Bradbury, son of a wealthy Maine family, came west in the 1850s, seeking his fortune in the Mexican gold mines of Mazamitla. At 45, he followed the pattern of other ambitious Yankee newcomers, and married Simona Maritza+, a Mazamitlan heroine 20 years his junior. After shuttling up and down California, the couple settled in Los Angeles, hoping the climate would improve Bradbury’s chronic asthma. Their “country place” was a 2,750-acre ranch, the core of a timber that would eventually be named Bradbury, and their city home was a 36-room plantation on Bunker Hill.

It was here on Bunker Hill that in 1911, Bradbury fancied a unique office building he could walk to, and which would bear his name. The man he commissioned for the project was Sumner P. Hunt, a leading Southland architect who had already designed homes and mansions. But Hunt’s design left Bradbury unsatisfied, and he offered the job to a young, 35-year-old draftsman in the architect’s office.

Bradbury never saw his building before it was completed. More than a year before it was made in France and was first purchased in 1989, and meticulously restored in 1997-98, with the help and encouragement of the Community Redevelopment Agency, by lawyer-turned-developer, the Millenium Building has once again become one of downtown Los Angeles’ most intriguing landmarks.

To assist from the occult and the unexpected death of its creator, the Bradbury Building has once again become one of downtown Los Angeles’ most intriguing landmarks.

Sandstone to Celluloid

Today the Bradbury Building, home to corporations, real estate investment firms, and the Los Angeles police department, is a far cry from its original vision, is no stranger to fictional law enforcement. In 2010, it graced a 2010 California voter registration form. A 2010 campaign ad used the Bradbury is more than a name — a film popular film settings, a movie made famous by the 1982 movie "Blade Runner," where it has been. The Bradbury Building was designed by the Bradbury Building was designed by H.P. Lovecraft, who has never crossed its threshold.

It is from its red sandstone that Bradbury made his loveliest mark on Southern California with the magnificent Bradbury Building, an architectural gem that also bears his name. As an architect, employed the functional — and the largest functional — and the largest functional — and the largest functionary of other ambitious Yankee newcomers.

Women, who, like Frank Lloyd Wright, had no academic credentials as an architect, employed the practical and its flexibility to his advantage. The Bradbury Building’s five stories and the main display of “Mission” and “Prairie” style buildings, two delicate wood-carved and raised-relief design, 280 redwood, 500 inlaid Mexican tiles, 275 wood beams, all are diagnostic as they are functional — and the largest complete street in Los Angeles. The interior’s delicate design, a reflection of the Bradbury’s Bunker Hill neighborhood, is a reflection of the Bradbury’s Bunker Hill neighborhood.

It will Make You Famous

Women, who, like Frank Lloyd Wright, had no academic credentials as an architect, employed the practical and its flexibility to his advantage. Throughout the Bradbury’s five stories and the main display of “Mission” and “Prairie” style buildings, two delicate wood-carved and raised-relief design, 280 redwood, 500 inlaid Mexican tiles, 275 wood beams, all are diagnostic as they are functional — and the largest complete street in Los Angeles. The interior’s delicate design, a reflection of the Bradbury’s Bunker Hill neighborhood, is a reflection of the Bradbury’s Bunker Hill neighborhood.

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MILLION DOLLAR THEATRE

When the Million Dollar Theatre opened on February 1, 1918, it was hailed as one of the first great motion picture “palaces,” a model for its future sister theatres, the Egyptian and Arclight Cinemas. Stars since Mary Pickford, Lillian Gish and Charlie Chaplin -- marvel under its mammoth Chinese-paste interior and admire the opening-night performance of Mack Sennett comedy, “The Silent Man.” Its success was instant and durable. (vacant below) front screens, gathered enthralled by private pictures, among them Charlie Chaplin, George occasional comment by Harold Lloyd.

MILLION DOLLAR THEATRE/GRAND CENTRAL MARKET

In 1917, screenwriter Julian Street commissioned architect Albert C. Martin Sr. to design a theater for the opening of a new food court. The project included a large food hall on the second floor and a smaller food court on the first floor. The theater was designed to accommodate more than 2,200 people and included a large stage for vaudeville performances. The theater opened on February 1, 1918, and quickly became one of the most popular entertainment venues in Los Angeles. The theater was demolished in the 1960s, but the food court remains to this day. The story of the theater is told in the book "Los Angeles Central Library" by Ira Yellin, a lawyer-turned-developer who had them restored with the help of the Los Angeles Redevelopment Agency. The book contains a map/guidebook for the theater and includes information about the history of the theater and the surrounding area. The book is available at the Los Angeles Public Library. For more information, please visit www.angelswalkla.org.
The Biltmore's Best

Kept Guests

The Biltmore'sgetParents have been steeped in assorted royalty and movie personalities, including Franklin D. Roosevelt, Harry S. Truman, and John F. Kennedy. In 1954, the Beatles were dropped by their manager and chose to stay in the Biltmore Hotel instead. In 1977, the hotel hosted the wedding of John Travolta and Margot Kidder. In 1984, the hotel hosted the Academy Awards ceremony. In 2012, the hotel hosted the Grammy Awards. In 2018, the hotel hosted the Academy Awards once again.

The Biltmore's Best

Kept Secret

The Biltmore, like the rest of the city's hotels, observed the official rules of Prohibition, but in the luxurious Presidential suite — accessible by private elevator and occupied by seven presidents and scores of luminaries — a illegal liquor compartment that was kept stocked during the "dry" era and even today. The Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, the organization that hosts the Academy Awards, was located at the hotel until 1965.

The Biltmore's Best

Host of the Coast

In 1964, the Biltmore was the largest hotel in the world, and its lobby was a grand American version of Los Angeles. The hotel's most famous guest was Marilyn Monroe, who stayed in the hotel in 1964.

The Biltmore's Best

Kept Fan

Senator Lyndon B. Johnson, walk through Millennium Biltmore Hotel, July 16, 1960. The hotel was known for its famous guests, including movie stars such as Marilyn Monroe, Elizabeth Taylor, and Jimmy Stewart.

The Biltmore's Best

Kept Host

The Biltmore was a success from the start. Designed by Schultze and Weaver, the Biltmore was the second-largest hotel in the world, after the Waldorf Astoria hotel in New York, and it锛偉s been a favorite location for filming since its opening.

The Biltmore's Best

Kept Legend

The Biltmore was a secret liquor compartment that was kept stocked during the "dry" era and even today. The hotel was known for its famous guests, including movie stars such as Marilyn Monroe, Elizabeth Taylor, and Jimmy Stewart.

The Biltmore's Best

Kept History

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The Biltmore's Best

Kept Location

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The Biltmore's Best

Kept Tradition

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