

Non-Parcel Resources



Address: Herrick Ave at LaValle St
 Name: Air Raid Siren No. 100
 Year built: 1940
 Architectural style: Not Applicable

Context 1:

Context:	Public and Private Institutional Development, 1850-1980
Sub context:	Military Institutions and Activities, 1850-1980
Theme:	Air Raid Sirens and Civil Defense, 1939-1960
Sub theme:	No SubTheme
Property type:	Institutional - Military
Property sub type:	Air Raid Siren
Criteria:	A/C; 1/3; 1/3
Status code:	3S;3CS;5S3
Reason:	Air raid siren; rotating type on a freestanding pole; associated with World War II and Cold War military infrastructure.



Address: 16350 Filbert Street
 Name: Air Raid Siren No. 216
 Year built: 1940
 Architectural style: Not Applicable

Context 1:

Context:	Public and Private Institutional Development, 1850-1980
Sub context:	Military Institutions and Activities, 1850-1980
Theme:	Air Raid Sirens and Civil Defense, 1939-1960
Sub theme:	No SubTheme
Property type:	Institutional - Military
Property sub type:	Air Raid Siren
Criteria:	A/C; 1/3; 1/3
Status code:	3S;3CS;5S3
Reason:	Air raid siren; rotating type on a freestanding pole; associated with World War II and Cold War military infrastructure.



Address: 17001 Foothill Blvd
 Name: Second Los Angeles Aqueduct
 Year built: 1970
 Architectural style: Not Applicable

Context 1:

Context:	Public and Private Institutional Development, 1850-1980
Sub context:	Government Infrastructure and Services, 1850-1980
Theme:	Municipal Water and Power, 1916-1980
Sub theme:	Reservoirs, Dams and Water Supply Infrastructure, 1916-1980
Property type:	Institutional - Infrastructure
Property sub type:	Other
Criteria:	A/1/ 1
Status code:	3S;3CS;5S3
Reason:	The City of Los Angeles' second aqueduct, a water conveyance system providing much of the city's water from the Eastern Sierra, completed in 1970. The original aqueduct, known as the Los Angeles Owens River Aqueduct, was constructed between 1905 and 1913 by William Mulholland, and brought water 338 miles from the Eastern Sierra, providing a steady stream of reliable water to Los Angeles. In 1956, the State Department of Water Resources reported that Los Angeles was at risk of losing the rights to some water in the Eastern Sierra's Mono Basin because the city did not have sufficient aqueduct capacity to move the water south. Thus, Los Angeles began the five-year construction of the Second Aqueduct. Completed in 1970 at an estimated cost of \$89 million, this aqueduct is 137 miles long and able to contain 290,000 cubic feet of water. As with the first aqueduct, the water flows entirely by gravity from the Eastern Sierra to the upper Van Norman Reservoir in Granada Hills. The new aqueduct increased the city's aqueduct capacity by fifty percent. The Second Aqueduct continues to operate as a major piece of the City of Los Angeles' water system infrastructure; together, the two aqueducts supply about seventy percent of the city's water supply in most years. Less than 50 years old but of exceptional importance.



Address: Intersection of Sierra Highway and San Fernando Road
 Name: Sierra Highway Overpass
 Year built: 1934
 Architectural style: Moderne, PWA

Context 1:

Context:	Other Context, 1850-1980
Sub context:	No Sub-context
Theme:	Design/Construction, 1850-1980
Sub theme:	No SubTheme
Property type:	Other
Property sub type:	No Sub-Type
Criteria:	C/3/3
Status code:	3S;3CS;5S3

Reason:	Excellent and rare example of a 1930s concrete bridge in Sylmar, located at the intersection of Highway 99 (now San Fernando Road) and Highway 6 (now Sierra Highway), two important early transportation routes through the Newhall Pass.
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Address: 13000 Sayre Street at Shimshaw Avenue
 Name: Veterans Hospital Stone Wall
 Year built: 1926
 Architectural style: No style

Context 1:

Context:	Public and Private Institutional Development, 1850-1980
Sub context:	Public and Private Health and Medicine, 1850-1980
Theme:	Public Healthcare/Social Medicine, 1850-1980
Sub theme:	No SubTheme
Property type:	Institutional - Health/Medicine
Property sub type:	Hospital
Criteria:	A/1/1
Status code:	QQQ
Reason:	Appears to be associated with the United States Veterans Administration Hospital, which occupied this site beginning in 1926. The hospital collapsed during the 1971 Sylmar Earthquake, and was replaced with a public park. Stone retaining walls may be a remnant from the original hospital. However, this association could not be confirmed; therefore, the evaluation could not be completed.



Address: Laurel Canyon to Foothill Boulevard
 Name: Whitnall Highway Power Corridor Sylmar Section (1 of 3)
 Year built: 1927
 Architectural style: Not Applicable

Context 1:

Context:	Other Context, 1850-1980
Sub context:	No Sub-context
Theme:	Event or Series of Events, 1850-1980
Sub theme:	No SubTheme
Property type:	Institutional
Property sub type:	No Sub-Type
Criteria:	A/1/1
Status code:	3S;3CS;5S3
Reason:	The Whitnall Highway is significant as a fragment of an early parkway system that was envisioned (but not entirely built) for the San Fernando Valley, which would alleviate traffic on small country roads and provide a direct path from points north to downtown Los Angeles. Though the power lines were always an element of the 1927 design of the corridor, they were probably installed between 1935 and 1939 when power from the Hoover Dam arrived in Los Angeles.



Address: Whitnall Highway between Laurel Canyon and Foothill Boulevard
 Name: Whitnall Highway Power Corridor Sylmar Section (2 of 3)
 Year built: 1927
 Architectural style: Not Applicable

Context 1:

Context:	Other Context, 1850-1980
Sub context:	No Sub-context
Theme:	Event or Series of Events, 1850-1980
Sub theme:	No SubTheme
Property type:	Institutional
Property sub type:	No Sub-Type
Criteria:	A/1/1
Status code:	3S;3CS;5S3
Reason:	The Whitnall Highway is significant as a fragment of an early parkway system that was envisioned (but not entirely built) for the San Fernando Valley, which would alleviate traffic on small country roads and provide a direct path from points north to Downtown Los Angeles. Though the power lines were always an element of the 1927 design of the corridor, they were probably installed between 1935 and 1939 when power from the Hoover Dam arrived in Los Angeles.



Address: Whitnall Highway between Laurel Canyon and Foothill Boulevard
 Name: Whitnall Highway Power Corridor Sylmar Section (3 of 3)
 Year built: 1927
 Architectural style: Not Applicable

Context 1:

Context:	Other Context, 1850-1980
Sub context:	No Sub-context
Theme:	Event or Series of Events, 1850-1980
Sub theme:	No SubTheme
Property type:	Institutional
Property sub type:	No Sub-Type
Criteria:	A/1/1
Status code:	3S;3CS;5S3
Reason:	The Whitnall Highway is significant as a fragment of an early parkway system that was envisioned (but not entirely built) for the San Fernando Valley, which would alleviate traffic on small country roads and provide a direct path from points north to Downtown Los Angeles. Though the power lines were always an element of the 1927 design of the corridor, they were probably installed between 1935 and 1939 when power from the Hoover Dam arrived in Los Angeles.