

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. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Huntington Beach Public Library on Triangle Park

DRAFT

other names/site number Huntington Beach Public Library on Triangle Park, Main Street Branch Library (since 1975)

2. Location

street & number 525 Main Street

N/A

 not for publication

city or town Huntington Beach

N/A

 vicinity

state California code CA county Orange code 059 zip code 92648

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

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government _____

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

Signature of commenting official _____ Date _____

Title _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register

other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper _____ Date of Action _____

Huntington Beach Public Library on Triangle Park
Name of Property

Orange County, California
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

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

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
1	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
2	0	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION/library

LANDSCAPE/park

EDUCATION/library-@6,700 of 9,034 tot. bldg. SF

LANDSCAPE/park-1.11 acres, inc. bldg. & paving

SOCIAL/civic-charitable org. tenant @1,500 SF

COMMERCE/TRADE/prof.-office tenant @800 SF

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

MODERN MOVEMENT/International Style

OTHER/city park

foundation: CONCRETE

walls: CONCRETE

GLASS

roof: CONCRETE ASPHALT POLYMER COAT

other: STONE: Marble Veneers

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Huntington Beach Public Library on Triangle Park
Name of Property

Orange County, California
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Summary Paragraph

See Continuation Sheets

Narrative Description

See Continuation Sheets

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.)

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1912 to 1951

Significant Dates

1951

1950

1912

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architects/Builders

McClellan, James Edward "Ted"

MacDonald, Jack Hunt

Markwith, Jr., Denver

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Period of Significance (justification)

See Continuation Sheets

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

See Continuation Sheets

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

See Continuation Sheets

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

Included in the Narrative Statement of Significance

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

See Continuation Sheets

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: HB Library, HB Clerk, and LA Central Library

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

10. Geographical Data

See Continuation Sheets

Huntington Beach Public Library on Triangle Park
Name of Property

Orange County, California
County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jennifer Mermilliod, M.A., Principal
organization JM Research and Consulting (JMRC) date September 4, 2012
street & number 5110 Magnolia Avenue telephone (951) 233-6897
city or town Riverside state CA zip code 92506
e-mail jmhistorian@earthlink.net

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:**

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
USGS Newport Beach Quadrangle, 7.5 Minute Series, Scale 1:24,000, 1965, photorevised 1981.

Sketch maps for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map. Included in Section 10, Geographical Data, Pages 3-6.

- **Continuation Sheets**

Section 7. Description
Narrative Description

Section 8. Statement of Significance
Period of Significance (Justification)
Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph
Narrative Statement of Significance

Section 9. Major Bibliographical References
Bibliography

Section 10. Geographical Data (including Sketch Maps and Floor Plans)

Additional Documentation Section
Figures Log
Figures: Original Renderings and 14 Historical Photographs

Photographs Section
Photographs Log: 27 Recent Photographs

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

See Continuation Sheets

Huntington Beach Public Library on Triangle Park
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Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

See Continuation Sheets

Property Owner:

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

Name City of Huntington Beach, Attention: Joan L. Flynn, City Clerk
street & number 2000 Main Street, Second Floor telephone 714-536-5227 (City Clerk, main)
city or town Huntington Beach state CA zip code 92648

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

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N/A
----- Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Huntington Beach Public Library on Triangle Park is located at 525 Main Street, in the City of Huntington Beach, nearly thirty-five miles southeast of Downtown Los Angeles. Lying just within its northern border, the property serves as the inland gateway to the Downtown Core, the traditional and historic heart of the City within the Greater Downtown.¹ Greater Downtown comprises Huntington Beach's original 3.57 square miles and contains significant concentrations of designated historic properties including the National Register-listed Helme-Worthy Store and Residence (1904 and 1880s-moved 1903), Huntington Beach Elementary School Gymnasium and Plunge (1931), and Newland House (1898),² as well as many locally designated and eligible properties.³ Five blocks north of the Pacific Coast Highway, the property is near adjoining beaches and the Huntington Beach Municipal Pier, surrounded by eclectic residential neighborhoods, and along the mixed-use Main Street area.⁴ As a palm-lined neighborhood park with 1.11 acres of turfed expanse and a number of nearly ninety-year-old palm trees, Triangle Park (1912, remodeled 1924-1925) provides the immediate setting for the 9,034-square-foot Huntington Beach Public Library (1950-1951), a largely unaltered, locally designated City Landmark. Of site-cast, concrete tilt-up construction, the library was designed in the International Style in the early post-World War II period of the Modern Movement. The Huntington Beach Public Library on Triangle Park is in excellent condition and retains a high degree of integrity in the aspects of location, workmanship, materials, and design. Setting, feeling, and association have been somewhat compromised by the removal (by the early 1980s) of associated Civic Center buildings, however municipal restoration efforts over the last 30 years have returned Triangle Park to an authentic mid-1920s period, and the park and library remain as both the earliest and latest components of the Civic Center.⁵

Narrative Description

Set among the mixed-use coastal blocks to the south and surrounded by palm-lined, historic street grids of densely-populated, established residential neighborhoods, the Huntington Beach Public Library on Triangle Park consists of a public library (1950-1951) atop a 1.11-acre neighborhood park (1912, redesigned 1924-1925). The park is bounded by Main Street to the east, Sixth Street to the south, and Pecan Avenue to the northwest, including the 90-degree dogleg of Pecan Avenue to the southwest, and the intersection of Main Street, Acacia Avenue, and Pecan Avenue to the north.

¹ "Huntington Beach Downtown Specific Plan No. 5." (October 6, 2011): 1-1. "Huntington Beach Downtown Specific Plan No. 5." Program Environmental Impact Report. (July 20, 2009): 4-53.

² Dahms, Kathleen A. Newland House. (October 24, 1985). Marsh, Diann. Helme-Worthy Store and Residence. (March 31, 1987). Milkovich, Barbara Ann. Huntington Beach Elementary School Gymnasium and Plunge. (December 29, 1994). Registration Forms, National Register of Historic Places, U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service. The Downtown Core also contains the Huntington Beach Municipal Pier. Although the pier was listed as a National Register District in 1989, the City completed a new concrete pier in 1992, which replicated the historic architectural style and materials of its 1914 predecessor. Whitney-Desautels, Nancy A. Huntington Beach Municipal Pier. (August 24, 1989). Santiago, Joseph D., City of Huntington Beach, Historic Resources Board. *Ebb & Flow, 100 Years of Huntington Beach*. Huntington Beach, CA: City of Huntington Beach, 2009: 52. Epting, Chris. *Huntington Beach Then & Now*. San Francisco: Arcadia, 2007: 26.

³ Demcak, Carol R., Archaeological Resource Management Corp. "Report of Cultural Resources Records Search for Downtown Specific Plan, City of Huntington Beach, Orange County, California." (January 30, 2009): 11-12. "Appendix D, Huntington Beach Downtown Specific Plan No. 5." Program Environmental Impact Report. (July 20, 2009).

⁴ See Maps, Section 7, Narrative Description, Pages 7-8.

⁵ See Figures A-O, Additional Documentation Section; Photographs 1-27, Photographs Section.

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Triangle Park

The graded, level triangular park is turfed with expanses of lawn bordered by public sidewalks and segmented in places by concrete walkways. Eight Canary Island date palms (*Phoenix canariensis*, 1924-1925) with diameters ranging between 26 and 31 inches⁶ line the perimeter of the lawn.⁷ Some palms have been lost to natural attrition and removal, including two in May 2012, and a number of interior palms were removed in 1950 for the construction of the library; one original interior palm remains southwest of the library. A number of mature accent trees are found near and in the library's shrub and flower beds, and scattered across the park's lawns. A large southern magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*) with a 22-inch diameter faces Pecan Avenue west of the library. Two palms - queen palm (*Syagrus romanzoffianum*) 11 inches in diameter, and Mexican fan palm (*Washingtonia robusta*) 13 inches in diameter – and an Indian hawthorn “clara” (*Rhaphiolepis indica*) hedge have been added (ca. 1990) to the southwest corner near the Pecan Avenue dogleg where a single above-ground wooden utility pole with down guy bracing cable is found. Six single-trunk Japanese crape myrtles (*Lagerstroemia faueri*) ranging from three to six inches in diameter are found on the east between the library and Main Street. Complementary additions to planting stock, general landscape improvements, and maintenance have been completed over the years. A large project in 2004⁸ added four African tulip trees (*Spathodea campanulata*) spaced along the southern border of the park near Sixth Street and two multiple-trunk Japanese crape myrtles (*Lagerstroemia faueri*) at the park's southeast corner, near the intersection of Main and Sixth Streets. A small garden (2011) of drought resistant plants partly within and beyond the northern tip of the park is planted with society garlic (*Tulbaghia violacea*) toward Acacia and Pecan Avenues and cigar plants (*Cuphea ignea*) toward Main Street.⁹

Improvements associated with a baseball field (1912 to early-1930s), tent city (1921-1923),¹⁰ and recreational activities like croquet and tennis (ca. 1928-1930s), putting green (1927 to at least 1950),¹⁰ and horseshoes (from about 1931) are no longer extant. Civic Center buildings constructed in and adjacent to the park from 1922 to 1939 are no longer extant. The southwest corner of the park was returfed and planted with palms, and the northwest and south edges of the park were redefined, in the 1980s following these buildings' removal and the realignment of Pecan Avenue and Sixth Street.¹¹ The Huntington Beach Public Library, which was added to the park in 1950-1951, is still extant.

The Huntington Beach Public Library

The site-cast,¹² concrete tilt-up Huntington Beach Public Library is situated slightly off-centered in Triangle Park and faces east. Designed in the postwar International Style, the 9,034-square-foot,¹³ irregularly-shaped building is a collection of interconnected, multi-height blocks consisting of the Main Library, a large two-story mass from which three one-story wings – the Book Stacks & Work Rooms Wing, Children's Wing, and South Wing – ramble to the west, southwest, and south, respectively.¹⁴ Constructed of steel-reinforced concrete on a

⁶ Caliper measurements on all trees were taken at four feet, six inches above grade.

⁷ City of Huntington Beach, Board of Trustees. Minutes. (January 21 and June 9, 1924 and March 16, 1925).

⁸ TruGreen LandCare. Landscape Enhancement Proposal. Submitted to: City of Huntington Beach. Planting Additions at Main Street Library. (December 31, 2003). Huntington Beach Central Library.

⁹ For botanical and common plant names, the principal resource was: Brenzel, Kathleen Norris, Editor. *The New Sunset Western Garden Book*. 9th ed. New York: Time Home Entertainment, 2012. For a complete landscape inventory, see Sketch Map and Legend, Section 10, Geographical Data, Pages 5-6.

¹⁰ City of Huntington Beach, Board of Trustees. Minutes. (September 6, October 3, and November 7, 1927). Huntington Beach City Council. Minutes. (October 2, 1950).

¹¹ Letter, from Daryl D. Smith, Superintendent, Park, Tree and Landscape Division, City of Huntington Beach, to Lois Freeman. (December 12, 1988). City of Huntington Beach, Parks Department. Grant Deed. The Redevelopment Agency of the City of Huntington Beach to Mola Development Corporation. Instrument No. 89-033713. (January 19, 1989). Orange County Recorder. See Aerial Photograph and Sketch Map, Section 10, Geographical Data, Pages 2-3.

¹² See Figures B-C, Additional Documentation Section.

¹³ Bauer, Connie and Reed, William G., Editors. “City of Huntington Beach, California, Historical Notes.” (1975): 7. “Doorway to History.” *Huntington Beach Independent* (October 11, 2001). Huntington Beach Public Library, print screen (January 20, 2009). http://www.huntingtonbeachca.gov/government/departments/Library/hours_location/main_street_branch.cfm.

¹⁴ See Aerial Photograph, Sketch Maps, and Floor Plans, Section 10, Geographical Data, Pages 2-7; Figures B-C, Additional Documentation Section. Unlabeled Figure B shows all five temporary slabs for the building's site-cast, concrete tilt-up construction, and labeled Figure C shows original uses. The Main Library includes the adult reading room, librarian area, foyer, and periodicals. The South Wing is marked

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primarily three-hinged triangular arch structural support system, each slab foundation supports tilt-up wall panels and load-bearing columns atop concrete footings. Each mass is topped by concrete slab roof panels, which have been covered with a white polymer reflective coating (2009) over an asphalt roof. Roof flashings and rain gutters are copper, and metal downspouts are painted white. The battered, regularly-spaced columns and roof beams, which form the three-hinged arches, contribute rhythm and articulation of structure both on the exterior and interior and provide an open floor plan. Elevations are finished with flush corner trim columns, and all exposed concrete elements have a smooth finish and are painted white. Fenestration consists of 37 original, steel-framed casement, awning, and hopper windows, and original, exterior doors are a mix of metal-framed glass and flush metal and wood; windows, flush metal doors, and exterior wrought iron fencing are painted green. The building's east façade and north elevation, both facing Main Street, are up-lit at night.

Main Library

The main, rectangular mass is two-story in height with its long east-facing façade aligned as the library's most narrow setback along Main Street. A combination of symmetrical and asymmetrical elements, wall panels are of various dimensions to facilitate a mix of solid-to-void configurations that accentuate the elevation, the dominant north section, the full-height Main Street east entrance, and segregated interior uses. The mass is topped by a low-pitched roof with wide, overhanging eaves supported by attached, perpendicular, battered columns, which broaden gradually as they rise vertically.¹⁵ The east façade and rear west elevation are divided symmetrically by six battered columns into seven equal bays that span 16 feet on center. At the same time, the off-centered east-facing entry bay, which is void on the west, divides both elevations and the whole two-story mass into asymmetrical sections with two bays to the left (south) and four bays to the right (north). The recessed, full-height main entrance bay with approximately three-foot returns is veneered with green marble. An original 1951 dedication plaque, listing City Council and Library Board members as well as the City Librarian, is flush mounted on the northern return. Centered metal-framed glass double entry doors are slightly larger, compatible replacements (ca. 1990s), over which original metal letters read, "PUBLIC LIBRARY." The entry is lit by three lights mounted under the eave; the northernmost light has been replaced (date unknown).¹⁶ Each bay of the south section is lit by horizontally oriented, rectangular 4x10-foot window openings filled with a pair of single-paned, casement-fixed-casement tripartite windows.¹⁷ These windows are vertically stacked, one on each floor of the façade, and pierce only the second floor of the west elevation. A flush metal door topped by a small metal canopy, painted white, and a 4x4-foot single-paned casement window to the right form a modest rear entry in the southernmost bay of the west elevation.¹⁸ Three bays of the four-bay north section are each pierced by 16-pane, 5x15-foot clerestory windows that fill the space between the eave and battered columns. The clerestory windows consist of a ribbon of four, four-paned windows in which the two center panes function as a single awning window and are flanked vertically by fixed panes.¹⁹ The unlit northernmost bay is filled with a solid wall panel that accentuates the north elevation, which is filled with a centered full-height, convex curtain wall of 42 fixed panes. Each pane measures 28 inches wide and 32 inches high, except the top row of six panes, which are elongated to match the angle of the low-pitched roof. The curtain wall is thickly framed in concrete on the sides and bottom and flanked by narrow concrete wall panels. As configured, the window area creates a shallow bay, 32 inches deep, standing out from the adjacent concrete wall panels.²⁰ The south elevation of the two-story section is comprised of two unequal concrete wall panels, separated by a flush concrete column. The 20-foot-wide east panel and the 10-foot-wide west panel respectively accommodate a double and single interior wood door entry to the South Wing.

Book Stacks & Work Rooms Wing

auditorium, lecture room, and storage. One correction should be noted: The Book Stacks & Work Rooms Wing did not include storage as shown, but contains public restrooms and a hallway leading to the Children's Wing.

¹⁵ See Photographs 1-4, 12, Photographs Section.

¹⁶ Compare historic and current photographs of the main entry and dedication plaque; Figure E, Additional Documentation Section; Photographs 5-6, Photographs Section.

¹⁷ See Photograph 12, Photographs Section.

¹⁸ For a complete view of the west elevation of the Main Library, see Photographs 7, 15, 23, Photographs Section.

¹⁹ See Photograph 4, Photographs Section.

²⁰ Compare historic and current photographs of this Main Library north elevation; Figures D, G, Additional Documentation Section; Photographs 1, 18, Photographs Section.

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The one-story, flat-roofed Book Stacks & Work Rooms Wing extends west toward Pecan Avenue from between the northernmost and southernmost battered columns on the west elevation of the Main Library; remaining battered columns are extant on the interior and are notched to accommodate the wing. Fenestration is compatible with the east elevation of the Main Library. The one-panel, angled, northwest wall is pierced by a pair of single-paned, casement-fixed-casement tripartite windows, and the three-panel west elevation is lit by nine windows arranged in three groups of three evenly spaced, single-paned, 18x48" casements that match the dimensions of the tripartite panes. For the two-panel north and south elevations, a single wood door is found on the north, while the south is pierced by two single-paned, 18x30" casement windows.²¹

Children's Wing

The one-story Children's Wing extends southwest from the Book Stacks & Work Rooms Wing. Slightly taller than the other wings, it mimics the Main Library in miniature. The wing is topped by a low-pitched concrete slab roof with overhanging eaves supported by smaller battered columns spaced 12 feet on center that separate the northeast and southwest elevations into four one-panel bays. Not all columns on the northeast elevation are fully articulated or visible. The furthest northwest column is fully articulated and visible on the exterior and the furthest southeast column is fully articulated on the interior but hidden in a utility closet in the Book Stacks & Work Rooms Wing. The middle column meets the plane of the attached northwest wall of the Book Stacks & Work Rooms Wing, and both the middle and the most southeast columns are only exposed on the exterior above the height of the Book Stacks & Work Rooms Wing roof. Fenestration is set high to mimic the clerestory windows of the Main Library. Each bay on the southwest elevation and the northernmost bay on the northeast elevation are pierced by a 32x60" four-pane sliding hopper window, and a pair is centered on the one-panel southeast elevation.²² A single metal and glass door is found on the northeast, and a single, metal door accesses the rear, southeast elevation. A large triangular bay window is found on the northwest elevation. The angled northerly face of the bay is extended from the plane of the elevation by a shallow concrete wall and filled with nine panes. Fixed top and bottom panes flank center sliding awning windows. The approximately 8x10' window is set over brick in running bond pattern, which also forms the angled, southerly bay wall.²³

South Wing

The one-story South Wing extends south from the Main Library and is topped by a low-pitched concrete slab roof with overhanging eaves supported primarily by flush columns, and a slightly dropped, original flat-roof portion is found on the west. The south elevation of each section consists of one solid panel. An interior battered column is found midway between the two-panel east elevation and between a two-panel interior concrete partition wall, the only interior concrete wall in the library, which separates the flat-roofed portion to the west. Rather than serving to join two wall panels, these two columns are the only fully interior battered columns in the library and are attached to the flush wall panel juncture. Also, while part of the roof beam system, these columns are not part of a three-hinged arch as the battered roof beams of the South Wing are not pinned in the middle. Fenestration includes a paired tripartite window on the east elevation that matches those on the Main Library as well as two 20x32" single-paned casement windows and a 48x80" casement-fixed-casement tripartite assemblage on the west elevation. The South Wing is accessed by a single, flush metal door with safety window on the east and a pair of individual metal doors on the south end of the west elevation. Metal canopies, painted white, shelter both entries, and a wall-mounted fixture lights the east entrance. A pair of individual doors in the southernmost panel of the concrete partition wall between the pitched and flat roofed portions is found on the interior.²⁴

Interior & Use

All of the interior partitions except for the concrete wall in the South Wing, including a small second floor area and staircase, are of conventional, stud construction with lathe and plaster, primarily with smooth painted finishes. The battered columns that support the overhanging eaves of the Main Library, the Children's Wing, and

²¹ See Photographs 7-9, 23, Photographs Section.

²² See Photographs 11, 23-24, Photographs Section.

²³ See Photographs 9-11, Photographs Section.

²⁴ See Figures B-C, Additional Documentation Section; Photographs 3, 12, Photographs Section.

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the pitched roof portion of the South Wing, which are most narrow at the floor slab and widest at the roofline, are paired with battered roof beams that are widest at the walls and narrow toward the peaks of the pitched roofs. In the Main Library and Children’s Wing, the combination of these battered columns and beams, including large, concrete connecting pins at the pitched roofs’ apexes, creates three-hinged arches, allowing broad expanses of column-free interior spaces with high ceilings, as well as resistance to wind and earthquake lateral forces.²⁵ Most of these battered columns are exposed on the interior in the open connecting space between the Main Library and the Book Stacks & Work Rooms Wing. Other structural concrete columns and beams are of standard, rectangular design, providing conventional interior spaces.

Original uses remain largely intact, and the library retains many original features, including period fluorescent lighting fixtures, wooden bookshelves, large wooden reading tables, red leather-backed wooden chairs, and wall clock, as well as a 1914 grandfather clock, donated to the predecessor Carnegie Library and relocated to this location upon its opening in 1951.²⁶ The library’s most distinctive area is the Main Library, which still functions as the adult reading room and includes the librarian area, foyer, and former periodical room on the first floor. The green marble interior sill of the north elevation bay window matches the library’s main entrance. The foyer retains its two original, recessed, glass display cases, and the librarian area still contains the circulation desk, a historically accurate replacement. Periodicals have been moved to the adult reading room, and the former space for magazines and journals serves in part as another reading room and in part as a used book sales area. An open stairway next to the librarian area with original wood railings and decorative trim leads to a second floor storage area. In the Book Stacks & Work Rooms Wing, original book stacks continue in their utilitarian fashion, and a children’s reading area has been added at their south end. The original workrooms house public computer workstations. A hallway to the Children’s Wing and public restrooms fill the space adjoining the librarian area, as originally designed. The Children’s Wing and most of the South Wing, which was once the auditorium and lecture room with adjoining storage, are leased for other uses.²⁷

Exterior Library Improvements on Triangle Park

Concrete walkways lead from the public sidewalk to the main entrance of the Main Library and the South Wing from Main Street, and to the Children’s Wing from Pecan Avenue. The main entrance is framed by seven low concrete brick pillars strung with wrought iron fencing (ca. 1950s); a wooden library sign and approximately 40-foot flagpole are north of the entry. A single-lane, asphalt driveway from Pecan Avenue provides vehicle access to a rear service area and three service entrances in the space between the Children’s Wing and South Wing, which is shielded by a ca. 1950s 6-foot concrete brick wall that matches the main entrance pillars.

Original flower and shrubbery beds surround the library and contain many original and replaced plantings. Morning glory vines (*Ipomoea nil*) with six trellises screen the library’s service entrances on the southwest, toward Sixth Street, and hedges of about 95 Texas privets (*Ligustrum texanum*) in pruned heights of 2-3 feet behind more than 200 Joan seniors daylilies (*Hemerocallis*) in heights of 1-3 feet line every other side of the library. In the corner of one bed at the library’s southern-most elevation, a lone, 8-foot-tall Chinese Xylosma (*Xylosma congestum*) provides a transition from the morning glories to the hedges. Approximately 20 percent of the Texas privets and Joan seniors daylilies were replenished in 2004. New additions in 2004 include several eastern redbuds (*Cercis canadensis*) and western redbuds (*Cercis occidentalis*) along the main entrance sidewalk and in the north and west beds, star magnolia (*Magnolia stellata*) and saucer magnolia (*Magnolia soulangeana*) in the east and north beds, and camellia (*Camellia sasanqua*) in the north bed.²⁸

²⁵ See Figures A, D, I, K-L, M, O, Additional Documentation Section; Photographs 3, 11, 13-16, Photographs Section.

²⁶ See Figures M-O, Additional Documentation Section; Photographs 13-17, Photographs Section.

²⁷ Compare the original uses in Figure C, Additional Documentation Section, with the current uses in the Floor Plans, Section 10, Geographical Data, Page 7.

²⁸ For a complete landscape inventory, see Sketch Map and Legend, Section 10, Geographical Data, Pages 5-6.

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Integrity

Minor modifications and repairs throughout the decades have supported continued use of the Huntington Beach Public Library on Triangle Park. A modern forced air heating and ventilation system (ca. 2001) has replaced an original radiant floor coil system.²⁹ Associated equipment has been screened with white metal partitions atop the South Wing, and outside ducts have been installed on the roof of the Book Stacks & Work Rooms Wing. A minor repair to the marble veneer at the main entrance was completed in recent years. New in-kind or compatible plantings have replaced dying, diseased, or aging trees and shrubs, and the original 1927 sprinkler system has been retrograded at least once in 2004 along with landscape improvements.

The incorporation of the park into a larger Civic Center complex beginning in 1922, which facilitated the construction of the library, constituted a major change that has been partially restored by the removal of all but the library and the return to a neighborhood park by the 1980s. Civic Center improvements, including the adjacent City Hall (1922-1923) and Memorial Hall (1923), Fire Department Headquarters (1939) partially in the park, and the converted and expanded Horseshoe Clubhouse (1931) in the southwest corner, which served as a courthouse and City administrative offices after 1957, are no longer extant. With the removal of all but the library by 1981 (City Hall demolished late-1970s), the northwest and southwest boundaries of the park were altered slightly with the creation of a 90-degree dogleg in Pecan Avenue and the reconfiguration of Sixth Street to its current location.³⁰ In addition, the removal of the Horseshoe Clubhouse from the southwest corner of the park and the fire station, which sat partially in the park and partly in the path of the realigned Sixth Street near its current intersection with Main Street, prompted the renovation of these areas of the park, expanding the grassed lawn and planting new palms.

Huntington Beach Public Library on Triangle Park retains a high degree of integrity. Location and workmanship remain intact, and minor modifications and improvements have not compromised the design, materials, setting, feeling, and association of the library. The building's exterior and many interior physical characteristics and materials, which are virtually unchanged, strongly exhibit important original engineering techniques, construction methods, and stylistic intent, and a substantial majority of the building's current uses remain in their initial arrangements. Though the temporary conversion of the block as part of a larger Civic Center complex has somewhat affected the setting, feeling, association, materials, and design of the neighborhood park, these aspects of integrity continue to be strongly expressed in the essential triangular shape of the park and in the historic palms and landscaping that surround the library. The Huntington Beach Public Library on Triangle Park provides an oasis for the Downtown Core to the south, and buttresses the adjacent early-20th century residential neighborhood on Main Street to the north.

²⁹ "Huntington Beach Library Started." *Los Angeles Times* (January 28, 1951): E4.

³⁰ 1988 Letter, Smith to Freeman. 1989 Grant Deed. See Aerial Photograph and Sketch Map, Section 10, Geographical Data, Pages 2-3.

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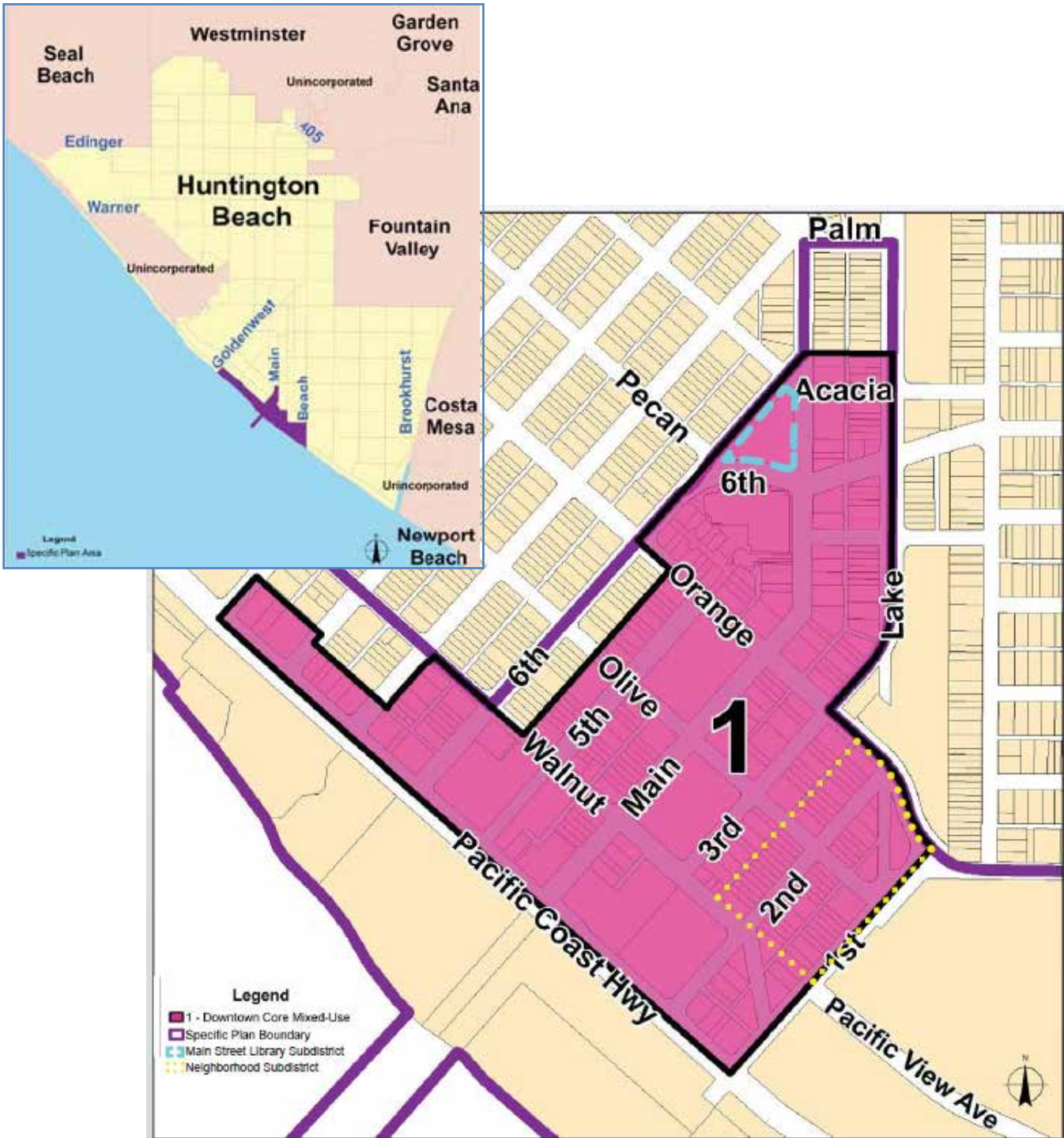
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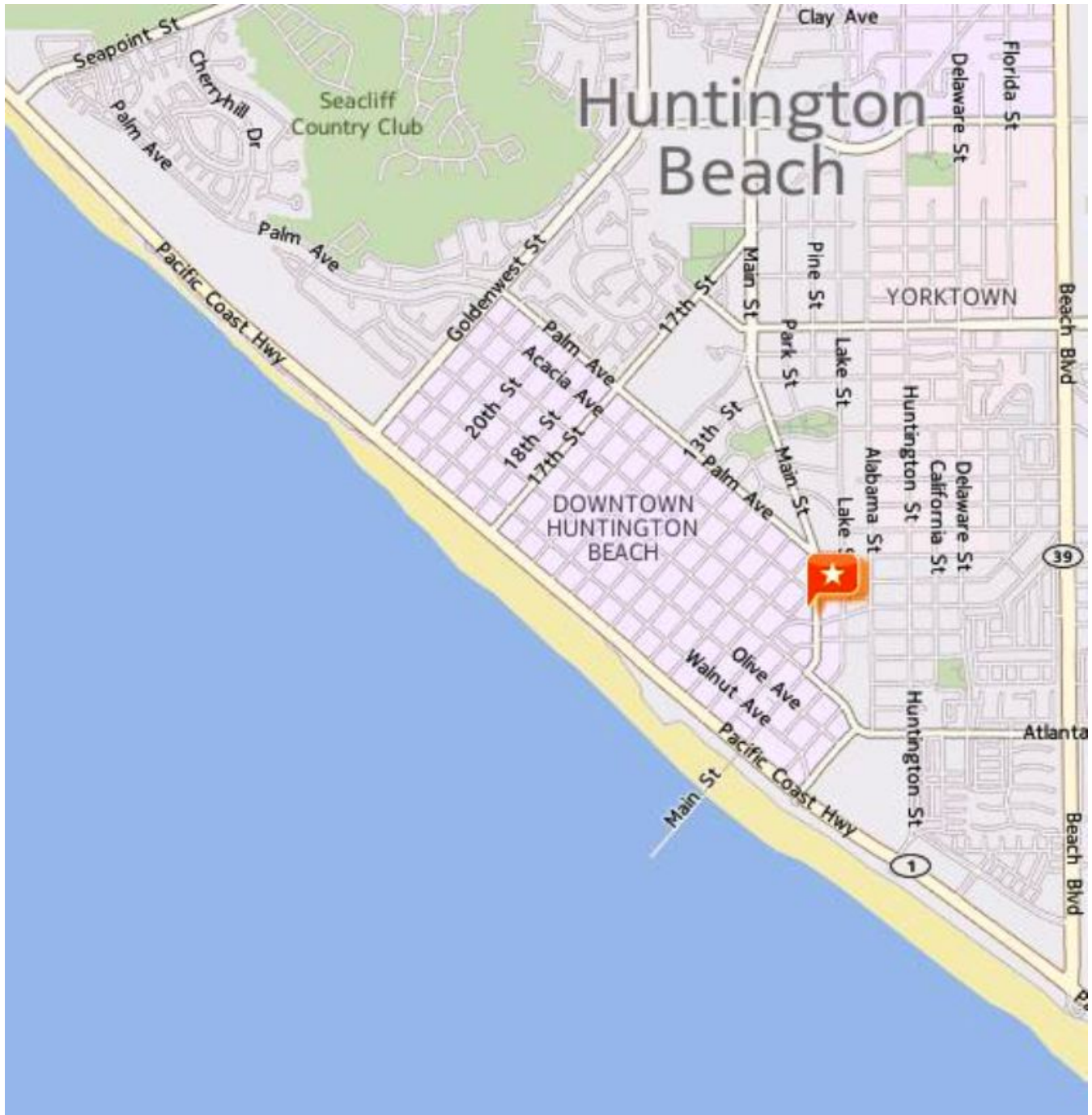
The Downtown Core (RRM Design Group 2011:1-2 & 3-39).

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This recent map approximates the Greater Downtown today. The library and park property is at the "star symbol".

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Statement of Significance

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance for the Huntington Beach Public Library on Triangle Park is 1912 to 1951, which represents the establishment of Triangle Park (1912) by the Huntington Beach Company, and the construction and completion of the Huntington Beach Public Library (1950-1951). This period encompasses the development of the property, both as a neighborhood park and as a component of the City’s historic Civic Center campus in the Downtown Core.

Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

Criterion A: The Huntington Beach Public Library on Triangle Park is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to broad patterns of the City of Huntington Beach’s local history, in the area of community planning and development. Established as a recreational park in 1912, just three years after the incorporation of Huntington Beach, Triangle Park became part of the City’s early-20th century Civic Center campus in the Downtown Core in the 1920s. The park, too, supported the addition and adjacent construction of several municipal buildings, the last of which, the International Style Huntington Beach Public Library (1950-1951), is still extant. The Huntington Beach Public Library on Triangle Park sustains an important link to the City’s formative years and early-20th century efforts in community planning and development, which endured to support pioneering methods in construction and new expressions of postwar Modern architecture in the mid-20th century.

Criterion C: In the area of architecture, the Huntington Beach Public Library on Triangle Park embodies the principles of postwar Modern design and the distinctive characteristics of site-cast, concrete tilt-up construction from the early postwar period, particularly that of public libraries. The property furthermore represents the work of masters, James Edward “Ted” McClellan, Denver Markwith, Jr., and Jack Hunt MacDonald, who with a uniquely comprehensive design and building approach, were major contributors in this method of construction. In general, their contribution in site-cast, concrete tilt-up construction, and their promotion of efficient and economical techniques, provided an important aid in Southern California’s growth and rise to dominance as a center for manufacturing, distribution, logistics, and trade. This innovative method was revolutionary in the late 1940s and early 1950s, and has become an important segment of the construction industry in the present day. The library’s three-hinged arch structural system was unusual for 1950-1951, and hence, the building’s design broke new ground in its time as Southern California led the nation in the initial commercial expansion of site-cast, concrete tilt-up construction immediately following World War II. The library has been recognized among its peers by construction industry leader, Hugh M. Brooks, Jr., as “an excellent surviving example of an innovative application of the tilt-up method and the use of cast-in-place and precast concrete components for that time period.”³¹ The building also has been endorsed by preservation professionals, Galvin Preservation Associates, in a recent survey evaluation and finding of eligibility as an individual property for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.³²

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

Criterion A

Created by the Huntington Beach Company (HBC) and so named for its distinctive shape, Triangle Park was established as a recreational baseball park in June 1912, just three years after the incorporation of

³¹ Brooks, Hugh M., Jr., Civil and Structural Engineer. Interviews and site visit. (2011-2012). Credentials for Hugh Brooks are in footnote 73.
³² Galvin assigned the library the California Historical Resource Status Code of 3S – appears eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as an individual property through survey evaluation. Galvin Preservation Associates. “June 2009, City of Huntington Beach, Historic Context & Survey Report, Final”: 68, 93, 101-102. City of Huntington Beach, Planning Department.

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Huntington Beach, and gifted to the public as Block 505 by deed to the City in 1917. As one of the City's first parks, the site, design, and recreational amenities of Triangle Park reflect an early understanding of, and subscription to, the importance of community planning.³³ Placing Triangle Park near the then-center of the City's early residential population, adjoining commercial district, and the more visitor-oriented beaches and pier, HBC and municipal leaders aimed to enhance these areas and contribute to the further design and development of the adjoining districts. With the park, these planners purposely provided public amenities in a location convenient to both residents and visitors, to promote social gatherings for the growing populations of residents and visitors that they sought.

The newly incorporated Huntington Beach, today's Greater Downtown, was comprised of only 3.57 square miles.³⁴ With the ocean on one side, Greater Downtown is located almost entirely on a larger mesa, the highest ground on the coast between Long Beach and Newport Beach, with lowlands on the remaining three sides. Once drained of excess water by the 1890s, most neighboring swamps became well suited for farming, primarily to the north and east. The drained marshlands had a number of competitive advantages – a mild Mediterranean climate, extensive groundwater supplies for irrigation, flat topography for easy tilling, and nutrient-rich peat soils. These traits provided the foundation for large-scale agricultural operations, which focused on several principal crops, including celery, sugar beets, lima beans, and chili peppers. This area's emphasis on table vegetables stood in contrast to the rest of Orange County's contemporaneous orchard agriculture.³⁵

As the largest landowner on the mesa and surrounding areas, the HBC held an unrivaled position in development of the City and its environs during the early 1900s and much of the 20th century. HBC partners, including minority owner Henry Edwards Huntington (1850-1927), after whom the company and the City were named, were familiar with the broad concepts of community planning and development, and laid much of the community planning infrastructure for Orange County's beach cities in the first decades of the 20th century. Henry Huntington's local importance predates the City's 1909 incorporation. By 1904, Henry Huntington had joined the HBC, and that year he brought a line of his Red Car commuter rail service to the Downtown Core, its stop near the present-day intersection of Main Street and Pacific Coast Highway, five blocks from the library and park's location. Ultimately stretching across much of Southern California, this trolley system provided daily service, in about an hour's travel time, from Huntington Beach to downtown Los Angeles via Long Beach. In 1904 as well, the HBC completed the City's first pier, one thousand feet long, at the same place where it stands in the current day. In 1907, Henry Huntington added a second Red Car route to the Downtown Core, connecting Huntington Beach with Santa Ana for rail passengers, in part through a marsh. These Red Cars would remain a prominent amenity for the City throughout the first half of the 20th century, making their last run in 1962.³⁶ This strategy, of joining trolley stops with the development of nearby real estate, was not unique to Huntington Beach. Extending his vast commuter rail service throughout the Los Angeles basin between 1900 and 1920, Henry Huntington created and expanded the blueprint for the region's modern suburban metropolis. "By 1910 the combined mileage of the Huntington trolley systems stretched over approximately 1,300 miles of Southern California...a detailed sketch for the whole Los Angeles that exists today." Often built ahead of demand, these commuter rail lines

³³ "Enormous Enclosure." *Huntington Beach News* (June 21, 1912): 1. Bargain and Sale Deed. Book 316, Page 383. (August 7, 1917). Indenture. Book 389, Page 367. (January 28, 1921). (Likely providing some clarification of the 1917 deed.) Block 505. Map of Huntington Beach, Main Street Section. Miscellaneous Maps. Book 3, Page 43. (September 16, 1904). Orange County Recorder. City of Huntington Beach, print screen. Lake Park. (January 31, 2012). ("Lake Park is the second park developed in Huntington Beach. The land was purchased in 1912...") http://www.huntingtonbeachca.gov/residents/parks_facilities/parks/Lake_Park.cfm.

³⁴ See 1942 Map, Section 8, Statement of Significance, Page 18.

³⁵ Williams, Scott Phillip Cameron. *Agriculture in Huntington Beach, California: 1878-1960*. Masters Thesis. California State University at Fullerton, 2000: ii, 17, 31, 73, 126, 176. Pollak Library. Milkovich, Barbara Ann. *A Study of the Impact of the Oil Industry on the Development of Huntington Beach, California prior to 1930*. Masters Thesis. California State University at Long Beach, 1988: 36-37. Los Angeles Central Library. Ahlering, Michael A., Archaeological Research, Inc. "Report of a Scientific Resources Survey and Inventory." City of Huntington Beach. 1973: 39. Huntington Beach Central Library.

³⁶ Santiago, 7-9, 29. Milkovich 1988, 32-33, 44-46. Williams, 63-64. City of Huntington Beach, Historic Resources Board. Pamphlet. "A Walking Tour of Historic Downtown Huntington Beach." (2011). Huntington Beach Central Library. Freight rail service between the future Huntington Beach's nearby farmlands and Santa Ana commenced in 1897. Milkovich, Barbara Ann. *Townbuilders of Orange County: A Study of Four Southern California Cities, 1857-1931*. Ph.D. Dissertation. University of California at Riverside, 1995: 56. Huntington Beach Central Library.

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served the primary purpose of promoting Henry Huntington’s real estate developments. As one of the largest property owners in the region, his “enterprises made Huntington the city builder most responsible for transforming the rural Southern California landscape into a major urban center.”³⁷

Located along Main Street, Triangle Park is placed among the traditional early-20th century street grid, which still defines the original downtown area. Similar to the planning patterns of suburbs in eastern cities, western towns in the late-19th and early-20th centuries also relied on street grids, as did the HBC in the City’s Downtown Core and nearby neighborhoods. These grids originated with Renaissance civic design, and in the American west had roots as well in Spanish and Mexican town development under the Laws of the Indies. Generally thought of as a very practical urban design, street grids offered uniform lot layouts and sizes, deep and narrow for building, with simple boundaries and lot descriptions. In this way, the traditional urban grid had numerous advantages for residential development and facilitated rapid growth.³⁸

The location and design of Triangle Park reflect the ideas of the then-contemporary City Beautiful movement and its major predecessor, Frederick Law Olmsted (1822-1903). Recognized as the father of landscape architecture in the United States, Olmsted introduced comprehensive concepts for city planning, upon which civic leaders and new town site developers throughout the country in general, and Huntington Beach leaders specifically, relied. In its early-20th century heyday, the City Beautiful movement included functional concerns, such as active recreation, and the earliest incarnation of Triangle Park as a baseball field provides an example. Also inherent in Triangle Park are other influences of the City Beautiful movement, which identified public works such as parks and civic centers, even carefully selected and maintained trees, as “tokens of the improved environment...because they still provide recreation, relaxation, and repose.”³⁹ As such, both the earliest recreational use and design of Triangle Park, and its later design of graded, grassed lawn and palm trees as part of the Civic Center complex, grew out of these broad based principles in community planning and development in the first half of the 20th century.

With the discovery of substantial oil deposits by Standard Oil of California (today Chevron) near the northern City limits in 1920, Huntington Beach redefined itself as a major oil town.⁴⁰ The discovery constituted the largest in California at the time, and new sources tapped in the Greater Downtown in the mid-1920s and mid-1950s, as well as offshore deposits in the 1930s, added to the City’s importance as a major oil supplier in the first half of the 20th century. The initial boom had a dramatic impact on the local population and landscape, including Triangle Park. Between 1920 and 1921, the number of residents temporarily exploded from 1,687 to over 7,000. To house all of these new people, the City permitted the creation of a number of tent cities,⁴¹ including a short-lived complex (1921-1923) on a portion of Triangle Park, which has been described as a Bungalow Court of small, beaverboard houses known locally as “Cardboard Alley.”⁴² Shortly after the initial oil boom and the subsequent sudden inflow of unprecedented resources, the City planned the construction of a Civic Center campus on Block 405 adjoining Triangle Park’s Block 505 in the Downtown Core. The new Civic Center was established with the construction of City Hall in 1922-1923 and a municipal auditorium in 1923, called Memorial

³⁷ Friedrichs, William B. “A Metropolitan Entrepreneur Par Excellence: Henry E. Huntington and the Growth of Southern California, 1898-1927.” *Business History Review* Vol. 63, No. 2 (Summer 1989): 329-355. Friedrichs, William B. *Henry E. Huntington and the Creation of Southern California*. Columbus: Ohio State University Press, 1992: 7, 9, 17, 101.

³⁸ Merrillioid, Jennifer. Grand Boulevard Historic District, Corona, CA. California Office of Historic Preservation. National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, Nomination. (January 14, 2011): 11. Williams, 183. 1904 Recorded Map. Peterson, Jon A. *The Birth of City Planning in the United States, 1840-1917*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2003: 8-9, 24, 26. Reys, John William. *The Forgotten Frontier: urban planning in the American West before 1890*. Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1981: 7. Fisher, Irving D. *Frederick Law Olmsted and the City Planning Movement in the United States*. Ann Arbor: UMI Research Press, 1986: 141.

³⁹ Wilson, William H. *The City Beautiful Movement*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1989: 1-2, 4, 9-10, 13, 17-18, 20, 29. Peterson, 1. Hall, Lee. *Olmsted’s America: An “Unpractical Man” and his Vision of Civilization*. Boston: Little Brown, 1995: 2.

⁴⁰ Milkovich 1988, 5. Standard Oil of California, Chevron’s predecessor, purchased roughly a two-thirds interest in the HBC in the early 1920s. Chevron acquired the rest of the HBC in 1987. Heywood, Mike. *Century of Service: A History of Huntington Beach*. Huntington Beach, CA: Kiwanis Foundation of Huntington Beach, 2008: 65. Berkman, Leslie. “Chevron Completes Huntington Beach Co. Deal.” *Los Angeles Times* (February 12, 1987): Business 4. Chevron. <http://www.chevron.com/about/history/1947/>.

⁴¹ Santiago, 15, 17, 21, 32. Williams, 120-126. City of Huntington Beach, History. <http://www.huntingtonbeachca.gov/about/history/>.

⁴² Bauer and Reed, 5-6.

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Hall. Soon after, in 1924-1925, the City enfolded Triangle Park into the new complex, nearly doubling the total site area of the campus, and implemented a new design. In these years, the park was graded and leveled, and planted with grass and rows of palm trees. The tent city was displaced by the new civic use,⁴³ but recreational activities persisted into the Civic Center period. These leisure uses included baseball (1912 to early-1930s), croquet and tennis (ca. 1928-1930s), a putting green (1927 to at least 1950),⁴⁴ and horseshoes (from about 1931 to ca. 1950s). The Horseshoe Clubhouse was added in 1931 near the southwest corner of the park, and in 1939 a Fire Department Headquarters building was constructed partly in the park and partly across the current location of Sixth Street near its intersection with Main Street. Administrative and finance offices were moved into Memorial Hall, which also began to host City Council meetings. A final addition to the park and Civic Center campus was made from about November 1950 to September 1951, with the construction of the Huntington Beach Public Library.⁴⁵

The influence of at least one early community leader bridged the gap from the establishment of Triangle Park to its incorporation into a Civic Center campus to the construction of the Huntington Beach Public Library. A "founding father" of Huntington Beach, Thomas B. Talbert (1878-1968) was "[o]ne of the best known and most colorful of all Southern California pioneers...." Beginning in 1909, Talbert sat on the Orange County Board of Supervisors for eighteen years, serving as Chairman for all but two of those years, and in 1922, he was elected President of the State Supervisors Association of California. Locally, Talbert served on the City Council over two spans, in 1933-1948 and 1950-1956, during which time he served as Mayor twice in 1934-1936 and 1942-1946. Talbert was named "Man of the Half Century" by the Chamber of Commerce in 1950, and the 1951 library dedication plaque mounted next to the main entrance lists Thomas B. Talbert as one of the City Council Members from that year.⁴⁶

Thus, the selection of Triangle Park as the location of the new library was clearly another conscientious effort in community planning in the postwar period that followed earlier, established traditions. A highly visible gateway to the Downtown Core, in the late 1940s and early 1950s, the park was located near the middle of the City's population, with the vast majority of people still living in the original Greater Downtown area. With the Downtown Core's adjoining business district, and as a part of the Civic Center campus, the library's site was convenient and accessible to residents and visitors. The selection also followed in the City's tradition, then almost fifty years old, of placing its public libraries in or near the Downtown Core.

All five of the library's predecessors, dating back to 1907, were located within five blocks of Triangle Park. The idea for a local library had started in 1905 with the Board of Trade, today's Chamber of Commerce, and beginning in 1907, the HBC provided a traveling library in its offices on Ocean Avenue (now part of Pacific Coast Highway) near Main Street. This traveling library contained 50 books, borrowed for three months at a time from Sacramento's state library. In 1909, the Women's Club of Huntington Beach formed the Public Library Association, forerunner to today's very active Friends of the Huntington Beach Public Library. Creating a new storefront library with used furniture and 338 books, the association settled at the corner of Walnut Avenue and Main Street. That same year, the newly incorporated City assumed the library's administration and appointed its first Library Board, a group that still oversees the City's library system today, and had moved the library to the

⁴³ City of Huntington Beach, Board of Trustees. Minutes. (February 5, 1923).

⁴⁴ City of Huntington Beach, Board of Trustees. Minutes. (September 6, October 3, and November 7, 1927). Huntington Beach City Council. Minutes. (October 2, 1950).

⁴⁵ See Sketch Map, Section 10, Geographical Data, Page 3. Blocks 405 and 505, 1904 Recorded Map. City of Huntington Beach, Board of Trustees. Minutes. (January 21 and June 9, 1924 and March 16, 1925). Bauer and Reed, 6-7. Epting 2007, 31. Epting, Chris. *Huntington Beach, California, Images of America*. Chicago: Arcadia, 2001: 36. "Fire Station Work to Start at Beach." *Los Angeles Times* (March 2, 1939): 15. "Special Council Session Monday to Settle Bids." *Huntington Beach News* (October 5, 1950): 3. "New Public Library Formally Opens Sun." *Huntington Beach News* (September 27, 1951): 1.

⁴⁶ See Photograph 6, Photographs Section. Talbert, Thomas B. *My Sixty Years in California*. Huntington Beach, CA: Huntington Beach News Press, 1952: Forward by James Farquhar, Editor, *Huntington Beach News*. Santiago, 24-25. Barton, E.R. "The Talbert Family of Huntington Beach, CA." *Orange County California Genealogical Society Quarterly* Vol. 23, No. 2 (June 1986): 55-57. Marsh, Diann. *Huntington Beach: the gem of the South Coast*. Encinitas, CA: Heritage Media, 1999: 66. Wentworth, Alicia, Huntington Beach Official City Historian, Retired City Clerk. "City of Huntington Beach Miscellaneous Historical Data." (1997): 14, 19-20.

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corner of Walnut Avenue and Third Street by 1911. In 1913, a new Carnegie Library was constructed with the help of a \$10,000 grant from the Carnegie Corporation. The land was provided by the HBC at the corner of Walnut Avenue and Eighth Street. From 1886 to 1917, monies from the Andrew Carnegie (1835-1919) late-1800s steel industry fortune built 1,679 public library buildings in the United States. Following a common Carnegie style, the two-level Huntington Beach building's architecture was Classical Revival. With 2,800 books, this "permanent library was dedicated May 7, 1914, and became a popular meeting place for local groups."⁴⁷ From 1928 to 1931, the City also operated a public reading room on the 200 block of Main Street, Huntington Beach's first branch library. The Carnegie Library was the central facility for the entire City until it closed in 1951, succeeded in this role by the library on Triangle Park. "The magnificent 1913 Carnegie Library was burned for practice by the fire department in 1965."⁴⁸

With 30,000 to 40,000 books,⁴⁹ the Huntington Beach Public Library on Triangle Park went on to serve as the principal library in Huntington Beach for nearly 25 years, from its construction in 1950-1951 until 1975. In that year, a new, larger Central Library opened at a site well outside of Greater Downtown, about three miles farther inland, in Central Park on Talbert Avenue. Known as the Main Street Branch Library since 1975, the library remains the largest of the City's four branches and continues to offer residents and visitors approximately 30,000 volumes. Indeed, the Huntington Beach library system stands out as one of the largest book collections of any City library system in Orange County, with over 400,000 total volumes.⁵⁰ In addition to his support through the HBC for Huntington Beach's library program, during the highly ambitious development of another institution in the region, Henry Huntington in 1919 committed to contribute his personal collections, establish the endowment, and donate the buildings and their park-like grounds for the world-renowned Huntington Library, Art Collections, and Botanical Gardens in San Marino, California. The Huntington Library opened in 1928, as one of the first public art galleries in Southern California.⁵¹

Henry Huntington, the HBC, and City Leaders had early and continued commitments to community planning and development, including their dedication to local education and philanthropy. These devotions are apparent in the evolution of the Huntington Beach Public Library on Triangle Park amid a changing landscape. Huntington Beach had been a much smaller community, in both geography and population, with a booming oil production industry atop a stable late-19th century agro-economic base. In stark contrast, the latter postwar period, from the late 1950s to 1980, saw a major expansion of the City limits, followed by a population explosion and substantial shifts in economy and industry. In these years, Huntington Beach finally grew into its role as an important tourist destination, and hosts a recently estimated sixteen million annual visitors today.⁵²

Between 1910 and 1940, with no change in land area, the City's permanent population had grown slowly from 815 to 3,738, a multiple of 4.5 in those 30 years, with a brief, temporary oil-boom spike to 7,000 in the early 1920s.⁵³ The City made small annexations in 1945 and 1949, expanding its total area from 3.57 to 4.71 square miles, an increase of 32 percent, and a series of eleven annexations from 1957 to 1960 increased the City's land

⁴⁷ Milkovich 1988, 48, 71-72. Historic Resources Board Pamphlet. Epting 2001, 12. Heywood, 54-55. "Plans Accepted: Carnegie Corporation Approves Designs for Huntington Beach Public Library – Maintenance Assured." *Los Angeles Times* (August 10, 1913): V18. Bauer and Reed, 18-20. Person, Jerry, Huntington Beach Official City Historian. "Another chapter in the history of the library." *Huntington Beach Independent* (October 30, 1997). Carnegie Libraries of California. <http://www.carnegie-libraries.org/california/huntingtonbeach.html>. Epting 2007, 94. Van Slyck, Abigail A. *Free to All: Carnegie Libraries & American Culture, 1890-1920*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1995: xix, 28-29, 125-159, 217.

⁴⁸ Santiago, 40.

⁴⁹ Video. "Hopeful Journey: A Brief History of the Huntington Beach Public Library." (1996). Huntington Beach Central Library. (1948, 31,000 books, Carnegie Library). "New Public Library Formally Opens Sun." *Huntington Beach News* (September 27, 1951): 1 (1951, 35,000 books). Bauer and Reed, 7 (1951, 40,000 books).

⁵⁰ Huntington Beach Public Library and Cultural Center. Fact Sheet for Fiscal Year 2009/2010.

⁵¹ Starr, Kevin. *Material Dreams, Southern California Through the 1920s*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1990: 336. Pomeroy, Elizabeth. *The Huntington: Library Art Gallery Botanical Gardens*. New York: Scala/Philip Wilson, 1983: 15-17. Pomfret, John E. *The Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery, From Its Beginnings to 1969*. San Marino, CA: The Huntington Library, 1969: 68. Santiago, 8.

⁵² <http://www.huntingtonbeachca.gov/business/demographics/index.cfm?cross=true&department=About&sub=demographics>. Huntington Beach Chamber of Commerce. Brochure. "Community Overview." (2011): 16, 18, 20. <http://en.calameo.com/read/000059092c39f75ab2f4f>.

⁵³ Williams, 169. Santiago, 15.

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area five-fold to roughly 25 square miles. By 1974, Huntington Beach had nearly reached its current total of about 28 square miles.⁵⁴ With the 1940s annexations adding nearly a third to Huntington Beach's geographic size, the population went up by a commensurate 1.4 times in this decade, to 5,258 in 1950. Initially, the City's rapid annexations from 1957 to 1960 had a relatively modest impact on population. Despite the five-fold increase in land area over ten years, Huntington Beach's population barely doubled to 11,492 in 1960 as the annexed "agricultural hinterlands had low population densities...."⁵⁵

The rural-agrarian period in Huntington Beach lasted for around eighty years, ending in the 1960s, "when increasing urbanization pressures led to the conversion of farmland to suburban tract housing" and vast areas were consumed by the improvement of local and regional transportation with the construction of Interstate 405. Huntington Beach's growth exploded in the 20 years after 1960. Real estate developers remade the City and its expanded geography, largely as a bedroom community, which became a substantial base for major aerospace firms as well as recreation and tourist based companies. "The housing boom of the 1960s would increase the population of Huntington Beach by 100,000 people in the span of a decade." This number produced a growth rate of more than ten times, reaching 116,400 residents in 1970. The changes in the 1970s were also huge, a nearly 50 percent increase in population, another 55,800 new people, for 172,200 total in 1980. Through this period, Huntington Beach was the fastest growing city in the U.S. for several years. In contrast, population "growth since 1980 has been slow as the city approaches built-out status...." The increase in the last 30-plus years was just over 30,000, with a recent estimate near 205,000, less than 20 percent growth over this time.⁵⁶

In response to a growing population and changing needs in this latter postwar period, the 1931 Horseshoe Clubhouse was expanded and converted for Civic Center use as a municipal courthouse, a 1957 completion, with one more addition for administrative offices in the late 1960s.⁵⁷ Eventually, a new Civic Center complex was constructed in 1974, with International Style influenced architecture, roughly one mile inland from the Downtown Core and still on Main Street, which prompted the decline of the historic campus.⁵⁸ City Hall was demolished in the late 1970s, and Memorial Hall, the Horseshoe Clubhouse, and Fire Department Headquarters were removed in the early 1980s. About 1990, Block 405 was redeveloped privately as townhomes, residential condominiums, and retail space. To make way for this new construction, Pecan Avenue was reconfigured with a 90-degree dogleg, and Sixth Street was shifted to its current placement, as the northwest and south borders of the park. Related portions of the park were returned to lawn and replanted with palm trees.⁵⁹

⁵⁴ Williams, 17, 163-166. Wentworth, 49. Bauer and Reed, 7. See Annexations Map, Section 8, Statement of Significance, Page 19. City of Huntington Beach General Plan, Community Development Chapter, Land Use Element, II-LU-1, Historic and Cultural Resources Element, II-HCR-2. <http://www.huntingtonbeachca.gov/government/departments/Planning/gp/index.cfm>.

⁵⁵ Williams, 168-169.

⁵⁶ Williams, ii, 2, 17, 161-163, 166-170, 172-174, 183. Santiago, 36-38, 42. General Plan Amendment No. 10-002. Infrastructure and Community Services Chapter, Recreation and Community Services Element, III-RCS-6. Huntington Beach City Council. Agenda and Minutes. (October 18, 2010). (Approved 4-0). Huntington Beach today has land uses that are 65% residential, 9% industrial, 7% commercial, 10% open space, 8% other, and 1% mixed use. With a total labor force of over 122,000, the City has only 60,000+ jobs. Hence, at least half of employed residents work outside of the City, making it largely a bedroom community. City of Huntington Beach, Demographics. <http://www.huntingtonbeachca.gov/business/demographics/index.cfm?cross=true&department=About&sib=demographics>. Huntington Beach Chamber of Commerce. Brochure, 19, 21.

⁵⁷ Talbert, Thomas B., Honorary Editor-in-Chief. *The Historical Volume and Reference Works, Volume III, Orange County*. Whittier, CA: Historical Publishing, 1963: 225-226. Huntington Beach City Council. Minutes. (January 21, 1957). Bauer and Reed, 7.

⁵⁸ Santiago, 42. Bauer and Reed, 2, 8-9.

⁵⁹ Epting 2007, 31. Schedule for Demolition of Old Civic Center Site. Inter-Department Communication. From: James W. Palin, Director Development Services; To: Paul Cook, Director Public Works. (May 4, 1981). Huntington Beach City Council. Minutes. (July 6, 1981). 1988 Letter, Smith to Freeman. (Regarding realignments of Pecan Avenue and Sixth Street). 1989 Grant Deed. In the Additional Documentation, the most recent, 1965, USGS map, including its photo revisions from 1981, is outdated and incorrectly shows all four of the demolished, historic Civic Center buildings. Moreover, the map's building footprint sizes are substantially out of scale for the library (shown smaller than it is), for the demolished Fire Headquarters (shown smaller than it was), and for the demolished Horseshoe Clubhouse (shown much larger than it was, even with its expansions). Last, this outdated map does not reflect accurately the current borders of Triangle Park, specifically the realignments of Pecan Avenue and Sixth Street, completed by ca. 1990. See Aerial Photograph and Sketch Map, Section 10, Geographical Data, Pages 2-3; Photographs 20, 25, 27, Photographs Section.

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Still at its prominent historic location, Triangle Park retains its distinctive 1912 shape and preserves the mid-1920s redesign, expanses of turf, and eight original palm trees as well as the final, 1950-1951 Civic Center library addition. Thus, the Huntington Beach Public Library on Triangle Park sustains an important link to the City's formative years, and its evolution evidences the early and steadfast commitment to community planning and development.

Criterion C

Public libraries in the postwar era differed substantially from the traditional, classically inspired Carnegie and period revival libraries of the first half of the 20th century, and the 1950-1951 Huntington Beach Public Library on Triangle Park reflects the then-contemporary ideas for libraries across the country. The design of postwar American libraries was heavily influenced by the American Library Association, the foremost organization for librarians in the country since the 19th century. As the United States emerged from the war years, Ralph A. Ulveling (1902-1980), President of the American Library Association in 1945-1946 and Director of the Detroit Public Library, had a leading influence on library design. During the nationwide library construction boom in the late 1940s and early 1950s, a 1948 book entitled, *A National Plan for Library Service*, was published by the association, and a 1952 article in the *Architectural Record*, was written by Ulveling and his colleague, Charles M. Mohrhardt (1904-1990), Associate Director of the Detroit Public Library. This book and article summarized budding concepts for the modern library and prominent midcentury thought about library location and design. *A National Plan for Library Service* also set out a number of essential principles for library buildings, including easy access for patrons and a functional design as a modern educational center.

Postwar library design adopted the principle that form should follow function, which was embraced in the modern period. Many planning concepts and design features were borrowed from the convenience of postwar retail stores. New buildings tended to be box-like and have little superficial ornamentation. In part to avoid wasting money, aesthetic beauty was a secondary goal to the primary purpose of providing operational effectiveness in a pleasant environment. Planners considered a long building expanse along prominent street frontage useful and encouraged exterior nighttime accent lighting for principal façades to maintain an approachable connection and image with the public. In contrast to the large, formal, ornamental entry stairway of the City's 1913-1914 Carnegie Library, a common design for its earlier time, the midcentury trend was for entrances to be level with and near the sidewalk. By removing the physical barrier of the exterior entry staircase, a psychological barrier was also removed, achieving the overall objective of making libraries less formal, more approachable, and easier to use. To create an inviting appearance, library entrance doors were often glass, and display spaces near the entrance helped make library buildings friendlier for patrons. In addition to such storefront-like elements, postwar libraries commonly used residential qualities to help patrons feel comfortable. Elements of the one-story, sprawling Ranch house form that dominated residential suburbs in the postwar period found their way into library design, particularly where libraries were closest to residential neighborhoods. Midcentury library planners also promoted the importance of open floor plans and an attractive reading room on the main floor, surrounded by open-shelf stacks organized into subjects. As one aspect of abundant windows and lots of natural light, designers encouraged the use of a generous glass wall near the street. Such a large window blurred the lines between interior and exterior, providing a spacious interior perspective and an inviting view to passersby.

Further representing their views on functionality, early postwar library planners provided very specific utilitarian recommendations. Such considerations included single-story, level floor plans, the use of fluorescent lighting, the consolidation of workrooms into one portion of the building, the placement of the librarian's desk near the entrance as a control point for the public areas, and even the placement of the public restroom doors within sight of this circulation desk. Likely influenced by the postwar baby boom, a significant location for the children's library, with its own distinct book collections and its own separate entrance was also encouraged. Similarly, the postwar trends for library buildings emphasized their educational role, including the importance of a function room, for meetings, conferences, discussion groups, film forums, and story times. A desire to achieve maximum functionality and educational benefit caused library planners to make connections between building-specific design and community planning principles. Site was considered the first of the "essential principles in planning

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library buildings,” and a location “where people naturally converge” was prescribed in order that the library might serve the largest number of patrons possible.⁶⁰

These modern concepts for library design put forth by Ulveling and the American Library Association, which became widely accepted across the country by planners, builders, and architects, are embodied in the Huntington Beach Public Library on Triangle Park and expressed in its location, setting, materials, construction, design, and architectural style. A sprawling collection of unadorned, mostly one-story concrete boxlike masses, the library is both compatible in scale with the adjacent residential neighborhood and a prominent, yet accessible, part of the streetscape, referencing the earlier Civic Center campus. On the east façade and north elevation, the library provides major expanses along the Main Street arterial, which are up-lighted at night. The two-story Main Library houses an adult reading room on the main floor off the entry with a full-height glass curtain wall and open-shelf stacks organized by subjects both in this reading room and in the adjacent Book Stacks & Work Rooms Wing. A separate Children’s Wing with both interior access and a separate rear entrance provided a distinct collection for young patrons, and the library was designed with a sizable auditorium and lecture room with adjoining storage space, presumably to support the convenient use of the event area. The library features an open floor plan, double glass doors, and a pedestrian-level main entry directly off the Main Street sidewalk, including a pair of interior glass cases in the foyer for the retail-like display of books and other media. The circulation desk is deliberately placed near the entrance and within view of the restrooms, and the interior still is lit primarily with fluorescent fixtures.⁶¹

With high construction costs immediately after the war, planners, builders, and architects sought out new cost- and time-saving building methods and materials. Ideas for streamlining construction, reducing costs, and maximizing production flowed from many sources, including postwar community design principles advocated by planners; efficient methods and materials supported by Federal programs; new inventions and improvements on previous systems by engineers and builders; and the stylistic application of Modern aesthetic principles by architects. New uses for concrete, the advent of post-and-beam and the improvement of other structural systems, and new methods in pre-fabricated and modular construction emerged – and converged – to meet the unprecedented demand in a distinctly different way. In addition to strongly representing the postwar library property type, the Huntington Beach Public Library on Triangle Park is a distinct example of the first major wave of postwar buildings that used site-cast, concrete tilt-up construction in Southern California and in the country.

Although concrete, and even site-cast, tilt-up construction, had been used before the war, five major technological advances from the latter 19th century to the first half of the 20th century culminated in the postwar period to boost this method of construction to commercial success. These five advances were Portland cement, steel reinforced concrete, portable arc-welding machines operating with AC electricity, ready-mixed concrete, and high capacity, mobile truck cranes, capable of highway travel.

First patented in England in 1824 by Joseph Aspdin (1779-1855), Portland cement by the late 1800s had grown to wide acceptance for its use in making concrete. Concrete is a building material composition that also includes water, chemical additives, and aggregates, such as gravel and sand. Poured in a plastic condition, it then cures through a process called hydration, by which the cement and water combine chemically with the aggregates. Concrete becomes stone-like after it has solidified and hardened. Portland cement was important for

⁶⁰ Street, Johanna. “San Francisco Public Library North Beach Branch.” California Office of Historic Preservation. National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, Nomination. (August 31, 2010): Section 7, Pages 2-3, 5-7. Ellsworth, Ralph E. “Library Architecture and Buildings.” *The Library Quarterly* Vol. 25 No. 1 (January 1955): 66-75. Joeckel, Carleton B. and Winslow, Amy, *A National Plan for Library Service*. Chicago: American Library Association, 1948: 126-128, 169. Mohrhardt, Charles M. and Ulveling, Ralph A. “Public Libraries.” *Architectural Record* Vol. 112, No. 6 (December 1952): 149-172. Thomison, Dennis. *A History of the American Library Association, 1876-1972*. Chicago: American Library Association, 1978: 254, 258. The idea that small town libraries “belonged in a park like setting” dated back at least to around 1900, during the heyday of the Carnegie libraries. Van Slyck, 143.

⁶¹ See Figures A-O, Additional Documentation Section; Photographs 1-2, 4-5, 10-11, 13-16, 19-20, Photographs Section.

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concrete in a few ways. It was stronger than other cements and could carry a large proportion of aggregates. Compared to lime mortars, and as a manufactured material, Portland cement was simple to make and to use.⁶²

Toward the end of the 19th century, as well, reinforced concrete began to gain some usage in California. Contractors incorporated steel reinforcement bars, or rebar, to give the concrete added strength. In the early 20th century, the adoption of reinforced concrete accelerated rapidly throughout the country. A leading pioneer in reinforced concrete, and a major contributor to its popularization, hailed from California: Ernest L. Ransome (1852-1917) of San Francisco. By 1914, reinforced concrete, with poured-in-place construction as its method, was "second only to structural steel as a major building material." Employing this technique, builders cast the concrete in upright, vertical forms in its final building position at the construction site.⁶³

In the early 20th century, several builders experimented with site-cast, concrete tilt-up construction. One of the first, Robert Hunter Aiken (1859-1925) of Winthrop, Illinois, received a U.S. patent for his "tilt-table" method in 1908. In a 1909 article, Aiken explained his technique of constructing the reinforced concrete walls for the building on a structural platform, then rotating or tilting it upward by means of specially designed mechanical jacks, setting the panels in their final positions. Using this methodology, by the time of the publication, Aiken had erected fifteen buildings in five states. At least two of his early buildings are still extant.⁶⁴ Although other early inventors experimented with similar systems, Aiken's work garnered the most attention, and shortly after the patent was issued, a Southern California firm, the Aiken Reinforced Concrete Company, purchased patented machinery from Aiken and secured the exclusive rights to use the Aiken system in this region. In 1910, the company received a number of contracts. But the firm eventually went bankrupt, after sustaining losses on a "car barn" in Los Angeles. A contemporaneous article in the *Southwest Contractor and Manufacturer* noted that, "a large number of companies had been formed to use the Aiken method, but that most of these also had failed...." Other creative builders continued to experiment with variations of Aiken's method or new techniques, and tilt-up buildings were constructed in limited numbers in the first half of the 20th century.⁶⁵

⁶² Courland, Robert. *Concrete Planet*. Amherst, NY: Prometheus Books, 2011: 184. Bennett, Bob. "The Development of Portland Cement." *The Building Conservation Directory*. (2005). <http://www.buildingconservation.com/articles/prtlndcmnt/prtlndcmnt.htm>.

⁶³ Collins, Frank Thomas. *Manual of Precast Concrete Construction*. 3rd ed. San Gabriel, CA: The Author, 1953: 1. Southern Regional Library Facility, University of California at Los Angeles. "Tilt-Up Concrete Construction Guide." American Concrete Institute Committee 551 Report. (June 15, 2005). http://www.concrete.org/pubs/newpubs/551105_2pager.pdf. Karlstrom, Paul J., Editor. *On the Edge of America, California Modernist Art 1900-1950*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1996: 139-153; Gebhard, David. "Wood Studs, Stucco, and Concrete: Native and Imported Images." Dunham, Clarence W. *The Theory and Practice of Reinforced Concrete*. 3rd ed. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1953: 1. Courland, 220-233.

⁶⁴ Aiken, Robert, "Monolithic Concrete Wall Buildings – Methods, Construction, and Cost." *Proceedings of the American Concrete Institute* Vol. 5 (1909): 83-105; reprint ed. *Concrete – International Design & Construction* Vol. 2, No. 4 (April 1980): 24-30. University of Southern California, School of Architecture, Building Science Program. *Concrete in California*. Los Angeles: Carpenters/Contractors Cooperation Committee of Southern California, 1990: 20-29; Hatheway, Roger and Chase, John. "Irving Gill and the Aiken System." Aiken's Camp Perry Commissary Building (1908), Port Clinton, Ohio, and his Memorial United Methodist Church (1909-1910), Zion, Illinois, both remain intact today. Dayton Superior. Brochure. (May 2008): 3. [Dayton Superior is a major supplier to the site-cast, concrete tilt-up industry.] http://www.daytonsuperior.com/Artifacts/DS_Tilt-Up_HB.pdf. Memorial United Methodist Church. <https://sites.google.com/a/mumczion.org/memorialumc/history/3>.

⁶⁵ Hatheway and Chase, 23-24. The group of early inventors had a number of members, with some of the more significant American contributors discussed below. In 1902, Ernest L. Ransome (1852-1917) of San Francisco obtained a U.S. patent for a "unit system" of construction, in which precast, steel-reinforced concrete elements were joined together with poured-in-place, steel-reinforced concrete members during the building process. This system included a tilt-up form of construction: The contractor could cast the concrete member flat on the ground, and then lift it into permanent position with a crane or derrick. Builders actually used Ransome's system for more projects than Aiken's method, as it was superior from an engineering perspective. Hatheway and Chase, 27. After the turn of the century, as well, the famous inventor Thomas Edison experimented for a number of years with site-cast, concrete tilt-up construction. Using this method, Edison created an entire village of buildings to house his lab technicians in New Jersey. A number of these structures are still standing today. Ibanez, Ulric, Sheu, Bill, and Mo, Y.L. "Structural Behavior of Anchored Plates in Tilt-up Construction." (August 2010). University of Houston, Civil & Environmental Engineering. <http://www.egr.uh.edu/structurallab/UI%20Presentation.pdf>. CON/STEEL [major design firm for site-cast, concrete tilt-up construction]. <http://www.consteel.com>. Additionally, "Thomas Fellows developed a variation of the Aiken system in Los Angeles in 1910 and used it to construct a low-cost demonstration house. Fellows had the modular wall units cast horizontally on the ground; afterward, they were lifted into place by a mechanical crane." Once set, Fellows connected the wall units with steel rods and bolts, and then grout. Karlstrom, Gebhard, 148. In 1941, the W.P. Neil Company constructed 36 ammunition warehouses in Hawthorne, Nevada for the United States Navy, using site-cast, concrete tilt-up construction. Collins, Frank Thomas. *Manual of Tilt Up Construction*. 6th ed. Berkeley, CA: Know How Publications, 1965: 14.

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Aside from these isolated earlier projects, the concept of site-cast, concrete tilt-up construction remained relatively stagnant until after World War II. Even though its move from vertical, in-place forms to horizontal, on-the-ground forms had identified many potential cost-saving advantages, additional technological advances were needed for this method to attain commercial success. In the mid-1930s, Allen C. Mulder, of Miller Electric Company in Appleton, Wisconsin, had invented a portable welder that could operate with AC electricity, making feasible the use of these welding machines at remote construction sites.⁶⁶ For site-cast, concrete tilt-up construction, portable on-site welders would allow builders to employ weld plates in connecting concrete elements, adding this new, simple, economical option as a dry joinery technique.

Completing the construction method's commercial viability, ready-mixed concrete and high capacity, mobile truck cranes capable of highway travel were the last breakthroughs, first becoming broadly available in Southern California in the latter 1940s. In the time immediately following the war, ready-mixed concrete began its growth to common use in building construction. With ready-mixed, a central batcher plant pre-mixed the concrete, before pouring it into mixers mounted on truck bodies, which continued to mix the concrete during delivery trips to construction sites. At the sites, these trucks poured the ready-mixed concrete into forms for foundations, footings, walls, and other concrete elements, already prepared by the builders. Ready-mixed concrete was the best alternative for projects where space was limited and there was little room for mixing equipment and aggregate stockpiles. Moreover, given the postwar building booms in many urban areas, ready-mixed concrete attained sufficient economies of scale to create competitive cost advantages over concrete mixed at job sites.⁶⁷

In the late 1940s, as well, high capacity, mobile truck cranes became available. These cranes could travel on highways, giving them access to distant construction sites. Cranes with capacities of at least 15 to 20 tons were a minimum requirement to lift and place site-cast concrete panels and elements, and in the Los Angeles area, cranes with capacities up to 50 tons came into use by the early 1950s. Thus, at the time the Huntington Beach Public Library on Triangle Park was constructed in 1950-1951, these high capacity, mobile truck cranes were a relatively new technological and engineering breakthrough.⁶⁸

With these last achievements, the new efficiencies imagined by Aiken and others in the early 20th century, which stemmed primarily from savings in labor and, secondarily, materials, were finally made possible and realized in the postwar period. Since then, on comparable projects for which either method was suitable, the costs of labor and forms, and the time required for completion, have been significantly less for site-cast, concrete tilt-up than for poured-in-place concrete construction. For example, in 1949 site-cast, concrete tilt-up wall panels were quoted at \$0.75 per square foot, brick wall construction at \$1.10, and standard, poured-in-place concrete wall construction at \$1.35 to \$1.50. These cost advantages flow from a few different sources. Poured-in-place concrete requires its forms to be erected vertically, and the forms typically cannot be used a second time. Tilt-up saves time in setting window frames, door frames, and rebar, "because they are laid out on the floor before the concrete is poured." Laborers need to trowel separately poured-in-place walls after removing the forms while tilt-up walls are finished on the ground, with little or no finishing required after their erection. Tilt-up concrete panels, as well, do not need to be plastered to obtain a smooth, even surface, completely free of form marks.⁶⁹

⁶⁶ Miller Electric Company. <http://www.millerwelds.com/about/1930.html>. Miller is "the world's largest manufacturer of arc welding and cutting equipment." Gases and Welding Distributors Association. <http://www.weldingandgases.com/index.php/2005/06/tools-of-the-trade/>.

⁶⁷ Dunham, 48. Portland Cement Association, Cement & Concrete Basics, How Concrete is Made, Ready-mixed concrete. http://www.cement.org/basics/concreteproducts_readymix.asp. Founded in 1916, the Portland Cement Association is a major industry organization for cement and concrete companies. Syverson, Chad. "Markets, Ready-Mixed Concrete." *Journal of Economic Perspectives* Vol. 22, No. 1 (Winter 2008): 217-233.

⁶⁸ Brooks, Hugh. *The Tilt-Up Design and Construction Manual*. 5th ed. Mt. Vernon, IA: Tilt-Up Concrete Association, 2000: 1-3. Collins, Frank Thomas. "Precast Structural (Tilt-Up) Concrete." *Southwest Builder and Contractor* Vol. 118, No. 8 (August 24, 1951): 16-19, 64. Collins, Frank Thomas. "Erection of Precast Structural Concrete." *Southwest Builder and Contractor* Vol. 118, No. 17 (October 26, 1951): 50-52, 54, 56, 58, 79.

⁶⁹ Brooks interviews and site visit, credentials at footnote 73. "Tilt-up System of Concrete Construction Proves Profitable." *American Builder* Vol. 71, No. 6 (June 1949): 118-120. "Precasting Slabs at Site of Erection." *Concrete* Vol. 57, No. 8 (August 1949): 14-15 ("One of the newer adaptations of the 'tilt-up' system of precast slab construction has been devised by Buttress and McClellan, Inc., industrial building contractors of Los Angeles, Calif.").

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As the method attained its initial commercial successes in Southern California shortly following World War II, the region took the lead in this construction method before its eventual ubiquitous nationwide expansion in the second half of the 20th century as a major segment of the construction industry. In the late 1940s and early 1950s, site-cast, concrete tilt-up construction exploded in popularity. "Its use spread from Southern California, which is generally considered its birthplace, across the Sunbelt states." Estimated annual total dollar volumes in the U.S. skyrocketed for this method of construction, from \$10 million in 1947 to \$500 million in 1952.⁷⁰ To put these numbers in perspective, the construction cost for the Huntington Beach Public Library on Triangle Park in 1950-1951 was \$140,000.⁷¹ Most early tilt-up buildings were warehouses and factories with long windowless walls that dotted the industrial landscape with minimalistic, squat grey boxes in the years around 1950. Today, according to the Tilt-Up Concrete Association, site-cast, concrete tilt-up construction accounts for over 15 percent of all industrial and warehouse buildings, ranging between 5,000 and 1.5 million square feet, and may be used for nearly any type of building. Recently, on an annual basis, contractors have employed this method to construct as many as 10,000 new buildings, enclosing as much as 650 million square feet.⁷²

Despite the earlier use of site-cast, concrete tilt-up construction, the technique was still novel at the time the Huntington Beach Public Library on Triangle Park was constructed in the early postwar period. Notably, the library was designed and built several years before the 1958 publication of the first major reference book on site-cast, concrete tilt-up construction, Frank Thomas Collins' *Building with Tilt Up*.

All of the library's exterior walls are site-cast, concrete panels created by constructing wooden forms on site, and then setting steel reinforcing bar "rebar" grids into the forms before filling the forms with ready-mixed concrete. Similarly, the library's foundation is comprised of steel-reinforced, concrete floor slabs. All of the building's columns, their footings, and the roof beams are steel-reinforced, site-cast concrete, and the whole roof structure of the library is also composed of steel-reinforced, concrete panels. Concrete panels were pre-sized and configured to accommodate standardized rectilinear, metal-framed openings for windows and doors in a repeated pattern. A mobile truck crane with cables was used to "tilt-up" or lift the pre-cast concrete wall panels, roof panels, columns, and beams into their permanent places. The concrete wall panels were permanently secured together with concrete columns or stitch (in-fill) joints, which were poured, grouted, or guniting (sprayed concrete) into place, called wet joinery. As well, it is likely that at least some concrete members were attached using dry joinery, steel weld plates welded on site using a portable, AC-powered, arc-welding machine, and steel rods and bolts. These distinctive characteristics of site-cast, concrete tilt-up construction represent advanced technological methods still in their commercial infancy at the time of the library's construction.

The Huntington Beach Public Library on Triangle Park was designed by an exceptional construction firm, Buttress & McClellan, Inc. (B&M), a leading, if not the foremost, pioneer of the still-novel, site-cast, concrete tilt-up construction technique in Southern California in the late 1940s and early 1950s.⁷³ Their method of comprehensive

⁷⁰ Brooks 2000, 1-3, 1-4. Collins August 24, 1951, 17. Collins 1965, 9.

⁷¹ Marsh 1999, 123. Person October 30, 1997.

⁷² Brooks 2000, 1-4. Tilt-Up Concrete Association, Tilt-Up Construction, Basics. <http://www.tilt-up.org/>.

⁷³ Brooks 2000, 1-3, 1-4. Brooks interviews and site visit. Collins 1965, 9. For Mr. Brooks and Mr. Collins' credentials, see below. This discussion of the library's construction methods has three major sources: Buttress & McClellan's U.S. Patent, a series of emails and interviews in 2011 and 2012, including a library site visit, with Hugh M. Brooks, Jr., Civil and Structural Engineer, Newport Beach, CA, and three 1951 magazine articles by Frank Thomas Collins in *Southwest Builder and Contractor*. October 26, 1951. August 24, 1951. "Joinery of Precast Structural Concrete." Vol. 118, No. 13 (September 28, 1951): 24-26, 28, 52. U.S. Patent Office, Patent Number 2,531,576, filed March 25, 1948, granted November 28, 1950, invalidated 1954, Method of Casting Concrete Building Elements, James Ed McClellan, Los Angeles, California, and Jack H. MacDonald, Glendale, California, assignors to Buttress & McClellan, Inc., Los Angeles, California, a corporation of California. In a test case for royalties in 1954, a Federal District Court in Los Angeles invalidated this patent, concluding that similar techniques also had been in use by others and, as such, the methods were in the public domain. Collins 1965, 14. Over the course of Hugh Brooks' career, he has been one of the major authorities on site-cast, concrete tilt-up construction. Between 1951 and 2002, Mr. Brooks designed over one thousand projects, primarily using this construction method. He is the author of five editions of his seminal work, *The Tilt-Up Design and Construction Manual*. 5th ed. Mt. Vernon, IA: Tilt-Up Concrete Association, 2000. The Tilt-Up Concrete Association (TCA) since has acquired the rights to this book from Mr. Brooks. As one of the founders of the TCA in 1986, Mr. Brooks received the TCA's first annual Peter Courtois Memorial Award in 1996. The TCA is the international trade association for this type of construction. Tilt-Up Concrete Association, About the

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design through the systemic involvement of a partner architectural firm, McClellan, MacDonald & Markwith (MM&M), appears to have been as novel as site-cast, concrete tilt-up construction itself in the early 1950s:

"Buttress & McClellan occupied a very unique situation in the construction industry at that time. They were the pioneer developers of precast construction. That is what is commonly known as [tilt-up].... Buttress & McClellan was engaged in selling 'package' or 'turnkey' construction jobs, mostly precast industrial plants.... They did not function on any jobs unless they made the drawings and did the construction as a package deal.... Such a 'package' or 'turnkey' job required [B&M] to furnish all of the engineering and architectural services, supply all labor and material and deliver a completed structure for an agreed price.... These package jobs comprised the whole business of [B&M] at that time...."⁷⁴

To provide this package service, B&M was structured, and functioned, as a fully integrated resource for industrial, commercial, municipal, and institutional clients. The interrelated firms of B&M and MM&M had more than 25 employees, combined, at their peak and included architects, designers, engineers, and experienced in-house construction crews. The firms even had research and survey services to aid in site selection, a property department to facilitate property purchases, and a mechanical department to provide complete industrial building layouts and plans.⁷⁵

Though founded by both Howard P. Buttress (1883-1964), who had presumably retired by 1950, and James Edward "Ted" McClellan (1886-1968), it is McClellan who is credited as having "pioneered the tilt-up method of wall construction...."⁷⁶ A principal of both B&M and MM&M, McClellan was joined by Denver Markwith, Jr. (1914-2008) in 1949, who had graduated from the University of Southern California with a degree in architecture in 1937. The remaining principal of the joint builder-architect team was architect Jack Hunt MacDonald (1911-1983), who became associated with B&M at least by 1948. McClellan retired from B&M in 1966, and Markwith became the company's president in 1959, changing the firm's name to Buttress, McClellan & Markwith, Inc. Markwith remained with the company until his retirement in 1986, at which time the owners dissolved the firm. In his retirement, Markwith was active in historic preservation in Southern California, serving on the board of the Historical Society of Southern California from 1984 to at least 1990 and serving as its vice president in 1990.

With a history spanning most of the 20th century, Buttress & McClellan (1910-1986) and their affiliates operated for more than 75 years in the west, mainly in California, Arizona, Oregon, and Washington, primarily

TCA. <http://www.tilt-up.org/>. The TCA presents this award each year during the World of Concrete, the only yearly international conference "dedicated to the commercial concrete and masonry construction industries," which dates back to 1975. World of Concrete. <http://www.worldofconcrete.com>. Mr. Brooks also has been a member of the American Concrete Institute (ACI) Committee 551, which publishes the ACI's Tilt-Up Concrete Construction Guide. Started in 1904, the ACI "is one of the world's leading authorities on concrete technology." American Concrete Institute. http://www.concrete.org/MEMBERS/MEM_INFO.HTM. During the early postwar period, the leading authority on site-cast, concrete tilt-up construction was Frank Thomas Collins, A.B., M.E., of San Gabriel, CA (1916-2004). Mr. Collins did not publish his first major work on this subject until 1958, *Building with Tilt Up*, although previously he had self-published an earlier version of this book and self-published multiple editions of another related reference book, *Manual of Precast Concrete Construction*. Brooks Interviews and site visit. Collins 1953. Subsequent to 1958, Mr. Collins published similar books, two editions of *Design of Tilt Up Buildings* and six editions of the *Manual of Tilt Up Construction*, selling over 40,000 copies of all of his reference books. In 1997, Mr. Collins received the second annual Peter Courtois Memorial Award from the TCA, for his outstanding contributions to this industry. Collins, Frank Thomas. *Building with Tilt-Up*. 2nd ed. Eugene, OR: Know How Publications, 1958. Collins 1965, Preface. Tilt-Up Concrete Association. Peter Courtois Memorial Award. <http://www.tilt-up.org/awards/professional/courtois.php>.

⁷⁴ Thomas v. Buttress & McClellan, Inc., 141 Cal. App. 2d 812, 297 P. 2d 768 (1956) (the court ruled in B&M's favor in this dispute over employee sales compensation for a 1952 project in Southern California (not the library)). Los Angeles Central Library.

⁷⁵ *American Builder*, 118-120. Smullins, Joan, widow of engineer Raymond Lee Smullins (1918-2010), who joined B&M in 1950, and was a partner through 1986. Interviews. (2011). Based on these resources, this nomination treats MM&M and B&M's design and construction activities as joint endeavors.

⁷⁶ Obituary. "J. McClellan; Construction Firm Founder." *Los Angeles Times* (April 25, 1968): B8, OC_A16. Howard Buttress was sixty-seven in 1950. Given his age, it is probable that he had retired before B&M started work on the library. Buttress definitely had retired by February 1952, which was just prior to his turning sixty-nine. "Settlement Made in Paternity Case." *Los Angeles Times* (February 29, 1952): 16.

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from offices on Beverly Boulevard in Los Angeles.⁷⁷ The firm was most prolific in Southern California's industrial, commercial, municipal, and institutional building markets, especially after World War II, and principally in site-cast, concrete tilt-up construction. The *Los Angeles Times* reported on many of their projects, and nearly 150 periodicals, books, and internet resources reference McClellan, MacDonald, or Markwith, or their firms' projects.⁷⁸ While far from an exhaustive listing, some of their more noteworthy projects included:

1. The first integrated mass-production plant for guided missiles, which comprised 1.2 million square feet of concrete buildings on 140 acres in Pomona, CA, and employed several thousand people, was engineered and constructed by B&M in the early 1950s.
2. Three office, research, and development buildings in Santa Monica for the Rand Corporation engineered and built by MacDonald's firms in the 1950s. Rand was a major military contractor, whose Cold War era work in one of these buildings included research for the U.S. Air Force on defenses against nuclear attacks. Another of the buildings (37,000 square feet) housed one of the largest computers in the world at the time (26,000 square feet), built by International Business Machines (IBM) for air defense systems.
3. A 720,000-square-foot metals plant in Cucamonga, California, built by MacDonald in the late 1960s.
4. A 220,000-square-foot warehouse for Owens-Illinois Glass Company, designed and constructed by MacDonald's firms, with site-cast, concrete tilt-up construction, in the mid-1950s, in the Los Angeles Central Manufacturing District.
5. 155,000 square feet of warehouse and office space for Radio Corporation of America (RCA Victor), designed and built by MacDonald's firms, with site-cast, concrete tilt-up construction, in the mid-1950s, in the Los Angeles Central Manufacturing District.
6. An 113,200-square-foot research and development center for computers and electronics equipment, occupied by a division of International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation (ITT), designed and constructed by MacDonald's firms in the mid-1950s, in Los Angeles, with site-cast, concrete tilt-up construction.
7. An 110,000-square-foot Paper Mate factory (1956-1957) in Santa Monica, engineered and constructed by MacDonald's firms, with site-cast, concrete tilt-up construction.
8. A 100,000-square-foot office, research, and development building in Glendale, CA, designed and built by Buttress, McClellan & Markwith, in 1983, for a computer manufacturer, Librascope, a predecessor company to a Lockheed Martin division.
9. A 92,460-square-foot television factory addition for Packard-Bell, built by B&M, in the early 1950s, in Los Angeles, using site-cast, concrete tilt-up construction.
10. An 84,000-square-foot warehouse addition, for the Johns-Manville Company, in Corona, CA, designed by MacDonald, in 1960.
11. A 63,100-square-foot office and distribution center, for American Cyanamid Company, in Los Angeles, designed by MM&M, and constructed by B&M, in the early 1950s.
12. San Bernardino Community Hospital, constructed by B&M in 1958, with over 58,000 square feet.
13. A 50,000-square-foot aircraft parts manufacturing facility, designed and built by MacDonald's firms, in the mid-1950s, in Downey, CA.
14. A 50,000-square-foot office building, for Union Carbide & Carbon Company, engineered and constructed by MacDonald's firms, in the mid-1950s, in Los Angeles.
15. A 30,000-square-foot building, housing the Los Angeles Grain Exchange, designed and constructed by MacDonald's firms, with site-cast, concrete tilt-up construction, in the late 1950s.

⁷⁷ "Denver Markwith President of Industrial Firm." *Los Angeles Times* (June 7, 1959): A20. Markwith, Marjorie, widow of Denver Markwith, Jr. Interviews. (2011). U.S. Patent Number 2,531,576. McClellan Obituary. Smullins Interviews. Historical Society of Southern California. Newsletter. "Meet Director Denver Markwith." *The Southern Californian* Vol. 2, No. 3 (Fall 1990): 1. Los Angeles Central Library.

⁷⁸ Brooks 2000, 1-3. Collins 1965, 9. Collins 1953, 3. Architectural Record. *Buildings for Industry*. New York: F.W. Dodge, 1957: 64-65, 68-69. Hanson, Joyce A., Earp, Suzie, and Shanks, Erin. *Community Hospital of San Bernardino*. Charleston: Arcadia, 2009: 8, 25-26. Clark County Historical Museum. Wolf Supply Co. plant Vancouver, WA. http://content.wsulibs.wsu.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/cchm_photo/id/1057/rec/1. USC Early Childhood Training Center. http://fmsmaps2.usc.edu/mapguide2010/USC/php/facilities.php?OBJ_KEYS=52. Given the large number of *Los Angeles Times* features, and those of trade journals and other periodicals on McClellan, MacDonald, or Markwith, or their firms, this nomination does not cite all of these references in Section 9, Major Bibliographical References, Bibliography.

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16. A 28,000-square-foot aircraft factory, the first one in San Bernardino, built by B&M in 1941.
17. An 11,000-square-foot restaurant and art gallery, in Santa Monica, built by MacDonald in 1960. This project won a merit award from the American Institute of Architects (AIA), Southern California chapter.
18. Model Home for the 1948 Los Angeles Home and Building Exposition, designed in California Style or Ranch Style, by Markwith and Lee B. Kline.
19. California Ranch Style home of Denver Markwith, Jr. and Marjorie Markwith, 1947, located in the Silver Lake neighborhood of Los Angeles.
20. The Claremont Colleges business offices, concrete construction, designed primarily by McClellan & Markwith, and constructed by B&M, in the late 1950s.
21. A truck terminal for one of the longest freight handling systems in the west designed and built by MacDonald's firms in the late 1950s in Los Angeles.
22. University of Southern California, Early Childhood Training Center, designed in 1973 by Buttress, McClellan & Markwith.⁷⁹

Other major clients included Bank of America, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York Life Insurance Company, Travelers Insurance Company, Occidental Life Insurance Company, Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Stanley Works, the City of Los Angeles (multiple projects), Warner-Lambert Pharmaceutical Company, Pacific Telephone, Sears, Roebuck & Company, F.W. Woolworth, and Smart & Final.⁸⁰

Unlike the long-term partnerships forged between McClellan and Markwith, MacDonald was associated with MM&M only until 1953. In that year, he formed an architectural and engineering firm with Cejay Parsons, which was headquartered in Beverly Hills, as well as the separate, Jack H. MacDonald Construction Company, Inc.⁸¹ MacDonald went on to become a regional leader in his own right. His firms designed and built many projects for a sizeable developer, John M. Stahl of Beverly Hills. By 1957, John Stahl "[had] been winning national recognition with his series of big industrial-building programs in California, especially Southern California and elsewhere in the Southwest...."⁸² In 1957, too, MacDonald's firms designed and constructed a six-story office building in Los Angeles that was a structural achievement. The building featured a glass façade that was "the first

⁷⁹ "Pomona Plant Work Starts Next Month: Guided Missiles Factory Will Employ Thousands." *Los Angeles Times* (July 15, 1951): 36. "Major Electronics Projects Planned: Two Extensive New Developments Will Further This Area's Industry." *Los Angeles Times* (January 15, 1956): E1. Cohan, Charles C., Real Estate Editor. "Great Electronics Project Started: Site of \$14,500,000 Computer in this Region Is Announced." *Los Angeles Times* (February 24, 1957): F1. Cohan, Charles C., Real Estate Editor. "Major Electronics Program Grows: \$50,000,000 Project Will Have Big \$2,500,000 Final Structure." *Los Angeles Times* (June 9, 1957): G1. "New Construction, \$1.5 Million Metals Plant Under Way." *Los Angeles Times* (July 28, 1968): N19. "Big Structure to be Used by Glass Company." *Los Angeles Times* (March 13, 1955): E1. "Big Structures Here Scheduled for RCA Use." *Los Angeles Times* (July 10, 1955): E1. "Extensive New Program's 1st Unit to Rise." *Los Angeles Times* (July 29, 1956): E1. "Big Project Planned for Beach City: Factory & Office Unit Will Further Extensive Center." *Los Angeles Times* (October 21, 1956): E1. Librascope. Newsletter. "New Building for Librascope." *The Librazette Line*. (February 25, 1983). Los Angeles Central Library. "New Factory Unit Slated for Television Company." *Los Angeles Times* (December 7, 1952): E8. "Industrial Firm Addition Studied." *Los Angeles Times* (March 20, 1960): F2. "Consolidated Offices and Warehouse Building." *Architectural Record* Vol. 111, No. 2 (February 1952): 186-187. Hanson, Earp, and Shanks, 8, 25-26. "In Downey." *Los Angeles Times* (July 1, 1956): D23. "New \$1,000,000 Industrial Unit Expansion Set." *Los Angeles Times* (September 23, 1956): E1. "New Structure Scheduled for Grain Exchange." *Los Angeles Times* (March 16, 1958): F1. "The Spreading Aircraft Industry – Tomorrow." *Western Industry* Vol. 6, No. 5 (May 1941): 1, 7-10. "Restaurant-Art Gallery in Santa Monica Open." *Los Angeles Times* (October 23, 1960): M11. Zimmer, Virginia. "Los Angeles Home – 1948 Model." *Los Angeles Times* (June 13, 1948): F3. Howard, Lee. "Simplicity." *Los Angeles Times* (March 9, 1947): F3. "Business Unit at College Open." *Los Angeles Times* (November 22, 1959): F8. "\$2,000,000 Terminal Set for Truck Firm." *Los Angeles Times* (November 30, 1958): G11. USC Early Childhood Training Center. http://fmsmaps2.usc.edu/mapguide2010/USC/php/facilities.php?OBJ_KEYS=52.

⁸⁰ "Third Building Announced in Series of Five." *Los Angeles Times* (January 23, 1955): A9. "In Beverly Hills." *Los Angeles Times* (June 15, 1958): F20. "First Building of Two New Fresno Projects Readied." *Los Angeles Times* (September 16, 1956): E23. "Completed." *Los Angeles Times* (April 12, 1959): F14. "Two-Story Precast Panels for Factory." *Architectural Record* Vol. 133, No. 1 (January 1963): 167. "New Western Office of Firm Completed." *Los Angeles Times* (August 10, 1958): F19. "Orcutt Playground Opens Indoor Recreation Today." *Los Angeles Times* (September 18, 1950): A10 (one of multiple reported projects for the City of Los Angeles). "Drug Firm Expands Warehouse Facilities." *Los Angeles Times* (November 1, 1959): G18. "Pacific Telephone Builds Storage Center." *Los Angeles Times* (February 20, 1966): I12. "Services Unit Near Completion." *Los Angeles Times* (August 2, 1959): F7. "Barnsdall Park Shops Started." *Los Angeles Times* (April 5, 1964): M10. "Warehouse and Offices for Wholesale Grocer." *Architectural Record* Vol. 114, No. 2 (August 1953) 168-169.

⁸¹ "Warehouse and Offices for Wholesale Grocer." *Architectural Record* Vol. 114, No. 2 (August 1953) 168-169. "Consolidation of Two Architectural Firms Announced." *Los Angeles Times* (September 6, 1953): 20.

⁸² Cohan June 9, 1957.

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such cantilever glass wall in Southern California, eliminating entirely the need for intermediate spandrels.”⁸³ MacDonald’s work, just a few short years after he left MM&M, evidences the quality of his contributions to the design and construction of the Huntington Beach Public Library on Triangle Park.

Clearly substantial designers and builders in Southern California after World War II, the pioneering work of McClellan, MacDonald, and Markwith in site-cast, concrete tilt-up construction, including the promotion of this method’s reduced costs and rapid completions, provided an instrumental role in the region’s growth to national prominence in at least two areas of industry. First, Southern California during this time became a major manufacturing center, especially in the aerospace and electronics arenas. Second, the region also was growing into an important warehouse, distribution, and logistics location. In this second area, Southern California’s timely response to the country’s needs for expanded trade, and the region’s access to affordable, newly constructed warehouses, helped secure the dominant positions of the Port of Los Angeles and the Port of Long Beach in the postwar period, which today are the two busiest ports in the country.⁸⁴

The Huntington Beach Public Library on Triangle Park is an artistic achievement, among the finest of postwar institutional examples, grounded in its site-cast, concrete tilt-up structure and further expressed in its functional space and architectural elements. Designed in the postwar International Style, which has also recently come to be known as the “Mid-Century Modern Style,” the library features a rambling collection of rectangular, box-like masses, one of which dominates the building as the two-story Main Library. The three-hinged arch structural support system, formed by the battered, concrete exterior columns and battered, concrete interior roof beams, which are joined by a round concrete pin in the center, are strongly articulated in the Main Library and the Children’s Wing. This structural system supports the widely overhanging eaves and provides resistance to lateral force from wind and seismic activity, while allowing broad expanses of open, column-free vaulted interior space, a distinctive characteristic of the International Style. Other character-defining features include stark simplicity and absence of ornament, exposed structural elements, smoothly finished and uniform wall surfaces, and flush, metal fixed casement, clerestory, and curtain wall windows often patterned and with minimum exterior reveals.⁸⁵ The north elevation of the two-story Main Library is dominated by a full-height, convex curtain-wall window framed in a 32” bay between a pair of rectangular concrete columns. The Children’s Wing has a modified and much reduced version of the curtain wall in a brick bay on its northwest elevation.⁸⁶ With the International Style, the library referenced the institutional attributes of the adjoining Civic Center buildings. The qualities of the interconnected one-story wings sprawling from the prominent two-story mass, and of the low-pitched roofs with overhanging eaves, reflect elements of the Ranch form, which also effectively allowed the library to both stand out from, and blend in with, the scale and character of its setting.

The International Style emerged in the Southern California region in the decades before World War II. A seminal treatise was first published under the title, *The International Style: Architecture Since 1922*. Later noting that the Style lasted into the 1950s, authors Henry-Russell Hitchcock (1903-1987) and Philip Johnson (1906-2005) provided a number of core concepts for this school, which the library’s architects and builders aptly expressed. Hitchcock and Johnson wrote about the Style’s “dependence on the intrinsic elegance of materials, technical perfection, [and]...use of standardized parts.” The authors might have cited the library’s three-hinged arch system to illustrate another feature, articulation of structure: “The supports in skeleton construction are normally and typically spaced at equal distances in order that strains may be equalized.... Thus most buildings have an underlying regular rhythm which is clearly seen....”⁸⁷ The library’s three-hinged arches, which define its most prominent spaces and articulate the Main Street façade, have just such a completely visible, uniform rhythm.

⁸³ “6-Story Structure Set for Miracle Mile Area.” *Los Angeles Times* (January 6, 1957): F1.

⁸⁴ White, Ronald D. “Cargo traffic jumps at ports.” *Los Angeles Times* (April 14, 2012): B2.

⁸⁵ Whiffen, Marcus. *American Architecture Since 1780: A Guide to the Styles*. Cambridge: M.I.T Press, 1969: 241. Blumenson, John J.-G. *Identifying American Architecture, A Pictorial Guide to Styles and Terms, 1600-1945*. 2nd ed. Nashville: American Association for State and Local History; New York: Norton, 1981: 75. Poppeliers, John C., Chambers, S. Allen, Jr., and Schwartz, Nancy B. *What Style Is It? A Guide to American Architecture*. Washington, D.C.: Preservation Press, 1983: 92.

⁸⁶ See Figures D, G, J, Additional Documentation Section; Photographs 1, 10-11, 18, Photographs Section.

⁸⁷ Hitchcock, Henry-Russell and Johnson, Philip. *The International Style*. New York: Norton, 1995: 15, 20, 23, 29, 51, 70. Hitchcock and

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Three leading Southern California architects defined the International Style, two of whom also briefly experimented with Aiken's site-cast, concrete tilt-up construction method in the first decades of the 20th century. The work of Irving John "Jack" Gill (1870-1936), active in the region during the late 1800s and early 1900s, was influenced by Southern California's concrete industrial and utilitarian buildings from the turn of the century. Gill's most notable examples of site-cast, concrete tilt-up construction include the Women's Club (1912-1914) and the Scripps Recreation Center (1913-1915), both in La Jolla, and two Los Angeles residences, the Banning House (1911-1913) and the Dodge House (1914-1916, demolished 1970). The Women's Club is, and the Dodge House was, listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Gill's acknowledged masterpiece, the Dodge House, which featured a major two-story section and a sizable one-story wing, "spread out in ranch-like fashion."⁸⁸ As he employed it in the Dodge House, solid, steel-reinforced concrete was one of Gill's favored materials, not only in the walls, but also in the foundations and roofs. Despite these design successes, Gill eventually failed with his site-cast, concrete tilt-up construction firm, "like all earlier efforts using the Aiken method."⁸⁹ By 1930, Rudolph Michael Schindler (1887-1953) joined Gill as another architect who had helped drive "California directly into the International Style camp."⁹⁰ Following Gill's lead, Schindler used site-cast, concrete tilt-up wall panels for his famous Schindler House (1921-1922) in West Hollywood, very near the Dodge House's location, and listed on the National Register of Historic Places. But again like Gill, Schindler soon abandoned this construction method; stucco-skin designs characterized most of Schindler's projects.⁹¹ Another leading Southern California architect, Richard Joseph Neutra (1892-1970) "was without doubt the most influential Los Angeles Modernist architect from the late 1920s until his death in 1970." Neutra and Schindler's 1920s Lovell Houses in Hollywood Hills and Newport Beach, respectively, which each feature a significant two-story mass with a full-height, curtain-wall window, "are the greatest monuments of the early International Style Modern in Southern California" and, in fact, are listed in the National Register of Historic Places. As an example of Neutra's stature, the Museum of Modern Art in 1932 included his Lovell House in the Museum's first and seminal architectural exhibit in New York City, Modern Architecture: International Exhibition, with curators Henry-Russell Hitchcock and Philip Johnson.⁹²

The International Style was redefined after the war, modified in the 1950s and 1960s to accommodate the postwar need for efficiency and affordability. The Style continued to be characterized by geometric form, smooth wall surfaces, and the absence of exterior detailing, which defined the prewar International Style. Evolving in the postwar period, the Style presented more solid wall surfaces; large expanses of glass often expressed in full-height curtain windows and clerestory windows; open interior spaces; flat or low-pitched roofs with overhanging eaves and cantilevered canopies; and even clearer expression of structure and materials. In keeping with the

Johnson published the initial version in 1932, when they were curators of Modern Architecture: International Exhibition.

⁸⁸ McCoy, Esther. *Five California Architects*. New York: Reinhold, 1960: 79, 97. Hines, Thomas S. *Architecture of the Sun, Los Angeles Modernism 1900-1970*. New York: Rizzoli, 2010: 64. Herbert, Ray. "Wreckers Demolish Old Dodge House in Surprise Move." *Los Angeles Times* (February 10, 1970): 3. "[Richard] Neutra correctly predicted that if the Dodge House were demolished, it would be 'an international scandal.'" Hines, Thomas S. *Irving Gill and the Architecture of Reform*. New York: Monacelli, 2000: 254-255, 260. LeBlanc, Sydney. *20th Century American Architecture: A Traveler's Guide to 220 Key Buildings*. 2nd ed. New York: Whitney Library of Design, 1996: 24. Henderson, John D. The La Jolla Women's Club. (November 5, 1974). Registration Form, National Register of Historic Places, U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service.

⁸⁹ Hatheway and Chase, 26. Hines 2000, 199-201. McCoy 1960, 95. "As A House Of Cards Is Made." *Los Angeles Times* (March 19, 1916): 112. Head, Jeffrey. "Dodge House in West Hollywood: All that's left is the architect's genius and a cautionary tale." *Los Angeles Times* (July 16, 2011): E.8. Gill purchased site-cast, concrete tilt-up construction equipment used "without great success" by the U.S. Government during the Spanish-American War (1898). In 1912, his firm also bought the patent rights to the Aiken system in Southern California; the first licensee in this region, the Aiken Reinforced Concrete Company, went bankrupt. McCoy 1960, 75. Hatheway and Chase, 23-24.

⁹⁰ Gebhard, David and Winter, Robert. *Los Angeles, An Architectural Guide*. Salt Lake City: Gibbs Smith, 1994: xvii. Gebhard, David and Von Breton, Harriett. *Architecture in California 1868-1968, An Exhibition*. Santa Barbara, CA: Standard Printing of Santa Barbara, 1968: 21.

⁹¹ *Concrete in California*, 5-11; Smith, Kathryn. "Chicago - Los Angeles: The Concrete Connection." Gebhard, David. *Schindler*. New York: Viking, 1972: 47-51, 64-66. Smith, Kathryn. *Schindler House*. New York: Harry N. Abrams, 2001: 18. Museum of Contemporary Art, Los Angeles, Smith, Elizabeth A.T. and Darling, Michael, Editors. *The Architecture of R.M. Schindler*. New York: Harry N. Abrams, 2001: 12-85; Smith, Elizabeth A.T. "R.M. Schindler: An Architecture of Invention and Intuition." McCoy, Esther. R.M. Schindler House. (July 14, 1971). Registration Form, National Register of Historic Places, U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service. McCoy 1960, 171.

⁹² Gebhard and Winter, xxi, 172. Gebhard 1972, 80-89. McCoy, Esther. Lovell House. (October 14, 1971). McCoy, Esther. Lovell Beach House. (February 5, 1974). Registration Forms, National Register of Historic Places, U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service. Khan, Hassan-Uddin. *International Style, Modernist Architecture from 1925 to 1965*. Koln, Germany; New York: Taschen, 1998: 8, 65, 104-107.

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International Style's philosophy, B&M and MM&M embraced industrialized, mass production techniques, particularly in the library's method of site-cast, concrete tilt-up construction and design. This approach subscribed to the International Style's machine aesthetic, which maintained that the logic of design decisions comes from building function. Gill, Schindler, and Neutra's time and context in Southern California were nearly as important as their many significant projects. "[I]n the edenic Los Angeles of the early twentieth century, one of the effects of architectural modernity was to enliven and urbanize a serene, but sleepy, paradise. Even as the area evolved ambivalently into a modern megalopolis, modernist architecture in verdant Los Angeles would continue to suggest what historian Leo Marx called the 'machine in the garden'.⁹³ Similar to the work of their forebears and peers, the builders and architects' design of the 1950-1951 Huntington Beach Public Library also provided an interesting contrast to its setting. Consciously or unconsciously, B&M and MM&M executed Leo Marx' idea of the "machine in the garden" with the modernistic design of the library in the setting of Triangle Park.

The principal works of Gill, Schindler, and Neutra defined the International Style, influenced the postwar iteration of the Style, which has also been dubbed "Mid-Century Modern", and shaped the evolution of modern architecture in the region. McClellan, MacDonald, and Markwith were no doubt influenced in general, as many were, by the stylistic advances of these leaders, which also may have specifically informed some of their own designs. The International Style was a dominant school for more than another decade after World War II, and Southern California's famous examples from this school of architecture make the International Style especially significant in this part of the country. The International Style particularly appealed to postwar library design. A number of important libraries from the 20th century used the International Style. These include Burnham Hoyt's Denver Public Library (1955); Philip Johnson's Boston Public Library addition (1964-1973) to the historic central library; Ludwig Mies van der Rohe's Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial Library (1968-1972), Washington, D.C.'s central library; Skidmore, Owings and Merrill's Beinecke Rare Book & Manuscript Library (1960-1963) at Yale University; and Louis I. Kahn's Library at Phillips Exeter Academy (1967-1972). The Denver Library is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and the Exeter Library is the largest secondary school library in the world. Finally, the Huntington Beach Central Library (1972-1975) was designed in the International Style by Dion Neutra, Richard Neutra's son and partner, following his death in 1970.⁹⁴

The final design of the Huntington Beach Public Library on Triangle Park evidences a high degree of design intent that broke new ground in its time. The unique B&M and MM&M planner-builder-architect team formed by McClellan, MacDonald, and Markwith effected the integration of structure and design, form and function, in such a way as to epitomize the principles of the Modern era. Hugh M. Brooks, Jr., today one of the leading authorities on site-cast, concrete tilt-up construction during the second half of the 20th century, has recognized that the three-hinged arch structural system formed by the concrete battered columns, the concrete battered roof beams, and the concrete round connecting pins, was a creative, pioneering architectural and engineering application unusual for 1950-1951. According to Brooks, with the vast majority of peer buildings in site-cast, concrete tilt-up construction for warehouse and industrial use, the library may be unique for the early postwar period in its application of this method of construction as a means to distinguish the building's architectural features. Brooks further asserts that the library "is an excellent surviving example of an innovative application of the tilt-up method and the use of cast-in-place and precast concrete components for that time period."⁹⁵ As well, the library recently has been found eligible for listing as an individual property in the National Register of Historic Places in a survey evaluation by Galvin Preservation Associates.⁹⁶

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⁹⁶ Galvin assigned the library the California Historical Resource Status Code of 3S – appears eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as an individual property through survey evaluation. Galvin Preservation Associates. "June 2009, City of Huntington Beach, Historic Context & Survey Report, Final": 68, 93, 101-102. City of Huntington Beach, Planning Department.

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Section number 9 Page 10

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Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.11 acres

UTM Reference

<u>11</u>	<u>407,450 mE</u>	<u>3,724,930 mN</u>
Zone	Easting	Northing

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

The property's boundary follows the lines highlighted on the attached City of Huntington Beach aerial photograph of Triangle Park.⁹⁷ The three following Sketch Maps each trace the park's borders from a single enlargement of this City aerial photograph.⁹⁸ The City's boundary lines generally follow the grass border of the park, along its abutting City streets, Main Street to the east, the intersection of Main Street, Acacia Avenue, and Pecan Avenue to the north, Pecan Avenue to the northwest, the 90-degree dogleg of Pecan Avenue to the southwest, and Sixth Street to the south. The property is identified by the Orange County Assessor as its Parcel Number 024-135-01.⁹⁹

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The selected parcel represents a historic right-triangular form that Triangle Park has maintained continuously since the time of its creation in 1912. In that year, the Huntington Beach Company named the park, "because of its shape, Triangle Park."¹⁰⁰ Triangle Park's bounding public roadways, Main Street, Sixth Street, Pecan Avenue, and Acacia Avenue, all are older than the park, dating back at least to 1904.¹⁰¹ The parcel exactly matches the boundaries that the City of Huntington Beach today uses officially to define the park, as shown in the attached City aerial photograph of Triangle Park.¹⁰² This parcel comprises a substantial majority of the area of the original 1912 Triangle Park, which the Huntington Beach Company gifted to the public as Block 505 by deed to the City in 1917.¹⁰³ For a comparison of Triangle Park's boundaries in 1912 with the park's boundaries in the present day, see the overlay of the 1904 Block 505, in the first of the following Sketch Maps.¹⁰⁴ This 1904 Block 505 overlay comes from public records of the Huntington Beach City Attorney.¹⁰⁵

⁹⁷ See Aerial Photograph, Section 10, Geographical Data, Page 2. Request for Council Action. From Fred Wilson, Huntington Beach City Manager. Attachment #1 (June 20, 2011). At this June 20, 2011 Meeting, the City Council reconfirmed Triangle Park's historic name, by a vote of 6 to 1. Huntington Beach City Council. Agenda and Minutes. (June 20, 2011).

⁹⁸ See Sketch Maps, Section 10, Geographical Data, Pages 3-5.

⁹⁹ Lawyers Title Insurance Corporation to the City of Huntington Beach. Preliminary Report for property located at 525 Main Street, Huntington Beach, CA, Exhibit "A", File No. 11678640. (June 10, 2009). Huntington Beach City Attorney.

¹⁰⁰ "Enormous Enclosure." *Huntington Beach News* (June 21, 1912): 1.

¹⁰¹ Blocks 405 and 505, 1904 Recorded Map. The first of the following Sketch Maps, Section 10, Geographical Data, Page 3, shows that Sixth Street and Pecan Avenue's original locations have been modified. The City made these changes by ca. 1990. 1988 Letter, Smith to Freeman. 1989 Grant Deed.

¹⁰² See Aerial Photograph, Section 10, Geographical Data, Page 2.

¹⁰³ Bargain and Sale Deed. Book 316, Page 383. (August 7, 1917). Indenture. Book 389, Page 367. (January 28, 1921). (Likely providing some clarification of the 1917 deed). Block 505, 1904 Recorded Map. Orange County Recorder.

¹⁰⁴ Sketch Map, Section 10, Geographical Data, Page 3.

¹⁰⁵ Aerial photograph of the library and park, including overlay of the original 1904 Block 505. (July 1, 2009). Huntington Beach City Attorney.

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Huntington Beach Public Library on
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Section number 10 Page 2



“TRIANGLE PARK”
MAIN ST/PECAN AVE

1.11 ACRES



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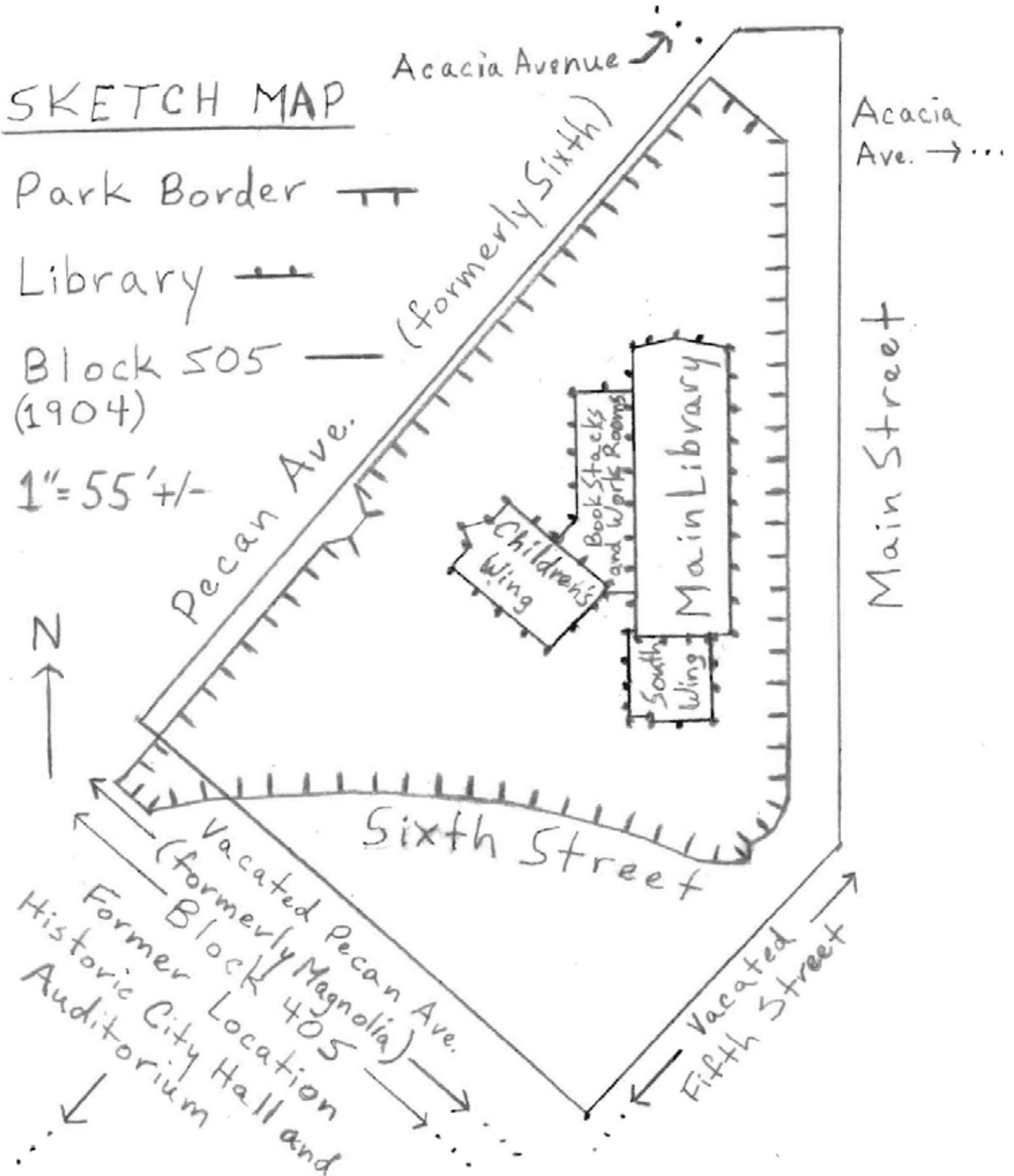
Huntington Beach Public Library on
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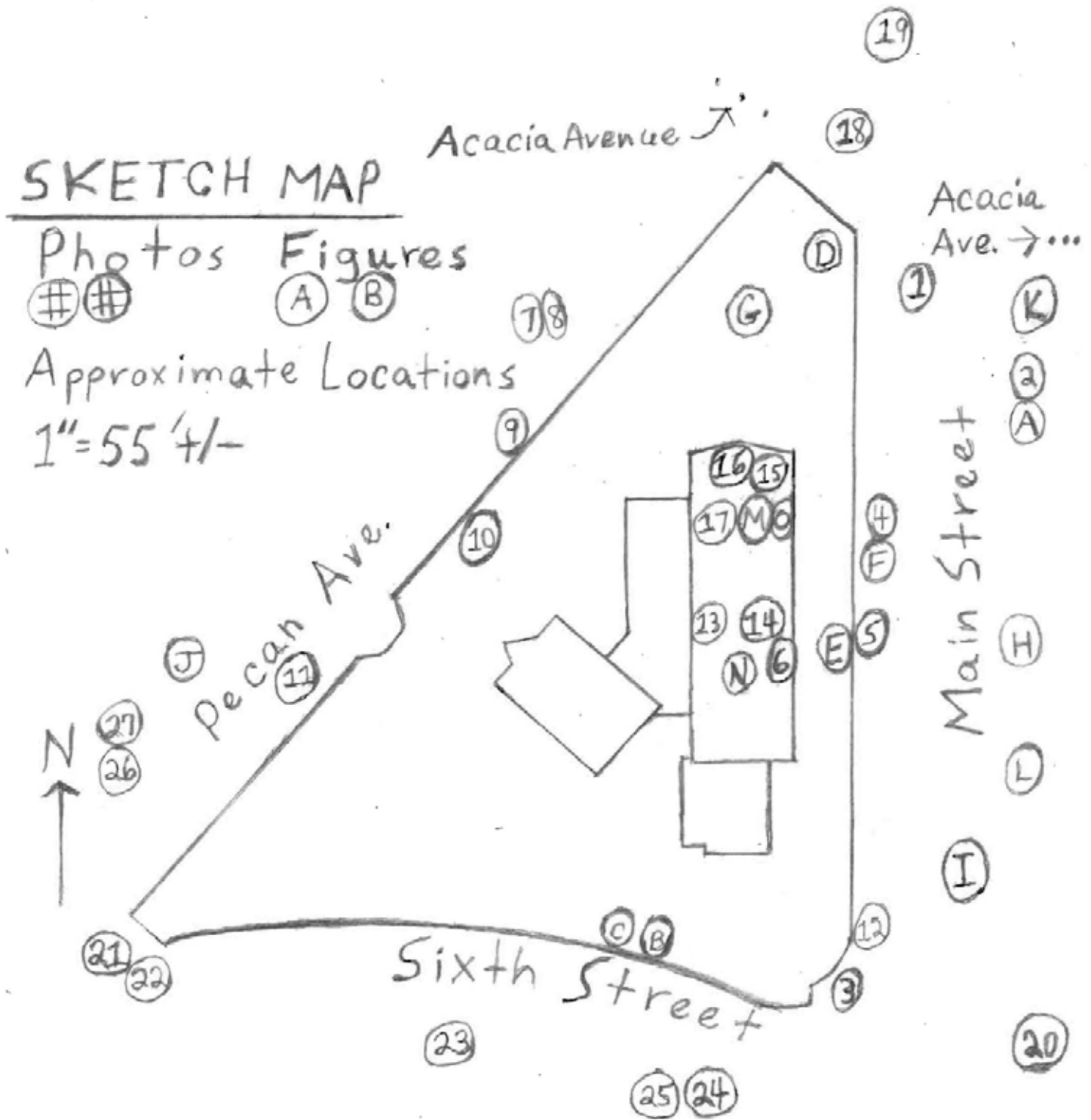
Huntington Beach Public Library on
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Sketch Map – Landscape Features – Legend

- X Concrete sidewalks
- // Brick sidewalk
- 1 Concrete-brick, painted-white wall, six feet in height, shields paved service entrances area, ca. 1950s
- 2 Eight Canary Island date palms (*Phoenix canariensis*, 1924-1925), 26 to 31 inches in diameter
- 3 One queen palm (*Syagrus romanzoffianum*, ca. 1990), 11 inches in diameter
- 4 One Mexican fan palm (*Washingtonia robusta*, ca. 1990), 13 inches in diameter
- 5 One southern magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*), 22 inches in diameter
- 6 Six single-trunk Japanese crape myrtles (*Lagerstroemia faueri*), three to six inches in diameter
- 7 Five Chinese pistaches (*Pistacia chinensis*), three to five inches in diameter
- 8 Indian hawthorn "clara" (*Rhaphiolepis indica*, ca. 1990), hedge, two feet in height
- 9 Morning glories (*Ipomoea nil*), with six trellises, along concrete-brick, painted-white wall, six feet in height
- 10 Approximately 95 Texas privets (*Ligustrum texanum*, 15 added 2004), hedges, two to three feet in height
- 11 Approximately 200 Joan seniors daylilies (*Heemerocallis*, 59 added 2004), one to three feet in height
- 12 One Chinese xylosma (*Xylosma congestum*), eight feet in height
- 13 Four African tulip trees (*Spathodea campanulata*, 2004), seven to eleven inches in diameter
- 14 Two multiple-trunk Japanese crape myrtles (*Lagerstroemia faueri*, 2004), three- and four-inch diameters
- 15 Three eastern redbuds (*Cercis Canadensis*, 2004), four to five inches in diameter
- 16 Four western redbuds (*Cercis occidentalis*, 2004), three to four inches in diameter
- 17 Four star magnolias (*Magnolia stellata*, 2004), eight to nine feet in height
- 18 Two saucer magnolias (*Magnolia soulangeana*, 2004), twelve feet in height
- 19 Eight camellias (*Camellia sasanqua*, 2004), two to four feet in height
- 20 Thirteen society garlic (*Tulbaghia violacea*, 2011), one foot in height
- 21 Cigar plants (*Cuphea ignea*, 2011), two feet in height
- 22 Olympic stars (*Aloe rauhii*, 2011), one foot in height
- 23 Red carpet roses (*Rosa x noare*, 2011), one to two feet in height
- 24 Mexican petunias (*Ruellia brittoniana*, 2011), two feet in height

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Section number 10 Page 7

FLOOR PLANS

1" = 20' +/-



FIRST FLOOR

Adult
Book Reading
Stacks Reading
Room

Work
Rooms

Librarian Foyer

Non-
Profit
Tenant

Util.

Men

San
Women

Book Sales

Stairs

Office

Reading
Area

Stairs

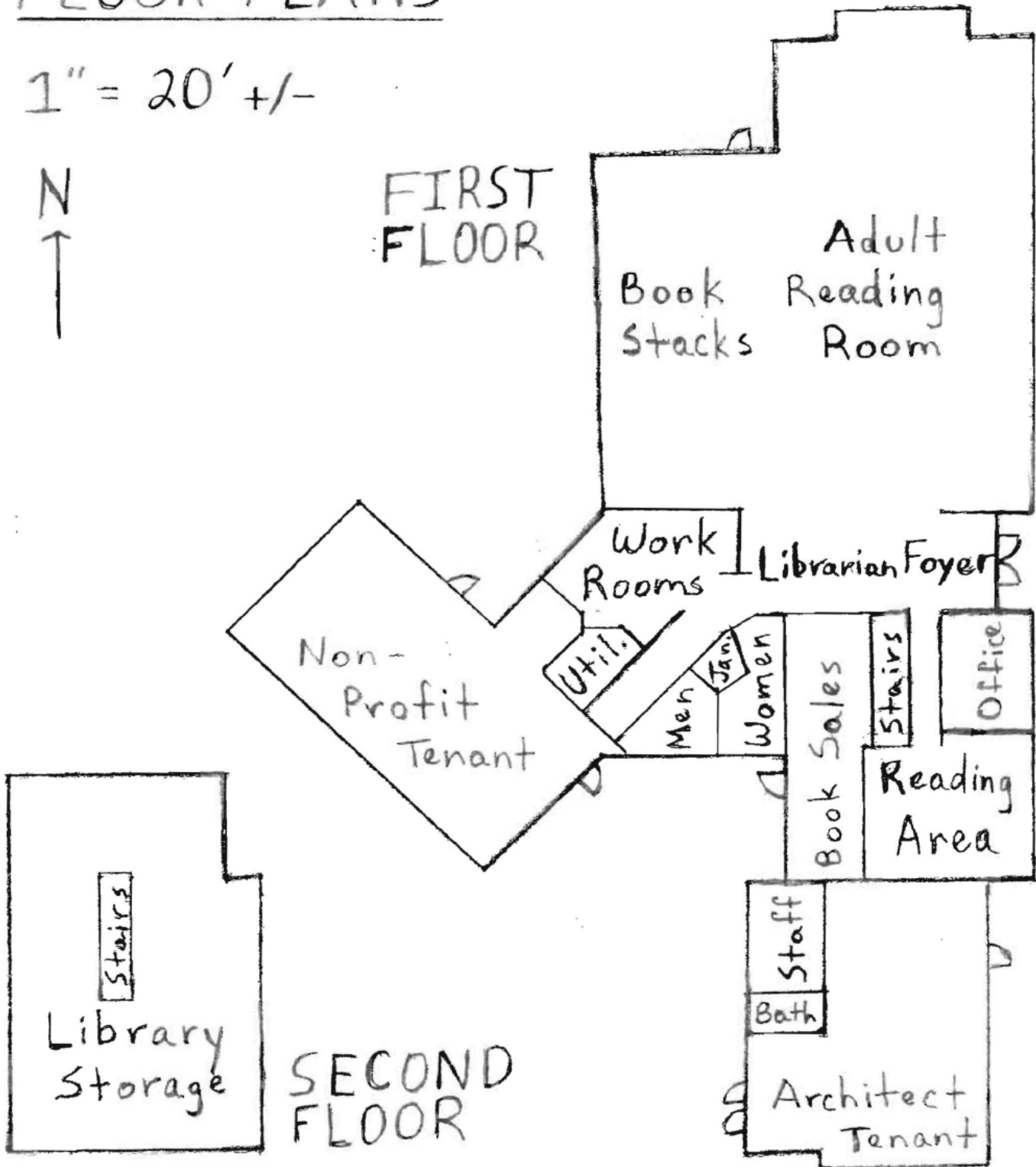
Library
Storage

SECOND FLOOR

Staff

Bath

Architect
Tenant



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Huntington Beach Public Library on Triangle Park
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Section number Additional Documentation Page 1

Figure Log:

Source Orange County Archives, 211 West Santa Ana Blvd, Rm. 101, Santa Ana, CA 92701
Locations: Huntington Beach Central Library, 7111 Talbert Avenue, Huntington Beach, CA 92648
Huntington Beach City Clerk, 2000 Main Street, 2nd Floor, Huntington Beach, CA 92648

- Figure 1 Map of original boundaries through 1942, city of Huntington Beach
Date: 1942
Source: Huntington Beach City Clerk
- Figure 2 Map of annexed boundaries through 1964, city of Huntington Beach
Date: 1964
Source: Huntington Beach City Clerk
- Figure 3 Public Library Building for City of Huntington Beach
Type: renderings by McClellan, MacDonald & Markwith, Architects
Date: 1950
Source: Orange County Archives
- Figure 4 Library foundations during construction, park surrounding areas
Type: view north-northeast
Date: December 30, 1950
Source: Orange County Archives
- Figure 5 Library foundations (labeled) during construction, park surrounding areas
Type: view north-northeast
Date: December 30, 1950
Source: Orange County Archives
- Figure 6 Main Library north elevation, east façade, park north and east areas
Type: view south-southwest
Date: ca. 1950s
Source: Huntington Beach City Clerk
- Figure 7 Main Library entrance
Type: view west
Date: ca. 1950s
Source: Huntington Beach City Clerk
- Figure 8 Main Library entrance, east façade and park area
Type: view southwest
Date: ca. 1950s
Source: Huntington Beach City Clerk
- Figure 9 Main Library north elevation and park area
Type: view south
Date: ca. 1960
Source: Huntington Beach City Clerk

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- Figure 10 Main Library entrance, east façade and park area
Type: view west
Date: ca. 1980
Source: Huntington Beach City Clerk
- Figure 11 South Wing, Main Library, east façades and park area
Type: view northwest
Date: ca. 1980
Source: Huntington Beach City Clerk
- Figure 12 Main Library west elevation and park area, Book Stacks & Work Rooms Wing, Children's Wing
Type: view east
Date: ca. 1980
Source: Huntington Beach City Clerk
- Figure 13 Main Library east façade, north elevation, park east and north areas
Type: view southwest
Date: ca. 1990
Source: Huntington Beach Central Library
- Figure 14 Main Library east façade and park area
Type: view northwest
Date: ca. 1990
Source: Huntington Beach Central Library
- Figure 15 Main Library adult reading room
Type: view south
Date: ca. 1951
Source: Huntington Beach City Clerk
- Figure 16 Main Library foyer and adult reading room
Type: view north
Date: ca. 1950s
Source: Huntington Beach City Clerk
- Figure 17 Main Library adult reading room, Book Stacks & Work Rooms Wing
Type: view southwest
Date: ca. 1990
Source: Huntington Beach Central Library

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Huntington Beach Public Library on
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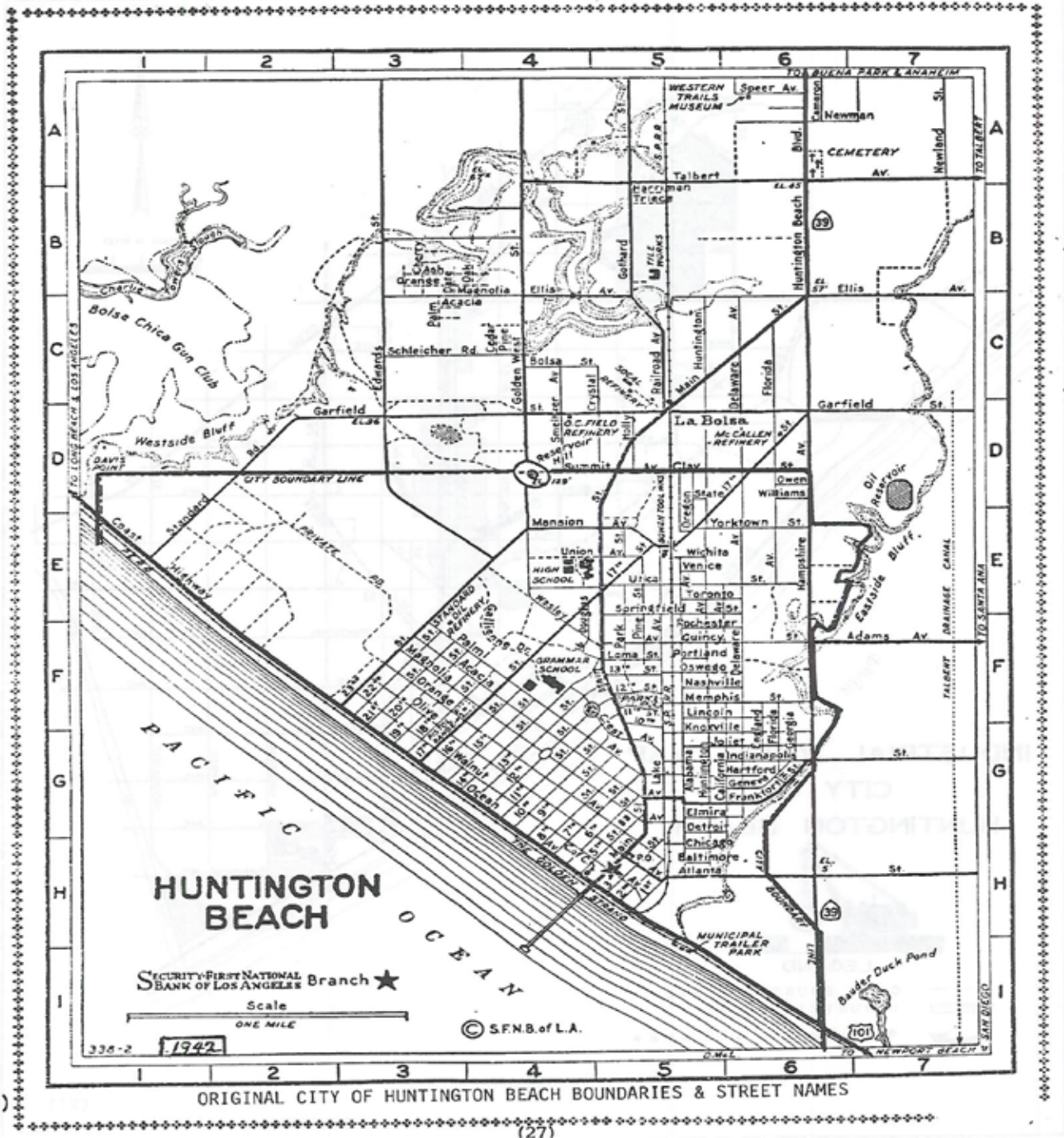


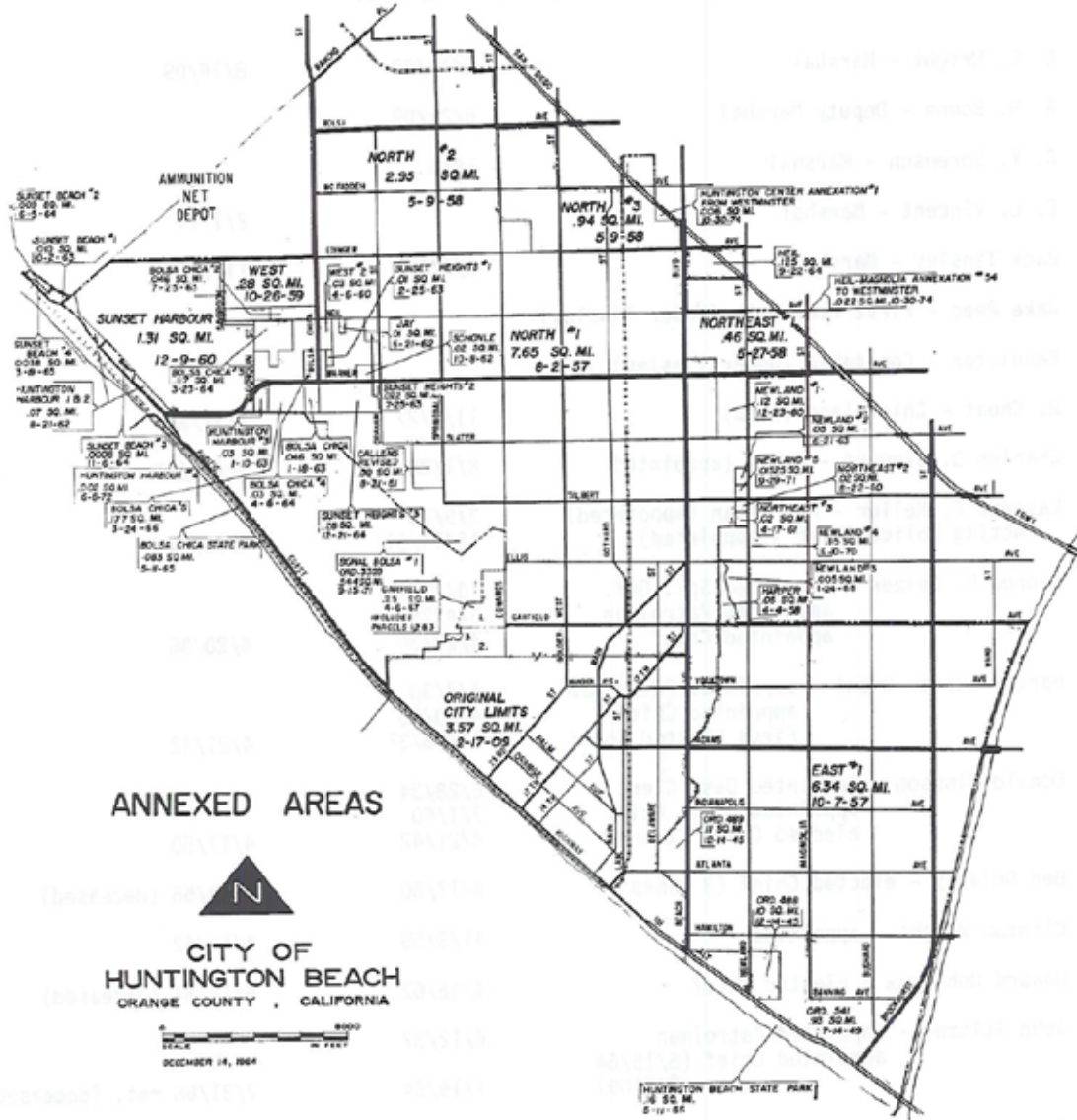
Figure 1. The above map outlines the original boundaries of the City, from 1909 through the end of World War II, and its 3.57 square miles, the current Greater Downtown. Wentworth, Alicia, Huntington Beach Official City Historian, Retired City Clerk. *City of Huntington Beach Miscellaneous Historical Data*. (1997): 24, 27 (“Map, Original City of Huntington Beach Boundaries & Street Names, 1942”).

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(24) Longitude 118° 00' 02" W
Latitude 33° 41' 42" N

Figure 2. The above map shows the original boundaries of the City, and its 3.57 square miles, from 1909 through the end of World War II, and all City Annexed Areas, from 1945 to the mid-1970s. Wentworth, Alicia, Huntington Beach Official City Historian, Retired City Clerk. *City of Huntington Beach Miscellaneous Historical Data*. (1997): 24, 49 ("Map, Annexed Areas, December 14, 1964", as amended through 1974).

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Huntington Beach Public Library on Triangle Park

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Section number Photographs Page 1

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Huntington Beach Public Library on Triangle Park
 City or Vicinity: Huntington Beach
 County: Orange
 State: California
 Photographer: Richardson Gray
 Photograph Dates: December 2011 to February 2012
 Location of Originals: 5110 Magnolia Avenue, Riverside, CA 92506
 Number of Photos: 27

Descriptions of Photographs and numbers:

- 1 of 27 CA_OrangeCounty_HuntingtonBeachPublicLibraryonTrianglePark_0001
Main Library east façade, north elevation, park northeast area, camera facing southwest
- 2 of 27 CA_OrangeCounty_HuntingtonBeachPublicLibraryonTrianglePark_0002
Main Library east façade and park area, Main Street, camera facing west-southwest
- 3 of 27 CA_OrangeCounty_HuntingtonBeachPublicLibraryonTrianglePark_0003
South Wing, Main Library, east façades and park area, camera facing north-northwest
- 4 of 27 CA_OrangeCounty_HuntingtonBeachPublicLibraryonTrianglePark_0004
Main Library entrance, east façade and park area, camera facing southwest
- 5 of 27 CA_OrangeCounty_HuntingtonBeachPublicLibraryonTrianglePark_0005
Main Library entrance, east façade, camera facing west-southwest
- 6 of 27 CA_OrangeCounty_HuntingtonBeachPublicLibraryonTrianglePark_0006
1951 library dedication plaque, Main Library entrance, exterior side wall, camera facing north
- 7 of 27 CA_OrangeCounty_HuntingtonBeachPublicLibraryonTrianglePark_0007
Main Library, Book Stacks & Work Rooms Wing, north elevations, camera facing southeast
- 8 of 27 CA_OrangeCounty_HuntingtonBeachPublicLibraryonTrianglePark_0008
Books Stacks & Work Rooms Wing north, west elevations, camera facing south-southeast
- 9 of 27 CA_OrangeCounty_HuntingtonBeachPublicLibraryonTrianglePark_0009
Books Stacks & Work Rooms Wing, Children’s Wing, camera facing south-southeast
- 10 of 27 CA_OrangeCounty_HuntingtonBeachPublicLibraryonTrianglePark_0010
Children’s Wing northeast, northwest elevations, camera facing southeast
- 11 of 27 CA_OrangeCounty_HuntingtonBeachPublicLibraryonTrianglePark_0011
Children’s Wing northwest, southwest elevations, camera facing east-northeast

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- 12 of 27 CA_OrangeCounty_HuntingtonBeachPublicLibraryonTrianglePark_0012
South Wing, Main Library, east façades and park area, camera facing north-northwest
- 13 of 27 CA_OrangeCounty_HuntingtonBeachPublicLibraryonTrianglePark_0013
Main Library adult reading room, camera facing north
- 14 of 27 CA_OrangeCounty_HuntingtonBeachPublicLibraryonTrianglePark_0014
Book Stacks & Work Rooms Wing, Main Library adult reading room, camera facing northwest
- 15 of 27 CA_OrangeCounty_HuntingtonBeachPublicLibraryonTrianglePark_0015
Main Library adult reading room, Book Stacks & Work Rooms Wing, camera facing southwest
- 16 of 27 CA_OrangeCounty_HuntingtonBeachPublicLibraryonTrianglePark_0016
Main Library adult reading room, circulation desk (middle), camera facing south
- 17 of 27 CA_OrangeCounty_HuntingtonBeachPublicLibraryonTrianglePark_0017
Grandfather clock, Main Library adult reading room, camera facing west
- 18 of 27 CA_OrangeCounty_HuntingtonBeachPublicLibraryonTrianglePark_0018
Main Library north elevation and park area, Pecan Avenue, camera facing south-southwest
- 19 of 27 CA_OrangeCounty_HuntingtonBeachPublicLibraryonTrianglePark_0019
Main Library north elevation and park area, camera facing south-southwest
- 20 of 27 CA_OrangeCounty_HuntingtonBeachPublicLibraryonTrianglePark_0020
South Wing, Main Library, east façades, Main & Sixth Streets, camera facing northwest
- 21 of 27 CA_OrangeCounty_HuntingtonBeachPublicLibraryonTrianglePark_0021
Children’s Wing southwest elevation and park area, Pecan Avenue, camera facing northeast
- 22 of 27 CA_OrangeCounty_HuntingtonBeachPublicLibraryonTrianglePark_0022
Children’s Wing southwest elevation and park area, Sixth Street, camera facing east-northeast
- 23 of 27 CA_OrangeCounty_HuntingtonBeachPublicLibraryonTrianglePark_0023
Children’s Wing southwest elevation, Main Library west elevation, camera facing north-northeast
- 24 of 27 CA_OrangeCounty_HuntingtonBeachPublicLibraryonTrianglePark_0024
Children’s Wing southwest elevation, South Wing south elevation, camera facing north
- 25 of 27 CA_OrangeCounty_HuntingtonBeachPublicLibraryonTrianglePark_0025
South Wing, Main Library, south elevations, Sixth & Main Streets, camera facing north-northeast
- 26 of 27 CA_OrangeCounty_HuntingtonBeachPublicLibraryonTrianglePark_0026
Park northwest area, Pecan Avenue, camera facing northeast
- 27 of 27 CA_OrangeCounty_HuntingtonBeachPublicLibraryonTrianglePark_0027
Park southwest area, Sixth Street, camera facing east-southeast