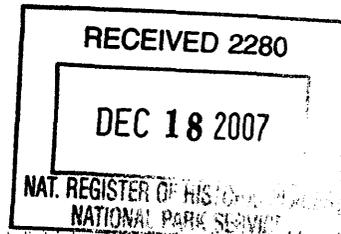


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



1467

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. 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 entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Martinez City Library

other names/site number 740 Court Street

2. Location

street & number 740 Court Street

N/A not for publication

city or town Martinez

N/A vicinity

state California code CA county Contra Costa code 013 zip code 94553

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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 nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] 14 DEC 2007
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

California Office of Historic Preservation
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper

Edson H. Beall

Date of Action

1-31-08

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
n/a		sites
n/a		structures
n/a		objects
1		Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

n/a

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Education: Library

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Education: Library

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Modern Movement: Art Deco

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation: Cement
Roof: N/A (Unknown, flat)
walls Reinforced Concrete/Cement

other: Bronze, Glass, Steel (windows and doors)

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more 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 a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1941

Significant Dates

1941

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

Bangs, E. Geoffrey: Architect

Teigland, C.M.: Contractor

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more 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 # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Martinez Historic Society; Contra Costa Historic Society; Center for Historic Resource Information, Sonoma, CA

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	<u>10</u>	<u>576180</u>	<u>4207940</u>	3	___	___	___
2	___	___	___	4	___	___	___

See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kristin Henderson, M.L.I.S.

organization Martinez Architectural Heritage Association

date June 8, 2007

street & number 2241 LaSalle Street

telephone 925-335-9563

city or town Martinez state CA zip code 94553

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

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

Name: City of Martinez/Mr. Don Blubaugh, City Manager

Street & number: 525 Henrietta Street telephone: 925-372-3505 city or town: Martinez state: CA zip code: 94553

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. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503. NPS Form 10-900-a OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

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Martinez City Library
Contra Costa County, CA

Summary Paragraph

The Martinez City Library is a one-story plus basement Art Deco building located on the northwest corner of Court and Ward Streets in Martinez, Contra Costa County. It is cubical rectangular in plan. It sits with a shrubbery-landscaped setback around its east and south sides. On its north side is a driveway between it and the building north of it. There is a rear yard that is being converted from an unused open space to a sitting area. This conversion will require only cosmetic changes to the yard and no architectural alteration to the library building. Because it is on a gentle slope, the non-Court Street sides of the basement have windows, the southeast corner an exterior stairwell into the basement, and the south side of the building has a windowed gully. The entrance has both steps at its center and a long wheel chair ramp on the south half of the entrance side. The stairs, gully, and ramp all have steel pipe hand rails. The interior stairs are encased in a stairwell anteroom that projects out from the back west wall and whose roof is much lower than the high roof of the main building. The main floor of the library is one high-ceilinged (over 20') room. The basement houses storage and the Library workers' offices. The Library is part of the Contra Costa County system of libraries, although the property is owned by the City of Martinez. The library retains good integrity.

EXTERIOR

In the words of its 1949 Sanborn map, the Library has "reinforced concrete furred walls". Besides its general cubic form and height, the Library's Art Deco style is found in its vertical fluted false pilasters intermittent with recessed lozenged fleuron relief that frets the roof line and crowns the windows. The windows are also slightly recessed between these surrounding pilasters and are steel frame. The Art Deco features are most pronounced on the Court Street entrance side and are present but relatively reduced on the north and south sides. The back/west side of the building is mostly a smooth wall except where the anteroom and basement have doors and windows and one large vent pipe.

Fenestration consists of 4-paned fixed windows flanking 6-paned awning windows in the center in four rows. The windows are arranged symmetrically across the main façade, except where over the entrance door where the window width is equal but there are only 2 rows of 4 paned windows flanking, 6-paned windows. The fenestration is surrounded on its sides by vertical fluting, except at the right and left ends of the building, which are smooth. Similar groupings are located on the north and south sides of the building, although in addition there is a smaller window directly beneath these that is six-over-six fixed window for a total of 68 panes total on the north and south side of the first floor. This north/south facing window configuration of a large window atop a smaller window creates a ziggurat echo. Moreover, on the north and south sides, only the bottom window is vertically fluted and both windows are surrounded by a graduated zigzag relief.

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Martinez City Library
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The north side of the basement has two similar louvered windows with 12 panes each, the stairwell anteroom two similar windows on its west, north, and sides; the latter has been replaced partially with an aluminum sliding window above 3 original panes. There are also 3 pivot windows with 12 panes of glass. There is a 3 paned hopper window above the exterior stairway basement door on the west facing portion of southeast corner of the Library's basement level. Associated with this door are two more similar windows. All basement level windows are milk-glass embedded with wire.

There is another door on the south facing side of the stairwell anteroom. Its surround is a graduated Art Deco recession with a beveled door cornice, creating a flat arch. Both of these door elements are extensions of the facade. All the doors have matching Art Deco ziggurat metal escutcheon, with the full glass entrance doors having horizontal cross handle bars exteriorly and interiorly. There is a probably unoriginal stainless steel book drop opening between the two horizontal cross handle bars on the left entrance door. All other doors and their jambs are steel. Above the entrance door are five fixed windows that with the entrance doors are encased in the mentioned jamb. The entrance has cyma recta, waterleaf and tongued, cornice attached to a graduated receding door surround whose lintel has the words "PUBLIC LIBRARY" engraved in it and filled in with black. Again, both these elements are extensions of the facade and combined form a type of flat arch. To the immediate left and right of this door surround are false pilasters that have one black metal polyhedron light fixture affixed to each.

There is a Martinez Historical Society plaque discussing the Library on the left pilaster. There is a cornerstone plaque on the lower north front end of the building describing the origination of the Library as a reading room at another location.

INTERIOR

The main room of the Library is the entire first floor and has extremely high ceilings, which creates the Art Deco cubic shape of the building. Historic photographs show that the wood bookshelves that line the walls around the room are the original, as is the ceiling tile and fluorescent lights. The continuous bookshelf is interrupted only where the smaller north and south facing lower windows exist and where the entrance doors are. The wood continues and acts as a seat under the windows and as a large, decorative surround around the interior entrance doors. The surround now has tubing attached to it for the electrical wiring necessary for the automated door. The support beams on the ceiling create large square segments which are trimmed in simple molding. Historic photographs also show that the flooring of the library has changed from tile to today's carpet. The interior doors are the original wood. In the back of the main room is the stairwell anteroom, led to by a door to the left of the central (original) service desk. The renovated bathroom is located at the top of these interior stairs. The stairs lead down to the basement which on its north half is the staff offices, lounge/kitchen, bathroom, and storage. The basement was once a children's reading room and the original wood paneling and glass partitions remain in this floor. The southern half of the basement is an unfinished

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Martinez City Library
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cement room with shelves. There is slight water damage showing on both the vertical support pilasters in the upper room and in the lower cement room.

ALTERATIONS

The exterior of the Martinez City Library has not changed since it was built in 1941, except undergoing various paint jobs, a cement wheelchair ramp and steps, an aluminum ladder from the stairwell anteroom to the main roof, the original front swing doors interiorly wired for automation with a handicap access automated door button placed on the hand railing outside, and recently a monopod pay-phone stand near the ramp. As mentioned, one small set of windows in the back had its upper two-thirds replaced with sliding aluminum framed windows. Otherwise, the building retains all its original interior and exterior window and door elements and interior decorative wood trim--including decorative wood book shelves that rim the entire interior. The interior of both the main upstairs and downstairs room has not changed in configuration, although the free standing furniture, bookshelves, and floor covering have changed. The check out and reference desk module is original. The bathrooms at the top of the interior/staff-only stairwell were renovated in 1994. The landscape features have changed in that shrubbery has been replaced over time, and there is non-original wood signage freestanding at the corner of Ward and Court Streets. The backyard is being upgraded, but that will not affect the building's integrity in any way.

SETTING

The Martinez City Library, 740 Court Street, is a member of both the City's Adopted Civic and Historic Overlay Districts. Court Street holds two buildings listed in the National Register (one directly across from the Library and designed by the same architect), two State Registered historic buildings (including the Library), and several City and County listed historic properties. There is an Art Deco Post Office kitty corner from the Library, but it is of a different design and significance. There is a modified (it is now a fast food chain restaurant) Art Deco building directly north of the Library. The Court Street corridor is comprised of architecture representing every decade between 1890 and 1942, as well as two towering, modern buildings of recent construction. The architecture of the Court Street is Victorian Italianate, Italian Renaissance Brick Commercial, Art Deco (3 buildings), Both High and Provincial Beaux Arts (2 buildings) High Federalist Revival, and a 1970s Brazilian Modern. Looming on the northwest parallel street is a 1970s seven-story "Brutalism" tower. Recently an Art Moderne building to the south of the Library was demolished and a modern, quasi-International Style/Civic four-story building is replacing it.

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Martinez City Library
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Summary

The Martinez City Library is significant at the local level of significance under Criterion C in the area of architecture as a good local example of the Art Deco/Classic Moderne style. The period of significance is 1941, its date of construction. The library retains its integrity of location, setting, design, workmanship, feeling and association. The Martinez City Library is on the Martinez Historical Society's Register of Historic Buildings/Cultural Resources. The July 2006 City of Martinez Downtown Specific Plan denotes the City Library as "Buildings that are eligible, have been determined eligible, or are appearing for eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places." The Martinez City Library is by way of Federal 106 consensus determination of eligibility listed in the California Register of Historical Resources. The State Historic Preservation Officer concurred with Contra Costa County that the library is "...eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under criterion C at the local level of significance." The Martinez City Library may also be a candidate for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A under Social History and/or Education. This nomination is not presenting that candidacy, but that does not mean it cannot be furthered at a later date.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The first Martinez public reading room was created in 1883. In 1896 a library building was erected and used until the library outgrew it and the current Library built. The former Library building no longer exists. In 1938, voters past an \$18,000 bond for a new library building and the Library Association offered property at the corner of Court and Ward Streets, where the current Martinez Library has stood since 1941.

The Martinez Public Library was designed by architect E. Geoffrey Bangs. Bangs' early career was in the employ of John Galen Howard. Bangs also designed the Contra Costa County Hall of Records (now the Courthouse directly across street from Martinez Library), in the High Beaux Arts style, U.C. Berkeley's Lewis Hall, and courthouses in Shasta and Butte Counties. His work also includes large housing projects throughout Northern California. His architectural photographs were published by the California Historical Society.

The Martinez Public Library was first designed by Bangs to be much larger. Public Works Administration (P.W.A.) funds were requested and assumed would be granted. In October 1939 the P.W.A. reported to the City of Martinez that there were no more funds available and a reduced library was then designed by Bangs. The difference in the funds available for the new library was 33%, from \$45,000 to \$30,000. This is a significant demarcation of the end of the New Deal Era at a local level. However, by the end of 1940 the newspaper reports the library is costing \$50,000 (none of which is P.W.A.) and a factor in "Martinez Having One of the Greatest Development Periods in Its History." In February of 1941 it is reported that the new library walls were poured in a single day, and in April 1941 it was announced that Bangs got approval for a

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second coat of cement finish. Days later the library building was completed and awaited furniture. By September of 1941, the Library had record patronage.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Michael Crowe (1995) stated that "Art Deco is a twentieth-century design movement." However, Art Deco was not employed for buildings very often until the 1925 International Exhibition in Paris. Crowe (1995) continues, "This was the culmination of a variety of forces: art movements, intellectual ideas, and an expanding technology..." and "The Exposition brought all of the modernist design forces together in one place and provided the opportunity for artists and designers from all over the world to see and learn from each other. The United States sent a delegation of architects, artists, and designers to the event with the express purpose of learning what were current in the world of design...Upon the return of the delegation museums and department stores presented displays of the art, clothing, furniture, and decorations." (Crowe, 1995). The United States was experiencing a building boom and did not have its own modernist style, so the mid-1920s found skyscraper architects using the Parisian geometric, floral, chevron, sunburst, etc., motifs. The Art Deco architectural period began to flourish in the U.S. and would continue long after Paris's Deco era ended. Art Deco's use of modern materials and bold detailing turned simple-shaped structures into works of civic art. "American designers further combined European designs with other influences, such as Mayan architecture from Mexico and Central America, to create designs that are now recognized as Art Deco...The architecture of the Mayans incorporated stepped arches, flattened and stylized floral and animal forms, and a somewhat Cubist look that fit into the emerging Art Deco design vocabulary." (Crowe, 1995).

"Art Deco was the last truly sumptuous style" wrote Alistair Duncan (1988). He would also say that "Art Deco defies precise definition as it drew on a host of diverse, and often conflicting, influences...including Cubism, Russian Constructivism, and Italian Futurism...abstraction, distortion, and simplification" as well as ancient cultures, nature, and the machine. There may be less enigmatic explanations for Art Deco's meaning, but its foundation was definitely "form follows function"--a principle which is still a primary force in design and especially important between 1920 and 1940 when the birth of the machine age dominated production and movement of all things.

Art Deco paralleled the fine art avant-garde and invented a celebratory symbol system for the machine age combined with ancient motifs that were presented in unorthodox and new materials and construction techniques. Through abstracted and repeated patterns, Art Deco represented appreciation for mechanical production and speed as found in trains, automobiles, ocean liners, airplanes, electricity, communications, skyscrapers, bridges and other aspects of modern life; and by doing so, inducted industry into the arts. Art Deco did not rebel against, but rather absorbed aspects of its preceding movement, Art Nouveau, by simplifying and magnifying motifs into abstracted and repetitive patterns.

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A character defining feature of Art Deco is its use of ornament and surface sheathing which creates an almost subconscious stage for symbolry presented on a monumental, solid massing that contrasts a lack of surface projection. Art Deco ornamentation is integral to its host surface and is confined to panels that, by the use of high contoured, low relief detailing, create a hovering quality. Bands of ornamental abstractions represent cornices. Rows of piers or pilasters are abstracts of classical styles and often represented in vertical fluting.

Art Deco/Classic Moderne and the Martinez City Library

Art Deco invokes the ritualism of the machine in formalism, regularity, repetitiveness, and monumentality. Art Deco's repeated secular symbols ritualistically perpetuate civic authority which creates political continuity and bonding between members of the public who then reinforce this paradigm through the inner psychological experience of these repeating symbols. The Art Deco period, with its multicultural, polytheistic, mechanistic, repetitive abstractions and ziggurat temple forms, was the perfect candidate for a secular celebration of humanity's triumph over and with the machine and therefore its reasserted dominance and self-perpetuated government, and the socio-economic equality found in manufacturing. Art Deco is an architectural form ripe for the optimistic exploit of knowledge and scientific discovery inherent in the function of libraries.

The Martinez Library typifies the "third manifestation" of Art Deco architecture widely known as "Classic Moderne" which came to the forefront during the Depression. It was more conservative, blending simplicity and monumental modernistic neoclassicism with a more austere form of geometric and stylized relief sculpture and other ornament, including interior murals. Many buildings in this style were erected through New Deal programs.

Classical Moderne is also called International Stripped Classicism, P.W.A. Art Deco, or P.W.A. Moderne. Because of New Deal subsidization of building, the Classic Moderne style is the most prevalent type of Art Deco. "Federal funds, mostly parceled out through the Public Works Administration or the Post Office Department, encouraged county and city governments and school districts to engage in large-scale building programs. Between 1933 and 1939 the P.W.A. provided the state of California with funds for over 221 government buildings and 140 schools..." (Short, 1989). Employment of Classic Moderne in civic buildings manifests itself in classically balanced massing that instead of exterior columns had flattened un-based, uncapped piers that were often fluted. Monumentality was accentuated by these less complex, monolithic wall surfaces. Exterior details were expressed in relief and freestanding sculpture with more restraint than the 1920's Zigzag Art Deco style. Interiors often had wood veneers that contrasted with some of the more modern materials.

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Every Classic Moderne character defining feature explained above can be found on or in the Martinez Public Library. The banded fleuron relief almost at cornice level is a geometric abstraction of nature. Its repetition is reminiscent of machination. The fleuron relief does give the visual effect of floating above a fairly smooth and symmetrical massing made monumental by the cubism caused by the first floor's very high ceiling and lack of exterior details. In Stripped Classical style, the Library lacks significant surface projection exception the window surround elements and the flat arch. These are slightly relieved from the façade providing a very subtle zigzag or Ziggurat relief; likewise the escutcheon. The Martinez City Library is otherwise plain, or "stripped" of any flamboyancy found in earlier Zigzag buildings, of which Martinez contains none. The uncapped, vertical fluting is a flattened representation of Classical cylindrical columns and also symbolize the monumentality of Art Deco Stripped Classicism. The interior of the Library, particularly with its wood paneling and lack of surface expression, is also indicative of Classic Moderne.

Classic Moderne arose between traditionalism and modernity, between the Zigzag and International Art Deco styles, and between the Depression and World War II. Built in 1941, the Martinez City Library represents this time and it is the last remaining building and the second to last building erected in Martinez of a distinct and sumptuous style. The next significant building in Martinez would be a 1970s seven-story tall civic building of "Brutalism" architecture. There are two other cement Art Deco period buildings in Martinez. One is directly north of the Library and shares an alley. This building was erected in 1940 as a Title Company and is of a slightly different Art Deco Style, although it too is simplified Art Deco. It is now used as a fast food restaurant. Its original integrity has been altered. The other cement Art Deco exists across the street from the Library and was built as a Post Office under the U.S. Treasury Department in 1936 and is continued to be owned by the Post Office. Its significance is different than the Martinez City Library as the only building funded by the New Deal and as the home of a Maynard Dixon Mural, also commissioned under a Treasury Department New Deal program. Outside of the Civic Core, Martinez has at least two recognizably brick Art Deco buildings in its Commercial core—both about to be demolished. There are no significant cement Art Deco buildings in Martinez Commercial Core.

As mentioned, the Martinez City Library is the youngest building remaining in Martinez's Commercial and Civic Core of notable architecture. Prior to the devastating 1905 Downtown Martinez fire, many of the Martinez's buildings were wood clapboard Victorian pioneer storefronts as the town developed as an agricultural, shipping, and mining area as well as the County seat. There were some buildings of the Neo Federalist stone style. In 1914 Shell Oil opened its first Martinez oil works and 1915 shows many one and two story brick and tile buildings erected. Shell would continue to expand and 1926 would be an extremely high building year for Martinez in both Shell and the City's Commercial and Civic Cores. Brick building would occur through the 1930s and would overlap with the Renaissance Revival and Art Deco styles, with Beaux Arts being represented twice in the Civic Core in the early 1920s. The first Art Deco cement building was the 1936 Post Office on Court Street. Then in 1940

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came the Title Company building on the corner of Court and Main Streets next to the Library, which followed the next year. Unfortunately, a 1942 Art Moderne fully tiled cement building was demolished this year.

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Martinez City Library
Contra Costa County, CA

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Martinez City Library property occupies lots 5 and 6 of block 141 of the Additional Survey of the City of Martinez. The property's boundaries are 84.32' on the South, 97.24' on the East, 79.48' on the North, and 96.15' on the West. It is the southeast corner of Court and Ward Streets and is adjacent to a Wells Fargo Bank parking lot to its West and a McDonalds Restaurant alley way on its North.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

These are the lots historically associated with the property.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 1

MARTINEZ CITY LIBRARY
720 Ward Street, Martinez, CA 94553
Contra Costa County

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES NOMINATION
PHOTOGRAPHIC LOG

PHOTOGRAPHER: Kristin Henderson, M.L.I.S.
Location Digital Files: 1135 Estudillo #4, Martinez, CA 94553
Date of Photographs: Varies from August 2007 - December, 2007

Description of Photos by number and direction photographer facing:

Exterior

- #001: Northwest
- #002: West by Northwest
- #003: West
- #004: Northwest
- #005: West
- #006: North
- #007: North
- #008: Southeast
- #009: North
- #010: North
- #011: East
- #012: Southeast
- #013: Northeast
- #014: East

Interior

- #015: Northeast
- #016: East
- #017: South
- #018: North
- #019: Northwest
- #020: Northeast
- #021: East

Basement

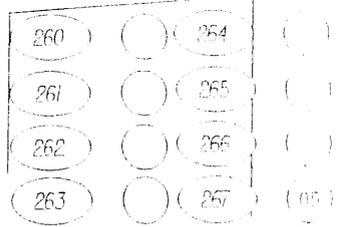
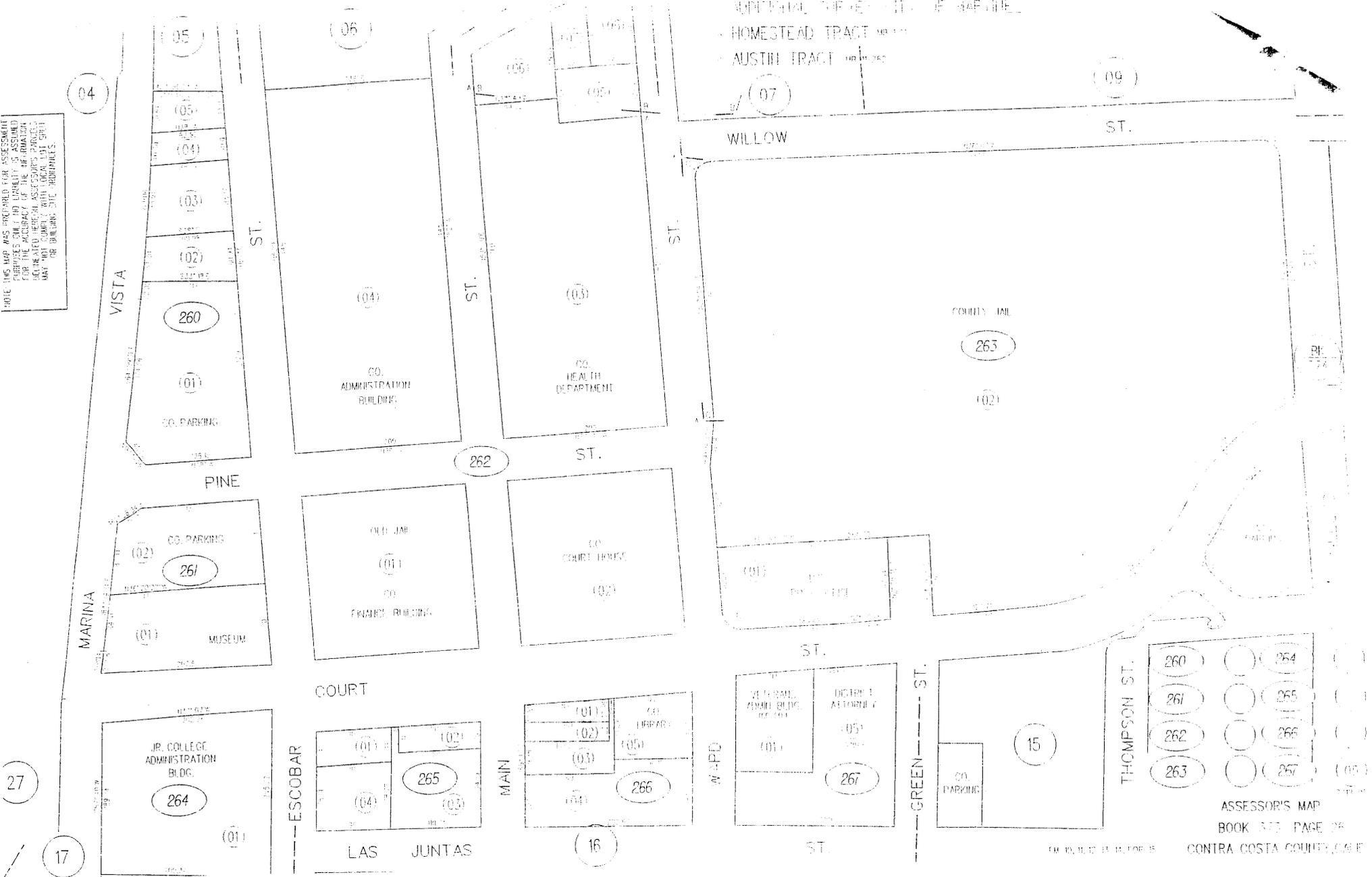
- #022: South
- #023: East

Historic (Date Unknown)

- #024: Southeast

NOTE: THIS MAP WAS PREPARED FOR ASSESSMENT PURPOSES ONLY AND LIABILITY IS ASSUMED FOR THE ACCURACY OF THE INFORMATION DELINEATED HEREON. ASSESSORS' PARCELS MAY NOT COMPLY WITH LOCAL LOT SPLIT OR BUILDING SITE REQUIREMENTS.

INDIVIDUAL TRACTS: (1) IF MAP LINE
 HOMESTEAD TRACT (1911)
 AUSTIN TRACT (1912)

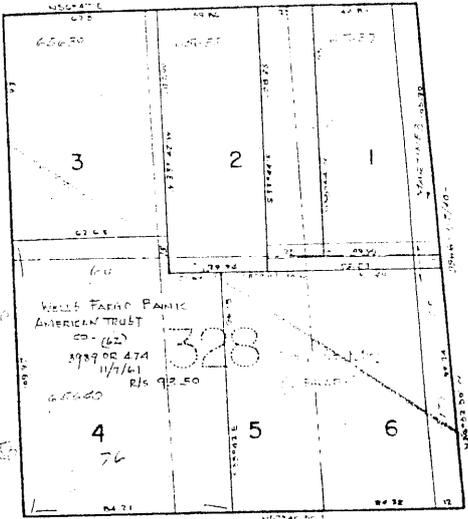


ASSESSOR'S MAP
 BOOK 373 PAGE 26
 CONTRA COSTA COUNTY, CALIF.

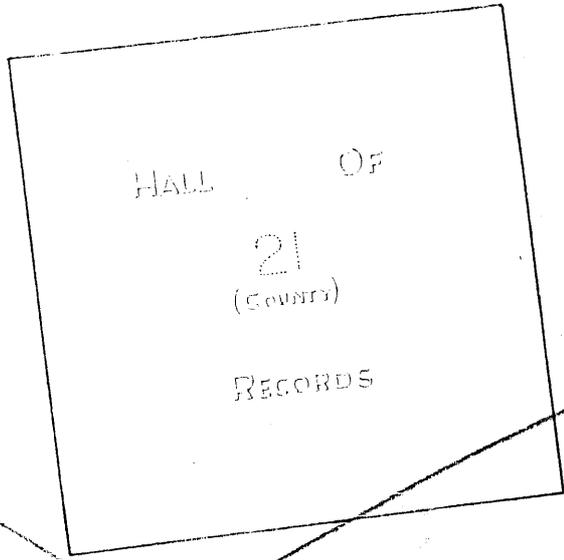
Martinez City Library
 Contra Costa County, CA

ADD'L. SURVEY TO
CITY OF
MARTINEZ

ST.

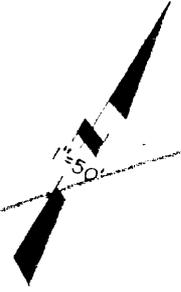


ST.



ST.

27

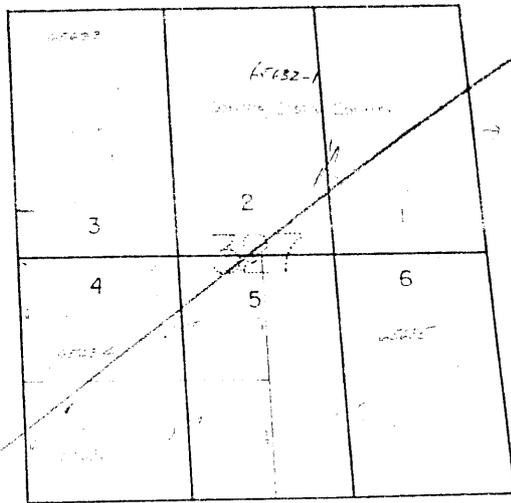


32

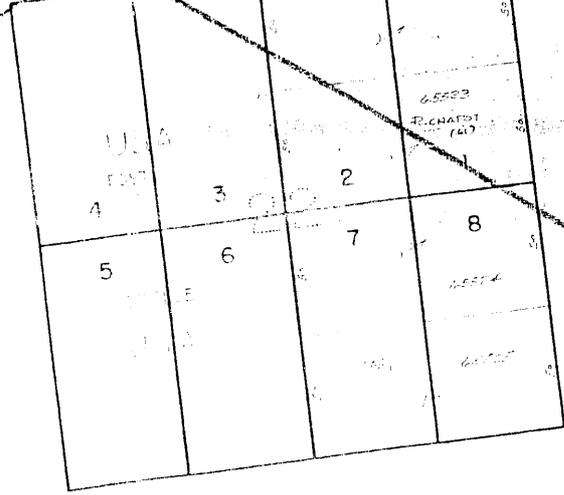
WARD

ST.

LAS JUNTAS



COURT



PINE

373-14

ST.

GREEN

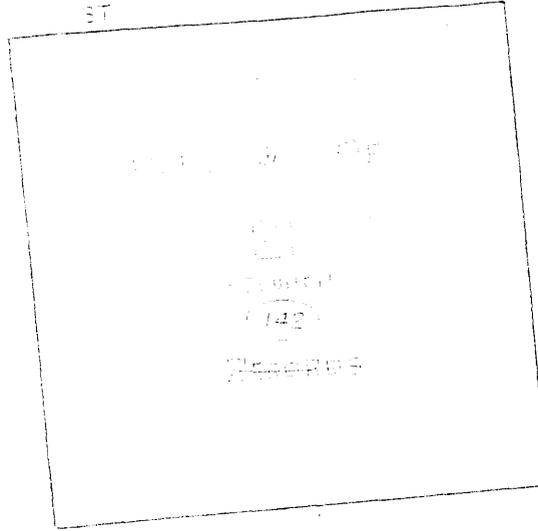
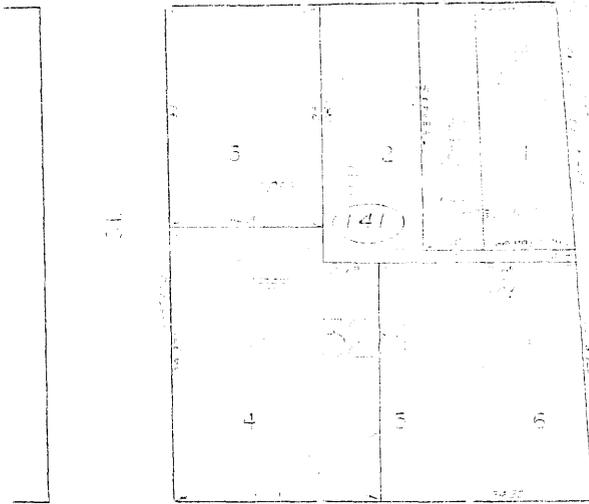
24

ASSESSOR'S MAP
BOOK 118 PAGE 28
CONTRA COSTA COUNTY, CALIF.

Martinez City Library
Contra Costa County, CA

MAIN

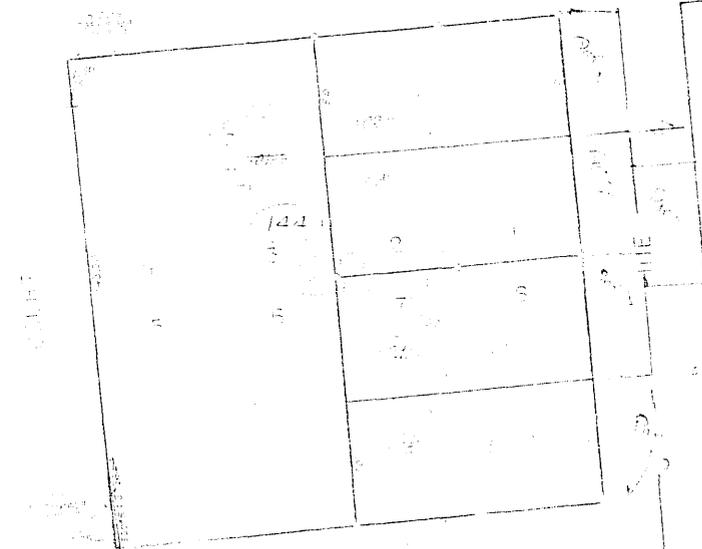
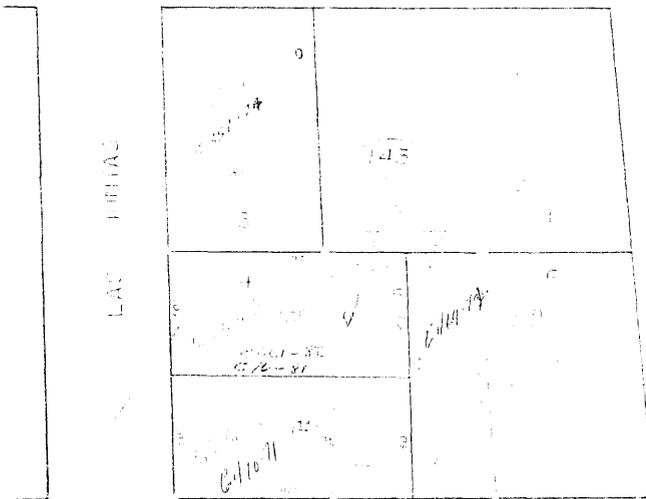
ST



(16)

WARD

ST



1962 ROLL
 ASSESSOR'S MAP
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 CONTRA COSTA COUNTY, CALIF.

Martinez City Library
 Contra Costa County, CA

