

United States Department of the Interior
 National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Harrower Laboratory and Clinic DRAFT

Other names/site number: N/A

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: 912-920 E. Broadway; 117 S. Belmont Street

City or town: Glendale 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Not For Publication: Vicinity: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 ___ nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

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

___ national ___ statewide ___ local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D

<p>_____ Signature of certifying official/Title:</p>	<p>_____ Date</p>
<p>_____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>	
<p>In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.</p>	
<p>_____ Signature of commenting official:</p>	<p>_____ Date</p>
<p>_____ Title :</p>	<p>_____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

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

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

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

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register _____

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION: Manufacturing facility

HEALTH CARE: Clinic

HEALTH CARE: Medical business/office

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: Multiple dwelling

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Beaux Arts

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property:

Foundation: Concrete; Walls: Brick; Roof: Synthetic, Polyvinyl chloride

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 property at 912-920 E. Broadway and 117 S. Belmont Street comprises a single rectangular parcel located at the southwest corner of E. Broadway and S. Belmont Street, in Glendale, Los Angeles County, CA. The parcel is bordered by a pedestrian paseo to the west, which is shared with a neighboring multi-family apartment building. Another apartment building and its driveway abut the property to the south. The parcel is developed with three buildings constructed between 1921 and 1924 and designed as modest interpretations of the Beaux-Arts style. Originally developed as the Harrower Laboratory and Clinic, the buildings are currently undergoing rehabilitation for use as affordable housing for seniors. Rehabilitation is expected to be completed in November 2024.

The property is surrounded by low-scale commercial buildings along either side of Broadway. The surrounding topography is flat, and streets generally adhere to a rectilinear grid pattern. The former administration building (920 E. Broadway) is set back from Broadway and is fronted by a concrete sidewalk and an original semi-circular concrete driveway surrounded by planters with concrete edging. At the center of the setback, aligned with the main entrance to the building, is a

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raised brick podium holding a metal flagpole and planter. According to historic documentation, the podium was originally intended for a small pool. The flagpole and its concrete footing were added at an unknown date. To the north of the flagpole and podium, embedded in the concrete paving, is metal lettering that reads "THE HARROWER LABORATORY." The landscaping within the Broadway setback has been removed and will be replaced with low ground plantings within original planters as part of the property's rehabilitation.

On the east side of the property, the buildings are shallowly set back from Belmont Street and are fronted by a concrete sidewalk and narrow strip of landscaping; the west side is bordered by a paved pedestrian paseo. Between the three buildings is an original, open rectangular courtyard. The courtyard is currently under construction and will receive new paving, walkways, and landscaping as part of the property's rehabilitation. As part of the rehabilitation, a new two-story brick-clad addition holding additional residential units was constructed along the south side of the property, facing the courtyard.

The Harrower Laboratory and Clinic retains all aspects of historic integrity.

Narrative Description

920 E. Broadway (Administration Building)

Exterior

Constructed in 1921, 920 E. Broadway (the former administration building) was designed in the Beaux Arts style and retains the essential features of the architectural idiom. The reinforced brick building extends east-west across the north end of the property. It is two stories in height and has a rectangular floor plan. It is capped with a flat roof enclosed by a brick parapet with concrete coping. Below the parapet, along the tops of the north, east, and west elevations, is a simple boxed cornice supported by brackets. The building's walls are made of brick laid in a running bond pattern. The walls are embellished with a brick stringcourse, square cast concrete medallions between the first and second stories, and brick quoins at the corners. Windows are primarily paired, one-over-one, double-hung wood windows with cast concrete sills.

The primary (north) façade faces Broadway. The east and west ends of the façade project slightly further than the rest. The façade features a center entrance surmounted by a concrete pediment. Within the pediment is an engraved letter "H" for the original occupant, Harrower Laboratory. The paired entrance doors are paneled and partially glazed (existing doors replaced non-original doors as part of the ongoing rehabilitation project). The doors are bounded by original brick cheek walls. The entrance is flanked by two non-historic single fixed metal windows. Other windows are single and (mostly) paired, one-over-one, double-hung, and wood.

The east elevation entrance, facing Belmont, is raised from street level and accessed by concrete steps bounded by brick cheek walls. The entrance is topped with a concrete pediment, the same as the entry at the north façade. The central entrance door is wood, paneled, and partially glazed; it is surmounted by a fixed transom and flanked by narrow sidelights (existing door, transom and

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sidelights replaced a non-original metal door, transom and sidelight as part of the ongoing rehabilitation project). On either side of the entry is a single one-over-one double-hung wood window, and above the entrance, at the second story, are three grouped one-over-one double-hung wood windows. The other windows are paired and of the same material and configuration.

The west elevation fronts a pedestrian paseo between the subject property and a multi-family apartment building. A covered porch, which wraps around to the west end of the south elevation, provides access to a partially glazed wood door with transom at the first story, and a metal staircase accesses a partially glazed wood door with transom at the second story. Based on historic aerials, the porch does not appear to be original. The existing doors replaced non-original doors and the existing staircase replaced a non-original metal staircase as part of the ongoing rehabilitation. Paired one-over-one double-hung wood windows comprise the rest of the fenestration on the west elevation.

The south elevation overlooks the courtyard shared with the other two buildings on the property. At the center of the elevation is a concrete stoop leading to two partially glazed wood doors (existing doors replaced non-original metal doors as part of the ongoing rehabilitation project). Windows are unevenly spaced along the elevation and include single and paired double-hung wood windows and non-historic fixed windows. At the south end, second story of the elevation is a partially glazed wood door leading to a concrete bridge with a decorative metal railing. The bridge connects to the former clinic building to the south. The pedestrian bridge is original, but has been altered with new railing in some portions and substantially reinforced with metal bracing/supports (likely in the 1990s during seismic upgrades).

Interior

The first and second floors of 920 E. Broadway have double-loaded corridors lined with residential units on either side. The main (north) entrance to the building leads to a central lobby, which provides access to the rest of the interior. The lobby has a painted gypsum ceiling and walls. The existing subfloor will be finished in vinyl tile as part of the ongoing rehabilitation. The lobby features a central double wood staircase that accesses the second story. Non-historic carpet was removed from the staircase, and the original wood stairs and balustrade are currently being restored. Below the staircase, on the east side, is an original safe enclosed by a metal door (safe repurposed as an elevator equipment room). To the east and west of the lobby at the first floor and central stair landing at the second floor are corridors leading to individual apartment units. The corridors' ceilings and walls are finished in painted gypsum; the existing subfloor will be covered in vinyl as part of the ongoing rehabilitation. Residential units are currently being built out and will have painted gypsum ceilings and walls, vinyl or tile flooring, and simple cabinetry and fixtures.

117 S. Belmont Street (Clinic Building)

Exterior

Built in 1924, 117 S. Belmont Street (the former clinic building) was designed in the Beaux Arts style and retains typical characteristics of the architectural idiom. The reinforced brick building

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spans the east side of the property. It is rectangular in plan and two stories in height (with a partially subterranean basement). It is sheltered by a flat roof with a brick parapet topped with concrete coping. Below the parapet is a boxed wood cornice that wraps around the east, north, and south elevations. The building's walls are made of brick laid in a running bond pattern. The walls are ornamented with a concrete stringcourse, square cast concrete medallions between stories, and brick quoins at the corners. Single and paired, one-over-one, double-hung wood windows with cast concrete sills are the primary window types. The basement level is partially visible at concrete lightwells along the elevations. The basement level also has double-hung wood windows and flush exterior doors into the lightwells.

The building's east (primary) façade fronts Belmont Street. The north and south ends project slightly further than the rest of the façade. At the center of the façade is the main entrance reached by a series of concrete steps bounded by cheek walls. The main entrance door is wood, paneled, and partially glazed, and is topped with a transom and flanked by sidelights (existing door, transom and sidelights replaced a non-original metal door, transom, and sidelight as part of the ongoing rehabilitation project). Above the door is a concrete pediment, and at the center of the pediment is an engraved letter "H". On either side of the entry is a non-historic fixed window. Perpendicular to and facing the main entrance, near the north and south end volumes, are single partially glazed wood doors accessed by concrete steps. To the south of the main entrance stoop are concrete steps leading to the basement door. At the center of the second story, above the main entrance, is a single one-over-one double-hung wood window flanked by narrower double-hung windows. The majority of windows are single one-over-one double-hung wood with a few paired windows in the north and south volumes.

The north elevation faces a vehicular drive shared with 920 E. Broadway. At the center of the elevation is a partially glazed wood door with a transom (existing door replaced non-original metal door as part of the ongoing rehabilitation project). The door is accessed by steps bounded by brick cheek walls. Other fenestration at this elevation includes one-over-one double-hung wood windows.

The south elevation fronts a vehicular driveway belonging to the neighboring apartment building to the south. The elevation has unevenly spaced single and paired double-hung wood windows and narrow fixed windows.

The west elevation overlooks the center courtyard. At the south end of the elevation is a two-story open stairwell that connects to an addition that will hold additional residential units. (The stairwell replaced a non-original enclosed stair in the same location as part of the current rehabilitation.) In a few areas on the elevation, rows of brick have been replaced with vertical and horizontal sections of concrete, for reasons unknown. An entrance at the center of the elevation provides access to a stair leading to the main lobby. Above the entrance is a group of six non-historic glass block windows. Other fenestration includes single and paired one-over-one double-hung wood windows.

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Interior

The building at 117 S. Belmont Street features double-loaded corridors at the first and second stories and basement with residential units on either side. At the center of the first floor is a small lobby with a single wood staircase that provides access to the second story. The lobby has a painted gypsum ceiling and walls. The existing subfloor will be finished in vinyl tile as part of the ongoing rehabilitation. To the east and west of the lobby at the first floor and central stair landing at the second floor are corridors that lead to individual apartment units. The corridors' ceilings and walls are finished in painted gypsum; the existing subfloor will be covered in vinyl as part of the ongoing rehabilitation. Residential units are currently being built out and will have painted gypsum ceilings and walls, vinyl or tile flooring, and simple cabinetry and fixtures.

912 E. Broadway (Chemical Manufacturing Building)

Exterior

912 E. Broadway (the former chemical manufacturing building) was constructed in 1921 and reflects an industrial vernacular aesthetic. The building spans the south half of the west side of the property and is accessed by a pedestrian paseo off Broadway. The reinforced brick building is primarily one story in height (with basement), with a small two-story portion at the south end. It is roughly rectangular in plan and is capped with a flat roof bounded by a brick parapet with concrete coping. Its walls are made of brick laid in a running bond pattern. The building's articulation is simpler than the other two on the property; two brick stringcourses along the tops of the elevations are its only embellishment. Windows are primarily double-hung and wood with brick sills.

The building's primary (west) façade fronts the alley. At the north end of the façade is a non-original flush metal door surmounted by a multi-light transom and accessed by concrete steps. A shed roof addition (constructed as a porch in the 1940s; enclosed after the mid-1990s), clad in wood and lined with multi-light wood windows, has an entrance perpendicular to the one at the north end. The entry consists of a flush door with a concrete stoop and steps. At the south end of the façade, in the two-story volume, is a single flush door. Most of the façade is lined with double-hung wood windows with three lights in the top sash and a single light in the bottom. Two-over-one double-hung wood windows are located at the second story of the two-story volume.

The north elevation has three-over-one double-hung wood windows and a partially glazed wood door surmounted by a multi-light transom (existing door replaced a non-original fully glazed metal door as part of the rehabilitation).

A garage was originally attached to the south elevation of the building. The garage was demolished sometime between 1980 and 2002, and windows have been infilled with brick.

The east elevation faces the courtyard. The elevation is lined with three-over-one, one-over-one, and two-over-two double-hung wood windows with brick sills. There are four door openings

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without doors at the writing of this nomination. The proposed doors are partially glazed and wood.

Interior

The interior of the building is actively under construction and could not be viewed during the site visit for the writing of this nomination. Prior to the current rehabilitation, the interior had been extensively remodeled, with all new partitions and finishes, for its use as office space. Under the rehabilitation project, the non-historic interior floor plan and finishes will be replaced with a new floor plan and simple contemporary finishes including painted gypsum ceilings and walls and vinyl or tile flooring.

Alterations

920 E. Broadway (Administration Building)

Prior to its current ongoing rehabilitation, the building had experienced a few alterations, including the replacement of most exterior doors; the removal/infill of a few windows on the south elevation; and extensive interior remodeling, including the removal/addition of room partitions and new finishes and fixtures throughout.

The following rehabilitation work was completed, or will be completed, by November 2024 and meets the Secretary of the Interior's Standards:

- Non-historic exterior doors were replaced with partially glazed wood doors based on historic documentation
- Boarded up and infilled window openings on the south elevation were reinstated and new wood double-hung windows added
- Non-original vegetation was removed from exterior brick elevations and brick cleaned and repaired as needed
- The building was re-roofed and screened mechanical equipment installed
- The interior underwent remodeling for the building's reuse as affordable housing; rooms off double-loaded corridors were reconfigured and simple contemporary fixtures and finishes are being added
- The building underwent seismic strengthening; new shotcrete shear walls were added to the interior of select perimeter walls and new wall anchors added
- An elevator was added to make the second floor accessible
- The original central staircase was restored and strengthened

117 S. Belmont Street (Clinic Building)

Prior to its current ongoing rehabilitation, the building had undergone a few alterations, including the replacement of most exterior doors; the removal of some exterior brick and infill of concrete on the west elevation; the addition of an enclosed stairwell at the south end of the west elevation; and extensive interior remodeling, including the removal/addition of room partitions and new finishes and fixtures throughout.

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The following rehabilitation work was completed, or will be completed, by November 2024 and meets the Secretary of the Interior's Standards:

- Non-historic exterior doors were replaced with partially glazed wood doors based on historic documentation
- Non-original vegetation was removed from exterior brick elevations and brick cleaned and repaired as needed
- The building was re-roofed and screened mechanical equipment installed
- A non-historic enclosed stairwell addition at the south end of the west elevation was removed and replaced with an open stairwell connected to a new brick-clad addition enclosing the south end of the central courtyard
- The interior underwent remodeling for the building's reuse as affordable housing; rooms off double-loaded corridors were reconfigured and simple contemporary fixtures and finishes added
- The building underwent seismic strengthening; new shotcrete shear walls were added to the interior of select perimeter walls and new wall anchors added
- The original central staircase was restored and strengthened

912 E. Broadway (Chemical Manufacturing Building)

Prior to its current ongoing rehabilitation, the building had experienced some alterations, including the replacement of most exterior doors; the addition of a shed roof entrance porch at the south end of the west elevation; the removal of an attached garage at the south elevation; and extensive interior remodeling, including the removal/addition of room partitions and new finishes and fixtures throughout.

The following rehabilitation work was completed, or will be completed, by November 2024 and meets the Secretary of the Interior's Standards:

- Non-historic exterior doors were replaced (or will be replaced) with partially glazed wood doors based on historic documentation
- The building was re-roofed and screened mechanical equipment installed
- The interior underwent remodeling for the building's reuse as affordable housing; rooms are being reconfigured and simple contemporary fixtures and finishes added
- The building underwent seismic strengthening; new shotcrete shear walls were added to the interior of select perimeter walls and new wall anchors added

In addition to the building-specific improvements noted above, the property's central courtyard was remodeled in the 1990s with the addition of new paving, a basketball court, artificial turf, and new landscaping. Under the ongoing rehabilitation project, all non-historic landscaping and hardscaping was removed and will be replaced with new landscaping/hardscaping, including walkways, benches, shade trees, and planter bed. A two-story addition with basement was constructed along the south property line and connects to the south end of 117 S. Belmont via an

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open stairwell. As the addition aligns with the south end of 117 S. Belmont and is the same height as the historic building, it is minimally visible from the street.

Integrity

The Harrower Laboratory and Clinic retains all seven aspects of integrity. The property is located on its original site and continues to be primarily surrounded by small-scale commercial buildings dating from the 1920s to the post-World War II period. Though the subject buildings have experienced some alterations, including removal of primary entrance doors, small side additions (at 912 E. Broadway and 117 S. Belmont), and some reconfiguration of original floor plans, the vast majority of their character-defining features and materials remain. Their orientation around a central open courtyard, rectangular footprints with flat roofs and brick exterior cladding, wood windows, and simple classical detailing (cornice, concrete pediments and medallions, and brick stringcourse and quoins) are emblematic of a 1920s Beaux Arts medical campus. The buildings' intact design and original materials help to convey their original workmanship, as well as their historic feeling and association as an early 20th century institutional property.

Character-Defining Features

Site

- Prominent siting along Broadway, occupying the southwest corner of Broadway and Belmont Street
- Semi-circular scored concrete driveway, planters with concrete curbs, an elliptical-shaped raised brick podium, and metal lettering reading "THE HARROWER LABORATORY" embedded in the concrete paving at the setback along Broadway
- Center open courtyard around which the buildings are situated

920 E. Broadway (Administration Building)

- Two-story height
- Rectangular massing
- Largely symmetrical elevations
- Flat roof surrounded by parapet with concrete coping
- Brick walls laid in a running bond pattern
- Centered entrances facing Broadway (north, primary) and Belmont (east)
- Brick cheek walls bounding the Broadway and Belmont entrances
- Single and paired one-over-one double-hung wood windows with concrete sills
- Decorative classical detailing, including a boxed cornice with brackets along the parapet, concrete pediments engraved with the letter "H" above the entrances on Broadway and Belmont, beltcourse, medallions, and quoins
- Overall configuration of double-loaded corridors with rooms on either side
- Central double staircase with wood balustrade
- Safe below the staircase

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117 S. Belmont Street (Clinic Building)

- Two-story height, with a partially visible basement level at concrete lightwells
- Rectangular massing
- Largely symmetrical elevations
- Flat roof surrounded by parapet with concrete coping
- Brick walls laid in a running bond pattern
- Centered entrances facing Belmont and the courtyard
- Concrete entrance stoops with brick and/or concrete cheek walls at the three entrances on the primary (east) façade
- Single and paired one-over-one double-hung wood windows with concrete sills
- Decorative classical detailing, including a cornice with brackets along the parapet, a concrete pediment engraved with the letter “H” above the Belmont entrance, beltcourse, medallions, and quoins
- Overall configuration of double-loaded corridors with rooms on either side
- Central staircase with wood balustrade

912 E. Broadway (Chemical Manufacturing Building)

- Primarily one-story height, with two-story volume at the south end
- Rectangular massing
- Flat roof surrounded by parapet with concrete coping
- Brick walls laid in a running bond pattern
- Single and paired double-hung wood windows
- Brick stringcourses at the tops of the elevations

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

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

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Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

HEALTH/MEDICINE

Period of Significance

1921-1948

Significant Dates

1921
1924
1948

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Henry Harrower

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Alfred F. Priest
Leonard M. Hodge
Lindley and Selkirk

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

Constructed between 1921 and 1924, the Harrower Laboratory and Clinic property is eligible at the local level under Criteria A and B of the National Register of Historic Places. The property is eligible under Criterion A for its association with early institutional development patterns in the City of Glendale, and more specifically with the development of medical facilities in the early 20th century. It is eligible under Criterion B for its association with Dr. Henry Harrower, a nationally recognized endocrinologist who practiced in Glendale in the early to mid-20th century. The complex's period of significance is 1921-1948, the time during which the property was occupied by Harrower Laboratory and Clinic under the direction of Dr. Harrower.

The complex was locally listed in the Glendale Register of Historic Resources in 1977 for its association with Dr. Henry Harrower.

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

Early 20th Century Institutional Development in Glendale

As with many cities and towns across Southern California, the City of Glendale experienced a tremendous growth in its population during the 1920s and following World War I. The city's population increase, combined with its annexation of the town of Tropic in the late 1910s, resulted in a need for new and expanded civic and community services. During this period, Glendale added on to its original city hall, fire and police departments were built, a school bond issue for the development of new school campuses was passed, and the City acquired its first public park. Multiple new cultural organizations were established as well, including Glendale's Tuesday Afternoon Club (1922, not extant), the Glendale YMCA (1926, NR# 94001224 and Glendale Register #14), and the La Crescenta Woman's Clubhouse (1925). During the first half of the 20th century, Glendale also experienced a rise in the development of new sanitariums, research hospitals, and other medical institutions, described in more detail below.¹

Beginning in the late 19th century, Southern California's mild climate and warm weather were promoted as a prescriptive cure for health seekers across the country. Americans of all socio-economic backgrounds migrated from over-crowded urban areas on the East Coast and in the Midwest to the Southern California region in search of treatment for their ailments, most commonly respiratory diseases, mental illnesses, and other chronic illnesses such as tuberculosis, which was believed to be treatable with favorable weather conditions. To support an influx of patients seeking healthcare, dozens of sanitariums sprung up across the region, offering a secluded place of respite where the sick could be sent away and quarantined for the duration of

¹ Historic Resources Group, "City of Glendale: South Glendale Historic Context Statement," prepared for the City of Glendale, Planning Division, January 2018, Draft, 167-178; City of Glendale, "North Glendale Historic Context," November 29, 2011, 57.

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their treatment. As a result, sanitariums became the earliest iteration of healthcare facilities in Greater Los Angeles to treat contagious diseases like tuberculosis and influenza.² Among them were Barlow Sanitarium (1902, Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monument #504) and Los Angeles Sanitarium (now City of Hope, 1914) in the City of Los Angeles; and Thornycroft Farm (1890s, later known as Windsor Hospital and then Glendale Community Hospital), Rockhaven Sanitarium (1923, NR #16000355), and Glendale Sanitarium (1905, not extant), in the City of Glendale.

By the early 1900s, Glendale had earned a reputation as “a place for health, hospitals and sanitariums,” largely due to its benign weather and pastoral setting, as well as an apparent desire by city leaders and medical professionals to support and promote Glendale as a health haven.³ In addition to the sanitariums established in the area, a number of new hospitals and other medical properties were built in the first half of the 20th century to accommodate Glendale’s population influx following World War I. Medical properties built in the city during this time include the Glendale Research Hospital (1921, not extant), the Physicians and Surgeons Hospital (1926, now the non-profit Memorial Hospital of Glendale), the Glendale Professional Building (1929), and Harrower Laboratory and Clinic (1921-1924, Glendale Register #18). By 1925, Glendale had 450 hospital beds in the city: approximately one for every 101 residents.⁴

After World War II, new and expanded medical facilities were developed in Glendale to meet the demand of its expanding residential population. In 1946, the Glendale Research Hospital was acquired by Dr. Charles Behrens (who renamed it Behrens Memorial Hospital), and new offices, a lobby, laboratory, and obstetrics facility were added. The hospital later relocated to the Verdugo Hills area of the city in 1972. Between 1949 and 1950, Harrower Laboratory relocated from its Broadway-Belmont campus (subject property) to larger facilities in the Verdugo Woodlands area of the city.⁵ Between the mid-1950s and mid-1960s, the Physicians and Surgeons Hospital underwent multiple rounds of expansion, including additions to house an obstetrical department and surgical unit. Several medical office buildings were also constructed in the 1950s through the 1970s, including multiple on Central Avenue.⁶

Dr. Henry Harrower

Born in London in 1883, Henry R. Harrower attended North Polytechnic Institute in London before immigrating to America to study at American Medical Missionary College in Battle Creek, Michigan. After returning to Europe for a time, Harrower moved back to the United States and took a job as a professor of clinical diagnosis at Loyola University in Chicago.⁷

² Jennifer Shroder and Jim Dobbs, “Barlow Sanitarium, 200 Stadium Way,” Historic-Cultural Monument Nomination Form, prepared for the City of Los Angeles, Office of Historic Resources/Cultural Heritage Commission, July 1990, 1.

³ E. Caswell Perry and Carroll W. Parcher, *Glendale: Area History* (Glendale, CA: Soldado Publishing Company, 1974), 84, in Historic Resources Group, 180.

⁴ Historic Resources Group, 182-183.

⁵ “Drug Research Site Acquired,” *Los Angeles Times*, November 25, 1946.

⁶ Historic Resources Group, 201-202.

⁷ J.C. Sherer, *History of Glendale and Vicinity* (Glendale, CA: Glendale Publishing Company, 1922), 402-405.

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In 1915, Harrower moved to Glendale, where he founded Harrower Laboratory in 1918 in the Bank of Glendale building at 704 E. Broadway.⁸ Harrower Laboratory grew rapidly, expanding to branches in Baltimore, New York City, Chicago, Denver, and other cities across the country. Dr. Harrower maintained his headquarters in Glendale, and in 1921, he opened a larger, purpose-built administration building and chemical manufactory at 912-920 E. Broadway.⁹ The same year, he founded the Harrower Foundation, a charitable non-profit organized to provide clinical treatment to the public free of charge to support his endocrinological research.¹⁰ In 1924, he added a third building, a clinic, to the complex, located at 117 S. Belmont St.¹¹ Its purpose was to house the operations of the Harrower Foundation, making Glendale the first city in America to “possess a clinical institution of this kind”.¹² In addition to serving as the headquarters of his laboratory, clinic, and manufacturing enterprise, the campus was the hub of Harrower’s marketing campaign. As described in a 1921 newspaper article, 100,000 copies of the *Organo-Therapeutic Review*, which Harrower served as editor, and 2,000 copies of the *Harrower Monograph* were distributed monthly from his publicity department at 920 E. Broadway.¹³

Dr. Harrower was a forerunner in the study of endocrinology. In 1912, while living in Europe, Harrower published his first book, *Practical Hormone Therapy*, which examined the latest French and Italian practices in organotherapy, the treatment of disease through consumption of extracts from animal and human organs or tissue. At the time, glandular remedies derived from animals and humans were rarely used for professional medical treatment in patients. The endocrinology field was in its infancy, and there was an overall lack of proven research to support implementing organotherapy in practice. As such, Dr. Harrower was among the very few practitioners who adhered to the laws of nature over that of the scientific method by championing the usage of unproven glandular remedies that many of his contemporaries regarded as potentially harmful or under the guise of a deceitful entrepreneurial endeavor. Nevertheless, he became an early champion of organotherapeutics in the first decades of the 20th century, almost single-handedly advancing the theories of oral homostimulation and hormone hunger both in academic writing and clinical practice.¹⁴

In 1916, shortly after moving to Glendale, Dr. Harrower served as one of the founders of the Association for the Study of Internal Secretions (now the international medical organization known as the Endocrine Society), and he edited the organization’s first two issues of its journal, *Endocrinology*. However, in a few years after its founding, the organization came to reject

⁸ Kirsty M. Haining, “Dr. Henry Robert Harrower,” *Hainings, Harrowers, Powells, Richmonds, and Related Families*, accessed May 2020, <http://www.hainings.net/158.htm>.

⁹ “Laboratory to Open Here Next Monday,” *Glendale Daily Press*, November 26, 1921.

¹⁰ “Formal Opening of Clinic Today,” *Glendale Evening News*, November 10, 1924.

¹¹ “Glendale Concern Merger Announced,” *Los Angeles Times*, October 3, 1944.

¹² “Formal Opening of Clinic Today.”

¹³ “Laboratory to Open Here Next Monday.”

¹⁴ “Homostimulation” refers to the practice of restoring a patient’s depressed thyroid function by administering a thyroid extract. “Harrower’s hypothesis of hormone hunger,” in which he argued that the risk of overtreatment is minimal because the body is able “to select from a multiglandular mixture only what is needed to restore health” and the rest is excreted, is perhaps Dr. Harrower’s greatest contribution to the field of endocrinology as it remains a relevant theory in medical research today. Theodore B. Schwartz, “History of Medicine: Henry Harrower and the Turbulent Beginnings of Endocrinology,” *Annals of Internal Medicine* 131, no. 4 (1999): 702.

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Harrower, in part because of his controversial practices (most members of the medical community condemned the use of organotherapy), as well as his unabashed ambition to profit off his medical studies and manufactured Sani-tate, a product used to stimulate the endocrine glands. Among Dr. Harrower's harshest critics was the prolific neurosurgeon and pathologist Harvey Cushing, who in a 1921 speech for the American Medical Association (AMA) discounted Harrower and his contemporaries' theories in support of glandular organotherapy as "pseudoscientific."¹⁵

Dr. Harrower was not dissuaded by his contemporaries' or the Association's denunciation. Rather, he was a vocal proponent of his medical practice, authoring 67 papers between 1914 and 1932, writing three books, and publishing a monthly review titled "Harrower's Monographs on Internal Secretions."¹⁶ The doctor's medical studies in endocrinology were highlighted in newspapers across the country, including in the cities of Philadelphia, Louisville, Green Bay, and Minneapolis. Though he had critics, many others supported his work, particularly those in the local community. At the opening ceremonies of the new Harrower Laboratory complex in 1921, Dr. H.R. Boyer, president of the Glendale Medical Association, and City of Glendale Mayor Spencer Robinson commended Dr. Harrower for his commitment to his patients and the medical profession as well as his boosterism of the city. Harrower's practice was also presumably supported by U.S. President Warren G. Harding, who had gifted the doctor a portrait of himself, which originally hung at the staircase landing in the administration building (920 E. Broadway).¹⁷ Thus, despite some opposition within the medical profession, Dr. Harrower was an undeniably prolific and influential figure in Glendale during the early to mid-1900s. He continued to preside over Harrower Laboratory operations through the mid-1940s.¹⁸

As both a resident and business owner, Dr. Harrower was heavily involved with advocating and fundraising efforts for commercial and institutional development in Glendale during the early decades of the 20th century. He played a pivotal role in lobbying the City Council to bring a Southern Pacific passenger station to town and went so far as visiting President Warren G. Harding at the White House in Washington D.C. while on a business trip to the East Coast, where he discussed the need for an independent post office in the city. The endocrinologist is largely credited for the development of eastern Glendale along Broadway, for which "many public enterprises owe their inception and their development to his inexhaustible energy."¹⁹ Harrower was also a member of several social and charitable clubs, including the Kiwanians Rotary Club and the Tuesday Afternoon Club, both of which made significant contributions to local development endeavors as well.²⁰ However, despite these other involvements, Harrower Laboratory and the Harrower Foundation remain the endocrinologist's most important contributions to the city. Dr. Henry Harrower died in Glendale in January 1953. In 1999, he was

¹⁵ Schwartz, "History of Medicine: Henry Harrower and the Turbulent Beginnings of Endocrinology," 705.

¹⁶ Schwartz, "History of Medicine: Henry Harrower and the Turbulent Beginnings of Endocrinology," 704.

¹⁷ "Hundreds Attend Formal Opening of Harrower Laboratory Under Auspices Chamber of Commerce," *Glendale Evening News*, November 29, 1921.

¹⁸ Haining, "Dr. Henry Robert Harrower."

¹⁹ "Formal Opening of Clinic Today;" "Dr. Henry B. Harrower Calls on the President," *Glendale Daily Press*, July 18, 1921.

²⁰ "Lineberger to Be Honored in Glendale," *Glendale Daily Press*, August 19, 1922.

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featured in a *Glendale News-Press* article highlighting individuals who made significant contributions to the city in the 20th century.²¹

Developmental of the Harrower Laboratory and Clinic Campus

Harrower Laboratory was founded in 1918 by Dr. Henry Harrower. In its first few years, the endocrine remedy manufacturing business operated out of upper-story office rooms in the Bank of Glendale building at 704 E. Broadway. By 1920, the company had expanded from an initial three assistants to over 50 full-time employees, prompting the immediate need for a new purpose-built facility to house its growing operation. Constructed between 1921 and 1924 at the corner of Broadway and Belmont Street, the new medical campus comprised three buildings initially planned and designed by Los Angeles architect Alfred F. Priest (**Figures 1 and 4**). After preparing the campus design, Priest oversaw construction of the first building on the site, the chemical manufacturing building. Due to apparent scheduling conflicts resulting from his large number of commissions in the 1920s, Priest was unable to carry the latter two buildings through construction.²² Thus, Dr. Harrower contracted with San Fernando Valley designer Leonard M. Hodge to execute Priest's plans for the second building on the site, the administration building.²³ Los Angeles architecture and engineering partners Arthur George Lindley and Charles R. Selkirk, together forming Lindley and Selkirk, were hired to oversee the final design and construction of the third campus installment, the Harrower Foundation clinic building.²⁴

Located at 912 E. Broadway, the chemical manufacturing building was built along the western (alley-facing) edge of the property, set back approximately 90 feet south from the street. It was developed with three large rooms to house the manufacturing, addressing, and mailing departments. A cellar for storage, a chemical and medicine vault, a workshop, and a garage were included in the plans to support the production of Harrower's Sani-tate tablets and to allow for a quicker transition from the temporary bank offices into the new facility.²⁵ Construction began in November 1920, and the building was completed sometime in early 1921.²⁶

Preparations for the new Harrower Laboratory "main office building" were already under way by the time construction began on the chemical manufacturing building in late 1920.²⁷ Plans for the new administration building were officially announced in May 1921.²⁸ It was constructed in just six months and dedicated on November 28, 1921 (**Figure 2**).²⁹ At its completion, the

²¹ Haining, "Dr. Henry Robert Harrower."

²² Priest designed several other buildings in Glendale following his work with Dr. Harrower, a few of which may have contributed to his inability to continue the project. Among these are the Tuesday Afternoon Club building (1922), the Glendale Branch of the Security Trust and Savings Bank building (1923), the Pacific Electrical Railway Company Depot #2 (1923-24), and the Seely's Furniture building (1925). *Glendale Evening News* and *Glendale Daily Press*, various dates.

²³ "Dr. Henry R. Harrower to Erect New \$47,000 Building;" "Moving Offices of Dr. Harrower's Laboratory," *Glendale Evening News*, September 20, 1921.

²⁴ "Contractors and Purveyor to Clinic," *Glendale Evening News*, November 10, 1924.

²⁵ "Harrower Laboratory Work on Group of Three Buildings Commenced Yesterday;" "Laboratory to Open Here Next Monday."

²⁶ "Harrower Laboratory Work on Group of Three Buildings Commenced Yesterday;" "First Laboratory Unit Being Erected," *Pasadena Post*, November 11, 1920.

²⁷ "Harrower Laboratory Work on Group of Three Buildings Commenced Yesterday."

²⁸ "Dr. Henry R. Harrower to Erect New \$47,000 Building," *Glendale Daily Press*, May 21, 1921.

²⁹ "Laboratory to Open Here Next Monday."

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administration building at 920 E. Broadway represented the most advanced medical institution of its kind in Glendale, costing approximately \$47,000 total to construct. It marked a significant contribution to the city's institutional development, particularly in the rapidly growing eastern portion of Glendale.³⁰ The building contained 28 total rooms that housed various executive and secretarial offices, as well as several rooms for each department to support Dr. Harrower's laboratory operation, which by now was shipping its Sani-tate tablets around the world.³¹ Various Harrower Laboratory departments began moving into the administration building from the temporary offices in the Bank of Glendale as early as September 1921, roughly two months before the building was fully completed.³²

Dr. Harrower conceived of the idea for the third campus building over a decade prior with the intention to house another one of his endeavors, the Harrower Foundation Clinic.³³ Desiring to expand his expertise of endocrinology beyond the manufacturing business and into clinical practice, Dr. Harrower established the Harrower Foundation in 1921. The purpose of the charitable organization was to conduct clinical research and make Harrower's treatments available to the public at no cost. Funded by a private endowment provided by Dr. Harrower himself, the Foundation was kept entirely separate from the for-profit Harrower Laboratory.³⁴ Construction on the new clinic building began in May 1924, and it was completed for approximately \$50,000 six months later in November (**Figure 3**).³⁵ Situated along the subject parcel's east side and fronting S. Belmont Street at the corner of E. Broadway, the Harrower Foundation clinic building at 117 S. Belmont was reportedly one of the first endocrinology clinics in America. At the time of its opening in 1924, the clinic building contained 38 rooms, including a research laboratory; a clinical laboratory; examination and x-ray rooms; various children's rooms, waiting rooms, clinic rooms, and doctor's offices; and a medical science office. The facility housed the latest technologies for medical testing, diagnostics, and treatment of endocrine diseases, such as metabulator and H-ion concentration apparatuses, a Quartz-Ray x-ray machine, and various incubators. Research in the new clinic building was focused on adult and children's diseases like cretinism, epilepsy, and diabetes and their responses to glandular treatment. All treatments and research trials provided by the clinic were free to the public, and several free post-graduate courses and clinical lectures were offered as well.³⁶

For almost three decades, Dr. Harrower continued to oversee his laboratory and clinic operations on the Broadway-Belmont campus. In 1944, Harrower Laboratory, Inc. was acquired as a wholly owned subsidiary of the Lambert Co. of New York. Harrower Laboratory acted as a separate division of the company under the immediate management of Dr. Harrower.³⁷ In 1946, the

³⁰ "Dr. Henry R. Harrower to Erect New \$47,000 Building;" City of Glendale Permit No. 3033, n.d.

³¹ "Laboratory to Open Here Next Monday."

³² "Moving Offices of Dr. Harrower's Laboratory."

³³ "Harrower Foundation Clinic Has Officially Opened," *Glendale Evening Press*, November 10, 1924.

³⁴ "Formal Opening of Clinic Today," *Glendale Evening News*, November 10, 1924.

³⁵ "Glendale Blazes Trail," *Glendale Evening News*, May 5, 1924; "New Clinic for Gland Study is to Open Today," *Los Angeles Times*, November 10, 1924.

³⁶ "Glendale Blazes Trail;" "New Clinic for Gland Study is to Open Today;" "Harrower Foundation Clinic Has Officially Opened;" "Formal Opening of Clinic Today;" "New Clinic for Gland Study is to Open Today;" "Harrower Clinic to Open Nov. 10," *Glendale Evening News*, October 31, 1924.

³⁷ "Glendale Concern Merger Announced," *Los Angeles Times*, October 3, 1944.

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company bought a 23-acre site in the Verdugo Woodlands area of Glendale as the “first step in its expansion program to make Harrower one of the largest and best-equipped pharmaceutical centers in the world.”³⁸ Based on city directories, the laboratory continued to occupy the subject property until at least 1948. Between 1949-1950, the Harrower operations were relocated and the subject property sold (**Figure 5**). From 1950 to the early 1980s, the property served as the Los Angeles College of Chiropractic campus.³⁹ It was owned by Cecile DeMille Productions in the 1950s.⁴⁰ In the late 1980s and early 1990s, the property was occupied by Integrated Systems Group, Inc. and Medical Data Exchange.⁴¹ From 1994 until 2019, the special education school Tobinworld occupied the property.⁴² The City of Glendale Housing Authority acquired the property in 2019 with the intention of rehabilitating the buildings as affordable housing for seniors. Rehabilitation of the property is expected to be complete by November 2024.

³⁸ “Drug Research Site Acquired.”

³⁹ SCS Engineers, “Phase 1 Environmental Site Assessment (900-920 E Broadway),” produced for the City of Glendale, July 2019, pages 9, 14-16.

⁴⁰ City of Glendale Permit No. 37298, March 1950; City of Glendale Permit No. 43366, November 1952.

⁴¹ City of Glendale, City Directories, 1989-1990.

⁴² “Brill, Louis,” Obituary, *Los Angeles Times*, December 8, 1994; City of Glendale Permit No. B10039046, August 1993.

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SCS Engineers. "Phase 1 Environmental Site Assessment (900-920 E Broadway)." Prepared for the City of Glendale, July 2019.

U.S. Census Bureau, various records.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 34.145783 Longitude: -118.243422

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

City of Glendale, Los Angeles County, California, Parcel Number 5674-010-901. See the accompanying Site Map.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

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

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Evanne St. Charles/Senior Associate
organization: Architectural Resources Group
street & number: 360 E. 2nd Street, Suite 225
city or town: Los Angeles state: CA zip code: 90012
e-mail e.stcharles@argcreate.com
telephone: 626-583-1401 x125
date: October 11, 2024

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: Harrower Laboratory and Clinic
City or Vicinity: Glendale
County: Los Angeles
State: California
Photographer: Architectural Resources Group
Date Photographed: September 27, 2024

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

- 1 of 18 View southeast of the campus buildings from Broadway.
- 2 of 18 View southwest of the campus buildings from Belmont Street.
- 3 of 18 View southeast of the campus buildings from the pedestrian paseo (west property line).
- 4 of 18 View north of the central courtyard.
- 5 of 18 View south of the central courtyard.
- 6 of 18 View southwest of 920 E. Broadway's north façade.
- 7 of 18 View west of 920 E. Broadway's east elevation.
- 8 of 18 View north of 920 E. Broadway's south elevation.
- 9 of 18 Interior view east of 920 E. Broadway's first floor corridor.
- 10 of 18 Interior view west of 920 E. Broadway's second floor stair landing and corridor.
- 11 of 18 Interior view north of 920 E. Broadway's central staircase.
- 12 of 18 View southwest of 117 S. Belmont's east façade.
- 13 of 18 View northwest of 117 S. Belmont's east façade and south elevation.
- 14 of 18 View east of 117 S. Belmont's west façade and bridge connecting to 920 E. Broadway.
- 15 of 18 Interior view south of 117 S. Belmont's first floor corridor.
- 16 of 18 Interior view west of 117 S. Belmont's central staircase.
- 17 of 18 View southeast of 912 E. Broadway's north and west elevations.
- 18 of 18 View northwest of 912 E. Broadway's east elevation.

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

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

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

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

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Location Map



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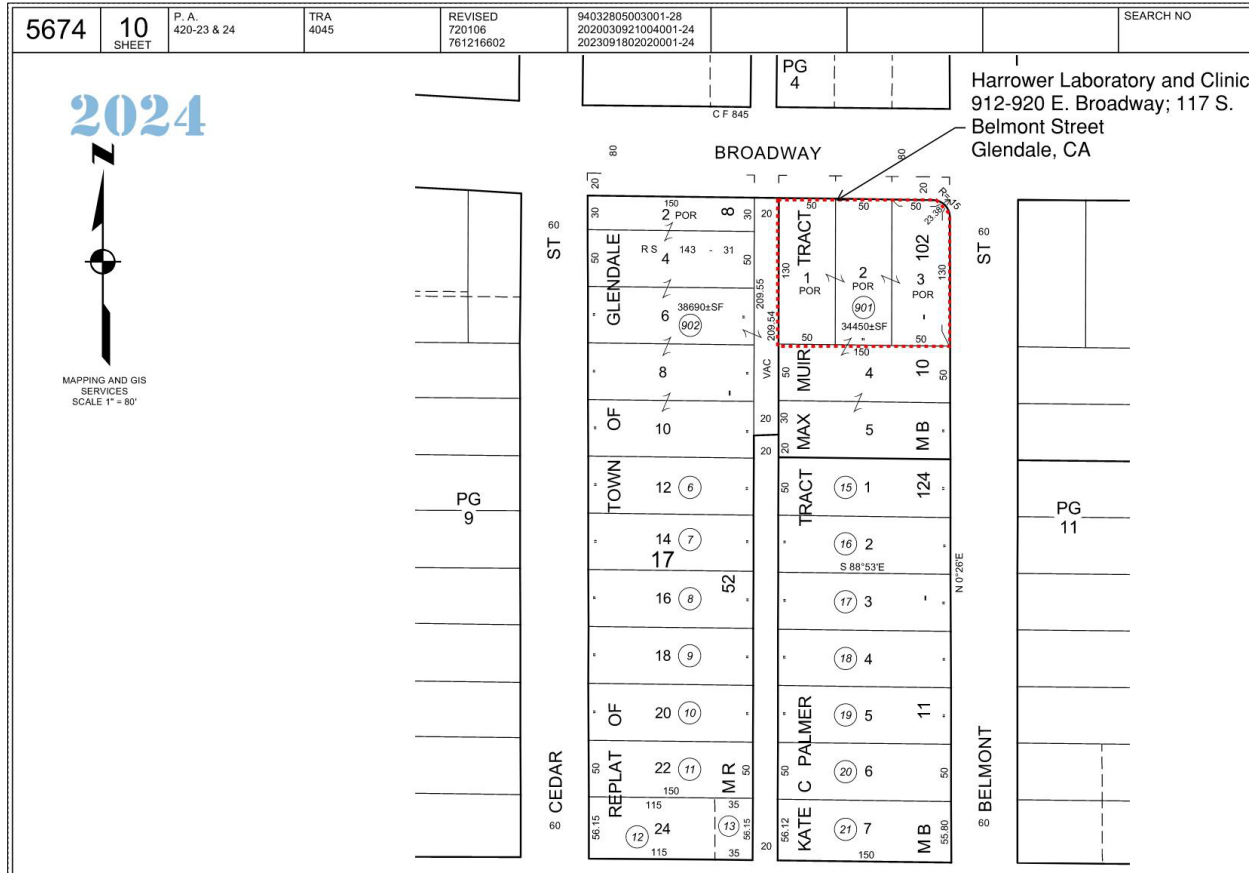
USGS Map



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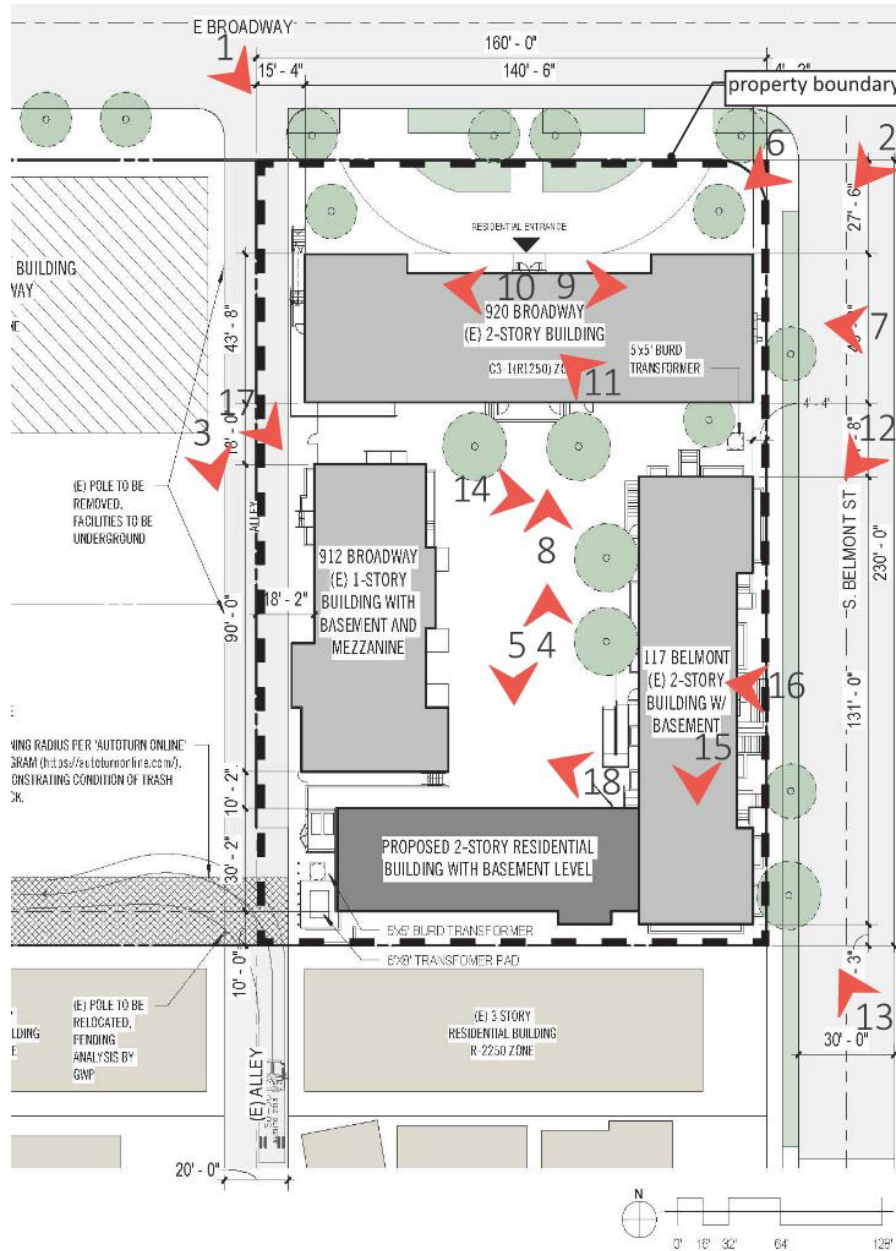
Site Map



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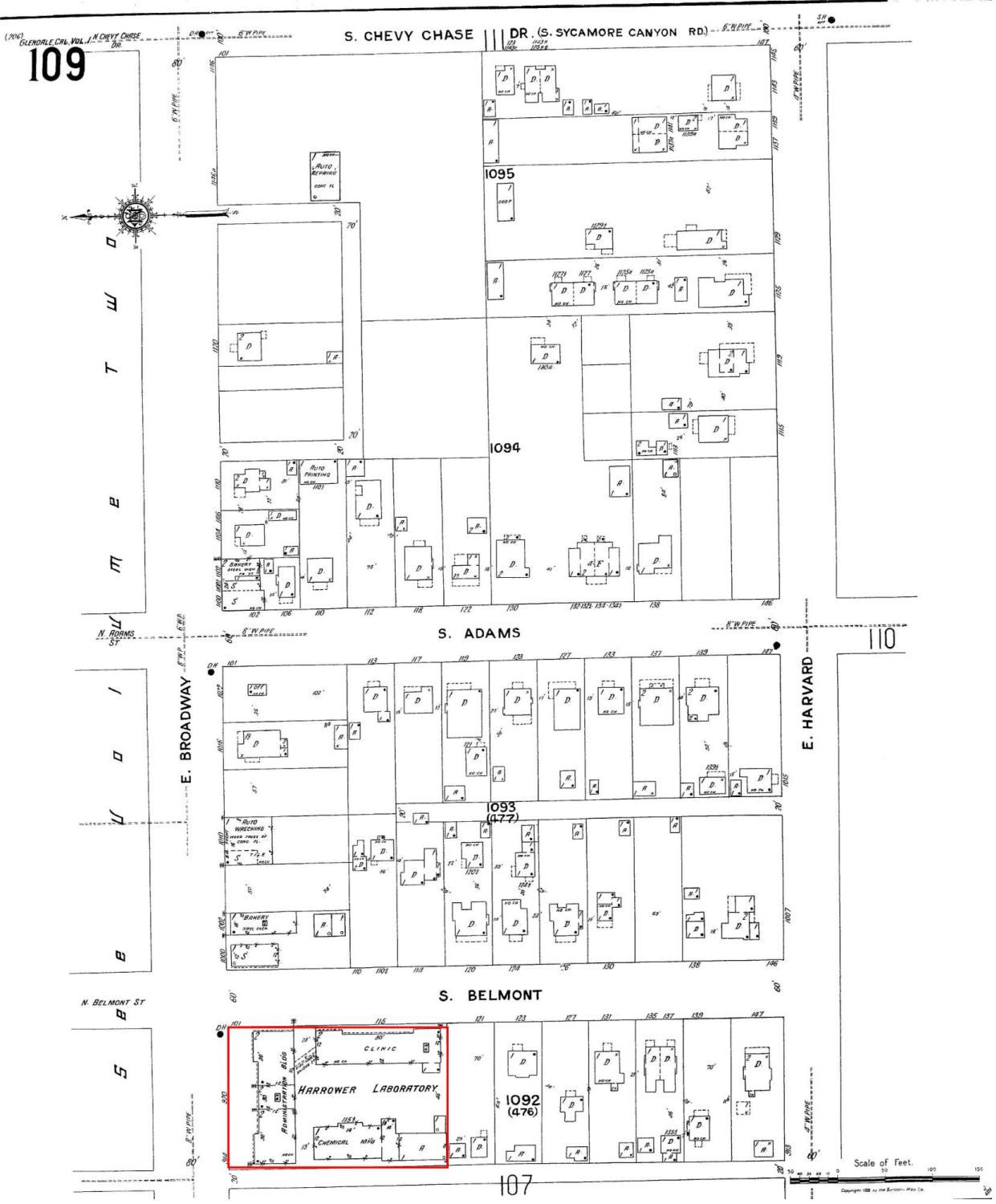
Sketch Map/Photo Key



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Figure 1 Sanborn Map, oriented east and illustrating the location of Harrower Laboratory and Clinic (outlined in red), 1925. Los Angeles Public Library.



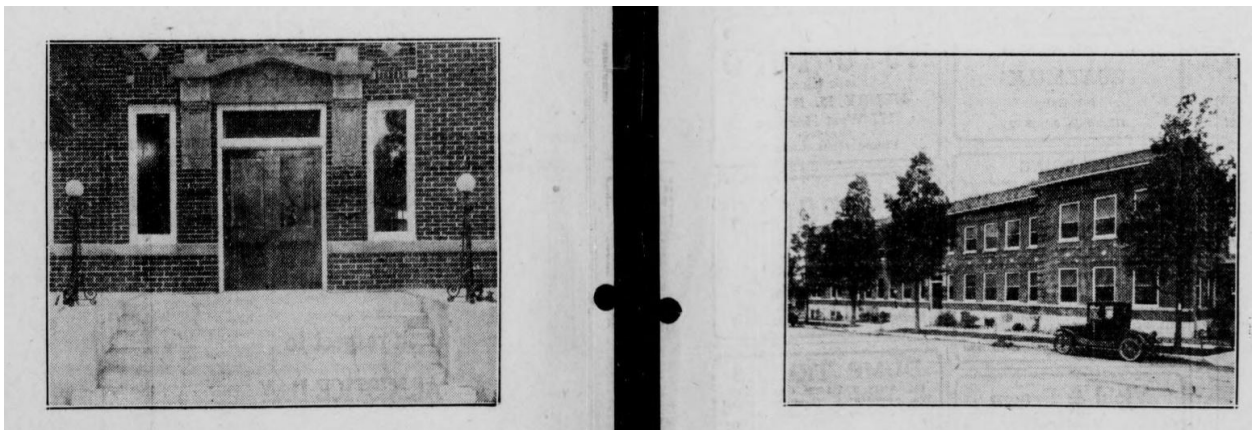
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Figure 2 Historic photograph of 920 E. Broadway, north façade, showing original entrance doors, undated. Los Angeles Public Library.



Figure 3 Historic photograph of 117 S. Belmont Street, east façade (right), and its original entrance doors (left), 1924. *Glendale Evening News*.



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Figure 4 Aerial photograph of Harrower Laboratory and Clinic shortly after construction (outlined in red), 1928. UC Santa Barbara FrameFinder.



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Figure 5 Aerial photograph of Harrower Laboratory and Clinic after the company vacated and sold the property (outlined in red), 1956. UC Santa Barbara FrameFinder.



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Photo 1 View southeast of the campus buildings from Broadway.



Photo 2 View southwest of the campus buildings from Belmont Street.



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Photo 3 View southeast of the campus buildings from the pedestrian paseo (west property line).



Photo 4 View north of the central courtyard.



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Photo 5 View south of the central courtyard.



Photo 6 View southwest of 920 E. Broadway's north façade.



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Photo 7 View west of 920 E. Broadway's east elevation.



Photo 8 View north of 920 E. Broadway's south elevation.



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Photo 9 Interior view east of 920 E. Broadway's first floor corridor.



Photo 10 Interior view west of 920 E. Broadway's second floor stair landing and corridor.



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Photo 11 Interior view north of 920 E. Broadway's central staircase.



Photo 12 View southwest of 117 S. Belmont's east façade.



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Photo 13 View northwest of 117 S. Belmont's east façade and south elevation.



Photo 14 View east of 117 S. Belmont's west façade and bridge connecting to 920 E. Broadway.



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Photo 15 Interior view south of 117 S. Belmont's first floor corridor.



Photo 16 Interior view west of 117 S. Belmont's central staircase.



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Photo 17 View southeast of 912 E. Broadway's north and west elevations.



Photo 18 View northwest of 912 E. Broadway's east elevation.

