

RE
FEB 21 1980

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

OHP

**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

historic REDONDO BEACH PUBLIC LIBRARY

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 309 Esplanade *St.* not for publication

city, town Redondo Beach vicinity of congressional district 27

state California code 06 county Los Angeles code 037

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name City of Redondo Beach

street & number 415 Diamond Street

city, town Redondo Beach vicinity of state California 90277

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. City Hall
City of Redondo Beach

street & number 415 Diamond Street

city, town Redondo Beach state California 90277

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title To the best of our knowledge
the Redondo Beach Public Library has this property been determined eligible? yes no
is not listed in any local or
date other existing surveys. federal state county local

depository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

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

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Situated in Veterans Park, the Redondo Beach Public Library is located by the seashore on the Esplanade. Because of its location, an excellent view of the ocean, the Redondo Beach Pier-Harbor Area, and Palos Verdes Peninsula can be seen from the third story of the library building. While the rear section of the building faces the west and the ocean, the entrance to the library faces the east and the library opens its doors to Veterans Park.

Built in 1930, the library is part of the Spanish Colonial Revival (1915-1941). However, it also has some important Dutch Colonial elements. The stucco surface, arched doorway and windows, decorative ironwork on small windows, and red tile roof are some of the Spanish features. Two straight-edged Dutch gables with elbows straddle the north and south wings of the main part of the building and a Dutch stair-stepped false gable is the parapet at the building's entrance.

Focusing more specifically, the doorway is actually of classical origin. The columns and lintel are Greek, while the arch is a Roman feature. The various floral and leaf decorations around the door and swirling patterns on the steps of the stair-stepped gable are made of pre-cast, pre-fabricated terra cotta. A tiny lion is on the keystone above the door and an escutcheon (shield) with the building's date on it is at the top of the stair-stepped gable. Ceramic tiles above the door identify the building as a "Public Library". Two small recessed rectangular arched windows, each capped with a protruding keystone, flank the door.

Constructed of brick covered by a stucco surface, the library has an unusual overall floor plan. At mid-level, the main part of the building is thirty-six feet wide and one hundred and four feet long, while the rear section is thirty-five feet wide and eighty feet long. (See Diagram.)

At mid-level, the main part of the building is broken into three sections: a center section and two flanking wings (north and south) of equal size and height. The wings each have a large arched window recession filled with a rectangular window, capturing views of the park. At the front of the building, the wings possess three large arched windows. Inside, two sets of arches separate the center section from its wings. Also, the center section rises above its wings to a height of sixteen feet. Seen from the inside, a skylight, white ceiling, and series of dark wooden beams with ornamental brackets distinguish that center section.

The rear section of the building has three stories: a ground level, mid-level, and top level. The ceiling of that top level also has a skylight and is joined together with the ceiling of that very tall center section of the main part of the building. All of the ceilings are white and are made of stucco over metal lath.

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Covered by Cordova red tile, the roof structure is trussed and partially gabled. The floor of the building sits on four inch by eight inch girders sitting on two foot by two foot concrete pads sitting ten feet one inch apart. Over eleven inches thick, the bearing wall is punctured by a total of forty-seven windows and four doors. A huge window system in the west wall of the rear section takes advantage of the ocean setting.

Minor alterations, which have not affected the integrity of the building, have taken place. The inside of the building has been altered through additions and removals of walls, light fixtures, and tile ceilings. Changes which commonly occur to public buildings. During 1957 - 58, the ground level of the library was remodeled. An aluminum door assembly was installed in the north wall of the rear section and the windows next to that door were enlarged. On the outside, a roof was built over this entrance. In 1958 - 59, the library was again altered on the interior and the exterior. The light well on the top level of the rear section of the building was floored over. The wood and glass doors at the main entrance and interior doors in the vestibule were removed; the front entrance doors were replaced with an aluminum door assembly. New fluorescent lights were added in the foyer and a decorative modern fixture installed in the vestibule. In 1971, beams were installed on the ground level to reinforce the upstairs' floors. Also, some of the crawl space on the ground level was heightened to standing level that year. Essentially, the building is much the same as it was originally and its structural integrity has not been affected by the alterations.

A unique setting for a library in Southern California, Veterans Park is five acres of meandering walks, lots of green open space and a variety of trees and plants. Standing next to the library is a huge Moreton Bay fig tree of at least ninety years, while two banana trees stand at its entrance. Indian Laurel and Rustyleaf figs, different types of palms, several varieties of Melaleuca laetum, as well as rubber plants and Myoporum shrubs are also part of the landscape. Some of the palm and Melaleuca Laetum trees are over thirty years old. The Sketch Map shows the sites of some of the trees, while the key to Sketch Map lists their botanical names. In general, the trees give the park a sense of time and place.

Included in Veterans Park are a number of structures and activity areas. The structures and areas are: an outdoor amphitheater with bandshell, senior citizens' building, children's playground, shuffleboard courts, and picnic tables (behind the library). The senior citizens' building (1957) is a thirty-eight by sixty-four foot rectangular wood frame building with plastered walls on the inside and stucco on the outside.

FHR-8-300A
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two

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Near the children's playground is a circular path with flagpole, which was installed when the park, formerly City Park (1923), was re-named Veterans Park in 1968. Outside of and adjacent to the park is the Elks Club and its parking lot.

Outside of the park, toward the northeast corner, is an area which belongs to the Redevelopment Agency. It contains a parking lot and a small concrete block storage shed.

8. Significance

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

Specific dates 1930 **Builder/Architect** Lovell Bearse Pemberton

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Architecturally, the Redondo Beach Public Library is a fine example of the Spanish Colonial Revival style with some important Dutch Colonial features. The successful combination of these styles makes the library an unusual building. Also to be noted is the very fine classical doorway as well as the leaf and floral decorations, which adorn it. Another unusual aspect of the library is its setting in a park and overlooking the ocean. Very few libraries are specifically sited in parks. The library takes advantage of its location to attract people. Finally, the Redondo Beach Public Library is significant, because of its historic associations with an earlier Redondo Beach, the Redondo Beach of the turn of the century through the 1920s. Today, in Redondo Beach, no significant public or commercial buildings are still standing from that era.

Biographical Sketch of the Architect

A man of many talents, Lovell Bearse Pemberton was the designer of the Redondo Beach Public Library. Pemberton was born on November 25, 1866 near Bethal in Clermont County, Ohio. He graduated from Clermont Academy, Clermontville, Ohio in 1884. During his life, Pemberton pursued a number of occupations and vocations, in addition to that of architect, namely, teacher, bookkeeper, electrician, mechanic, railroad department head, inventor, owner of a literary and society weekly, poet, playwright, and opera composer. It was his position with the Topeka Municipal Light Works that brought him to California in 1890, when a syndicate of the company bought one of the Los Angeles street car lines. Once in California, Pemberton held a number of responsible positions with various railroads and electric companys including: General Electric Co., Los Angeles Pacific Railway, Santa Barbara Consolidated Electric Co., and Los Angeles and Redondo (Beach) Railway.

Pemberton's architectural career began in 1909 and the principal buildings designed by him were: the Ainsworth residence, Los Angeles, J. L. Adams' residence, Hollywood, Marshall Building for W. M. Garland, Redondo Beach, Farmers and Merchants National Bank, Redondo Beach, Central Grammar School, Redondo Beach, Hermosa Beach Grammar School, Hermosa Beach and Redondo Beach Public Library. Although there are similarities in his designs, Pemberton was basically an eclectic designer. In other fields, his most important achievements were: a luxurious street car known as the "Mermaid", a book of poetry called "Sappho and Other Songs", a lyrical drama called "Prometheus Unbound", a five-act tragedy named "Life and Death of Joan of Arc", and two operas: "Mardi Gras" and "Nawab".

9. Major Bibliographical References

SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS

ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED
UTM NOT VERIFIED

10. Geographical Data

Acres of nominated property 1.1 Acres

Quadrangle name Redondo Beach

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UMT References

A 11 371480 3744830
Zone Easting Northing

B
Zone Easting Northing

C

D

E

F

G

H

Verbal boundary description and justification
(See Continuation Sheet)

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

state code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Bernard M. Strojny, Director of Intergovernmental Programs
Victoria A. Anderson, Administrative Coordinator (Principal Contact)

organization City of Redondo Beach
Department of Intergovernmental Pro- date 2/13/80
grams

street & number 415 Diamond Street telephone (213) 372-1171

city or town Redondo Beach state California 90277

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature [Signature]

title SAPD date 1/14/81



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Historical Significance

Today, amidst the condominiums and modern apartment buildings, the Redondo Beach Public Library and Veterans Park are the only linkages to an earlier, "grander" era in Redondo Beach history. In fact, they form the focal point of that history.

Once considered an up-and-coming resort/paradise and potential harbor for Los Angeles, Redondo Beach was an important port-of-call between San Diego and San Francisco. The Redondo Beach shoreline was the site of a variety of activities, attractions, and entertainments around the turn of the century through the 1920s. For the well-heeled, there was the luxurious Hotel Redondo (1870), similar to the Hotel Coronado, with its rose garden and magnificent exotic grounds. (Today, Veterans Park is located where the Hotel Redondo once stood along with its grounds.) For those of more moderate means, a tent city complete with gas and electric lights was stationed on part of the hotel grounds. (Again, the site of Veterans Park today.) A number of impressive structures lined the shoreline in those days, such as: a roller coaster, salt water plunge, and dancing pavillion. Additionally, a huge auditorium stood on the hotel grounds, which was also used for dancing. Some of these structures were quite impressive in size and design qualities. Daily visitors had access to the beach and shops of downtown Redondo Beach via the popular Red Car -- the first rapid transit system in the South Bay area. The Los Angeles and Redondo Railway had a station where the Elks Club stands today adjacent to Veterans Park.

By the end of the 1930s, the area that was originally the downtown section of Redondo Beach had fallen into decline due to a number of factors. The city had lost its oil shipping business to El Segundo, prohibition had been instrumental in closing down the hotel, which was demolished in 1925, the Red Car was being replaced by the automobile, and although the amusements continued, gambling had become the pre-dominate amusement (in the 1930s).

Today the park is important because it is the only open space to remain in what was originally the downtown area of the city in the 1920s and 1930s. Urban renewal projects in the 1960s, eliminated the remaining old structures and King Harbor was constructed. As it was in the 1920s, the park has continued to be a favorite spot for official picnics and events of either a local or a regional nature and for visitors from all over the Los Angeles metropolitan area, who come to the park in order to barbecue in close proximity to the beach.

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Except for the fact that the basement of the library was used for a USO headquarters during the second world war and shortly after that, for a toy loan program, neither the library nor the park has been used for any unusual purposes.

Because the park has undergone many changes since its inception and because further changes, such as a road-widening project along Harbor Drive, are anticipated, the park is not included in the nomination. The various structures and activity areas (see Description) inside and outside of the park, except for the library, are of no architectural or historical significance.

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- Gebhard, David. A Guide to Architecture in Los Angeles and Southern California. Santa Barbara and Salt Lake City: Peregrine Smith, Inc., 1977.
- Guinn, A.M., J.M. Historical and Biographical Record of Southern California. Chicago: Chapman Publishing Co., 1902.
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- Johnson, Ken. Fun, Frustration, and Fullfillment. Redondo Beach, Ca.: published by the City of Redondo Beach, 1965.
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- Swett, Ira L. (ed.) Interurbans Los Angeles and Redondo. Publisher: Ira L. Swett, 1957.
- Who's Who In the Pacific Southwest. Los Angeles: The Times-Mirror Printing & Binding House, 1913.
- Whiffen, Marcus. American Architecture Since 1780: A Guide to Styles. Cambridge, Massachusetts and London, England: The M.I.T. Press, 1969.

Journals

- "Brick School Building", Southwest Contractor and Manufacturer (March 9, 1912), p. 16.
- Gebhard, David, "The Spanish Colonial Revival in Southern California (1895 - 1930)", Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians, Vol. XXVI, No. 2, (May, 1967), p. 131.

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- Daily Breeze (Torrance, Ca.), March 13, 1952, p. 11.
Daily Breeze (Torrance, Ca.), June 29, 1962, p. 11.
Daily Breeze (Torrance, Ca.), January 31, 1965, Section H, p.5.
Daily Breeze (Torrance, Ca.), May 28, 1967, Section C, p. 1.
Daily Breeze (Torrance, Ca.), November 12, 1968, p. 15.
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Daily Breeze (Torrance, Ca.), September 24, 1972, Section B, p.1.
Daily Breeze (Torrance, Ca.), December 6, 1976, Section A, p. 10.
Los Angeles Times, April 23, 1911, Part V, p. 1.
Los Angeles Times, July 30, 1911, Part VI, p. 5.
Los Angeles Times, February 15, 1914, Part VI, p. 1.
Los Angeles Times, February 15, 1914, Part VI, p. 3.

Reports

- Annual Report - Redondo Beach Public Library, Fiscal Year 1957 - 58.
Annual Report - Redondo Beach Public Library, Fiscal Year 1958-59.
Minutes - Redondo Beach Public Library Commission, February 16, 1971.

Resource Persons

Architecture

John A. Held, City Engineer
Melvin E. Layne, Building Inspector

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History

Patricia A. Dreizler, Director of Community Resources
William R. Poole, Senior Librarian
Marilyn L. Hurd, Senior Librarian
Ken Johnson, Deputy Director of County Department of Beaches, Author:
City of Redondo Beach's Official History Book.

Landscaping

Benton F. Hobbs, Director of General Services
Robert B. Atkinson, Director of Parks and Recreation
Kenneth D. Dyer, Superintendent of Parks
Georgia C. Petrie, Librarian
Raymond L. Koke, Park's Supervisor

Maps

Ray T. Christensen, Associate Civil Engineer
Roberto A. Olmos-Arreola, Planning Draftsperson

Photography

Pat Monteleone, Photographer

Technical Assistance

Paul M. Connally, Planning Associate

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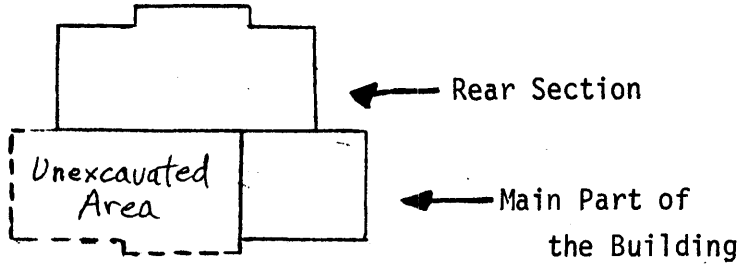
CONTINUATION SHEET EIGHT ITEM NUMBER 10 PAGE 1

The boundary line around the Library site consists of a series of interconnected straight lines. The southeast corner of the Library site is located 345 feet North of the centerline of Pearl Street and 495 feet west of the centerline of Catalina Avenue. The boundary line of the Library site begins at a point (A) 79 feet east and 73 feet south of the southeast corner of the Library. From this point the boundary lines runs west 154 feet to Point B. Then it turns 217 feet north to Point C, east 290 feet to Point D and then diagonally back to the point of origin, Point A. The boundary line also includes a 22 square feet area which includes one of the oldest *Melalueca styphelioides* trees in the area. This addition area is south and west of Point A. See accompany sketch plan.

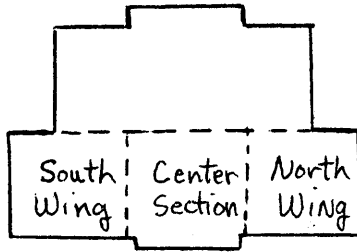
Boundary lines for this nomination have been drawn to include that portion of Veterans Park affording the historically most accurate setting for the Library, which is the principal focus of the nomination. It includes most park vegetation dating to the period of Library construction. While the City of Redondo Beach expects to maintain the Library in a sympathetic and appropriate landscape, it does anticipate some possible intrusion into portions of Veterans Park through necessary street-widening and other public works undertakings.

DIAGRAM

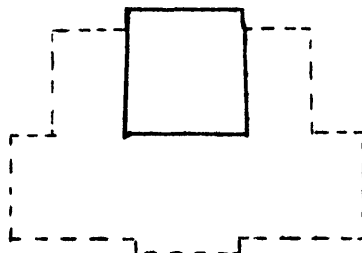
Ground
Level

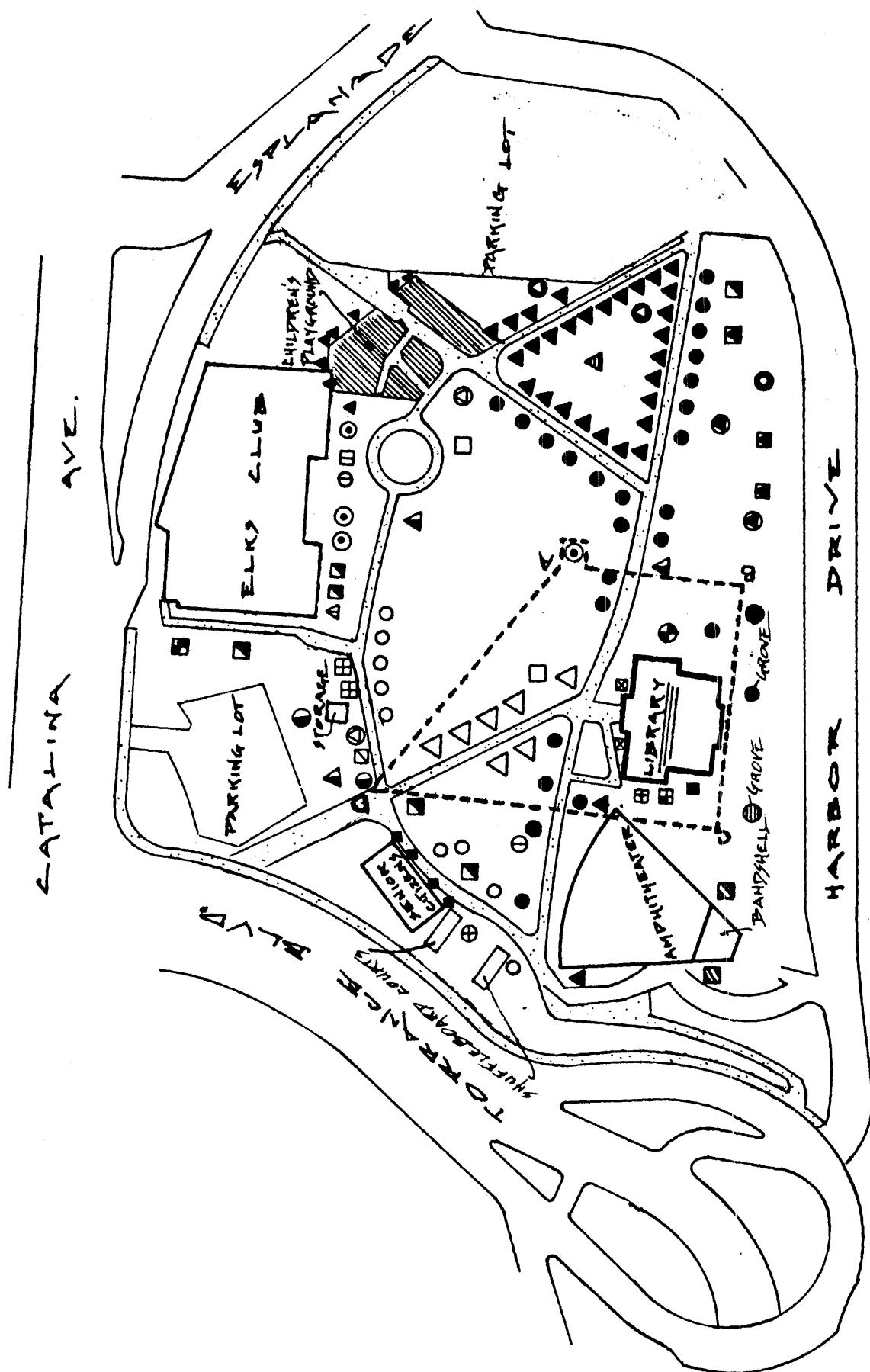


Mid-level




Top
Level





SKETCH MAP
 REPONDO BEACH PUBLIC LIBRARY
 AND
 VETERAN'S PARK

SCALE: 1" = 120'



JAN 29 1981

KEY TO SKETCH MAP

Symbols indicate tree types:

● = *Myoporum laetum*

●-GROVE = Grove of *Myoporum laetum*

- | | |
|--|--|
| ⊞ = Bamboo | ⊙ = <i>Melaleuca styphelioides</i> |
| ⊞ = <i>Chamaerops humilis</i>
(Mediterranean Fan Palm) | ○ = <i>Metrosideros excelsa</i>
(New Zealand Christmas) |
| ⊞ = <i>Cordyline australis</i> | ⊗ = <i>Musa</i>
(Banana) |
| △ = <i>Dracaena draco</i>
(Dragon) | ● = <i>Myoporum laetum</i> |
| ● = <i>Eucalyptus polyanthemos</i>
(Silver Dollar Gum) | △ = <i>Olea europaea</i>
(Olive) |
| ◻ = <i>Erythea edulis</i>
(Guadalupe Palm) | ⊙ = <i>Phoenix canariensis</i>
(Canary Island Palm) |
| △ = <i>Ficus elastica</i>
(Rubber Plant) | □ = <i>Pinus</i> Species |
| ⊕ = <i>Ficus macrophylla</i>
(Moreton Bay Fig) | ◐ = <i>Pittosporum tobira</i> |
| ◼ = <i>Ficus retusa nitida</i>
(Indian Laurel Fig) | ■ = <i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i>
(Yew Pine) |
| ⊙ = <i>Ficus rubiginosa</i>
(Rusty leaf Fig) | ◻ = <i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>
(Brazilian Pepper) |
| △ = <i>Ilex altaclarensis</i> 'Wilsonii'
(Wilson Holly) | ▨ = <i>Strelitzia nicolai</i>
(Giant Bird of Paradise) |
| ⊞ = <i>Juniperus chinensis</i> "Torulosa"
(Hollywood Juniper) | ⊙ = <i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>
(Chinese Evergreen Elm) |
| ⊙ = <i>Ligustrum japonicum</i> 'Texanum'
(Texas Privet) | ▲ = <i>Washingtonia robusta</i>
(Mexican Fan Palm) |
| ⊕ = <i>Melaleuca leucadendron</i>
(White Paperback) | △ = <i>Yucca</i> Species |
| ⊙ = <i>Melaleuca nesophila</i>
(Pink Melaleuca) | |