



History Uncovered

The Hotel del Coronado Restoration



“The story of Aladdin and his wonderful palace, built in a single night, comes closer to being realized into actual fact upon this Coronado beach than possibly any other place on earth known to man.”
Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper; December 1888, upon a visit by correspondent D.J.K. to the Hotel del Coronado

History Uncovered

The Hotel del Coronado Restoration

A commemorative publication celebrating the restoration, rehabilitation, and preservation of the historic Hotel del Coronado.



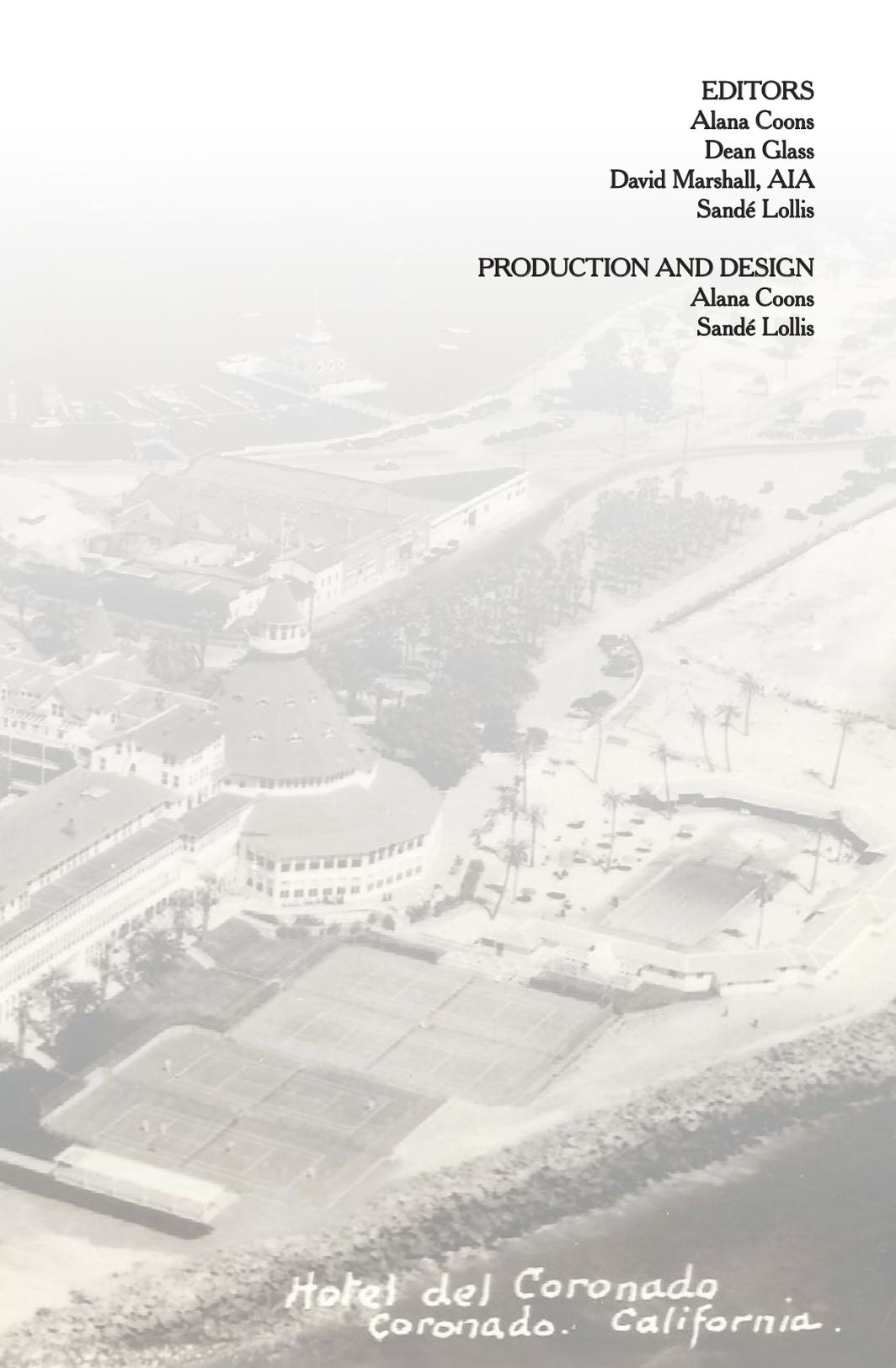
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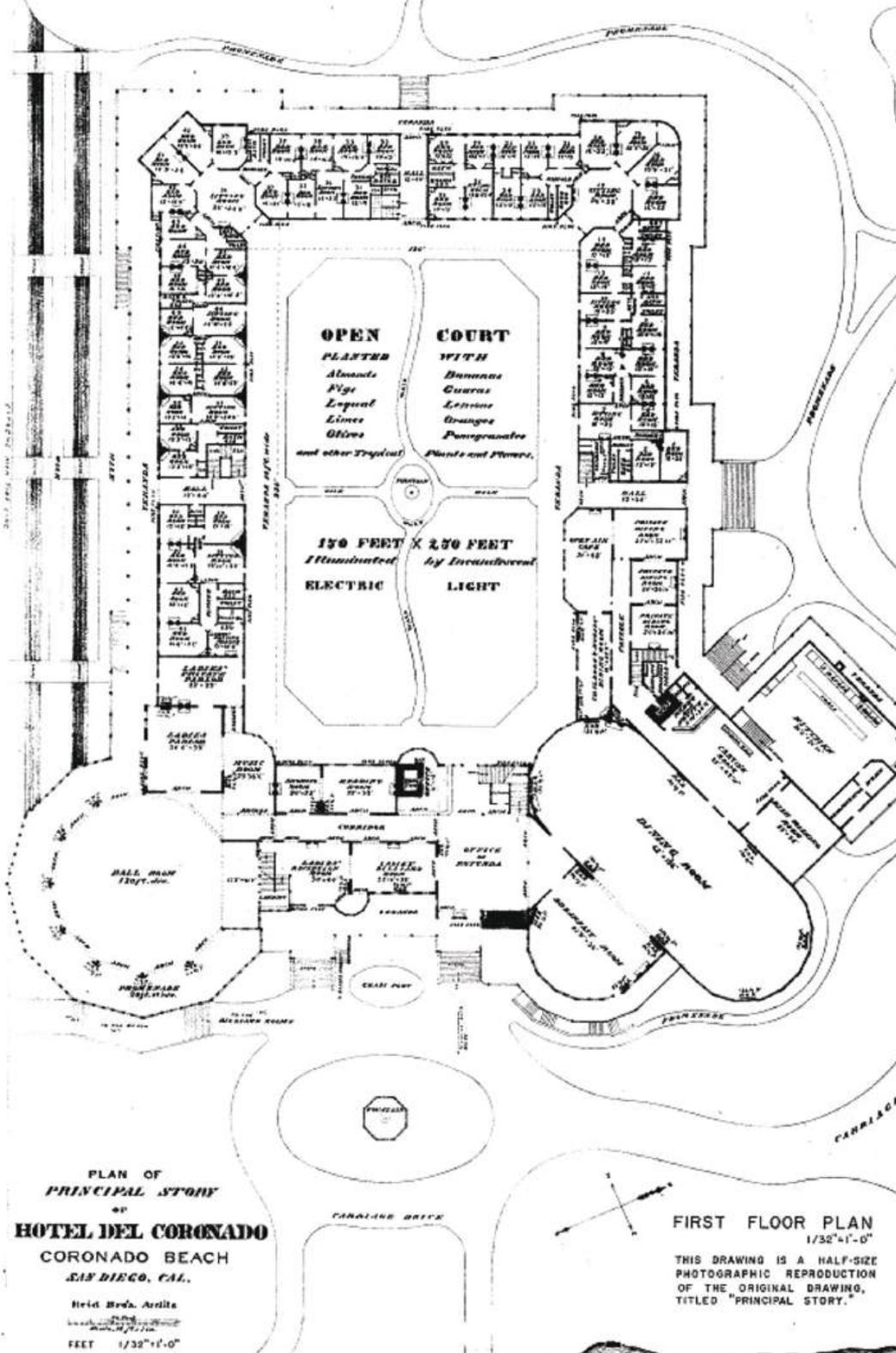


An aerial photograph of the Hotel del Coronado in Coronado, California. The image shows the large, multi-story hotel building with a prominent central tower, surrounded by palm trees and tennis courts. The hotel is situated on a peninsula with a beach and ocean in the background.

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*Hotel del Coronado
Coronado. California.*



PLAN OF
PRINCIPAL STORY

OF
HOTEL DEL CORONADO
CORONADO BEACH
SAN DIEGO, CAL.

Heid Bros. Architects
1100 Broadway
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
FEET 1/32"=1'-0"

FIRST FLOOR PLAN
1/32"=1'-0"

THIS DRAWING IS A HALF-SIZE PHOTOGRAPHIC REPRODUCTION OF THE ORIGINAL DRAWING, TITLED "PRINCIPAL STORY."

History Uncovered

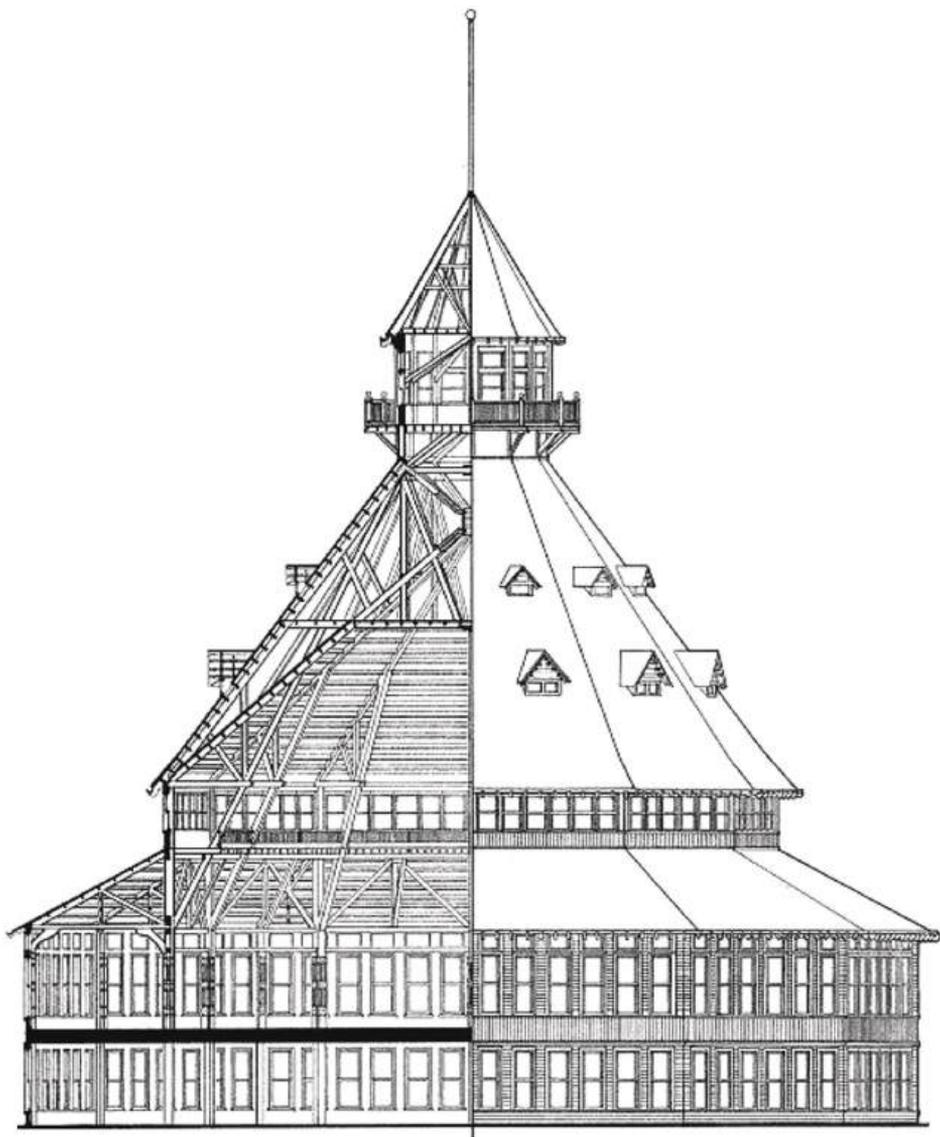
The Hotel del Coronado Restoration

The Hotel del Coronado is known the world over as a masterpiece of Victorian era architecture. It is also recognized as an engineering marvel, being a complex major structure originally made primarily of wood framing which has withstood the test of time for over 130 years of continuous service. It is also a logistical achievement by virtue of its construction in the short period of less than one year by several hundred workers, both skilled and unskilled, who camped on site.

Developed in 1888 by Elisha Babcock, Jr., and Hampton L. Story, and designed by Indiana architect James Reid, the storied Hotel del Coronado was designated as a National Historic Landmark (NHL) in 1977. One of the nation's largest wooden buildings, this historic beach resort is not only a San Diego County icon, but also an international destination and one of the nation's greatest 19th-century resort hotels still in existence.

But the years were not always kind, with multiple piecemeal, insensitive remodels by previous owners having taken their toll. In 2001, when previous owners unveiled a detrimental and irreversible redesign for the crown jewel of Coronado, residents and Save Our Heritage Organisation (SOHO) leapt into action, taking the story national and successfully thwarting the ill-conceived elements of the plan. The Del was quickly sold to a more sensitive company, BRE Hotels & Resorts, which developed a thoughtful master plan. This plan, the result of an extraordinary preservation agreement between The Del and SOHO, encompassed restoration, including the power plant, the service tunnel between the hotel basement and the power plant, the ice house, the laundry building, and the smoke stack.

Today's ownership is one of stewardship, care, and community. The Del began implementing the detailed master plan with the help from preservation professionals, who developed a comprehensive strategy to ensure an exemplary restoration for California's most iconic and historic Victorian hotel.



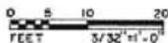
NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE

THE HOTEL DEL CORONADO

- 1500 ORANGE AVENUE CORONADO SAN DIEGO COUNTY CALIFORNIA

DRAWN BY: ROBERT C. GIEBNER

SAN DIEGO PROJECT - 1971
 OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY & HISTORIC PRESERVATION
 UNDER DIRECTION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE,
 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR



SURVEY NO. CAL 1958	HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY SHEET 7 OF 8 SHEETS	LETTERS OF COPYRIGHT WHERE APPLICABLE
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Ballroom section/elevation. This HABS drawing of the ballroom is based on the original drawings, early photographs, and field measurements.

Of the utmost importance was restoring the main facade to its original 1888 appearance and incorporating crucial historic elements that had been missing for decades. A sensitive, hybrid approach that complied with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards while meeting the needs of a modern-day luxury hotel, was developed.

Led by Heritage Architecture & Planning, this masterful restoration began in 2017. David Marshall, AIA, of Heritage notes that it has been a dream job for a preservation architect, describing the years as challenging, engrossing, and rewarding.

The firm meticulously reviewed historical documents, including original ink-on-linen drawings by the Reid Brothers along with photographs, newspaper articles, and archival materials from multiple sources that included The Del's archives, the Coronado Historical Association, Bruce Coons' photo and ephemera collection, and David Marshall's postcard and photo collection. Armed with this plethora of historic resources, Heritage Architecture moved forward with an extensive award-winning restoration, reconstruction, and rehabilitation project that has brought back the original beauty and grandeur of this National Historic Landmark.

The entire project, with its investment of over \$160 million, went above and beyond the initial agreement while adhering to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties. These standards require retaining and restoring historic fabric, reconstructing missing features based on historical documentation, and designing new features to be compatible yet distinct.

Front Facade, Entry, and Porch

When the Hotel del Coronado originally opened, its south facade showcased a stunning covered porch, or veranda, a hallmark of its Queen Anne Victorian architecture. This feature included two entry staircases (one reserved for unmarried ladies), an exposed wood roof with



turned columns, ornate railings, and decorative Victorian “gingerbread” elements. A 12-sided turret with a conical roof and a grand chimney adorned the facade, highlighted by stained-glass windows, including the iconic Coronado Window on the second floor.

South facade and entry veranda shortly after The Del was completed, c. 1890.



Entrance.

Parker Photo.



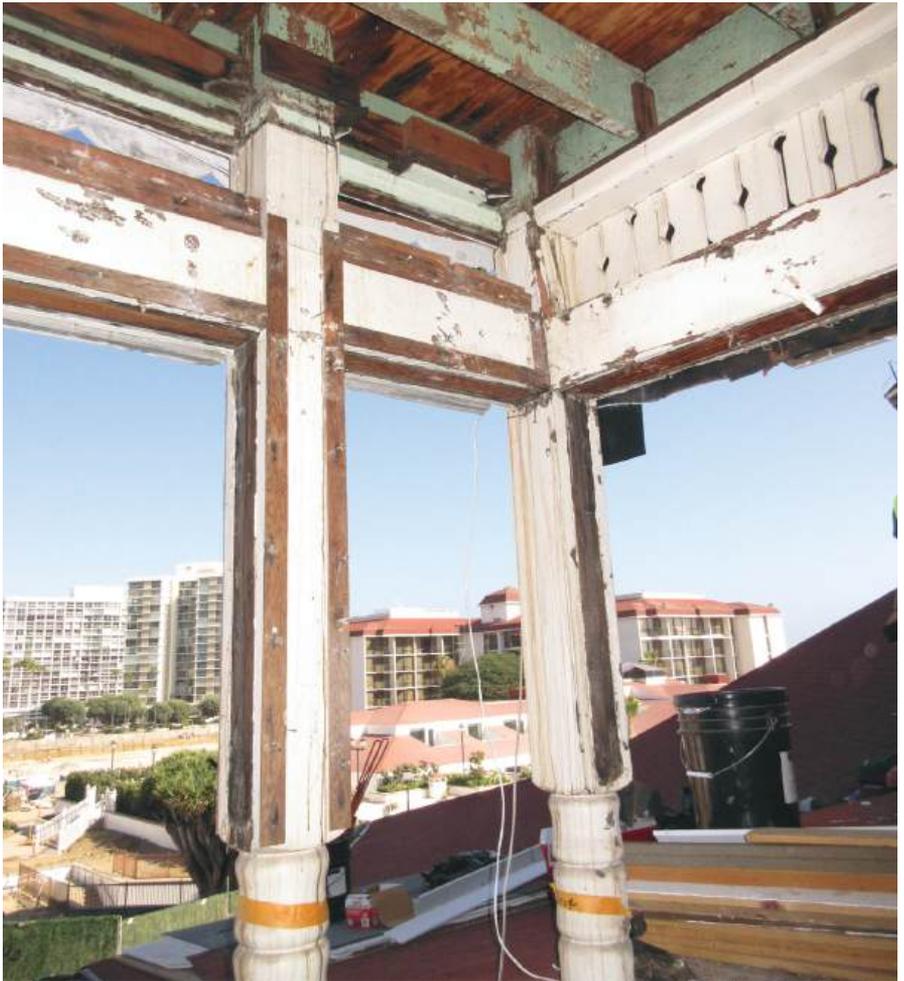
Over the decades, the south facade underwent significant changes. As early as 1910, double-hung windows were replaced with larger picture windows and a revolving door was installed at the main entrance. From the 1930s to the 1950s, the building saw the removal of chimneys, the addition of roof dormers, changes to railings, and other alterations. The original veranda was expanded and altered multiple times, extending 30 feet south through a cycle of infilling and extensions. By the 1990s, the veranda had disappeared entirely, replaced by walls with false columns in front.

Top View of the south facade, 1935; *bottom* Before view, after removal of some landscaping, showing the office walls and false Veranda columns, 2018. *Facing page* Original turned balcony columns and grillwork (upper right) that had been encased when the second-floor balconies were infilled.



Restoration efforts began with the demolition of non-historic additions, such as the 1979 porte cochère. Historic features, including wood siding, ceiling coffers, and guardrails, were carefully documented, labeled, and salvaged for later restoration and reinstallation.

Several significant, previously unknown historic elements were uncovered during demolition and construction activities. These discoveries included turned balcony columns, grillwork, hook-shaped rafter tails, wall shingles and siding in various locations, beadboard ceilings, barber shop stairs, and ballroom roof shingles. These features were either protected in place or salvaged for replication or reuse, adding yet another layer of historical integrity to the restoration effort.





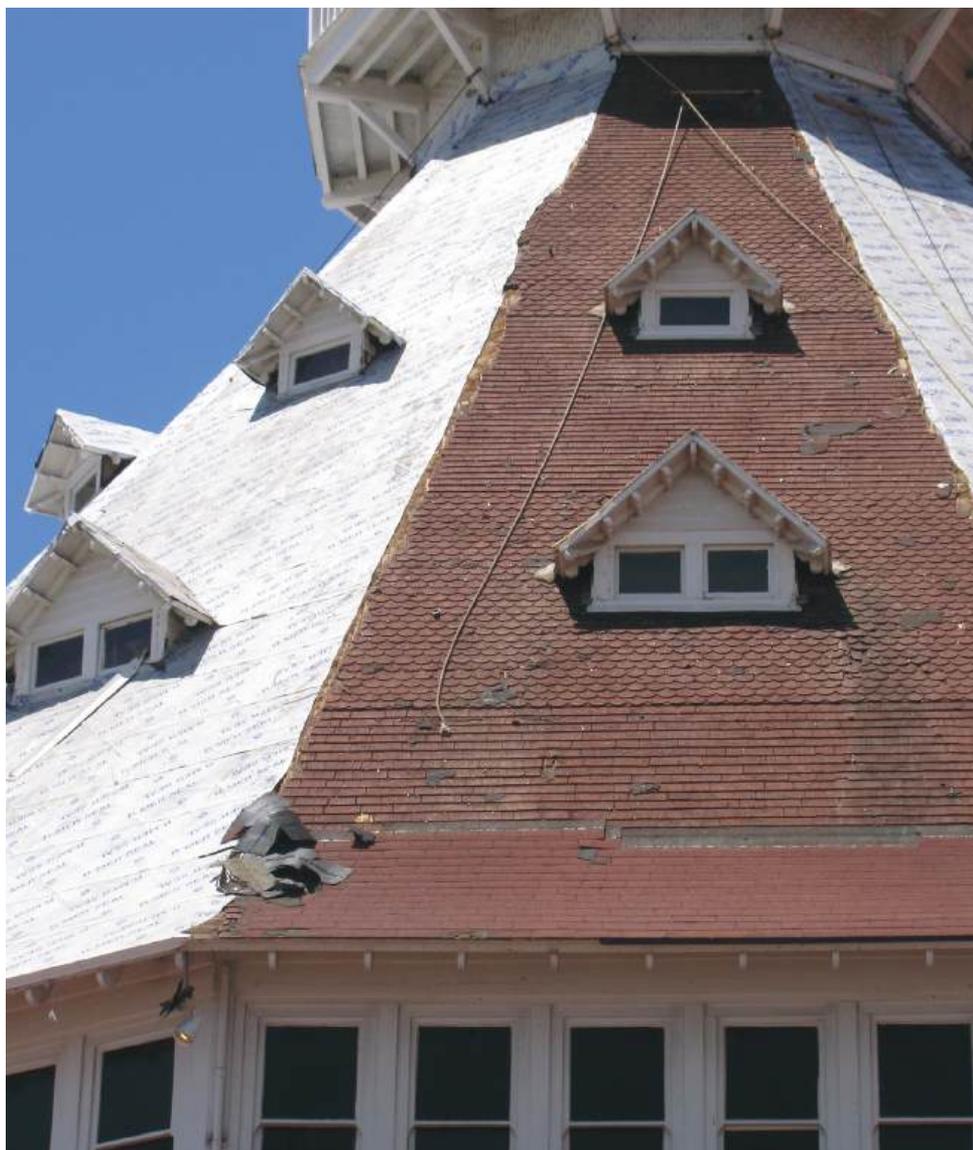
South facade and porte cochère after restoration, 2021.

A key goal was to restore the original size and shape of the historic entry veranda and facade. To achieve the authentic look, the south first-floor walls and entry veranda were reconstructed. This approach also included the reconstruction of both original entry stairs, with an ADA ramp placed between them.

Additionally, wood double-hung replicas were installed on the upper floors, replacing over 90 non-historic windows. Mockups were used throughout the project to verify the accuracy of replicated components, allowing for comparisons with historic photos. This process was particularly effective in refining the design of decorative woodwork and the brick patterning of the grand chimney.



Paint analysis and color matching faithfully recreated the Hotel del Coronado's original color palette. Black-and-white photos indicated that the window sashes were originally dark and paint scraping revealed they were dark red, closely matching the red painted roof shingles and ridge cresting.



The original exterior walls were clad in redwood and painted off-white. The first floor featured horizontal Dutch lap siding, the second floor used horizontal shiplap siding, and the upper floors were adorned with stacked shingles arranged in a repeating pattern. All of these original wall finishes were carefully restored.

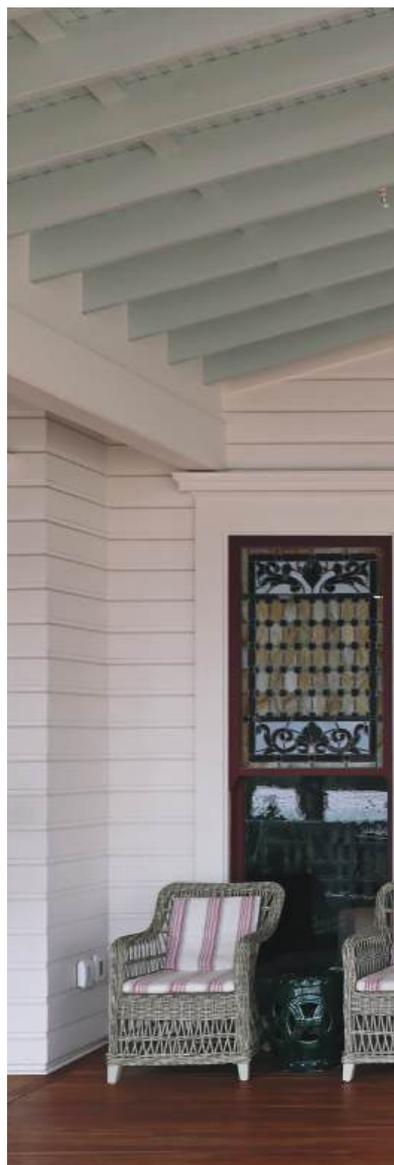
The veranda and covered balcony ceilings were repainted in their original pale blue-green, a color traditionally used in the 19th-century known as haint blue. The main entry doors, which were missing, could not be analyzed, but historic photos suggested they were dark in color, typical of the era and



Before - 1980's non-historic main entry doors and gargoyle sconces, 2018



Same view after restoration, 2022



architecture. This led to the replication of the oak doors with a dark stain and shellac finish. The remainder of the entry facade was painted “Del white” to match the rest of the hotel.

Below Restored ladies' entrance, 2022



Recreating the missing front veranda was the centerpiece of the entry restoration project. Due to modern constraints, it had to be rebuilt 15 feet further south of its original location, but the size, footprint, materials, and detailing, as well as the window and door placements, have been faithfully



Entry veranda, c. 1890. Note the two sets of stairs and wood floor. Also note the roof ridge cresting and many stained-glass windows.

restored to their 1888 appearance. A final touch was the reconstruction of the veranda's decorative ridge creasing, a prominent feature in historic photos. The original wooden creasing had deteriorated by the 1930s.

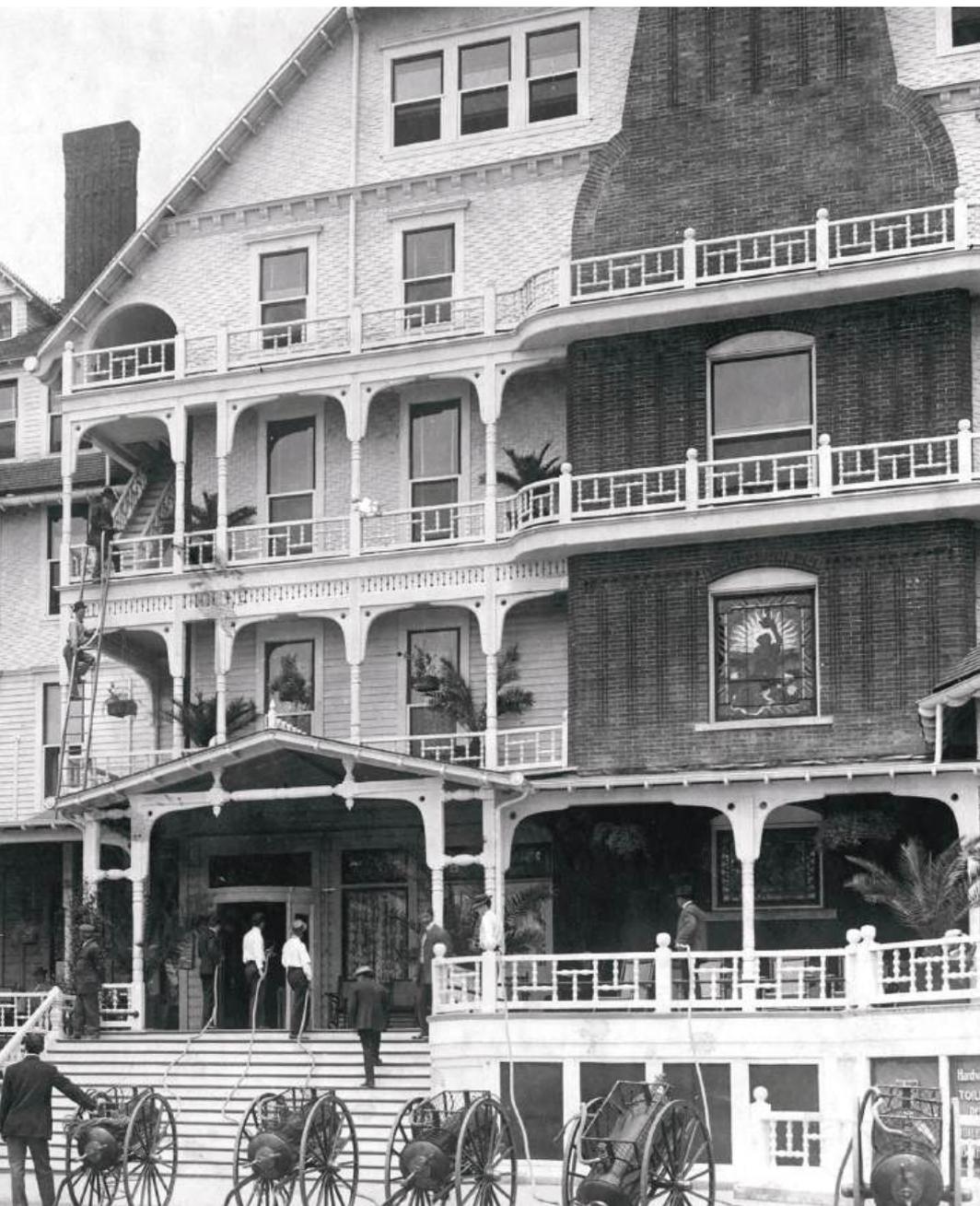


The iconic wood entry stairs, key character-defining features, were faithfully restored as a matched set. Replicated 1888-style wood spindle handrails and mahogany newel posts were custom-made, and teak stair treads were used to match the veranda floor.

The Japanese-inspired wood spindle railings, along with the intricate



brackets and fretwork that once graced various areas from the first to fourth floors, were largely removed or replaced by the 1940s. The restoration has reinstated these Aesthetic Movement elements, blending their original historic charm with modern safety upgrades, such as adding frameless glass behind the railings to meet code.



The gable roof at the main entry suffered several alterations, and by 1979 had evolved into an open-air porte cochère extending over multiple lanes of the entry drop-off. The design with its flat stucco ceiling, oversized square posts, and recessed fluorescent lighting was out of place.



Before



The new porte cochère was reimagined to better align with The Del's Victorian aesthetic, while also being taller to accommodate buses and fire trucks. This blend of modern functionality and historical sensitivity has restored the grandeur of the hotel's main entrance and has opened up views to the south.

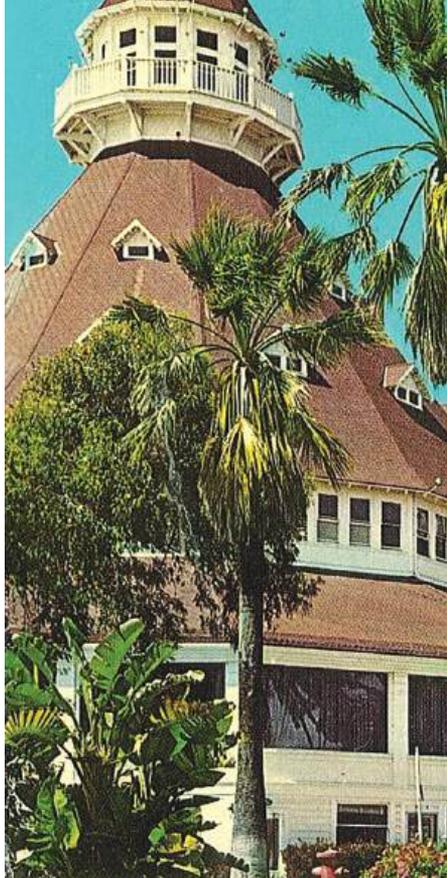


The upper-floor balconies facing south serve many guestrooms. Over the years, balconies were added, while others had been enlarged and enclosed to create larger guest suites in the 1960s. The original balconies were reclaimed by reducing the size of four suites to their 1888 dimensions and removing inappropriate materials. The newly restored area has been converted into an open-air public balcony, and now offers panoramic views of the southern landscape from a fresh vantage point.

Few original windows remained on the south facade. Many had been replaced by larger picture windows as early as 1910, and more windows were added to new walls and roof dormers. The restoration required removing the non-historic windows and replicating the missing double-hung windows to recreate the historic appearance of the facade. While some windows would be restored, more than 90 new windows had to be fabricated, featuring historic details, replica hardware, wavy restoration glass, and custom casings. To match the functionality of the original windows, these replicas also included pulleys, sash cords, and lead counterweights, just like their 1888 counterparts.

None of the original first-floor exterior doors had survived. However, historic photos revealed the original design: three recessed panels in the lower half with a single glass panel above. The discovery of an 1888 panel door on the third floor provided the original molding profiles to serve as the basis for duplicating the restored entry.

Top Postcard of the south facade, c. 1960. Note the extended ballroom, additional picture windows, added deck with metal railings, and extended veranda. *Bottom* Entry veranda, c. 1950. Note the altered “zig-zag” railings, additional picture windows, soffited ceiling, and extended veranda on the left.





The Stained-Glass Windows

One of the most iconic and character-defining features of the Hotel del Coronado is its stained-glass windows. When the restoration project began, only four of the original windows had survived: the famous Coronado, or Coronation, Window and three smaller windows located at the west stairwell.

Described by its designer, architect James Reid, as an “allegorical representation of Coronado,” it features a landscape background symbolizing “mountains, valleys, and a bay.”



The window is referred to by two names: “Coronado,” inspired by 19th-century promotional literature and the imagery it depicts, and “Coronation,” as mentioned in an 1880s *San Diego Union* article. Regardless of which name is used, there’s no dispute that this window is the crowning jewel of The Del’s collection of 25 stained-glass windows.

Originally situated on the second floor, the Coronado Window was relocated several times over the years, including a stint mounted behind a bar and, later, in the 1980s, displayed in a box on the fourth floor along the south facade.

The window was carefully removed and transported to Bera Stained Glass Studios, where it underwent a full restoration. It was then reinstalled in its historic location, properly oriented, and framed by replica chimney bricks.



Through careful study of historic photos, the team discovered that 19 additional stained-glass windows once existed. Most were located on the veranda, but all had been lost over time. The photos revealed both the placement and overall design of these lost windows.

While the historic photographs did not provide sufficient detail or colors to perfectly replicate the original designs, they did offer enough information to recreate the new windows. Concept drawings were made as Heritage worked closely with Bera Stained Glass Studios and Bruce Coons to refine the designs and choose appropriate Victorian-era glass colors. Full-size mockups of the stained-glass designs were then created and glass samples were reviewed to finalize the selections.





Each of the 21 reproduction stained-glass windows features a small engraving of the date in one corner to differentiate them from the originals, serving as a valuable reference for future historians and architects and ensuring clarity between what is authentic and what has been restored.

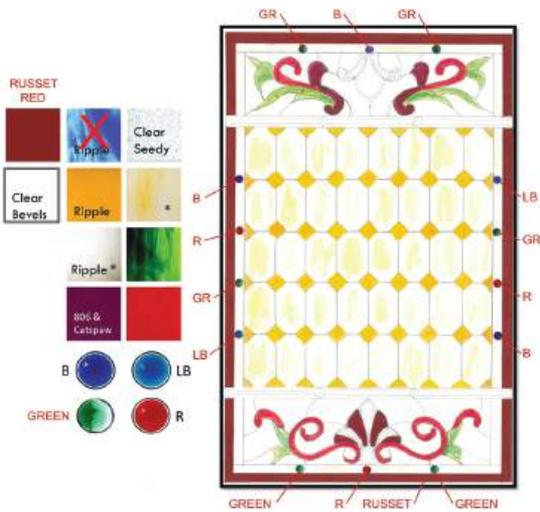
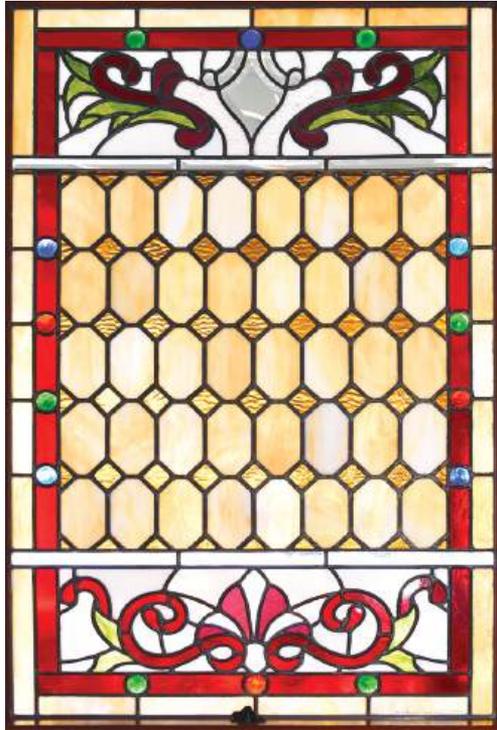


This 1890s low-resolution historic interior photograph of the ladies' parlor highlights the challenge of designing the new windows using early images. The image offers a glimpse into the building's past architectural elegance and serves as a reminder of the hotel's rich visual heritage.



The transom and larger window (right) are the result of the team's careful analysis of historic photos, paired with their knowledge of 19th-century window design and expert judgment. The interplay of color, light refraction, and subtle fragmentation creates a dynamic effect, transforming the way light passes through the glass.

This vividly colored stained-glass window features geometric patterns, floral designs, and jewel insets. The process starts with a drawing, known as a cartoon, which guides the meticulous selection and placement of colors. Pieces of colored glass are cut and assembled, with lead strips holding the pieces together.



Several of the 21 stained-glass windows, recreated in the style of the 1880s, once again grace the lobby's reception area with its replica front desk. These beautifully crafted windows not only restore the space's period-appropriate elegance but also serve as a visual link to the building's rich historic past, enhancing the ambiance with their intricate designs and vibrant colors.





The Lobby

An 1888 tourist brochure spoke of the comfort of the lobby, which they called the rotunda, “a handsome apartment, large and lofty. Raised high over it, and running all around it, is a wide gallery which commands a view of the floor of the rotunda, where the main office is. This gallery is much frequented by the ladies. Thither they resort for friendly, social converse, and to see newcomers entering below and registering their names.”

The lobby’s elaborate white oak woodwork had darkened by 2018 due to the removal of windows and re-staining of the original wood. The first-floor woodwork had been painted over in later years hiding the beauty of the wood’s grain. Analysis confirmed that the 1888 finish was a golden oak stain with shellac. Months of work were spent stripping the non-historic finishes and restoring the wood to its original appearance.





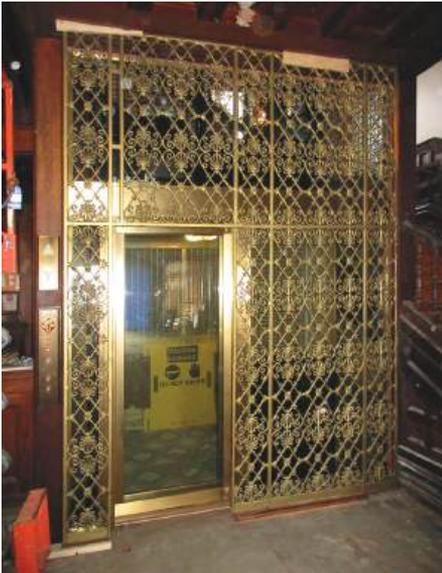
Removal of non-historic paint and stain

The flooring in the lobby also required upgrading from its non-historic carpeting. Early Del brochures mentioned plans for an onyx tile floor, although it was never installed. Historic photos suggest it was a smooth linoleum with a border pattern. Linoleum, invented in 1855, was commonly used by the time the hotel was constructed. By 1897, the lobby featured monochrome carpeting, and over the years, various wall-to-wall carpets were added. For the renovation, oak strip flooring was selected due to its durability, frequent use in Victorian architecture, and compatibility with the historic oak woodwork.

The current front desk area was originally the ladies' billiard room, featuring an ornate fireplace and many decorative elements, most of which were removed long ago. However, the room's white oak coffered ceiling remained intact. As new steel beams needed to be added to make the area column-free, the two original ceiling bays were reinstalled after the infrastructure work was completed.

Not to be left out, the iconic 1888 birdcage elevator also underwent rehabilitation. The non-historic metal accordion-style gate was replaced with glass panels that meet modern safety codes. The original open, screened elevator shaft was preserved to maintain its historic feel.

The screens, with their simple grid design, twisted bars, and chicken wire backing, remained mostly intact except for the first-floor south-facing entry. The decorative metal grille added to the lobby in the 1960s was historically inaccurate and has been replaced with a replica of the original.



Before





Above The restored and enlarged lobby and front desk, looking west.

Facing page left A decorative metal grille was installed at the lobby elevator in the 1960s and was not historically appropriate. *Right* Originally, the elevator shaft had simple screens, as seen in the historic photo. The elevator rehabilitation incorporated a recreation of the original lobby screen.

The Ballroom

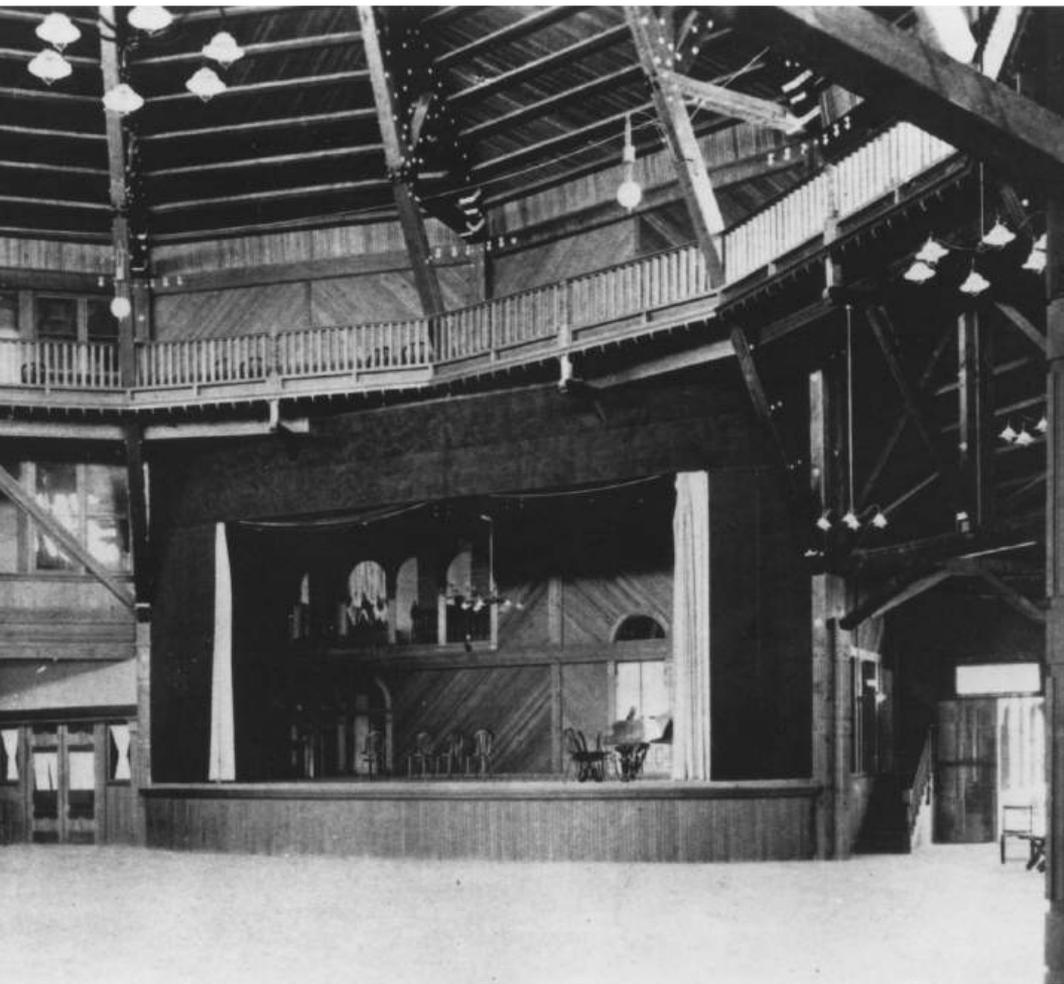
Offering panoramic views of the Pacific Ocean, the Ballroom features a built-in stage, and luxurious decorative accents. This grand space, located directly beneath the hotel’s iconic red turret, has hosted parties and performances since 1888.

By 1931, convention demand had outpaced the Ballroom’s size, and “extensive alterations were done, including an extension of 15’ on three sides.” By the mid-20th century, remodeling decisions dictated a smaller interior space with the ceiling lowered.

In 2024, the Ballroom underwent a thoughtful refresh, which included the removal of some non-historic elements, updated wall coverings and carpeting, and the removal of a non-historic back-of-house area to expand the floor space. The historic stage was also carefully restored.

During the restoration, a remarkable discovery was made—an original 1888 hand-painted fresco-secco mural was uncovered on the entry vestibule ceiling. This historic mural has been meticulously restored, bringing an additional layer of authenticity to the space.





The ballroom as it originally appeared c. 1900s before modifications.

Created by artists William Busch and Jacob Gumpertz between September 1887 and April 1888, the mural was praised in historical records for its artistic elegance and significance. A March 1888 article in the San Diego Union and Daily Bee specifically highlighted its beauty. Several fresco murals originally graced areas of the hotel, with documented examples in the music room and ladies parlor.

It is believed that the mural was concealed during the 1930s or 1940s, a period when simpler, monochromatic interiors became fashionable, overshadowing the more aesthetic designs of the 19th century. Remarkably, the fresco-secco was well-preserved beneath a layer of canvas, rediscovered in 2024 by construction crews during the installation of fire sprinklers.





Measuring 11.5 by 10.5 feet, the mural is a significant piece of hand-painted art. At the center of the fresco design is a large circular motif decorated with colorful floral designs.

For the six-figure restoration of the mural, Heritage Architecture enlisted the specialist firm EverGreene Architectural Arts, headquartered in New York. Muralist Marc Sova and his team meticulously restored damaged sections, using stencils derived from the original artwork to seamlessly replicate missing details. Although the mural had several holes and other damage, it was in remarkable condition overall. At the center of the mural, both gas and early electric wires fed a light fixture. The fresco was created at a time when gas was the primary source of lighting, but electricity was just being introduced, which is why both feeds remain. Fortunately, the mural's central motif remained mostly intact, requiring only minimal cleaning and touch-up.

This fresco-secco is one of the oldest in Southern California, providing a rare and captivating glimpse into The Del's artistic heritage.





Crown and Coronet Rooms

When the Crown Room opened on February 19, 1888, The San Diego Union lauded it as, “This vast and elegant room, with its wealth of appointments, is a rare sight, especially under the brilliant incandescent lights that illuminate it ... The room may have its equal ... but it certainly is not surpassed anywhere.”

Spanning 160 feet by 60 feet without a single supporting pillar, the room was considered a remarkable architectural feat. Its 33-foot-high ceiling and clear cedar tongue and groove paneling, made it one of the world’s most monumental structures.





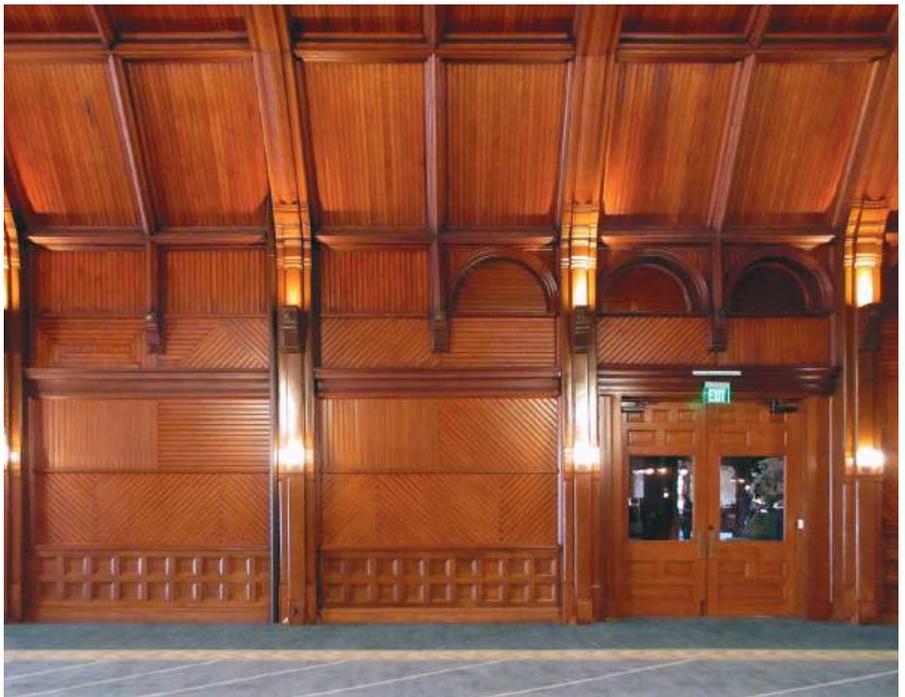
Postcard image, c. 1890

Once The Del's main dining room and the setting for grand celebrations hosted for presidents and royalty, the Crown Room has been lovingly restored. This restoration involved refinishing the original wood, uncovering and repairing the historic entry doors, upgrading the electrical systems, and installing new speakers, carpeting, and wall sconces.

In addition, the Crown Room's balcony was carefully restored, along with extensive rehabilitation of its historic wood finishes, which required stripping, repairing, and re-staining the surfaces to their original beauty. The iconic crown chandeliers, first installed around 1911, were also refurbished as part of the meticulous restoration.



Before





The adjacent Coronet Room, originally used for breakfast, is a more intimate version of the Crown Room, boasting its own stunning architectural features, including a vaulted wood ceiling, a single crown chandelier, and floor-to-ceiling windows. During the restoration, the Coronet Room's historical coffered wainscot was recreated, and its original wood doors were restored to their former grandeur.



Power Plant

The preservation agreement between The Del and SOHO has been ideal, a true partnership that allowed for not only the restoration of the hotel, but for the extended preservation and restoration of the power plant, laundry building, and ice house. The buildings were incorporated into the master plan ensuring the restoration, retention, and long-term preservation of the most



important historical resources associated with the original support complex of the hotel. The power plant includes its attached office, marble switchboard, artifacts, the entire service tunnel that connects to the hotel's basement, the original portion of the ice house, and the smoke stack.

The electrical generating plant was powered by two Corliss steam engines, installed by Mather/Westinghouse, pioneers of the alternating current (AC) electrical system still in use today. In 1888, electricity was still a novelty, and The Del is considered one of the largest buildings in the country to have been electrified so early. Upon opening, the power plant was hailed by the *San Diego Union* as the “Largest installation of its type in the World” and once supplied electricity to the entire City of Coronado. Today, it provides offices and meeting rooms for staff training.

Above Service tunnel; *facing page top* During restoration; *bottom* Adaptive reuse of the interior



Laundry Building

A single-story brick building situated just southeast of the grand hotel entrance serviced the hotel for all its laundering needs. The laundry also served Coronado residents with five laundry trucks a day.

After a century of dedicated service, it ceased operations in 2018. Flexibility and simplicity were key factors in designing a modern functional space within the brick masonry and wood truss historic frame.

The interior renovation included light, steel-framed windows to fill large obsolete openings, while interior birch plywood paneling contrasts with the refurbished brick exterior walls. Two original interior rooms remain, and the historic overhead laundry conveying system was kept intact to honor the building's history while providing a unique conversation piece.

Painted white as seen in the before image below right, exterior restoration work included returning the brick to its original unpainted finish, repairing and reglazing old wood windows, and recreating the signature laundry sign.



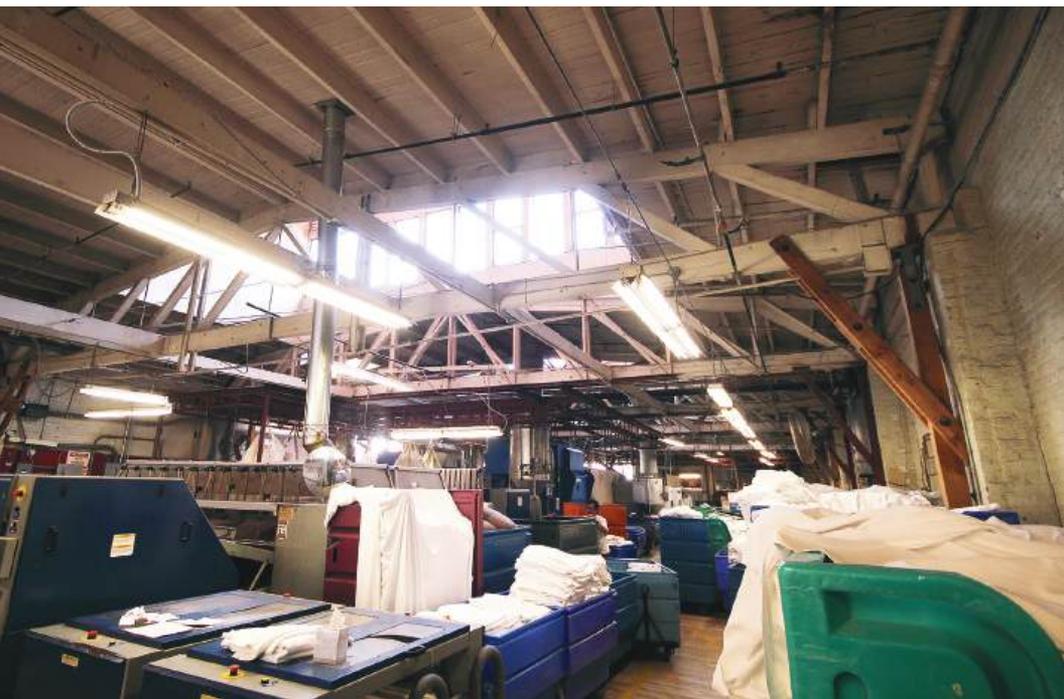




All new features were designed to be obvious modern additions, so as not to detract or interfere with the historic components, and if ever removed, the building's historic integrity would not be compromised. The restored laundry building initially served as construction offices, but has been repurposed as the Laundry Pub, complete with a period antique bar.

Above The Laundry Pub; *right* Interior before view with laundering equipment in place. Note the red metal overhead laundry conveying system in both photos.





Ice House

The ice house has been adaptively repurposed as a modern museum, featuring both permanent exhibits and rotating displays that showcase The Del's rich history.

Originally built in the late 19th century, this masonry structure served as the ice-making hub for the entire island. Today, it houses a remarkable collection of historical photographs, artifacts, and memorabilia, including vintage dinnerware, signage, and land deeds. These displays provide an immersive experience, offering a window into The Del's fascinating legacy, with items used by hotel guests and staff over a century ago.



The industrial area contributes to the Hotel del Coronado's designation as a National Historic Landmark. Located south of the main building, these non-public structures played a vital role in supporting operations, and provided the infrastructure necessary to construct and maintain the hotel.

Constructed of clay bricks fired onsite, these simple yet robust buildings exemplified functional design. Features such as clerestories, skylights, and windows provided ample natural light; wood-framed roofs and partition walls ensured durability. Architectural decoration was kept minimal, in line with their utilitarian purpose.

These service buildings were essential to the construction and ongoing success of the Hotel del Coronado, providing the behind-the-scenes infrastructure that supported the longevity of one of California's most beloved and iconic hotels.



Top View of the power plant building on the left with the smoke stack in the distance, and the ice house on the right; *bottom* View of the ice house before restoration. The two-story building to the right was removed.

Photography Credits

All images are courtesy of the following individuals or organizations, as noted with corresponding page numbers.

Bruce Coons: front cover (top), 4, 12, 24, 25 (top), 51 (top); Heritage Architecture & Planning: 6 (bottom), 7, 8 (bottom), 9, 10, 11, 16, 17, 20, 21 (bottom), 25 (bottom), 29, 30 (left), 35 (top), 37, 40, 41 (bottom), 44, 45, 47 (bottom), 48 (bottom), 51 (bottom); Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS): iii, 2; Hotel del Coronado Archives: 14, 19 (bottom), 21 (top), 23, 24, 28, 30 (right), 33, 43 (bottom); Sandé Lollis: 47 (top); David Marshall Collection: ii, 6 (top), 19 (top), 39; Bill Sandke, Hotel del Coronado: front cover (bottom), 8 (top), 27, 31, 34, 35 (bottom), 41 (top), 42 (top), 48 (top).

Acknowledgments

The restoration, rehabilitation, and preservation agreement of the Hotel del Coronado involved a collaborative effort from numerous firms and consultants, many of which had worked on prior projects at the hotel, bringing invaluable familiarity and expertise. These professionals brought exceptional skill and attention to detail, contributing significantly to the successful completion of this ambitious restoration project. Special acknowledgment goes to the following:

Michael Haslett - BRE Hotels & Resorts

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Bruce D. Coons - Historical consultant

Hotel del Coronado Archives and Museum

Gina Petrone - Heritage Manager, Hotel del Coronado

Bera Stained Glass Studios - Stained-glass windows

Marc Sova - Muralist, EverGreene Architectural Arts

WATG - Lobby & meeting room design

DEC Engineers - Mechanical and plumbing engineer

EPI Consulting Engineers - Electrical engineer

Taber Company - Finish carpentry

Hale Engineering - Civil engineering

KPFF Consulting Engineers - Structural engineer

Spectra Company - Restoration and preservation services

San Diego Sash Company - Custom woodwork and window restoration

Gibson & Gibson Antique Lighting - Lighting restoration and replicas

W.T. Kirkman Lanterns - Lighting restoration and replicas

CityWorks - Elevator rehabilitation

Preservation Agreement Team

Bruce Coons, Barry Hager, and David Swarens - SOHO

Bill Dodds and Phil Stukin - Hotel del Coronado

Special Thanks

Hotel del Coronado • BRE Hotels & Resorts

American Institute of Architects, San Diego Chapter



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