

Protecting
a National Treasure



The Bridge of Cabrillo leads to the fairy palaces of the Panama-California Exposition, at San Diego in 1915. Balboa Park will then be a wonder-garden as well as a practical demonstration of the value of an ideal climate.

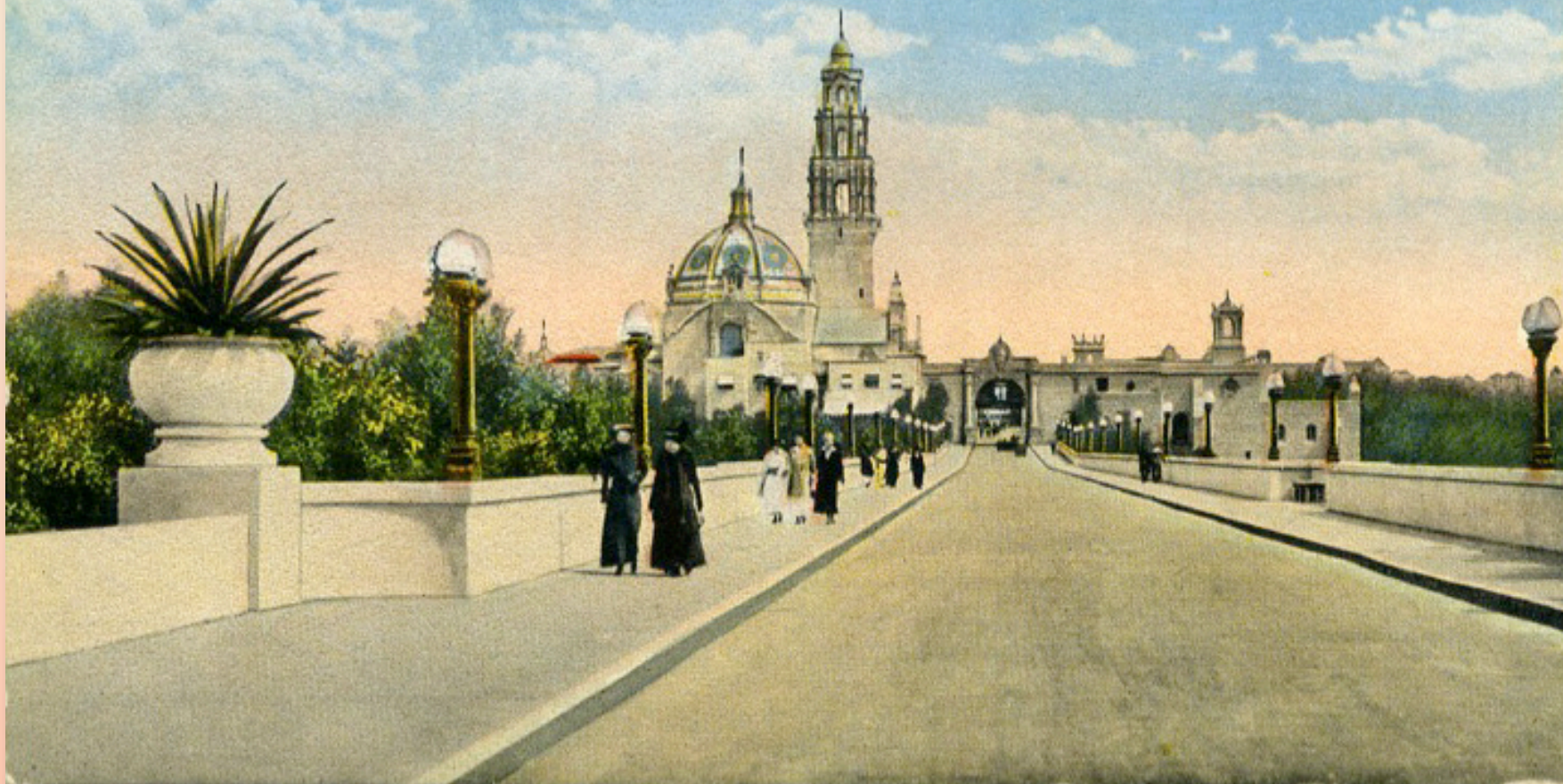
“The entrance was approached across a long bridge across a canyon up to what appears to be a fortified European town, the California and Fine Arts building dominate the view.” - Bertram Goodhue



Bertram Goodhue's original rendering



5435. West Gate, showing Tower and Dome of California Building,
Panama-California International Exposition,
San Diego, Cal.





CALIFORNIA BUILDING. ENTRANCE TO PLAZA DE CALIFORNIA.



SAN DIEGO 1916 EXPOSITION

DEDICATION
MARCH 18TH



NEW INTERNATIONAL
EXPOSITION

Excerpts from the National Landmark Registration

“The California Building and the Fine Arts Building, flanking the California Quadrangle provide the dramatic view on the approach to the grounds, established a feeling of ensemble for the layout and the stylistic character of the architecture.”

The Elements that Make up the National Historic District

The Cabrillo Bridge (with approaches and guardhouses)

The House of Charm

The House of Hospitality

The Electrical Building

The Botanical Building

The Organ Pavilion

The Alcazar Gardens

The Plaza de Panama

The El Prado Arcade

The Fine Arts Gallery

The Casa del Prado (reconstruction)

The Natural History Museum

POSTCARD HISTORY SERIES

San Diego's Balboa Park

This space for message

POST CARD



David Marshall, AIA

address only



Two

FANTASY SPANISH CITY



ICONIC VIEW. Prior to the completion of the exposition buildings, artists portrayed how the fair might look when completed. This c. 1914 rendering is a close approximation, although the airplane was the artist's fabrication. A small, man-made lagoon ("Laguna de Cabrillo") was created at the base of the bridge to heighten the drama of the approach to the fairgrounds.



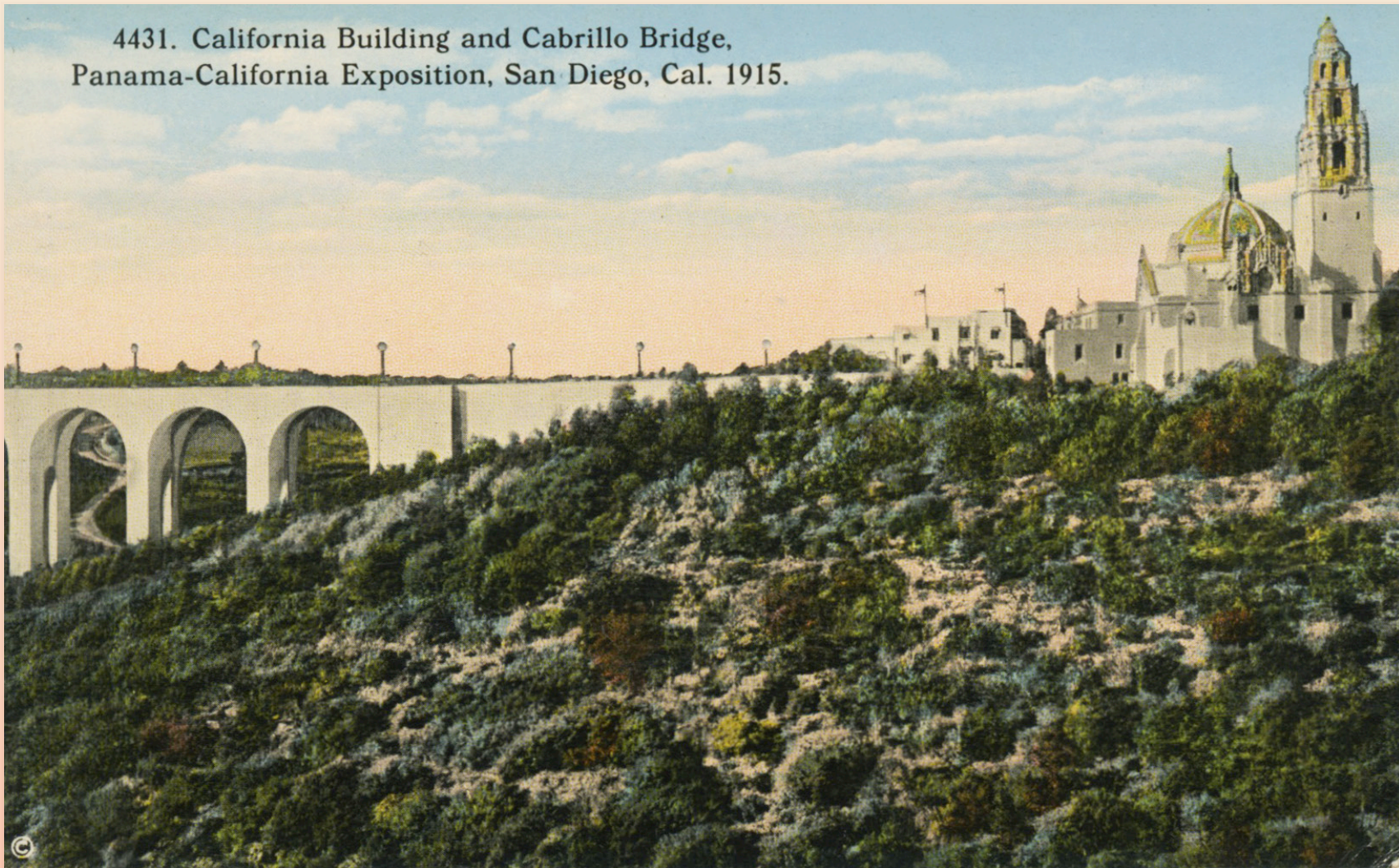
PANAMA-CALIFORNIA EXPOSITION, SAN DIEGO, CAL. 1915.

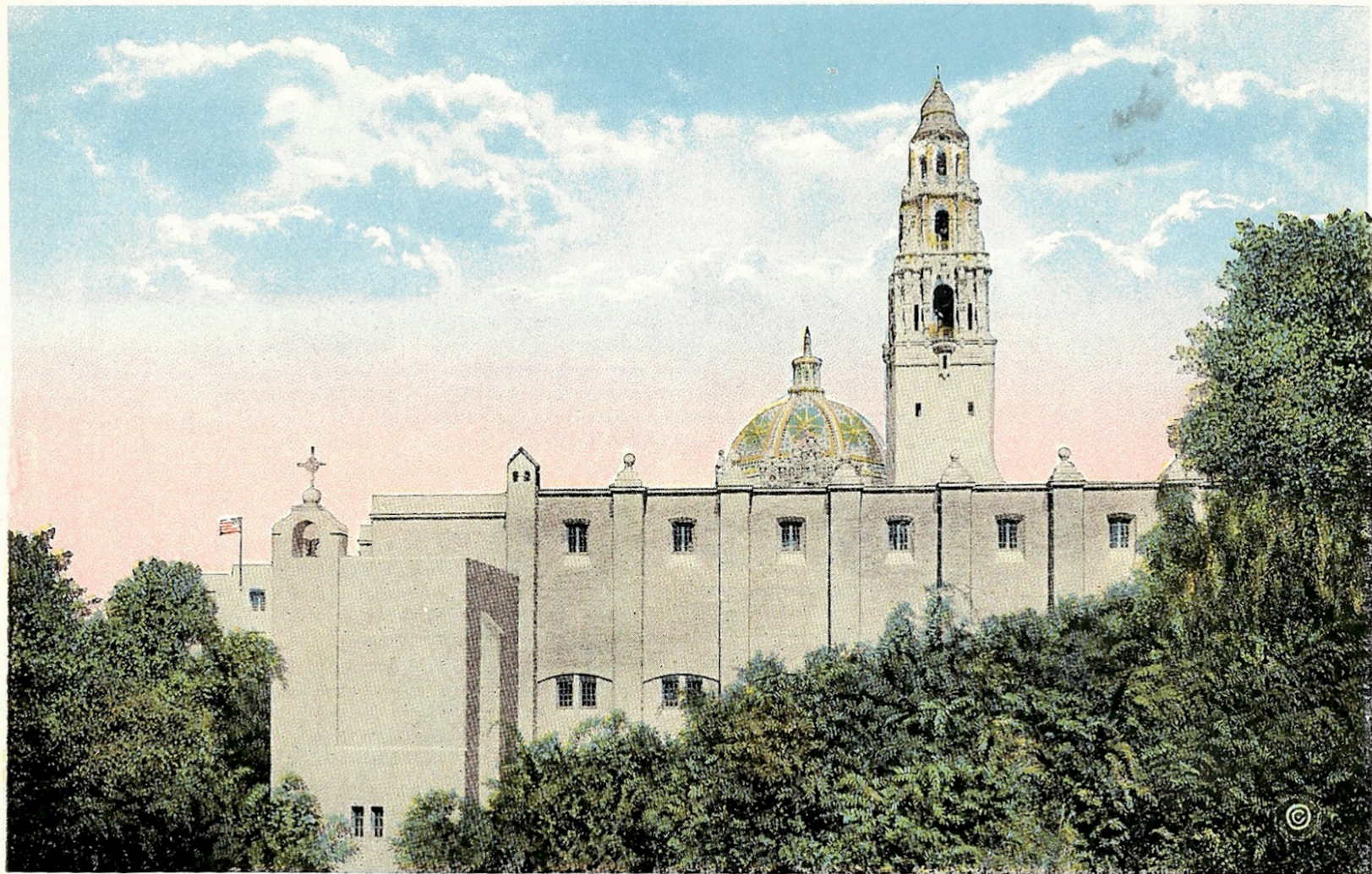


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ETHNOLOGY AND CALIFORNIA BUILDINGS, FROM CABRILLO CANYON.

4431. California Building and Cabrillo Bridge,
Panama-California Exposition, San Diego, Cal. 1915.

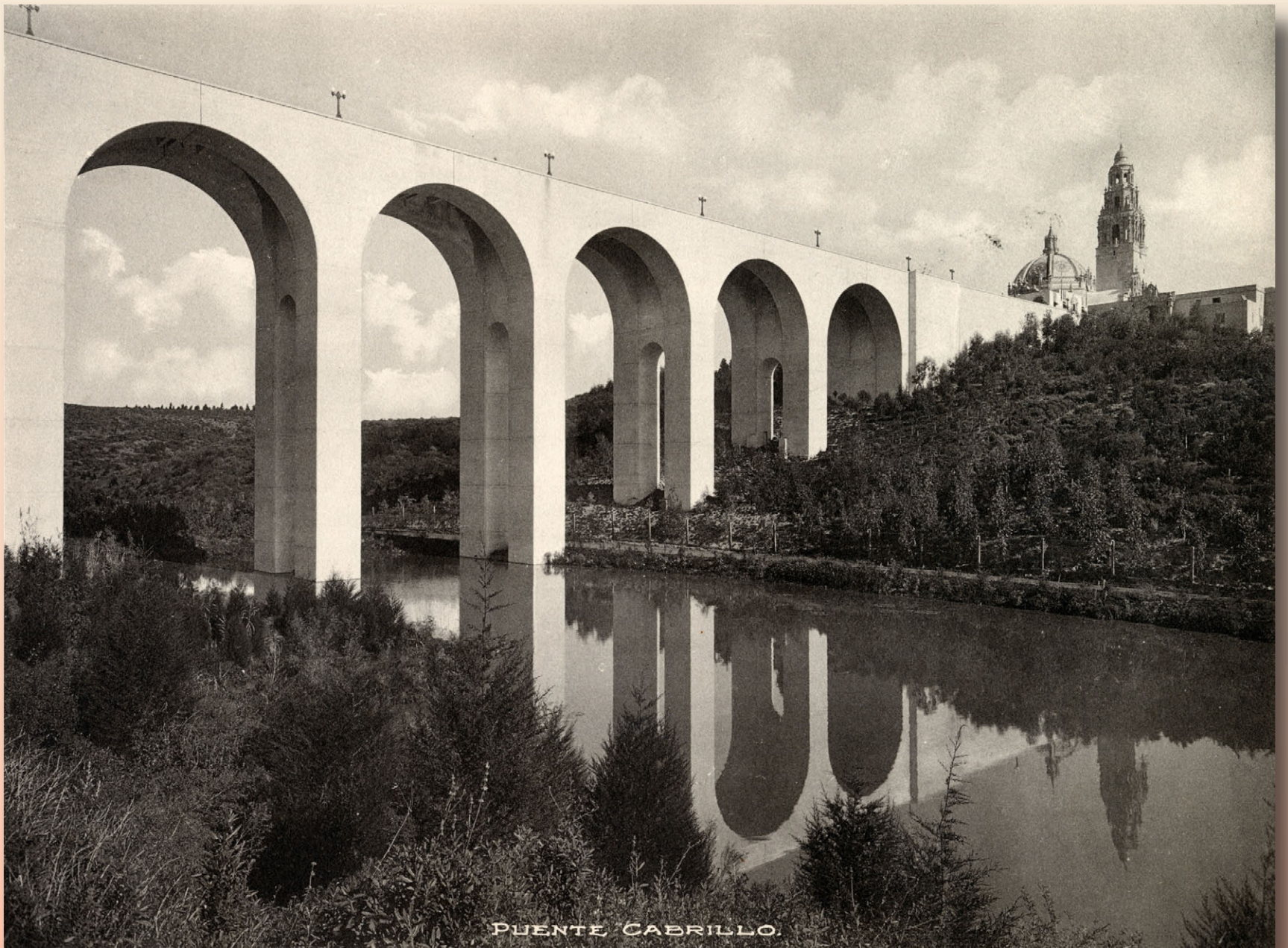




South Side of Ethnological Building, showing California Towers
in background.



WEST ENTRANCE, SAN DIEGO FAIR.

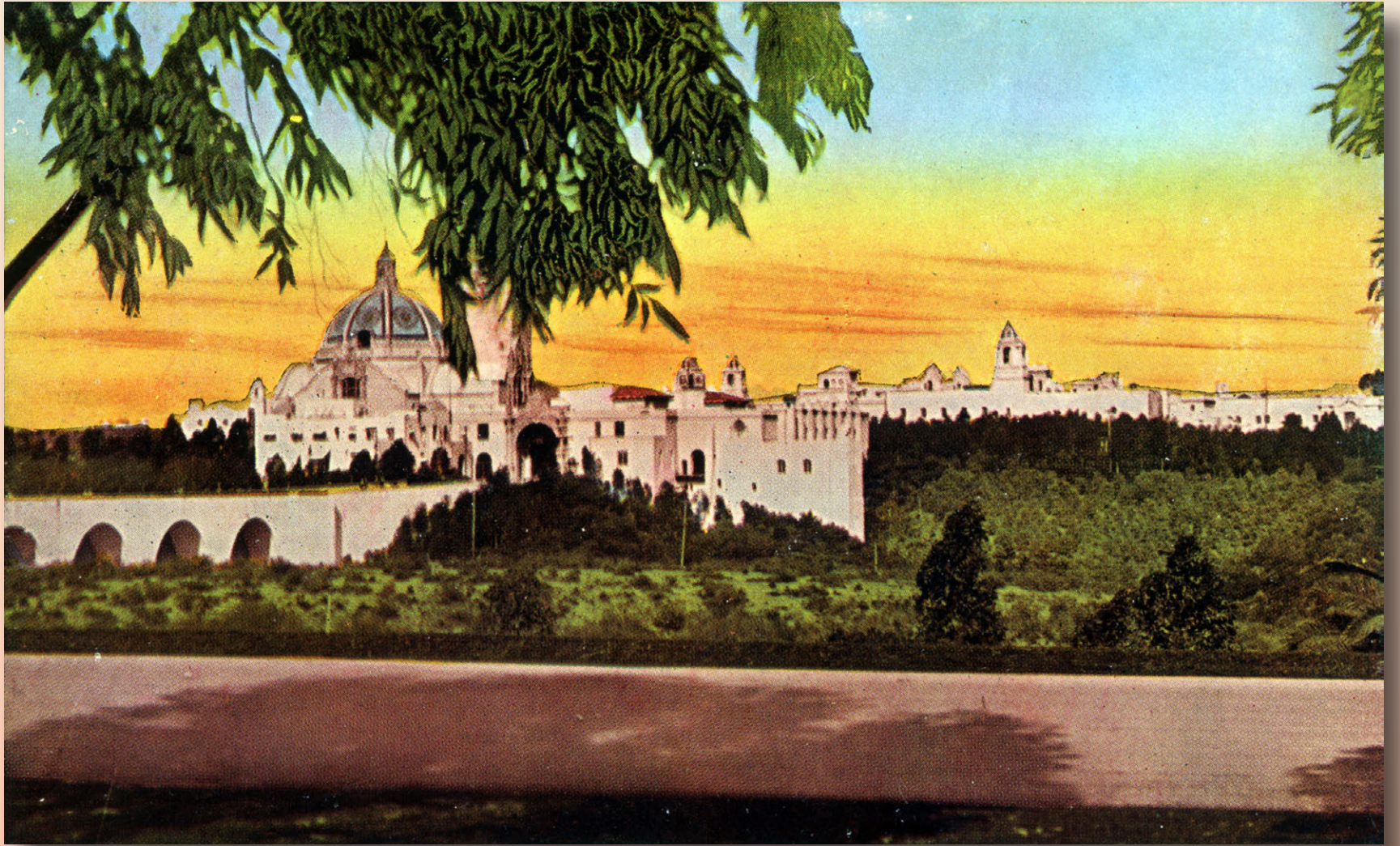


PUENTE CABRILLO.



Puente Cabrillo, and California Building, San Diego Exposition 1915.



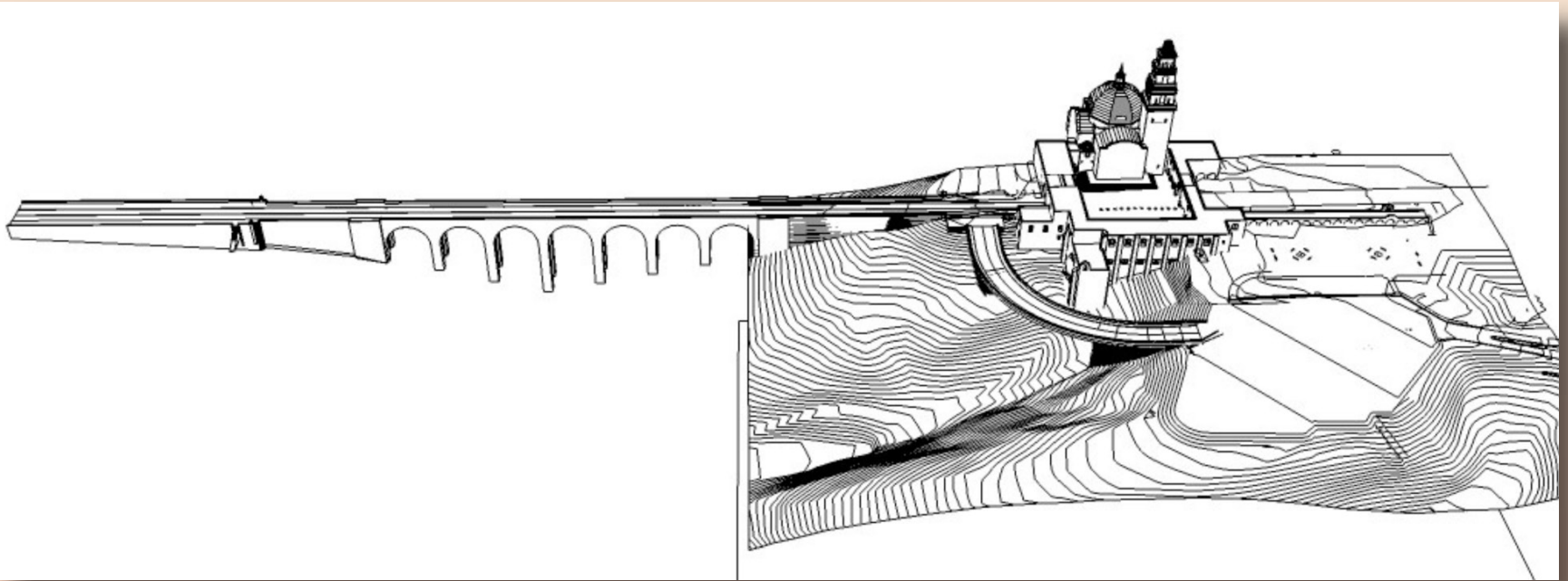




Avery
9634

Top Body













Secretary of the Interior Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties

Four Treatment Approaches

There are Standards for four distinct, but interrelated, approaches to the treatment of historic properties--preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction.

Preservation focuses on the maintenance and repair of existing historic materials and retention of a property's form as it has evolved over time. (Protection and Stabilization have now been consolidated under this treatment.)

Rehabilitation acknowledges the need to alter or add to a historic property to meet continuing or changing uses while retaining the property's historic character.

Restoration depicts a property at a particular period of time in its history, while removing evidence of other periods.

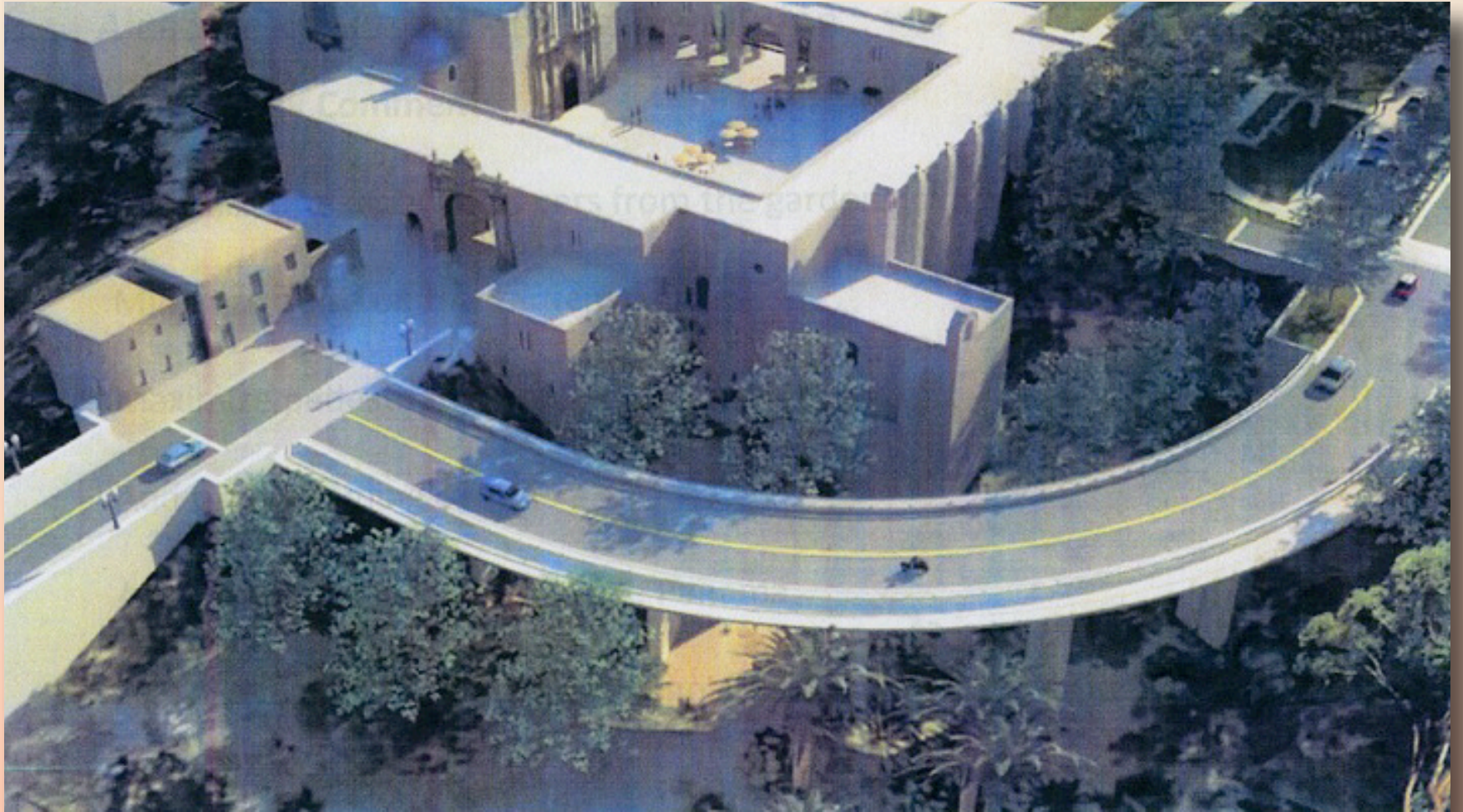
Reconstruction re-creates vanished or non-surviving portions of a property for interpretive purposes.

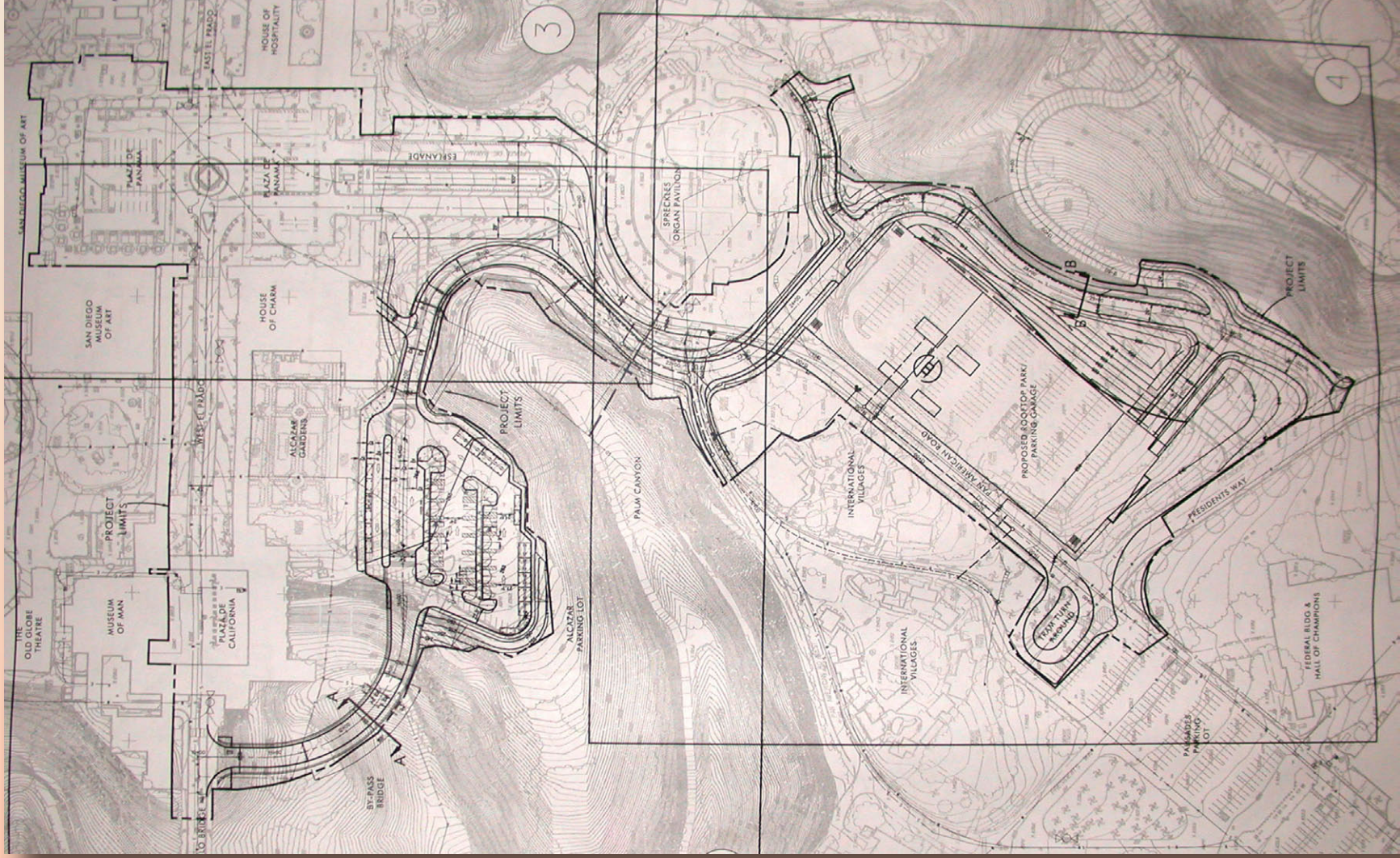
Choosing an Appropriate Treatment

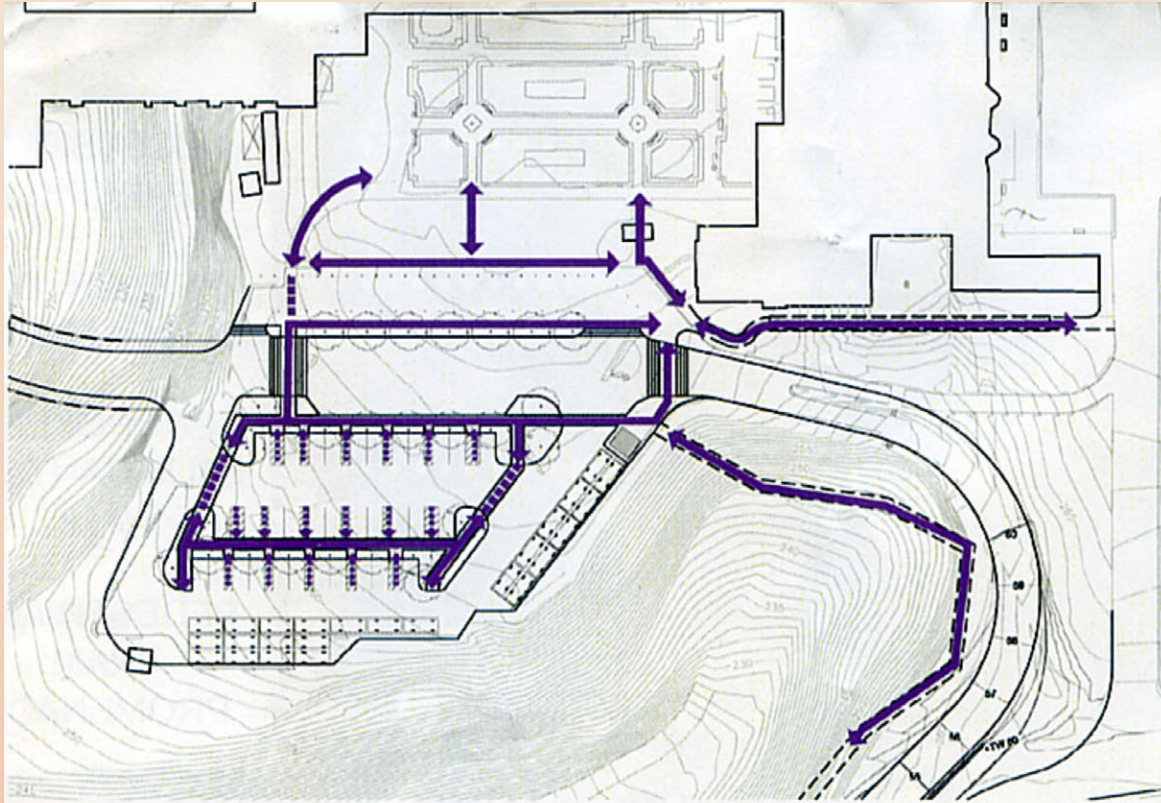
Choosing an appropriate treatment for a historic building or landscape, whether preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, or reconstruction, is critical.

- ◆ **Relative importance in history.**
- ◆ **Is the building a nationally significant resource?**
- ◆ **Is it a rare survivor or the work of a master architect or craftsman?**
- ◆ **Did an important event take place in it?**
- ◆ **National Historic Landmarks, or many buildings individually listed in the National Register warrant Preservation or Restoration.**
- ◆ **Buildings that contribute to the significance of a historic district but are not individually listed in the National Register more frequently undergo Rehabilitation for a compatible new use.**

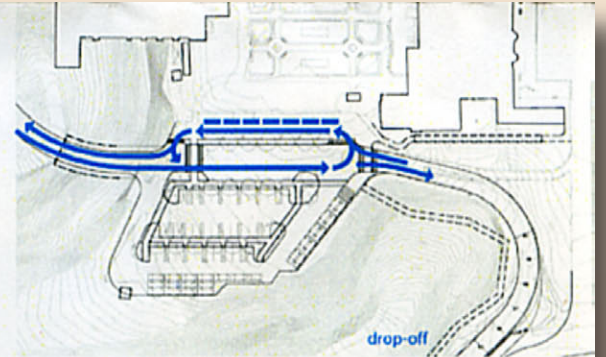




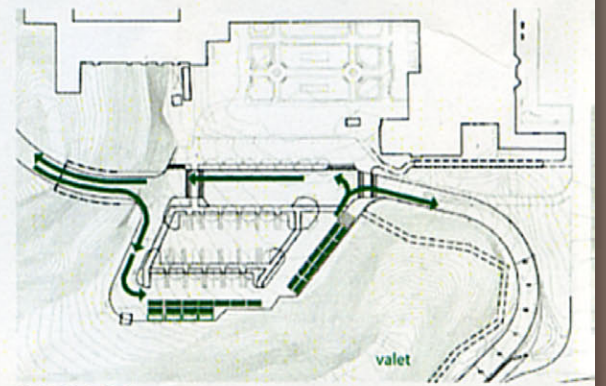




PEDESTRIAN ROUTES



DROP-OFF



VALET

Scale: 1" = 10'

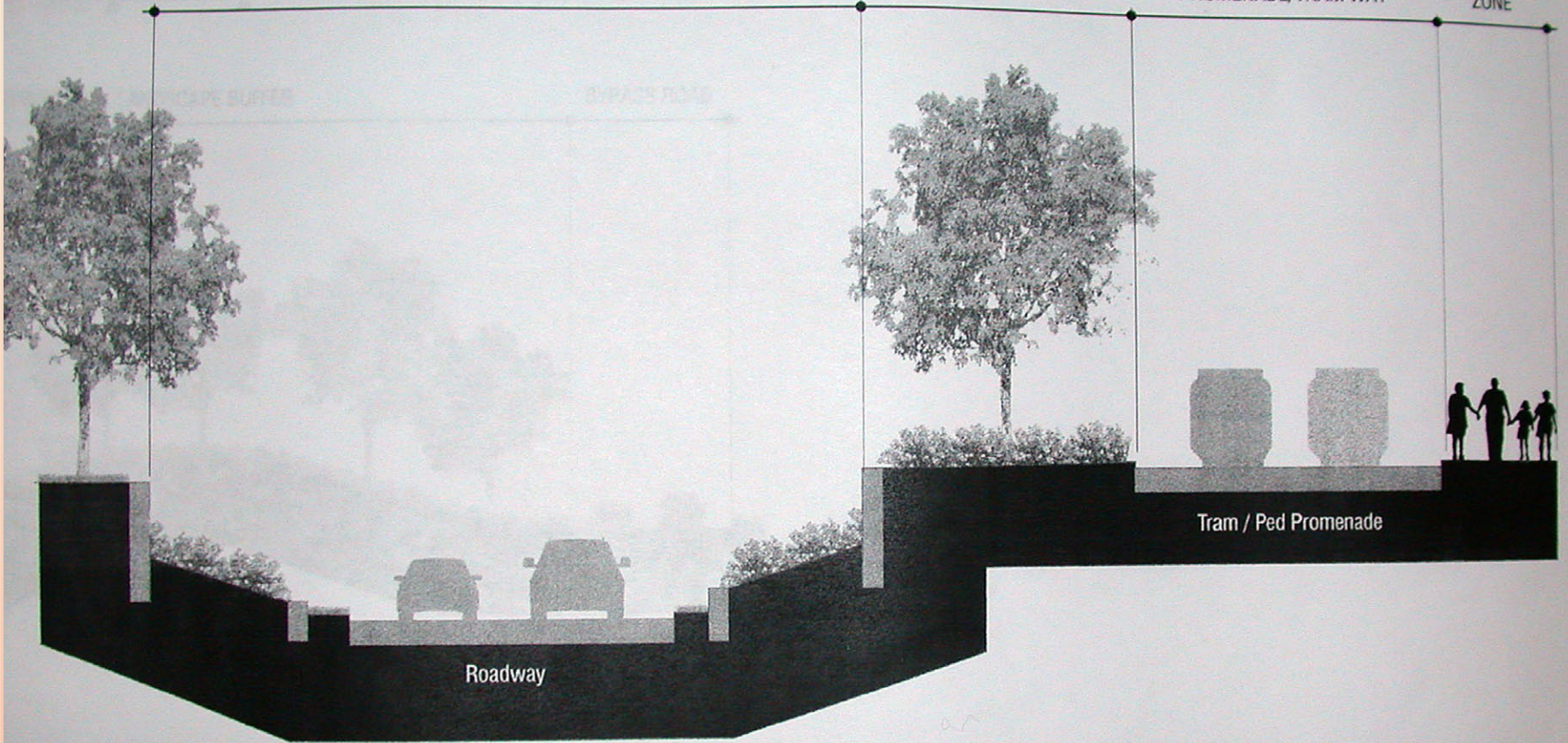


BYPASS ROAD
WITH PARTIAL GRADE SEPARATION

LANDSCAPE BUFFER

PROMENADE/TRAM WAY

PEDESTRIAN
ZONE

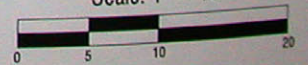


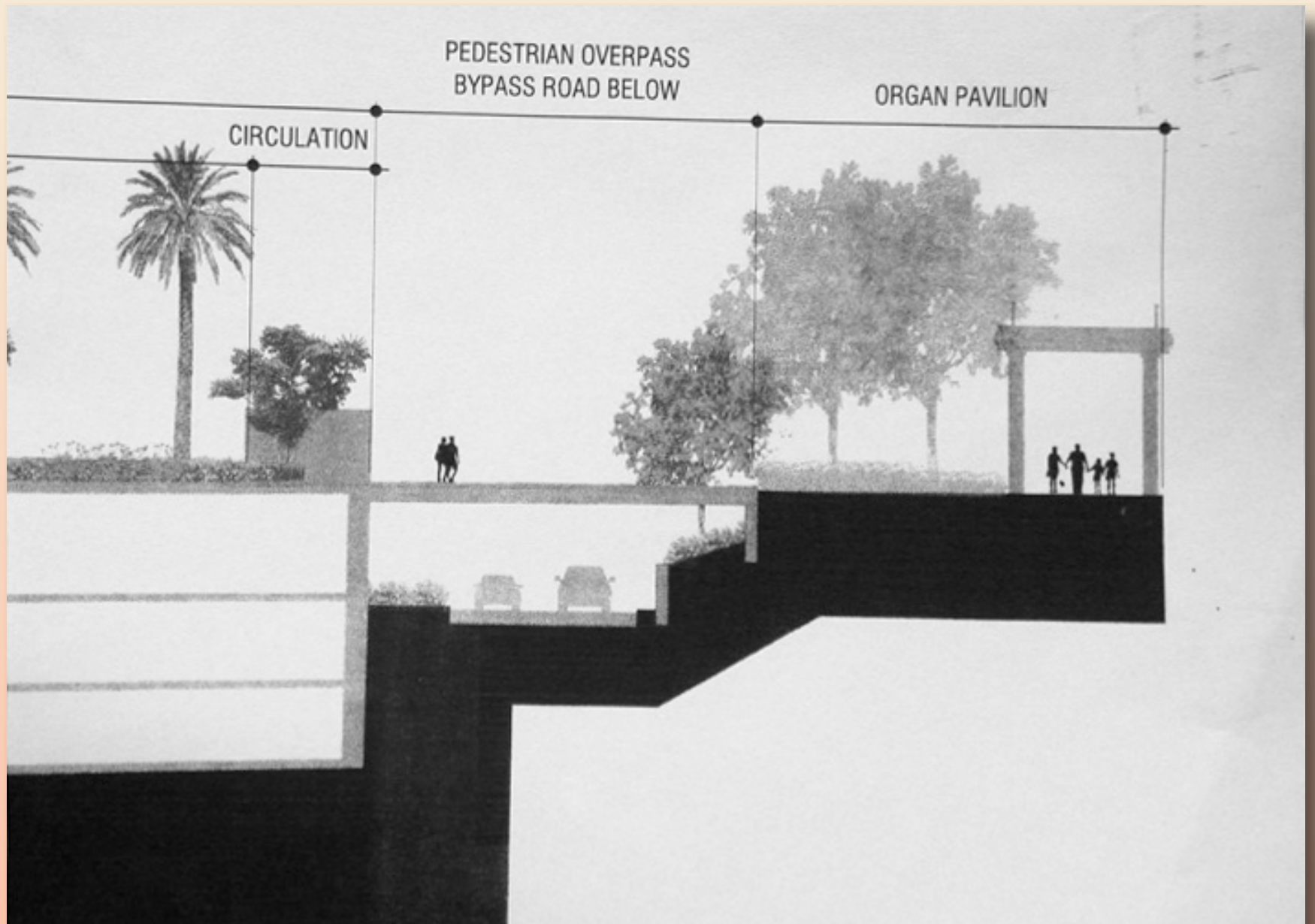
Roadway

Tram / Ped Promenade

D - BYPASS ROAD / PROMENADE -2

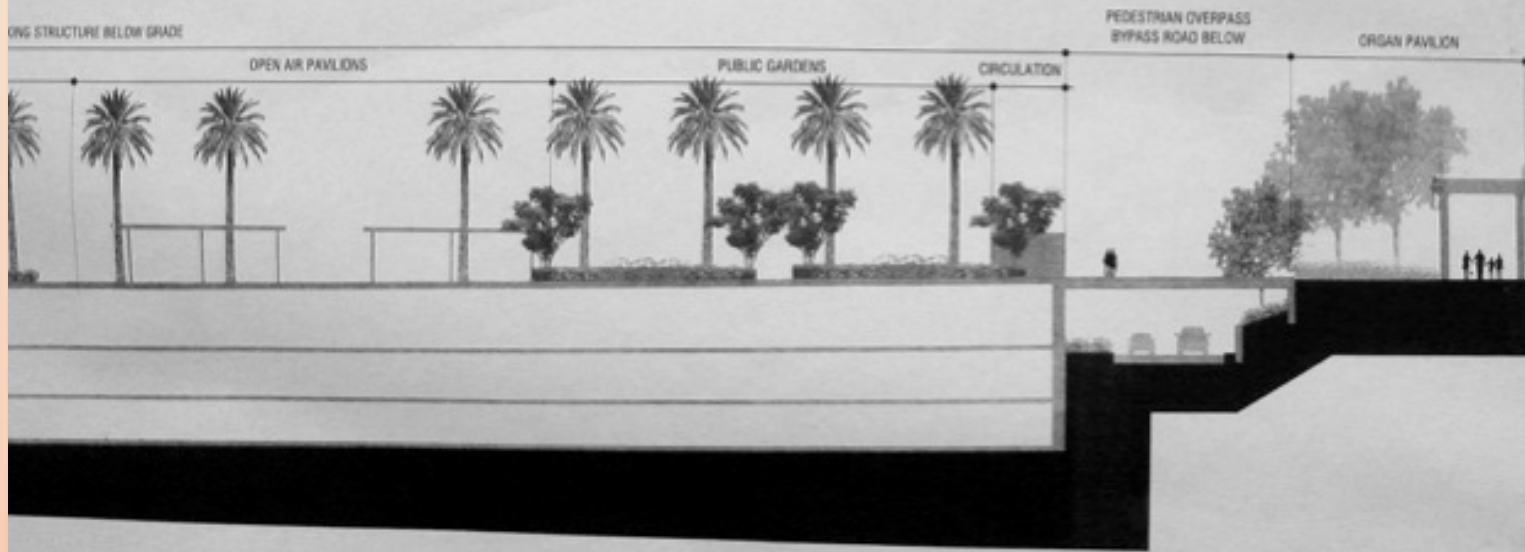
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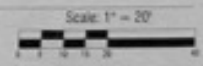


BALBOA PARK PLAZA

*Plaza de Panama Circulation
and Parking Structure Project
Parking Garage Sections*



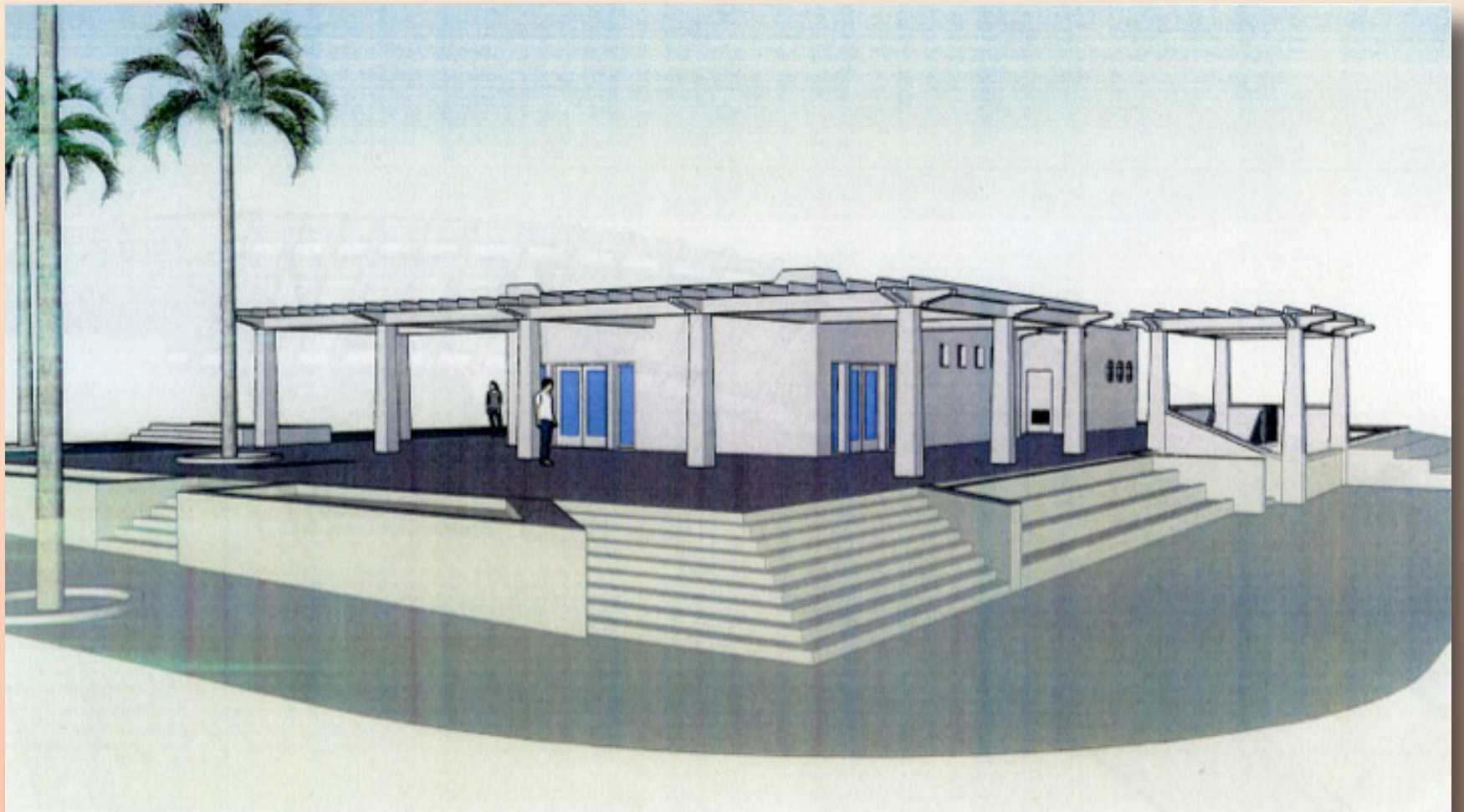
ROAD

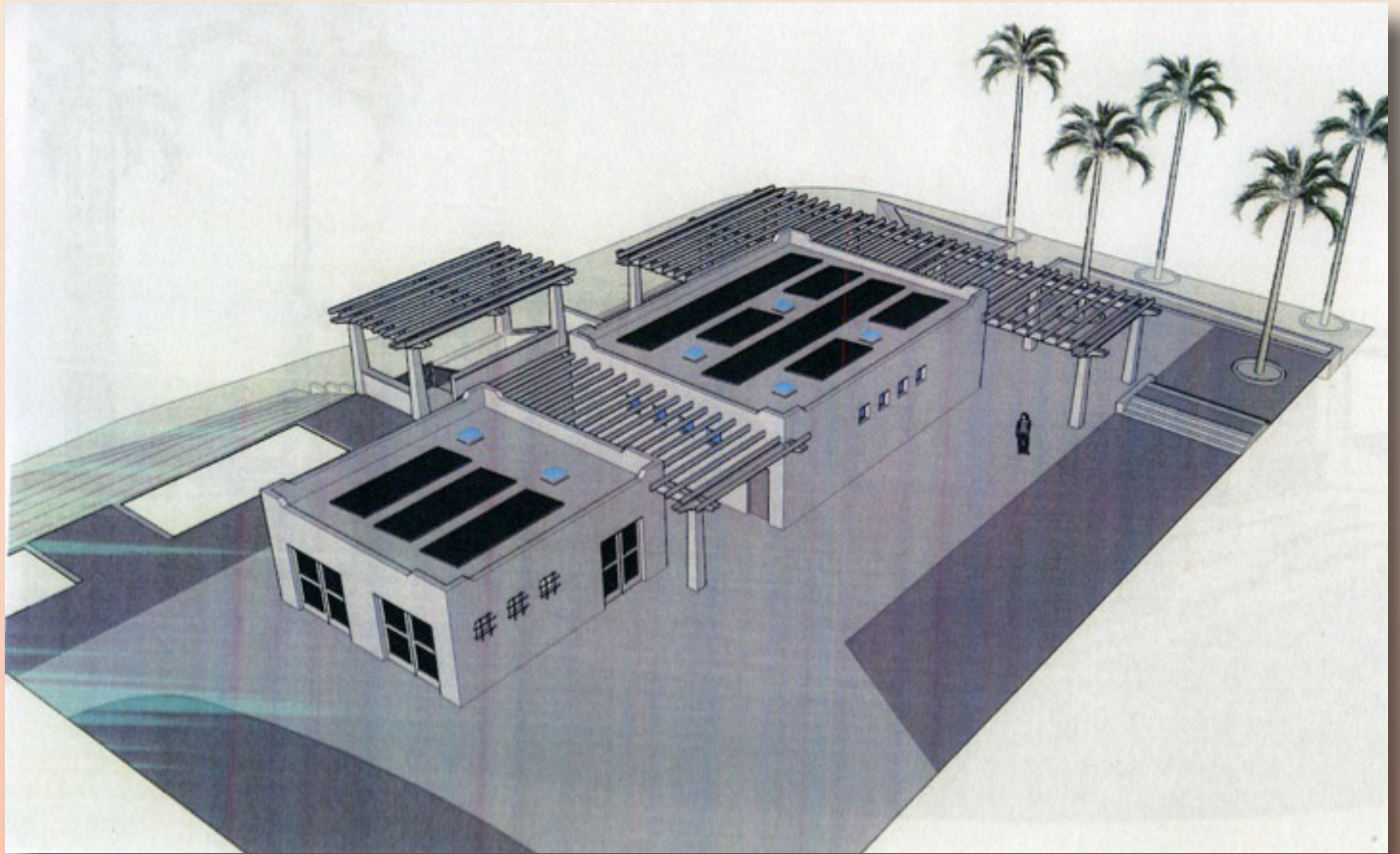




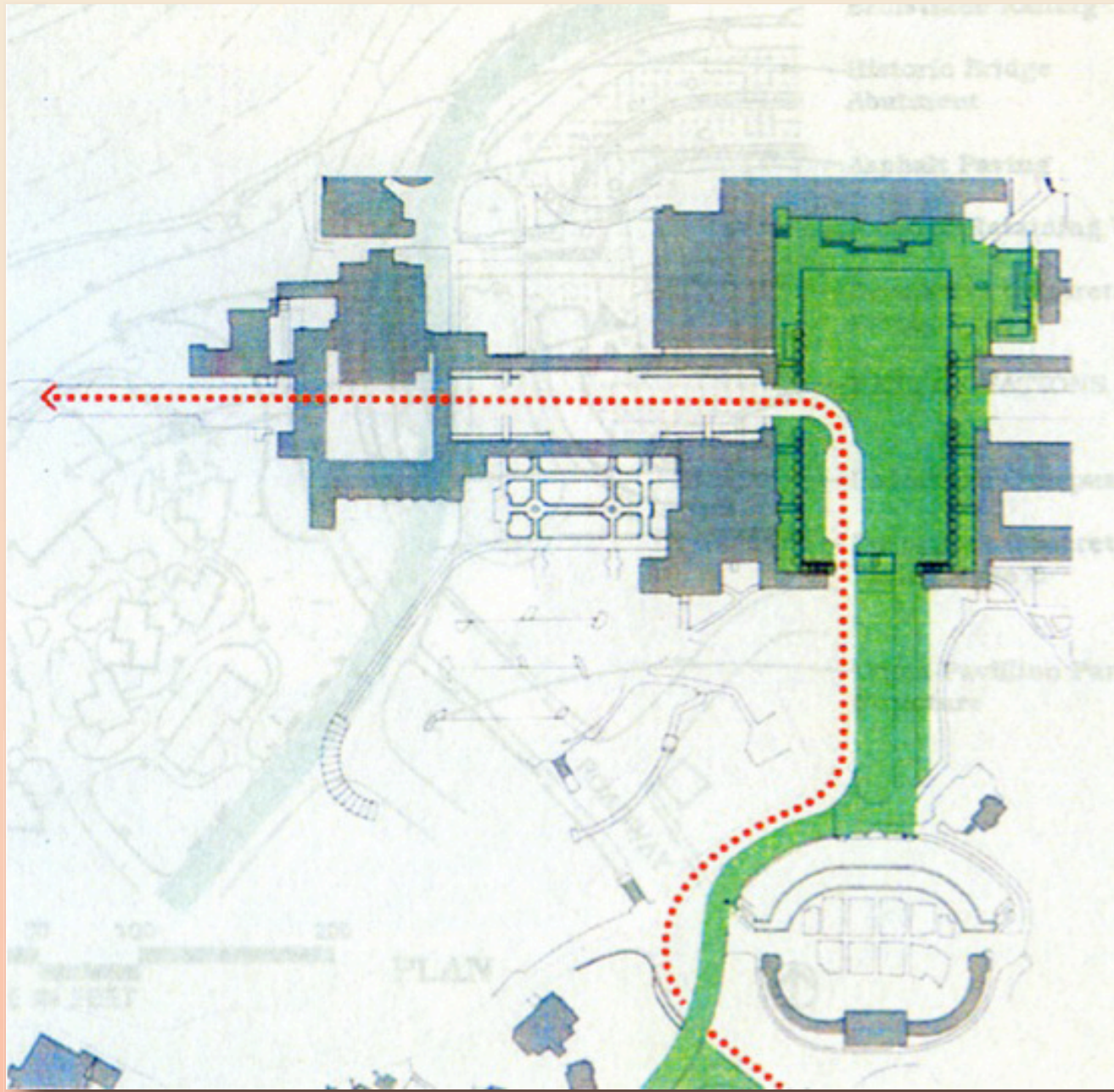














Plaza de Panama

Design, Uses, and Historic Compliance

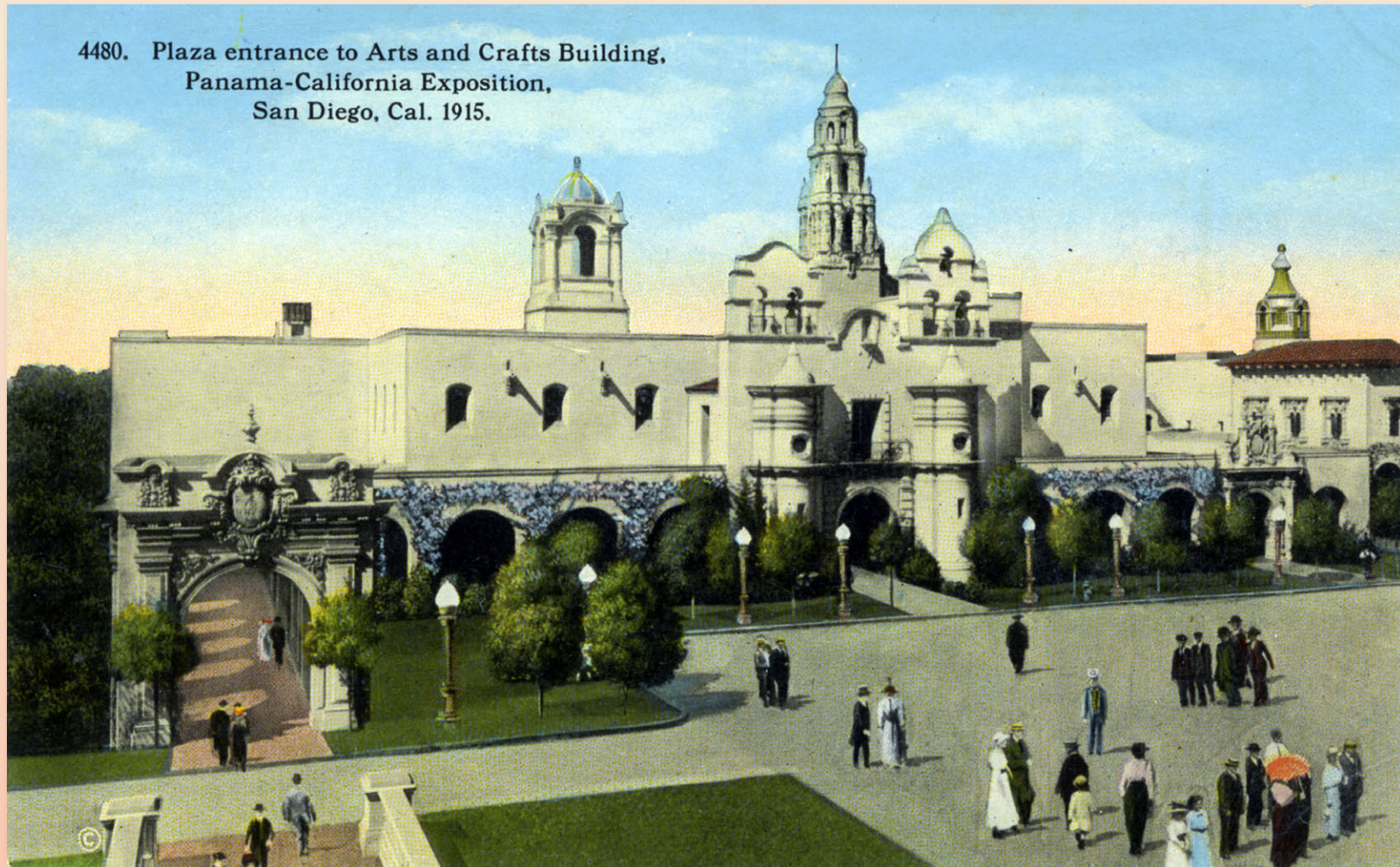
4400. The Mining Building, Panama-California Exposition,
San Diego, Cal.



5437. Plaza de Panama showing U. S. Government
and Pan.-Pacific Buildings,
Panama-California International Exposition,
San Diego, Cal.



4480. Plaza entrance to Arts and Crafts Building,
Panama-California Exposition,
San Diego, Cal. 1915.















Passmore
PHOTO
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