NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME HISTORIC **U.S.** Post Office AND/OR COMMON Santa Barbara Main Post Office **2** LOCATION STREET & NUMBER 836 Anacapa Street NANOT FOR PUBLICATION CITY, TOWN CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT Santa Barbara NAVICINITY OF 19 Santa Barbara STATE CODE 06 CODE 083 California **3 CLASSIFICATION** CATEGORY **OWNERSHIP** STATUS **PRESENT USE** DISTRICT **XPUBLIC** X-OCCUPIED ___AGRICULTURE ___MUSEUM __BUILDING(S) ___PRIVATE __UNOCCUPIED ___COMMERCIAL ___PARK ___STRUCTURE BOTH -WORK IN PROGRESS ___EDUCATIONAL -PRIVATE RESIDENCE __SITE PUBLIC ACQUISITION ACCESSIBLE ENTERTAINMENT ___RELIGIOUS NA PROCESS _OBJECT _YES: RESTRICTED XGOVERNMENT __SCIENTIFIC X Thematic __BEING CONSIDERED XYES: UNRESTRICTED _INDUSTRIAL ---- TRANSPORTATION Group ___NO __MILITARY __OTHER: 4 AGENCY REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: (*II applicable*) U.S. Postal Service, Western Regional Office STREET & NUMBER 850 Cherry Ave. CITY TOWN STATE NA VICINITY OF San Bruno CA 94099 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION COURTHOUSE REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Santa Barbara County Recorder STREET & NUMBER 118 E. Figueroa CITY, TOWN STATE Santa Barbara CA 6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS TITLE Historic Resources Inventory DATE __FEDERAL XSTATE __COUNTY X_LOCAL 2/79 DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS Santa Barbara City Library CITY, TOWN STATE Santa Barbara CA



	CONDITION	CHECK ONE			
X_EXCELLENT GOOD	DETERIORATED RUINS	UNALTERED XALTERED	XORIGINAL SI	te date NA	
FAIR	UNEXPOSED				

4/27/84 DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Johnson combined decorative elements derived from the Art Deco of the 1920s with architectural forms based on the Spanish Colonial Revival. The two-story building has white reinforced concrete walls and a red terracotta tile roof and the interior volumes are defined by irregular picturesquely varied massing. Angular, zigzag decoration is etched into the glass, and the cast bronze door frames are embossed with a similar pattern.

LOCAL CONTEXT

Santa Barbara is an incorporated city with a 1982 population of 74,600. It is located 120 miles north of Los Angeles on the California coast. The town had its beginnings with the founding of the Mission Santa Barbara in the 1780s, and the military Spanish Royal Presidio in 1782.

Several adobes of the Spanish and Mexican periods exist. Among them is a structure adjacent ot the east of the post office, El Cuartel, or guardhouse. This structure was built between 1786 and 1790, orginially serving as a soldiers quarters.

Santa Barbara architecture in the twentieth century has been dominated by a subdued and simplified version of the Spanish Colonial Revival.

The Lobero Theater, diagonally across the street form the post office at the northwest corner of Canon Perdido and Anacapa Streets, is an example of the Santa Barbara dialect of the Spanish Colonial Revival Style. The theater was designed in 1924 by George Washington Smith, an important Santa Barbara architect. The building is California State Landmark number 361.

Two historically significant commercial structures are also in the vicinity of the post office. El Paseo, a complex of shops and restaurants, is on the opposite side of Anacapa. It was designed by James Osborn Craig and built in 1922-23.

El Presidio, housing shops and restaurants, was designed by J.J. Plunkett, a prominent Santa Barbara architect, and built in 1942.

Together, the post office, El Cuartel, the Lobero Theater, El Paseo, and El Presidio form a grouping of historically significant buildings by prominent architects.

The 1936 site survey indicates that several wood frame structure occupied the site prior to the construction of the post office. The Santa Barbara Historic Resources Survey identifies these structures as a part of the city's Chinatown. Due to basement excavation for the post office, it is unlikely that any trace of these structures remains.

Portions of the original El Presidio de Santa Barbara quarters and wall run under the easternmost edge of the property, so historic archeological potential does exist. (approximate location sketched onto sketch map).



PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW					
PREHISTORIC	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	XCOMMUNITY PLANNING	$X_{LANDSCAPE}$ ARCHITECTURE	RELIGION		
1400-1499	ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	CONSERVATION	LAW	SCIENCE		
1500-1599	AGRICULTURE	ECONOMICS	LITERATURE	SCULPTURE		
1600-1699	XARCHITECTURE	EDUCATION	MILITARY	SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN		
1700-1799	ART	ENGINEERING	MUSIC	THEATER		
	COMMERCE	EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	PHILOSOPHY	TRANSPORTATION		
_X 900-	COMMUNICATIONS	INDUSTRY	POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	OTHER (SPECIEV)		
		INVENTION				
	-					
SPECIFIC DAT	ES completed 1935.	BUILDER/ARCI	HITECT Reginald D. Jo	hnson		

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This building is exceptionally significant for its architecture and community planning importance alone, and the original landscaping and scuplture provide additional significance.

ARCHITECTURE

The Santa Barbara Main Post Office possesses exceptional significance under Criterion C as a particularly good and well preserved example of its type (the small, combined post office/federal office), period, and method of construction, based on its architecture. It is also exceptionally significant on the local level in its urban design relationship to the surrounding historic district. Finally, the combined effect of its urban design importance, orginial landscaping, and federally-sponsored murals forms a definable entity of exceptional local and state significance.

Reginald D. Johnson was a well known Southern California architect during the 1920s and '30s, who worked extensively in Pasadena, Los Angeles, and Santa Barbara. His work in the 1920s and early '30s was marked by a singular devotion to the Spanish Colonial Revival, but his later work came, belatedly, under the influence of Art Deco. These divergent tendencies can be seen in the Santa Barbara Main Office; the massing and fenestration are derivative of Mediterranean Revivalism, but the ornament is strongly influenced by Art Deco styles. The exterior has been maintained in its original condition. The modifications to the lobby have consisted soley of new light fixtures and additional post office boxes, and have not impaired its architectural integrity. The building is a successful blending of two highly dissimilar styles, and possesses high artistic values based on the design of its ornament, massing, and in the exceptionally fine craftsmanship found throughout the building.

COMMUNITY PLANNING

The Santa Barbara Main Post Office has a strong urban design relationship with several nearby structures of historic interest, and is included in the Santa Barbara Historic District, a local designation. The architectural style of the post office compliments the other structures, and it is and integral part of the urban fabric.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

"Johnson, Reginald Davis, Obituary", AIA Journal, Vol. 19, Feb. 1953; Gebhard, D. Winter, R., " A Guide to Architecture in Los Angeles and Southern California". Peregrine Smith, Inc. Santa Barbara and Salt Lake City, 1977.

10GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Block 173, Lots 6,7,8,10,11,20B, 22,24,29: Portion of abandoned ROW of Presidio Avenue, Town of Santa Barbara Subdivision, Santa Barbara County. The site has a 220' southern frontage on Anacapa Street, a 215' frontage on Canon Perdido Street, a 280' eastern border, while the northern border proceeds east 45'±, north 65'±, and continues east 175'±.

NA STATE	CODE NA	COUNTY NA	NA NA
STATE NA	CODE NA		CODE NA
FORM PREPAR	ED BY		
Doug Robertson, A	Planner		
organization Beland/Associates,	Inc.		DATE April 27, 1984
STREET & NUMBER 16 S. Oakland Ave	e. #204		TELEPHONE (818) 796-8093
CITY OR TOWN Pasadena			CA 91101
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Item 7 PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

A variety of styles and motifs are found in the building, but the Spanish Colonial Revival was intended to predominate, and to harmonize with the local architectural tradition. The terracotta tile roof, piers supporting the second story roof, canales and corbeling of the eaves give the building a Spanish character.

The building's architect, Reginald Johnson, was noted for his Zig-Zag Moderne designs, and several details show this influence. Moderne elements include the following:

- Lanterns flanking front entrance- note chevron motif etched in the glass;
- Chevrons cast in keystone over doors;
- Eagles above north entrance; and
- Molded decoration on pewter-finished bronze doors.

The fixtures in the lobby retain the Moderne style. The lobby has a terracotta tile floor, and the walls are finished with a pink limestone veneer. All original lighting fixtures and lobby furniture remain intact.

The building is constructed of reinforced poured concrete, has two stories, and a full basement. The workroom has a hardwood floor.

The original landscaping is still in place.

ALTERATIONS

Three banks of new post office boxes have been installed in the north end of the public lobby, and additional post office boxes are being installed in the south end of the lobby. An access ramp for the handicapped has been installed at the north entrance.

Item 8

The site survey prepared for the building in 1935, and a survey prepared by the Santa Barbara Historical Society, indicates that the site was occupied by several wood frame and brick buildings, forming Santa Barbara's Chinatown. Further research is needed to determine the circumstances under which the site was chosen.

SCULPTURE

Atkinson was born in 1913 and received his art training in the Chouinard School of Art in Los Angeles. He is not known to have completed any other federal commissions, and is not indexed in standard art bibliographies. The sculpture is typical of the idealized,

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CONTINUATION SHEET Santa Barbara MPOTEM NUMBER 8 PAGE two

Sculpture, continued

representational style used on most federal art project murals and sculpture, and, as such, embodies the distinctive characteristic of its type and style. The iconology is also standard for post office lobbies. Though the reliefs are not particularly significant from a purely aesthetic standpoint, they contribute to the overall character and feeling of the public interior, and are essential to the integrity of the interior design. The murals derive most of their meaning from their location in a post office lobby.

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

The landscaping of the post office is minimal, consisting of several shrubs and flowering plants placed close to the building. A patio extends to the front (northwest) elevation, planted in flowers and topiary shrubs. The significance lies in the landscaping's preservation. The original planting plan, prepared in 1936, has been kept at the office and used as a guide to all subsequent maintenance and planting. This is the only building surveyed which retained its 1930s planting scheme, and is significant as an example of Depression-era public landscape architecture on the state as well as local levels.

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Note: Post office site outlined in red. Source: United States Postal Service, "Survey of U.S. Post Office Site" 6/6/1935; Santa Barbara Main Post Office



PHOTO NO.I