NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018 170

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.

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

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Harpel, Willis, 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: 7764 West Torreyson Drive
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Not For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐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		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: Weatherboard
Stone: Sandstone
Concrete
Glass

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 Willis Harpel House was designed by John Lautner in the Mid-century Modern style and is located in the Hollywood Hills neighborhood of Los Angeles, California, approximately 11 miles northwest of downtown Los Angeles. The Harpel House stands at the southern edge of its 0.24-acre parcel amid lush landscaping and several mature trees. It exhibits the open plan, flat roof, and glass walls associated with Mid-century Modern design, as well as the geometric organization, expressive use of structure and technology, and integration with the site associated with Lautner's work. In 2008, the home's current owner completed an extensive rehabilitation of the house. Later additions and alterations were removed, and Lautner's original working drawings were used to return the house to its original design. Although the Harpel House has undergone some alterations over time, it retains significant character-defining features on the

interior and exterior. It retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Narrative Description

Exterior

The Willis Harpel House is located on the south side of Torreyson Drive in the Hollywood Hills neighborhood of Los Angeles. The flag lot is bounded on the north, east, and west by single-family residences, and on the south by undeveloped hillside. The property contains a one-story, single-family residence constructed in 1956. The house is located on a level pad in the southern portion of the sloping property. It is reached by a long driveway, and stands amid lush landscaping and several mature trees. The house is Mid-century Modern in style, with a J-shaped plan and a flat roof. There is a raised hexagonal skylight on the eastern portion of the roof, over the living room. The house is constructed of round, reinforced concrete columns and wood beams set in a pattern of interlocking equilateral triangles. The structural grid continues beyond the house to form a carport to the west and open trellises to the south, over a large entrance court nestled against the hillside, and east, creating a pergola overlooking the biomorphic swimming pool. The entrance court is paved with exposed aggregate concrete and surrounded by stone steps, planters and retaining walls. A wide flight of concrete steps lead up from the pool deck to a lawn and continue to the house's interior. Exterior walls consist primarily of floor-to-ceiling, metal-framed glass and sliding glass doors. Solid walls are finished with cement plaster or stone veneer. The glass wall along the north façade is set back from the column line, creating a long colonnade interrupted by the angled glass bay of the kitchen and study. There is a large stone chimney on the south façade. The primary entrance is asymmetrically located on the west façade of the living room wing, accessed from the entrance court, and consists of a wood flush door with a single full-length sidelight.

Interior

The entrance hall and polygonal living room occupy the east end of the house, corresponding to the bowl of the J-shaped plan, while the open dining area, kitchen, studio, bathrooms and bedroom are arranged in linear fashion along the stem. An angled wood bookshelf separates the entrance hall from the sunken living room and serves as the back of a built-in sofa. The sofa and bookshelf terminate at a massive stone fireplace with a plaster hood. Concrete steps between the living room and dining area continue out into the landscape, while the living room's stone flooring continues beyond the glass walls to the pool deck. Flooring elsewhere in the house includes carpet and polished concrete. Ceilings consist of exposed wood beams and planks, and walls are finished with cement plaster and stone.

Alterations

The Harpel House has undergone a number of alterations. Lautner designed an addition at the west end of the house in 1958. Later alterations include a second story addition and balcony, and a kitchen remodel. In 2008, the home's current owner completed an extensive rehabilitation of the house, using Lautner's original working drawings to return the house to its original design. Later additions and alterations were removed. The living room skylight and built-in furniture, including the sofa and bookshelf, were reconstructed, and custom light fixtures were re-created using two surviving originals as models. A modular spherical guest house will be installed on the slope southwest of the house, with construction beginning in spring 2016.

Integrity

Although it had undergone a number of alterations, the Harpel House has been rehabilitated and continues to convey its historic significance. It retains all seven aspects of integrity.

- **Location:** The house remains on its original site. It therefore retains integrity of location.
- **Design:** Although the Harpel House had previously been altered, it has now been rehabilitated and reflects Lautner's original design intent. It retains significant character-defining features of its original Mid-century Modern design by master architect John Lautner, including its concrete and wood structural system, J-shaped plan, flat roof, hexagonal skylight, carport, entrance court, walls of glass, cement plaster, and stone, stone fireplace, open interior, and connection with the site. It therefore retains integrity of design.
- **Setting:** The house retains its original relationship to its hillside setting, low-density single-family neighborhood, and its views over the San Fernando Valley. It retains integrity of setting.
- **Materials:** Although there have been some alterations over time, the Harpel House has been rehabilitated and it retains its historic materials, including concrete columns, wood beams, metal-framed glass walls and doors, cement plaster, and stone veneer. During the rehabilitation process, some materials were replaced in kind. It retains integrity of materials.
- **Workmanship:** The Harpel House retains the physical evidence of mid-20th century crafts and construction techniques, including its reinforced concrete and wood structural system, stone and cement plaster veneers, and metal-framed glass walls and doors. It therefore retains integrity of workmanship.
- **Feeling:** The Harpel House retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, and workmanship, and therefore continues to convey its Mid-century Modern design. It retains integrity of feeling.
- **Association:** The property retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling, which combine to convey the property's and therefore continues to convey its Mid-century Modern design by master architect John Lautner. 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
1956-1958

Significant Dates
1956

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 Willis Harpel House is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places at the local level of significance under Criterion C as an excellent example of the Mid-century Modern/Organic 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 1956, reflecting the date that the house was completed, to 1958, reflecting the date that Lautner completed an addition to the west end of the house.

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

The Harpel House exemplifies the tenets of John Lautner's residential architecture identified in the Multiple Property Documentation Form "Residential Architecture of John Lautner in Southern California, 1940-1994; Theme: John Lautner Residential Architecture in Southern California, 1956-1969." 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 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. In the mid-1950s and 1960s, Lautner's work applied the same principles to more complex geometric forms. During this latter period he also experimented with wood and concrete construction.

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[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.

Willis "Bill" Harpel was a successful Los Angeles radio announcer. He hired Lautner to design his house, completed in 1956. In the tradition of other Lautner commissions, Harpel was passionate about the project, and became heavily involved with its construction alongside Lautner and builder John de la Vaux. He poured all the concrete himself, and was also responsible for the stonework, picking out every stone from a nearby quarry. Harpel established a close relationship with Lautner and had him design a second, smaller house for the property in 1959. Although this house was never built, when Harpel moved to Alaska in 1966, he hired Lautner yet again to build a residence for his family in Anchorage. The house was completed in 1966. Unfortunately, Harpel had little time to enjoy the house, as he died in a snowmobile accident in 1968.[3]

The Harpel House represents the start of the second significant phase of Lautner's career when he started experimenting with a combination of materials, including wood and concrete. Its simple geometric plan and roof structure resulted from the manipulation of basic geometric shapes, a hallmark of many of Lautner's residential commissions. In this case, the triangle guided the design of the house. This motif can be seen in some of Lautner's contemporary projects, such as the Sheats Residence (Los Angeles, 1963), the design of which also made use of triangles. The house is constructed of round, reinforced concrete columns and wood beams set in a pattern of interlocking equilateral triangles. The use of columns allows for almost no load-bearing interior walls. The structural grid continues beyond the house to form a series of exterior spaces. In contrast to the concrete, and to retain a connection to nature, Lautner used wood structural elements and wood and stone details on the interior and exterior of the Harpel House.

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 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

Frank Lloyd Wright first used the term "organic architecture" in an article for *Architectural Record* in August 1914.[4] 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

[3] "Outing Fatal to Bill Harpel, Snowmobile Accident Claims KHAR Owner," *Times*, January 15, 1968.
[4] Adapted from "Wright – Organic Architecture," Frank Lloyd Wright Trust, http://www.flwright.org/ckfinder/userfiles/files/Wright-Organic-Architecture.pdf (accessed August 2015).

purpose, integral. Everything that 'lives' is therefore organic."[5] 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."[6] 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.[7] 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.[8]

The Harpel House reflects important character-defining features of Lautner's residential architecture from this period, including its Organic-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.[9] The Harpel House's design is an innovative solution for the site and the client: an expansive family house with ample light and views, and a pool, on a seemingly unbuildable hillside lot. The Harpel House was designated City of Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monument #896 on December 5, 2007.[10]

Conclusion

The Harpel House is significant as an excellent example of master architect John Lautner's Mid-century Modern/Organic residential architecture in Southern California. 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, 1956-1969." The Harpel House exemplifies the structural and technical innovations that became a hallmark of Lautner's designs in later years, including the extensive use of glass walls, the integration of building and landscape, and innovative structural designs. It retains significant character-defining features of the original design and retains all seven aspects of integrity.

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[5] Frank Lloyd Wright, *Modern Architecture; Being the Kahn Lectures for 1930* (Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1931), 27.
[6] Ulrich Conrads, *Programs and Manifestoes on 20th-century Architecture* (Cambridge, MA: MIT, 1999), 25.
[7] Peter Collins, "The Biology of Analogy," *Changing Ideals in Modern Architecture 1750-1950* (London: Faber and Faber, 1965).
[8] Virginia Savage McAlester, A Field Guide to American Houses (New York, NY: Alfred A. Knopf, 2014), 656.
[9] The Harpel House has the distinction of leading to the construction of the Chemosphere house, one of Lautner's most famous residential works. Leonard Malin, original owner of the Chemosphere, became friends with Harpel during the construction of the Harpel House, due to the proximity of the site to Malin's in-laws' house. Harpel arranged for a meeting between Malin and Lautner, which resulted in the design and construction of the Chemosphere on the even more difficult hillside lot above the Harpel House.
[10] "Cultural Heritage Commission Recommendation Report," Los Angeles Department of City Planning, December 2007.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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

"Cultural Heritage Commission Recommendation Report." Los Angeles Department of City Planning, December 2007.

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

Friedman, Gary. "John Lautner's Harpel House, Restored in Fine Style." *Los Angeles Times*. February 12, 2010. http://www.latimes.com/features/la-hm.0410.harpel-pg,0,1724580.photogallery.

Haddawy, Mark. Interview by Peter D. Fox and Christopher R. Stanford. March 12, 2011.

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

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

"Outing Fatal to Bill Harpel, Snowmobile Accident Claims KHAR Owner." *Seattle Times*. January 15, 1968.

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

Weinstein, Dave. "John Lautner's 'Keeping it Real' Approach to Architecture." http://www.eichlernetwork.com/article/beyond-flash-and-fantasy. Accessed July 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 _0.24_____

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: 34.127498 Longitude: -118.367645

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 7764 West Torreyson Road. The parcel is bounded by West Torreyson Road on the north, and single-family homes on the east and west, and the hillside on the south.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries represent the historic and current boundaries of the Harpel 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: Willis Harpel House

City or Vicinity: Los Angeles

County: Los Angeles State: California

Photographer: Luis G. Hoyos

Date Photographed: January 13, 2011

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

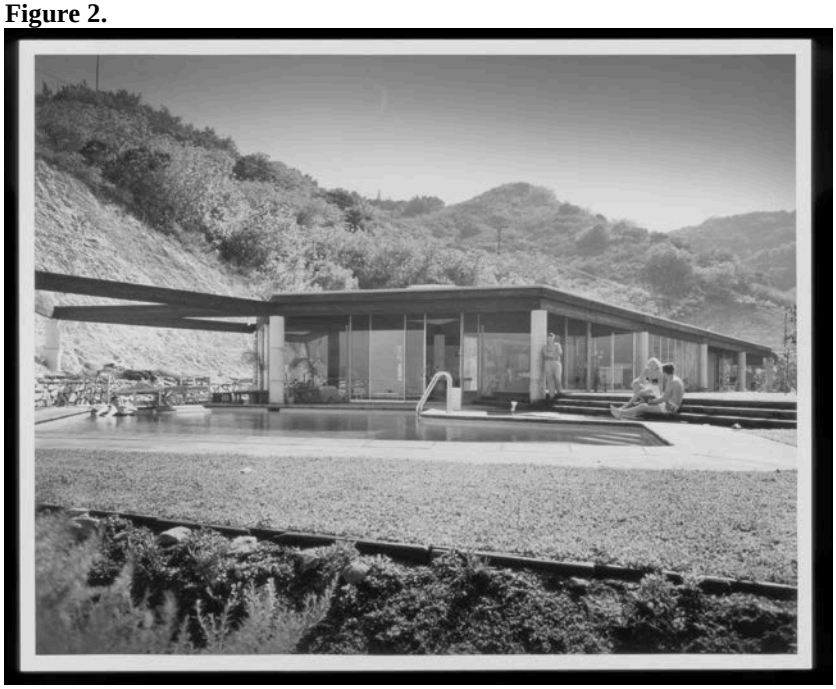
PHOTO #	DESCRIPTION/VIEW
0001	View of primary entrance on west façade, facing southeast.
0002	View of north façade, facing west.
0003	View of east façade, facing west.
0004	Detail of interior living room.
0005	View of pool looking northeast.

Additional Documentation: Location Map

Figure 1.

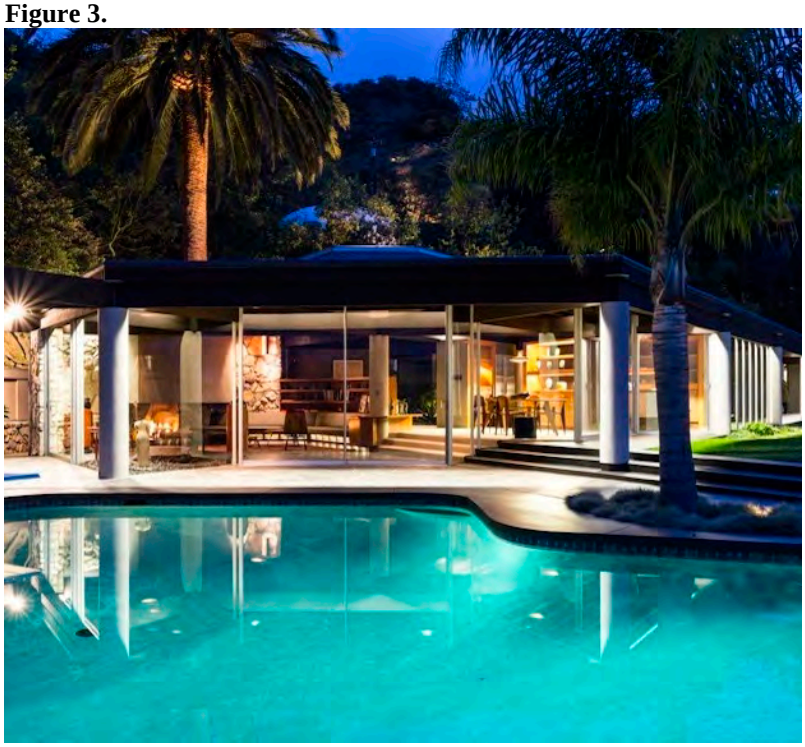
Additional Documentation: Photographs

Figure 2.



View of the swimming pool, west and north façade, facing southwest (Photo credit: Getty Research Institute – Julius Shulman, photographed in 1956)

Figure 3.



View of the swimming pool, west and north façade, facing southwest (© The John Lautner Foundation, courtesy of Frank Escher, date of photograph unknown)

Figure 4.

Detail of primary entrance, facing southeast (Photo credit: Getty Research Institute- Julius Shulman, photographed in 1977)

Figure 5.

Detail of primary entrance, facing southeast (© The John Lautner Foundation, courtesy of Frank Escher, date of photograph unknown)

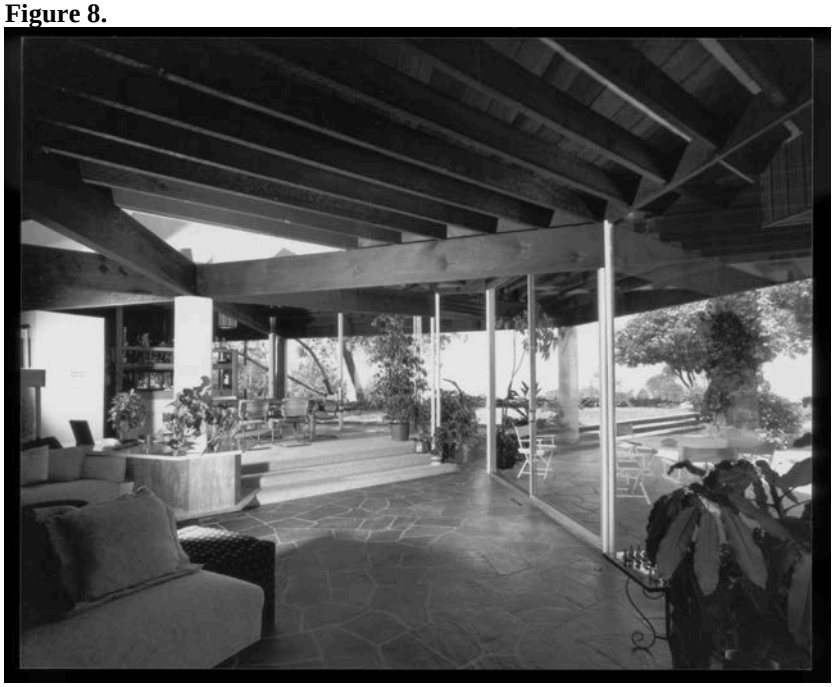
Figure 6.

View of driveway and west façade, facing southeast (Photo credit: Getty Research Institute – Julius Shulman, photographed in 1977)

Figure 7.

Detail of trellis (© The John Lautner Foundation, courtesy of Frank Escher, date of photograph unknown)

Figure 8.

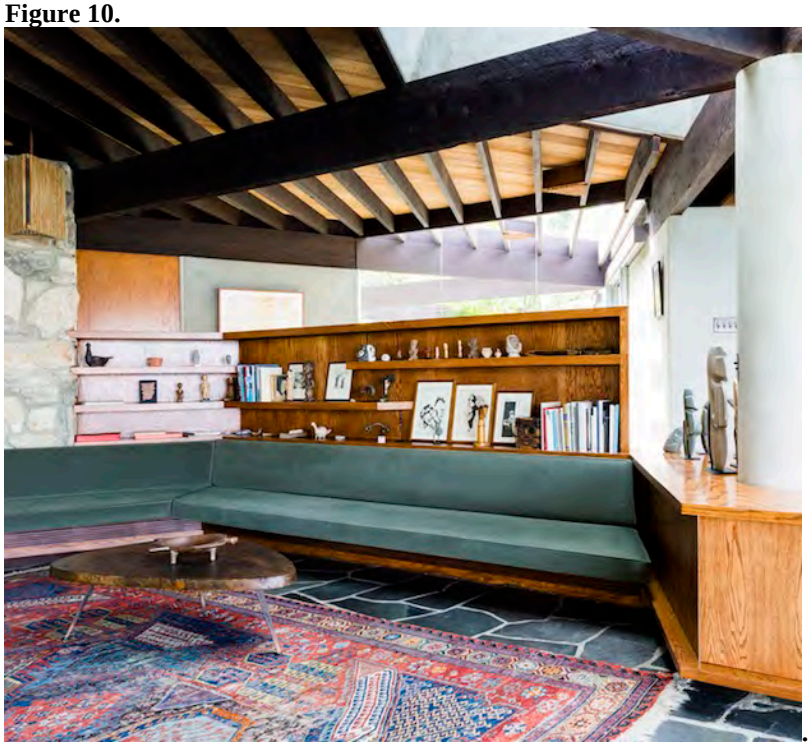


View of living room (Photo credit: Getty Research Institute – Julius Shulman, photographed in 1977)

Figure 9.

Detail of living room (Photo credit: Getty Research Institute – Julius Shulman, photographed in 1977)

Figure 10.

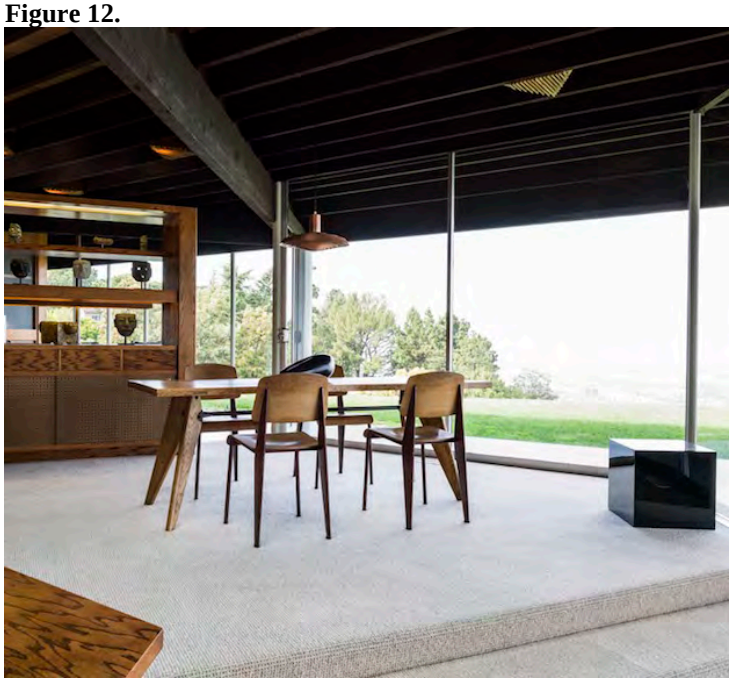


Detail of living room (© The John Lautner Foundation, courtesy of Frank Escher, date of photograph unknown)

Figure 11.

Interior detail of kitchen (© The John Lautner Foundation, courtesy of Frank Escher, date of photograph unknown)

Figure 12.



Interior detail of dining room (© The John Lautner Foundation, courtesy of Frank Escher, date of photograph unknown)

Figure 13.

Overview of pool and west façade (Photo credit: Getty Research Institute – Julius Shulman, photographed in 1977)

Figure 14.

Overview of pool, facing north (Photo credit: Getty Research Institute – Julius Shulman, photographed in 1977)

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications 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.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.