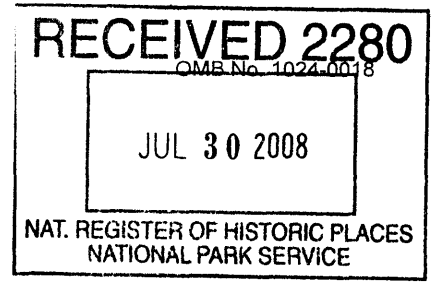
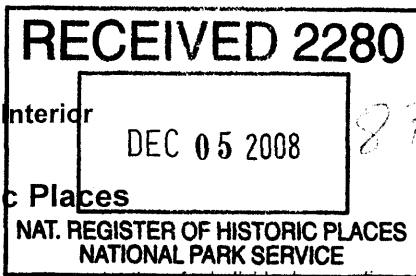


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *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 Monterey County Court House

other names/ _____

2. Location

street & number 240 Church Street not for publication N/A

city or town Salinas vicinity N/A

state California code CA county Monterey code 053 zip code 93901

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] 29 JUL 2008
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

Date of Action

[Signature] 1/2/2009

Monterey County Courthouse

Name of Property

Monterey County, California

County and State

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 |
| | | sites |
| 1 | | structures |
| | | objects |
| 2 | | 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)

GOVERNMENT/courthouse

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

County Courthouse

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Moderne - Depression

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation poured concrete I beam on waffle form

roof _____

walls poured pre-colored concrete

other _____

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.

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 # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

architecture
art

Period of Significance

1937

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

Robert A. Stanton – Architect; Thomas B. Molvin
Joseph Jacinto ‘Jo’ Mora - Artist
Barrett and Hilp Construction (SF)

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.25 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

| | Zone | Easting | Northing | | Zone | Easting | Northing |
|---|-----------|---------------|----------------|---|-------|---------|----------|
| 1 | <u>10</u> | <u>620000</u> | <u>4059300</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 Peter Hiller

organization Jo Mora Trust Collection Curator date November, 2007

street & number 26541 Willow Place telephone 831-624-3284

city or town Carmel state CA zip code 93923-9009

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 County of Monterey, Attention: Mario Salazar, Facilities Manager

street & number 855 East Laurel Drive, Building C telephone 831-755-4800

city or town Salinas state CA zip code 93905

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 Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Monterey County Courthouse, Monterey County, CA

Section number 7 Page 1

Description

Summary

The Monterey County Courthouse (Courthouse) is located on a busy street corner in the heart of the government office area of Salinas. The building stands at 240 Church Street on the southeast corner of Assessor Parcel Number 002-253-027. The building is an excellent example of WPA Moderne style architecture and was created as a true partnership between Works Progress Administration (WPA) architect and artist, Robert Stanton and Joseph Jacinto 'Jo' Mora (Jo Mora). In an inspiration stemming from necessity, architect Robert Stanton designed the new courthouse, which is composed of two U-shaped wings, around an existing courthouse. Upon completion of the new courthouse building, the old structure was dismantled and removed leaving behind the open space, which became the interior atrium courtyard of the modern courthouse. Towering over a pool in the center of the courtyard is a multi-sided travertine sculpture created by Mora. The pool is now a planted garden. The courtyard is dotted with trees and additional plantings. The building's monolithic design by Stanton provided the perfect canvas for Mora's artistic markings of the history of the Monterey County and the western United States. The nomination includes two contributing resources: the courthouse building and the courtyard sculpture. The Courthouse is set adjacent to city sidewalks, allowing for minimal perimeter landscaping, and very close to the street, which is lined for car parking. Landscaping around the building is sparse and exists primarily in the interior atrium. The Monterey County Court House continues to maintain its striking visual appearance since the time it was constructed in 1937. It is a tribute to the architect that the building continues to function in basically the same manner that it was intended seventy years ago.

Narrative Description

Building

The Monterey County Courthouse is an example of WPA Moderne style architecture integrated with elements of the International style and embellished with decorative elements depicting scenes and characters from the history of Monterey County and the western United States. The building is sited on the corner of Church and Alisal streets in Salinas, California in the county government center. The monolithic design of the WPA Moderne style provides the perfect canvas for the artistic markings of artist Jo Mora. The building's clean lines, generous entrances, and the decorative relief elements of famous historical persons adorning most of the exterior walls, captures one's attention from a distance.

The building is rectangular in plan and consists of two and three story u-shape wings

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Monterey County Courthouse, Monterey County, CA

Section number 7 Page 2

constructed around an interior atrium courtyard. The building is covered with a flat roof. The basic building material is a precolored concrete which requires some ongoing maintenance, as minerals tend to leach out of the material and cause some discoloration. In, *The Guide to Architecture in San Francisco and Northern California*, David Gebhard calls the building, "an excellent example of a concrete building whose surface is articulated by the pattern of the form boards." The building is set on a special "I" beam foundation in a waffle form to 'float' the two part complex. This application was necessary because of the unstable soil of the building site. "Built at a cost of \$450,000, the building has been described by numerous architectural historians as the perfect example, inside and out of the depression Modern style." (K.S.)

The building invites entrance from three sides. The primary, formal entrance is located on the east wing. Here shallow concrete stairs lead to recessed double doors over which a carved bas-relief figure of 'Justice' presides. North and south entrances are access by wide concrete steps leading to the interior courtyard. Both north and south entrances contain six pairs of square, fluted concrete piers which support overhead span connecting the building's east and west wings. The three-story, west wing is accessed from the interior courtyard. Forty-foot tall fluted piers topped with capitals decorated with scenes depicting Native American, Spanish, Mexican and American periods of California front the recess entrance and provide a dramatic element to the west wing entrance. Fenestration is generally six light metal industrial sashes uniformly spaced along both exterior and interior courtyard walls. Engaged pilasters vertically separate the recess windows. Bands of metal sash windows top the west wing penthouse and are an International style element.

In addition to the strong lines and monolithic presence of the building, the signature features are the decorative elements created by Jo Mora. The decorations are designed and placed in such a manner that no duplication can be seen from any one vantage point. Over the east (Church Street) main entrance, Mora placed the only imaginative figure, *Justice*. This carved, bas-relief female figure is depicted with closed eyes, sword in right hand, and scales in left. Five travertine bas-relief panels above the main doors represent four distinctive eras in Monterey County history, Indian, Spanish, Mexican, and United States. A series of sixty-two, three-dimensional, sculpted heads are located in the spandrels between first and second story windows. The sculptures, which project out about 10 inches from the walls, continue around both the exterior and the interior courtyard of the building on all but the building's west side. The busts represent twenty-three persons in California history: Indian Man, Indian Woman, Cabrillo, Viscaïno, a Soldier with Viscaïno, Portola, Cuera (one of Portola's soldiers), a Catalonian Volunteer, Juniperio Serra, Anza, Spanish Californian Man, Spanish

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Monterey County Courthouse, Monterey County, CA

Section number 7 Page 3

Californian Women, Mestizo Man, Mestizo Woman, American Trapper, Yankee Skipper, Fremont, Commodore Sloat, Pioneer Man, Pioneer Woman, Stockman, Modern Youth male and Modern Youth female.

Five relief panels fashion from travertine marble decorate the courtyard wall of the west wing above the entrance doors. The approximately 3 foot by 5 foot panels depict the following eras of Monterey County history:

- 1) The Indian Period
- 2) The Coming of the Spanish – ships of Cabrillo and Viscaïno, Portola, a Spanish Dragoon and a central equestrian figure.
- 3) The Mission Period with a Franciscan Friar as the central figure surrounded by Missions San Carlos and San Antonio and a neophyte reaping grain.
- 4) The Coming of the Gringo, with a Trapper on horseback as the central figure, surrounded by a covered wagon and a Yankee clipper ship.
- 5) Recreation of the Area (1930's) with a tennis player, a bather, an angler, a hunter, a football player and a golfer.

Pairs of iron doors accessing the building from the interior atrium courtyard are decorated with four, small, brass, cast plaques that depict motifs representing hunting, gathering, fishing and the arts. Local newsman, Hal Garrott, observed at the time of construction that, "ordinary factory iron doors, when decorated with Jo Mora's modeled brass and lacquered, are as attractive as they are inexpensive and durable."

Courtyard Sculpture

Centered in the inner courtyard is a large 16 by 30 foot oval shaped reflecting pool, currently serving as a planter. Rising from the pool is multi-sided travertine sculptural piece by Mora decorated with carved Navajo sand painting images representing the gods of water, mountain, corn and oak along with eight different bronze plaques, each reflecting an aspect of the same four cultural periods seen throughout the exterior of the courthouse. The decorative elements continue on the base of the sculpture but are currently covered by the dirt of the plantings. The sculpture measures 11 feet high.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Monterey County Courthouse, Monterey County, CA

Section number 8 Page 4

Statement of Significance

Summary:

The Monterey County Courthouse was created as a true partnership between Works Progress Administration (WPA) architect and artist, Robert Stanton and Jo Mora in 1937. The building's monolithic design by Stanton provided the perfect canvas for Mora's artistic markings of the history of the Monterey County and the western United States. The Monterey County Courthouse meets Criterion C in the area of Architecture at the local level of significance as an excellent example of WPA Moderne architecture. In addition, it is an important example of the collaboration between architect Robert Stanton and artist Jo Mora, and illustrates the unique pairing of architect and artist as a type of construction promoted under the WPA program during the 1930s.

Narrative Statement of Significance:

In 1936, the Board of Supervisors, of Monterey County, had an opportunity to tap into New Deal money with the intention of providing, for the growing population of then almost 55,000 people in Monterey County, a replacement of the 57-year-old courthouse building. Total construction funds of \$450,000 came from two sources, a Federal Works grant of \$202,000, and funds from a bond issue supported by local taxpayers. The Federal grant stipulated that a portion of the building funds be dedicated to public art. Monterey County chose local architect, Robert Stanton, to design the building with artistic details to be added by Jo Mora.

Robert Stanton - Architect

Robert Stanton was born in Detroit, Michigan in 1900. After a brief stint in the United States Navy during World War I, he graduated from Manual Arts High School in Los Angeles where he studied foundry casting in brass and iron, freehand and mechanical drawing, physics, chemistry and stagecraft. He completed his education at the University of California at Berkeley where he studied music and architecture and engineering.

After graduating, Stanton worked for renowned architect, Wallace Neff. Neff appointed Stanton as project supervisor on many of his commissions, and in 1934, Stanton earned his architectural license. Stanton moved to Monterey in 1935 and established his architectural firm. Over the ensuing decades, Stanton's firm designed numerous residential, commercial and public buildings in the San Joaquin Valley and Monterey-Santa Cruz area.

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Continuation Sheet**

Monterey County Courthouse, Monterey County, CA

Section number 8 Page 5

Stanton chose the Classic Moderne style for the new Monterey courthouse building, intending the new courthouse to compliment the modern sheriff's department located to the west. Stanton designed the courthouse in connected wings surrounding the central courtyard. The building's expansive design made it possible for all of the County departments to be housed under one roof. The modern design incorporated earthquake resistant construction and thermostat controls for heat and air conditioning. The board-form concrete building (Stanton's first use of that product as a building material) was dedicated on October 30, 1937. The new building was so successful that it led to numerous additional commissions for Stanton, including the King City High School Auditorium, which was listed in the National Register in 1990.

WPA Moderne Style Architecture

In the decades following World War I, technological changes in transportation altered the pace and lifestyle of the Western world. The new airplanes, fast ships and trains all required a new style of ornamentation. Slick, shiny, repetitious geometry became the new spirit of the age. Architectural styles reflecting the new age began to have an impact on American architecture in the 1920s. Art Deco and Art Moderne took their names from the 1925 Paris Exposition Internationale des Arts Decoratifs and Industriels Modernes. Striving for artistic expression to complement the machine age, Art Deco adorned buildings with reeding, zigzags, fluting, chevrons, scallops, flat curved planes and low relief geometrical designs. Another World's Fair, "the Great Century of Progress" in Chicago in 1933-34 adapted and refined Moderne. One identified subtype, Classic Moderne, sometimes labeled "Depression Moderne" or "WPA Moderne," was used extensively on banks, theaters, and government buildings during the 1930s.

The WPA Moderne style was more refined and well balanced in appearance than its Art Deco predecessor. Typically these buildings were more sedate in form, characterized by massiveness and uniformity. Usually horizontally structured with flat roofs, exterior surfaces were smooth stone or concrete and understated ornamentation incorporated square piers rather than columns. The style blended the classic symmetry of the Beaux Art style with simple lines and unpretentious ornamentation. The style often featured a variety of distinguished looking artwork and imagery rendered in a variety of mediums. Painted murals and carved statuary were meant to convey through symbols the purpose of the building and its position in the community.

The Monterey County Courthouse exemplifies the characteristics of the WPA Moderne style. The building's monolithic design provides the perfect canvas for artist Jo Mora's artistic markings of the history of the Monterey County and the western United States. In *A Guide to Architecture in San Francisco and Northern California*, David Gebhard

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Monterey County Courthouse, Monterey County, CA

Section number 8 Page 6

notes this blending and identifies the building as "a perfect example, inside and out, of the WPA Moderne style of the 30s," experiencing the building as follows:

One walks through a high two-story porch composed of square fluted piers into an interior courtyard garden. The two-story wings of the building are surmounted by a glass walled third floor, which has strongly rounded corners. Sculpture abounds: heads of individuals in the spandrels, over the major entrance, and cast in metal relief on doors leading into the courtyard.

Jo Mora - Artist

Born in Montevideo, Uruguay in 1876, Mora moved at an early with his family to the Boston area. Jo's father, Domingo Mora, was a well-known Catalonian sculptor, his mother of French decent and his brother a classical painter. Jo studied art under the guidance his father and in several additional art school settings including the Art Student's League and Chase's School in New York. Always a quick learner and motivated artist, Jo quickly acquired the skills necessary to carry out several commissions along side his father, and then complete numerous major projects after his father passed away in 1911.

Jo grew up with a love of everything western and soon found the pull to see the west irresistible. A diligent student of history, Mora lived with the Hopi and Navajo for three years, traveled the California Mission Trail of Father Junipero Serra and finally settled down on the Monterey Peninsula upon being invited to create the cenotaph in honor of Father Serra at the Carmel Mission.

Two of Mora's many gifts as an artist were his versatility with art materials and his attention to detail in his work. Described as the 'Renaissance Man of the West' by Stephen Mitchell in the title of his biography of Mora, the title arises from the reference to the complimentary connection to artisans of the past who excelled at numerous art mediums. In the case of Jo Mora, he found sculptural work to be his deepest interest and passion, from small cast bronze western themed sculptures to heroic, over life size, bronze figures. Often his work was featured as the decorative elements on prominent buildings in major cities including Los Angeles (Palace Theatre, with his father, 1911, Los Angeles Examiner Building, with Julia Morgan 1913, Pacific Mutual Building, 1917, and Million Dollar Theatre, 1918), San Jose (Scottish Rites Temple, 1924), San Francisco (Native Sons of the Golden West Building, with his father, 1911, Lincoln Mercury Building, 1921, and San Francisco Curb Exchange, 1921), King City, Ca. (the King City High School Auditorium, Robert Stanton Center, 1939, a National Register

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Monterey County Courthouse, Monterey County, CA

Section number 8 Page 7

building) and a U.S. Postal Building in Portland, Oregon. In spite of these lasting achievements, Mora's name recognition is largely unknown.

The public artwork of Jo Mora is found throughout California, from Los Angeles to San Raphael, with his creative endeavors making a lasting impression on the area in which he lived most of his life, the Monterey Peninsula. A friend of Robert Stanton's and partner on several projects, it was no surprise that the two gentlemen would work together on the Monterey County Court House project. The project came near the end of Mora's career and stands as Jo's most engaging and challenging decorative architectural achievement. It was Mora's task to conceive and ultimately create most of the artistic elements required of this New Deal, WPA building. Mora's contributions were not limited to the design work. He also did much of the problem solving and then actual work on his innovative decorative, life-like attachments to the structure of the building.

"He had a fortune invested in special tools and when he used them he was like a surgeon performing a mastoid operation," states architect and sculptor Chester R. Phillips in an interview with John Woolfenden in 1967. Phillips was the Monterey county Courthouse project supervisor and stated, in light of working professionally with 20 to 30 nationally known sculptors throughout his career, working with Mora was the most enjoyable professional experience of his life. "Because Jo Mora was a versatile, wide-awake, self-made, hardworking man who had picked the life he enjoyed and made a total success of it, and to work with him was an unforgettable experience".

Phillips likened Mora to Italian Renaissance sculptor Benvenuto Cellini, for his competent abilities. Phillips witnessed Mora create and install the unique design elements on the courthouse which tell the story of the history of California. Able to use a variety of materials, including concrete, marble and bronze, in a variety of techniques, bas-relief, casting and poured molds, Mora was able to bring his vision to life almost single-handed. The building remains as relevant, over 70 years from the time it was constructed, as the day it was finished, due largely to Jo Mora's creative ability to make a building 'speak'.

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National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Monterey County Courthouse, Monterey County, CA

Section number 9 Page 8

Major Biographical References

"Poured Around its Predecessor," Architectural Record, August 1943.]

Durein, Ted, "Finishing Touches Applied to New County Courthouse", The Salinas Californian, Salinas, Ca. n/d.

Garrott, Hal, "New County Courthouse Ready Soon", Monterey Peninsula Herald, Monterey, Ca. June 26, 1937.

Gebhard, David et al., The Guide to Architecture in San Francisco and Northern California, Gibbs M. Smith Books, Salt Lake City 1985.

Hailey, Gene, Introduction to California Art Research, W.P.A. Project 2874.

Josselyn, Winsor, "Mora Carves Courthouse Decorations", Monterey Peninsula Herald, Monterey, Ca. n/d.

Myhre, Ann R., The New Deal: Art and Reality, San Jose State University, San Jose, Ca, Spring, 1994.

Seavey, Kent, "Historic Resources Inventory", Monterey County Historical Society, Salinas, Ca., 1989.

Whitney, Catherine, National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, King City, Ca., 1990.

Woolfenden, John, "Sculptor Jo Mora was the Peninsula's Cellini", Monterey Peninsula Herald, Monterey, Ca, Dec. 18, 1967.

_____, "To Justice", The Salinas Californian, Salinas, Ca. July 14-15, 1938.

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Continuation Sheet**

Monterey County Courthouse, Monterey County, CA

Section number 9, 10 Page 9

Interviews:

Bennett, Michael W., 'mapping services', Monterey County Office of the Assessor, Salinas, Ca. 2007.

Hengelbrok, Kurt, 'mapping services'. Wald, Ruhnke and Dost, Monterey Ca. 2007.

Salazar, Mario, 'building descriptions' Public Works, Monterey County, Salinas, Ca., 2007.

Salcido, George K., Real Property Specialist, Facilities Division, Public Works Department, County of Monterey, Salinas, Ca., 2007

Verbal Boundary Description:

Portion of Assessor Parcel Number 002-253-27 encompassing Block 5, Lots 1-6, as identified on the Map of the Riker and Jackson Survey, forming a Part of Salinas City, Monterey county, Cal., surveyed by E. Rayner, September 1872. Map enclosed.

Boundary Justification:

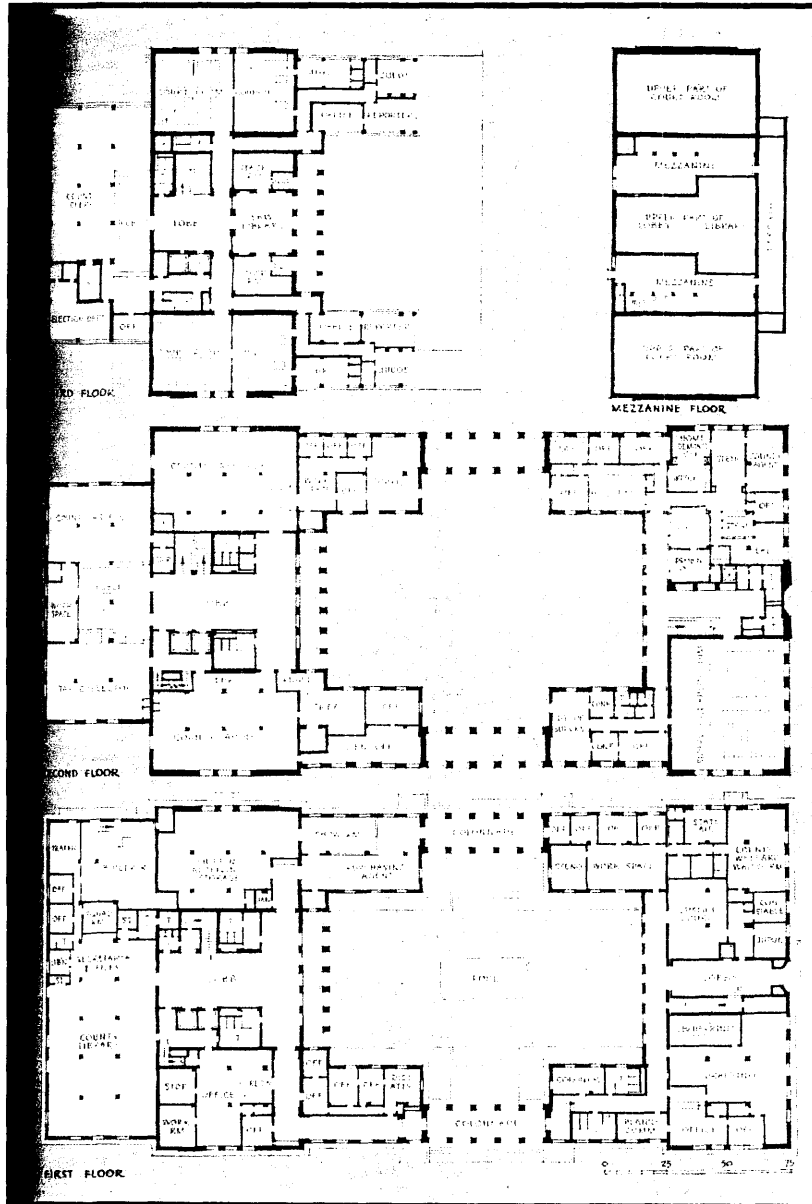
The boundaries are drawn to include Block 5, the Monterey County Courthouse's original parcel. Block 5 is now incorporated into Assessor Parcel Number 002-253-027, an approximately eight-acre parcel. The building sits the southeast corner of Assessor Parcel 002-253-027. Besides the Monterey County Courthouse building, the parcel contains three addition buildings and a parking lot. These buildings are disassociated with the courthouse with different dates of construction. An annex building located to the north of the courthouse was constructed in 1969 and is independent of the courthouse. This and other buildings on the assessor parcel are outside of the nomination boundaries.

United States Department of the Interior
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National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Monterey County Courthouse, Monterey County, CA

Section number Additional Information Page 10



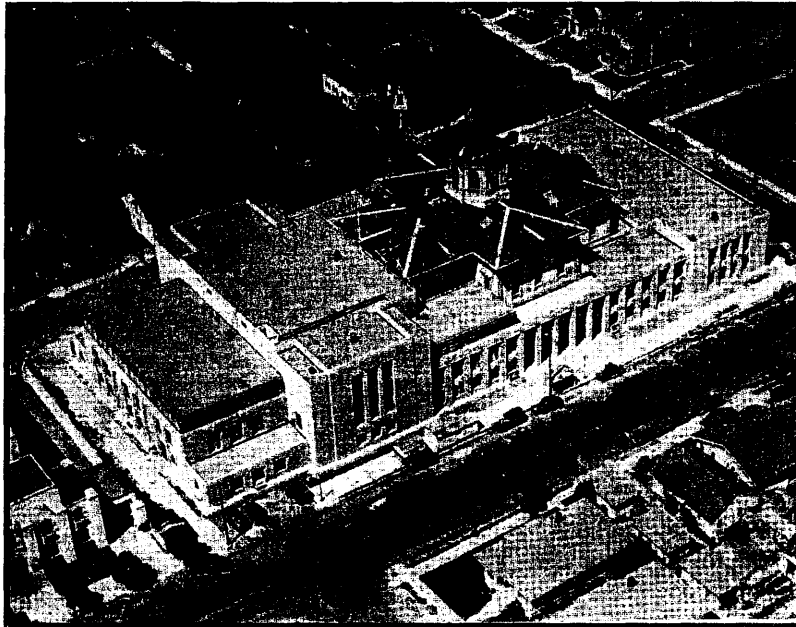
Original Building layout and floor plan.
Reproduced in *Architectural Record* "Poured Around Its Predecessor," August 1943

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

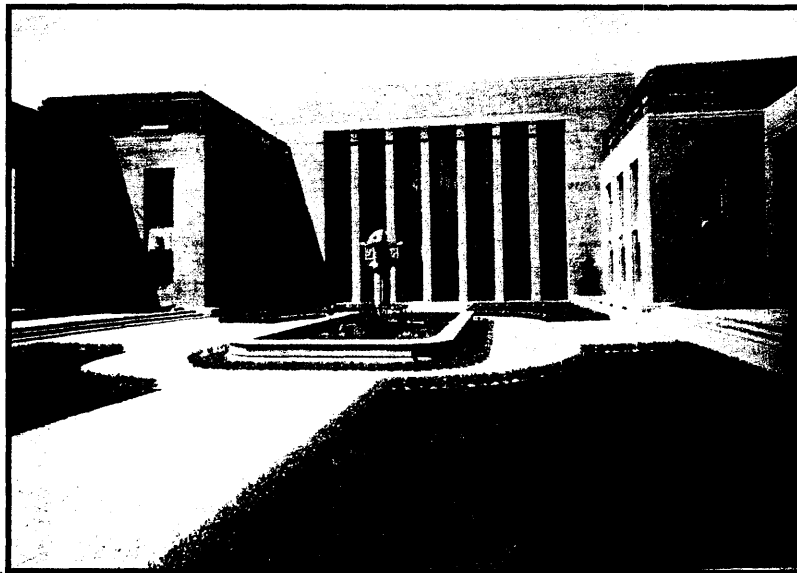
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Monterey County Courthouse, Monterey County, CA

Section number Additional Information Page 11



Historic image before removal of original courthouse, looking northeast.
Reproduced in *Architectural Record* "Poured Around Its Predecessor," August 1943



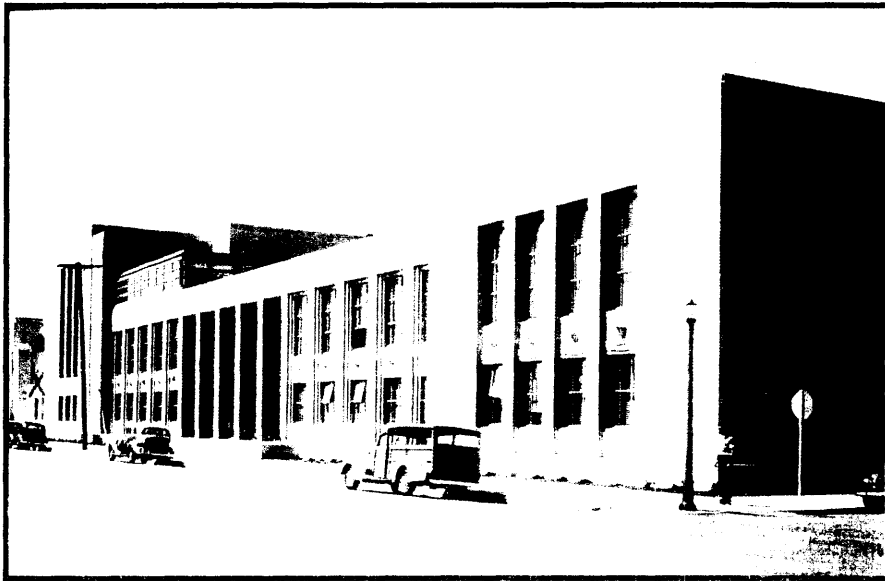
Historic image of interior courtyard looking west.
Reproduced in *Architectural Record* "Poured Around Its Predecessor," August 1943

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Monterey County Courthouse, Monterey County, CA

Section number Additional Information Page 12 _____



Monterey County Court House circa 1937.



Monterey County Court House circa 1950.

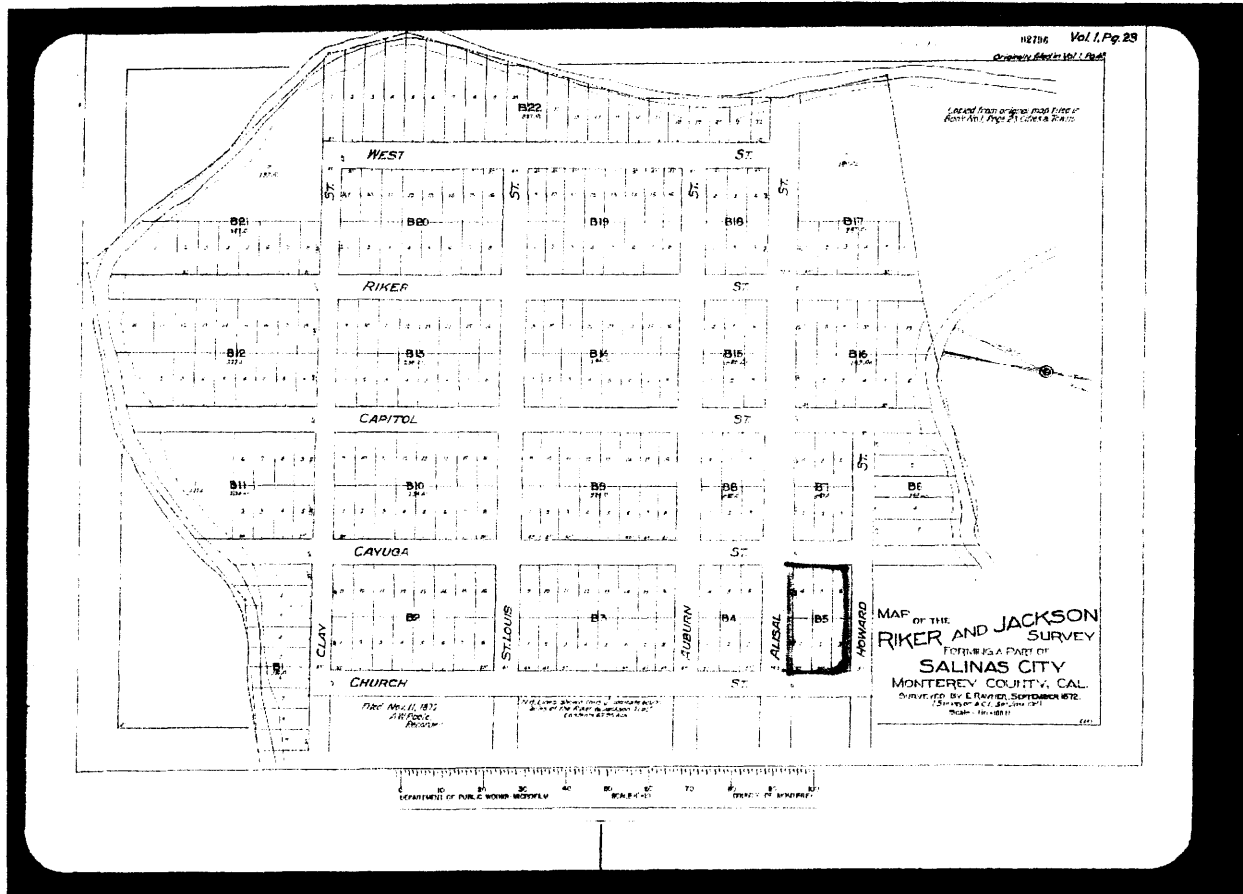
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Monterey County Courthouse, Monterey County, CA

Section number Additional Information Page 13

HISTORIC MAPPING



Reproduction of Map of the Riker and Jackson Survey, 1872. Monterey County Courthouse is located on Block 5.

Sketch Map

Monterey County Courthouse, Monterey County, California

Vol. 26 SURV. 16. 98

SN 00026350 N 2135311 E 5781953

SURVEYOR'S STATEMENT

I, DAVID T. COOPER, LICENSED SURVEYOR, COUNTY OF MONTEREY, CALIFORNIA, DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE FOREGOING IS A TRUE AND CORRECT COPY OF THE ORIGINAL SURVEY MAP AS FILED IN MY OFFICE ON FEBRUARY 7, 1984.



COUNTY SURVEYOR'S STATEMENT

THIS MAP HAS BEEN EXAMINED IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 2605 OF THE GOVERNMENT CODE AND SECTION 412 OF THE GOVERNMENT CODE, AND I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT IT IS A TRUE AND CORRECT COPY OF THE ORIGINAL SURVEY MAP AS FILED IN MY OFFICE ON FEBRUARY 7, 1984.

DAVID T. COOPER
COUNTY SURVEYOR
MONTEREY COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
BRUCE L. COBLE, CLS 2344

LEGEND & NOTES

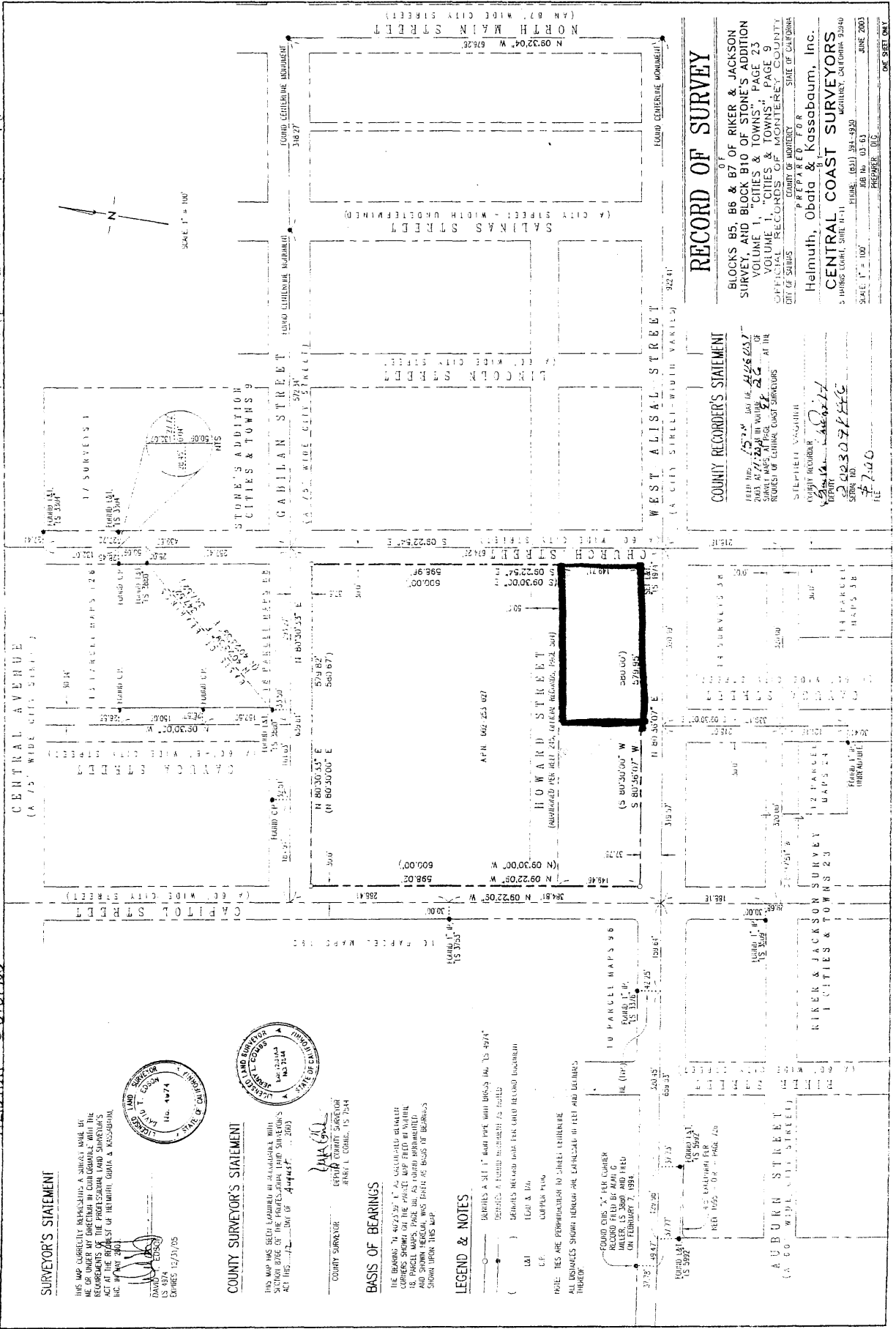
THE BEARINGS TO 4022.50' AT AN ASSUMED POINT ON THE CORNER SHOWN ON THE PARCEL MAP FILED IN MY OFFICE ON FEBRUARY 7, 1984, AND SHOWN THEREON, WAS TAKEN AS BEING AS BEARINGS SHOWN UPON THIS MAP.

LEGEND & NOTES

- BEARINGS A SET P. BEARINGS WITH BEARINGS IN "S" 4974'
- BEARINGS A TOTAL BEARING AS BEARINGS
- () BEARINGS BEARING WITH THE OLD BEARING
- BEARINGS A SET P. BEARINGS WITH BEARINGS IN "S" 4974'
- BEARINGS A TOTAL BEARING AS BEARINGS
- () BEARINGS BEARING WITH THE OLD BEARING
- BEARINGS A SET P. BEARINGS WITH BEARINGS IN "S" 4974'
- BEARINGS A TOTAL BEARING AS BEARINGS
- () BEARINGS BEARING WITH THE OLD BEARING

ALL BEARINGS SHOWN THEREON ARE CALCULATED IN FEET AND DECIMALS THEREOF.

FOUR CORNERS "X" PER CORNER RECORDED FILED BY MAN C MILLER, CLS 3800 AND FILED ON FEBRUARY 7, 1984.



RECORD OF SURVEY

OF
BLOCKS B5, B6 & B7 OF RIKER & JACKSON SURVEY, AND BLOCK B10 OF STONE'S ADDITION SURVEY, VOLUME 1, "CITIES & TOWNS", PAGE 23
VOLUME 1, "CITIES & TOWNS", PAGE 9
OFFICIAL RECORDS OF MONTEREY COUNTY
CITY OF MONTEREY
PREPARED FOR
SINE OF CALIFORNIA
Helmut, Obata & Kassabaum, Inc.
CENTRAL COAST SURVEYORS
5 HINDS COURT, SUITE 1111
MONTEREY, CALIFORNIA 93940
PHONE: (408) 384-9290
FAX: (408) 384-9261
SCALE: 1" = 100'
DATE: JUNE 2003
PREPARED BY: [Signature]
CHECK SHEET ONLY

COUNTY RECORDER'S STATEMENT

THIS MAP, 152.9' BY 15.316' 4126 637' 2403, AS FILED IN MY OFFICE ON FEBRUARY 7, 1984, AT THE COUNTY RECORDER'S OFFICE, MONTEREY COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, IS A TRUE AND CORRECT COPY OF THE ORIGINAL SURVEY MAP AS FILED IN MY OFFICE ON FEBRUARY 7, 1984.

SILVIA V. COOPER
COUNTY RECORDER
MONTEREY COUNTY
DATE: 2/23/84
FILE: 4-7-00