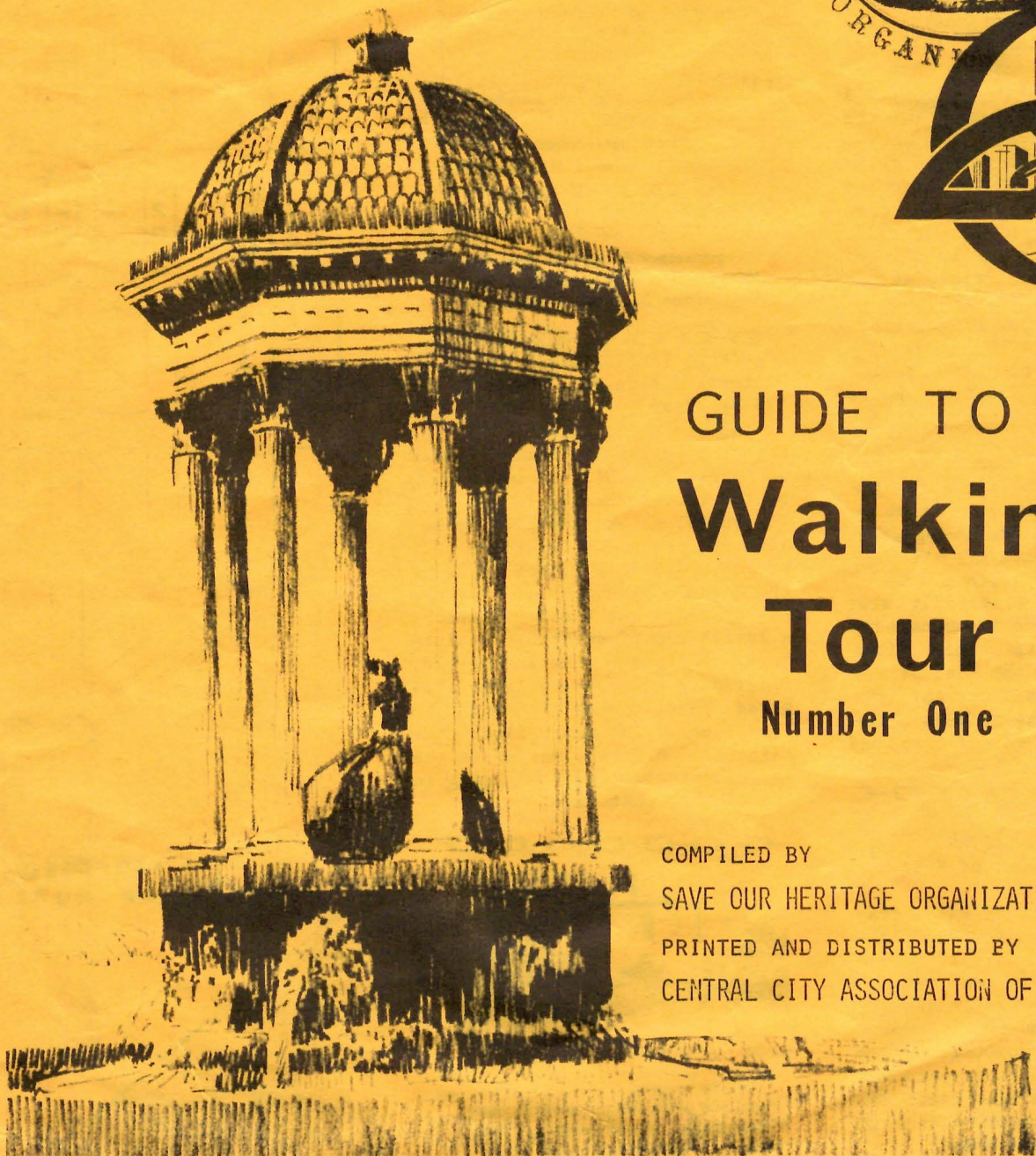
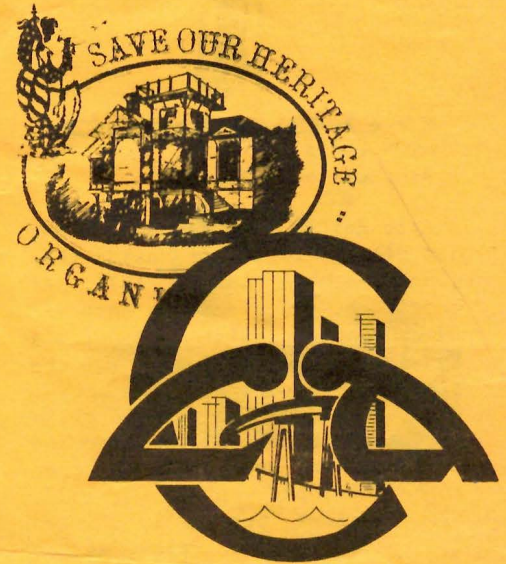


SAN DIEGO

AMERICA'S finest CITY



GUIDE TO A
**Walking
Tour**
Number One

COMPILED BY
SAVE OUR HERITAGE ORGANIZATION
PRINTED AND DISTRIBUTED BY
CENTRAL CITY ASSOCIATION OF SAN DIEGO



JESSOP'S JEWELRY BUILDING 1041 Fifth Ave.

1.

Jessop's first store in San Diego opened in 1891 at 1317 F St. In 1896 they moved to 910 Fifth Ave. and in 1906 to 952 Fifth. This is the location where the famous clock was first set up. The clock which stands 21 feet high, indicates the second, minute, hour, month, date and day of the week, as well as showing the time in nations and cities all over the world. The entire clock was manufactured at Jessop's, and all of the jewels are native San Diego gems. The clock was moved in 1927 when Jessop's located at their present address.

HORTON PLAZA Historical Site No. 51

2.

Alonzo Horton, the founder of New San Diego, first set aside this land for public use in 1871. At that time, the Plaza was most used by people staying at Horton's Hotel, the Horton House (on the site now occupied by the U.S. Grant Hotel). The city formally purchased the Plaza from Horton in 1895, and eventually it began to be developed. On Jan. 28, 1897, Kate Sessions personally planted 28 Cocos Plumosa Palms at the site. In 1908, the Park Commission asked famed San Diego architect Irving Gill to draw up a plan for the development of the Plaza. Two years later, Louis Wilde donated \$10,000 for the purpose of building an electric fountain. This fountain, designed by Gill, was the first in the nation to successfully combine colored lighting and flowing water. The fountain is made of Vermont Marble and bronze, with a dome of prismatic glass. Originally water poured off the dome illuminated by 1500 colored lights, while eight jets shot up from the side of the basin. Around the base of the fountain are bronze reliefs depicting Cabrillo, Father Serra and Alonzo Horton.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS CASTLE Third Ave., S.W. Cor. of E St.

4.

The Knights of Pythias was a fraternal organization founded 1864 in Washington, D.C. First lodge in San Diego was started in 1875. Charles and Edward Quayle designed the building and the cornerstone was laid in July, 1910. Originally the storefront space was leased to Southern Electrical Co. and the name can still be seen in the tiles at the entrance.

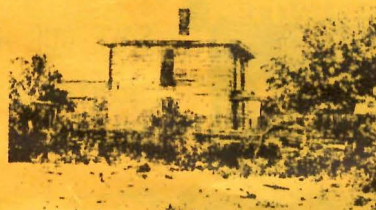
A. E. HORTON,
Proprietor of "Horton's Extension of New Town,"
SAN DIEGO,
WILL sell Lots and Blocks in "Horton's Extension," to suit those who desire to settle and improve them, upon the most
Reasonable Terms.
Always to be found at New Town,
SAN DIEGO.
[Oct 10 th.]

Advertisement of sale of lands in Horton's Extension, appearing in San Diego Union, December 5, 1868.

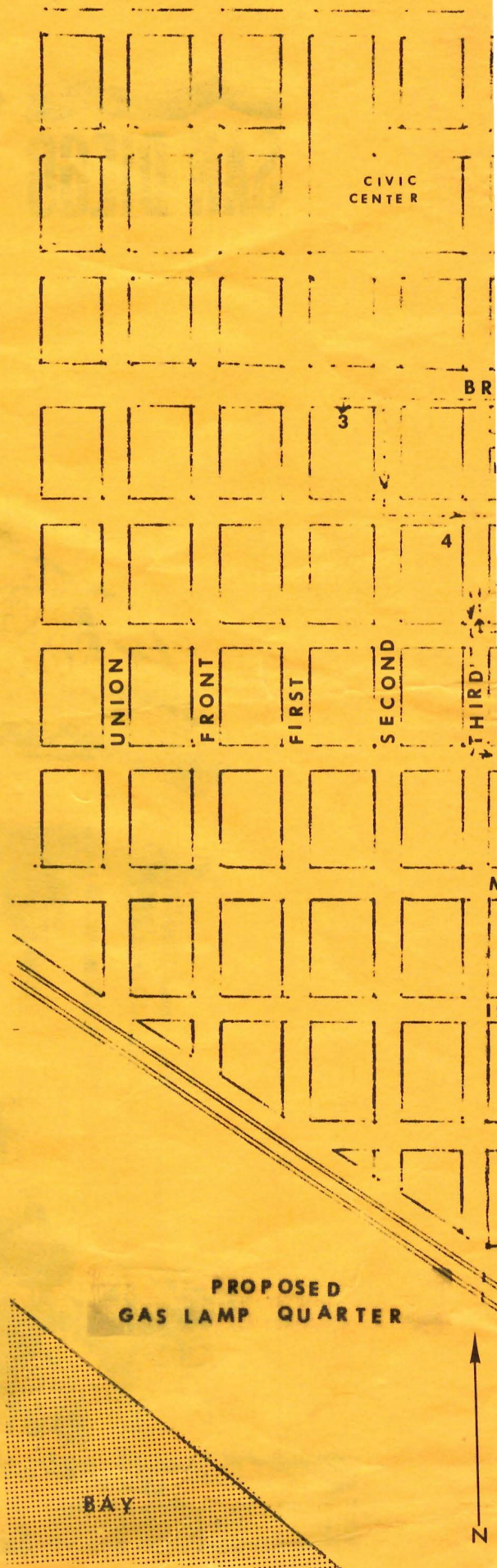
SPRECKELS THEATRE BUILDING Historical Site No. 76 123 Broadway

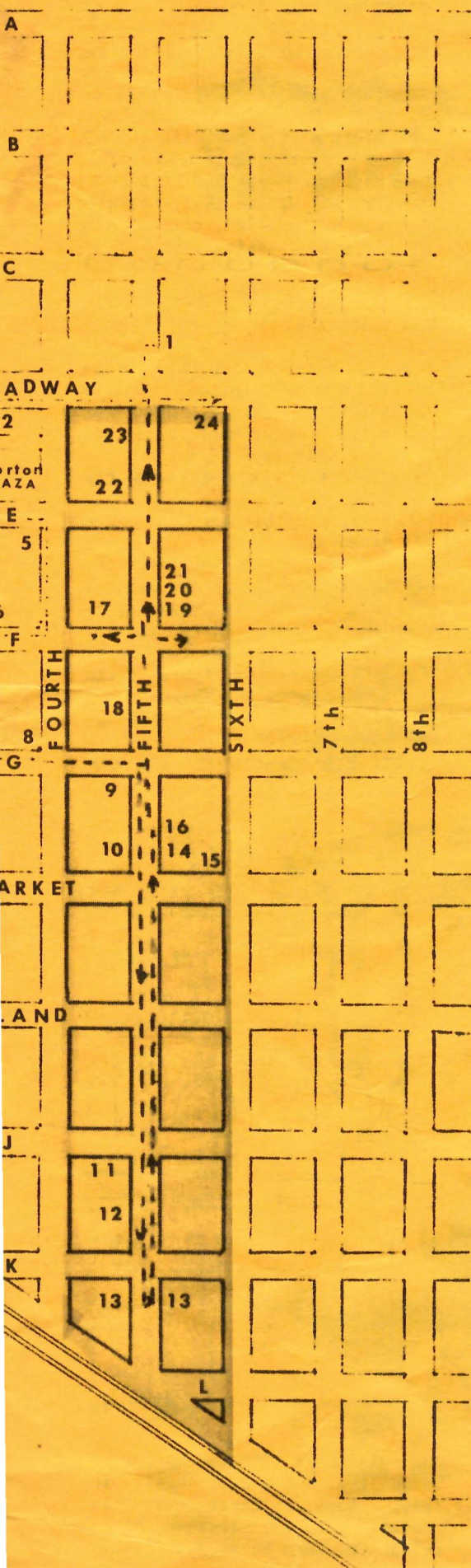
3.

When the Spreckels Theatre opened on August 23, 1912, it was said to be the finest theatre in the U.S. The building was designed by Los Angeles architect Harrison Albright, and it's in the style of the Chicago school. No expense was spared; the theatre displays a lavish use of sculpture, paintings, polished onyx and marble. Originally there was a large art-glass panel above the entry to the foyer. The upper floor contained 375 offices, making it the largest single office building in the city at that time.



"The Hermitage," built by A.B. Gray, was one of the first hostels in New San Diego. It was located on State between Market and Island Streets.





BALBOA THEATRE
Historical Site No. 77
648 Fourth Ave. 5.

This Spanish Renaissance revival building was designed by William Wheeler for Robert Hicks. It was opened March 28, 1924. Hicks had previously operated the Plaza and the Cabrillo Theatres, the latter built by him. Besides the theater there is also an office wing which originally contained 34 offices. Interesting features of the theater are the tiled dome, the floor mosaic at the entrance, and the pair of 20 ft. high working water falls, one on each side of the stage.

HOTEL HORTON/GRAND
Historical Site No. 95
332 F St. 6.

Originally called the Grand Hotel this structure was designed by Comstock and Trotsche (who also designed the Villa Montezuma at 20th Ave. and K St.) for Barney Kampling in 1887. The name was changed to the Horton Hotel in 1907 after the Horton House was demolished to make room for the U.S. Grant, even though Horton had no connection with it. The style is Italianate-Baroque revival and the interior features an ornate central staircase illuminated by a skylight in the roof.

NEW SAN DIEGO HOTEL.
SAN DIEGO CAL.

S. S. DUNNELLS, - - - Proprietor

This Splendid, New and First-Class Hotel
is now open.

New Furniture Throughout.

ALL persons visiting San Diego, in search of health, recreation or pleasure, will find good accommodations at this Hotel. It is pleasantly situated, near the STEAMER LANDING; the table is constantly supplied with the best the market affords, and every attention paid to the comfort and convenience of guests.

Stages leave for all parts of California, Arizona, and Mexico.

Advertisement for New San Diego Hotel, as printed in the San Diego Union on December 5, 1868.

HOTEL ROBERT E. LEE
815 Third Ave. 7.

Erected by S.W. Grier in 1913. Now called the Commodore, this building originally contained the Gaiety Theatre which was later to become known as the Hollywood Burlesque Theatre and still later the Off-Broadway.

GOLDEN WEST HOTEL
Historical Site No. 96
720 Fourth Ave. 8.

This hotel was built in 1913 by John D. Spreckels to house the workmen he employed on his many projects. The building was designed by the 19 year old John Lloyd Wright (son of Frank Lloyd Wright), under the supervision of Harrison Albright. The base-reliefs at the upper corners were executed by the Sculptor Alfonso Iannelli to the architect's designs. They are abstract studies of workmen.



Alonzo E. Horton's first residence in San Diego. It stood on the southeast corner of 9th and G Streets.

CONSOLIDATED NATIONAL BANK
S.W. Corner Fifth Ave. & G St. 9.

Originally constructed as a two-story building around 1874, two more stories were added in the late 1880's. At different times this building housed the Public Library and the City Hall.

BACKESTO (BLOCK) BUILDING
Historical Site No. 66
614 Fifth Ave. 10.

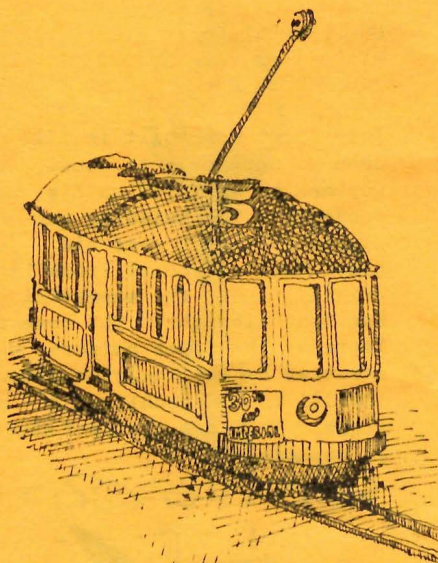
Built in 1884 by Dr. John P. Backesto of San Jose, this classical revival style building was one of the finest built in the heart of San Diego's first business district.

GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL
437 J St. 11.

This Italianate style hotel was built in 1887.

FRANCIS FAMILY ANTIQUES
310 Fifth Ave. 12.

Built in 1923, this structure originally housed the Hazard-Gould & Co. Hardware, and the Pioneer Truck Co.



MCKENZIE, FLINT & WINSBY CORP. BUILDINGS 13.

Both Southern Corners of Fifth Ave. and K St.

These two buildings, designed by W.S. Hebbard and Irving Gill, were built in 1897 to house the Western Metal Supply Co. The building on the eastern corner is now occupied by the Spagetti Factory restaurant.

MCGURK BLOCK 14.

This Classical Revival style building was built by Edward McGurk in 1887. The Ferris & Ferris Drugstore was an original tenant and has been operating continuously since 1887.

MASONIC-I.O.O.F. BUILDING 15.

Built in 1882, this is one of the oldest and best preserved buildings in the area. The Masonic Lodge and the International Order of Odd Fellows used two separate halls upstairs, with commercial space at street level. Today it is the home of the San Diego Ballet.

YUMA BUILDING 16.

This Italianate-Baroque revival building was built in 1882 for Captain A. H. Wilcox who operated a shipping company from San Francisco the San Diego to Yuma. The Yuma line was discontinued when the railroad was completed.

KEATING BUILDING 17.

Erected in 1890 by the widow of millionaire George J. Keating, this Romanesque style building was designed by the Reid brothers who also designed the Hotel del Coronado.

LLEWELYN BUILDING 18.

Built by William Llewelyn in the year 1887, the interior of building features an open, sky-lighted central stairwell.

MARSTON BUILDING 19.

The Stewart brothers were the designers of this building in 1882 for George White Marston to house his third store. Marston's occupied this building until 1896.

NESMITH/GREELEY BUILDING 20.

Constructed of pressed brick, cast iron, concrete and terra cotta, this Romanesque revival building was completed in 1888. It was designed by Comstock and Trotsche (who also designed the 20th and K Streets Villa Montezuma) for Thomas Nesmith. It was named for his daughter and her husband, Major General Greeley, famed arctic explorer.

LOUIS-BANK OF COMMERCE 21.

Designed by Clement & Stannard, this structure was the first granite building in the city. It was built as a joint effort by Isador Louis and the Bank of Commerce in 1887. Italianate in style, building features bay windows and a cornice of ornate detailing in wood and terra cotta relief. There were originally twin towers surmounted by eagles, but these burned in 1904.

SAN DIEGO UNION.

City and County Official Paper.

THURSDAY, : : : JUNE 30, 1870

At Home.

The SAN DIEGO UNION to-day greets its readers from its new office on D and Fourth

FIRST NATIONAL BANK 22.

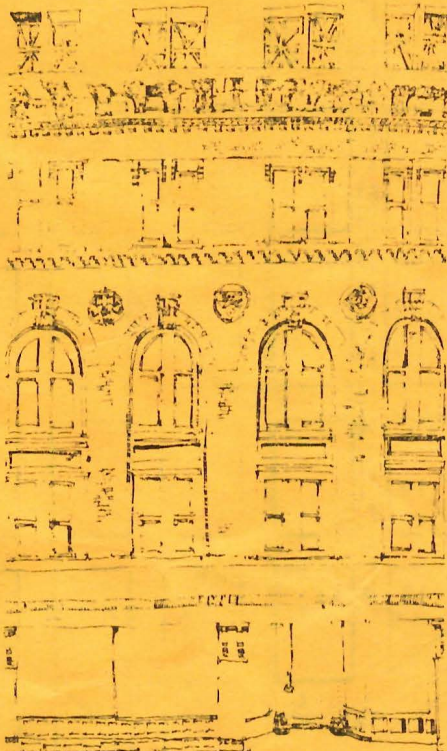
Original home of the First National Bank, this structure was only one story high when built in 1884. When two stories were added later in 1886, they were in the Baroque revival style. In 1922, building was again remodeled, this time in an academic classical style.

GRANGER BUILDING 23.

This was built in 1905 at a cost of \$150,000 by Colorado silver magnate Ralph Granger, who also built the Granger Music Hall in National City in 1896.

SAMUEL I. FOX BUILDING 24.

William Templeton Johnson designed this Mission revival style building in 1929. Among the interesting features are the cast iron grillwork, the terra cotta spandrel between the Third and Fourth floors, and the overhanging tile roof.



The Knights of Pythias Castle at Third Ave. and E St., built in 1910. Name of first tenant in storefront space, Southern Electrical Co., can be seen in tile.