



Attachment 4

Resolution Designating Beverly Wilshire Hotel
at 9528 Wilshire Blvd. as a Local Landmark

RESOLUTION NO. 14-R-

A RESOLUTION OF THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF BEVERLY HILLS DESIGNATING THE BEVERLY WILSHIRE HOTEL AT 9528 WILSHIRE BOULEVARD, BEVERLY HILLS AS A LOCAL LANDMARK AND PLACING THE PROPERTY ON THE LOCAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Section 1. On January 24, 2012, the City Council adopted Ordinance No. 12-O-2617 establishing a historic preservation program and establishing a Local Register of Historic Properties in the City of Beverly Hills. The Ordinance enables the City Council to designate local landmarks and historic districts and to place those properties and geographical areas on the City's Register of Historic Properties.

Section 2. On September 4, 2012, the Cultural Heritage Commission conducted a preliminary consideration of National Register Landmark, Beverly Wilshire Hotel located at 9528 Wilshire Blvd, Beverly Hills pursuant to section 10-3-3215 A. of the Historic Preservation Ordinance, and concluded that Beverly Wilshire Hotel warranted formal consideration by the Commission for inclusion onto the Local Register of Historic Properties.

Section 3. On November 6, 2012 The Cultural Heritage Commission considered a *Landmark Assessment Confirmation Review* for Beverly Wilshire Hotel incorporated herein as Exhibit A, and other evidence provided during the proceedings and observations and moved to nominate Beverly Wilshire Hotel as a Local Landmark. The Commission based its action on the findings of fact and reasons listed in the *Landmark Assessment Confirmation Review* by Jan Ostashay of Ostashay and Associates Consulting and other evidence. Thereafter, on October 9, 2013, the Cultural Heritage Commission considered a

staff report and adopted a subsequent resolution incorporating an amended list of character defining features in response to a request by the property owner, and recommending the property for landmark designation.

Section 4. On March 4, 2014, the City Council considered the recommendation of the Cultural Heritage Commission and adopted this resolution. The Council based its action on the findings of fact and reasons listed in the *Landmark Assessment Confirmation Review* by Jan Ostashay of Ostashay and Associates Consulting and other evidence provided during the proceedings.

Section 5. BACKGROUND. The Beverly Wilshire Hotel, designed by Los Angeles based architects Walker and Eisen, occupies an entire block on the south side of Wilshire Boulevard, between Rodeo and El Camino drives in Beverly Hills. It is a nine-story plus two basements, E-shaped building designed in the Second Renaissance Revival style, constructed of steel-reinforced concrete construction, the structure is finished with brick and terra cotta. With its gracious proportions, dignified styling, and the embellished classicism of the street level arcade and topmost floors, the architecture successfully conveys an image of the building's function, urbanity, and refinement. This fact remains, despite some alterations, most notably, the 1971 additions of a second building and pedestrian bridges in the rear of the structure and the modification of a few street level openings. These changes, however, are outweighed by the integrity of the overall design, materials, setting and its potent evocation of the hotel's historic role as one of the cornerstones of the legend of Beverly Hills. Substantially intact, the Beverly Wilshire Hotel continues to be a dominant physical presence on Wilshire Boulevard in Beverly Hills. It marks the border between the commercial and residential districts

of the community and is the entry focal point for Rodeo Drive, one of the most well-known retail shopping streets in the world.

As the first major hotel to be constructed in the rapidly growing community of Beverly Hills since 1912 (after the construction of the Beverly Hills Hotel), the Beverly Wilshire Hotel is representative of the quality of commercial architecture built in the city during its prime period of development. Associated with one of the city's most influential citizens, construction of the hotel began in 1927 for Walter G. McCarty, a real estate developer who once owned a quarter of the city. Designed by the eminent southern California architectural firm of Walker and Eisen the hostelry thoroughly incorporates the design elements of the Second Renaissance Revival style. Completed in 1928, the structure is the most prominent example of this noted firm's work in Beverly Hills. Within the City of Beverly Hills, it was one of the first major buildings to be constructed along Wilshire Boulevard, and acted as an anchor for that street's commercial development. From its inception, the hotel has catered to many notables, including film stars, wealthy business and social luminaries, as well as visiting royalty.

Section 6. FINDINGS. Pursuant to the City of Beverly Hills Historic Preservation Ordinance (Title 10, Chapter 3, Article 32; BHMC 10-3-32), this property satisfies the necessary requirements for local landmark designation. The Beverly Wilshire Hotel is eligible under “significance” criterion A.1, because it is associated with the early social history and commercial development of the community as it served as a key hostelry for visitors to the City during the first half of the twentieth century. It is also noted for its role in the architectural history of the City. The property satisfies “significance” criterion A.2, as it is directly associated with Walter G. McCarty, a person instrumental in the early growth and development of Beverly

Hills. The Hotel is also eligible under “significance” criterion A.3, for its distinctive Second Renaissance Revival characteristics that define this architectural style. In addition it is eligible for local landmark listing under “significance” criteria A.4, as it was designed by the architecture firm of Walker and Eisen, who are considered master architects. This property also satisfies “significance” criteria A.6, since it has been formally listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The property retains sufficient historical integrity from its period of significance (1928), and possesses exceptional significant architectural value to the community.

Section 7. PARTICULAR CHARACTERISTICS JUSTIFYING LANDMARK DESIGNATION THAT SHOULD BE PRESERVED. Use and development of the Beverly Wilshire Hotel property shall be governed by the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings* (1995) by Weeks and Grimmer (herein referred to as the SOI Standards). These standards and guidelines have been formulated to ensure that any significant adverse changes to the property do not compromise those qualities that justify its listing as a landmark. In addition, the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (the "National Register Form") set forth in Exhibit "A" further identifies those physical characteristics that represent the Hotel's historical significance for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The primary characteristics justifying landmark designation and that should be preserved, as described in the National Register form, include, but are not limited to:

- a) the Second Renaissance Revival architectural style;
- b) the north building's footprint, height, mass and proportions, and "E" shaped configuration;

- c) the three part composition of the building with the first floor being the "base," second through seventh stores being the "shaft," and the eight floor being the "capital;"
- d) the basic forms and features on the three public elevations that are defined as the northern (front), eastern (side), and western (side) elevations of the main building;
- e) the building materials such as steel-reinforced concrete, brick and terra cotta;
- f) the classical details of the building's "base" level including engaged columns with decorative capitals, interim arches, corbel-like keystones, embellished relief work (i.e. shields, medallions, swags, swirling foliage, etc.), entablature, paneled balustrade, centered grand entrance into the hotel, free-standing fluted columns, barrel-vaulted vestibule, bronzed-framed glazed entry doors;
- g) the classical details of the "shaft" part of the building including terra cotta quoining, multi-hued brick, fenestration (i.e. size, shape, location, material, and type), fire escapes, segmental arches, bay configuration, frieze, stringcourses, balustrade balconets;
- h) the classical details of the building's "capital" level including terra cotta cladding, round-headed shape window openings, fenestration (i.e. material, location, type, size, and shape), lion keystone elements, molded archivolts, leaf pattered frieze studded with medallions, denticulated entablatures, bracketed cornice, cantoned corners, arched openings, paneled pilasters;
- i) the unobstructed line of sight between Rodeo and El Camino drives.
- j) the volume of the two-story central core of the hotel's first floor interior lobby spaces with original column configurations and multiple over-looking balconies including original bronze elevator doors with circular floor markers over entries in the lobby

and mezzanine level; original bronze mail boxes and mail shafts wall mounted between elevators; original bronze stair newels on the mezzanine level; original coffered ceiling concealed above the more recent dropped ceiling and original Tennessee marble floor where remaining.

Section 8. REASONS FOR DESIGNATING THE BEVERLY WILSHIRE HOTEL A LANDMARK. The City Council finds that the Hotel meets the criteria for designation as a landmark, and that the property warrants designation because it is associated with the early social history and commercial development of the community as it served as a key hostelry for visitors to the City during the first half of the twentieth century, and because of its role in the architectural history of Beverly Hills, and is directly associated with Walter G. McCarty, a person instrumental in the early growth and development of City, and because it embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Second Renaissance Revival architectural style, and represents the work of important creative individuals who together are recognized as the master architectural firm of Walker and Eisen, and that it has been formally listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Each of the foregoing reasons supports the conclusion that designating the Beverly Wilshire Hotel a landmark is warranted.

Section 9. GENERAL GUIDELINES AND STANDARDS FOR FUTURE PROPOSED CHANGES PURSUANT TO THE HISTORIC PRESERVATION ORDINANCE (Section 10-3-3224). The *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings* (1995) by Weeks and Grimmer (herein referred to as the SOI Standards and Guidelines) are

incorporated as reference. These standards and guidelines have been formulated to ensure that any significant adverse changes to the property do not compromise those qualities that justify its listing as a landmark. The guidelines and standards are an aid to public and private property owners, and others, formulating plans for new construction, for rehabilitation or alteration of existing structures, and for site development. The guidelines pertain to buildings of all occupancy and construction types, sizes and materials, and pertain to construction on exterior of existing buildings as well as new, attached, or adjacent construction. The SOI Standards and Guidelines are also designed to be standards which City Staff and the Cultural Heritage Commission shall apply when making decisions about Certificates of Appropriateness as required by the City of Beverly Hills Historic Preservation Ordinance.

Section 10. ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS. Designation of Beverly Wilshire Hotel located at 9528 Wilshire Blvd, Beverly Hills, as a local historic landmark was assessed in accordance with the authority and criteria contained in the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the State CEQA Guidelines, and the environmental regulations of the City. It has been determined that designation of Beverly Wilshire Hotel would not have a significant environmental impact and is exempt from CEQA pursuant to Sections 15061(b)(3), 15308, and 15331 of Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations. It can be seen with certainty that there is no possibility that the designation of Beverly Wilshire Hotel may have a significant effect on the environment, as no specific development is authorized by this resolution, and any future development proposed pursuant this resolution will require separate environmental analysis when the details of those proposals are known. Further, designating Beverly Wilshire Hotel is an action of the City to protect and preserve an historic resource.

Section 11. GENERAL PLAN CONSISTENCY. Designation of Beverly Wilshire Hotel as a local historic landmark is consistent with the objectives, principles, and standards of the General Plan. General Plan Policy “HP 1.3 – Promote National, State, and Local Designation of Historic Resources” encourages the establishment of programs encouraging the nomination of landmarks.

Section 12. The City Council hereby designates Beverly Wilshire Hotel as a local landmark in the City of Beverly Hills and place Beverly Wilshire Hotel on the City of Beverly Hills Local Register of Historic Properties as Landmark No. 18, for the reasons set forth in this resolution.

Section 13. The record of proceedings for designation of Beverly Wilshire Hotel as a local landmark included on the City’s Register of Historic Properties is maintained by the City as part of the official records of the Community Development Department at 455 North Rexford Drive, Beverly Hills, California, 90210.

Section 14. The City Clerk shall certify to the adoption of the Resolution and shall cause the Resolution and his certification to be entered in the Book of Resolutions of the Council of the City of Beverly Hills. The City Clerk shall also cause the Resolution to be

recorded in the office of the county recorder of the county of Los Angeles as authorized by Section 3215 K of Chapter 3 of Title 10 of the City of Beverly Hills Municipal Code.

Section 15. This Resolution shall go into effect on March 5, 2014 at 12:01 AM

Adopted:

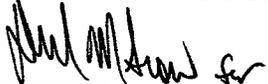
JOHN A. MIRISCH
Mayor of the City of Beverly Hills,
California

ATTEST:

(SEAL)

BYRON POPE
City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM



LAURENCE S. WIENER
City Attorney

APPROVED AS TO CONTENT

JEFFREY C. KOLIN
City Manager


SUSAN HEALY KEENE
Director of Community Development

Exhibit A – *Landmark Assessment Confirmation Review* for Beverly Wilshire Hotel at 9528 Wilshire Blvd., prepared by Ostashay and Associates Consulting

EXHIBIT A

Memorandum

To: William Crouch, City of Beverly Hills
Date: 10/03/2012
From: Jan Ostashay, Principal OAC
Re: LANDMARK ASSESSMENT CONFIRMATION REVIEW: Beverly Wilshire Hotel,
9528 Wilshire Boulevard, Beverly Hills, CA

Overview

At the request of the City of Beverly Hills Community Development Department, Planning Division, Ostashay & Associates Consulting has conducted an assessment review to confirm local landmark eligibility for the property located at 9528 Wilshire Boulevard (9504 Wilshire Boulevard). This property, referred to as the Beverly Wilshire Hotel, is currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places (see Attachment A).

The City's Historic Preservation Ordinance (Title 10, Chapter 3, Article 32; Beverly Hills Municipal Code 10-3-32) states that a property may be designated as a Landmark if it satisfies the following three criteria:

A. The Property meets at least two of the following criteria:

1. Is identified with important events in the main currents of national, state, or local history, or directly exemplifies or manifests significant contributions to the broad social, political, cultural, economic, recreational, or architectural history of the Nation, State, City, or community;
2. Is directly associated with the lives of Significant Persons important to national, state, City or local history;
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period, or method of construction;
4. Represents a notable work of a person included on the City's List of Master Architects or possesses high artistic or aesthetic value;
5. Has yielded or has the potential to yield, information important in the prehistory or history of the Nation, State, City, or community;
6. Is listed or has been formally determined eligible by the National Park Service for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, or is listed or has been determined eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources.

B. The property retains integrity from its Period of Significance.

LANDMARK ASSESSMENT CONFIRMATION REVIEW: 9528 Wilshire Boulevard

The proposed landmark retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and association. Integrity shall be judged with reference to the particular criteria specified in subsection 10-3-3212 (A) of this section. A proposed Landmark's deferred maintenance, dilapidated condition, or illegal alterations shall not, on their own, be construed to equate to a loss of Integrity.

C. The Property Has Historic Value.

The proposed Landmark is of significant architectural value to the community, beyond its simple market value, and its designation as a Landmark is reasonable, appropriate, and necessary to promote, protect, and further the goals and purpose of this Article.

As part of the landmark assessment confirmation review, a brief context of information regarding the property has been provided followed by the application and evaluation of local significance for local designation consideration.

Background Information

BEVERLY WILSHIRE HOTEL

Address: 9528 Wilshire Boulevard (9504 Wilshire Boulevard)

APN: 4328-032-014

National Register Info: 87000908; Listed: 1987

Significance: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1928

Architect: Walker and Eisen

The Beverly Wilshire Hotel, designed by Los Angeles based architects Walker and Eisen, occupies an entire block on the south side of Wilshire Boulevard, between Rodeo and El Camino drives in Beverly Hills. It is a nine-story plus two basements, E-shaped building designed in the Second Renaissance Revival style. Of steel-reinforced concrete construction, the structure is finished with brick and terra cotta. With its gracious proportions, dignified styling, and the embellished classicism of the street level arcade and topmost floors, the architecture successfully conveys an image of the building's function, urbanity, and refinement. This fact remains, despite some alterations, most notably, the 1971 additions of a second building and pedestrian bridges in the rear of the structure and the modification of a few street level openings. These changes, however, are outweighed by the integrity of the overall design, materials, setting and its potent evocation of the hotel's historic role as one of the cornerstones of the legend of Beverly Hills. Substantially intact, the Beverly Wilshire Hotel continues to be a dominant physical presence on Wilshire Boulevard in Beverly Hills. It marks the border between the commercial and residential districts of the community and is the entry focal point for Rodeo Drive, one of the most well-known retail shopping streets in the world.

As the first major hotel to be constructed in the rapidly growing community of Beverly Hills since 1912 (after the construction of the Beverly Hills Hotel), the Beverly Wilshire Hotel is representative of the quality of commercial architecture built in the city during its prime period of development. Associated with one of the city's most influential citizens, construction of the hotel began in 1927 for Walter G. McCarty, a real estate developer who once owned a quarter of the city. Designed by the eminent southern California architectural firm of Walker and Eisen the hostelry thoroughly incorporates the design elements of the Second Renaissance Revival style. Completed in 1928, the structure is the most prominent example of this noted firm's work in Beverly Hills. Within the City of Beverly Hills, it was one of the first major buildings to be constructed along Wilshire Boulevard, and acted as an anchor for

LANDMARK ASSESSMENT CONFIRMATION REVIEW: 9528 Wilshire Boulevard

that street's commercial development. From its inception, the hotel has catered to many notables, including film stars, wealthy business and social luminaries, as well as visiting royalty.

Local Significance Findings

Pursuant to the City of Beverly Hills Historic Preservation Ordinance (Title 10, Chapter 3, Article 32; BHMC 10-3-32), this property satisfies the necessary requirements for local landmark designation. The Beverly Wilshire Hotel is eligible under "significance" criterion A.1, because it is associated with the early social history and commercial development of the community as it served as a key hostelry for visitors to the City during the first half of the twentieth century. It is also noted for its role in the architectural history of the City. The property satisfies "significance" criterion A.2, as it is directly associated with Walter G. McCarty, a person instrumental in the early growth and development of Beverly Hills. The Hotel is also eligible under "significance" criterion A.3, for its distinctive Second Renaissance Revival characteristics that define this architectural style. In addition it is eligible for local landmark listing under "significance" criteria A.4, as it was designed by the architecture firm of Walker and Eisen, who are considered master architects. This property also satisfies "significance" criteria A.6, since it has been formally listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The property retains sufficient historical integrity from its period of significance (1928), and possesses exceptional significant architectural value to the community.



ATTACHMENT A
National Register Form

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received MAY 15 1987

date entered JUN 12 1987

See instructions in How to Complete National Register Forms
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Beverly Wilshire Hotel

and/or common Beverly Wilshire Hotel

2. Location

street & number 9528 Wilshire Boulevard N/A not for publication

city, town Beverly Hills 90212 N/A vicinity of

state California code 06 county Los Angeles code 037

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Beverly Wilshire Hotel Co., a California Limited Partnership,
c/o Kristina E. Harrigan, Farella, Braun & Martel

street & number 235 Montgomery St., 30th Floor

city, town San Francisco N/A vicinity of state California 94104

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Los Angeles County Hall of Records

street & number 515 North Temple

city, town Los Angeles state California

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Beverly Hills Historic Resources Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date November, 1986 federal state county local

depository for survey records Planning Department, City of Beverly Hills

city, town Beverly Hills state California, 90210

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		date <u> N/A </u>

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Beverly Wilshire Hotel occupies an entire block on the south side of Wilshire Boulevard, between Rodeo and El Camino Drives in Beverly Hills. It is a nine story plus two basements, E-shaped building in the Second Renaissance Revival style. Of steel-reinforced concrete construction, the structure is finished with brick and terra cotta. With its gracious proportions, dignified styling, and the embellished classicism of the street level arcade and topmost floors, the architecture successfully conveys an image of the building's function, urbanity, and refinement. This fact remains, despite some alterations, most notably, the 1969-1971 addition of a second building and pedestrian bridges in the rear and the modification of a few street level openings. These changes, however, are outweighed by the integrity of the overall design and its potent evocation of the hotel's role as one of the cornerstones of the legend of Beverly Hills.

A correct, Second Renaissance Revival, three part composition organizes the three public elevations of the Beverly Wilshire Hotel. The first floor "base" is the most elaborate, and contains a continuous arcade of round-headed arches which are either entrances or display windows. Thirteen bays are defined on the principal (north) facade, while seven bays, the south three of which are divided by fluted pilasters, appear on both of the side elevations. Engaged columns, whose capitals incorporate the heads of mythological beasts, flank the openings, and themselves frame smaller arches. These interim arches were originally glazed and now have marble interiors. Each arch has a corbel-like keystone. The columns carry a frieze broken by the larger arches, above which the spandrels are embellished with relief work. Shields, medallions, heads, and swirling foliage are integrated into a design that covers the exposed surface. Above an entablature punctuated by leaf corbels, a panelled balustrade, also extensively decorated, tops the street floor and borders a roof garden on the north. The grand entrance, also on the north elevation, is centered and announced by a broken pediment with an urn set above ornate pilasters. Free-standing, fluted columns flank the arch, which leads to a barrel-vaulted vestibule and a bronze-framed, glazed entry.

The "shaft" of the three part composition encompasses the second through seventh stories. Above the base, the "E" configuration takes shape with its three wings oriented to the north and the spine stretching east to west across the rear. The central leg of the "E" does not project to the same extent as the east and west wings, which have 150-foot frontages. Terra cotta quoining emphasizes the corners of each wing. Multi-hued brick, which has been painted a buff tone, sheathes these floors. Plainly detailed windows, grouped in one's, two's, and three's, are regularly spaced across each elevation. Dark metal casements have replaced the original wood-framed, double-hung sash. On the north facades of the east and west wings, each of which contains five bays, the central and end windows are enhanced by segmental arches and triangular pediments. Firescapes rise from balconies up the central bays of these two wings and occupy a similar position in raised five-bay sections at the south ends of both side elevations.

Above a frieze created by stringcourses and balustraded balconets, the eighth story, or "capital" of the three-part composition is clad in terra cotta. In all but the central wing of the "E," the eighth floor windows are round-headed, double-hung sash accented by lion keystones and detailed by impost moldings and archivolts. A leaf-patterned frieze, studded with medallions, enhances the denticulated entablature (see continuation sheet)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number 57

Page 1

7. Description (continued):

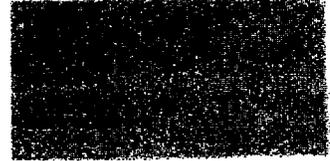
which wraps the building above the windows. Above it, a bracketed cornice overhangs the structure. The central wing contains flat-headed casement windows with rusticated surrounds and keystones in the eighth floor. It culminates with a ninth floor penthouse with cantoned corners and tall, arched openings separated by panelled pilasters. Another intensely decorated frieze and the bracketed cornice tops this story.

Unlike the north, east, and west facades, the south elevation is plainly detailed and spans the block in a single plane. The three part organization is merely suggested on this elevation. An addition has been made across the first floor, altering what historic photographs indicate was mostly a utilitarian expanse. Above it, the original hues of the brick exterior have been preserved on the upper floors. Terra cotta quoining and a frieze above the seventh floor articulate the regularly fenestrated elevation. A central focal point is provided by the ninth floor, which contains three arched windows. The new building, known as the Beverly Wing, is located across a decoratively paved private street and connected by two bridges to the roof of the first floor addition. The twelve story Beverly Wing is excluded from the nomination. It is physically separate and is an intrusive addition. Other exterior alterations, some of which were noted above, include some changes to the street level openings, most notably the re-faced and enclosed Tiffany's facade on the northeast corner; re-glazed windows; the replacement of the original canvas awning at the entrance with a metal and glass suspended canopy; the addition of awnings to the arcade; and the construction of covered patios on either side of the second floor roof garden.

In contrast to the exterior, the interior has been remodelled numerous times. However, a number of original spaces, materials, and details remains. While the configuration of the lobby and the various retail, restaurant, and service facilities on the ground floor and mezzanine has changed in many respects, the central core is still a two story space dotted with marble columns and overlooked by balconies and archways. The decoration of the balconies has been changed and the capitals of the columns covered. The coffered ceiling is mostly intact, although repainted like the murals in the frieze, and the Tennessee marble floor remains beneath the carpeting. Handsome bronze elevator doors are located on both the lobby and mezzanine levels, with circular floor markers in the arched pediments over the lobby level doors. Some fragments also survive, such as a huge marble fireplace, now used as a frame for a display case, and segments of carved woodwork in the mezzanine ceiling. Even a few furnishings, including the chandeliers and four metal settees are original. One of the public rooms, in particular, is substantially as it was on opening day. Now called the Petit Trianon, the mezzanine level space was originally the Venetian Room.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number 7

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It was intended for smaller gatherings than the ballroom, and its more intimate decor featured delicately panelled walls of Italian, pink-tinted mirrors. The majority of the mirrors are still in place, as are some original moldings, relief work, and hardware.

The upper floors, whose floor plans are varied from level to level, are characterized by the same combination of old and new. Some original panelled mahogany doors and three open, iron-railed staircases characterize the corridors. The individual rooms have been re-decorated, the kitchens of the apartment units have been converted to bathrooms, and some larger suites have been broken up. However, some details, such as panelled wall treatments, some bathroom tile, and some bathroom fixtures are still in situ. The most remarkable survival is one of two original ten-room apartments on the eighth floor. These lavish spaces, intended to accommodate the gracious life-style of long-term residents, featured hallways punctuated by Corinthian columns and illuminated by glass mosaic skylights, panelled libraries, fireplaces, three bedroom suites, servants' quarters, and a private roof garden.

Substantially intact, the Beverly Wilshire Hotel continues to be a dominant physical presence on Wilshire Boulevard in Beverly Hills. It marks the border between the commercial and residential districts and is the focal point for Rodeo Drive, one of the most well-known shopping streets in the world. Current plans for the hotel involve some restoration, which would add to the luster of an already beautifully maintained historic monument.

Resource Count: 1 contributing building.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates 1928 **Builder/Architect** Walker and Eisen

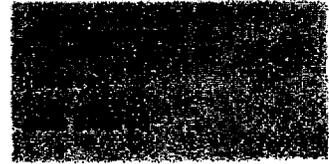
Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

As the first major hotel to be constructed in the rapidly growing community of Beverly Hills since 1912, the Beverly Wilshire Hotel is representative of the quality of commercial architecture built in the city during its prime period of development. Associated with one of the city's most influential citizens, the hotel was constructed in 1927 for Walter G. McCarty, a real estate developer who once owned a quarter of the city, and was designed by the eminent Southern California architectural firm of Walker and Eisen in the Second Renaissance Revival style. The structure is the most prominent example of this noted firm's work in Beverly Hills. It was one of the first major buildings to be constructed on Wilshire Boulevard, and acted as an anchor for that street's commercial development. From its inception, the hotel has catered to many notables, including film stars, wealthy business and social luminaries, and visiting royalty.

Walter G. McCarty, the founder of the establishment, was instrumental in the development of the southern half of Beverly Hills. To draw attention to the tracts of residential homesites he controlled and to demonstrate his faith in the community's potential for growth and as a desirable destination, he commissioned the firm of Walker and Eisen to create a nine story hostelry on Wilshire Boulevard in the center of the city. Percy Eisen and Albert Walker were among the premier architectural firms in the area. Particularly renowned for their traditional Second Renaissance Revival designs, the pair had been in partnership for eight years when the hotel was commissioned, and would continue until 1941, during that time providing to Los Angeles and its environs buildings of exceptional merit. The Beverly Wilshire is the most famous of their work in hotel design; others in the area are the Hollywood Plaza, the Gaylord Apartment Hotel, and the El Cortez Hotel in San Diego. Significant examples of their commercial work include the California Lutheran Hospital; the Taft Building in Hollywood; Security Title Insurance, Fine Arts/Signal Oil, and California Fruit Growers Exchange in Los Angeles; Bay Cities Guaranty in Santa Monica; and the City Hall, Civic Auditorium, Public Library, and Police Station in Torrance, California. Both Walker and Eisen were natives of California. Percy Eisen gained his training in the office of his father, Theodore; Albert Walker trained at Brown University in Rhode Island before working in the offices of prominent Southern California architects Parkinson and Bergstrum, A.F. Rosenheim, and Hunt and Grey. By 1924, the firm of Walker and Eisen were obtaining a large percentage of the contracts for height-limit buildings in the Los Angeles area, employing over fifty draftsmen. The Beverly Wilshire is a prime example of their work in the area of housing for the tourist trade, an apartment-hotel which provided for all the amenities wealthy travellers had come to expect from a resort facility, yet also contained provisions for extended stays and the privacy of a residence. The conservative design represented a combination of traditional styles, yet a continuity was achieved through the architects' use of well-proportioned spaces and the judicious use of decorative elements. The Beaux Arts tradition appealed to owner McCarty, who imported the finest materials from Europe, including Carrara marble, for use in the execution of Walker and Eisen's (see continuation sheet)

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Continuation sheet

Item number

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8. Significance Statement (continued):

design. The design of the hotel exhibits a number of the characteristics associated with the style, including the tripartite composition of the facade, its street level arcade, classical embellishment, and use of terra cotta. The construction was supervised by the William Simpson Company. Interior decoration was done by noted muralist and designer Anthony B. Heinsbergen. Furnishings were from Barker Brothers, a Southern California furniture dealer who dominated the market in the 1920s.

Construction began in 1927, and McCarty's \$2,000,000 investment received close scrutiny. It was part of the biggest year for building in the city to date. The decor of the hotel's lobby, ballrooms, and suites was carefully chronicled in the local press and in architectural periodicals, including Architectural Digest. The press extolled the virtues of the handpainted ceilings and the use of marble in the lobby, the opulence of the function rooms, the roof garden, and the elegance of the ninety suites, which ranged in size from two rooms to two ten-room penthouses with panelled libraries, gold fixtures, fireplaces, and tilework. Decor was primarily French, and every need of the guest was anticipated. The hotel had its own complete kitchens with bakery, grocery, and meat departments, a laundry and cleaning facility, electrical shops, and shopping facilities. Said one article, "Every modern hostelry convenience has been planned for tenants, every beauty and comfort of the finest mansion, augmented by every service and luxury that a metropolitan hotel provides." (Beverly Hills Citizen, 8-25-27) This level of service has been maintained since the opening, with the hotel staff adapting to the needs of permanent residents as well as transient clientele.

The hotel opened on New Year's Eve, 1928, with a gala attended by many film celebrities who lived in Beverly Hills. Over four hundred were in attendance for dinner and dancing. Among its guests over the years have been notables from all walks of life, including film stars, United States presidents, California governors, socialites, members of the British royal family, and others. The hotel has played a significant role in the commerce of the city as well, housing exclusive establishments like Oviatt's Menswear, Bullock's Department Store, Tiffany and Co. jewelers, and Kreiss Drugstore, whose restaurant was a major meeting place for the community. In the 1930s, the barbershop area briefly served as the office of the Austrian Consul.

The hotel was acquired by financier Arnold Kirkeby in the 1940s, and sold in 1958 to Evelyn Sharp, owner of several New York hotels. In 1961, it was briefly owned by William Zeckendorf, who sold it to Hernando Courtright, previous owner of the Beverly Hills Hotel. During Courtright's tenure, the garden, tennis courts, and pool were converted to a private street known as the El Camino Real, and an addition (the Beverly Wing), designed by Welton Becket and Associates, was constructed in 1971. This addition is excluded from the nomination. The hotel is currently owned by Regent International Hotels. It has continued to maintain its status as one of the nation's luxury hotels, and was the first American hotel to be granted the Grand Luxe Hallmark in 1971. As one of the most prominent structures in Beverly Hills, both in size and architectural quality, the Beverly Wilshire Hotel is significant for its association with a prominent resident active in the city's growth and development, as one of the most noted projects of a notable Southern California architectural firm, as a social center of the community, and for its place in the tourist industry in California.

9. Major Bibliographical References

City of Beverly Hills Building Permit Files

Architectural Digest, Volume VII, Number 3, 1929.
(see continuation sheet)

10. Geographical Data

Acres of nominated property .91

Quadrangle name Beverly Hills

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References

A 11 371840 3770280
Zone Easting Northing

B
Zone Easting Northing

C

D

E

F

G

H

Verbal boundary description and justification
Tract 6649 lots 18 to 22, inclusive.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
N/A		N/A	

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Christy McAvoy & Leslie Heumann

organization Johnson Heumann Research Associates

date December 4, 1986

street & number 3103 Lindo Street

telephone (213) 851-8854

city or town Los Angeles

state California, 90068

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

Kathryn Sullivan

title

date 5/8/87

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

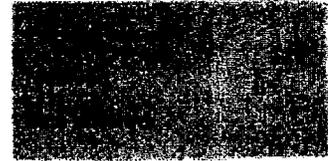
James M. McPherson
Keeper of the National Register

Affiant:

Chief of Registration

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number 9

Page 4

9. Bibliography (continued):

Basten, Fred. Beverly Hills: Portrait of a Fabled City. Los Angeles: Douglas West, 1974.

Benedict, Pierce. History of Beverly Hills. Los Angeles: Cawston-Meyer, 1934.

Beverly Hills Citizen, August 25, 1927.

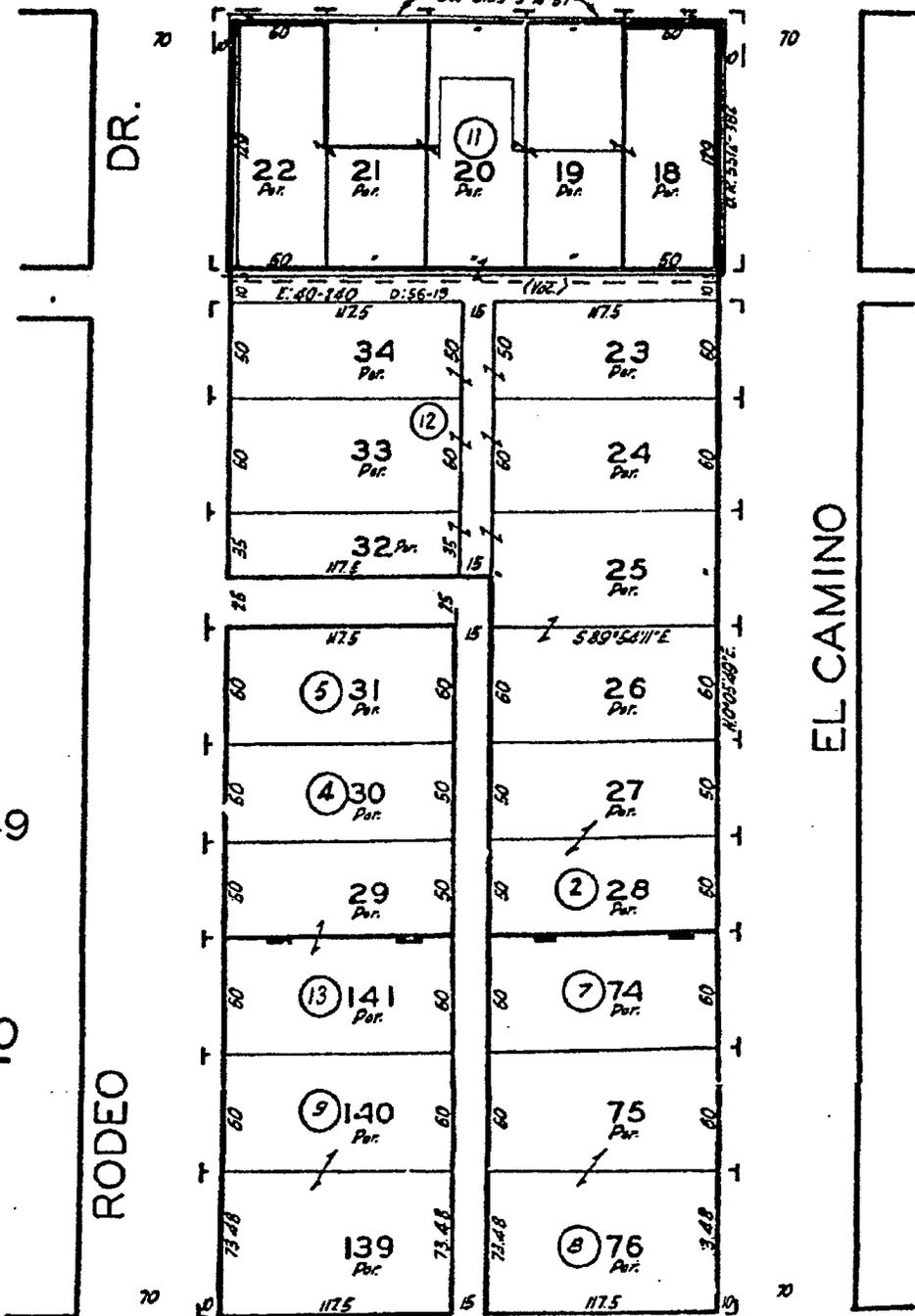
Schippers, Donald J. "Walker and Eisen: Twenty Years of Los Angeles Architecture, 1920 - 1940," Historical Society of Southern California Journal.

1 2 3 4 5

WILSHIRE BLVD.



DR.



EL CAMINO

LOT NO. 6649
A.B. 70-54

LOT NO. 7710
3.83-94-95

RODEO

CHARLEVILLE BLVD.

1981 15 1987

701-319

To: Allan Matkins

Attn: Patrick Perry

From: Peyton Hall, FAIA;
John LoCascio, AIA

Date: October 3, 2013

Introduction

We have identified the extant character-defining features on the exterior and in the interior public spaces of the Beverly Wilshire, A Four Seasons Hotel, located at 9500 Wilshire Boulevard in Beverly Hills, California. Character-defining features are those constructed during the property's period of significance that contribute to the integrity of the property. In this case, the original construction date is the period of significance. Original features may be significant; subsequent alterations have not gained significance over time. The exterior and interior of the property have been altered many times.

In general, retaining character-defining features retains the integrity of an historic property; i.e., contributes to retaining the property's eligibility as an historic resource. Removal or alteration of one feature does not necessarily change the eligibility of an historic resource. Significant impacts on an historic resource result from major change or many incremental changes over time.

A general description of the building and its development history follows, identifying the architectural and historical significance of the site, and identifying the extant character-

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defining features from the building's period of significance located on the building's exterior and in the interior public spaces.

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Architectural Description¹

The Beverly Wilshire Hotel occupies an entire block on the south side of Wilshire Boulevard, between Rodeo and El Camino Drives in Beverly Hills. The contributing historically significant portion of the property is a nine-story-plus-two-basements, E-shaped building in the Second Renaissance Revival style, comprising the north wing of the facility. The south wing, south of the internal driveway, does not contribute to the historic significance of the property, and is not included in the inventory of exterior features and publicly accessed interior spaces and features. Of steel-reinforced concrete construction, the building is finished with brick veneer and terra cotta decorative details. The building's three street façades are vertically divided in a three-part composition. The first floor "base" is the most elaborate. It is largely clad in cast terra cotta and consists of a continuous arcade of alternating large and small round-headed arches which function as retail entrances or display windows. Engaged columns flank the openings and carry an entablature broken by the larger arches, above which the spandrels are embellished with elaborate relief work. A paneled parapet, also extensively decorated, caps the first floor and defines a roof garden. The primary entrance is centered on the symmetrical north façade and is highlighted with a broken pediment above ornamented pilasters. Free-standing, fluted columns flank the arch, which leads to a barrel-vaulted vestibule and a bronze-framed, glazed entry.

The "shaft" of the three part composition encompasses the second through seventh floors. Above the base, the "E" configuration is formed by three wings oriented to the north and a spine stretching east to west across the rear (south). Terra cotta quoins emphasize the corners of each wing. The walls are veneered in earth-colored clay brick in a narrow range of hues, which has been painted a buff tone. Fenestration consists of metal framed rectangular windows with no exterior trim. On the north façades of the east and west wings, the central and end windows are enhanced by segmental arches and triangular pediments. Fire escapes rise from balconies up the central bays of these two wings and occupy a similar position in raised five-bay sections at the south ends of both side elevations.

¹ Adapted from Johnson Heumann Research Associates, "National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form," December 4, 1986.

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The eighth floor forms the “capital” of the composition. It is clad in terra cotta and features a base of continuous stringcourses framing a frieze and corbelled balconettes and balustrades under each window. The eighth-floor windows are primarily round-headed, double-hung sash accented by lion keystones, impost moldings and archivolts. A leaf patterned frieze, studded with medallions, enhances the denticulated entablature which wraps the building above the windows. Above it, a bracketed cornice overhangs the structure. The central wing contains flat-headed casement windows with rusticated surrounds and keystones. It culminates with a ninth floor penthouse with cantoned corners and tall, arched openings separated by paneled pilasters. Another elaborate frieze and the bracketed cornice top this story.

The south elevation is plainly detailed and spans the block in a single plane. The three-part organization is merely suggested on this elevation. An addition has been made across the first floor. Above it, the original hues of the brick exterior have been preserved on the upper floors. Terra cotta quoins and a frieze above the seventh floor articulate the façade. A central focal point is provided by the ninth floor, which contains three arched windows. A second building, constructed in 1971 and known as the Beverly Wing, is located across a decoratively paved private street and connected by two bridges to the roof of the first floor addition.

The interior configurations of the main lobby and the various retail, restaurant, and service facilities on the ground floor and mezzanine have undergone numerous alterations. The lobby is a symmetrical, two-story volume with inlaid marble flooring, four square marble-and-plaster columns, a ceiling with decorative plaster moldings in a centralized circular motif, and overhanging balconies at the mezzanine level with decorative metal railings (see Figures 1 and 2, below). Beyond the lobby is the elevator lobby, with bronze elevator doors located on both the lobby and mezzanine levels. The mezzanine contains the Petit Trianon, originally the Venetian Room, an event space intended for smaller gatherings than could be accommodated in the larger ballrooms. This space has been completely altered. The upper floors contain guest accommodations and have also been repeatedly altered.

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Development History²

The Beverly Wilshire Hotel was constructed in 1927 for Walter G. McCarty, a real estate developer who at one time owned one quarter of the city, and was designed by the prominent Los Angeles architectural firm of Walker and Eisen. It was the first major hotel to be constructed in the rapidly growing community of Beverly Hills since 1912. McCarty was instrumental in the development of the southern half of Beverly Hills. To draw attention to the area's tracts of residential home sites, which he controlled, and to demonstrate his faith in the community's potential for growth as a desirable destination, he commissioned Walker and Eisen to create a nine story hostelry on Wilshire Boulevard in the center of the city.

Construction began in 1927 under the supervision of the William Simpson Company. Interior decoration was done by noted muralist and designer Anthony B. Heinsbergen. Furnishings were from Barker Brothers, a Southern California furniture dealer that dominated the market in the 1920s. McCarty's \$2,000,000 investment received close scrutiny; the décor of the hotel's lobby, ballrooms, and suites was carefully chronicled in the local press and in architectural periodicals, including *Architectural Digest*. The press extolled the virtues of the hand-painted ceilings and the use of marble in the lobby, the opulence of the event rooms, the roof garden, and the elegance of the ninety suites, which ranged in size from two rooms to two ten-room penthouses. The hotel had its own complete kitchens with bakery, grocery, and meat departments, a laundry and cleaning facility, electrical shops, and shopping facilities.

The hotel opened on New Year's Eve, 1928, with a gala attended by many film celebrities who lived in Beverly Hills. Over four hundred were in attendance for dinner and dancing. The hotel attracted socialites, film stars, governors, presidents, and royalty, and played a significant role in the commerce of the city, housing exclusive establishments like Oviatt's Menswear, Bullock's Department Store, Tiffany and Co. jewelers, and Kreiss Drugstore, whose restaurant was a major meeting place for the community. In the 1930s, the area of the barbershop briefly served as the office of the Austrian Consul. The hotel was acquired by financier Arnold Kirkeby in the 1940s, and sold in 1958 to Evelyn Sharp, owner of several New York hotels. In 1961, it was briefly owned by William Zeckendorf, who sold it to Hemando Courtright, previous owner of the Beverly Hills Hotel. During Courtright's tenure, the garden, tennis courts, and pool were converted to a private street known as El Camino Real, and an addition (the

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Beverly Wing), designed by Welton Becket and Associates, was constructed in 1971.

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Significance

As one of the most prominent structures in Beverly Hills, both in size and architectural quality, the Beverly Wilshire Hotel is significant for its association with a prominent resident active in the city's growth and development, as one of the most noted projects of a notable Southern California architectural firm, as a social center of the community, and for its place in the tourist industry in California. The hotel is representative of the quality of commercial architecture built in Beverly Hills during the city's prime period of development, and is associated with one of the city's most influential citizens, Walter G. McCarty. It was one of the first major buildings to be constructed on Wilshire Boulevard, and acted as an anchor for that street's commercial development. From its inception, the hotel has catered to many notables, including film stars, business and social luminaries, and visiting royalty.

The hotel was designed in the Second Renaissance Revival style by the pre-eminent Southern California architectural firm of Walker and Eisen and is a prime example of their work in the area of housing for the tourist trade. The conservative design represented a combination of traditional styles, yet continuity was achieved through the architects' use of well-proportioned spaces and the judicious use of decorative elements. The Beaux Arts tradition appealed to owner McCarty, who imported the finest materials from Europe, including Carrara marble, for use in the execution of Walker and Eisen's design. The design of the hotel exhibits a number of the characteristics associated with the style, including the tripartite composition of the façade, its street level arcade, classical embellishment, and use of terra cotta decorative elements.

The Beverly Wilshire Hotel was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on June 12, 1987, for its significance at the local level in the area of architecture, and is therefore automatically also listed in the California Register of Historical Resources. The twelve-story Beverly Wing addition is excluded from the listings.

Character-Defining Features

The identification of exterior character-defining features is based on a determination of the property's significant period (1928), review of nomination applications, review of archival narratives and photographs, interview of the property's management and staff, and close observation of the property.

The exterior of the Beverly Wilshire hotel has undergone some alterations and additions but is substantially intact. The brick veneer has been painted on the north, east, and west

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façades; the ground-floor storefront glazing along Wilshire Boulevard has been replaced; and almost all of the windows on the guest room floors have been replaced. Two additions have been constructed at the rear of the building, a ground floor addition to the hotel itself and a separate hotel tower, the Beverly Wing, connected by an elevated walkway. Nevertheless, the building's original design, materials, and workmanship remain intact, including the extensive and elaborate cast terra cotta cladding and decorative details, and the massive bracketed eave cornice.

The main lobby has been significantly altered at least twice. As originally constructed, the lobby had a monochrome stone floor, six octagonal marble columns with Corinthian capitals, a polychrome coffered ceiling with a decorative frieze, a marble fireplace mantel, and a solid parapet with elaborately decorated panels at the mezzanine-level balconies (see Figure 3, below). By the 1980s, the lobby had been reduced in size by the insertion of new retail spaces in the two northernmost bays to each side of the entrance, the floor had been carpeted, the column capitals, frieze, mantle, and other decorative features had been removed, and the polychrome ceiling had been painted white and gold (see figure 4, below). The lobby was later further altered to its present configuration with the addition of a dropped plaster ceiling providing a plenum for ducts and sprinkler pipes; squared columns; a marble floor; and decorative metal railings at the balconies. It is possible that remnants of the earlier lobby ceiling are extant above the existing modern ceiling; however, none of that area is visible or accessible. If a portion of the original ceiling survives, it is of interest, but we would still find that the main lobby space does not retain adequate residual integrity of space, design, material, and finish to contribute to the historic character of the hotel. The Churrigueresque-style openings at the mezzanine level were also altered to simple rectangles (see figures 1 and 2, below).

The attached table identifies the extant exterior and public interior character-defining features of the Beverly Wilshire, A Four Seasons Hotel, as of April 2013.

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Figure 1: Interior, Main Lobby, April 2013, looking northwest from the mezzanine balcony.

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Figure 2: Interior, Main Lobby, April 2013, looking west from mezzanine balcony.

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Figure 3: Interior, Main Lobby, c. 1928, looking southeast.

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Figure 4: Interior, Main Lobby, 1986, looking east.

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Character-Defining Features
Beverly Wilshire Hotel
9500 Wilshire Boulevard, Beverly Hills

<i>Exterior</i>			
Location/Space	Character-Defining Features	Notes	Photographs
General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rectangular base and “E”-shaped tower • Classical vertical division into base, shaft and top • Symmetrical primary (north) façade • Cast stone columns, cornices, friezes, decorative moldings, cladding, quoins, balconies, and balustrades • Brick veneer • Wide overhanging coffered eaves with decorative brackets • Metal fire escapes • Round-arched storefront openings at ground floor • Regularly spaced rectangular window openings with brick subsills at shaft • Round-arched window openings at top floor • Remaining wood casement, single-hung and double-hung windows • Second floor roof terrace with encapsulated glass block skylights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Storefront has been replaced and is not significant • Most windows have been replaced; replacement windows are not significant • Brick veneer has been painted at north (primary), west, and east façades 	 

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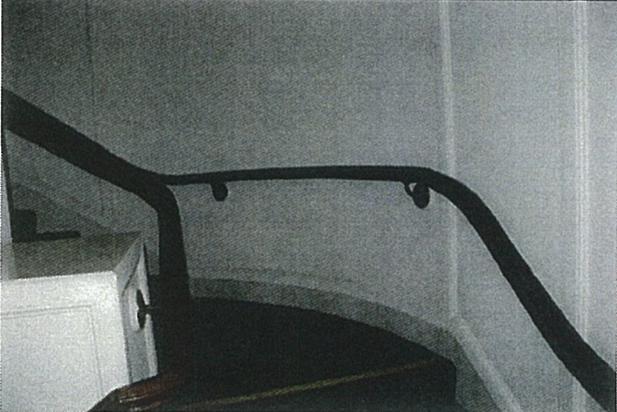
Character-Defining Features
Beverly Wilshire Hotel
9500 Wilshire Boulevard, Beverly Hills

<i>Exterior</i>			
Location/Space	Character-Defining Features	Notes	Photographs
East Façade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paneled wood door with metal hardware and tile threshold • Wood casement windows (3) with obscure glass, arched carved wood transoms, and decorative metal window boxes 	Remnants of "Hernando's Hideaway"	 

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Character-Defining Features
Beverly Wilshire Hotel
9500 Wilshire Boulevard, Beverly Hills

<i>Interior Public Spaces</i>			
Location/Space	Character-Defining Features	Notes	Photographs
Elevator Lobby (Ground Floor)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decorative metal elevator doors, frames, floor indicators, and spatial arrangement of elevator door openings Decorative metal mail chute and mail box (at ground floor only) 	The Elevator Lobby has been extensively altered	
Stairs to Mezzanine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Location and configuration Railings 		

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