



**Look Up,
San Diego!**

**3 Walking Tours in
America's Finest City**

A Walking Tour of San Diego - Balboa Park

from **walkthetown.com**

Land was set aside here for public use in the 1830s and 1,400 acres were legally declared “City Park” in 1868, making San Diego one of America’s first towns to have a park. But the scrub mesa of City Park remained completely undeveloped; not the kind of park where you would see joggers and baby strollers on winding paths today but rather the kind of park where you would meet rattlesnakes and coyotes.

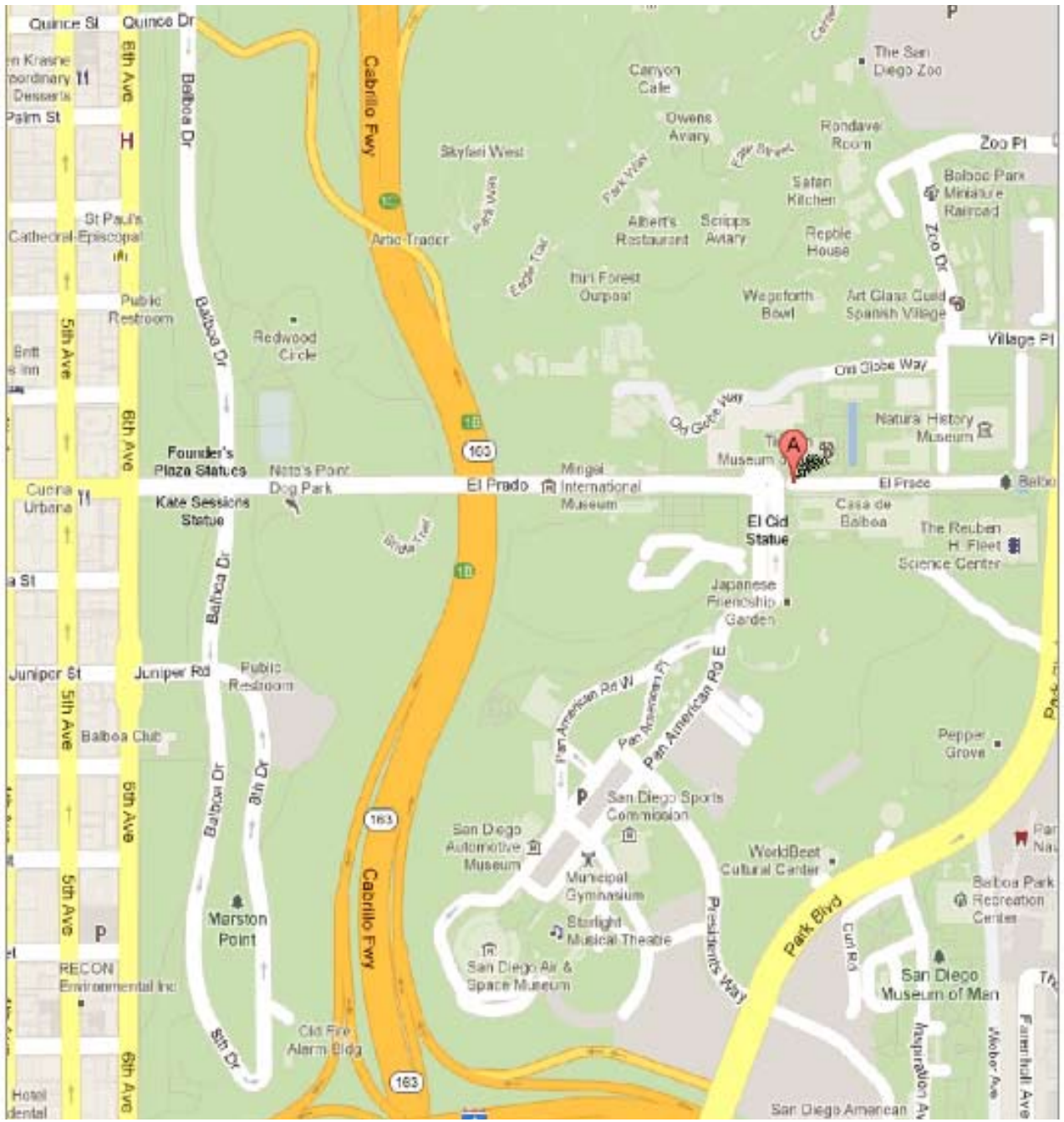
The first steps towards taming and landscaping City Park took place in 1892 when a botanist named Kate Sessions made a deal to plant 100 trees every year in exchange for 32 acres she could use for her commercial nursery. Sessions introduced a variety of native and exotic plants to the park and many of her trees are still growing. She became known as the “Mother of Balboa Park” but surely even she harbored no dream of what the park would shortly become.

To celebrate the completion of the Panama Canal, San Diego staged the Panama-California Exposition in 1915 to announce its geographic position as the first American port of call on the Pacific coast for ships exiting the Panama Canal from the Atlantic Ocean. It was an audacious undertaking for a city with a population of 39,578. Los Angeles and San Francisco were both ten times as large. In fact, no city as small as San Diego had ever attempted to put on a world’s fair.

The fairgrounds would be in City Park and one of the first tasks organizers undertook was changing the park name. A contest yielded the name of Vasco Núñez de Balboa, the first European to cross Central America and see the Pacific Ocean. The architect for the Exposition came from the East Coast, Bertram Goodhue who was celebrated for his Gothic Revival churches. In California, however, Goodhue re-interpreted historic Spanish Baroque and Spanish Colonial architecture into what became known as the Spanish Colonial Revival Style. Goodhue advocated and it was accepted that all but a handful of structures for the World’s Fair would be disposable and were constructed of plaster and wood. The Exposition was so successful it remained open for an extra year and the assembly of Spanish-flavored buildings was so striking and so popular that San Diegans could not tear the fair down completely when it was over.

When San Diego put on the California Pacific International Exposition in 1935 many of the original buildings were back in uses as exhibit halls. This time around the fair had a more practical and less visionary motive - jumpstart an economy ravaged by the Great Depression. Still, it was also successful enough to win a year’s extension. In the decades to follow there would be no more international get-togethers in Balboa Park and the fair buildings gradually fell into disrepair. Balboa Park, and the historic Exposition buildings, were declared a National Historic Landmark in 1977 and plans were hatched to make many of the “temporary” buildings permanent after so many years.

Our walking tour of Balboa Park will begin at its western boundary on 6th Avenue near a statue remembering Kate Sessions and walk along El Prado, the same path used by wide-eyed fair-goers almost a century ago...



1. Cabrillo Bridge
El Prado east of 6th Avenue



The Cabrillo Bridge was constructed in 1915 to provide a dramatic pedestrian entrance to the Panama-California Exposition. Architect Thomas B. Hunter spanned the Cabrillo Canyon with an imaginative multi-arched cantilever bridge unlike anything seen in California to that time. A million board feet of redwood were required to frame out the forms for the concrete supports. Originally those pillars rested in a lagoon created on the canyon floor, but since 1948 the Cabrillo Freeway, lauded as one of America's most beautiful parkways, has flowed underneath. Remember to look south (your right) over the side to view the San Diego skyline as you cross.

2. West Gate
El Prado



The barrel-vaulted entrance to Balboa Park served as the ceremonial gateway for visitors to the 1915 world's fair. Symbolic sculptures surmount the arch - looking up to your left is a female figure representing the Pacific Ocean and staring across at her is a male figure playing the part of the Atlantic Ocean. Each is spilling water that will mingle in the Panama Canal. Uppermost in the composition is the crest of the City of San Diego.

PASS THROUGH THE GATE INTO THE PLAZA DE CALIFORNIA. ON YOUR LEFT IS...

**3. California Building/San Diego Museum of Man
1350 El Prado**



The dome and tower of the California Building were intended as permanent structures to live on beyond the 1915 Panama-California Exposition. Celebrated architect Bertram Goodhue dipped deep in his bag of tricks to create San Diego's most memorable Spanish Colonial facade, mixing Baroque, Gothic and Rococo influences into his design stew. The intricate stone carvings of historic San Diego figures were executed by the Piccirilli Brothers, master Italian stone carvers who came to the United States in 1888. Among the legion of admirers of the California Building was Orson Welles who used the exterior to depict the Xanadu castle in his classic *Citizen Kane*. The Exposition's collection was assembled into a museum after the fair and is on display here, heavy on anthropology.

LEAVE EL PRADO AND WALK PAST THE CALIFORNIA TOWER TO SEE BEHIND IT THE...

**4. Old Globe Theatre
1363 Old Globe Way, north of El Prado**



London's original Globe Theatre was owned by six actors, including William Shakespeare, and assembled in 1599 from timbers from an earlier stage. It burned in 1613, was quickly rebuilt and closed forever in 1642 after rabble-rousing Puritan protest. It was dismantled and no one knows what its actual size was or exactly what it looked like. Recreations such as this, constructed as part of the California Pacific International Exposition, represent the best guess from scholarly detective work. San Diego's Globe Theatre suffered the same fate as the original - it burned in 1978 and was rebuilt. Today the Globe anchors an award-winning professional theater complex.

RETURN TO EL PRADO AND TURN LEFT, HEADING EAST. ON YOUR RIGHT THE BUILDING IS...

5. House of Charm/San Diego Art Institute
1439 El Prado at southwest corner of Plaza de Panama



The master plan was for most of the buildings constructed for the Panama-California Exposition in 1915 to be torn down after the fair. This was the Mining Building and the Spanish Mission-style showplace for the region's mineral wealth won favor with the populace and was not dismantled. It continued to be used as an exhibit hall for several more years and then popped up as a refreshment stand and host of flower shows. When the California Pacific International Exposition was staged in 1935 this building was used to sell souvenirs and trinkets and it acquired the House of Charm tag. After nearly 80 years the temporary building could be trusted no more and it was torn down and replaced with a near copy, but permanent this time. Its main tenant is the gallery for the San Diego Art Institute that was founded in the 1940s to promote the town's living arts community.

WALK THROUGH THE BREEZEWAY IN THE HOUSE OF CHARM AND INTO THE...

6. Alcazar Garden
south side of El Prado, through breezeway



The original formal garden was created for the 1935 Exposition by designer Richard Requa who took his inspiration from the royal gardens of Alcazar Castle in Seville, Spain. Trimmed boxwood hedges frame the ornate tile fountains and gardens colored by thousands of annuals through the year.

CONTINUE OUT THE BACK OF THE ALCAZAR GARDEN AND ACROSS THE PARKING LOT. TO YOUR RIGHT, FOR EXPLORATION, IS THE...

7. Palm Canyon
1549 El Prado



The plantings in this ravine boast more than 450 palms, representing 58 species, in a two-acre tropical garden. It all began with a cluster of Mexican fan palms in 1912. A wooden footbridge and staircase provide access to the canyon.

CONTINUE ON THE WALKWAY TO THE PAN AMERICAN PLAZA.

8. Spreckels Organ Pavilion
1549 El Prado # 10



John D. Spreckels came by his money the old-fashioned way - his father was one of the wealthiest men on the Pacific Coast - Claus Spreckels, the Sugar King. John started out working in Hawaii in the family business but he would make his own name in transportation and real estate, so much so that when he died in 1926 at the age of 72 he would be eulogized as “one of America’s few great Empire Builders who invested millions to turn a struggling, bankrupt village into the beautiful and cosmopolitan city San Diego is today.” His interest in the town started in 1887 when he brought his yacht Lurline into the harbor to stock up on supplies. Spreckels thought enough of the town to construct a wharf and coal bunkers at the foot of Broadway but he was just getting started. He gobbled up the Coronado Beach Company with its hotel and surrounding land and then acquired the San Diego street railway system, put the horses out to pasture and installed electric street cars. He managed his burgeoning San Diego empire from San Francisco until the earthquake in 1906 which drove him to bring his family permanently to Coronado Island, which he owned all of. John Spreckels was the wealthiest man in San Diego and it is estimated that at one time he paid 10% of all property taxes in San Diego County. John and his brother Adolph, who ran the sugar empire after their father, donated one of the world’s largest pipe organs - 4,530 pipes from a few inches to 32 feet in length - to the City in 1914 for the Panama-California Exposition. The City has had an organist on staff since 1917, performing free concerts every Sunday.

FOLLOW THE WALKWAY TO THE RIGHT INTO THE PAN AMERICAN PLAZA.

9. United Nations Building 2171 Pan American Plaza



This Spanish Colonial building from the 1935 exposition housed displays from the *Christian Science Monitor* and in 1956, at the urging of Eleanor Roosevelt, it was presented to the United Nations Association of San Diego. Today the red-tile roofed building serves as an international gift shop.

10. House of Pacific Relations International Cottages 2191 Pan American Road



This covey of red-tile roofed cottages was constructed for the 1935 Exposition and they have found enduring use promoting goodwill and international fellowship. Some 32 multicultural groups present workshops, stage festivals, dish out ethnic food and otherwise raise awareness for national traditions across the globe.

11. Balboa Park Club 1549 El Prado



The new state of New Mexico footed the bill for this building used to house its exhibits in the 1915 Panama-California Exposition. The price tag for the 15,000-square foot hall came to less than \$20,000. Isaac Hamilton Rapp, who pioneered the Pueblo Revival style of architecture, provided a similar design for this space featuring open courtyards, vigas (exposed beams) and smooth adobe

textures. After the fair New Mexico sold the building to the City of San Diego for \$3,200. The City quickly demolished the neighboring Mission-style buildings used by Montana and Washington but recognized the quality of architecture here and let it stand. For the next fair in 1935, however, San Diego architect Richard Requa performed an unsympathetic expansion that obscured the Pueblo-style uniqueness. A 1990s restoration brought much of it back. The Club's bragging point these days is a wooden dance floor with 13,000 square feet of twirling space.

12. Palisades Building
2130 Pan American Plaza



The Women's Palace echoed the Pueblo Revival style of the Balboa Park Club when it was raised for the 1935 fair. Today it is an entertainment center with a multipurpose recital hall and a stage for the Marie Hitchcock Puppet Theater.

13. San Diego Automotive Museum
2080 Pan American Plaza



This imposing building with Mayan influences was constructed as the Conference Building for the 1935 California-Pacific International Exposition. A million dollars was poured into its restoration in 1988 for the San Diego Automotive Museum. Included in the permanent collection of classic cars are a 1967 Austin –London Taxi that belonged to Frank Sinatra and a tribute to Steve McQueen.

**14. San Diego Air & Space Museum
2001 Pan American Plaza**



The Ford Motor Company built this circular Art Deco showplace to highlight the innovations of tomorrow for the 1935 Exposition. Today the space has been commandeered for a different type of transportation that explores the history of flight from an actual working replica of Charles Lindbergh's *Spirit of St. Louis*, which was designed and assembled by San Diego's Ryan Aircraft, to Apollo spacecraft. Out front is a Lockheed A-12, one of 15 ultra secretive reconnaissance aircraft built for the Central Intelligence Agency in the 1960s. Details on the plane were not released until 2007, almost 40 years after the plane's final mission.

TURN AND WALK BACK UP PAN-AMERICAN PLAZA TOWARDS EL PRADO. ON YOUR RIGHT IS...

**15. Starlight Theatre and Starlight Bowl
2005 Pan American Plaza**



Ford used this outdoor venue to present free symphonic concerts during the 1935 California-Pacific International Exposition. The Starlight put on its first production here in 1948. More than 1,000 performances later it is one of America's oldest running musical theater companies.

16. Municipal Gymnasium
2111 Pan American Plaza



Architect Richard Requa drew on ancient Mayan and Aztec design principles for this substantial 1935 fair building that featured a 300-seat theater. The occupant was the Palace of Electricity and Varied Industries that introduced fair-goers to the wonders of electrification. Stripped of its ornamentation, the building was converted to indoor recreational facility for the park.

17. San Diego Hall of Champions Sports Museum
2131 Pan American Plaza



This was the Federal Building during the 1935 Exhibition, designed as a permanent reinforced concrete structure expected to be converted into a post-fair theater. Richard Requa again went looking for design inspiration on the Yucatan Peninsula of Mexico and came back with an interpretation of the Palace of the Governor from the Mayan city of Uxmal. The beefy decorative frieze dominates the entranceway. It took 70,000 square feet of exhibition space to contain the twenty departments of the United States Government that showed up at the Fair and today those three levels comprise America's largest multi-sports museum.

18. Japanese Friendship Garden
2215 Pan American Place



A teahouse was sited here during the 1915–16 Panama-California Exposition and nearly a century later the sloping two acres of landscaped grounds are a place for quiet contemplation.

THE STATUE AT THE SOUTH ENTRANCE OF THE PLAZA DE PANAMA, AT EL PRADO IS...

19. *El Cid Campeador* south entrance to Plaza de Panama



This homage to El Cid Campeador, 11th century Castilian nobleman, military leader and subject of the oldest Spanish epic poem in existence, was created for neither world's fair but installed in 1927. The bronze was sculpted by Anna Hyatt Huntington, known for her animal and equestrian statues. Another of her works, *Horse Trainer*, is located in the park as well.

20. **House of Hospitality** 1549 El Prado at southeast corner of Plaza de Panama



The park visitor center is a reconstruction of the Foreign Arts Building from the 1915 Exposition. Like most of its fellow Spanish-Renaissance structures it was scheduled to be torn down but San Diegans decided to keep them once they had seen them. In 1997 the building was demolished but some 1000 architectural pieces were saved to use during the reconstruction. That included coats of arms that decorated the exterior of the fair building. Some of the shields were completely made up as many poor countries from Latin America did not attend the world's fair as hoped.

TURN RIGHT ON EL PRADO.

21. Casa del Balboa
1649 El Prado



The romantic-sounding Casa del Balboa has weathered some less glamorous names through its history, including its name on the drawing board it never carried - the Domestic Liberal Arts Building. It opened the World's Fair in 1915 as the Commerce and Industries Building but in its second year Canada took up most of the space with its commanding exhibit and it became the Canada Building. When the fair came around again in 1935 the building, based on the 17th century mansion of the Marques de la Villa del Villar del Aguila in Queretaro, Mexico, became the Palace of Better Housing. By the 1970s it was known as the Electric Building when it was torched by teenage arsonists, negating a planned restoration. It was rebuilt and now houses three museums, one for photography, one for San Diego history and one boasting the world's largest operating model railroad.

22. Casa del Prado
1650 El Prado



The exuberant Casa del Prado is a mostly faithful recreation of the Agriculture and Horticulture Building from the 1915 Panama-California Exposition. It was known as the Food and Beverage Building after the 1935 Exposition and was used by county fairs that were regular features of Balboa Park. It was the first of the “temporary” fair buildings to be torn down and replaced, beginning in 1968. The lavish Spanish baroque facade came back and the building now services various community organizations.

CONTINUE INTO VILLAGE PLACE. ANEAD TO YOUR RIGHT IS...

23. Reuben H. Fleet Science Center
1875 El Prado



With a planetarium, Southern California's only IMAX® Dome Theater, and over 100 hands-on science exhibits, this is the most visited of Balboa Park's museums. It was started in 1961 with a donation from Reuben Hollis Fleet, an aviation pioneer who was instrumental in the creation of the United States Air Mail service.

TURN LEFT AND WALK UP INTO VILLAGE PLACE.

24. San Diego Natural History Museum
1788 El Prado



James Scripps built one of America's greatest newspaper fortunes in Detroit, Michigan and a good chunk of that money wound up in San Diego civic institutions thanks to his daughter Ellen Browning Scripps. She built a home in La Jolla in 1897 when she accompanied her brother to town while looking after his health. She was 61 and would live another 35 years in San Diego during which time she became the town's leading philanthropist. She provided \$100,000 for the core of this building - it was doubled in size in 2001 - after the burning of the 1915 Exposition's Nevada Building in 1925.

25. Moreton Bay Fig Tree
1549 El Prado



The Moreton Bay Fig is a native of eastern Australia and in a crowded forest environment will grow tall and narrow. But plant it in an open area - like this one was in 1914 in preparation for the Panama-California International Exposition - it will spread out to a canopy width of 150 feet. Having grown over 80 feet tall during the last century the Moreton Bay Fig is a California Big Tree as a state champion of its species.

26. Spanish Village Art Center
1770 Village Place



Hundreds of local painters, sculptors, metalsmiths, jewelry designers, clay artists, gourd artists, photographers, printmakers, fiber artists, basket weavers, mixed-media artists, glass artists work daily in the tile-roofed studio/galleries. The pathway to the west of the arts village, your left, leads to the San Diego Zoo, or more accurately The World Famous San Diego Zoo as it is almost invariably announced, home to more than 4,000 rare and endangered animals.

TURN AND WALK BACK A FEW STEPS ON EL PRADO. TURN RIGHT AND WALK THROUGH THE CASE DEL PRADO TO REACH...

27. Botanical Building
1549 El Prado



This unique structure raised for the 1915 Panama California International Exposition began with an iron frame salvaged from what was supposed to be a Santa Fe Railroad station. It was then skinned with over twelve miles of redwood laths to create one of the largest lattice structures in the world. The Botanical Building, and its Lily Pond out front, display a smorgasbord of over 2,000 permanent plants.

CONTINUE TOWARDS THE PLAZA DE PANAMA. ON YOUR LEFT IS...

28. Timken Museum of Art
1500 El Prado



Jacob Timken bought his family of seven children from Germany to America in 1838 and settled outside of St. Louis where a large contingent of fellow Germans had put down roots. His son Henry apprenticed to a master wagon and carriage maker and was making carriages on his own by the time he was 24 in 1855. Timken patented numerous improvements in the buggy trade and was able to retire to San Diego in the 1880s. Henry Timken was restless in retirement, however, and traveled widely before his imagination was captured by the new horseless carriages that were appearing on American streets. In 1898 he patented the tapered roller bearing, a discovery that would earn him induction into the National Inventors Hall of Fame. He formed the Timken Roller Bearing Axle Company in Canton in 1901 and was soon providing 90% of the axles used in the nation's exploding motor vehicle industry. With the company established and in the control of his sons, Henry Timken again retired to San Diego, this time for good. The Timken family donated monies that helped open this museum, designed in gleaming white Italian travertine marble by San Diego architect Frank Hope, Jr, in 1965.

AHEAD ON THE RIGHT ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE PLAZA DE PANAMA IS...

**29. The San Diego Museum of Art
1450 El Prado**



The San Diego Museum of Art represents the expectations of the 1915 Panama-California International Exposition realized. The temporary exhibition building here was dismantled as planned and the fair did stir enough up cultural awareness that a permanent art gallery was created. Go-to architect William Templeton Johnson provided a Spanish Renaissance building and the Fine Arts Gallery of San Diego opened to the public on February 28, 1926. The alcoved figures above the entrance are sculptures of 17th century Spanish painters Bartolomew Murillo, Francesco de Zurbarán and Diego Velásquez.

WALK BACK TO THE MAIN STREET, EL PRADO AND TURN RIGHT. PASS BACK THROUGH THE WEST GATE AND ACROSS THE CABRILLO BRIDGE TO THE TOUR STARTING POINT.

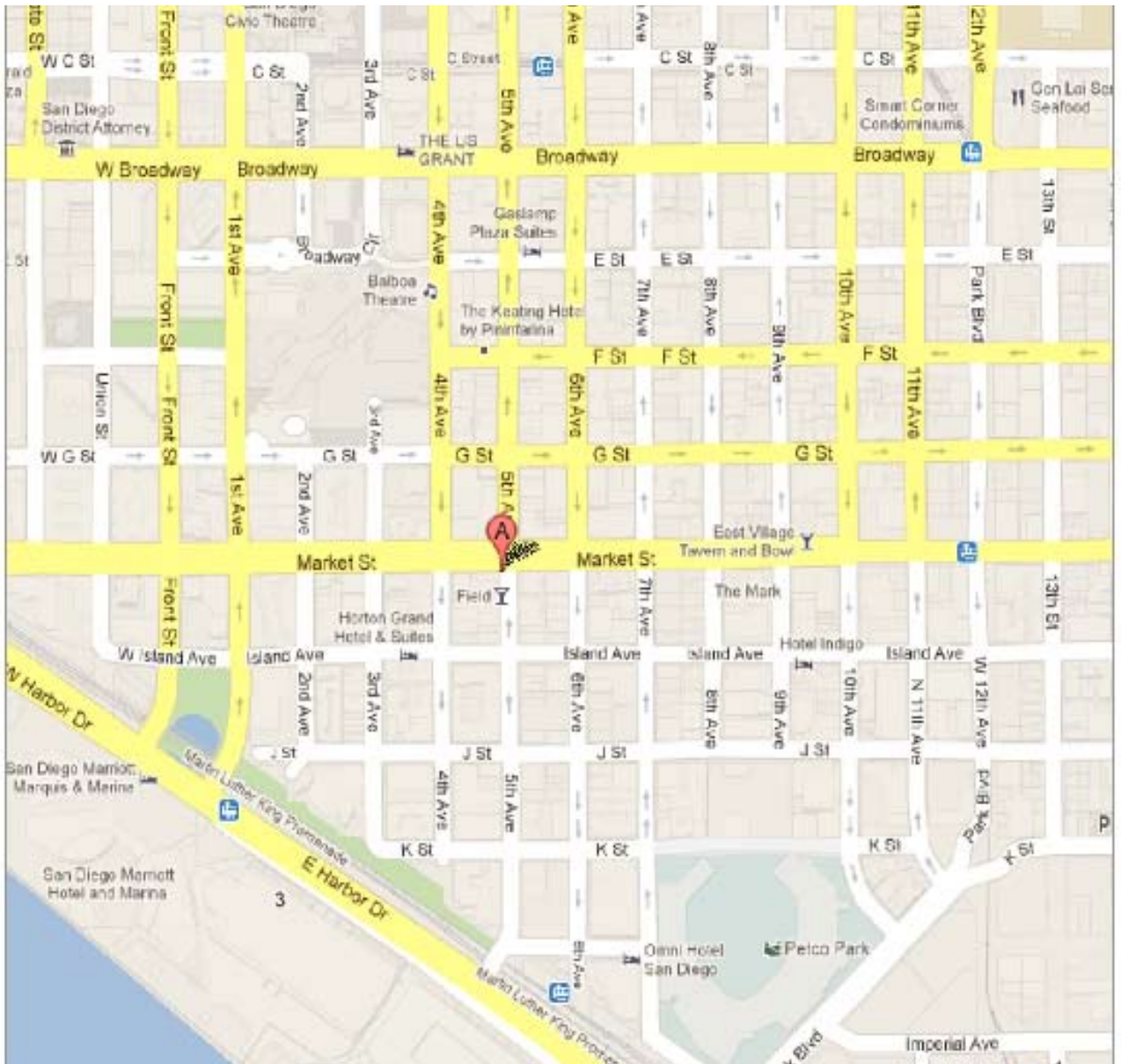
A Walking Tour of San Diego - Downtown from **walkthetown.com**

The San Diego Presidio was the first European settlement on the Pacific Coast of present-day America, founded as a military post by Gaspar de Portola in 1769. Situated on a bluff overlooking the Pacific Ocean, the location provided a fine defensive position but the town that grew up around the bluff was four miles away from one of the finest natural harbors on the coast. During the California Gold Rush of the late 1840s thousands of potential settlers stopped in San Diego but few stayed.

In 1850, months before California would be admitted to the Union, William Heath Davis was one of the first to move out of the developed part of town and attempt to take advantage of that harbor. Despite spending an estimated \$60,000 on the project his wharf was crudely built and in 1853 the steamer Los Angeles barreled into it and the damage was never repaired. Davis was long gone by 1862 when the United States Army dismantled his wharf and used the timber for firewood.

There would not be another settlement effort until 1867 when Alonzo Horton gobbled up 900 acres of what would one day be downtown San Diego for \$265. Horton energetically laid out streets, sold lots and encouraged development. Within twenty years "New Town" was THE town. Horton always had an eye on the bottom line so he created small town blocks that gave him more corners to sell

Today many of the Victorian buildings from these early boom years of the 1880s and 1890s remain in downtown's Gaslamp Quarter. There are 94 designated historic buildings in the Gaslamp Quarter and our walking tour will spend a good amount of time among the fanciful two- and three- and four-story buildings but we will also explore the towers around the fringes and thanks to Alonzo Horton's short blocks it will seem like we are covering quite a bit of ground...



1. Horton Plaza southwest corner of Broadway and 4th Avenue



When Alonzo Erastus Horton cleared land for his Horton House in 1870 he gave this space to the nascent town for gatherings and celebrations. The Plaza remained little more than a dusty patch of ground for many years, picking up a small rail fence, a fountain, a bandstand and some plantings along the way. In 1895 Horton officially deeded the property to the town in exchange for \$100 a month payable to \$10,000 and palm trees were planted around the perimeter. The first formal design plan for the Plaza came in 1909 from esteemed architect Irving Gill, which included the centerpiece electric fountain constructed with \$10,000 of donated funds from Mayor Louis J. Wilde. Gill's design was the winner over twelve competing entries and the fountain was dedicated on October 15, 1910. Irving John Gill was born on an upstate New York farm in 1870 and never saw the inside of an acclaimed architecture school. Instead he began apprenticing and picked up work in increasingly more famous shops until he was at the prestigious Chicago firm of Adler and Sullivan where he worked alongside Frank Lloyd Wright for a time. By 1893 Gill had made his way to San Diego where he became the town's most versatile and acclaimed architect.

WALK TO THE NORTH SIDE OF THE PLAZA AT BROADWAY. IN FRONT OF YOU IS...

2. U.S. Grant Hotel 326 Broadway Street at northwest corner of 4th Avenue



Alonzo Horton, like thousands of others, came west to California chasing gold in 1849. He soon became more intrigued by reports of golden sunshine in San Diego than golden flakes in mountain streams. At the time of his arrival Old Town was settled about four miles from the natural harbor and Horton was able to buy up much of the land in between for nickels an acre. He then platted his new property, laying out streets on short blocks so he had more corner lots to sell. Within twenty years "New Town" had supplanted "Old Town" as the heart of San Diego. "New Town" needed a first class hotel so Horton built one here, a 100-room spectacle that stamp San Diego as a town to be reckoned with.

Horton House would eventually be purchased by Fannie Chaffee Grant, the wife of Ulysses S. Grant, Jr. When the Grants moved to San Diego in 1906 they tore down the grand old hotel and hatched plans for an ever more luxurious guest house four times the size. Innovative architect Harrison Albright had recently moved his practice to Southern California and he was hired to design the new 11-story Beaux Arts hotel. The San Francisco earthquake in 1906, cost overruns, and Mrs. Grant's death plagued the building's progress and San Diego voters had to help finance half the \$1.5 million final cost. It was not until 1910 that the 437-room hotel named for the Union general and 18th United States President opened. There have been good times and bad over the last 100 years but highlights have included the welcoming of 13 U.S. Presidents and the staging of the inaugural San Diego Comic-Con International in 1970.

TURN RIGHT ON BROADWAY AND HEAD EAST, ACROSS 4TH AVENUE.

3. Owl Drug Company Building
402-416 Broadway at northeast corner of 4th Avenue



This property was also owned by Ulysses S. Grant, Jr. and he raised a Neoclassical four-story building on the site, designed by local architects the Quayle Brothers and Cressey, to resemble his hotel across the street. The building was sometimes referred to as the “Baby Grant” although its appearance was modernized in the 1940s. The most prominent tenant here was the Owl Drug Company, an institution for California shoppers since its beginnings in San Francisco in 1892. This was their first San Diego store. It operated on the ground floor while the upper stories were swallowed by its next door neighbor...

4. Holzwasser/Walker-Scott Building
1014 Fifth Avenue at northwest corner of Broadway



Ralf M. Walker began his retailing empire in Los Angeles before setting out to conquer all of Southern California. He went to Long Beach first and then came here to San Diego in 1935,

refitting the Spanish Colonial building John Terrel Vawter had constructed for Charles Holzwasser's department store in 1919. Holzwasser had built on this corner because it "was then and still is the best corner in the city, the most expensive, but worth it." An Art Deco update was applied to the lower two floors. Walker died shortly before the store launched and George A. Scott, a former stock boy who Walker sent to the New York University of Retailing, handled the opening. The store grew to eight stories and San Diego shoppers could take their first rides on escalators here. Walker's widow, Eliza, became president of the business and after she died in 1951 the name was changed to Walker-Scott. Scott lived until 1993 and witnessed the closing of the store in 1989. He had received numerous awards in his lifetime for civic involvement including being named "Mr. San Diego" by the Grant Club and "Man of the Century" by the Central City Association. Walker, however, is largely forgotten, remembered mostly for having rented a guest house to Harry Houdini which the famous magician is said to haunt.

5. Granger Building **964 Fifth Avenue at southwest corner of Broadway**



In 1904 Ralph Granger headed an investment group that purchased controlling interest in the Merchants' National Bank of San Diego and then moved the bank into this five-story Romanesque-flavored headquarters that year. The bank had formed in 1893 just prior to a nationwide financial crisis and since it was too new to have much exposed risk Merchants' was one of only two banks in town to emerge from the Panic.

6. Fox Building **531 Broadway at southwest corner of 6th Avenue**



Hungarian-born Samuel Fox crossed the Atlantic Ocean in steerage, arriving in New York City in 1880 when he was 18 years of age. He found work and went to night school for four years to learn English and then set out for the West. He worked in a San Francisco clothing house for a year and then came to San Diego where he began buying and selling real estate. He married into the Kuhn Family that founded the Lion Clothing Store and when his brother-in-law died in 1899, Samuel

Fox took over the business. Offering solely men's furnishings, Lion Clothing became the foundation of the Fox empire that culminated with the completion of this building in 1929. William Templeton Johnson, from whose imagination sprung many of San Diego's notable buildings, provided a Spanish Renaissance design for the four-story building that was hailed as one of the finest structures on the Pacific Coast. The price tag was \$500,000 and the grand opening drew an estimated 10,000 curious shoppers. Lion Clothing, the sole tenant, would remain here until 1984.

7. San Diego Trust & Savings Bank
530 Broadway at northwest corner of 6th Avenue



The San Diego Savings Bank took its first deposits in 1889 under the watchful eye of its founder, Joseph W. Sefton. Sefton was a Midwestern businessman who had never run a bank before and he wanted his bank to appeal to folks who weren't used to trusting their money to others. You could open a savings account at San Diego Savings with a dollar, a dime if you were a child. By the 1920s Sefyon's son was at the helm and he was looking for a suitable banking temple for the renamed San Diego Trust & Savings Bank. He hired one of the town's top architects, William Templeton Johnson, to design his tower. Johnson created a 14-story Italian Renaissance confection topped by the town's first aviation beacon, with a light visible for 25 miles. With his pick of the finest construction materials Johnson outfitted the exterior with a base of Scotch Rose granite supporting two stories of Berea sandstone from Ohio. Inside Johnson crafted 35 columns for the 32-foot high banking hall, using 19 different types of marble collected from the shores of the Mediterranean Sea.

8. Colonel Fletcher Building
600-624 Broadway at northeast corner of 6th Avenue



This Italian Renaissance commercial building was constructed in 1908 and received a \$13 million makeover for its 100th birthday. The developer was Ed Fletcher who was born in Massachusetts in 1872 but was on the streets of San Diego peddling fresh produce when he was 16. He soon had his own commission business which led to his involvement in real estate. He laid out tony subdivisions like Del Mar and threw himself into water development and road building. Fletcher

was obsessed with bringing auto transportation to San Diego and participated in a “roadless” race between Phoenix and Southern California in 1912 to determine the best route to lay out a road. He then raised the money to pay for 13,000 wooden planks to take the road across the Algodones Dunes and thus complete a commercial route between San Diego and Yuma. Fletcher also garnered publicity for San Diego by driving to Washington D.C. in 1915 over 26 days; by 1926 he was able to motor across the country to Savannah, Georgia in just three days. In 1907 Ed Fletcher was appointed a Lieutenant Colonel in the California National Guard and the name stuck throughout his life - when his memoirs were published in 1952 it took 750 pages for him to tell his story.

9. **Torbati Building** **625 Broadway at southeast corner of 6th Avenue**



John D. Spreckels came by his money the old-fashioned way - his father was one of the wealthiest men on the Pacific Coast - Claus Spreckels, the Sugar King. John started out working in Hawaii sugar plantations for the family business but he would make his own name in transportation and real estate, so much so that when he died in 1926 at the age of 72 he would be eulogized as “one of America’s few great Empire Builders who invested millions to turn a struggling, bankrupt village into the beautiful and cosmopolitan city San Diego is today.” His interest in the town started in 1887 when he brought his yacht *Lurline* into the harbor to stock up on supplies. Spreckels thought enough of the nascent town to construct a wharf and coal bunkers at the foot of Broadway but he was just getting started. He gobbled up the Coronado Beach Company with its hotel and surrounding land and then acquired the San Diego street railway system, put the horses out to pasture and installed electric street cars. He managed his burgeoning San Diego empire from San Francisco until the earthquake in 1906 drove him to bring his family permanently to Coronado Island, which he owned. John Spreckels was the wealthiest man in San Diego and it is estimated that at one time he paid 10% of all property taxes in San Diego County. He erected this grand Italian Renaissance office building in 1926, the year of his death; you can see the sculpted badge honoring Spreckels above the Broadway entrance.

CONTINUE TO 8TH AVENUE AND TURN RIGHT AND WALK ONE BLOCK TO E STREET.

10. San Diego Public Library
820 E Street at northeast corner of 8th Avenue



This is the second of two buildings on this corner from late in the career of William Templeton Johnson, the leading cheerleader for the Mission Revival architectural style in San Diego. Johnson was well into his seventies when he drew the plans for this library in 1954 that replaced a fifty-year old Carnegie Library in town. It had been one of over 2,500 libraries steel magnate Andrew Carnegie financed around the world. The San Diego Public Library had its beginnings in the early 1880s as two reading rooms - one for gentlemen and one for ladies. The first books were lent cautiously in 1883, with borrowers putting up appropriate security.

11. San Diego Post Office
southeast corner of E Street and 8th Avenue



Post offices were being constructed all across the country during the Great Depression as make-work projects and in 1937 William Templeton Johnson tapped the then-popular Art Deco style for San Diego's. Johnson called it "Starved Classic" as buildings were shorn of their accustomed Greek and Roman ornamentation. Johnson put his decorative efforts into a terra cotta frieze above the E Street entrances that highlighted the importance of transportation to the City.

12. Eagles Hall
733 8th Avenue



This building began life in 1917 as a Neoclassical lodge and social hall for Eagles Aerie #244, designed by John S. Siebert and William H. Wheeler. The architects returned in 1934 with plans for an expansion in an Egyptian-flavored Art Deco style. There wasn't enough money to fully realize the vision which is seen today. Since the 1950s the building has done duty as office space.

13. Fire Station No.4
404 8th Avenue at northwest corner of J Street



Responding to an average of ten calls a day this is the oldest operating fire and rescue station in San Diego. The building dates to 1938, another Works Progress Administration project during the Great Depression.

ACROSS ISLAND AVENUE IS...

14. Petco Park
south of J Street between 7th and 10th avenues



The home of the San Diego Padres opened in 2004 with 42,445 dark blue seats. The stadium itself is dressed in Indian sandstone and stucco. Petco Park features a grassy slope beyond the left field wall called the "Park at the Park" where fans can watch a major league game for less than \$10; on non-game days it is open as a public park.

AT ISLAND AVENUE WALK WEST TOWARDS 7TH AVENUE (PETCO PARK WILL BE ON YOUR LEFT).

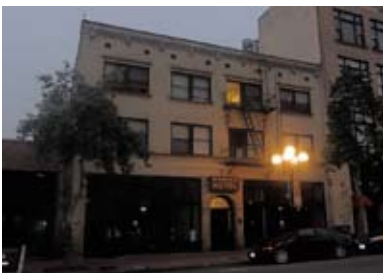
15. Simon Levi Lofts
715 J Street at southeast corner of 7th Avenue



More than 150 years ago, when he was twelve years old, Simon Levi left his homeland in central Europe and made his way to America, eventually working his way across the country and opening his own dry goods store in 1873 in the frontier town of Temecula at the end of the railroad line from San Diego. Levi was soon wholesaling and warehousing and building one of the great 19th century retail empires in Southern California. Five generations later the family business, Simon Levi Cellars, has evolved into one of the largest wine & spirit distributors in California and departed downtown San Diego. Levi owned most of this block and the company built this classically-inspired building in 1927. It did time during the middle of the 20th century as a Safeway but was restored with the opening of Petco Park.

CONTINUE TO 6TH AVENUE AND TURN RIGHT.

16. Simmons Hotel
542 6th Avenue



This three-story brick building has operated as a guest house for over 100 years under such banners as the Burbank, the Prescott and the Hotel North. The hotel is on the second floor, retail shops on the ground floor, a common arrangement in the late 1800s and early 1900s. Guests enter through the central arched doorway, the sole ornamentation save for a decorative brick parapet.

17. I.O.O.F. Building

530 Market Street at northwest corner of 6th Avenue



The Middle Ages in Great Britain saw the banding together of tradesmen into guilds to promote business and fellowship. The carpenters had their own guild, the bricklayers had their own guild and so on. Trades that did not have a large number of practitioners welded into hodgepodge guilds known as Odd Fellows. In 19th century America an International Order of Odd Fellows lodge building, usually exuberantly ornate, could be found in virtually every town. San Diego's came in 1882, nine years in the making, as a joint effort of the Odd Fellows and the Masons. The laying of the cornerstone was greeted by a parade and a casket containing valuable coins, historic documents, and even a stone from Solomon's Temple was lowered into the ground. The building was decorated with classical features such as pedimented windows, Doric pilasters and a rooftop balustrade. Legend has it that in 1891 the last reigning king of the Kingdom of Hawaii, Kalākaua, caught a cold while watching a parade from the iron balcony and never recovered, dying later in San Francisco. In fact the 54-year old ruler was in failing health before he sailed to California and came on the advice of his doctors to hopefully restore his health.

18. George Hill Building

545 6th Avenue at southwest corner of F Street



Horton's Hall, a red-brick town landmark with a roller skating rink on the ground floor and a 400-seat theater above, stood here until it was crippled in a fire. George H. Hill erected this three-story brick commercial building in 1897 to replace it. There was space for five retailers on the ground floor and thirty office suites above. An early tenant was the San Diego Normal School, a training academy for teachers that would become San Diego State University in 1935. Seven faculty and 91 students staged classes here. In 1921 a New York cap manufacturer named Isaac Ratner came to San Diego and set up shop here after his doctor advised him that Southern California was the best place to find healthy fruits and vegetables year-round. Company lore maintains that the caps fell out of favor in the 1930s when they were viewed as mobster gear so the sewing machines were put to work manufacturing naval uniforms and officers' caps – including a lieutenant's cap with a special braid

that son Abraham Ratner designed. In the 1970s the company acquired an unknown brand called “Hang Ten” and built it into an iconic casual-clothing name, vaulting Ratner Manufacturing into one of the largest clothing makers in America, churning out menswear in a 310,000-square foot plant in Chula Vista.

19. Maryland Hotel/Andaz Hotel
600 F Street at northeast corner of 6th Avenue



William Sterling Hebbard spent 27 years designing important buildings in San Diego beginning in 1890. He was one of the first architects in town to abandon the ornate stylings of the Victorian age and he was the first architect to embrace the Spanish Mission Revival style two decades later. Here he tapped the Colonial Revival style for the Maryland Hotel in 1913, crafting a brick showcase with stone trim for the Sefton banking family. Early this century the old dowager received a \$75 million dollar overhaul leaving the historic shell and installing 19 ultra modern hotel rooms inside.

20. Sheldon Block
822 6th Avenue at northwest corner of F Street



Frederick C. Sheldon was born into a proper New England family in 1860 and received every advantage in his youth, completing his medical studies by the age of 19. A bout with pneumonia sent him to San Francisco to build his lungs and he wound up in San Diego in 1885. Sheldon at once engaged in the development of 6th Avenue land he had purchased but he died of typhoid pneumonia two years later. Just as Dr. Sheldon was cut down too early so to was his commercial block that was built with four stories but three had to be removed when the building was weakened by the removal of upper floors in an adjoining building.

21. St. James Hotel
830 6th Avenue



The original St. James Hotel was built in 1885 and considered the town's most magnificent structure, highlighted by a French Second Empire tower. This St. James dates to 1912 when it was one of the first buildings constructed with concrete and the tallest hotel in town, dwarfing its surrounding neighbors. The luxury hotel featured 150 rooms, a Turkish bath and an observation room. A night's stay with a bath set you back \$1.50 for which you received treatment that was, according to the *San Diego Union*, "first class in every respect, with excellent service." The iconic sign on the roof was a later addition from the 1950s.

22. The Beaumanor
northeast corner of 6th Avenue and E Street



Some of San Diego's grand Victorian buildings were too far gone to ever be restored. That is the case here for the Reed-Pauley Building that was constructed in 1886 with a preening mansard roof and showy bay windows. By the 1950s the windows and roof had been hacked off and replaced with great swaths of concrete. Instead of trying to bring that look back the developers went for a classic Colonial style more likely found in an East Coast port town 130 years ago than San Diego.

TURN LEFT ON E STREET.

23. Watts Building/Gaslamp Plaza
520 E Street at northeast corner of 5th Avenue



In 1913 Nathan Watts constructed what is considered San Diego's first skyscraper, eleven stories designed in the Chicago style and fashioned from marble, brass, mosaic tile and Australian gumwood. Early tenants, most notably the San Diego Trust & Savings, could take advantage of steam heat, hot and cold running water, and two high-speed elevators. The office building went through a parade of owners until 1988 when it was reconfigured as a 60-suite boutique hotel.

BEFORE WE DESCEND INTO THE HEART OF THE GASLAMP QUARTER CONTINUE ONE BLOCK TO SEE...

24. Balboa Theatre
868 Fourth Avenue at southwest corner of E Street



Like many of its contemporaries across America in the Roaring Twenties, when the Balboa Theatre opened in 1924 it was primarily still a vaudeville house capable of screening the occasional talking picture. In 1930 the Spanish Colonial playhouse was converted to a Spanish-language cinema. During World War II the Balboa did duty as housing for the United States Navy. After the war the screen went up once again but there were no more glory days - by 1959 the Balboa was slated for demolition to become a parking lot. The wrecking ball was artfully dodged and movies continued into the 1970s when the theater went dark for over 30 years. In 2008 the newly restored Balboa reopened as a venue for live theater and concerts.

RETRACE YOUR STEPS TO 5TH AVENUE (REMEMBER, THEY ARE SHORT BLOCKS) AND TURN RIGHT.

25. San Diego Hardware
849 5th Avenue



In 1892 four local hardware men banded together to form San Diego Hardware, offering “a large and complete stock” at 658 Fifth Street. In 1922 the emporium moved two blocks north into a former F.W. Woolworth’s store that offered three entrances. A line of Winchester firearms was added beside the iron stoves and broad axes and hand tools so a shooting range was set up in the basement. San Diego Hardware, now the tenth oldest business in the City, stayed until 2006 when they left downtown for a multi-level showroom.

26. Louis Bank of Commerce
835-837 5th Avenue



Master architects John B. Stannard and Gustavus Clements erected the first granite building in San Diego in 1888, created in the ornate Second Empire style fronted by three-sided bay window projections. The money man was Isador Louis, a German immigrant who began his working life as a cobbler. In addition to his Bank of Commerce, Louis built the town’s first opera house and opened an oyster bar here that became a favorite watering hole of Wyatt Earp. The towers were removed after a fire in 1904 but a renovation a hundred years later bought them back to their 19th century glory, including the iron roosting eagles, cast from the same English foundry as the originals.

27. Keating Building

432 F Street at northwest corner of 5th Avenue



George J. Keating owned one of the 19th century's largest farm equipment companies when he lived in Kansas. He moved to San Diego in 1886 but died two years later. His wife Fannie poured \$135,000 into this building as a tribute to her husband, who had started the project. She tapped the versatile talents of brothers James William and Merritt James Reid, Canadian architects who would be responsible for many post-1906 earthquake buildings in San Francisco. They delivered one of the toniest office buildings in San Diego, crafted of stone and brick in the Romanesque Revival style with prominent curved ends. Prestigious tenants from the professions, the San Diego Savings Bank and the city library all called the Keating home for awhile.

28. Marston Building

809 5th Avenue at northeast corner of F Street



Wisconsin-born George White Marston arrived in San Diego when he was turning 20 in 1870. For the better part of the next 75 years there was scarcely a civic project that did not carry his fingerprints. Regarded as "San Diego's First Citizen," Marston helped launch the city library, was one of the founders of the YMCA and served on its board for 62 years, worked as park Commissioner and was influential in the development of Balboa Park, served on City Council, was a trustee of the forerunner of San Diego State University and was a founder and first president of the San Diego History Center in 1928. His own business was dry goods which he started in a one-room store and built into the town's leading department store. He moved his operation into this Italianate-flavored building in 1881.

29. Oxford Hotel
William Penn Hotel
511 F Street at southeast corner of 5th Avenue



The Young Block stood on this corner until 1912 when it was razed and Levis Brinton, a Quaker from outside Philadelphia, Pennsylvania put up the substantial six-story Oxford Hotel, intended to be the final word in luxury for travelers to San Diego. A double room with your own bath could be had for \$1.50. Today the building enters its second century as a residential hotel.

30. Spencer-Ogden Building
770 Fifth Avenue at southwest corner of F Street



They don't get much older than this structure in the Gaslamp Quarter; Charles de Leval built it in 1874 and sold it to merchants Spencer and Ogden in 1881. They added the second floor in 1885 and a tenant making fireworks just about blew it off two years later.

31. Llewelyn Building
726 5th Avenue



William Llewelyn, "importer of and dealer in all kinds of fine boots and shoes," built this Italianate commercial structure for his family business in 1887. After the wholesome shoe store left in 1906 less savory enterprises were headquartered here. In 1917 decency charges were brought against the resident Madam of the building's whorehouse - charges were dropped on a pledge to behave.

32. Cole Block

702 5th Avenue at northwest corner of G Street



Albert Cole erected this commercial block in 1891. Look up above the first floor awnings to see fanciful brickwork and a playful cornice. Cole would commit suicide shortly after the building was completed. San Diego businessman Theophile Verlaque operated here for awhile; the Frenchman arrived in 1870 and ran sheep and built the region's first winery. Expanding his operations, Verlaque traveled to the Ramona Valley and founded the town of Ramona.

33. Old City Hall

664 5th Avenue at southwest corner of G Street



This building of Florentine-Italianate design began life with two stories as a bank in 1874. Two more stories were added in 1887 when the city library moved in and in 1891 the city government settled in for a 35-year stay. Back in private hands, the building weathered an unsympathetic modernization in the 1950s and was fully restored in 1995.

34. Casino Theater

643-647 5th Avenue



Theatrical performances in San Diego trace back to a United States Army theater troupe from the Third Artillery that brought a series of popular plays to to the San Diego Mission in 1858. Thomas Whaley opened the first professional stage a decade later. The Casino launched in 1913 and its appearance as a Ghiradelli Chocolate store dates to an Art Deco makeover in the 1930s.

35. **Yuma Building** **633 5th Avenue**



Captain Alfred H. Wilcox commanded the transport schooner *Invincible*, charged with supplying Fort Yuma in what is today southwestern Arizona during a three-year uprising of unfriendly natives between 1850 and 1853. Wilcox was unsuccessful on navigating his ship up the Colorado River but he experienced better times in business in San Diego. He married a Mexican woman and ran a sprawling ranch west of town. He constructed this lively commercial building, one of San Diego's first brick structures, in 1888. A staple of the town's bawdy red light district, the Yuma was the first brothel to be shut down in the "Great Raid" morality sweep on November 11, 1912. The police netted some 138 women (and the mayor and three councilmen who got the dates confused) who were arrested and given the choice of signing on to the Door of Hope charity and renouncing their wicked ways or getting on the train for Los Angeles. The out-bound train for had 136 women clutching one-way tickets, one woman was declared insane and the only one who accepted the town's generous offer later became San Diego's first telephone operator.

36. **Backesto Building** **614-656 Fifth Avenue at northwest corner of Market Street**



John Pierre Backesto was a Pennsylvania doctor who came west to settle in Santa Clara and invest in 19th century San Diego real estate. He constructed this block-swallowing, Italianate commercial building in 1873 and later added a second story with guest rooms. The finest merchants in town offered their wares here, including wholesale grocers Klauber & Levi and San Diego Hardware in its early days. Backesto went on to develop a second commercial block which did not meet with similar success. Klauber & Levi followed Backesto to the new location but an estimated 70 tons of goods fell through the floor and two years later in 1889 the entire building was consumed in "the most destructive fire ever known in San Diego."

37. The McGurck Block

611 5th Avenue at northeast corner of Market Street



Edward McGurck raised this three-story Italianate commercial building in 1887. Its most enduring tenant was the Ferris and Ferris Drug Store that moved in during 1903 and stayed until the San Diego Padres went to their first World Series in 1984. For many years this was the town's only all-night drug store and for part of that time the overnight druggist was Gregory Pearl Peck whose son would become one of Hollywood's greatest stars.

38. Timken Building

437 Market Street at southwest corner of 5th Avenue



Jacob Timken brought his family of seven children from Germany to America in 1838 and settled outside of St. Louis where a large contingent of his countrymen had put down roots. His son Henry apprenticed to a master wagon and carriage maker and was crafting carriages on his own by the time he was 24 in 1855. Timken patented numerous improvements in the buggy trade and was able to retire to San Diego in the 1880s. He dabbled in real estate and constructed this commercial building in 1894; the first tenant was the Mint Saloon. Henry Timken was restless in retirement, however, and traveled widely before his imagination was captured by the new horseless carriages that were appearing on American streets. In 1898 he patented the tapered roller bearing, a discovery that would earn him induction into the National Inventors Hall of Fame. He formed the Timken Roller Bearing Axle Company in Canton in 1901 and was soon providing 90% of the axles used in the nation's exploding motor vehicle industry. With the company established and in the control of his sons, Henry Timken again retired to San Diego, this time for good.

39. Lincoln Hotel
536 5th Avenue



This eye-catching structure was completed in 1913 with a wine business on the ground floor and a hotel up above. The Lincoln boasted a stone lion adorning its parapet but an 1986 earthquake shook it to the ground and a passerby below, clearly not a preservationist, scooped it up and carried it away. Fortunately the Lincoln's white glazed ceramic tile stuck to the facade. This block was once dominated by Japanese-owned businesses and during World War II the building was used as a staging point for Japanese residents being sent to internment camps.

40. Callan Hotel
460 Island Avenue at northwest corner of 5th Avenue



The Callan was a World War II-era tenant. The building opened in 1886 and Till Barnes leased space here for his Acme Saloon. Barnes ket his pet bear on the premises and it is said to have bitten the nose off an imprudent patron one night. The Acme served drinks here until 1907.

TURN RIGHT ON ISLAND AVENUE.

41. William Heath Davis House
410 Island Avenue at northeast corner of 4th Avenue



This is the oldest surviving structure in San Diego's "New Town" and if it looks like it belongs on a rocky bluff in a New England fishing town it is because that is where it came from. William

Heath Davis was a ship owner who came from a long line of Boston ship-masters. Until gold was discovered in California it was only Massachusetts ships that sailed around Cape Horn and controlled trade with Hawaii and the West Coast. Davis staked his business future on San Francisco in the early 1840s but he visited San Diego many times and married into a prominent Old Town family when he was 25 in 1847. Three years later Davis helped pioneer “New Town” and had a pre-framed lumber “salt box” house shipped from New England. It was originally located at the corner of Market and State streets and Davis did not keep his family in the house long. In the decades to come, while its neighbors were torn down or dismantled for firewood the Davis House trundled on and eventually was moved here, refurbished and given new life as a museum.

42. Horton Grand Hotel

311 Island at southwest corner of 4th Avenue



This ornate structure, awash in festive bay windows, is actually the result of two hotels being stitched together in a 1986 renovation that marked their 100th birthdays. Facing the building, to your left is the Horton Grand and next to it is the Brooklyn Hotel where the Kahle Saddlery operated on the ground floor beginning in 1912. The Grand Horton was the more upscale of the two, designed to replicate the experience of a Viennese inn. The Brooklyn attracted more of a cowboy crowd and lawman Wyatt Earp lived here for most of the seven years he spent in San Diego.

TURN LEFT ON 4TH AVENUE. TURN RIGHT ON J STREET. TURN RIGHT ON 3RD AVENUE.

43. Chinese Mission

400 3rd Avenue at northwest corner of J Street



This one-story chapel with a sloping red tile roof was designed in a Spanish Mission style in 1927 by Louis Gill, nephew of Irving Gill. It served the spiritual needs of Chinese immigrants and offered instruction in English as well. The Chinese Mission closed in 1960 and the building, originally on First Avenue, was hauled to this location where it is now a museum.

44. Quin Residence
433 3rd Avenue



The Quins were considered Chinatown's First Family and Ah Quin was known informally as "mayor of Chinatown." Ah Quin came to America at the age of 15 in 1863 and worked as a laborer from California to Alaska. When he came to San Diego in 1880 Quin was able to speak English and was hired as a railroad labor contractor. He stayed the rest of his life, running a small business and becoming a respected voice in the community. There were 12 brothers and sisters in the next Quin generation and the family purchased this building in 1930 to help contain a produce business. It was pulled here from 16th Street by four horses in 1890.

TURN RIGHT ON ISLAND AVENUE. TURN LEFT ON 4TH AVENUE.

45. Chinese Laundry
527 4th Avenue



The south half of this building was the Hop Lee Chong Laundry, in continuous use from the building's construction in 1923 until 1964. The north half was the home of several Oriental businesses such as the "American Company," "Sunset Company," and "Tuck and Tong Herb Company." It also served as living quarters for local Oriental tenants, including various operators of the laundry.

46. Cotheret Building
536 4th Avenue



After more than 100 years in the Gaslamp Quarter, this building from 1903 is the only one that still sports its original upstairs balcony. The Cotheret was the first of a string of names under which these rented rooms operated. The sliver of alleyway to your right led back to a well-kept little building, painted a faded yellow behind a picket fence, that was known as Canary Cottage, the most famous of the brothels in San Diego's "Restricted District" known as the Stingaree. The madam, Ida Bailey, began the town's classiest bordello in the 1880s, serving only the finest food and adult beverages. In early evening she would often load her prettiest girls in a carriage and drive around town for an "airing." Two rubber trees growing close to the Canary Cottage made possible a quick exit from upstairs should an unplanned departure be necessary.

47. Midland Hotel/Pacifica Hotel
551 4th Avenue



This building has been the home to several hotels beginning with the Midland in 1914. Later it was known as the New York, Seery, and finally Pacifica. In the 1930s it catered to San Diego's military personnel. From 1917 to 1928, part of the building was used as storage by several Chinese companies, and from 1925 to 1928, it housed the Pacific Dance Hall.

48. Frey Block

345 Market Street at southwest corner of 4th Avenue



The Frey brothers were Frenchmen but their shop here was not filled with fancy European goods - it was a second hand store. For many years the 1911 structure was the place to go for a Chinese meal but its true fame came in the 1950s when the Crossroads Jazz Club began showcasing the talents of local musicians, giving birth to the San Diego jazz scene.

49. Hotel Lester

417 Market Street at southeast corner of 4th Avenue



This building was constructed in 1906 and the Goodwill Bar moved into the first floor. In 1945 S.H. "Mac" McIntosh and Mario Dini bought the establishment from Dini's brothers and two years later moved the saloon to 7th and Broadway. Rather than chop up the polished wooden bar and reassemble it, they put it on dollies and rolled it out onto Market Street. The newly renamed McDini's went on to become famous for its thin-sliced corned beef sandwiches heaped on rye bread. An even longer tenant was the Hotel Lester that greeted its first guests on the second floor in 1915 and stayed until 1984.

50. Broker's Building

410 Market Street at northeast corner of 4th Avenue



This is the site of John Pierre Backesto's second San Diego real estate venture where Abraham Klauber and Simon Levi moved in 1887 and suffered two quick calamities. The weight of their

goods caused the foundation to collapse in their first year here and a fire destroyed the building the following year. When it was rebuilt in 1889 it was called the Broker's Building. Klauber & Levi soldiered on nonetheless and stayed until 1903. A third floor was seamlessly added in 1909.

**51. Golden West Hotel at northwest corner of G Street
720 4th Avenue**



This is another of John D. Spreckels' projects, completed in 1913.

TURN LEFT ON G STREET.

**52. Ralph's
101 G Street at southeast corner of 1st Avenue**



Ralphs is the oldest supermarket chain west of the Mississippi River. George Albert Ralphs was a bricklayer when a hunting accident shattered his left arm at the age of 22 and forced him to find work in a small grocery store. With his brother Walter, Ralph Bros. Grocers opened their first grocery store in a 112-foot by 65-foot building in downtown Los Angeles in 1872.

TURN RIGHT ON 1ST AVENUE. TURN LEFT ON F STREET.

53. Panama Hotel/Senator Building
105 West F Street at southwest corner of 1st Avenue



This building that looks like it snuck out of the Gaslight Quarter is a 1913 creation of architect David H. Holmes. It began life as the Panama Hotel but through the years you could check in here to the Hotel Juleff when Allie Juleff, manager of the Metropolitan Hotel on West Broadway, took over the operation, and the Senator Hotel. Its prominent modillion-block cornice gives the building a vague castle-like appearance.

54. The Jacob Weinberger United States Courthouse
325 West F Street at southwest corner of Front Street



Few towns were looking forward to the opening of the Panama Canal more than San Diego where visions of an international trade bonanza danced in the heads of civic leaders. A suitably impressive U.S. Post Office and Customs House was needed and this four-story government building fit the bill when completed in 1913. James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect of the U.S. Treasury Department, blended Classical Revival and Spanish Colonial Revival styles to honor the town's heritage and announce its American ambitions. The portico, with its grand Ionic order colonnade, stands as San Diego's only surviving Classical Revival facade. Over the years the facility has been renovated to serve as courtrooms and office space.

55. Metropolitan Correctional Center
808 Union Street at northwest corner of West F Street



This is what a downtown prison looks like, 1970s style. The 23-story federal prison can house 1,300 inmates, both male and female. Patty Hearst was interred here for a time.

TURN RIGHT ON FRONT STREET AND WALK UP TO BROADWAY. TURN RIGHT, HEADING EAST.

56. Sofia Hotel
150 Broadway



This four-tower hotel traces its roots back to a stage coach company, the Limited Imperial Valley Stage Line. By the 1920s it was evident that the demand for horse-drawn travel was not coming back and the company, now known as Pickwick Stage Lines, expanded into the hotel business; it would shortly join the pack of transportation companies that would form the Greyhound Corporation. The Pickwick Hotel opened in 1927 and was a hit immediately so two more towers were added the next year to bring the number of rooms to 230. That same year the corporation purchased a radio station and set up broadcasting facilities in the hotel. In 1933 KGB, "The Voice of Sunny San Diego," hired a young announcer who was still a student at San Diego State University, Arthur Gordon Linkletter. Art Linkletter would get his own show, become program director and eventually station manager within a few years before heading off to be one of the most beloved television hosts in history. The hotel stumbled after the 1950s but has recently been renovated while retaining the City's only Neo-Gothic exterior.

57. Spreckels Theater
121 Broadway



When money man John D. Spreckels set out to build “the first modern commercial playhouse west of the Mississippi” in 1912 he had celebrated architect Harrison Albright include a number of symbolic touches for the six-story, classically inspired theater building. It would open in 1912, timed to correspond with the unveiling of the Panama Canal. The theater had exactly 1,915 seats because that was the date the Panama-California Exposition was scheduled to be staged in San Diego. The stage at the center of the Baroque-designed interior is 82 feet x 58 feet, and was one of the largest stages ever constructed. Jack Dodge, who managed the theater for its first 17 years, negotiated a unique lease - if there was no net profit during the year then nothing was due on the rent. Spreckels never seemed to mind as long as the shows were top shelf.

CONTINUE ON BROADWAY TO THE TOUR STARTING POINT IN HORTON PLAZA.

A Walking Tour of San Diego - Old Town from **walkthetown.com**

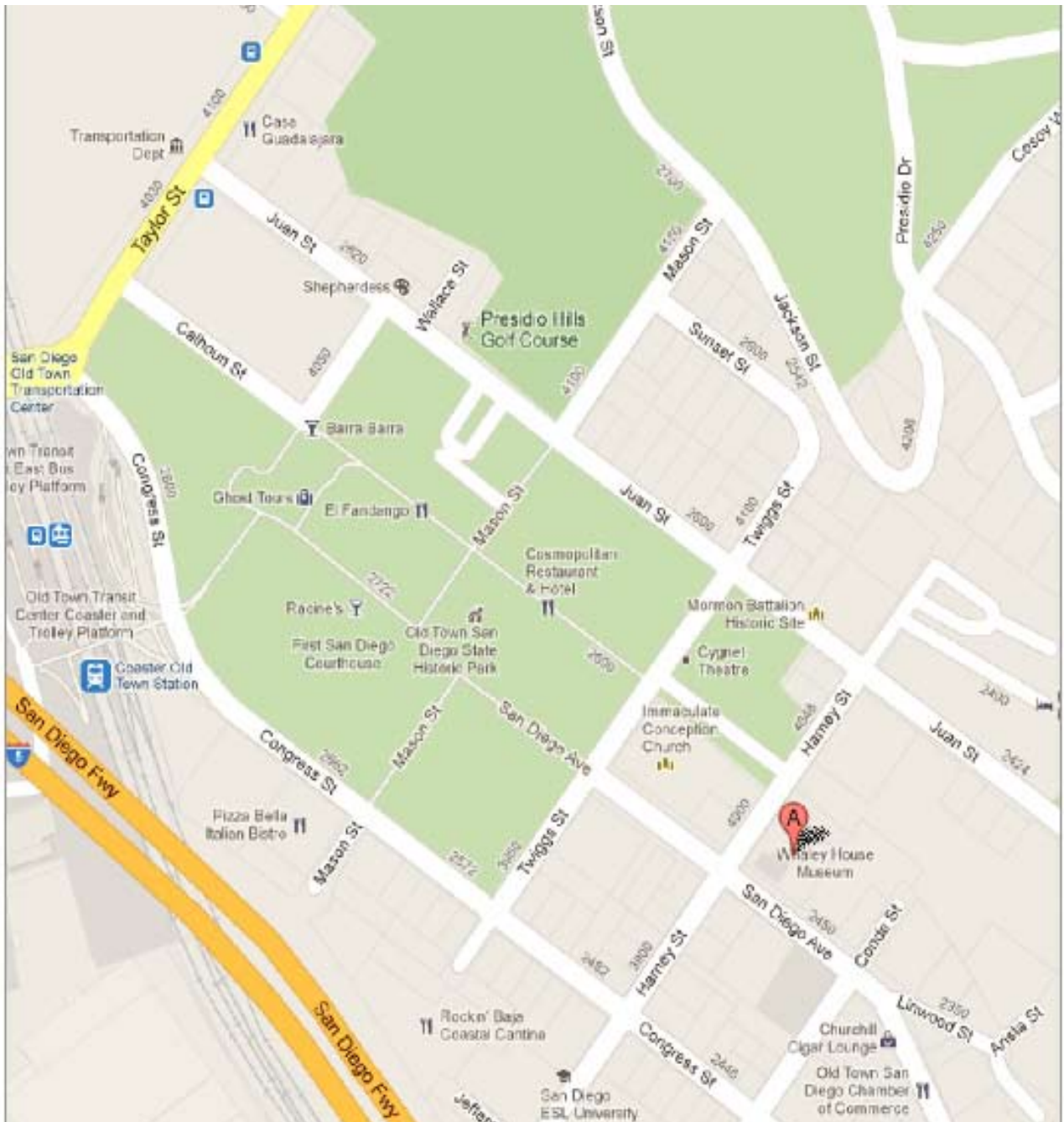
Old Town San Diego lays claim as the birthplace of California by merit of Franciscan Friar Junipero Serra's mission established in 1769. It was the first of 21 permanent Spanish missions and by the 1790s it was the largest. The area's defensive position was established on Presidio Hill and the town grew up around its base.

Under Mexican rule after 1821, the tiny community gained the status of El Pueblo de San Diego. When Richard Henry Dana published his account of his life at sea in *Two Years Before the Mast* he described his stop at the port of San Diego in 1835 thusly: "about forty dark brown looking huts...and three or four larger ones, white-washed."

When California became a part of the United States in 1850 San Diego, with a population of 650, was incorporated as a city and named the county seat of the newly established San Diego County. Still, most visitors moved on up the coast when sailing around Cape Horn and South America. By 1860 the population was only 731.

More ominous for the community was the establishment of "New Town" San Diego four miles to the south and closer to the harbor. The exodus from "Old Town" was so complete that in 1871, government records were moved to a new county courthouse in New Town. The following year a fire crippled what was left of original San Diego. By the 1880s there was no more New Town - it was just San Diego.

Long forgotten Old Town San Diego became an historic park in 1968. Three original adobes were restored and other structures rebuilt. Many are now home to cultural museums, shops and restaurants. Our walking tour of the birthplace of San Diego will begin on the town square that, in the Spanish tradition, was at the center of commercial and social life...



1. Robinson-Rose House
west end of Old Town Plaza



James W. Robinson arrived in San Diego in 1850 from Texas to practice law. During the seven years before he died in October 1857 at the age of 57 Robinson would be the town's most prominent personality with his fingerprints on politics, business, transportation and anything else important in San Diego. His two-story adobe housed not only his family and his law practice but offices for the San Diego and Gila Railroad and the *San Diego Herald* as well. After his death businessman Louis Rose, who came with Robinson from Texas, bought the building as a home. A fire in 1874 left the adobe uninhabitable and the building today, serving as a visitor center, is a replica structure. It is said to be haunted with unexplained electrical happenings - it could be related to the discovery 35 years after his death that James Robinson had a secret family back in Ohio that he abandoned when he was in his early twenties and never spoke of again.

WALK ACROSS INTO THE OLD TOWN PLAZA.

2. First Flag Monument
Old Town Plaza



With California as a prize in the Mexican-American War, Stephen Clegg Rowan was executive officer of the *USS Cyane*, a single-masted naval sloop that sailed into the port of San Diego on July 29, 1846. Rowan led a platoon of marines on a five-mile march to Old Town Plaza and planted the first United States flag in Southern California here.

WITH YOUR BACK TO THE ROBINSON-ROSE HOUSE, WALK DOWN THE RIGHT (SOUTH) SIDE OF THE OLD TOWN PLAZA.

3. Casa de Machado y Silva
San Diego Avenue, south side of Old Town Plaza



This long, low-slung building began life as a small adobe home constructed by Jose de Machado y Silva in the early 1840s. It grew and was operated as a restaurant for a spell, staying in the family for 100 years. In the past seventy years it has done duty as a church, saloon, art studio, retail shop and is currently operated as a house museum.

4. Racine and Laramie Store
San Diego Avenue, south side of Old Town Plaza



Alexi Racine and Charles Laramie were Canadians who started selling tobacco products here in 1869. Juan Rodriguez constructed the building as a home on land he received from the Mexican government for military service in the 1830s. It burned with most of the town in 1872 and this is a 1970s reconstruction.

5. Colorado House
San Diego Avenue, south side of Old Town Plaza



This two-story frame structure opened as a hotel in 1851 but was primarily commercial space until it burned in 1872. In 1993 Wells Fargo & Company rebuilt the wooden building and operated a museum here for awhile.

6. First San Diego Courthouse
San Diego Avenue, south side of Old Town Plaza



This was the first building in San Diego assembled with kiln-fired bricks, completed in 1847. Until it burned 25 years later, the small brick structure served the community as a town hall, schoolroom and courthouse. It was reconstructed in 1992.

TURN RIGHT AND WALK A FEW STEPS DOWN MASON STREET.

7. Mason Street School
Mason Street, south of San Diego Avenue



The first classes in San Diego were convened in private homes. That ended in 1865 with the construction of this one-room schoolhouse which handled students from the ages of 4 to 17. By 1872 more space was needed and a new two-story school appeared. San Diego's first public school building was carted away for use as a residence and then a tamale factory. It escaped demolition in 1946 and was brought back to its original location here.

RETRACE YOUR STEPS TO OLD TOWN PLAZA AND TURN RIGHT AT SAN DIEGO AVENUE.

8. Casa de Estudillo
east end of Old Town Plaza at Mason Street



This expansive U-shaped adobe at the center of town dates to 1829, constructed by Captain Jose Maria de Estudillo who commanded the San Diego presidio. The walls range in thickness from three to five feet, the better to support massive beams. The Estudillos stayed until 1887 and the town showcase was restored in 1910 by John Spreckels of the Pacific sugar fortune who, when he died in 1926 at the age of 72, would be eulogized as “one of America’s few great Empire Builders who invested millions to turn a struggling, bankrupt village into the beautiful and cosmopolitan city San Diego is today.”

9. Altamirano-Pedrorena House
2616 San Diego Avenue



This was the last adobe built in Old Town and represents two of pioneer California’s most powerful families. Miguel de Pedrorena, was a Spanish ship agent who came to San Diego in 1842 and married into the Estudillo family. He became a merchant and represented the San Diego area in the California State Constitutional Convention in 1849. His son, Miguel de Pedrorena, Jr., pieced together this home in 1869 and then gave the building to his sister, Isabel de Altamirano. Her father-in-law, Jose Antonio Altamarino, was an influential mining magnate and cattle rancher in Mexico and Southern California.

10. *San Diego Union* Museum
2602 San Diego Avenue



Miguel de Pedrorena also owned this property and in 1851 he had this single-story wood frame structure prefabricated in Maine and shipped around South America to stand here. In 1868 the first editions of the first newspaper in Southern California, the *San Diego Union*, were printed here. The *Union* is still in existence, publishing as the senior member in the *San Diego Union-Tribune* partnership that began in 1992.

11. Immaculate Conception Church
2540 San Diego Avenue



This was the first church to be constructed in California that was not part of the historic Spanish mission system. Thaddeus Amat, the Bishop of Monterey, placed the cornerstone in the ground in July 1868, just as the population of Old Town was beginning to shift south to “New Town.” So many people were leaving that construction was halted with the brick walls already having risen to twenty feet. It was not until 1914 that the walls were taken down, the bricks cleaned and reassembled into the present sanctuary. The church that had been planned for in 1848 was finally dedicated on July 16, 1919.

12. Whaley House

2482 San Diego Avenue at southeast corner of Harney Street



New York-born Thomas Whaley was on the first ship to sail west, the *Sutton*, for the California Gold Rush in 1849. By 1851 he was peddling cargo from ships up and down the California coast but San Diego grabbed him and he stayed to erect the first two-story brick structure in Southern California. To build it he had to establish San Diego's first brickyard.

TURN ON HARNEY STREET, WALKING PAST THE WHALEY HOUSE, HEADING NORTH. CROSS JUAN STREET AND TURN RIGHT INTO HERITAGE PARK.

13. Heritage Park



While downtown San Diego was able to reuse and save some of its 19th century commercial buildings in the Gaslamp Quarter there wasn't as much patience for aging Victorian wooden homes. Hundreds were bulldozed to make way for an expanding modernized city. Seven, however, were rescued and hauled to this county park and restored, preserving the history of San Diego's Victorian architecture.

14. Temple Beth Israel

head of Heritage Park Row



Congregation Beth Israel is San Diego's largest and oldest Jewish congregation, tracing its roots to 1861. This wooden frame temple was erected in 1889 at Second Avenue and Beech Street and is

one of the oldest synagogue buildings west of the Mississippi River. The price tag was \$3,500. It was used by the congregation until 1926 when it was abandoned for a much-needed larger facility.

15. Senis Cottage
2450 Heritage Park Row



This gabled vernacular cottage was typical of a late 19th century San Diego working class home. Eugene Senlis worked for Kate Sessions, who earned the title of “Mother of Balboa Park” when she orchestrated an arrangement to plant 100 trees every year in exchange for 32 acres of parkland on which to operate her nursery. Sessions grew trees from seeds imported from Europe and South America, some of which are still growing on Old Town Plaza.

16. Sherman-Gilbert House
2454 Heritage Park Row



John Sherman, a cousin of Union General William Tecumseh Sherman and United States Senator John Sherman, known as the “Ohio Icicle,” built this house for \$20,000 in the fall of 1887. The striking Stick Style design was provided by Nelson Comstock and Carl Trotsche who were responsible for many of San Diego finest Victorian buildings. Sherman sold the property after only 18 months and in 1897 it was acquired by Augusta Gilbert, widow of lumber baron Alfred H. Gilbert. The Gilberts were active in the Amphion Club which brought renowned musicians and artists to San Diego and many performed in the home including Russian dancer Anna Pavlova, humorist Will Rogers and classical pianist Arthur Rubinstein. Moved here in 1971, the Sherman-Gilbert House boasts the only authentic widow’s walk in San Diego.

17. Bushyhead House
2460 Heritage Park Row



A Tennessee-born Cherokee Indian, Edward Wilkerson Bushyhead came west in the California Gold Rush when he was 18 years old in 1850. He had learned the printing trade in the Cherokee Nation which served him well when mining did not pan out. In 1868 Bushyhead arrived in San Diego with printing equipment in tow and started the *San Diego Union* with William Jeff Gatewood. The popular “Ned” Bushyhead served as deputy sheriff of San Diego County for about ten years and he built this Italianate-flavored home on the corner of Cedar and Third streets. After his death in 1907 his body was returned to Indian Territory in modern-day Oklahoma.

18. Burton House
2465 Heritage Park Row



Henry Guild Burton was born in Vermont in 1846 and received his medical training in New York City. He received an appointment by President Ulysses S. Grant as a first lieutenant and assistant army surgeon in 1876 and rose to the rank of captain by the time he was transferred to the San Diego Barracks on account of his frail health in 1890. He retired in 1892 to private practice and constructed this classically-inspired, sparsely-decorated home in 1893 at the corner of Grape Street and Third Avenue.

19. Christian House
2470 Heritage Park Row



This exuberant Queen Anne home from 1889 exhibits many of the hallmarks of the popular picturesque Victorian style including asymmetrical massing, wraparound porch, corner turret and the use of varied textures in building materials. Harfield Timberlake Christian, who started a San Diego title company, built the house on Cedar Street when he was 36 years old.

20. McConaughy House
2490 Heritage Park Row



John McConaughy established the first passenger and freight service between San Diego and Julian using horse-drawn transport. He constructed this two-story Victorian residence on the corner of Cedar and Union streets in 1887. It was later purchased by the Keating family who had owned one of the 19th century's largest farm equipment companies back in Kansas. George Keating moved to San Diego in 1886 but died two years later.

WALK BACK DOWN THE HILL TO HARNEY STREET AND TURN LEFT. TURN RIGHT ON JUAN STREET.

21. Mormon Battalion Historic Site
2510 Juan Street at northwest corner of Harney Street



In the 1840s the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints was lobbying the United States government for assistance in their migration to the Rocky Mountains to escape religious persecution. When President James K. Polk requested a battalion of 500 volunteers to fight in the Mexican War, Mormon leader Brigham Young saw this as a public relations opportunity for the church, demonstrating evidence of its loyalty to the United States. So in July 1846 the only religiously-based unit in American military history set out from Council Bluffs, Iowa to join the bloody fray. When they arrived in San Diego 1,900 miles later the unit, along with 32 women, had completed the longest military march ever. The battalion helped westward expansion but its only action came in Arizona in an affair known as the Battle of the Bulls. A startled herd of cattle rushed the wagon train, wounding two men. In retaliation the Mormons opened fire on the stampeding bulls, slaying ten to fifteen of the bovine enemy.

TURN LEFT ON TWIGGS STREET.

22. Old Town Theatre
4040 Twiggs Street at northwest corner of Calhoun Street



This restored 248-seat playhouse is home of the Cygnet Theatre Company, founded in 2003 and named for England's Swan Theatre which was a competitor of William Shakespeare's Globe Theatre. The Globe has been recreated in Balboa Park several miles away.

TURN RIGHT ON CALHOUN STREET.

23. Seeley Stable Museum
2630 Calhoun Street



This is a 1970s reconstruction of the stables Albert Seeley built for his stage line between San Diego and Los Angeles. The original barn was raised in 1869 and demolished in the 1920s. The Seeley stagecoach operation lasted until the railroads came in 1887. Now a museum, the barn displays the area's finest collection of 19th century work vehicles.

24. Cosmopolitan Hotel
2660 Calhoun Street at southeastern corner of Mason Street



The core of this house was built in the late 1820s by Juan Bandini who would hold a number of political offices through the years in San Diego. After financial reversals the crumbling U-shaped adobe was sold to Alfred Seeley for his stage line to Los Angeles, in 1869. Seeley added a second floor and opened the Cosmopolitan Hotel. The building looks much as it did then, having served many masters in the interim including duty as a pickle factory, a store and a restaurant.

25. Johnson House
northeast corner of Calhoun Street and Mason Street



George Alonzo Johnson operated a steamboat on the Colorado River and ran cattle on a ranch twenty miles from San Diego. He also represented San Diego in the California State Assembly. He constructed this small frame building as a town house for his family in 1869; after losing the ranch in 1880 Johnson moved here full time.

26. La Casa de Alvarado
Calhoun Street, north side of Old Town Plaza



Francisco Maria Alvarado built a single story adobe here in the early 1830s which he later subdivided for local businesses. You are looking at a 1987 reconstruction by the State of California.

WALK A FEW MORE STEPS TO THE TOUR STARTING POINT AT THE WEST END OF OLD TOWN PLAZA.

IDENTIFYING AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE

Recognizing Early American Architecture:

Postmedieval English Colonial (1600-1700)

- * steeply pitched, side-gabled roof
- * small casement windows with many small panes (restored often)
- * massive chimney
- * vertical board (batten) door
- * little or no eave overhang, no cornice detailing
- * one room deep

Dutch Colonial (1625-1840)

- * side-gambreled roof
- * usually one story
- * batten door, most divided into upper and lower halves
- * little or no eave overhang

French Colonial (1700-1830)

- * steeply pitched roof, either hipped or side-gabled
- * one story
- * tall, narrow door and window openings
- * doors and windows typically divided vertically into pairs
- * walls of stucco (over half-timbered frame)

Spanish Colonial (1660-1850)

- * low-pitched or flat roof
- * normally one story
- * few small windows
- * multiple external doors
- * walls very thick in stucco over adobe brick or rubble stone
- * long, narrow porches opening to courtyards

Georgian (1700-1780)

- * windows with double-hung sashes, typically nine or twelve small panes per sash; windows are never in adjacent pairs
- * paneled door, normally with decorative crown (most often pedimented but at times broken-pedimented) and supported by decorative pilasters
- * row of small rectangular panes beneath door crown
- * cornice usually emphasized with tooth-like dentils or other decorative molding
- * windows typically five-ranked and symmetrically balanced with center door; less commonly three-ranked or seven-ranked

Adamesque (Federal) (1780-1820)

- * windows with double-hung sashes, typically six small panes per sash; windows are never in adjacent pairs
- * semi-circular or elliptical fanlight over paneled door, typically accompanied by sidelights, elaborated crown and surround, and/or extended as small entry porch
- * cornice usually emphasized with tooth-like dentils or other decorative molding
- * windows typically five-ranked and symmetrically balanced with center door; less commonly three-ranked or seven-ranked
- * while similar to Georgian, features are often “lighter”

Greek Revival (1825-1860)

- * gabled or hipped roof of low pitch
- * entry porch or full-width porch supported by square or round, prominent columns
 - Doric: plain capitals
 - Ionic: capitals with scroll-like spirals
 - Corinthian: capitals shaped like inverted bells decorated with leaves
- * narrow line of transom and sidelights around door, usually incorporated into elaborate door surround
- * cornice lines emphasized with wide, divided band of trim

Recognizing Victorian Architecture:

General Victorian Features (1840-1910)

- * roof ornaments
- * bay (protruding) windows
- * three-part Palladian (rounded in middle) windows
- * gingerbread porch trim

Gothic Revival Style (1835-1875)

- * high-pitched center gables
- * pointed arch windows and doors
- * pendants and finials extending from roof

Italianate Style (1840-1885)

- * brackets under roof cornices
- * cupolas on the roof
- * narrow, square porch posts with chamfered corners
- * tall, slender windows

Second Empire Style (1855-1885)

- * mansard roof, concave or convex, with dormer windows on steep lower slope
- * molded cornices bound lower roof slope above and below
- * eaves normally with decorative brackets below

Stick Style (1860-1890)

- * stick-like bracketing on porches, often diagonal or curving
- * stick-like grid on wall surfaces
- * Jerkin-Head (cut-off triangular) roofs and dormers
- * pent (or shed) roofs on dormers, porches and bays
- * decorative trusses in gables; often steeply pitched gables
- * wooden wall cladding (boards or shingles)

Queen Anne Style (1880-1910)

- * asymmetrical facade
- * patterned shingles
- * turned porch posts and trim
- * corner towers and turrets
- * wraparound porch
- * steeply pitched, irregular roofline

Shingle Style (1880-1900)

- * shingled walls without interruption at corners
- * multi-level eaves above asymmetrical facade
- * extensive porches
- * walls and roofs covered with continuous wood shingles

Richardsonian Romanesque (1880-1900)

- * based on the innovative designs of Boston architect Henry Hobson Richardson
- * round topped arches over windows, porch supports or entrance
- * most have towers, usually round with conical roofs
- * always masonry walls, usually with rough-faced, squared stonework
- * facade usually asymmetrical
- * elements grouped in sets of three

Recognizing 20th century Architecture:

Colonial Revival (1885 and beyond)

- * accentuated front door with fanlights and sidelights
- * symmetrical facade around centered entrance
- * windows with double-hung sashes
- * large dormers
- * round, smooth porch columns, often clustered

Neoclassical (1895-1950)

- * facade dominated by full-length porch supported by classical columns, typically Ionic or Corinthian
- * facade shows symmetrically balanced windows and center door
- * revivals may have curved porticos, two-story entrances, paired or tripled windows and/or bays not seen on originals
- * often very large

Tudor (1890 -1940)

- * massive chimneys, commonly crowned by decorative chimney pots
- * facade dominated by one or more prominent cross gables, usually steeply pitched
- * decorative half-timbering often present
- * steeply pitched roof, usually side-gabled
- * tall, narrow windows, commonly in multiple groups with multi-pane glazing
- * walls of brick, stone, wood, stucco or in combination

French Chateausque (1890-1930)

- * busy roof line with many vertical elements (spires, pinnacles, turrets, gables, shaped chimneys)
- * steeply pitched hipped roof
- * multiple dormers, usually wall dormers extending through cornice line
- * walls of masonry, usually stone

Beaux Arts (1890-1930)

- * wall surfaces with decorative garlands, floral patterns or shields
- * masonry walls, usually of light-colored stone
- * facade with corner quoins and columns, oftne paired with Ionic or Corinthian capitals
- * first story typically rusticated (stonework) with exaggerated joints
- * facade symmetrical

Spanish Mission Style (1890-1930)

- * shaped Mission dormer or roof parapet
- * porch roofs supported by large square piers, commonly arched above
- * commonly with red tile roof covering
- * widely overhanging eaves, usually open
- * wall surface usually smooth stucco

Pueblo Revival (1910-present)

- * flat roof with parapeted wall above
- * stucco wall surface, usually earth-toned
- * projecting wooden roof beams (vigas)
- * wall and roof parapet with irregular, rounded edges
- * unpainted wood porch columns - maybe just tree trunks
- * tile or brick floors

Prairie Style (1900-1920)

- * low-pitched roof with widely overhanging eaves
- * two stories with one-story porches or wings
- * massive square porch supports
- * detail emphasizing horizontal lines
- * hipped roofs are more common than end or side gables
- * one of few indigenous American styles developed by Chicago architects Louis Sullivan and Frank Lloyd Wright and built only during first two decades of century

Craftsman (1905-1930)

- * low-pitched gabled roof with wide, unenclosed eave overhang
- * roof rafters usually exposed
- * porches supported by square columns
- * decorative braces or false beams under gables
- * columns frequently continue to ground level without a break at porch level
- * generally one or one-and-a-half stories

Art Deco (1920-1940)

- * zigzags and other geometric and stylized motifs
- * towers and other vertical projections
- * smooth stucco wall surface
- * decorative motifs: geometric floral; chevron with lozenge; reeding and fluting, often around doors and windows; sunrise pattern

Art Moderne (1920-1940)

- * streamline, curved corners
- * smooth stucco wall surface
- * asymmetrical facade
- * flat roof, usually with ledge at roof line
- * horizontal grooves, lines, balustrades
- * windows can turn corners and can be roundly shaped
- * glass-block windows or sections of the wall

International (1925-present)

- * no decorative detailing at doors or windows
- * smooth, unornamental wall surface
- * asymmetrical facade
- * flat roof, usually without ledge at roof line
- * windows usually metal casements set flush with outer walls