician, however. His knowledge of gourmet cooking from experience at a family-owned restaurant in Minnesota gave Lautner the opportunity to explore spatial designs for cooking and entertaining. While Carling stood in the sunken kitchen, which connected the private wing to the public living room, he was able to converse with guests at eye level while they sat across the kitchen counter. A wood triangle protruded from the ceiling above the living room for acoustical purposes. These and many other details required the skill of carpenter John de la Vaux, who had extensive experience in boat building and collaborated with Lautner on many projects.

Similar to Frank Lloyd Wright, Lautner explored methods of enlarging social spaces and shrinking private spaces, a concept derived from ship design. The suspended hexagonal roof in the Carling House allows for a large open living room, while the flat roof of the wing covers a wide corridor to the south and a narrow corridor that hides the small bedroom and bathroom to the north. The northern wall follows an undulating pattern along a triangular and hexagonal grid, shifting between opaque wood walls and translucent glazing. Lautner placed a windowless north-south wall across the site, which separates the carport on the east from the living spaces to the west.

[3] "Foster Carling (1898-1976)," Internet Movie Database, http://www.imdb.com/name/nm0137551/ (accessed May 2015).
[4] "Carling House," Los Angeles Conservancy, https://www.laconservancy.org/locations/carling-house (accessed May 2015).

John Lautner worked closely with clients and engineers, a collaboration exemplified in the relationship between Foster Carling, John de la Vaux, and John Lautner during the design, construction, and renovation of the Carling House. The Carling House represents a unique interpretation of architectural philosophy in the relationship between interior and exterior spaces and a solution to constructing buildings on difficult sites. It is also significant as an early example of Lautner's use of prefabricated elements in residential architecture, such as Contini's hexagonal roof structure. Lautner used Contini's prefabricated roof at the Carling, Jacobsen, and Polin Houses. All three are located in Hollywood and completed the same year.[5]

The Carling House is an excellent example of Lautner's successful integration of indoor and outdoor space. Lautner reinterpreted the relationship between site plane, roof plane, and the wall surfaces in between, a design technique unique to Mid-century Modern architecture in Los Angeles. The prefabricated, lightweight, hexagonal roof and three tripod supports contract and expand to create a level roof from varying heights. Further blurring the line between indoors and out, the swimming pool at the Carling House continues under a sliding glass wall into the main living area. The Carling House was one of Lautner's earliest architectural experiments, and became an important precedent for houses built later in his career.

The Carling House was featured in the *Los Angeles Times* on several occasions. In 1953, the indoor-outdoor swimming pool was included in a story about the many pools in Los Angeles, and the dining room in a similar article later that same year.[6] Lautner's work with structural engineers like Contini, , and his work on the innovative techniques used at the Carling House were mentioned during the American Institute of Architect's consideration of Lautner for a Gold Medal in 1986.

During the last portion of his career, Lautner returned to many of his earlier commissions to carry out alterations or make additions. In 1991, Lautner returned to the Carling House, one of his earliest commissions, to convert the existing carport into an additional bedroom. Frameless glass, including a slanted pane, was used to enclose the carport space, reflecting the slanted wood columns original to the space.

### *Mid-century Modern Architecture*

Mid-century Modern is a term used to describe the post-World War II iteration of the International Style in both commercial and residential design. The International Style was characterized by geometric forms, smooth wall surfaces, and an absence of exterior decoration. Mid-century Modern represents the adaptation of these elements to the local climate and topography, and in residential design to the postwar need for efficiently-built, moderately-priced homes. Mid-century Modernism is often characterized by a clear expression of structure and materials, large expanses of glass, and open interior plans. It was a conscious reaction against the

[5] Nicholas Olsberg, "Building: Shaping Awareness," in in Nicholas Olsberg, ed., *Between Earth and Heaven: The Architecture of John Lautner* (New York: Rizzoli International Publications, 2008), 72-73.
[6] Glenn L. Black, "Land of 15,000 Pools," *Los Angeles Times*, April 12, 1953; "Rooms for Round-the-Clock Dining," *Los Angeles Times*, July 12, 1953; Ruth Ryon, "Hot Property: English Royalty to Become 'Citizens,'" *Los Angeles Times*, October 13, 1985; Sam Hall Kaplan, "Lautner Still Ahead of His Time," *Los Angeles Times*, September 14, 1986.

rigid architectural language of the International Style, which was minimalist in concept, stressed functionalism, and was devoid of regional characteristics and nonessential decorative elements.

### *Organic Architecture*

Lautner worked with Frank Lloyd Wright from 1933 to 1943, during which time he absorbed many of his mentor's architectural ideals, including the style of architecture Wright dubbed "Organic." He applied these design concepts to many of his earlier architectural works, including his own residence, the Carling House, and the Schaffer House.

Frank Lloyd Wright first used the term 'organic architecture' in an article for *Architectural Record* in August 1914.[7] Wright applied the word organic to "'living' structure – a structure or concept wherein features or parts are so organized in form and substance as to be, applied to purpose, integral. Everything that 'lives' is therefore organic."[8] Organic architecture meant a living architecture in which every composition, element, and detail was deliberately shaped for the job it was to perform. Wright stressed the unity of building, furnishings, and environment in an "organic-entity, as contrasted with that former insensate aggregation of parts…One great thing instead of a quarrelling collection of so many little things."[9] Wright expressed his concept of Organic design through crystalline plan forms, the possibility of growth by asymmetrical addition, the relationship of composition to site and client, and the use of local materials.[10]

The chief concept of Organic architecture is the merging of building and nature, so that the design responds to the environment rather than imposing itself upon it. Organic architecture grew out of the site from within, employing natural shapes, complex geometries, and new building materials and technologies to unify all elements of the design – site, structure, spaces, fixtures, finishes, and furnishing - into a single harmonious unit.[11]

John Lautner's work from this period represents important tenets of Mid-century Modern architecture, along with influences from his mentor, Frank Lloyd Wright. Lautner's early work most directly reflects Wright's influence, along with Lautner's own emphasis on natural materials and the importance of site specific architecture. The Carling House reflects important character-defining features of Lautner's residential architecture from this period, including its Wrightian-influenced design; integration of building and site; innovative structural technique; emphasis on geometry; dominant roof form; open plan; extensive use of wood; and connection of indoor and outdoor space.

## Conclusion

[7] Adapted from "Wright – Organic Architecture," Frank Lloyd Wright Trust, http://www.flwright.org/ckfinder/userfiles/files/Wright-Organic-Architecture.pdf (accessed August 2015).
[8] Frank Lloyd Wright, *Modern Architecture; Being the Kahn Lectures for 1930* (Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1931), 27.
[9] Ulrich Conrads, *Programs and Manifestoes on 20th-century Architecture* (Cambridge, MA: MIT, 1999), 25.
[10] Peter Collins, "The Biology of Analogy," *Changing Ideals in Modern Architecture 1750-1950* (London: Faber and Faber, 1965).
[11] Virginia Savage McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York, NY: Alfred A. Knopf, 2014), 656.

The Carling House is significant as an excellent and early example of the Wrightian-influenced Mid-century Modern architecture of master architect John Lautner. It meets the registration requirements outlined in the Multiple Property Documentation Form "Residential Architecture of John Lautner in Southern California, 1940-1994; Theme: John Lautner Residential Architecture in Southern California, 1940-1955." It retains significant character-defining features of Lautner's original design and includes design features and structural innovations that would inform later projects.

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Black, Glenn L. "Land of 15,000 Pools." *Los Angeles Times*, April 12, 1953.

Campbell-Lange, Barbara-Ann. *John Lautner, 1911-1994: Disappearing Space.* Germany: Taschen, 2005.

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Escher, Frank. *John Lautner, Architect*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton Architectural Press, 1998.

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Hess, Alan. *The Architecture of John Lautner*. New York: Rizzoli International Publications, 1999.

Kaplan, Sam Hall. "Lautner Still Ahead of His Time." *Los Angeles Times*, September 14, 1986.

Lautner, John. The John Lautner Archive. Accessed February 17, 2011. Getty Research Institute, Los Angeles, CA.

McAlester, Virginia Savage. *A Field Guide to American Houses.* 2nd ed. New York, NY: Alfred A. Knopf, 2014.

Olsberg, Nicholas, ed. *Between Earth and Heaven: The Architecture of John Lautner.* New York: Rizzoli International Publications, 2008.

"Rooms for Round-the-Clock Dining." *Los Angeles Times*, July 12, 1953.

Ryon, Ruth. "Hot Property: English Royalty to Become 'Citizens.'" *Los Angeles Times*, October 13, 1985.

Weinstein, Dave. "John Lautner's 'Keeping it Real' Approach to Architecture." http://www.eichlernetwork.com/article/beyond-flash-and-fantasy. Accessed July 2015.

Wright, Frank Lloyd. *Modern Architecture; Being the Kahn Lectures for 1930.* Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1931.

"Wright – Organic Architecture." Frank Lloyd Wright Trust. http://www.flwright.org/ckfinder/userfiles/files/Wright-Organic-Architecture.pdf. Accessed August 2015.

**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: _Getty Research Institute; Lautner Foundation _____

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____**

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property __**0.37**_____**

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)**
Datum if other than WGS84:_____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 34.121360 Longitude: -118.347475
2. Latitude: Longitude:
3. Latitude: Longitude:
4. Latitude: Longitude:

**Or**
**UTM References**
Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☐ NAD 1983

1. Zone: Easting: Northing:

2. Zone: Easting: Northing:

3. Zone: Easting: Northing:

4. Zone: Easting : Northing:

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

The property is located at 7144 West Hockey Trail. The parcel is bounded by Hockey Trail on the north, Goodview Trail on the east, and Pacific View Drive on the south and west.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries represent the historic and current boundaries of the Carling House property.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: _Original nomination prepared by Chris Stanford and Peter Fox, California State Polytechnic University Pomona, under the guidance of Lauren Weiss Bricker and Luis G. Hoyos

Revised nomination:
name/title: Christine Lazzaretto, Principal; John LoCascio, Senior Architect; Molly Iker, Associate Architectural Historian
organization: Historic Resources Group
street & number: _12 S. Fair Oaks, Suite 200_____
city or town: Pasadena_____ state: CA_____ zip code:_91105___
e-mail_christine@historicresourcesgroup.com
telephone:_626-793-2400 x112_____
date:_August 6, 2015 _____

## Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **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: Foster Carling House

City or Vicinity: Los Angeles

County: Los Angeles State: California

Photographer: Christopher Stanford and Luis Hoyos

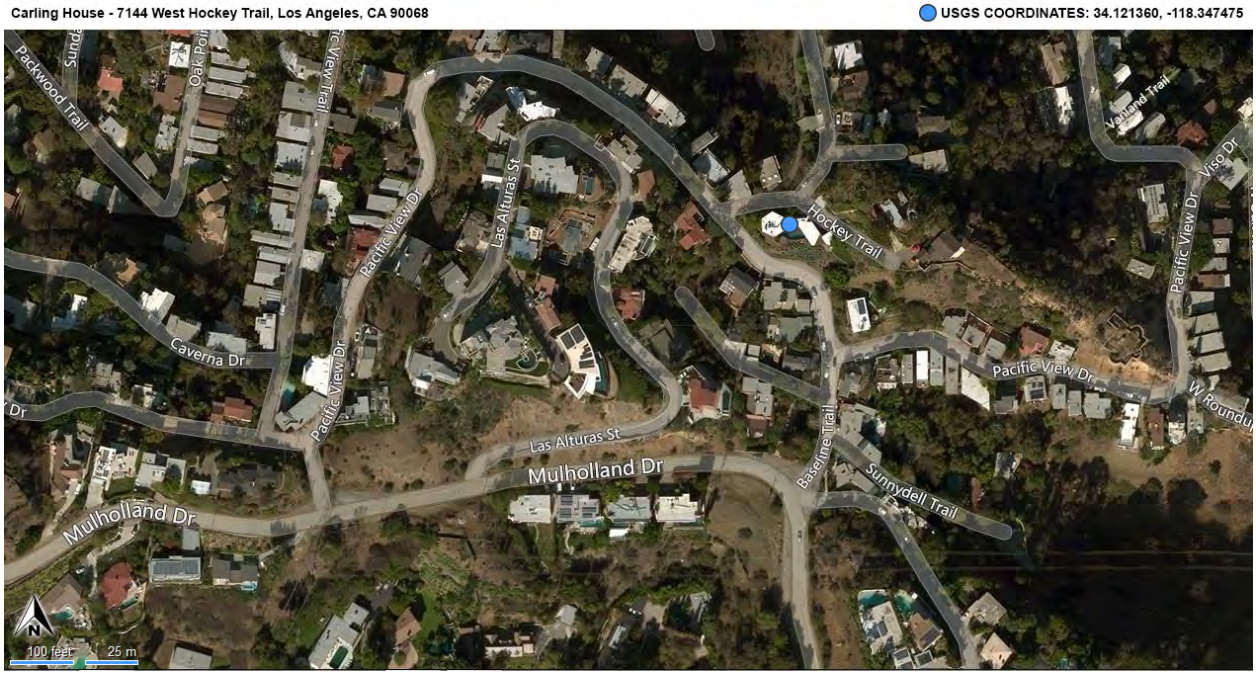
Date Photographed: May 25, 2011 and August 30, 2011

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

| PHOTO # | DESCRIPTION/VIEW |
|---|---|
| 0001 | View of southwest façade and rear deck, facing northeast. |
| 0002 | View of north façade, facing south. |
| 0003 | View of pivoting wall and steel roof support column system, facing north. |
| 0004 | View of swimming pool with brick exterior wall behind, facing southeast. |
| 0005 | Interior view of pool and deck, facing south. |
| 0006 | Interior view of brick fireplace, built-in shelves, and door to side yard, facing northwest. |

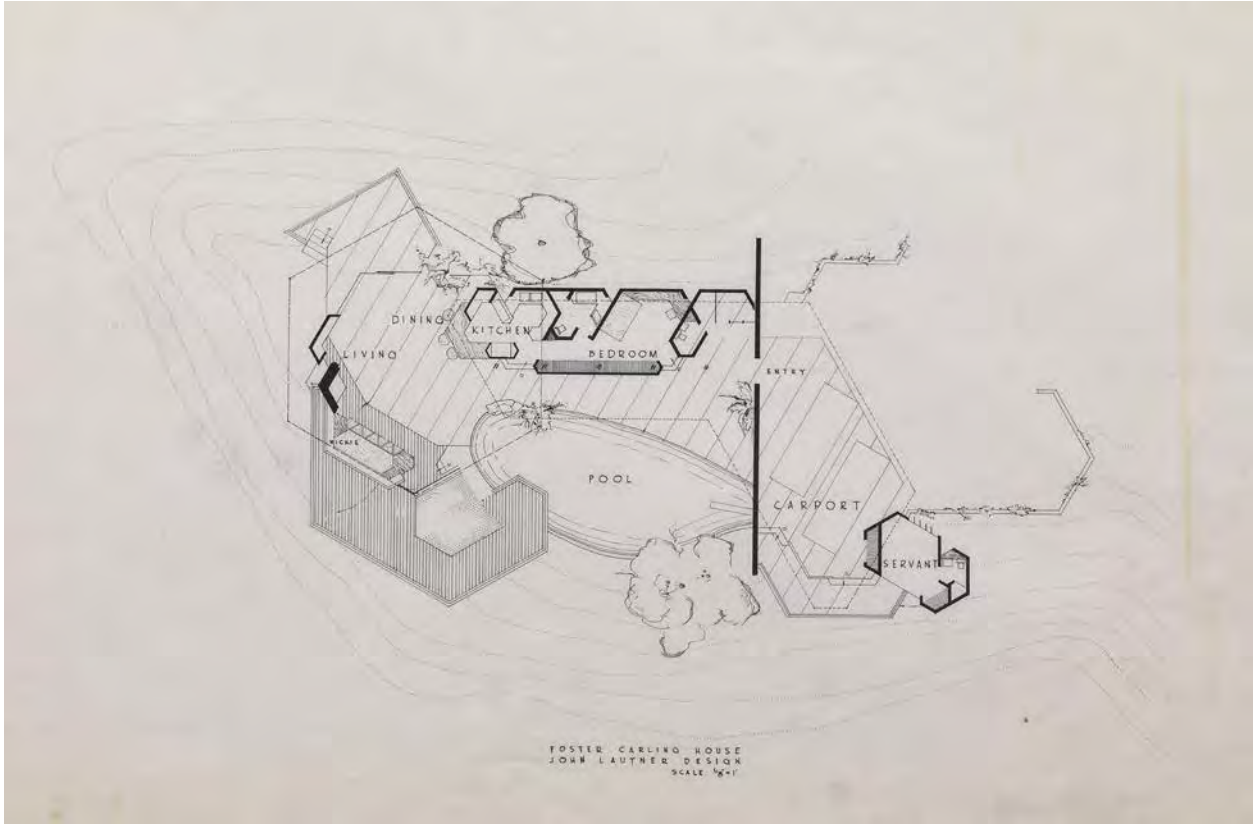
## Additional Documentation: Location Map

**Figure 1.**



## Additional Documentation: Site Plan

**Figure 2.**




Floor plan, Foster Carling House (© The John Lautner Foundation, courtesy of Frank Escher, 1948)

## Additional Documentation: Photographs

**Figure 3.**

View of prefabricated roof structure, facing southeast (© The John Lautner Foundation, courtesy of Frank Escher, 1948)

**Figure 4.**

View of pivoting wall and roof support on south façade, facing northwest (© The John Lautner Foundation, courtesy of Frank Escher, date of photograph unknown)

**Figure 5.**

View of pivoting wall and roof support on south façade, facing northwest (© The John Lautner Foundation, courtesy of Frank Escher, date of photograph unknown)

**Figure 6.**

Interior view of pivoting wall on south façade and fireplace, facing south (© The John Lautner Foundation, courtesy of Frank Escher, date of photograph unknown)

**Figure 7.**

View of south façade, facing northwest (Photo credit: Don Higgins, *Lautner* by Barbara-Ann Campbell-Lange, date of photograph unknown)

**Figure 8.**

Detail of interior fire place and shelf (Photo credit: Lautner Associates / Helena Arahuete, date of photograph unknown)

**Figure 9.**

Detail of window system (Photo credit: Alan Weintraub, *The Architecture of John Lautner* by Alan Hess, date of photograph unknown)

**Figure 10.**

View of carport converted to bedroom (Photo credit: Alan Weintraub, *The Architecture of John Lautner* by Alan Hess, date of photograph unknown)

**Figure 11.**

Detail of kitchen (Photo credit: Alan Weintraub, *The Architecture of John Lautner* by Alan Hess, date of photograph unknown.)

**Figure 12.**

View of bedroom (Photo credit: Alan Weintraub, *The Architecture of John Lautner* by Alan Hess, date of photograph unknown)

**Figure 13.**

Detail of bathroom (Photo credit: Alan Weintraub, *The Architecture of John Lautner* by Alan Hess, date of photograph unknown)