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United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

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

1. Name

						に上いたい
historic	Brea City Ha	all and	Park			<u></u>
and/or common	Brea City Ha	11 and	Park	-		0HP
2. Loca	ation				•	•
street & number	401 South F	area Bou	levard			N/A not for publication
city, town	Brea		N/A vicini	ty of		
state Califor	rnia	code	06	county	Orange	code 059
3. Clas	sificatio	n	· · · · · ·	-		•
Category district X building(s) structure X site object	Ownership public private both Public Acquisit in process being consic N/A	ion	Status occupied unoccupied work in pr Accessible yes: restri yes: unres no	ogress icted	Present Use agriculture commercial educational entertainment government industrial military	museum park private residence religious scientific transportation X other:recreatio
street & number	<u>City of Bre</u> Number One		enter Circl	e .		
city, town	Brea		N/A_ vicinit		sta	eCalifornia 92621
	ation of I	.ega				
courthouse, regis	stry of deeds, etc.	Orano	je County R	ecorder		
street & number			I. Broadway			
city, town		Santa	Ana Ca.	92701	sta	e California
<u>6. Rep</u>	resentat	ion i	n Exist	ing S	Surveys	
title Brea H	l <u>storic Resour</u>	ces Inv	entory has	this prop	erty been determined	eligibie? yes X no
date March]	981				federal :	state county X loca
depository for su	rvey records	ate Offi	ce of Histo	oric Pre	eservation, P. O	. Box 2390
city, town	Sacrame	ento			- stai	California 95811

7. Description

Condition		Check one
excellent	deteriorated	unaltered
<u> </u>	ruins	<u>X_ altered</u>
fair	unexposed	

Check one __X_ original site ____ moved date ___

<u>__N/A</u>

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Situated on what was the main boulevard of the original downtown of early Brea, The City Hall is a free-standing rectangular shaped (86 feet by 69 feet) two-story structure. It has a flat roof with a short tower over the entrance and is constructed of stuccoed concrete masonry block. Architecturally, the building combines Art Deco and Spanish Colonial Revival styles which were popular during the 1920's when the building was constructed. It has been altered by additions at the side and rear. The structure has been the location of Brea's first publicly-owned municipal government facility for over fifty years. It is located on the corner of the city park, which also contains a former American Legion Hall (1931), a swimming pool and bath house (1928) as well as modern playground, recreation pavilion, basketball court, restrooms, two temporary buildings and parking lots. The front facade of the City Hall has a central entrance with a cupola having segmentally

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arched openings with wrought-iron and a hipped tile roof with finial. The entrance was enclosed in May, 1965, with glass doors at the arches of the front facade. The front fenestration is symmetrical and each window is hooded and joined together with stylized Art Deco ornamentation based upon Churrigueresque sources.

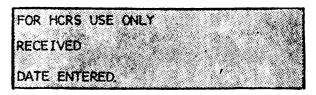
The front entrance is segmentally arched, hooded with Art Deco/Spanish Renaissance prnamentation and flanked by pilasters having decorative **S**panish design luminaires.

Tri-grouped casement windows are on either side of the entrance; **zereveal** of about six inches was created by recessing the windows into the thick walls of the building.

A secondary entrance is located on the south side of the building and has an arched opening with a small tile roof. Additional casement windows with Churrigueresque (now painted over) detail are also located on the north/and south elevations. A small room addition was added to the south elevation in September 1975 which partially obscured the arched side entrance. Also a second story was added to the rear of the City Hall in May, 1965, however, it is not visible from the front of the building. The building's original architecture is demonstrated primarily by its front facade. (11/78) UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

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CONTINUATION SHEET Description ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 1

The features of the interior entryway of the City Hall are carried out in the same styling as the exterior. The foyer is in its original condition with the exception of a lighted drop ceiling and a new doorway added in 1965. This entryway has four arched doorways and four additional Spanish arches (see enclosed photographs), three of which serve as entryways and the fourth serves primarily a design function. The arched entryways are accented with coving that follows the perimeter of the entryway, a red clay tile floor covers the entire entryway, wrought-iron railing joins arches and ceiling-hung, Spanish-design lighting fixtures are present in the foyer.

The Brea City Hall is located at the northeast corner of a 4.474 acre City Park. Immediately to the southwest of the City Hall is a 25-meter municipal plunge (swimming pool) and bathhouse which was constructed in 1928 at the same time the City Hall was constructed. The bathhouse/ ^{also} combines Art Deco and constructed. The bathhouse/ ^{also} combines Art Deco and the stucco building in half (remaining portion of the building has a flat roof). The east elevation has an arched entryway and both the east and west elevations each have eight evenly-spaced, rectangular butresses adding an overall symmetrical design to the building. The plunge was modernized with a new filtration system in 1977 and glass doors added to the west elevation.

Located at the southeast corner of the park is a single-story, Spanish red tile roof and a style building with a/basement. After the City Park had been established and the City Hall erected, this building was constructed in 1931 as the home of the Brea American NPS Form 10-900-a (3-82)

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United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

Celo ero		

Continuation sheet Description Item number 7

Legion Post No. 181. The Legion Hall is a white painted brick building with an arched entryway (glass doors added in 1970) and a low-pitched, red mission tile roof. The north section of the building has side-facing gables and a series of pilasters flank recessed windows across the building's facade. The south section has a shed roof which slopes toward the side of the property.

In addition to the above described buildings, a basketball court, restroom, rose garden, gazebo and playground have been constructed in the park since 1970. Two modern temporary buildings are attached to the City Hall and American Legion building; parking lots are also adjacent to these two buildings. These items are non-contributing elements of the historic value of this property but are mentioned only for identification purposes.

Immediately to the west of the park and across the street are located some of the homes of the original neighborhood developed by the Union Oil Company in the early 1920's for its oil field workers.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of SignificanceC	heck and justify below		
prehistoric	archeology-prehistoric	X_ community planning	landscape architectur	e religion
1400–1499	archeology-historic	conservation	law	science
1500–1599	agriculture	economics	literature	sculpture
1600–1699	<u>_X</u> _ architecture	education	military	social/
1700–1799	art	engineering	music	humanitarian
1800–1899	commerce	exploration/settlemen	t philosophy	theater
<u>_X 1900–</u>	communications	industry	X politics/government	transportation
		invention		other (specify)
		······································		

Specific dates 1922 - 1929

1929

Builder/Architect Allen Ruoff

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Brea City Hall, constructed in 1928, was in planning stages by the City's Board of Trustees (City Council) as early as February 15, 1922.⁽¹⁾ The Hall is significant for its historic association with the early development of Brea, North Orange County, the California oil industry, and was the first city government facility to consolidate all municipal functions, including a public library, into one building in the County. The design of the City Hall is exemplary for its skillful combination of Art Deco and Spanish Colonial Revival styling. It is also notable for its location in the City Park, surrounded by attractive public open space. The City Hall, park and municipal plunge were planned as an integrated complex, and served as the center of local government until the recent removal of city offices to the new civic complex.

During the same period of time (1922-1923) that the City's Board of Trustees was considering a site for a new city hall and a public park, the same civic leaders were planning for the organization of Brea's first Volunteer Fire Department and dealing with traffic congestion problems caused by the stagecoach line's loading and unloading on the main business street. $\binom{2}{2}$

Brea (a Spanish word meaning "tar" or "asphalt"), was officially incorporated as a City in 1917 with a population of 732; it has the pioneering heritage of a town that was born and raised on the oil industry. The oil boom of the early 1900s and

9. Major Bibliographical References

Brea City Council Minutes 1922 to 1927, Number One Civic Center Circle
Mel Scott, American City Planning Since 1890, 1969
Purl Harding, History of Brea to 1950, 1950, Number One Civic Center Circle
Dean Millen, Interview June 1, 1983

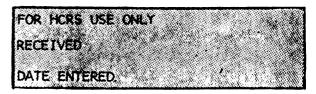
10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property <u>4.474</u> acres	
Quadrangle nameLa_Habra	Quadrangle scale _1:24000
UT M References	
A 1 1 4 1 6 6 8 0 3 17 5 12 8 2 10 Zone Easting Northing	Zone Easting Northing
c], i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] i] 	
Verbal boundary description and justification	· · ·
The nominated property occupies Lot A of Tr 300 feet. Boundaries are drawn to encompas	act No. 154 and measures 649 feet by as the historic limits of the city park.
List all states and counties for properties overlapping	state or county boundaries
state N/A code cou	nty N/A code
state code cour	nty code
11. Form Prepared By	
name/title Tom Combiths-Associate Planner	Assisted by Pam Eicholtz-Intern
organization City of Brea	date June 8, 1983
street & number Number One Civic Center Circle	telephone (714) 990-7758
city or town Brea	state California
12. State Historic Preserva	tion Officer Certification
The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:	
national state loca	1
As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the Na 665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the Nation according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Nation	al Register and certify that it has been evaluated
State Historic Preservation Officer signature	1 Cmally
litle State Historic Preservation Officer	date $12/20/83$
For NPS use only	
I hereby certify that this property is included in the Helioc	2016년 2017년 1월 2017년 1 1월 2017년 1월 2
	ed in the 5/24/84
Keeper of the Netlonal Regime	

Chief of Responsesson

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

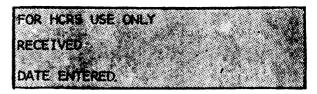


CONTINUATION SHEET Significance ITEM NUMBER 8 PAG^r 1 related opportunities for employment attracted many young families to settle in Brea to seek a livelihood. By that time, the Pacific Electric Railroad had brought its line through Brea which increased pressures for growth. Brea's first municipal offices were rented and located on the second floor of the Sewell Building (Brea's first brick-constructed building) just north of the future City Hall site.

Pomona Avenue (known today as Brea Boulevard) was the main thoroughfare to the north and was paved curb-to-curb for the first time in 1922. It was on this street that the City officials first began to look at property owned by the Union Oil Company. A down payment to Union Oil for the property on Pomona Avenue eventually became the site of the City's first own municipal offices.⁽³⁾

Over five years were spent by civic leaders planning and considering plans for a new city hall and park. In February, 1922, as indicated in City Council minutes, plans were submitted for a new city hall by Kays Architect of Santa Ana, but must have not been satisfactory to the City since they were never implemented and no records exist of their disposition. According to official City Council minutes for the next several years, discussion continued with regard to a site for the city hall and park. Although the term 'community planning' was never used, it was evidenced in the deliberations of civic leaders. In October, 1927, a special municipal election was held which approved by a two-thirds vote a bonded debt of \$60,000 for the acquisition and construction of a 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ acre city park, swimming pool and city hall, all to be located on the same site.^(4.) This effort was a considerable undertaking for a community with a population under 2,000. We believe that the influence of the "City Beautiful" movement from the Chicago World's Fair is discernable by this effort in attempting to FHR-8-300A (11/78) UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

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foster civic pride in government through municipal improvement and beautification.⁽⁵⁾ This philosophy had already taken physical form in several efforts to make beautiful public buildings and the spaces that surround them (e.g., Chicago, New York City, St. Louis and San Francisco).⁽⁶⁾

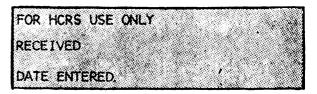
Not only was the design of the City Hall meritorious because of its architectural detail, but the placing of the building in a park setting was unusual in Southern California. Allen Ruoff, Los Angeles architect, designed the City Hall, plunge, bathhouse and park as a unit; they are among the few existing public landmarks located in a publi park in Orange County today that are more than a halfcentury old. The plunge itself is one of the oldest fresh water public swimming pools of that era still in operation today in Southern California. The use by Ruoff in the 1920's of Art Deco/Spanish Revival styling for civic architecture constitutes a major landmark in the small-scale urban environment of Brea and Orange County.

In addition to the contribution of the plunge and bathhouse to the historical significance of the City Hall and park, located at the southeast corner of the site is the old American Legion Hall built in 1931 (after the construction of the park and City Hall). It utilized Spanish Revival elements to be compatible with

the existing buildings on the site and therefore, was a harmonious addition to the park plan.(7)

Also located in the park are modern improvements including a basketball court, a restroom, a playground, a gazebo and a rose garden. All of these improvements were added to the park after 1970 and are therefore non-contributing to the historical significance of this site. FHR-8-300A (11/78) UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

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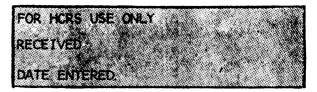
CONTINUATION SHEET Significance ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 3

The new City Hall for the first time consolidated all of the City's municipal functions within one building, including a public library. In addition, it was the first such municipal facility in Orange County. (8) The Hall housed the City Jail, Fire Department, Public Library, Municipal Judge's office, the Water Department, Council Chambers and Administrative Staff.

Many oil field workers and their families settled in homes provided for them by the oil companies in and around the general area of the new City Hall. Brea was a family-oriented community different from the boom town that sprang up as a result of the Gold Rush. The oil field workers were family-oriented, conservative and stable individuals.⁽⁹⁾ The City Hall, plunge and the park became the focus of summer activities for their families when the Brea Municipal Band would hold its summer concerts on the park lawn and the Lions Club would have its annual town barbecue.⁽¹⁰⁾

In the early 1930's, the Shaffer Memorial Fountain, a unique water fountain with a thirty-five foot diameter base and "dancing colored waters" was donated to the City by Shaffer Tool Company, one of Brea's oldest oil well related industries.⁽¹¹⁾ The fountain was placed in the City Park immediately to the south of the City Hall and became an attractive and well known landmark until its removal in the 1960's when it became dysfunctional. The City Hall Park itself was the only park in the community until the late 1940's, and for that reason was the hub of the social life of early Brea. The social fabric of the community was also represented through the City Hall and Park by donation of gifts through the City in Living Tree Programs of elm, Pepper and magnolia trees to the park by members of the community commemorating

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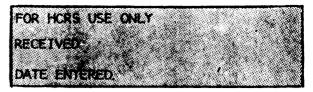


CONTINUATION SHEET Significance ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 4

birthdays, anniversaries and holidays.

The community life of early Brea in the 1920's and 30's was focused around this approximately $4\frac{1}{2}$ acre block. At the time the American Legion Hall was added to the site, a balanced tri-functional plan was produced: a) The old City Hall represented the governmental element of the community life, b) the park and plunge, the recreational element, and c) the Legion Hall, the social element, by being the host for many years to come of various community dances and dinners. These three buildings and represent to the community's residents, the park neighbors and visitors a critical tangible link with Brea's 1920's and 30's "small today town cultural heritage." Brea/ is located at the eastern fringe of the Los Angeles/ Orange County metropolitan area and the home of a regional commercial center, international business and a growing population of 32,000. The preservation of the City Park and its buildings will ensure that future generations will have a genuine opportunity to experience and enjoy the heritage of the once small "oil boom" American town.

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FOOTNOTES

- 1. City of Brea, City Council Minutes, February 15, 1922 and March 1, 1922.
- ²• City of Brea, City Council Minutes, March 1, 1922 and November 21, 1923.
- ³• City of Brea, City Council Minutes, February 20, 1924.
- 4. City of Brea City Council Minutes, October 3, 1927.
- 5. Scott, Mel, <u>American City Planning Since 1890</u>, University of California Press, Berkeley, California, 1969, p. 43.
- ⁶• Ibid, pp. 55-70.
- ⁷ Harding, Purl, <u>History of Brea to 1950</u>, (Brea Chamber of Commerce: Brea Progress Publishers, 1950), pp. 24-25.
- ⁸ Telephone interview held June 3, 1983, with seven Orange County cities (Santa Ana, Anaheim, Huntington Beach, Newport Beach, Orange, Fullerton, and Seal Beach), Brea, California.
- 9. Harding, Purl, <u>History of Brea to 1950</u>, (Brea Chamber of Commerce: Brea Progress Publishers, 1950), p. 17.
- ¹⁰. Millen, Dean, interview held by telephone June 1, 1983, Brea, California.
- Harding, Purl, <u>History of Brea to 1950</u>, (Brea Chamber of Commerce: Brea Progress Publishers, 1950), p. 54.

