



ANGELS WALK[®] LA
SELF-GUIDED HISTORIC TRAILS

LOS ANGELES
MEMORIAL
COLISEUM



Figueras



Metro

THE TRANSIT & WALKING DISTRICTS OF HISTORIC LOS ANGELES



FROM LOS ANGELES MAYOR

ANTONIO R. VILLARAIGOSA

Dear Friends,

On behalf of the City of Los Angeles, it is my pleasure to welcome everyone to Angels Walk Figueroa. There is no better way to come to know and love our great City than by walking its streets and experiencing its neighborhoods first hand.

The Angels Walk program is designed to help you do just that in a safe, interesting and informative way. Angels Walk Figueroa will take you through some of our City's most historic neighborhoods. From Downtown to West Adams and Exposition Park, it's truly a wonderful experience.

The City of Los Angeles is proud to sponsor the Angels Walk program, which develops self-guided walking tours that celebrate our history, architecture and folklore.

I encourage you to take this Figueroa Walk. It is an area that represents decades of economic vitality and educational opportunity. As it does in many other parts of Los Angeles, Angels Walk LA helps us to discover the places and people of the past and present who make this one of the world's great cities.



I extend my best wishes for a memorable celebration and future success.

Very truly yours,

Antonio R. Villaraigosa

A handwritten signature in white ink that reads 'Antonio R. Villaraigosa'. The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Mayor

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ANGELS WALK® FIGUEROA

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FROM COUNCILMEMBER JAN PERRY

It is my great pleasure to welcome you to your Angels Walk LA tour of the Figueroa Corridor.

This walk will transition you through time and place. You will uncover some of the intricate layers that define the rich story of the City of Los Angeles. The commercial, cultural, civic, educational and residential developments of the area have

made important and lasting contributions to the City and you will enjoy visiting them in the context in which they were developed.

Urban exploration is a wonderful way to get to know the people, places and conditions that form a city. Congratulations on making the effort. You will be well rewarded.

Sincerely,

Jan Perry
Councilmember, Ninth District

FROM COUNCILMEMBER BERNARD C. PARKS

Welcome. The Figueroa Corridor connects some of the greatest points of interest and exciting venues found in the City. From the downtown business district on the northern end, through STAPLES Center and the Convention Center, and down to the University of Southern California and Exposition Park on the southern end. Figueroa Street is widely referred to as Los Angeles' "Arts, Sports and Entertainment" Corridor.



As you follow this Angels Walk guidebook, observe the many cultural and historic sites that attract millions of visitors each year. The sites, structures and districts found along, and adjacent to, the Figueroa Corridor are home to the largest concentration of individually designated historic landmarks and historic districts in Los Angeles. This Angels Walk guidebook highlights and introduces you to many of the sites that have been officially recognized by the City, State and Federal government for their architectural, cultural and historic importance.

With an eye toward the future, the assets found along this Corridor are being positioned for a new era of prominence. Revitalization efforts are in full swing and complementary developments are on line. Take note, enjoy your visit and come back soon.

Bernard C. Parks
Councilmember, Eighth District

FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Figueroa, incredibly rich in Los Angeles lore, has been the site of innumerable filmmaking and sporting events, parades, celebrations, national political conventions, and sundry historic L.A. happenings for well over a century.

This Walk will take you first on a brief northerly excursion through the heart of Downtown and then it will head straight south along Figueroa past a fire station turned into a restaurant, an outdoor shopping center, a restaurant that never closes, a sports arena for the 21st century, Victorian mansions, an ornate cathedral, a major university, a park with museums galore and a coliseum that has hosted two Olympic Games.

Deanna Molloy, Angels Walk LA

SECTIONS

Angels Walk Figueroa is about three miles long, and this guidebook generally reads from north to south using Figueroa Street as the spine. Because of the length of the Walk, we have divided it into three interconnected, color-coded sections, each about one mile long.

WE RECOMMEND THAT YOU START AT ONE OF THESE ORINATION POINTS

Section 1 Metro Figueroa

[7th Street / Metro Center to Bob Hope Patriotic Hall – Pages 6-27]

BEGIN AT: Metro Red Line station at 7th and Figueroa Streets

Section 2 West Adams

[Barlow House to Forthmann House – Pages 28-41]

BEGIN AT: DASH bus stop at 23rd and Figueroa Streets

Section 3 USC/Exposition Park

[Felix Cheverolet to Widney Alumni House – Pages 42-57]

BEGIN AT: Jefferson Boulevard and Figueroa Street

At the conclusion of each section, you can decide whether to continue on to another Section or to leave it for another day.

BETWEEN SECTION 1 AND SECTION 2

While it is possible to walk from one section to another, there is an area between **Section 1** and **Section 2** (between the Convention Center and 23rd Street) that has limited points of interest, so we recommend riding on the DASH bus system in between those two points. The map provided at the back of the guidebook indicates where to board the DASH, and a DASH map is also provided on pages 62-63.

It will also be important to use the DASH to return north to your point of origin when you finish the Walk, so be sure to bring a few quarters.

M Metro

BY METRO RAIL

From Pasadena, South Pasadena or Highland Park, board a Metro Gold Line train heading to Los Angeles and transfer at Union Station to a Metro Red Line train going to 7th Street/Metro Center.

From Central Los Angeles or the San Fernando Valley, board a Metro Red Line train to 7th Street/Metro Center.

From Long Beach or other points south, ride the Metro Blue Line to its end at 7th Street/Metro Center.

From the area between the South Bay and Norwalk, take a Metro Green Line train to Imperial/Wilmington/Rosa Parks Station, transfer to the Blue Line and follow the instructions just above for Long Beach.

Please note that the Metro Blue Line's Pico Station (at Flower Street) and Grand Station (at Washington Boulevard) can also be used to easily access attractions and points of interest. For more information visit: www.mta.net.

BY BUS

Numerous Metro Bus Lines operate in the Figueroa Corridor area. For more information on routes, fares and schedules, call toll-free: 1-800-COMMUTE (Monday-Friday from 6 a.m. - 8:30 p.m. and Saturday & Sunday from 8 a.m. - 6 p.m.) For the hearing-impaired call: TTY 1-800-252-9040 or visit mta.net.

The following Metro Lines run on portions of Figueroa and Flower Streets: 81/381, 439, 442, 444, 445, 446, 447 and 460.

DASH

The City of Los Angeles Department of Transportation operates a system of short distance shuttles called DASH. Lines F and DD (Downtown Discovery on weekends) run on portions of Figueroa; please refer to the maps and information on pages 62-63, visit www.ladottransit.com or call 213-808-2273.

BY CAR

Parking is available at various points throughout the Fig Corridor.



ACCESS

The entire walk has wheelchair access by either elevators, lifts or ramps.

IN CASE OF EMERGENCY

Emergency Fire, Paramedic, Police (24-hour dispatch): 911
 Non-Emergency Police (24-hour dispatch): 877-275-5273

SECTION

2 ANGELS WALK FIGUEROA - SECTION 2
 HOOVER ST > USC

SUB-SECTION

SITES

Sunshine Mission

The Sunshine Mission isn't nearly as imposing as some of its neighboring buildings, but the life expectancy for Los Angeles buildings is so brief that a Mission Revival-style center built in 1892 is practically venerable. The building has housed a 19th-century educational institute, Edwardian coeds, and in its last incarnation, homeless women.



WHERE TO GO FROM HERE:

The main Walk continues south on the east side of Hoover. However, you have an option of taking a Side Stroll by crossing Hoover to the west and turning left on Monmouth Ave to the...



DIRECTIONS

SIDE STROLL

SIDE STROLL: WEST ON ADAMS BLVD.

Birthplace of Adlai E. Stevenson

It's a standard-issue two-story frame house with porch and columns, but it was the final home of the county's first judge, Ygnacio Sepulveda, and the birthplace and childhood home of Adlai Stevenson, two-time Democratic presidential nominee, governor of Illinois, and United Nations ambassador. It may be the only white house Stevenson ever lived in; he lost to Dwight D. Eisenhower in 1952 and 1956.



WHERE TO GO FROM HERE:

Return to the main Walk on the east side of Hoover and head south to 28th Street, noting several classic Victorians across Hoover Street including the...



SECTIONS

Colored tabs divide the guidebook into the three main numbered sections that comprise the Walk. Each section is further divided into smaller sub-sections consisting of no more than a few blocks.

SITES

Here is where you can read about the various points of interest.

DIRECTIONS

Directions (a straight arrow) give the walker instructions on where to head next.

SIDE STROLLS

A right-angle marks the side strolls where you can venture a block or more off the Walk and then come back to it.

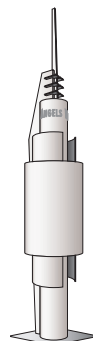
FARTHER AFIELD

This heading denotes other sites of interest that are removed from the Walk and in all likelihood require that you travel to them by bus or car.

STANCHIONS

Angels Walk LA has planned a set of 30 on-street historic markers, or stanchions, along the Walk that will add to your enjoyment, provide additional historic perspective and help guide you along the way.

The information above is to help you navigate the Walk. Additionally, see the map at the back of the guidebook as it depicts the Walk at-a-glance, including points of interest, stanchion locations, and transportation information.



Metro Figueroa

7TH ST > FLOWER ST PAGES 8-9

- 1 7th Street/Metro Center
- 2 Fine Arts Building
- 3 Barker Brothers Building

FLOWER ST > 5TH ST PAGES 10-13

- 4 Flower Street
- 5 Roosevelt Building
- 6 Wilshire Boulevard
- 7 Pegasus Building
- 8 The Standard Hotel
- 9 California Club
- 10 City National Plaza
- 11 Maguire Gardens

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- 12 Jonathan Club
- 13 Bank of the West Plaza
- 14 Engine Co. No. 28
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7TH ST > 9TH ST PAGES 16-20

- 16 7th & Figueroa Streets
- 17 Wilshire Grand Hotel
- 18 Ernst & Young Plaza / 7+Fig Retail Center
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SIDE STROLL

- 22 Grand Hope Park
- 23 FIDM
- 24 Museum of Neon Art
- 25 Standard Oil Building
- 26 The Petroleum Building

9TH ST > PICO BLVD PAGES 21-24

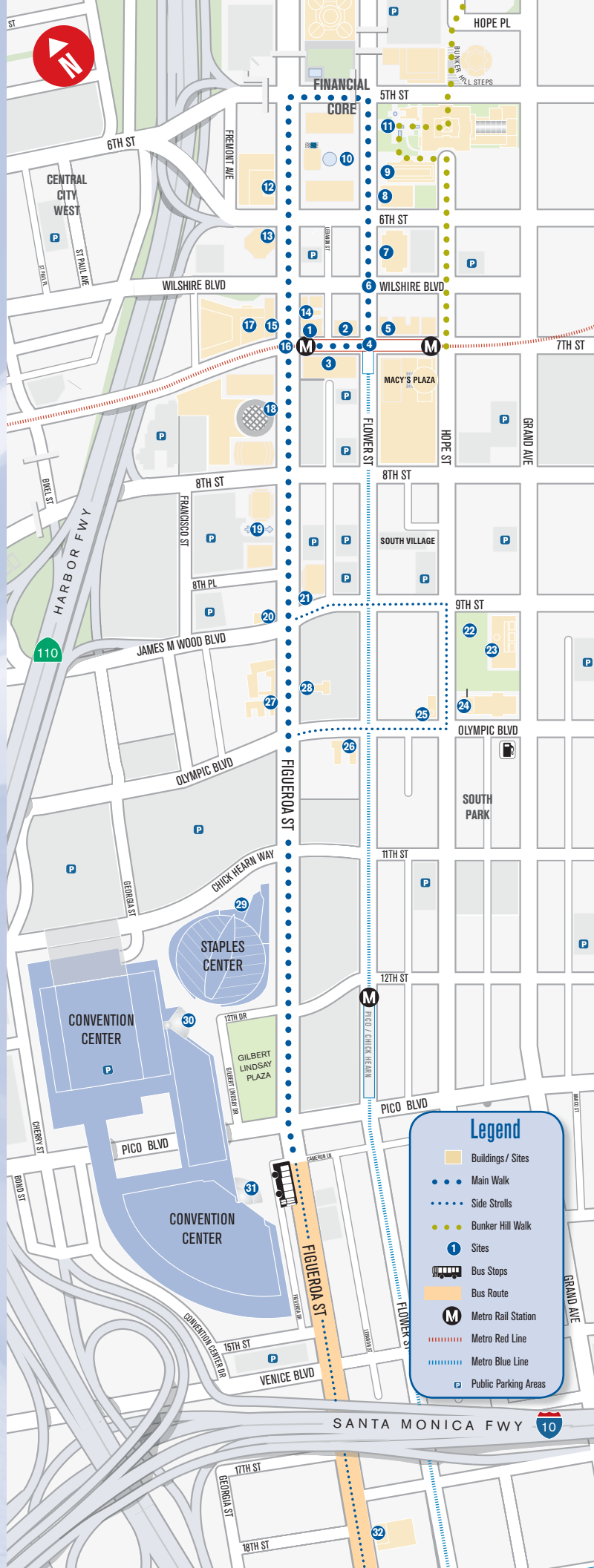
- 27 Figueroa Hotel
- 28 Variety Arts Center
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[SEE FOLDOUT MAP]



Section 1

7th Street/Metro Center

This Metro Rail portal is part of the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority, the MTA—but the “A” might also stand for art, because on its ceiling is artist Terry Schoonhoven’s “City Above” (1989), a tilted perspective of the sky and the street scene as it might be were there not a building above. The best view is from the subway station escalator one level below the street.



From here, you take Metro Rail lines west along Wilshire Boulevard and to Hollywood and the San Fernando Valley, or south to Long Beach, or northeast to Union Station, to connect to rail lines to such cities as Pasadena, San Bernardino, San Diego and Santa Barbara.

In the half-century before LA’s great post-World War II sprawl hurried the urban spread, downtown was the gilded hub of banking and commerce, and 7th Street its most lavish shopping district. Every spring for decades, Southern California women and girls drew on their white gloves and journeyed downtown for the ritual of shopping for their Easter ensembles.

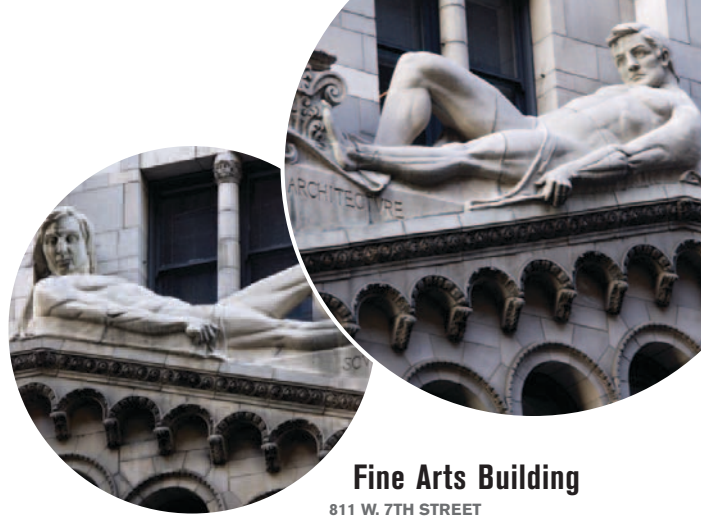
The rise of malls and discount chains drove many pioneering 7th Street merchants out of business. Fowler Brothers, the city’s first bookshop, after being at several locations finally settled at 717 W. 7th Street. It closed after 106 years of serving such customers as Charles Lindbergh, Robert F. Kennedy and John Philip Sousa. In 1921, it was the last place that silent film director William Desmond Taylor was seen before he was mysteriously murdered. He’d bought two copies of a Freud book about inhibition.



WHERE TO GO FROM HERE:



Walk east on the north side of 7th to Flower Street, along the way note the...



Fine Arts Building

811 W. 7TH STREET

The building was designed by Walker and Eisen and opened in 1925. Distinguishing the entry is a two-story arch ornamented in terra-cotta griffins, gargoyles, birds and flowers. The two colossal sculpted figures reclining on a corbel table above the arcaded windows represent Architecture and Sculpture. Enter the richly detailed lobby and you can see why the space has often been used as a film location.



Barker Brothers Building

818 W. 7TH STREET

In 1925, when the Barker Brothers furniture company moved its main store from Spring Street, the company erected a solid, Renaissance Revival building. It was inspired by the Strozzi Palace in Florence, and features a three-story arched entranceway and a 40-foot-high lobby court with beamed and vaulted ceilings. The building now houses retail shops and offices.



Flower Street

Los Angeles, with a liking for both nature and whimsy, delivers a bit of each in downtown, naming two of its grandest streets after vistas of wild-flowers, and for a silk-hatted millionaire socialist, Gaylord Wilshire, who was also an odd-ball inventor and a friend of George Bernard Shaw's.



Southwest corner of 7th and Flower streets, looking west on 7th to Figueroa, 1900.

You won't see much of the vistas of blooms that inspired the name Flower Street, originally *Calle de las Flores*; they've vanished under acres of asphalt, but Flower Street it remains, one of the sturdiest girders of the downtown street grid.

BEFORE YOU PROCEED:



To the southeast is Macy's Plaza, a modern shopping complex you may want to visit, and to the northeast is the ...

Roosevelt Building

727 W. 7TH STREET

The Roosevelt Building was one of the crop of ornate mini-skyscrapers that popped up across downtown through the 1920s, in an exuberant hodgepodge of architectural styles — sometimes several of them in the same building. The Roosevelt's exterior is in Renaissance Revival design; inside, brass-paneled elevator doors were embossed with Art Deco flowers and plumed birds.



The Roosevelt was once a popular address for medical men, and before Christmas in 1943, an aggrieved patient shot and killed his surgeon there, and then killed himself, too. Nothing much remarkable in that — Los Angeles has as doleful a litany of homicides as any big city — but this murder set a legal precedent. The surgeon's family filed a wrongful-death civil lawsuit against the dead killer's estate, and the California Supreme Court ruled that such a suit was legal. Victims' families have filed them ever since.

WHERE TO GO FROM HERE:



Turn left and continue north on the west side of Flower Street until you reach 5th Street. Along the way, across Flower you will see...

Wilshire Boulevard

Wilshire Boulevard, which would one day reach from downtown to the Pacific Ocean, was the dream of Gaylord Wilshire, the Harvard dropout millionaire who ambitiously named the initial three-block stretch that he owned after himself.



Pegasus Building

612 S. FLOWER STREET

When the General Petroleum Building was built in 1949, it was the largest office building in Southern California. The 13-story building was designed by Welton Becket, architect of several Los Angeles landmarks, including the Dorothy Chandler Pavilion, the Capitol Records Tower and Hollywood's Cinerama Dome. General Petroleum was taken over by Mobil Oil. The galloping red

neon winged horse Pegasus, a creature out of Greek mythology, which "flew" atop the General Petroleum Building, was adopted by Mobil Oil, which succeeded General. The Building was recently converted into loft-style apartments.

The Standard Hotel

550 S. FLOWER STREET

The whimsical downtown LA Standard Hotel brings a youthful buzz to the former 1955 modernist Superior Oil Company building designed by architect Claud Beelman, who also designed the striking aqua terra-cotta-clad Eastern Columbia building downtown. Guests enjoy the views from a rooftop patio of cozy lounges, Space-Age waterbeds with vibrating cushions and a heated lap pool — perfect for an evening dip. The terrazzo-lined lobby still features marble phone booths and a frieze glorifying oil production.



California Club

538 S. FLOWER STREET

The California Club is a Beaux Arts-style building, stepped in three levels back from the street, clad with brick and granite and tufa stone trim, and designed by architect Robert David Farquhar.



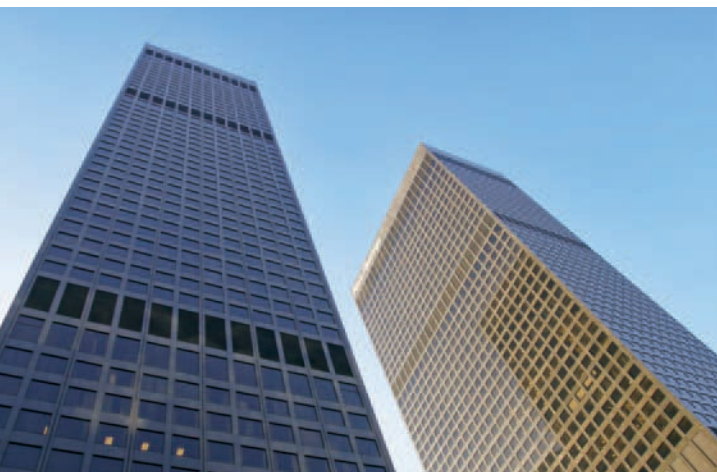
The men who ran Los Angeles well into the 20th century liked to combine their business and pleasure in downtown. The real estate boom of the 1880s created an instant plutocracy, and some of its members organized the private California Club—born over the Tally-Ho Livery Stable on the northwest corner of 1st Street and Broadway. The club would move several times to increasingly swankier quarters. Today, the Club’s fourth headquarters is a discreet eight-story building next to the city’s showcase, the Richard J. Riordan Central Library on Flower Street.

City National Plaza


505, 515 & 555 S. FLOWER STREET

Across from the California Club stands City National Plaza, the twin towers built in 1971 by the oil company ARCO and the Bank of America. The two granite towers have gone through many masters and tenants. The original name was the ARCO Plaza — for the original Atlantic Richfield company name — which had a presence in Los Angeles even before the 52-story twin towers were built.

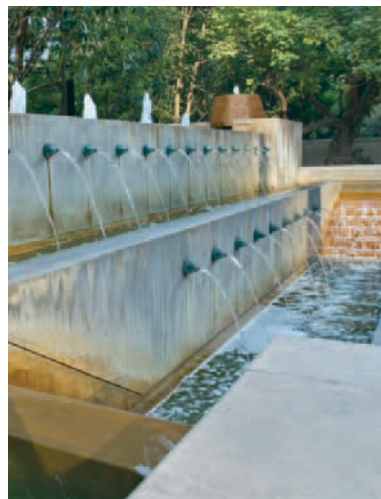
The 2.7-million-square-foot office complex, now owned by Los Angeles developer Thomas Properties Group, recently hired the tower’s original design firm, Los Angeles architects A.C. Martin Partners, to transform the property to include office, banking,



restaurants and retail outlets. A sculptural work by an influential 20th century artist ornaments the open plaza. Bauhaus architect and artist Herbert Bayer’s fountain sculpture “Double Ascension” was created for the site in 1973. The plaza was recently renamed City National Plaza.

WHERE TO GO FROM HERE: 


Proceed north on Flower to 5th Street. Across Flower, you will see...



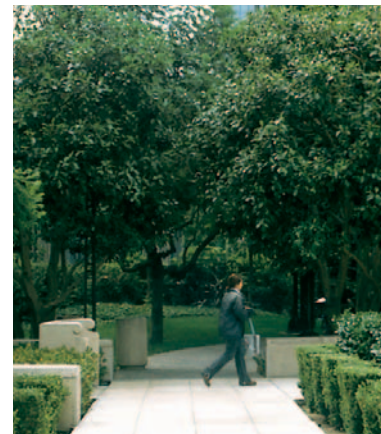
Maguire Gardens of the Richard J. Riordan Central Library

630 W. 5TH STREET

The acre-and-a-half expanse atop a 940-car garage is designed very much in a style of the original plan of Bertram Goodhue who designed the library in the mid-1920s. A stepped fountain, lined by an allee of Italian cypress leading to the west entry of the landmark library, bisects the park.

WHERE TO GO FROM HERE: 

Proceed west on 5th Street past the Bonaventure Hotel on your right, then turn left on Figueroa and head south. Across Figueroa at 6th Street you will see the....

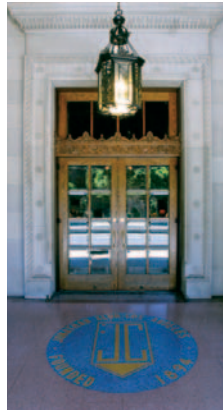




Jonathan Club

545 S. FIGUEROA STREET

Across the street from City National Plaza, and predating it by decades, is the Jonathan Club, founded in 1894. It was, and is, a power nucleus; into the 1950s, city officials regularly and casually met and talked civic business on club premises. Built in 1924, the Jonathan Club is a fine exemplar of the Italian Renaissance Revival, the fad architectural style of Jazz Age Los Angeles.



Engine Co. No. 28


644 S. FIGUEROA STREET

As early as 1913, the neighborhood was busy and built-up enough that Los Angeles built Engine Co. No. 28, another of downtown's many Renaissance Revival buildings, ornamented with terra-cotta cartouches of the tools of the fireman's trade.

By 1969, the fire station had become obsolete. The building went on the auction block, but not until 1983 did this national historic landmark sell, to a preservation-minded developer who refitted it as a chic restaurant, also named Engine Co. No. 28, with three stories of offices above.

WHERE TO GO FROM HERE: 

Continue south along the east side of Figueroa to the point where you started on 7th Street. Along the way you will see...

BEFORE YOU PROCEED: 

Across Figueroa is the...



Bank of the West Plaza

601 S. FIGUEROA STREET

Thin planes of water flow consistently down the face of two 32-foot triangular columns, part of "L.A. Prime Matter" by artist Eric Orr. Four times every hour, tongues of flaming natural gas shoot out to lap at the water pouring down the corrugated bronze surfaces. This fire/light/water creation also features a tube of xenon light beamed skyward.



Visitor Information Center of the Los Angeles Convention and Visitors Bureau

685 S. FIGUEROA STREET

The multilingual staff is here to provide information for local attractions, shopping, dining, special events and sightseeing options.





7th & Figueroa Streets

This has always been one of the hoppingest places in town — literally. At 28 miles in length, Figueroa is one of the city's longest streets, but the original stretch of it was christened *Calle de las Chapules*, the street of grasshoppers, for the clouds of insects that sometimes swarmed the nearby fields, orchards and vineyards.

It is anchored on its northeast corner by the green marble and gold-tiled 24-story French Chateau-style HSBC Tower. It rises above the Metro Rail Station, with its sixth-floor cornice. The landmark tower is crowned by a steeply pitched copper roof with triangular gables and turrets that are illuminated at night.

WHERE TO GO FROM HERE:



Proceed by crossing to the northwest corner of Figueroa and 7th Streets to the...

Wilshire Grand Hotel

930 WILSHIRE BOULEVARD

In October 1952, at the grand opening of the \$25 million, 13-story Statler Hotel, future California governor and president Ronald Reagan was master of ceremonies. Two years later, the Statler chain sold the building to hotelier Conrad Hilton, who renamed it the Statler Hilton. That same year, it plumped its pillows for a visit from President Dwight D. Eisenhower and another from General Douglas MacArthur. What probably meant more to Angelenos, though, was that from a suite in the Statler Hilton, Walter O'Malley negotiated the move of the Brooklyn Dodgers to Los Angeles.



Since 1989, the hotel has been known as the Wilshire Grand, occupying a full city block along Figueroa between 7th and Wilshire, with 900 rooms, four restaurants, more than 50,000 square feet of meeting space and 160,000 square feet of office space.

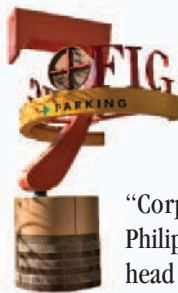
WHERE TO GO FROM HERE:



Continue south on the west side of Figueroa to 9th Street. Along the way you will see...

Ernst & Young Plaza / 7+Fig Retail Center

725-735 S. FIGUEROA STREET



The Ernst & Young Plaza is a mixed-use complex that includes an office tower for the national accounting firm overlooking a sunken array of retail shops and restaurants. The 1991-1992 bronze art piece in front of the building is entitled "Corporate Head." This witty work by Terry Allen and Philip Levine gives us a businessman who literally lost his head in pursuit of the corporate dream.

The circular excavation several floors deep known as 7+Fig is marked by a large sign on the west side of Figueroa. This appealing shopping center is open to the sky. The atrium's circular design, cascading plantings, iron grillwork detailing the stairs and a bird cage elevator all lend the space a bright and airy feeling.



Zanja Madre Courtyard

801 S. FIGUEROA STREET

Evoking the original canal that brought water to Los Angeles from the pueblo's river, "Zanja Madre" is Andrew Leicester's work in the courtyard at the 801 Tower. Its ornate gates became the model for similar gates crafted for the film "Batman Forever." Leicester's work also features granite columns, a stylized fountain and tiles that Leicester crafted himself. The Zanja Madre was the "mother ditch," the lifeline that drew water from the Los Angeles River for the people of the early pueblo.





The Original Pantry Café

877 S. FIGUEROA STREET

For food just like mother used to make, if mother had been an Army cook, you can't beat the Pantry for basics like stews and roasts, potatoes and bread. The restaurant opened in 1924 and has made good since then on the boast that it never closes.



"Homage to Cabrillo Venetian Quadrant"

9TH & FIGUEROA STREETS

A puzzling piece of public art by Eugene Sturman, but what lies beneath it may be more interesting: a time capsule buried in 1985 and scheduled to be dug up in 2085. If you don't expect to be around then, here's a preview — a glove belonging to Dodger pitching great Fernando Valenzuela, and a 1980s state-of-the-art telephone answering machine.



WHERE TO GO FROM HERE:

At this point, the main Walk continues south on the west side of Figueroa Street to the Figueroa Hotel. Or, you have the option of taking a brief Side Stroll by crossing Figueroa to the east and walking 2 blocks, then turning right on Hope Street.



SIDE STROLL: EAST ON 9TH STREET



Grand Hope Park

9TH & HOPE STREETS

Fashion Institute of Design and Merchandising (FIDM)

919 S. GRAND AVENUE

The two-year college has galleries, fashion archives, a shop stocking student and faculty creations, an annual exhibition of Oscar®-winning costumes and a restful park (Grand Hope Park) with many examples of public art.

WHERE TO GO FROM HERE:

Continue south on Hope Street to Olympic Boulevard and the...

Museum of Neon Art

501 W. OLYMPIC BLVD.

Los Angeles was the first city in the nation to put up a neon sign. It went up atop a Packard dealership at 7th and Flower streets, in 1924. The glow of neon suited L.A.'s broad streets and temperate weather. It's possible to see some of the fabulous neon signs still in their native habitat; the city's Cultural Affairs Department has restored scores of historic neon signs along Wilshire Boulevard, in downtown and in Hollywood. To see them in captivity, however, there's the Museum of Neon Art (MONA). It opened in 1981, dedicated to preserving classic old neon and to showcasing new exhibitions. Its permanent collection shelters signs from buildings since demolished, but MONA also takes the people to the neon, with bus tours that shed light on the light that illuminated Los Angeles.



WHERE TO GO FROM HERE:

Turn right and go west along the north side of Olympic Blvd. to Figueroa; along the way you will see the...

Standard Oil Building

605 W. OLYMPIC BOULEVARD

The venerable 1928 nine-story Standard Oil Company Building was designed by George W. Kelham, the architect of UCLA's Powell Library and Haines Hall. Above the entrance is a sculptural frieze of classical figures.



The Petroleum Building

714 W. OLYMPIC BOULEVARD

The eleven-story Petroleum Building—a city historical cultural monument—features a lobby

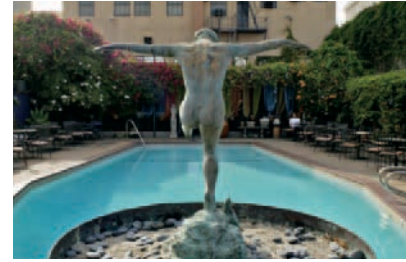
patterned after a Florentine palace of the early Renaissance. It opened in 1925 and was designed by the architectural firm of Meyer and Holler, which also designed several Southern California landmarks, including the much more flamboyant Chinese and Egyptian theatres in Hollywood.




Figueroa Hotel

939 S. FIGUEROA STREET

Of the 1920s-era hotels that used to stand on virtually every corner, there remains only the Figueroa Hotel, opened in 1925 as a YWCA. Its 400-plus rooms catered, as a newspaper wrote then, “to business, traveling and professional women and their husbands and children”—a remarkable advance only a handful of years after American women won the right to vote.



The dark, cool rooms, the decorative tile, the Ali Baba pots and the massive furniture have outlasted decades of seismic bounces in taste, and the Figueroa Hotel’s movie-set style has made it a tastemaker in its own right.

BEFORE YOU PROCEED: 
Across from the hotel is the historic...




Variety Arts Center

940 S. FIGUEROA STREET

The Variety Arts Center is one of the rare downtown theatres that has remained a theatre into the 21st century, and was not converted into a church or an indoor swap meet. The Variety Arts Center, a local and national historic monument, was built in Italian Renaissance style in 1899 as the home of the Friday Morning Club, one of the city’s flourishing women’s groups.

From its stage, William Butler Yeats, the Irish poet, read his works. The steamy Edwardian romance novelist Elinor Glyn spoke primly to the club, and English writer Rebecca West, speaking less than primly of a D.H. Lawrence work that had displeased her, remarked, “Genius ought to be allowed occasionally to make an ass of itself.”

After the building was sold and became the Variety Arts Center in 1977, it filled up with show-biz memorabilia; the salad bar, for example, was a set from “Hello, Dolly.” The Variety Arts began its run by booking vaudeville revivals and magic shows, and ended the 20th century hosting punk, techno-pop and Punjabi music.

WHERE TO GO FROM HERE: 
Continue west along the north side of Olympic, crossing Figueroa to rejoin the main Walk and see the...

WHERE TO GO FROM HERE: 
Continue south on the west side of Figueroa crossing Olympic to...

STAPLES Center

1111 S. FIGUEROA STREET

Los Angeles Lakers basketball legend Ervin “Magic” Johnson measured in at six feet nine inches tall; the bronze statue of him on Star Plaza, a statue that he unveiled in 2004, ripping away a vast purple cloth, stands a full 17 feet high. Johnson never played in the STAPLES Center arena, retiring before the facility, designed by architect Ron Turner, opened.



Los Angeles was long accustomed to sports teams that carried the city’s name but didn’t play inside the city limits. The Los Angeles Lakers pro basketball team played for years in Inglewood, and UCLA’s football team plays its home games at Pasadena’s Rose Bowl. During their brief stay in Los Angeles, the Los Angeles Raiders pro football team considered building a stadium in the San Gabriel Valley town of Irwindale.

The STAPLES Center went some way toward solving that. This new home for the Lakers was built squarely in downtown L.A. STAPLES is not only the home arena for the Lakers, but also for the NHL’s Los Angeles Kings and the NBA’s Los Angeles Clippers.

With the 1971 convention center adjacent to it, STAPLES also solved another problem of long standing: what to do with all the conventioners who flocked to Los Angeles, but found no venue big enough to hold them all? The Democratic Party convened at STAPLES in 2000.

The short street intersecting Figueroa is named Chick Hearn Court, for the man who became a sports legend without ever shooting a professional basket: broadcaster Chick Hearn called 3,338 consecutive Lakers games over nearly 40 years.



Los Angeles Convention Center

1201 S. FIGUEROA STREET

The architect who designed the city’s original convention center, Charles Luckman, also created the Cape Canaveral Space Center in Florida, the new Madison Square Garden in New York, and headed the team that dreamed up the space-age “theme building” at Los Angeles International Airport.



In the past, three venerable buildings served as unofficial convention centers: the Biltmore Hotel, the Coliseum, and the grand Pan Pacific Auditorium, an Art Deco treasure built to host a Depression-era housing show, and torched in an arson fire in 1989.

By 1963, Mayor Sam Yorty was complaining that Los Angeles was still “the only great American city without a real convention center.” He finally got one in 1971, with a civic grand opening lavishly choreographed with dancing girls and a fake smoke-belching volcano.

This original convention center was built in part thanks to the leverage of Gilbert Lindsay, one of the city’s influential African American politicians. Lindsay, who rose from working as a city janitor to the City Council, styled himself “Emperor of the Great Ninth District.” He is memorialized here with a \$100,000 civic monument, a kiosk-style tribute more avant-garde than the usual bust or statue. What at a distance appears to be a huge image of Lindsay dissolves on closer inspection into scores of smaller tiles, photographs of him posing with figures from Martin Luther King Jr. to beauty queens.



WHERE TO GO FROM HERE:

Continue south on Figueroa to the...





Convention Center Annex

In 1993 the city opened an enormous, soaring convention center annex — two and a half million square feet behind a green glass and white steel façade, the design of architect James Ingo Freed, who created the Holocaust Museum in Washington, D.C. On the floor of the entryway, a must-see, is a terrazzo map. In the larger lobby it details the terrestrial Pacific Rim, and in the smaller lobby, a starry, celestial Milky Way galaxy. Both are the handiwork of Venice artist Alexis Smith.



WHERE TO GO FROM HERE:



You are now at the corner of Pico Boulevard and Figueroa Street. This is the end of Section I of the Angels Walk Figueroa. If you are truly out for the exercise, you can continue walking south on Fig to 23rd Street, where Section 2 of the Walk begins, but we recommend that you board the DASH Bus at this corner and ride it south to 23rd. Along the way you will note the beginning of Los Angeles' first Auto Row and see the last point of interest for Section 1, the...

Bob Hope Patriotic Hall

1816 S. FIGUEROA STREET

Patriotic Hall is now named in honor of performer Bob Hope, who entertained veterans around the world for more than 60 years.

The building is the third such hall on the site in more than a century. The first was for Civil War veterans, and the present one is dedicated to veterans of all wars. It opened in 1926, joining the dozens of Italian Renaissance Revival buildings to ornament the city's skyline in that era.



Patriotic Hall, designed by Allied Architects (an association of 33 prominent L.A. Architects) to “give Los Angeles ... civic beauty,” fronts onto Figueroa Street, which was once part of U.S. Highway 6. In 1943, during World War II, state lawmakers renamed the portion of Highway 6 stretching from San Pedro to the Nevada border as the “Grand Army of the Republic Highway.” The G.A.R.

was formed in 1866 to assist Civil War veterans, and during World War II it petitioned to name Highway 6 after the group. The states agreed and the G.A.R. Highway soon stretched all the way from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. Over the years, the signs commemorating Figueroa as the G.A.R. Highway deteriorated, were vandalized or disappeared entirely, including the one that had been on a lamppost outside the Hall.





AT&T Center

1150 S. OLIVE STREET

The 32-story skyscraper, originally called Occidental Tower, was built by Occidental Life Insurance Company, a subsidiary of the Transamerica Corporation. It was one of the first in Los Angeles to take advantage of a change in the city's regulations and surpass the 28-story City Hall in height when it opened in 1965. It was designed by Los Angeles architect William Pereira, who also created the Transamerica Pyramid in San Francisco. From the 32nd floor restaurant and bar, visitors can take in a 360-degree view of the city's panorama.

Herald Examiner Building

1111 S. BROADWAY

It was one of the finest architectural jewels in the publishing crown of America's most flamboyant newspaper czar, William Randolph Hearst. And although it has sat empty since the newspaper was shut down in 1989, it is not altogether abandoned: the shopworn yet still exotic national historic landmark has been a favored location for Hollywood movies and television. Beyond its echoing old newsrooms, the building shelters sets left by previous productions — a police station, a jail, a courtroom, even a bar, a twist the paper's hard-drinking former reporters would appreciate.

In 1913, Hearst decided he wanted a new home for his Los Angeles newspaper acquisition. He insisted that it be the best-equipped and largest building in the world devoted exclusively to the production of a newspaper. Its eclectic design, by architect Julia Morgan, who also designed Hearst's San Simeon castle, delivered a hand-painted, tiled lobby of marble and gold-winged cherubs, and a private apartment upstairs for Hearst's personal use. The block-long Mission and Moorish-style building on a half-acre of land is set off with colorful and distinctive domes at each corner.



California Hospital Medical Center

1401 S. GRAND AVENUE

Anchoring the South Park area of downtown is the venerable California Hospital Medical Center, founded in 1887 by Los Angeles civic leader and the first dean of USC School of Medicine Dr. Walter Lindley. Outgrowing a small downtown building on 6th Street, Lindley and 20 other physicians put up \$1,000 each and bought a piece of property in a residential neighborhood south of downtown, conveniently located near Lindley's home. In 1902, Los Angeles' first physician-owned and -operated hospital opened at 15th and Hope streets. Close to the Coliseum, CHMC was designated the official hospital for the 1932 and 1984 Olympics.

In the 1980s, a new patient-care tower rose overlooking South Park, designed by San Francisco architects Kaplan McLaughlin Diaz. Above the park-like setting, the tower glitters with windows and vivid tile work.

The Pierce Brothers Mortuary

720 W. WASHINGTON BOULEVARD

On your way to 23rd Street, you will cross Washington Boulevard, and just to the west is The Pierce Brothers Mortuary, an official city monument. After it opened there in 1924, more than 20 funeral homes moved into the neighborhood, hence the name "Mortuary Row."



Pierce Brothers was the city's first full-service funeral home, bringing such innovations as trolley service on the region's electric-car lines. The Pierce Brothers demystified their business by offering tours to local church groups. But one morning in December 1935 no invitations were needed. Ten thousand movie fans lined up to gaze upon the blue satin pajama-clad corpse of "The Ice Cream Blonde," Thelma Todd, the comedic vamp whose carbon-monoxide death in her own car on Pacific Coast Highway is an enduring Hollywood mystery.

Section 2

West Adams

23RD ST > W. ADAMS BLVD PAGES 30-33

- 1 Barlow House
- 2 Stimson House
- 3 St. Vincent de Paul Church

SIDE STROLL

- 4 Automobile Club of Southern California
- 5 St. John's Church
- 6 Orthopaedic Hospital

W. ADAMS BLVD > ST. JAMES PL PAGES 34-36

- 7 Amat Residence
- 8 Mount St. Mary's College Doheny Campus & Mansion
- 9 John Tracy Clinic

ST. JAMES PL > HOOVER ST PAGES 37-38

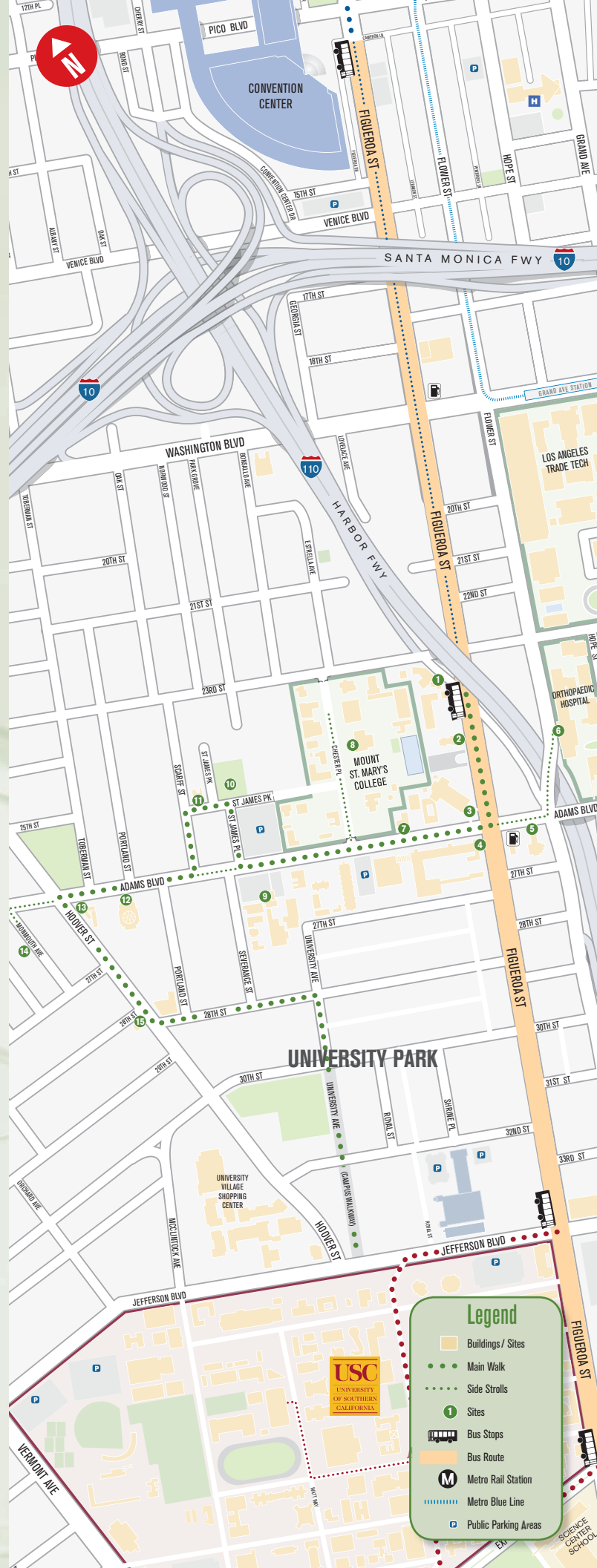
- 10 St. James Park
- 11 Stearns Residence
- 12 Second Church of Christ Scientist of Los Angeles

HOOVER ST > USC PAGES 39-40

- 13 Sunshine Mission
- SIDE STROLL
- 14 Adlai E. Stevenson House
 - 15 Forthmann House

FARTHER AFIELD PAGE 41

[SEE FOLDOUT MAP]



Barlow House


2329 S. FIGUEROA WAY

Of all the postcard images of Los Angeles before Hollywood drew the world's gaze, none was more popular than those of the magnificent estates of the West Adams district, a neighborhood that both tycoons and stars called home.

This Colonial Revival two-story house was built in the mid-1890s by Dr. Walter Jarvis Barlow, who came to Los Angeles with tuberculosis and decided to treat others with the deadly disease too, opening two sanitariums, one for the poor, in Chavez Ravine, and one for the rich, in Pasadena.



In front of the Stimson House is one of the last remnants of the city's *zanja* system. For decades, Los Angeles moved water from the Los Angeles River via a system of ditches, or *zanjas*. One of these flowed down Figueroa Street, and when the city converted to a more modern water system, the *zanjas* were often planted with flowers. The yard-deep channel, ornamented with wrought iron, can be seen alongside the sidewalk.

WHERE TO GO FROM HERE: 

Head south on the west side of Figueroa to W. Adams Blvd. Along the way you will see the...

Stimson House

2421 S. FIGUEROA STREET

Another one of these striking eclectic estates is the turreted Stimson residence, a red sandstone fantasy whose singular style was described by one critic as "Midwestern Ivanhoe." It was built for lumber tycoon Thomas Douglas Stimson, and when it was built in 1893 it was the costliest house in Los Angeles — \$130,000.

By the time the Northridge earthquake struck in 1994, the Stimson House had been both a student residence and a convent for the Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet. The earthquake damaged the house's brick chimney; it was replaced by a plausible-looking fake one. The house occasionally earns its keep by being rented out as a movie location.




St. Vincent de Paul Church

601 W. ADAMS BOULEVARD

Carrie Estelle Doheny, with a reported \$500,000 gift, commissioned architect Albert C. Martin to build St. Vincent de Paul Church, which was modeled after a similar church in Taxco, Mexico and was part of the city's church-building boom of the 1920s. St. Vincent de Paul Church is a fantasy inside and out, from the Spanish baroque Churrigueresque exterior to the soaring gilded nave, where in 1999, actor and future governor Arnold Schwarzenegger filmed a scene from the movie "End of Days."



WHERE TO GO FROM HERE: 

The main Walk continues westward on the north side of Adams Boulevard. However, you have an option of taking a Side Stroll by crossing Adams to the south, and visiting the...



SIDE STROLL: EAST ON ADAMS BLVD

Automobile Club of Southern California

2601 S. FIGUEROA STREET

Pick your way across the street, through the traffic, to a secular cathedral, dedicated to Southern California’s love affair with the car. The landmark 1923 Automobile Club of Southern California is an ornate exhibition of the Spanish Colonial Revival style, a building that can more than hold its own with the church across the street when it comes to being architectural eye-candy.

Southern California’s Auto Club was founded in 1900 by a group of Angelenos who staged auto races to promote interest in motor vehicles. The Club soon began to provide the services for which it became renowned — posting signs on the routes between cities, providing maps and insurance, and rescuing stranded motorists.

Automobile Club of Southern California (AAA) members should note that the AAA’s map services are inside the building, along with some vintage auto memorabilia and a beautiful fountain in the rotunda near the front lobby.



WHERE TO GO FROM HERE:
Cross Fig to the east to see...

St. John’s Church

514 W. ADAMS BOULEVARD

If St. Vincent’s were not enough gorgeousness for one street corner, visit St. John’s Episcopal Church, as austere in its Romanesque solidity as St. Vincent’s is ornate. Its outdoor pulpit was a precursor of the drive-in churches that California later pioneered. St. John’s is modeled after an 11th-century church in the Italian city of Toscanello. Its concrete walls are nearly a yard thick, and its doors are upholstered in red leather.



WHERE TO GO FROM HERE:
Continue east on Adams crossing Flower Street, turning left at the corner, then heading north on Flower across Adams to the...

Orthopaedic Hospital

2400 S. FLOWER STREET

Today, patients with muscle or skeletal conditions or injuries — especially children — can find help at Orthopaedic Hospital, a place founded by a man who lived in a different century but whose vision ranged far into the future.

Long before the polio vaccine was created, Dr. Charles LeRoy Lowman devised a surgical treatment and therapies for patients with orthopaedic disabilities, and built the hospital to make it happen — in a millionaire’s former stable.

The hospital Lowman began is still a vital and flourishing community presence, although all he might recognize of it are the palm trees lining the entrance that was once known as “The Portal of Hope.”



WHERE TO GO FROM HERE:



Return to the main Walk at the northwest corner of Adams and Fig then proceed west on the north side of Adams to the...



Amat Residence

649 W. ADAMS BOULEVARD

Next door to St. Vincent's church stands a house that, in its day, could have used a little more sanctity. The Miner mansion was built for a Navy captain and his socialite wife, and is now a residence for Catholic fathers. But in between it was "Movie Star Central." In the first decade of the 20th century, Los Angeles hotels often posted signs reading "No Dogs or Actors." But in short order, movie stars became the lords of the earth — and sometimes acted that way.

Until the start of World War I, Randolph Huntington Miner and his wife, Tulita Wilcox, had quietly entertained *le haute* Los Angeles. But then the Miners left for France, and Theda Bara moved in.

Theda Bara was born Theodosia Goodman, a nice Jewish girl from Cincinnati, and she became the first femme fatale of the silent screen. Bara moved out in 1919, and if neighbors thought her tenancy was horrendous, they were in for worse.

The place was bought by the boisterous comic actor Roscoe "Fatty" Arbuckle, who threw rowdy parties. But in 1921, Arbuckle's career ended in scandal, with Arbuckle accused — and ultimately acquitted — of accidentally killing a woman in his hotel suite.

He kept his freedom but lost his reputation, and the splendid house.



Roscoe "Fatty" Arbuckle



**Mount St. Mary's College
 Doheny Campus & Mansion**

10 CHESTER PLACE

The independent Catholic College was founded in 1925 by the Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet, who began building classrooms in 1930 on a hilltop in the Santa Monica Mountains in West Los Angeles. It is now a four-year liberal arts college primarily for women, and this, its second campus, was presented to the order in 1958, when oil heiress Estelle Doheny bequeathed her magnificent enclave on Chester Place to the archdiocese, which in turn asked the St. Joseph nuns to establish a two-year college in the seven Victorian-era mansions. These beautiful old homes, rich with detail and architectural fillips, are now classrooms, administrative offices and dormitories.


As the city became more diverse, so did Mount St. Mary's, welcoming Latina, African American and Asian students from a full spectrum of economic, cultural and educational backgrounds. Mount St. Mary's has gained national recognition and respect as a top liberal arts college offering AA and MA degrees as well as a doctorate in physical therapy.



West Adams' principal street, Chester Place, was the city's first Millionaires' Row, mapped out in 1898 and named in memory of Chester Silent, the landowner's son. The flagship residence of Chester Place, the 22-room French Gothic Doheny mansion, was named for Edward L. Doheny, who got rich fast as the first man to dig commercial oil wells in Los Angeles, and was a principal figure in the Teapot Dome scandal of the 1920s.

Over the years, the Dohenys bought up most of the mansions around them for the sake of privacy and quiet, and Mrs. Doheny left the vast property to the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Los Angeles.



WHERE TO GO FROM HERE: 
Continue west on the north side of Adams to St. James Place. As you proceed, look across the street to see the...

John Tracy Clinic


806 W. ADAMS BOULEVARD

Of all the costly houses of the West Adams district, none was turned to such benevolent use as the one that became John Tracy Clinic.

It was named for the deaf son of Spencer and Louise Tracy, and the actor was the first contributor to the Clinic. Hollywood has donated ever since. The West Coast premiere of "Judgment at Nuremberg" benefited the Clinic, and Walt Disney gave thousands.

At the opening of the Clinic on West Adams Boulevard, Tracy said briefly, "This is one thing that has nothing to do with the movies. It was done by the board of directors and all the others who have worked for it, the mothers and fathers of the children and all of the others who have helped." The Clinic's pioneering mission, to provide free services to parents of infants and young children with hearing loss, continues to bring hope, guidance and encouragement to families worldwide.




WHERE TO GO FROM HERE: 
Upon reaching St. James Place, take a right turn to...

St. James Park

One more enclave on West Adams Boulevard has remained something of an oasis: St. James Park, west of Chester Place.

Vincent A. Hoover realized in 1875 that the real cash crop of Los Angeles was real estate. A developer who followed him gave the city an acre-sized parcel that he named St. James Park, after its namesake in London.

St. James Park was like an emerald surrounded by diamonds. Around its green loveliness were built mansions of Queen Anne, Gothic Revival and Italianate style. Even though most of its homes have vanished, the park and its small neighborhood were declared a national historic landmark in 1991.

WHERE TO GO FROM HERE: 
Upon reaching St. James Park, take a left past the...

Stearns Residence

27 ST. JAMES PARK

The Col. John E. Stearns residence is a jewel in the already sparkling crown of beautifully preserved Victorian homes near the University of Southern California.


Its style — Classical Revival — attests to the range of architectural tastes at the turn of the last century. Its architect was John Parkinson, who designed among other edifices the mammoth Los Angeles Coliseum. The 1900 house sits behind black wrought-iron gates more reminiscent of New Orleans'





Garden District than Los Angeles — one of the attractions for the family that bought it about a dozen years ago from the original owners, the Stearns/Dockweiler family, who had held it for nearly a century.

Beyond its gates and its distinctive wrap-around porch, behind its faux Ionic columns and diamond-paned windows, are seven bedrooms, a billiard room and a formal dining room; a coach-house and a cook's cottage also stand on the grounds.


WHERE TO GO FROM HERE:  Turn left on Scarff Street back to Adams. Continue west on the north side of Adams to Portland Street, then cautiously cross Adams to the south to see the...

Second Church of Christ Scientist of Los Angeles

948 W. ADAMS BOULEVARD

The columned Italian Renaissance church took about three years to build, and its massive, soaring copper-clad dome was considered a concrete marvel in 1908. The pipe organ cost a then-astonishing \$14,000, and the interior was fitted out in mahogany and marble.




WHERE TO GO FROM HERE:  Continue west on the south side of Adams until you reach Hoover, where you will find the...

Sunshine Mission

2600 S. HOOVER STREET

The Sunshine Mission isn't nearly as imposing as some of its neighboring buildings, but the life expectancy for Los Angeles buildings is so brief that a Mission Revival-style center built in 1892 is practically venerable. The building has housed a 19th-century educational institute, Edwardian coeds, and in its last incarnation, homeless women.



WHERE TO GO FROM HERE:  The main Walk continues south on the east side of Hoover. However, you have an option of taking a Side Stroll by crossing Hoover to the west and turning left on Monmouth Ave to the...


SIDE STROLL: WEST ON ADAMS BLVD.

Birthplace of Adlai E. Stevenson

2630 MONMOUTH AVENUE

It's a standard-issue two-story frame house with porch and columns, but it was the final home of the county's first judge, Ygnacio Sepulveda, and the birthplace and childhood home of Adlai Stevenson, two-time Democratic presidential nominee, governor of Illinois, and United Nations ambassador. It may be the only white house Stevenson ever lived in; he lost to Dwight D. Eisenhower in 1952 and 1956.



WHERE TO GO FROM HERE:  Return to the main Walk on the east side of Hoover and head south to 28th Street, noting several classic Victorians across Hoover Street including the...

Forthmann House

2801 S. HOOVER STREET

It's a house whose owner literally cleaned up Los Angeles. John Forthmann was a German immigrant who pioneered the Los Angeles Soap Company, which prospered for an astonishing 127 years, manufacturing the popular White King D soap, until it shut down in 1987.

The 11-room Italianate Victorian house is now the city's sixth-oldest dwelling, having survived more than a century of earthquakes and one family rampage. In the summer of 1903, the Forthmanns' scapegrace son Horace went on what was described as a drunken

tear, yanking pictures off the walls, breaking furniture, slugging his father and threatening to shoot his entire family, before police arrived to haul him away.

The house endured more peaceably until one midnight in 1988, when it was slowly moved to its present address at 28th and Hoover streets. The movers considered sawing off a protruding dormer to get the house past some ornate street lamps, but it turned out to be far cheaper to move the lampposts. Through the 1990s campus and city police and a campus realty office have called it home. Most recently it has housed USC's civic and community relations office.

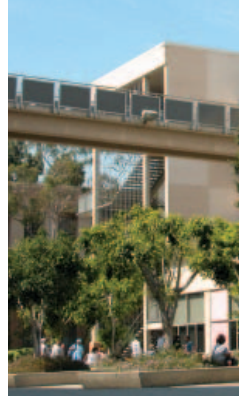


Los Angeles Trade Technical College

400 W. WASHINGTON BOULEVARD

Founded in 1925 as the Frank Wiggins Trade School, it is now the oldest community college in Los Angeles. Wiggins was a tireless Los Angeles booster for the Chamber of Commerce, crisscrossing the country promoting the city. A contemporary once said, "God did much for Los Angeles, but Frank Wiggins did the rest." In an era when blue-collar jobs still earned decent paychecks and respect, the school could accommodate 7,500 students, and awarded a "diploma of trade proficiency" in courses like "janitor-engineering" and encased its diplomas in elegant suede covers with moiré-silk linings.

The school opened a year after Wiggins' death, paying tribute to the man who wanted nothing more than to give hope to the city's new arrivals. After several name changes over many years, the school became part of the L.A. Community College District and adopted its current name.



Sugar Hill

Perhaps the most enduring social contribution of the West Adams District to the life of the city was a stretch of street farther west, home to the **First AME Church** (2270 S. Harvard Blvd.), the city's oldest black church congregation, and **Golden State Mutual Insurance Company** (1999 W. Adams Blvd.), one of the biggest black-owned businesses in the nation, in a building designed by black architect Paul Williams.



It was there, in a neighborhood called Sugar Hill, that actress Hattie McDaniel, who won an Oscar® for her role as Mammy in "Gone With the Wind," set herself the formidable task of breaking the restrictive covenants that barred non-whites from owning local property. She bought her 30-room mansion (2203 S. Harvard Blvd.) in 1941 for \$10,000, and boarded soldiers during World War II. In 1948, after prolonged court battles, racial covenants were outlawed.



WHERE TO GO FROM HERE:

Proceed eastbound on the north side of 28th Street (also known as USC's "Greek" Row). At University Avenue turn right (note that University Avenue turns into a pedestrian walk as you proceed) and head south until reaching the fountain at Jefferson. Once reaching Jefferson you will have completed Section 2 of the Walk. Section 3 begins at Jefferson and Figueroa, a few blocks to the east.



USC / Exposition Park

FIGUEROA > USC PAGES 44-45

- 1 Felix Chevrolet
- 2 Shrine Auditorium

USC PAGES 46-49

- 3 Bovard Auditorium
- 4 Doheny Memorial Library
- 5 Tommy Trojan

SIDE STROLL

- 6 Heritage Hall
- 7 Student Union
- 8 Mudd Hall

EXPOSITION PARK PAGES 50-57

- 9 Exposition Park Rose Garden
- 10 Natural History Museum

SIDE STROLL

- 11 EPICC
- 12 California Science Center
- 13 Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum
- 14 Los Angeles Memorial Sports Arena
- 15 California African American Museum
- 16 USC - Widney Alumni House

Section 3

THE TROJAN



Felix™ Chevrolet

3330 S. FIGUEROA STREET

Los Angeles can't claim to have had the nation's first automobile, but it has caught up and overtaken every other American city since then in its love for four-wheeled internal-combustion locomotion.



Felix Chevrolet, with its famous Felix the Cat mascot, has been a city landmark since 1921. Winslow B. Felix, a prominent Mexican American businessman, headed the firm until he was crushed by a horse and killed in a 1936 polo match. His wife, Ruth, took over the business, in spite of a General Motors policy then barring women from running dealerships.

In 1955 used car dealer Nickolas Shammass bought Felix Chevrolet and moved it from 12th Street and Grand Avenue to its present location.

In 1959 Cadillac joined Chevrolet on the site.

Shammass restored the luster to the downtown auto district by also adding Mercedes-Benz, Nissan, Volkswagen, Porsche, and Audi dealerships, all under the banner of Downtown L.A. Motors. Family holdings in and around Figueroa Street include Workmen's Auto Insurance Company and more than 20 acres of commercial real estate, an area almost the size of the downtown auto district in its 1920s heyday.



WHERE TO GO FROM HERE:



Head west on the south side of Jefferson Boulevard, across the street you will see the...



Shrine Auditorium

665 W. JEFFERSON BOULEVARD

Even in Los Angeles, where the quirky is commonplace, the Shrine Auditorium gets more than second glances. A visitor may find it hard to reconcile the rectilinear downtown skyline with the Shrine's Arabian Nights domes, right out of some fanciful movie set.



Parlor c. 1926

The auditorium, a frequent host to the Oscars® and Emmys, was considered a triumph of architecture and civil engineering when it opened in 1926 after two years of construction. The concrete-walled structure cost \$2.6 million and replaced a smaller 14-year-old structure that burned in 1920. The Shrine was then the nation's largest theatre. For the next four decades, until the Music Center was completed in 1965, it was the only

major cultural venue in Los Angeles. Its architects were some of the city's finest, including A. M. Edelman, noted for his theatre design, G. Albert Lansburgh, who did the spectacular El Capitan Theatre, and John C. Austin, whose credits include the Griffith Observatory and Los Angeles City Hall.



Its recent several-million-dollar renovation includes refinished wood floors, 6,300 burgundy-velvet seats, and a repainting back to the original five-palette color scheme.



WHERE TO GO FROM HERE:

Continue west along Jefferson until you reach USC's entrance at University Avenue, also known as Trousdale Parkway. Enter the campus by turning left, walking past the fountain and continuing south on Trousdale to Tommy Trojan. As you walk through the campus, you may want to check USC's historic markers.



University of Southern California

The University of Southern California is a name almost synonymous with Los Angeles, and since 1880 the school has graduated enough students to populate a good-sized city. It claims among its graduates the first man on the moon, Neil Armstrong, actor John Wayne, architect Frank Gehry, film director George Lucas, and former secretary of state Warren Christopher.

And its athletic programs are internationally known. The school has more Olympic gold medalists among its alumni than all but a handful of the nations of the world. It was inevitable that USC sports would link up with Hollywood, the region's most prominent industry. Sometimes this was a bit too close: the rumor persists that actress Clara Bow, the definitive flapper, romantically entertained the entire USC starting football lineup in 1927. Some players were indeed invited to her parties, where — this being Prohibition and they being in training — there was dancing but no liquor. After a lineman broke his thumb accidentally at one Bow party, Coach Howard Jones ordered his team to “stay away from Clara Bow, individually and collectively.”

USC's well-known “Conquest” march was originally composed for the 1947 film “Captain from Castile.” Aaron “Rosey” Rosenberg, a two-time All-American and future film producer, became a great benefactor of the USC film school. The school began as the department of cinema in 1929. Its founder was legendary director Cecil B. DeMille, and its first course in film, “Introduction to Photoplay,” featured such temporary faculty as Douglas Fairbanks and D.W. Griffith.



Bovard Auditorium

3551 TROUSDALE PARKWAY

Tucked between Taper Hall and Tommy Trojan, Bovard Auditorium has had a rich history since it was built in 1921 and named for USC's fourth President, George Finley Bovard. Once home to the university's Sunday service, weddings and small lectures, Bovard has a full schedule of events and is home to the USC Thornton Symphony and USC Thornton Jazz Orchestra.



Doheny Memorial Library

3550 TROUSDALE PARKWAY

Designed by veteran Los Angeles architect Samuel Lunden and Gothic stalwart Ralph Adams Cram, the library was dedicated in 1932. It was the gift of Carrie Estelle Doheny in memory of her murdered son. Carved in limestone on this Romanesque-style shrine to learning is the triumphant message writ large in the language of architecture: “We aspire to greatness.”

Tommy Trojan

The bronze, one-ton statue of Tommy Trojan cost \$10,000 in 1930, when it was made. It was a gift from the General Alumni Association, and two Trojans modeled for it: football stars “Racehorse Russ” Saunders and Ernie Pickert. The statue has been the site of spirited rallies, anti-war protests — and pranks. The UCLA Bruins once painted it blue and gold and, in 1958, UCLA



students rented a helicopter, loaded it with manure and tried to dump the load onto Tommy Trojan. But the Bruin bombers misjudged the wind and most of the manure was sucked right back up into the helicopter and into their faces. Since then, the statue has been covered and guarded before the annual USC-UCLA football game. The sword on the Tommy Trojan statue has been stolen so many times that it is now made of easily replaceable wood instead of expensive brass.



WHERE TO GO FROM HERE:

At this point, the sports fans among you may wish to take a brief **Side Stroll** by making a right, heading west along Childs Way to Watt Way and then making a right heading north to Heritage Hall. Or you can continue on the main Walk by heading south on Trousdale toward Exposition Boulevard.



Student Union

3601 TROUSDALE PARKWAY

The Italian Renaissance-style Gwyn Wilson Student Union building was designed by John and Donald Parkinson in 1928 and named for former USC student Gwyn Wilson, who returned to the school as manager of the student union.

During construction, a mason who grew tired of the unsolicited suggestions from USC Chancellor Rufus B. Von KleinSmid sculpted a foot-high stone figure of a monkey on the east facade of the building that appears to be thumbing its nose at a neighboring likeness of the late university president.




SIDE STROLL: WEST ON CHILDS WAY

Heritage Hall

3501 WATT WAY

USC’s athletic department headquarters is guarded by USC’s six Heisman trophies. These statuettes were won by tailbacks Mike Garrett, O.J. Simpson, Charles White and Marcus Allen, and quarterbacks Carson Palmer and Matt Leinart. There are also busts of athletic directors, coaches, and even one of John Wayne, who played football at USC in the 1920s under his real name, Marion Morrison. In 1993, the south wing of Heritage Hall was renamed the Jess Hill Administrative Wing in memory of the former Trojan athletic director and football and track and field coach.



WHERE TO GO FROM HERE: 


Continue south on Trousdale to...

Mudd Hall


3709 TROUSDALE PARKWAY

On the south end of campus sits the 1929 Italian Renaissance-style Colonel Seeley Wintersmith Mudd Hall of Philosophy, with its distinctive tower. Mudd was an engineer who wanted philosophy to reach high levels of learning. The building was designed by Ralph Carlin Flewelling, son of then-chairman of the school’s philosophy department, Ralph Tyler Flewelling.



WHERE TO GO FROM HERE: 

Cross Exposition Boulevard to the south and turn left, walking a few yards to the walkway before continuing south past the 1932 Olympic Games’ Memorial Gateway friezes marking the entrance to the...

WHERE TO GO FROM HERE: 

Return to Tommy Trojan and the main Walk, then head south on Trousdale to see the...



Exposition Park Rose Garden

701 STATE DRIVE

Everything's coming up roses in Exposition Park's historic seven-acre sunken Rose Garden. Its 15,000 fragrant rosebushes, the picturesque gazebos, Art Deco-style streetlamps and benches and fountain draw more than a million people each year.

In 1921, a bit of park that had enjoyed a lively past as a horse-racing track was developed into a sunken garden. Seven years later, the city's Recreation and Parks Department transformed the site into the rose garden, almost a rose encyclopedia, with 150 varieties.

Near the rose garden's entrance is a large bas-relief concrete monolith entitled "Memorial Gateway," by artist Bartolo Mako. It commemorates the 10th International Olympiad held here in 1932.

The park's annual Blooming of the Roses Festival every April showcases the spring blooms. Then, in December, cut roses are given away to the public before the plants are pruned.

WHERE TO GO FROM HERE:



After walking through the Rose Garden, proceed west along Exposition to the "dueling dinosaurs" and the...



Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County

900 EXPOSITION BOULEVARD

Los Angeles has both a past—its own colorful episodes—as well as a deeper history in the vast fossil and cultural history collection enshrined at the Natural History Museum.

From the dinosaur age to the space age, the museum is Southern California's Smithsonian. When it opened in 1913, it was an eclectic repository of branding irons and birds' nests and historical objects, and most of all, the bones of extinct animals then being excavated from the La Brea Tar Pits.



WHERE TO GO FROM HERE:

Proceed south on the walkway between the Rose Garden and the Museum that dead-ends at the Coliseum. Here you can choose to take a brief Side Stroll by walking west around the Coliseum and continuing south on Menlo Avenue. Or you can continue on the main Walk by turning left to the California Science Center...



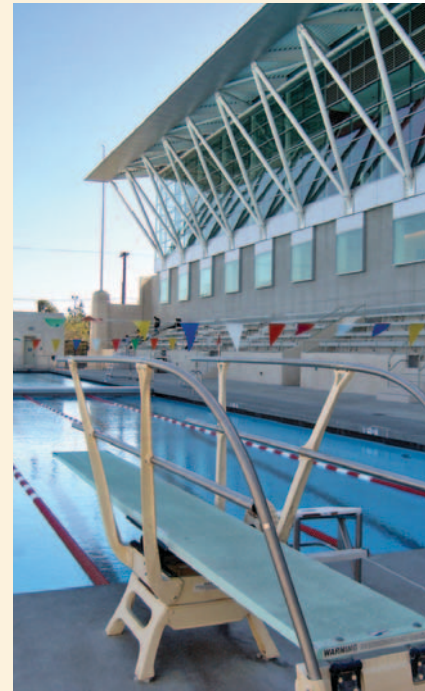
SIDE STROLL - SOUTH ON MENLO AVENUE

Exposition Park Intergenerational Community Center (EPICC)

3980 S. MENLO AVENUE

When the weather gets hot, other cities open fire hydrants to cool down their kids. Los Angeles opened a swimming pool.

The public swimming facility has a history as deep as its own deep end. After Los Angeles landed the 1932 Olympics, it realized just what it had to do to prepare for the games—and putting in a suitable swimming stadium was high on the list.



The City's Recreation and Parks Department opened the swim stadium to the public after the 1932 games, but it began showing wear and tear in the 1970s, and a new pool was built for the 1984 Olympics. The 1994 Northridge earthquake shut the pool completely, to the dismay of neighbors. So in 1998, EPICC, a nonprofit corporation supported by the Weingart Foundation, partnered with the Department of Recreation and Parks and began scaring up the money to bring the pool back to life, and back to the neighborhood. And now, behind the historic 1932 façade, freshly polished and restored, stands a \$30 million complex, the Exposition Park Intergenerational Community Center, a blend of 1930s style with 21st-century state-of-the-art glass and steel architecture.

The center has added two basketball courts and a weight and fitness room, as well as a 50-meter competition pool where some future Olympian may be training today.



WHERE TO GO FROM HERE:

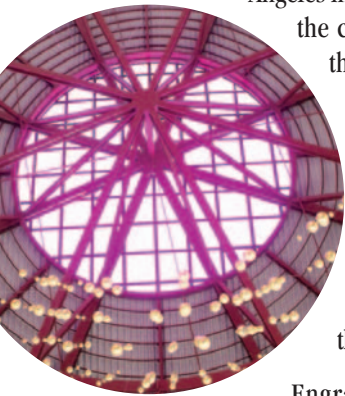
Return the way you came to 39th Street and continue east to the...



California Science Center

700 STATE DRIVE

The California Science Center is a place that proves that Los Angeles indeed has a history, and demonstrates the city's vast stake in the future. Unlike the Museum of Science and Industry that it replaced, where dusty jars of prize grape jellies once paid solemn tribute to Southern California's past, and displays of rocket engines pointed to the future, the Science Center actively engages visitors, making them think and analyze from the moment they land on its steps.



Engraved on one paving stone near the entrance is this puzzler: "If the world is spinning, why don't I get dizzy?" (Answer: the Earth is so big that it takes 24 hours to make a single revolution, quite tame compared to a carnival ride.)

Visitors marvel at such exhibits as the high-wire bicycle perched above the main floor where they can learn that the law of center of gravity is what keeps riders from tipping over. They get to assemble miniature buildings, then test how their structures stand up to major earthquakes. They can compare how all life forms — from fruit

trees to honey bees — must perform the same basic functions in order to survive. They can watch as Tess, the 50-foot animatronic body simulator, shows how the body's organs work in unison to maintain balance as pulsating strobe and chaser lights illuminate her circulatory, brain and nervous systems.



The Air and Space Gallery lets visitors explore the aerodynamic principles of lift and steering. Kids and adults can don foam wings and step into a wind tunnel for a sense of flight. A model F-20 Tigershark can be steered with a joystick to demonstrate pitch, roll and yaw. The IMAX Theatre makes the audience feel as though they are part of the action with a movie screen seven stories high and film adventures spanning the globe and into outer space.

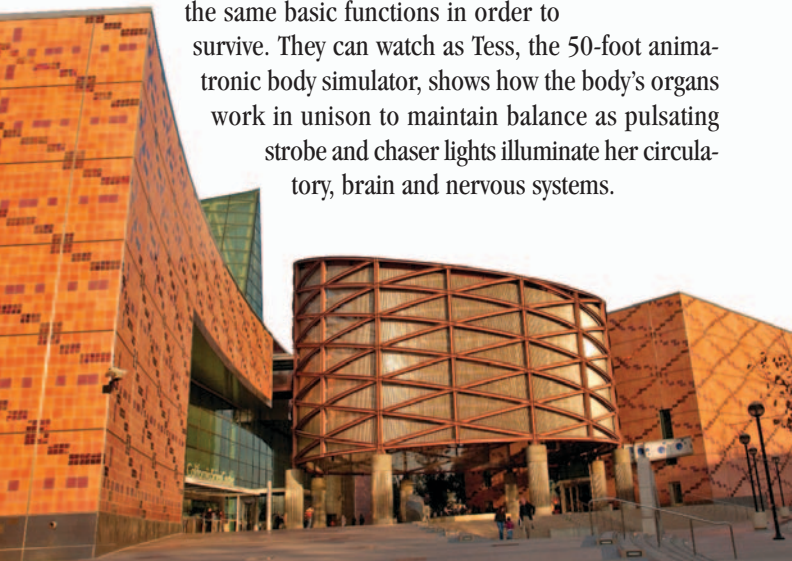


The newest part of the complex is the Wallis Annenberg Building for Science Learning and Innovation, which houses part of the Dr. Theodore T. Alexander, Jr. Science Center School and new facilities for the Amgen Center for Science Learning. The school is a joint venture between the Los Angeles Unified School District and the California Science Center. Here, 690 elementary school children focus on science, math and technology as well as language arts and social studies. Inside the Big Lab, a stainless steel walkway rings the two-story atrium, connecting to classrooms, a library, meeting rooms and an indoor bamboo garden that will eventually reach the ceiling.



WHERE TO GO FROM HERE:

Head east around the curve to the right to the front of the venerable...





Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum

3911 S. FIGUEROA STREET

It has a long way to go before it can match the age of its namesake in Rome, but the Los Angeles Coliseum has already outlasted earthquakes and wrecking-ball impulses to remain a steel and concrete scrapbook of civic memories — some sporting, some political, some musical.

But it was Olympic glory in 1932 and again in 1984 that burnished the Coliseum as a civic treasure. A splendid relic of the 1984 games is “Olympic Gateway,” the pair of 25-foot-high bronze nude torsos, male and female, sculpted for the games by the famed artist Robert Graham.

Greek Olympians competed nude, but that didn’t mollify critics of these statues. They were featured on commemorative Olympic silver dollars, but because of concerns raised by then-president Ronald Reagan, among others, about showing genitals, the statues

on the coins were turned so that their genders were unidentifiable. And when the Coliseum showed up on the list as a major stop for the 1996 Olympic torch relay, there was some discussion of draping the statuary. It didn’t happen.

As venerable as the Coliseum is, it was preceded on the site by a palm tree that is approaching its 150th birthday. Uncharacteristically for cut-and-tear-down Los Angeles, the tree, originally on Spring Street in downtown, was dug up in the 1880s and moved through downtown streets — standing majestically upright — to the Arcade train station. In 1914 it was uprooted again and moved to the entrance of Exposition Park on Figueroa at 39th Street.



The Coliseum has been the home to USC football since 1923 and has featured such record-setting milestones as: Super Bowl I and VII, John F. Kennedy’s 1960 speech accepting the Democratic nomination for President, the 1959

World Series count of 92,706, the inaugural of stadium motocross in 1976, and the stadium’s largest crowd ever of 134,254 for Billy Graham’s Crusade on September 8, 1963.

Following the 1984 Olympic Games, the Coliseum was named California Registered Historical Landmark #960. The United States Department of the Interior’s National Park Service has also designated the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum a Historic Landmark.





Los Angeles Memorial Sports Arena

3939 S. FIGUEROA STREET

The flying saucer-shaped, 15,000-seat Sports Arena was designed in 1959 by architect Welton Becket, already well-known for his design of the Pan Pacific Auditorium and the Capitol Records Tower. The venerable old Sports Arena is where John F. Kennedy was nominated for president in 1960, and where Martin Luther King, Jr. spoke in 1961. Basketball and hockey teams—the UCLA Bruins, Kings, Lakers and Clippers—all played here. Today it stays busy as a venue for concerts, USC men's and women's basketball games, and movie, television and commercial filmings.

WHERE TO GO FROM HERE:

From the front of the Coliseum, backtrack a few steps to the walkway on the east side of the Science Center. Walk along the diagonal pathway past the Air Force SR-71 to the front of the...

California African American Museum

600 STATE DRIVE

A vital component of Exposition Park's constellation of museums, the California African American Museum was founded in 1977. The museum is dedicated to preserving, collecting and exhibiting the history, culture and art of African Americans.

This state-owned museum is the largest of its kind west of the Mississippi River. The current facility opened in Exposition Park in 1984 and was designed by African American architects Jack Haywood and Vincent Proby as a low, sleek, one-story building. It reopened in 2003 after a \$3.8 million renovation that replaced a leaking roof, and saw the installation of state-of-the-art humidity control, computerized heating systems and hardwood floors.

Over the years it has featured exhibitions of the life and work of prominent figures like photographer Gordon Parks, singer Paul

Robeson, artists Noah Purifoy and John Outterbridge, and educational panels on topics like blacks in film, school desegregation and civil rights.



The museum's permanent collection features works related to the lives of jazz legend Ella Fitzgerald and Tom Bradley, the sharecropper's son who went on to shape L.A. in five mayoral terms.

Visitors can also see "The African American Journey West," a sampling of the museum's permanent collection of art and artifacts installed in its own gallery.

WHERE TO GO FROM HERE:

Walk back to Figueroa passing by the DC-8 jet at the Science Center School. Then walk north and cross Exposition Blvd. and head west to USC's south entrance where you will see...

USC - Widney Alumni House

635 CHILDS WAY

In a town as small as early Los Angeles, pioneers had to play a lot of positions, and Robert Maclay Widney certainly fit the bill—opening what was arguably the town's first real estate office, starting its first streetcar line, and founding the University of Southern California.



The university's first building, constructed in 1880, was later named for Widney, an Ohio farm boy who arrived in California in 1857 with nothing more than an axe, a knapsack, and a rifle. The real money, he soon saw, was in real estate. But his lasting contribution was persuading local leaders to support a new university whose revolutionary mandate would be that "no student would be denied admission because of race, color, religion or sex." Fittingly, the three men who donated land for the university were a Protestant, a Catholic, and a Jew. Also fittingly, the school's first valedictorian was a woman.

USC's first building opened its doors on October 6, 1880. It was a two-story Georgian-Victorian structure where 53 students paid \$12 to \$15 tuition to study philosophy, science, and classical arts, and it stands today as Widney Alumni House.

WHERE TO GO FROM HERE:

Your visit to Widney Alumni House wraps up Angels Walk Figueroa. Go back to the corner of Exposition Boulevard and Figueroa to catch the DASH. It will take you around the campus and back to Figueroa northbound. We hope you have enjoyed the Angels Walk Figueroa.

FIGUEROA STREET

- Koo Koo Roo** 445 S. Figueroa Street
- Dolcini Café Espresso** 865 S. Figueroa Street
- La Salsa** 445 S. Figueroa Street
- Ciudad** 445 S. Figueroa Street
- Pacific Grille** 601 S. Figueroa Street
- Engine Co. No. 28** 644 S. Figueroa Street
- Starbucks Coffee** 695 S. Figueroa Street
- Robeks Juice** 699 S. Figueroa Street

7TH+FIG/ERNST & YOUNG PLAZA [735 S. Figueroa Street]

- American Philly**
- Arby's Roast Beef**
- Arnie Morton's Steak House**
- California Crisp**
- California Pizza Kitchen**
- Charlie Kabob**
- George's Greek Deli**
- Han's Korean Grill**
- Mrs Beasley's**
- Panda Express**
- Quiznos**
- Sarku Japan**
- Sbarro**
- Starbucks Coffee**
- Tacomole**
- Triamana Grill**

- Roy's Restaurant** 800 S. Figueroa Street
- The Corner Bakery** 801 S. Figueroa Street
- Zucca Ristorante** 801 S. Figueroa Street
- Zita Trattoria and Bar** 865 S. Figueroa Street
- The Original Pantry** 877 S. Figueroa Street
- Christie's** 888 S. Figueroa Street
- Denny's** 888 S. Figueroa Street
- Wokcano Gourmet Chinese** 913 S. Figueroa Street
- Fig Street Café** 939 S. Figueroa Street
- La Bella Cucina** 949 S. Figueroa Street
- Emerald Grille at the Holiday Inn**
1020 S. Figueroa Street
- Numero Uno** 2510 S. Figueroa Street
- Quiznos** 2516 S. Figueroa Street
- Vegan TokyoTeriyaki** 2518 S. Figueroa Street
- Royal Express** 2526 S. Figueroa Street
- 2 for 1 Pizza Co.** 2528 S. Figueroa Street
- Popeyes Chicken** 2532 S. Figueroa Street
- Soul Food Express** 2540 S. Figueroa Street
- Taco Bell/Pizza Hut** 2718 S. Figueroa Street



- Del Taco** 2735 S. Figueroa Street
- Domino's Pizza** 2803 S. Figueroa Street
- Subway** 2805 S. Figueroa Street
- Kentucky Fried Chicken** 2809 S. Figueroa Street
- McDonalds** 2810 S. Figueroa Street
- Chinatown Express** 2811 S. Figueroa Street
- Pasta Roma Ristorante** 2827 S. Figueroa Street
- Panda Express** 2828 S. Figueroa Street
- El Pollo Loco** 2904 S. Figueroa Street
- Carl's Jr.** 2912 S. Figueroa Street
- Jack In The Box** 2920 S. Figueroa Street
- The Original Chano's** 3000 S. Figueroa Street
- La Taquiza** 3009 S. Figueroa Street
- Mikoshi Japanese Noodle House** 3010 S. Figueroa Street
- Red Dragon** 3013 S. Figueroa Street
- Bistango Café** 3017 S. Figueroa Street
- Yoshinoya** 3021 S. Figueroa Street
- Fat Burger** 3026 S. Figueroa Street
- Eat Street Grill** 3031 S. Figueroa Street
- Sizzler** 3500 S. Figueroa Street
- Expo Café** 3540 S. Figueroa Street

FLOWER STREET

CITY NATIONAL PLAZA RESTAURANTS [505 S. Flower Street]

- Gourmet Coffee & Nuts**
- Just Juice**
- Mangia Mangia**
- McDonalds**
- Mrs. Fields Cookies**
- Pam's Deli Delight**
- Plaza Grill Café**
- Rice Garden**
- Salads 2000**
- Starbucks**
- Taco Time**
- Wall Street Deli**

- Standard Restaurant** 550 S. Flower Street
- Daily Grill** 612 S. Flower Street
- Flower Street Cafe** 615 S. Flower Street



MACY'S PLAZA [700 S. Flower Street]

- The Mad Burrito
- New York Deli
- Carl's Jr.
- Fresh and Tasty
- China Best



- Subway 801 S. Flower Street
- Gas Lighter Restaurant
813 S. Flower Street
- I Hop Restaurant 820 S. Flower Street
- Liberty Grill 1037 S. Flower Street
- The Palm Restaurant 1100 S. Flower Street

5TH STREET

- Café Pinot 700 W. 5th Street

7TH STREET

- California Roll & Sushi 727 W. 7th Street
- La Salsa 727 W. 7th Street
- Burger King 800 W. 7th Street
- Coffee Bean 801 W. 7th Street
- Panino 808 W. 7th Street
- McDonalds 811 W. 7th Street
- It's A Wrap 812 W. 7th Street
- Nazo's Bakery 810 W. 7th Street
- Ciao Trattoria 815 W. 7th Street

ADAMS BOULEVARD

- Pizza Hut 1107 W. Adams Boulevard

HOOVER

- 29th Street Café 2827 S. Hoover Street
- Village Food Fair 3333 S. Hoover Street

OTHER RESTAURANTS

- Cicada 617 S. Olive Street
- Clifton's Cafeteria 648 S. Broadway
- Kendall's Brasserie and Bar 135 N. Grand Avenue
- La Serenata de Garibaldi 1842 E. 1st Street
- McCormick & Schmick's 633 W. 5th Street
- Nick + Stef's 330 S. Hope Street
- Pacific Dining Car 1310 W. 6th Street
- Pete's Cafe 400 S. Main Street
- Philippe The Original 1001 N. Alameda Street
- R23 923 E. 2nd Street
- Traxx Restaurant 800 N. Alameda Street
- Water Grill 544 S. Grand Avenue
- Windows 1150 S. Olive Street
- Yorkshire Grill 610 W. 6th Street



HOTELS

- Figueroa Hotel 939 S. Figueroa Street
- Hilton Checkers Los Angeles 535 S. Grand Avenue
- Los Angeles Marriott Downtown 333 S. Figueroa Street
- Millennium Biltmore 506 S. Grand Avenue
- The New Otani 120 S. Los Angeles Street
- Omni Hotel 251 S. Olive Street
- Radisson Mid-Town 3540 S. Figueroa Street
- Ritz Milner Hotel 813 S. Flower Street
- Sheraton Los Angeles Downtown 711 S. Hope Street
- The Standard Hotel 550 S. Figueroa Street
- The Westin Bonaventure Hotel 404 S. Figueroa Street
- Wilshire Grand 930 Wilshire Boulevard



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ROUTE F Every 20 minutes from 10:00 AM - 5:00 PM

* Leaves Vermont at Exposition	:00	:20	:40
Jefferson at Hoover	:04	:24	:44
Figueroa at 7th	:15	:35	:55
Beaudry between 3rd & 4th	:18	:38	:58
* Flower at 7th	:22	:42	:02
Figueroa at Washington	:28	:48	:08
Arrives Vermont at Exposition	:35	:55	:15

* First buses leave these points at 10:00 AM, last buses leave these points at 5:00 PM.

No service on the following holidays: New Year's Day, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day.

LEGEND

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