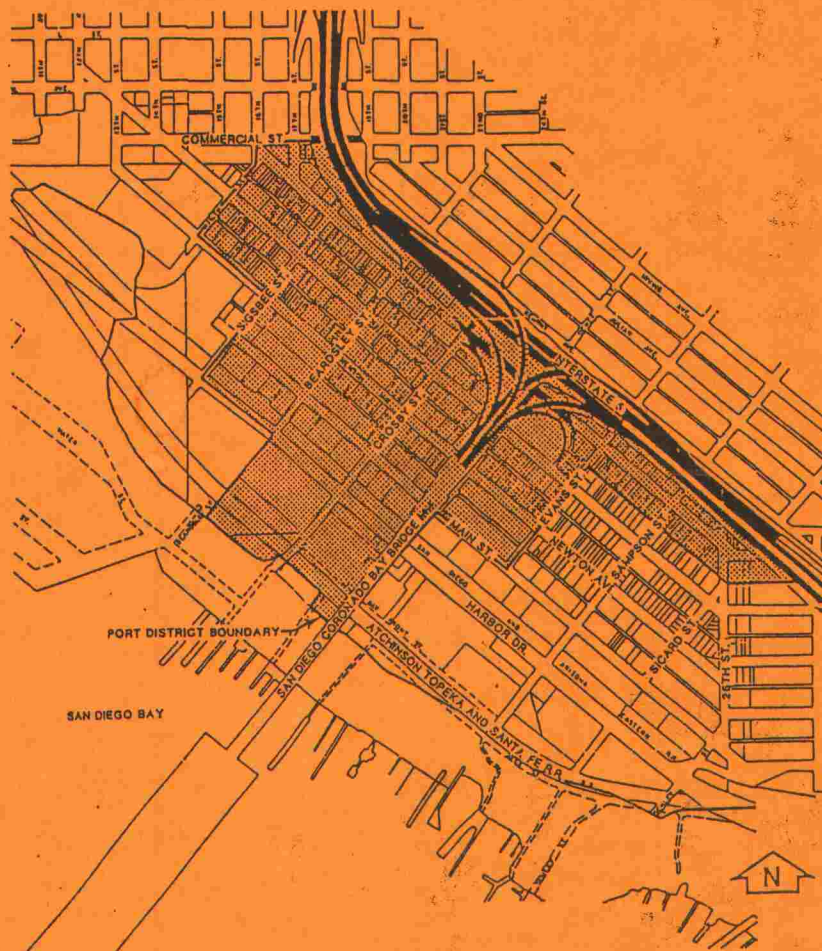


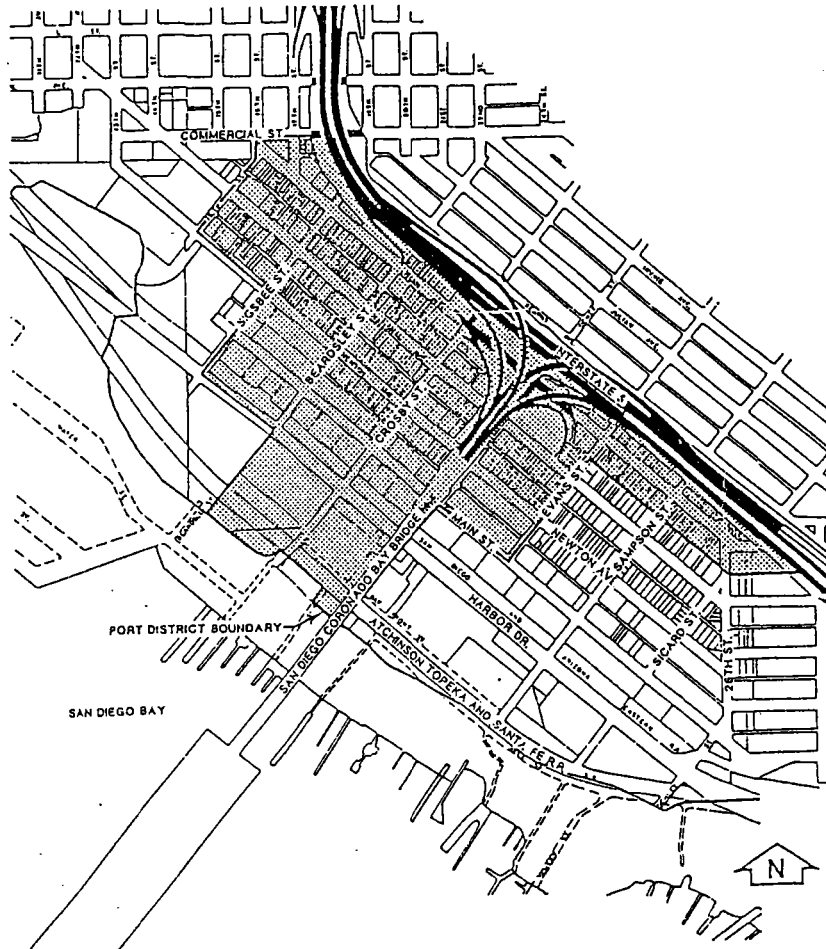
BARRIO LOGAN REDEVELOPMENT AREA
HISTORIC AND URBAN RESOURCE SURVEY



Prepared by:

City of San Diego, Planning Department
Office of the City Architect
525 "B" Street, Suite 2002
San Diego, California 92101

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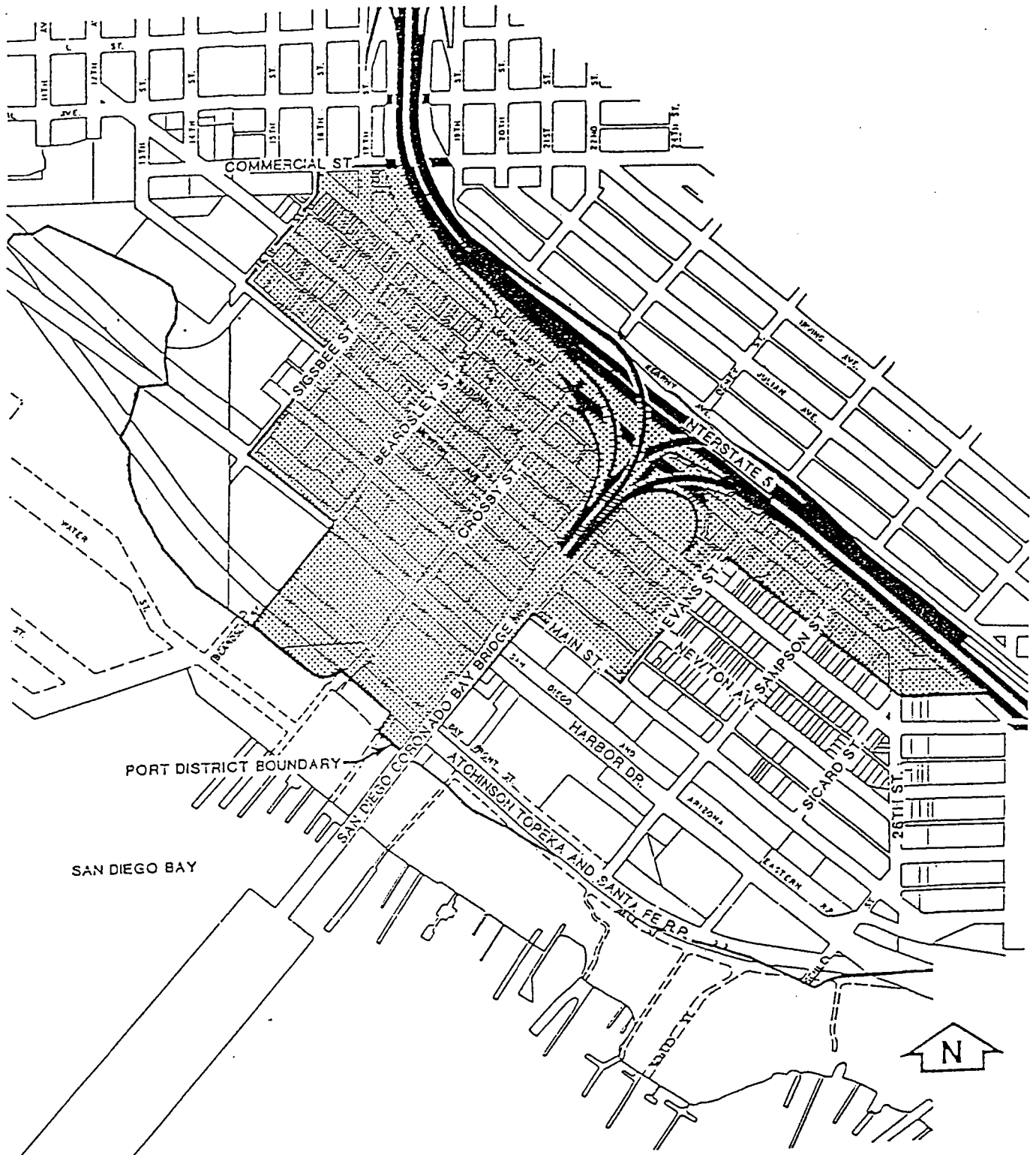
**BARRIO LOGAN REDEVELOPMENT AREA
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BARRIO LOGAN

REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT AREA BOUNDARIES

I. INTRODUCTION

The Barrio Logan Redevelopment Project area is located southeast of downtown San Diego in the Logan Heights neighborhood. It lies along San Diego bay, southwest of Interstate 5, bordered roughly between 16th and 27th streets. The preceding map defines the Redevelopment Area (shaded) and its boundaries.

In the last decade of the 19th century, a streetcar line and a horse-drawn railcar line from downtown San Diego brought commercial and industrial activities to this residential area. In the early 20th century, a rapid change occurred in the community as the development of railroads spurred growth of the waterfront industries. Today Barrio Logan is a unique community with commercial, industrial and residential uses operating together.

This survey seeks to provide an informative analysis of the existing neighborhood resources which define the community character within the Barrio Logan Redevelopment Project area. Historic and urban resource surveys have been integrated into a single package, under the premise that the existing resources in the survey area should be integrated, or reintegrated into the redevelopment process.

Within this analysis, is a selection of the most significant properties, and four clusters of properties which form potential historic districts. A total of eighty-four properties were analyzed with preliminary research performed on seventy-four properties and thorough research performed on the remaining ten significant properties. Much of the preliminary information was gathered by a hired consultant with comprehensive research performed by the Office of the City Architect.

Methodology

Survey methodology included analysis of existing survey data, including maps and photographs, followed by preliminary evaluation of properties for significance and historic research. Based upon historic research, properties were ranked according to the State of California Office of Historic Preservation ranking system (see Addenda) for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. These properties were grouped by their rank for the final report. Urban fabric was evaluated in the field.

The survey was limited in scope due to time constraints and alterations to the original architecture of structures, giving them questionable historical/architectural merit. All eighty-four surveyed properties are listed in the addenda and are available for review by the public.

We hope that our efforts will prove useful to the Barrio Logan Redevelopment Project and other interested citizens. Questions concerning this survey should be directed to:

Office of the City Architect
City of San Diego Planning Department
525 "B" Street, Suite 2002
San Diego, California, 92101

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II. SUMMARY

The Barrio Logan neighborhood of Logan Heights is the product of the development and subsequent industrial expansion of downtown San Diego. In order to integrate existing historic fabric into the formal Redevelopment process, two surveys were conducted in the redevelopment area. Historic and urban resources were identified, which both give the Barrio Logan community its character and contribute to the history of San Diego.

This survey proposes to identify those resources that make the Barrio Logan neighborhood a distinct community, rather than simply identifying individual structures in an historic vacuum. Preservation of the urban and historic resources would retain the character of the community while not precluding redevelopment. By implementing a program of rehabilitation or restoration of existing resources, and encouraging active use compatible with the existing character, the Barrio Logan neighborhood can continue to be a functional community. This is the desired end of this survey.

The means of implementing this action are twofold. First, as part of the Redevelopment Plan, the survey would serve as a valuable resource to community groups and decision-makers by providing information about existing community assets. Second, active consideration for the historic architectural and urban resources identified in this survey would encourage the retention of the Barrio Logan neighborhood character.

III. THE HISTORY OF BARRIO LOGAN/LOGAN HEIGHTS NEIGHBORHOODS

Logan Heights was developed in the 1870's as one of the first neighborhoods in San Diego. Its development was brought about when Alonzo Horton's nearby New Town, currently downtown San Diego, was subdivided in 1867. New Town soon became a success and development was drawn to nearby Logan Heights.

Logan Heights was named after General John A. Logan, a Civil War hero who began the traditional celebration of Memorial Day. The setting, particularly the elevation of Logan Heights provides scenic views of the bay, thus, "Heights" was added to the name.

Subdivision and Railroads

As Alonzo Horton's New Town grew outward from the city's center, Logan Heights became a lucrative area for development. In 1870, two enterprising businessmen, Joseph Manassee and Marcus Schiller, acquired a large tract of land in Logan Heights and subdivided it in a diagonal fashion, taking advantage of the scenic bay. These men were lured by the construction of the San Diego and Gila Railroad which would run through Logan Heights. The large Pueblo lots sold for between \$22 and \$1200. However, sales were soon stalled by the collapse of the railroad. The land reverted to the city and was subsequently granted in 1872 to the Texas and Pacific Railroad as an inducement for railroad construction. Unfortunately, in 1873, the stock market crashed and construction ended.

Determined to bring the railroad to San Diego, several entrepreneurs organized the California Southern Railroad in 1880, which was to run through Logan Heights. The line was completed in 1885. In 1886, the building boom was intensified when the San Diego Land and Town Company, a subsidiary of Sante Fe Railroad, offered choice lots in Logan Heights. D.C. Reed and O.S. Hubbell opened up a tract of land just southeast of the San Diego Land and Town Addition. This land was arranged in the typical north, south, east and west gridiron fashion.

Early Development

During the years following the building boom, Logan Heights remained a rural community. Squatters resided near the bayfront and seasonal Indian settlements existed in the area. The bayside community became inhabited by a middle-class population while the more affluent San Diegans resided in the neighboring Golden Hill. In the 1890s, streetcar lines began expansion to areas such as Mission Hills, Normal Heights and Kensington enticing residents away from Logan Heights.

In 1892, the San Diego Electric Railway began service from downtown to Logan Avenue, bringing a concentration of larger homes and commercial buildings along the route. Just one year later, a horse-drawn railcar line was built along National Avenue, previously known as Milton Avenue, providing a second commercial artery.

Interest in the railroad system continued to be an enticement for speculation in Logan Heights. John D. Spreckles purchased the Santa Fe property along Commercial Street for his San Diego and Arizona Eastern Railroad. Groundbreaking occurred in 1907, bringing a significant change to the quiet community of Logan Heights. Industries such as shipbuilding, fishing and lumber developed.

Skilled and semi-skilled workers were attracted to the area supplying bayside industries with a large labor force. The integration of workers and industry formed a close relationship between job and home. These workers became the backbone of industry and brought prosperity to local businesses.

Most of the homes were owner-occupied by the laborers of bayfront industries. This ownership contributed to the "pride of place" in the area. As one of the few "non-restricted" neighborhoods in San Diego, it was comprised of various ethnic groups which formed a tightly knit community and an interesting mix of cultures.

Growth of Industry

Between 1912 and 1920, industries such as the California Iron Works, later renamed National Steel and Shipbuilding, developed in Logan Heights. In addition, three canneries were constructed to support the fishing industry and lumber mills took advantage of the harbor for shipping.

As the waterfront industry grew, improvements in transportation were required for shipping. The Coronado Bridge and Interstate 5 bisected the community and a Naval presence came to dominate the scenic harbor. From the 1930's to the 1960's, the area was consumed by railways, highways, industry and the Navy.

Today, Logan Heights is an active predominantly Mexican-American community with diversified forms of industry mixed with residential land use. However, neglect has occurred along with a conflict between residents and commerce. This has brought urban blight and the disintegration of neighborhood fabric. The residents of the area are primarily low income families without the means to improve their neighborhood.

In 1970, Chicano Park was developed in an attempt to solve some of the problems of Logan Heights. The project developed a focal point for creating a "sense of place" in the neighborhood. A successful redevelopment plan will guide future development, allowing it to occur in a sensitive manner while improving the socio-economic conditions of the area.

IV. BARRIO LOGAN URBAN FABRIC

Background

Barrio Logan is a physically isolated community located southeast of downtown San Diego along the bayfront. Interstate 5 cuts across the northeastern boundary only a few feet from the community core along Logan Avenue, dividing it from the rest of Logan Heights. The San Diego-Coronado Bridge bisects the community perpendicular to the principal avenues. Its edges are well-defined as a result of the encroachment of urban infrastructure and land use.

The northern edge of Barrio Logan is defined by a shift in the north-south grid south of Centre City, between 16th and 26th streets. The streets in Barrio Logan run along the waterfront in a northwesterly-southeasterly direction. The waterfront, an asset for most communities, is nearly inaccessible, dominated by the navy and industry.

Land Use

The physical composition of the area consists of an older housing stock (c. 1880-1920), mixed in with commercial activities fronting streets and interspersed with industrial activities.

Many of the commercial structures include residential use on the second level or at the rear of the property. Clusters of commercial uses, such as corner markets, laundries and restaurants are mainly located on Logan Avenue and National Avenue. Residential developments are scattered throughout the northeastern section of the community. Often, commercial structures are added in the front yard of the property and are either attached to the main structure or remain separate. "Yonkes", or salvage yards, are common throughout Barrio Logan, with residential uses often adjacent to or included on the property. Industrial activity is evident throughout Barrio Logan, but is primarily concentrated along the southwest portion of the redevelopment area.

Chicano Park is located under the columns of the San Diego-Coronado Bay Bridge and serves as an important community gathering place and cultural center. The park and the bridge separate the principal avenues into two segments. At the pedestrian level, this separation is softened by the presence of grass and mural artwork on the bridge's columns.

Streetscapes

Barrio Logan's grid consists of principal streets parallel to the waterfront, perpendicular to narrow secondary streets running from Interstate 5 to the bay. Buildings are often built to the front property line, while those which are set back five or 10 feet are almost always fronted by a fence, wall or shrub at the property line.

The commercial heart of the neighborhood serves as the community core and is located along Logan Avenue southeast of Chicano Park. Here, the streetscape possesses a strong sense of place due to the concentration of street level activities. The streetwall is continuous along the property line and the streetwall height is relatively uniform. The corridor has many buildings of historic and architectural significance. The street level development is pedestrian oriented with many storefront displays and pedestrian entrances. Although lacking in street trees, the many historic streetlamps that line this street further enhance its sense of place.

Principal streets, other than this segment of Logan Avenue, have sporadic commercial clusters, intermixed with industrial uses, residential uses and salvage yards. Many have streetscapes cluttered with telephone poles, and others are barren, lacking in street trees. The streetscapes of secondary streets generally consist of bungalows adjacent to alleyways and the sides of structures which face the principal streets. Industrial activities are increasingly evident on the streetscapes to the southwest.

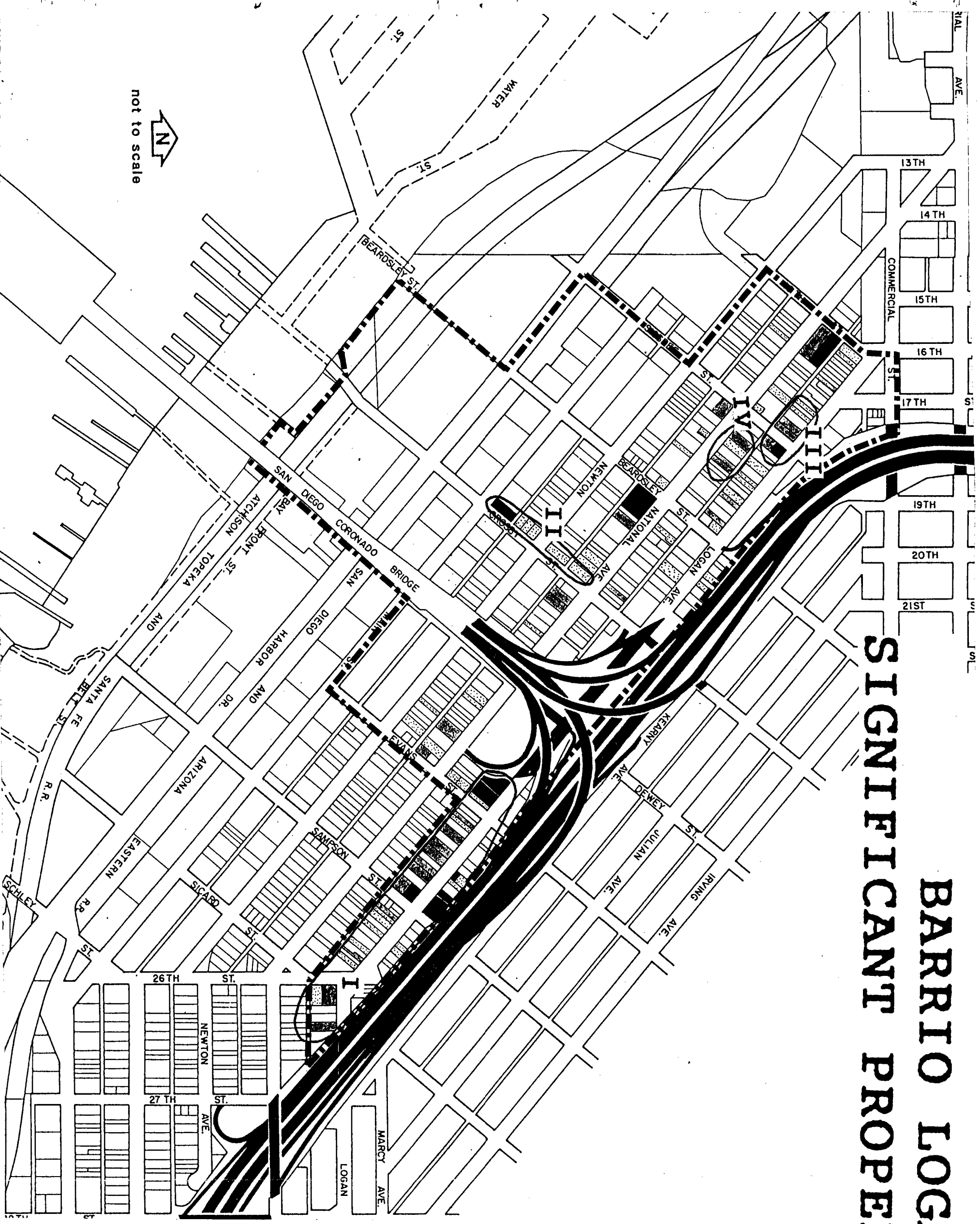
The landscaping that pervades Barrio Logan streetscapes is usually planted within private property. Bushes and shrubs often delineate the boundaries of private parcels along the front property lines. Public landscaping is not very prevalent and not well maintained. The lack of trees results in frequent barren streetscapes. Nonetheless, the proliferation of colorful foliage and flora, such as bougainvillea, morning glories and roses, allows the pedestrian glimpses of color.

Bright colors are evident throughout Barrio Logan, not only by means of landscaping but by the colorful exteriors of many buildings. Many of the commercial buildings, especially along the Logan Avenue community core, are finished in bright oranges, reds, blues, yellows and pinks.

Vistas

Although in proximity to both the waterfront and Centre City, existing views in Barrio Logan are dominated to a large extent by man-made structures. Interstate 5, the San Diego-Coronado Bay Bridge and the waterfront industries are the major visual deterrents. Visual quality to Centre City is good to excellent at the intersection of Logan Avenue and Beardsley St., and on National Avenue and Newton Avenue northwest of the bridge. Only one vista to the waterfront, at the intersection of Logan Avenue and Beardsley Street, is unimpeded by waterfront industry. At the southeast end of Barrio Logan, the intersection of Logan Avenue and Sampson Street and the intersection of 26th Street and Sicard Street have excellent vistas to the naval shipyards, however down South Evans Street, the shipyard vista is blocked by a San Diego Gas & Electric Substation.

BARRIO LOGAN SIGNIFICANT PROPERTIES MAP



--- REDEVELOPMENT
BOUNDARY

SIGNIFICANT PROPERTIES

RANK 3	
RANK 4	
RANK 5	

POTENTIAL HISTORIC DISTRICTS

I.	CORE
II.	CROSBY STREET
III.	NORTHWEST LOGAN
IV.	NATIONAL AVENUE

V. SIGNIFICANT PROPERTIES AND DISTRICTS

The Barrio Logan Redevelopment Survey Area contains 84 potentially historic properties, categorized according to their significance based upon information available at this time. It is possible for a structure's significance to increase with the introduction of additional historical information.

Excerpts from the State Office of Historic Preservation guidebook, "Instructions for Completing California Historic Resources Inventory Forms" and the City Historical Site Board's "Guidelines and Procedures for Designation of Historic Sites" are attached in the Addenda to further explain the criteria for significance of individual buildings and potential historic districts. The State "Rank" (3 to 5) represents the relationship of the property to the National Register of Historic Places. The local "Grade" (1 to 3) represents the relationship of the property to the City of San Diego Historical Landmarks List. All properties of Rank 3 to 5 appear eligible for inclusion on the San Diego Historical Landmarks list.

A property identified as a "RANK 3" has been identified as having potential national significance, as the property meets the criteria for the National Register of Historic Places. It may be eligible for listing on the National Register if so determined by the State Historic Preservation Officer. The property also meets the criteria for the City of San Diego Historical Landmarks list for historical and/or architectural designation and appears to be eligible for the "Grade One" level of local designation. There are ten (10) "RANK 3" properties in this survey.

A property identified as a "RANK 4" has been identified in the survey as having great local significance by meeting the criteria for the City Historical Landmarks List for historical and/or architectural designation. The property appears to be eligible for the "Grade Two" level of local designation. There are twenty-seven (27) "RANK 4" properties in this survey.

A property identified as a "RANK 5" has been identified in the survey as having local significance only. The property meets the criteria for the City Historical Landmarks List for historical and/or architectural designation and appears to be eligible for the "Grade Three" level of local designation. There are forty-seven (47) "RANK 5" properties in this survey.

In addition to the rank given the forgoing properties for their status as individual sites, each property may also qualify for a ranking of "3D", "4D" or "5D" as a part of a potential district. Four potential historical districts have been identified in the survey area. Exactly one-half of all surveyed properties are included in one of the four districts. These four potential districts meet the "HISTORIC DISTRICT CRITERIA" as defined in Historical Site Board Policy 4.1 and appear eligible for designation as historic districts. The four potential districts are identified as districts I-IV.

DISTRICT I/CORE is the largest of the four potential districts. Because of the integrity and significance of the buildings in this district, it appears that District I may be eligible for listing as an historic district on the National Register. This District is located at the southeast end of Logan Avenue between the Coronado Bridge and 27th street and is regarded as the "heart" of the community. The area is a mixture of single-family houses, apartment and commercial buildings, however the overall character of the area shows that this is the historic commercial core. Buildings are in good-to-excellent condition. Twenty-seven properties are included in this district, and therefore warrant a rank of "3D". Of these properties, six have been identified individually as "RANK 3", ten as "RANK 4", and eleven as "RANK 5". The map on the following page shows the architectural styles found in this potential National Register eligible district.

DISTRICT II/CROSBY STREET is located on the west side of Crosby Street between National Avenue and Main Street. Five properties, one commercial building and four residential structures (including a cluster of four bungalows) form this district, which faces the proposed "Mercado del Barrio" project. All structures are in good-to-excellent condition and warrant a rank of "5D". Of these five properties, one has been identified individually as "RANK 3", and the remaining four as "RANK 5".

DISTRICT III/NORTHWEST LOGAN is located at the northwest end of Logan Avenue between 16th and Beardsley Streets on the south side of the street. One property is located on the east side of Sigsbee Street. Six properties, all houses, form this district, and therefore warrant a rank of "5D". The houses are in good-to-excellent condition. Of these five properties, one has been identified individually as "RANK 3", two as "RANK 4", and the remaining three as "RANK 5".

DISTRICT IV/NATIONAL AVENUE is located at the northwest end of National Avenue between Sigsbee and Beardsley Streets on the north side of the street. Four buildings, all houses, form this district, and have ranks of "5D". The houses are in good condition. Three are in the Italianate style, while one is in the Neoclassical style. Of these four properties, two have been identified individually as "RANK 4", and two as "RANK 5".

COMMUNITY CORE/LOGAN AVENUE

POTENTIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT I

ARCHITECTURAL STYLES

ITALIANATE

FOLK VICTORIAN

QUEEN ANNE/STICK

NEOCLASSICAL

COLONIAL REVIVAL

CRAFTSMAN



MISSION REVIVAL

SPANISH COLONIAL REVIVAL

ART DECO/MODERNE

SECOND EMPIRE

COMMERCIAL UTILITY

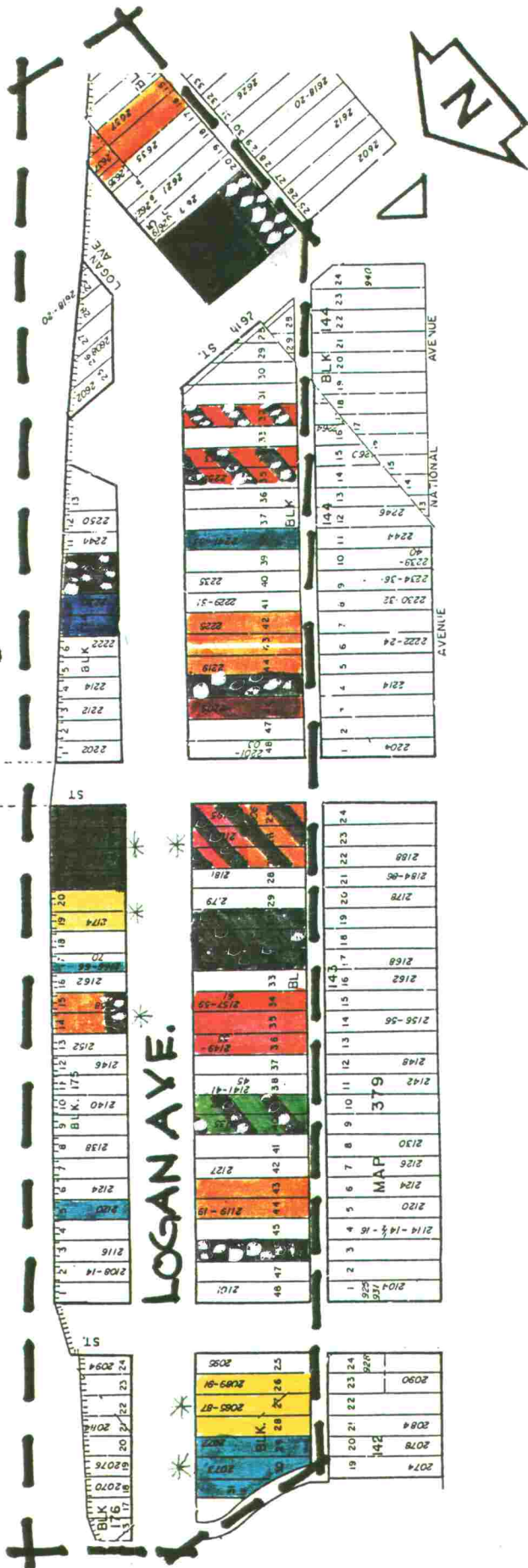


RANK 1 PROPERTIES



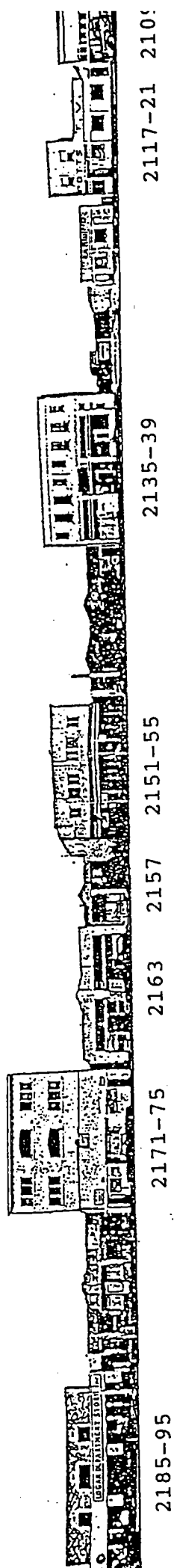
I-5

OVERPASS



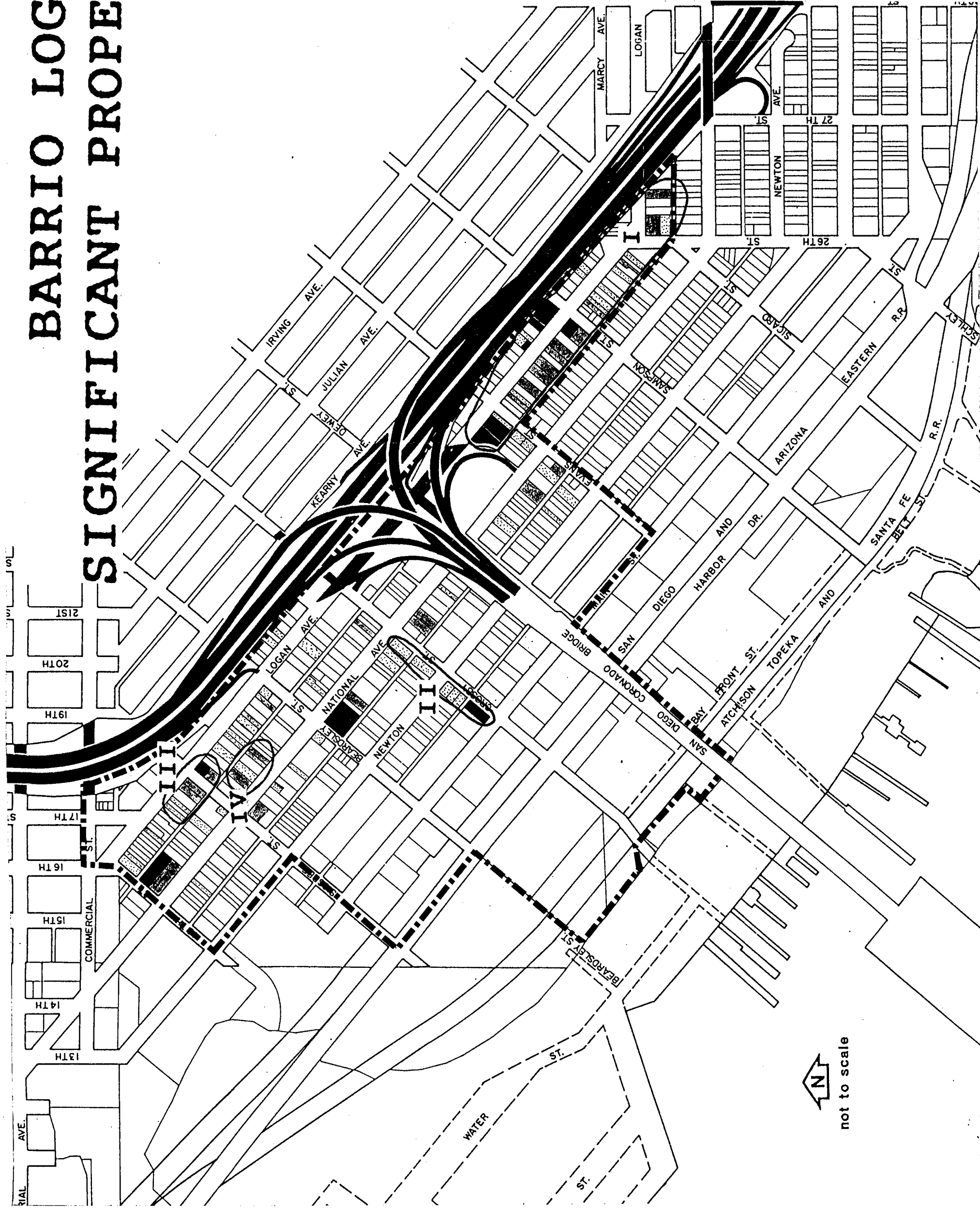
2100 Block Logan Avenue

South Streetscape



Addresses represent potentially historic structures on the block.

BARRIO LOGAN SIGNIFICANT PROPERTIES MAP



--- REDEVELOPMENT
BOUNDARY

SIGNIFICANT PROPERTIES	
RANK 3	
RANK 4	
RANK 5	

POTENTIAL HISTORIC DISTRICTS	
I.	CORE
II.	CROSBY STREET
III.	NORTHWEST LOGAN
IV.	NATIONAL AVENUE



not to scale

**RANK THREE PROPERTIES IN THE
REDEVELOPMENT AREA**

HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

Ser. No. _____
HABS _____ HAER _____ Loc _____ SHL No. _____ NR Status 3/30
UTM: A _____ C _____
B _____ D _____

IDENTIFICATION

1. Common name: Paradise Baptist Church
2. Historic name: Charles M. Gifford Residence
3. Street or rural address: 1703-1705 Logan Avenue
City San Diego Zip 92113 County San Diego
4. Parcel number: 538-050-34
5. Present Owner: Paradise Baptist Church of San Diego Address: 1705 Logan Avenue
City San Diego Zip 92113 Ownership is: Public _____ Private X
6. Present Use: Religious/Residential Original use: Residential

DESCRIPTION

- 7a. Architectural style: Colonial Revival
- 7b. Briefly describe the present *physical appearance* of the site or structure and describe any major alterations from its original condition: Mannasse and Schiller Addition, Block 139, Lots 47 & 48 and east ½ of Lot

This two-story rectangular structure is symmetrical and has a medium pitched hipped roof with boxed eaves and a plain frieze. Siding is narrow clapboard. Windows are narrow double hung with shelf surrounds on the first floor and plain wooden surrounds on the second floor. Two-story wide angled bays on either side of the porch feature fixed pane windows with transoms. A small double hung sash window with diamond shaped panes is centered over the porch. Wide cement steps lead from street level to a sidewalk which leads in turn to a stairway and prominent porch. Columns, some engaged, support a classical entablature and balcony with a clapboard balustrade. The door is centrally located. The house has an interior brick chimney and the property is surrounded by a low block retaining wall.



8. Construction date:
Estimated _____ Factual 1905
9. Architect Unknown
10. Builder Unknown
11. Approx. property size (in feet)
Frontage 203 Depth 100
or approx. acreage .2008
12. Date(s) of enclosed photograph(s)
August 1989

HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

Ser. No. _____
HABS _____ HAER _____ Loc _____ SHL No. _____ NR Status 3/30
UTM: A _____ C _____
B _____ D _____

IDENTIFICATION

1. Common name: John B. Osborn Home
2. Historic name: John B. Osborn Home
3. Street or rural address: 2073-2077 Logan Avenue
City San Diego Zip 92113 County San Diego
4. Parcel number: 538-560-40
5. Present Owner: Eduardo C. & Guadalupe G. Johnston Address: 2073 Logan Avenue
City San Diego Zip 92113 Ownership is: Public _____ Private X
6. Present Use: Residential Original use: Residential

DESCRIPTION

- 7a. Architectural style: Neoclassical with carriage house.
- 7b. Briefly describe the present *physical appearance* of the site or structure and describe any major alterations from its original condition: San Diego Land and Town Company Addition, Portion of Block 142, Lots 29 and 30 and east 1/2 of Lot 31

This main residence is a two and one-half story rectangular structure. A hipped asphalt composition roof with a medium pitch caps the entire unit. A narrow clapboard siding sheathes a wood-frame structural system. A hexagonal shaped dormer lies on the center front slope of the roof. Multiple worked rafters, evenly spaced, protrude from the overhanging eaves. All windows are rectangular in shape; some are double-hung sash and those on the sides of the house are plain in design. The front porch is recessed into the northwestern corner. This opening is supported by one Ionic pillar in the corner extending from a ledge to the second story and similarly along the sides by a pilaster attached to the wall surface.

On the same property lies the carriage house in the rear middle of the lots 29 and 30. It is two-stories in height, has a low pitched gable roof and is rectangular in shape. A stairwell is at the north end and a walkway and balustrade appears on the west side of the house giving access to the second floor. The exterior is clad with drop siding. The structure has been converted to residence.

8. Construction date:
Estimated _____ Factual 1897
9. Architect Hebbard/Gill
10. Builder Cooperative Bldg. Association
11. Approx. property size (in feet)
Frontage 50 Depth 100
or approx. acreage .1607
12. Date(s) of enclosed photograph(s)
August 1989



HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

Ser. No. _____
HABS _____ HAER _____ Loc _____ SHL No. _____ NR Status 3/3D
UTM: A _____ C _____
B _____ D _____

IDENTIFICATION

1. Common name: _____
2. Historic name: _____
3. Street or rural address: 2085 Logan Avenue
City San Diego Zip 92113 County San Diego
4. Parcel number: 538-560-39
5. Present Owner: Eduardo C. and Guadalupe G. Johnson Address: 2073 Logan Avenue
City San Diego Zip 92113 Ownership is: Public _____ Private X
6. Present Use: Residential Original use: Residential

DESCRIPTION

- 7a. Architectural style: Queen Anne with carriage house
- 7b. Briefly describe the present *physical appearance* of the site or structure and describe any major alterations from its original condition: San Diego Land and Town Company Addition, Block 142, Lots 26-28

This two-story Queen Anne home has a medium-pitched hip roof with overhanging eaves. The plain boxed cornice has a plain frieze below and the siding is shiplap. A two-story bay adorns the street facade with a segmented hip roof. The windows are narrow, in double-hung frames. A small offset porch is to the right with a shed roof supported by turned posts and a spindlework frieze. The original architecture is still intact, however, the mature landscaping obscures the simplistic Queen Anne style.

To the rear is a carriage house which now serves as a single-family home. It is rectangular in shape and two stories in height. The roof is a low-pitched gable with exposed rafters. The house is sheathed in clapboard.



8. Construction date:
Estimated 1895 Factual _____
9. Architect Unknown
10. Builder Unknown
11. Approx. property size (in feet)
Frontage 75' Depth 100'
or approx. acreage .2410
12. Date(s) of enclosed photograph(s)
August 1989

13. Condition: Excellent _____ Good ☒ Fair _____ Deteriorated _____ No longer in existence _____
14. Alterations: _____
15. Surroundings: (Check more than one if necessary) Open land _____ Scattered buildings _____ Densely built-up _____
Residential ☒ Industrial _____ Commercial ☒ Other: Redevelopment
16. Threats to site: None known ☒ Private development _____ Zoning _____ Vandalism _____
Public Works project _____ Other: _____
17. Is the structure: On its original site? ☒ Moved? _____ Unknown? _____
18. Related features: _____

SIGNIFICANCE.

19. Briefly state historical and/or architectural importance (include dates, events, and persons associated with the site.)

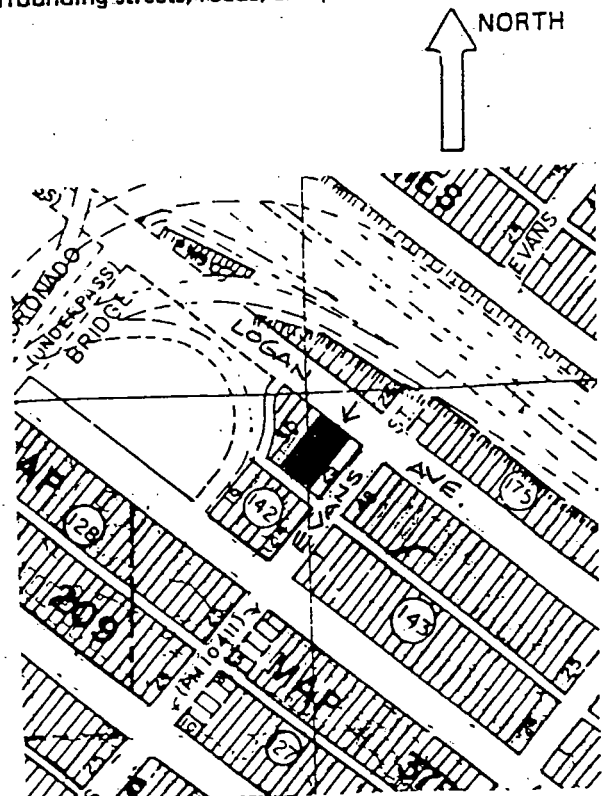
This simple Queen Anne structure has similar characteristics of 2073-2077 Logan Avenue and shared the rear carriage house. However, the architecture suggests that it was built prior to the neighboring house which is dated 1897. C. Clarence Park and Sherman Grable, co-owners of Park-Grable Investment Co., owned this property at one time. These two men developed much of La Mesa. Research indicates that John Osborne, Sr., resided in the neighboring house and later sold this property to Mrs. Mary A. Waterman, widow of Elmer L. Waterman, a physician. Mary Waterman resided in the home from 1917 to 1930.

The home was a very early structure in Logan Heights. The architecture remains intact and is one of the few remaining homes from the late 1800s in the area.

20. Main theme of the historic resource: (If more than one is checked, number in order of importance.)
Architecture ☒ Arts & Leisure _____
Economic/Industrial _____ Exploration/Settlement _____
Government _____ Military _____
Religion _____ Social/Education _____
21. Sources (List books, documents, surveys, personal interviews and their dates).
I., II., III., IV., V., VIII., IX.

22. Date form prepared Sept. - Oct. 1990
By (name) Office of the City Architect
Organization City of San Diego Planning Dept.
Address: 525 "B" Street, Suite 2002
City San Diego Zip 92101
Phone: 533-4500

Locational sketch map (draw and label site and surrounding streets, roads, and prominent landmarks):



HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

Ser. No. _____
HABS _____ HAER _____ Loc _____ SHL No. _____ NR Status 3/30
UTM: A _____ C _____
B _____ D _____

IDENTIFICATION

1. Common name: El Carrito Restaurant
2. Historic name: Dobler Residence
3. Street or rural address: 2154 Logan Avenue
City San Diego Zip 92113 County San Diego
4. Parcel number: 538-560-51
5. Present Owner: Eduardo C. Johnston Address: 2073 Logan Avenue
City San Diego Zip 92113 Ownership is: Public _____ Private X
6. Present Use: Commercial Original use: Residence

DESCRIPTION

- 7a. Architectural style: Folk Victorian with streetcar attached
- 7b. Briefly describe the present *physical appearance* of the site or structure and describe any major alterations from its original condition: Legal Description: San Diego Land and Town Company Addition, Block 175, Lots 14-15

This Folk Victorian cottage has a high-pitched hip roof with a center interior brick chimney. The overhanging boxed eaves have decorative brackets set in a wide molded frieze. The windows are tall with double-hung frames and wooden surrounds. A corner porch is decorated with turned posts and saw cut brackets attached to the side entablature. Attached to the residence is a streetcar which serves as a commercial restaurant. To the left and right of the entry is a continuous series of narrow vertical arched windows with an added aluminum awning above. The siding is aluminum.



8. Construction date:
Estimated 1895 Factual _____
9. Architect Unknown
10. Builder Unknown
11. Approx. property size (in feet)
Frontage 50' Depth 100'
or approx. acreage 1033
12. Date(s) of enclosed photograph(s)
August 1989

13. Condition: Excellent _____ Good _____ Fair X Deteriorated _____ No longer in existence _____
14. Alterations: Streetcar addition with aluminum awning
15. Surroundings: (Check more than one if necessary) Open land _____ Scattered buildings _____ Densely built-up _____
Residential _____ Industrial _____ Commercial X Other: _____
16. Threats to site: None known X Private development _____ Zoning _____ Vandalism _____
Public Works project _____ Other: _____
17. Is the structure: On its original site? X Moved? _____ Unknown? _____
18. Related features: A makeshift plywood fence skirts the property line.

SIGNIFICANCE

19. Briefly state historical and/or architectural importance (include dates, events, and persons associated with the site.)

In 1889, J. D. Schuyler and his wife, Mary L., owned this property and lived at 724 Logan Avenue (now 2124 Logan Avenue). J. D. Schuyler was the city civil engineer and served on the Board of Public Works. In 1895, Mary Schuyler sold lots 14 & 15 to Martha Dobler (Widow of Christian) and her son Emil, a cigar maker and stockman at A. Sensenbrenner. Christian Dobler (also spelled Doblir) was a pioneer brewer and member of the Grand Jury in San Diego. His large brewery was located in Chollas Valley, however, he opened the San Diego Brewery in the city. Christian Dobler died prematurely in 1883. Martha Dobler constructed this early Folk Victorian cottage and resided here until her death in 1928.

The streetcar was moved to the site after World War II by the father of the current owner who purchased the streetcar when the local line was shut down in 1947. The combination of the Folk Victorian home and the streetcar are a local curiosity demonstrating the large diversity of the Barrio Logan.

20. Main theme of the historic resource: (If more than one is checked, number in order of importance.)
Architecture X Arts & Leisure _____
Economic/Industrial _____ Exploration/Settlement _____
Government _____ Military _____
Religion _____ Social/Education _____

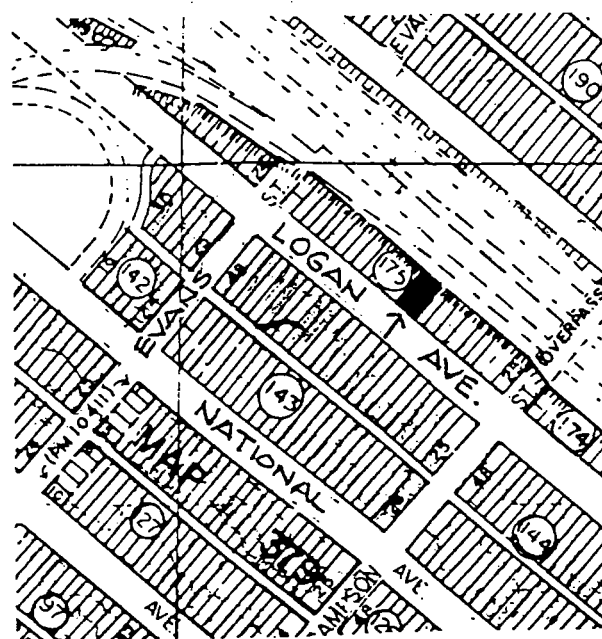
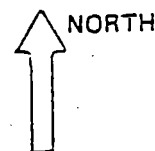
21. Sources (List books, documents, surveys, personal interviews and their dates).

I, II, III; IV, VIII, XI

San Diego Union 5/28/1876, 8/23/1873,
5/27/1882

22. Date form prepared Sept. - Oct., 1990
By (name) Office of the City Architect
Organization City of San Diego Planning Dept.
Address: 525 "B" Street, Suite 2002
City San Diego Zip 92101
Phone: 533-4500

Locational sketch map (draw and label site and surrounding streets, roads, and prominent landmarks):



HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

Ser. No. _____
HABS _____ HAER _____ Loc _____ SHL No. _____ NR Status 3/3D
UTM: A _____ C _____
B _____ D _____

IDENTIFICATION

1. Common name: _____
2. Historic name: S. and Hannah Johnston House
3. Street or rural address: 2174 Logan Avenue
City San Diego Zip 92113 County San Diego
4. Parcel number: 538-560-54
5. Present Owner: Jacinto Diaz, Jr. Address: 2174 Logan Avenue
City San Diego Zip 92113 Ownership is: Public _____ Private X
6. Present Use: Residential Original use: Residential

DESCRIPTION

- 7a. Architectural style: Queen Anne
- 7b. Briefly describe the present *physical appearance* of the site or structure and describe any major alterations from its original condition: San Diego Land & Town Company Addition, Block 175, Lots 19-20, Exc. Hwy

This 2½ story L-shaped home on a raised foundation has a steeply pitched composition shingle roof and a front facing offset gable. The overhanging eaves shelter a boxed cornice and plain frieze. Siding is shiplap with endboards; diamond shaped shingles are located in the gable end. Below the gable, a wide angled, 2-story bay features panelled bands between floors and beneath the first floor windows. Windows are narrow double hung with shelf surrounds. The door is wood frame with a large rectangular glass panel and a 3/4 side panel. Four steps lead to an entry porch with a shed roof supported by a plain post and lintel. A driveway runs along the side of the house. Alterations include several windows, a shed roofed addition to the rear, and the post which supports the porch roof.



8. Construction date:
Estimated 1900 Factual _____
9. Architect Unknown
10. Builder Unknown
11. Approx. property size (in feet)
Frontage 50 Depth 140
or approx. acreage .1033
12. Date(s) of enclosed photograph(s)
August 1989

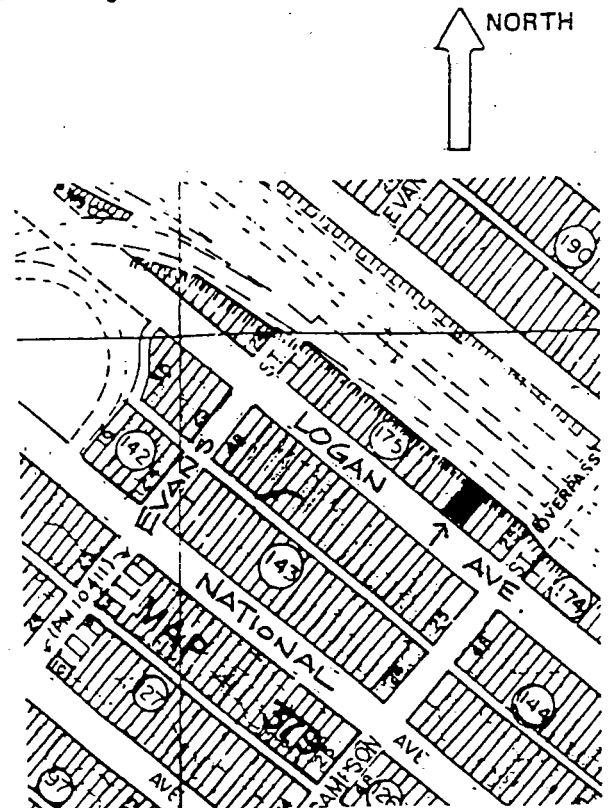
13. Condition: Excellent _____ Good ☒ Fair _____ Deteriorated _____ No longer in existence _____
14. Alterations: Windows, shed roofed addition to rear, post supporting porch roof
15. Surroundings: (Check more than one if necessary) Open land _____ Scattered buildings _____ Densely built-up ☒
Residential ☒ Industrial _____ Commercial ☒ Other: _____
16. Threats to site: None known ☒ Private development _____ Zoning _____ Vandalism _____
Public Works project _____ Other: _____
17. Is the structure: On its original site? ☒ Moved? _____ Unknown? _____
18. Related features: None

SIGNIFICANCE

19. Briefly state historical and/or architectural importance (include dates, events, and persons associated with the site.)
This Queen Anne style home was built in approximately 1900. It was owned at one time by C. Clarence Park who resided there in 1907. Park and a partner, Sherman Grable, founded the Park-Grable Investment Co. and were active in the development of real estate in Barrio Logan. In 1906, Park-Grable Investment Co., as one of the first subdividers in La Mesa, began a five-year process of subdividing 200 acres into 1000 lots. These they sold. In 1911, the partnership with Grable was terminated. In 1909, C. Clarence Park helped found the Bank of La Mesa and he later served as its president. In addition, he was Chairman of the Advisory Board of the La Mesa Branch of the Bank of Italy (later to become the Bank of America) and held an interest in the La Mesa Lumber Company.

20. Main theme of the historic resource: (If more than one is checked, number in order of importance.)
Architecture 2 Arts & Leisure _____
Economic/Industrial 1 Exploration/Settlement _____
Government _____ Military _____
Religion _____ Social/Education _____
21. Sources (List books, documents, surveys, personal interviews and their dates).
I., II., III., IV., V., XI, and an Interview with Donna Regan of the La Mesa Historical Society, 10/9/90
22. Date form prepared Sept. - Oct. 1990
By (name) Office of the City Architect
Organization City of San Diego Planning Dept.
Address: 525 "B" Street, Suite 2002
City San Diego Zip 92101
Phone: 533-4500

Locational sketch map (draw and label site and surrounding streets, roads, and prominent landmarks):



HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

Ser. No. _____
HABS _____ HAER _____ Loc _____ SHL No. _____ NR Status 3/30
UTM: A _____ C _____
B _____ D _____

IDENTIFICATION

1. Common name: Porkyland Tortilla Factory
2. Historic name: Bank of Italy
3. Street or rural address: 2184-2196 Logan Avenue
City San Diego Zip 92113 County San Diego
4. Parcel number: 538-560-55
5. Present Owner: Brody's Partnership Address: 2196 Logan Avenue
City San Diego Zip 92113 Ownership is: Public _____ Private X
6. Present Use: Commercial Original use: Commercial

DESCRIPTION

- 7a. Architectural style: Mission Revival/Commercial
- 7b. Briefly describe the present *physical appearance* of the site or structure and describe any major alterations from its original condition: San Diego Land and Town Company Addition, Block 175, Lots 21-24, Exc Hwy Op.

This rectangular one-story commercial building has a flat roof with a flat parapet which rises to two stepped Mission Revival Style parapets at the corner of Logan Avenue and Sampson Street. They are ornamented with coping, decorative urns, and raised plaques with signage below. Large, semi-elliptically arched openings flanked by rounded pilasters and topped by a protruding horizontal band run the length of the Logan Avenue facade. These openings have multipaned windows on the upper part of the arch. Four similar arches on Sampson Street side have been enclosed. An outdoor seating area on Logan Avenue is surrounded by a wrought iron railing which is also an addition.



8. Construction date: Estimated _____ Factual 1927
9. Architect Unknown
10. Builder Unknown
11. Approx. property size (in feet):
Frontage 150 Depth 150
or approx. acreage 2.80
12. Date(s) of enclosed photograph(s)
August, 1989

13. Condition: Excellent _____ Good X Fair _____ Deteriorated _____ No longer in existence _____
14. Alterations: Several windows have been blocked out, signage, railings
15. Surroundings: (Check more than one if necessary) Open land _____ Scattered buildings _____ Densely built-up X
Residential X Industrial _____ Commercial X Other: _____
16. Threats to site: None known X Private development _____ Zoning _____ Vandalism _____
Public Works project _____ Other: _____
17. Is the structure: On its original site? X Moved? _____ Unknown? _____
18. Related features: None

SIGNIFICANCE

19. Briefly state historical and/or architectural importance (include dates, events, and persons associated with the site.)

In 1923, in response to the growth of Logan Height's business district and the post World War I boom, the San Diego based San Diego Trust and Commerce Bank established a branch office in this building at 2196 Logan Avenue. Two years later, the bank was joined by a dry goods store, an electrical repair shop and a Safeway grocery store operating out of 2192, 2188, and 2184 respectively. The bank was founded by G. Aubry Davidson, a local San Diego booster, whose activities included the organization of both the 1915 and 1935 expositions in Balboa Park. In 1927, the bank was absorbed by the San Francisco based Bank of Italy, with Mr. Davidson as the Vice-President. Again, in 1931, the bank was reorganized as the Bank of America. The Logan Height's branch served the commercial district of Logan Heights for 35 years. The Safeway Store operated in the same location until 1954. The spaces occupied by the dry goods and electrical repair shop only lasted for eight (8) years, when they were leased to various businesses. Today, the entire building is occupied by Porkyland Tortilla Factory Company, which has operated on this site since 1977.

Architecturally, the structure reflects the 1920's variant of Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival style of commercial architecture influenced by the 1915 Panama-California Exposition at Balboa Park, which was very popular throughout Southern California at that time.

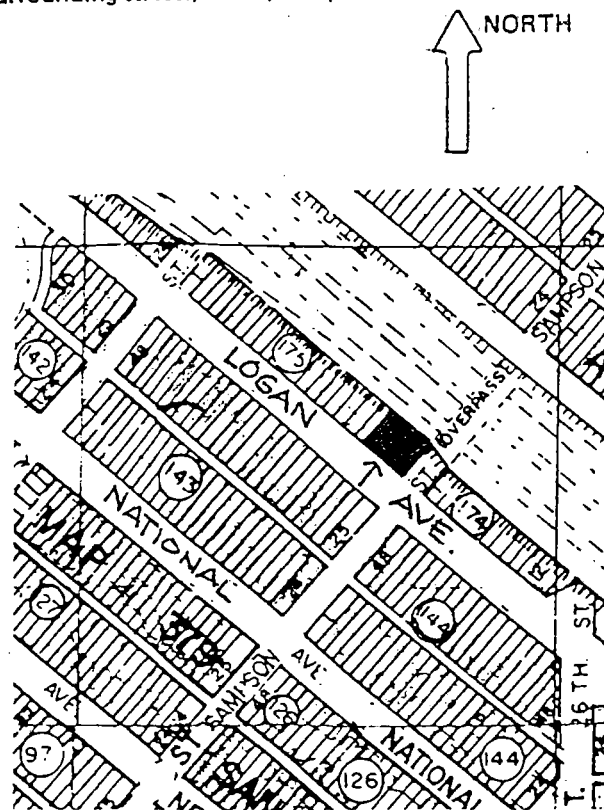
20. Main theme of the historic resource: (If more than one is checked, number in order of importance.)
Architecture 2 Arts & Leisure _____
Economic/Industrial 1 Exploration/Settlement _____
Government _____ Military _____
Religion _____ Social/Education _____

21. Sources (List books, documents, surveys, personal interviews and their dates).

I, II, III, IV, V, VIII, IX, XI, XII

22. Date form prepared Sept. - Oct. 1990
By (name) Office of the City Architect
Organization City of San Diego Planning Dept.
Address: 525 "B" Street, Suite 2002
City San Diego Zip 92101
Phone: 533-4500

Locational sketch map: (draw and label site and surrounding streets, roads, and prominent landmarks):



HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

Ser. No. _____
HABS _____ HAER _____ Loc _____ SHL No. _____ NR Status 3/30
UTM: A _____ C _____
B _____ D _____

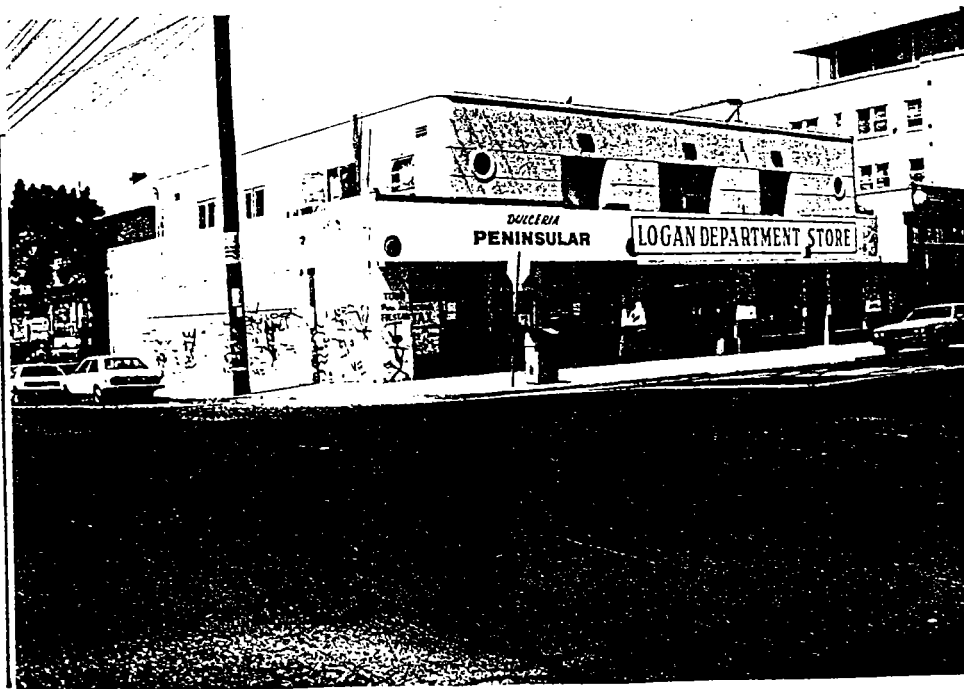
IDENTIFICATION

1. Common name: Logan Department Store
2. Historic name: Charles Swallow Commercial Building
3. Street or rural address: 2185-2195 Logan Avenue
City San Diego Zip 92113 County San Diego
4. Parcel number: 538-560-15
5. Present Owner: Ernesto Carrillo Address: 405 Woodman Street
City San Diego Zip 92114 Ownership is: Public _____ Private X
6. Present Use: Commercial Original use: Commercial/Rental units

DESCRIPTION

- 7a. Architectural style: Art Moderne
- 7b. Briefly describe the present *physical appearance* of the site or structure and describe any major alterations from its original condition: Legal Description: San Diego Land and Town Company Addition, Block 143, Lots 25-27

This structure is a good example of the Art Moderne style popular during the 1920s and 1930s. The two story building has a flat roof, plain parapet and recessed windows on the second floor. Large glass display windows front the building along with decorative tile work which partially frames the lower windows and central front door. Porthole windows on the second story and the rounded corners of the building are typical of this style. Iron bars on the windows are an addition.



8. Construction date: Estimated _____ Factual 1926
9. Architect Unknown
10. Builder Unknown
11. Approx. property size (in feet)
Frontage 215 Depth 100
or approx. acreage .2410
12. Date(s) of enclosed photograph(s)
August 1989

13. Condition: Excellent _____ Good X Fair _____ Deteriorated _____ No longer in existence _____
14. Alterations: Iron bars on display windows
15. Surroundings: (Check more than one if necessary) Open land _____ Scattered buildings _____ Densely built-up X
Residential _____ Industrial _____ Commercial X Other: _____
16. Threats to site: None known X Private development _____ Zoning _____ Vandalism _____
Public Works project _____ Other: _____
17. Is the structure: On its original site? X Moved? _____ Unknown? _____
18. Related features: _____

SIGNIFICANCE

19. Briefly state historical and/or architectural importance (include dates, events, and persons associated with the site.)

This structure was built in 1926 for Charles and Lucy Swallow. Charles previously worked for Gorden, Goodwin & Co., an insurance firm, and was a member of the County Board of Supervisors. In the 1920s he became the County Assessor. After gaining knowledge of the real estate business, he opened his own real estate office at 2195 Logan Avenue, where he and his wife Lucy resided from 1926 until the early 1930s. Lewis and Della Roper also resided in this structure and operated a beauty shop and a cement finishing firm.

This structure is an early example of the Art Moderne architectural style. It is a rare example of Art Moderne in this neighborhood and represents an important link in the progression of architectural styles.

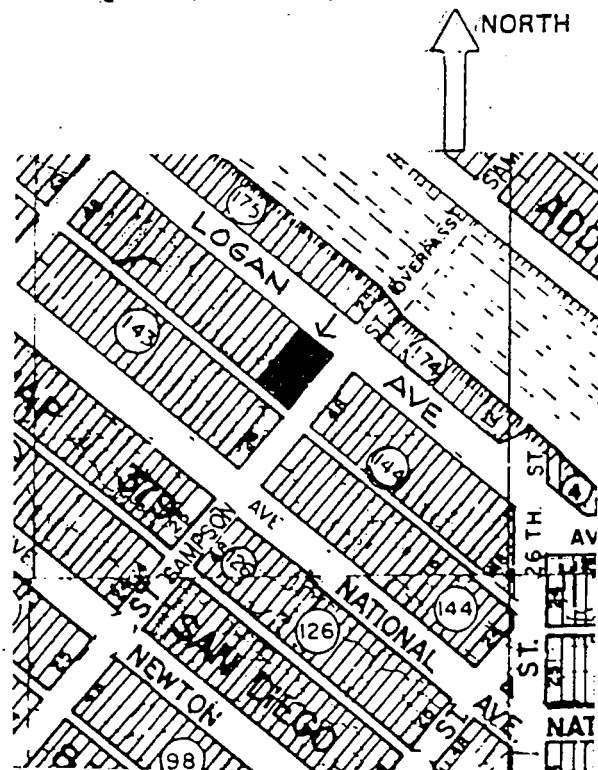
20. Main theme of the historic resource: (If more than one is checked, number in order of importance.)
Architecture 1 Arts & Leisure _____
Economic/Industrial 2 Exploration/Settlement _____
Government _____ Military _____
Religion _____ Social/Education _____

21. Sources (List books, documents, surveys, personal interviews and their dates).

I, II, III, IV, VIII, XI

22. Date form prepared Sept. - Oct. 1990
By (name) Office of the City Architect
Organization City of San Diego Planning Dept.
Address: 525 "B" Street, Suite 2002
City San Diego Zip 92101
Phone: 533-4500

Locational sketch map (draw and label site and surrounding streets, roads, and prominent landmarks):



HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

Ser. No. _____
HABS _____ HAER _____ Loc _____ SHL No. _____ NR Status 3/50
UTM: A _____ C _____
B _____ D _____

IDENTIFICATION

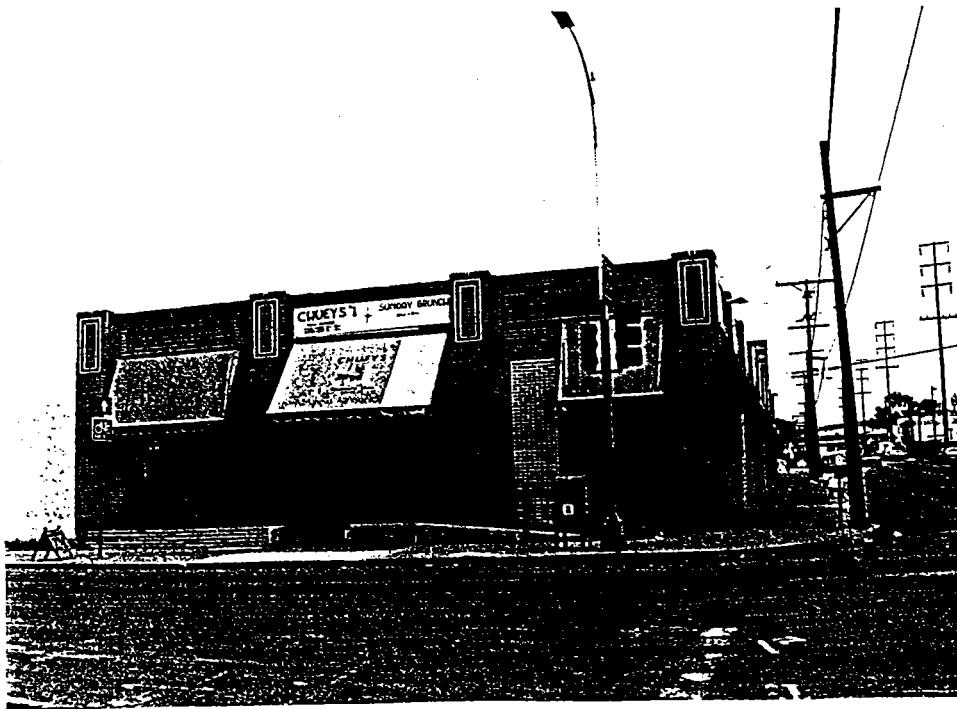
1. Common name: Chuey's Restaurant
2. Historic name: E. J. Dailey Roofing
3. Street or rural address: 1894 Main Street
City San Diego Zip 92113 County San Diego
4. Parcel number: 538-480-06
5. Present Owner: S. D. Trust & Savings Bk, c/o Trust Address: P.O. Box X-1013
Dept. F 354
City San Diego Zip 92113 Ownership is: Public _____ Private X
6. Present Use: Commercial Original use: Commercial

DESCRIPTION

7a. Architectural style: Commercial

7b. Briefly describe the present *physical appearance* of the site or structure and describe any major alterations from its original condition: Mannasse & Schillers Addition; Block 94, Lots 23 & 24

This one story brick building has a flat roof with a parapet. The structure is constructed of red brick and features recessed brick panels and brick pilasters. Neon lights decorate the rectangular panels on the top portion of the pilasters. The windows are multipaned storefront with canvas awnings. Iron bars cover the windows. The main entrance, centered on the south facade, has been altered with stoop, steps, and ramp with wrought iron railings. The entrance is flanked with ornamental lamps. A second entrance is on the east facade. A brick planter fronts a portion of the south facade. A delivery entrance with a wood paneled roll up door is on the northeast corner of the building. The structure is on a corner lot with concrete sidewalks fronting the property on the south and east sides.



8. Construction date:
Estimated _____ Factual 1930
9. Architect Quayle Brothers
10. Builder Unknown
11. Approx. property size (in feet)
Frontage 190 Depth _____
or approx. acreage .1607
12. Date(s) of enclosed photograph(s)
March 1990

13. Condition: Excellent ___ Good X Fair ___ Deteriorated ___ No longer in existence ___
14. Alterations: Awnings and iron bars on windows, neon lights, entrance
15. Surroundings: (Check more than one if necessary) Open land ___ Scattered buildings ___ Densely built-up X
Residential ___ Industrial X Commercial X Other: ___
16. Threats to site: None known X Private development ___ Zoning ___ Vandalism ___
Public Works project ___ Other: ___
17. Is the structure: On its original site? X Moved? ___ Unknown? ___
18. Related features: ___

SIGNIFICANCE

19. Briefly state historical and/or architectural importance (include dates, events, and persons associated with the site.)

In 1930, this large commercial structure was built for Elmer J. Dailey, owner of E. J. Dailey Roofing Contractors. Dailey's business fell victim of the Depression in 1936, and the structure was subsequently utilized for a U. S. Works Progress Administration project manufacturing toys and furniture. In 1938, J. P. Witherow once again opened a roofing firm in the structure.

The building was designed by the Quayle Brothers who were prominent San Diegan architects. Notable buildings include Balboa Stadium, Savoy Theatre, Elks Club Building and Knights of Pythias Building.

This large brick building has recently been renovated with sensitivity to the original architecture. It is an interesting and successful adaptive reuse of an industrial building.

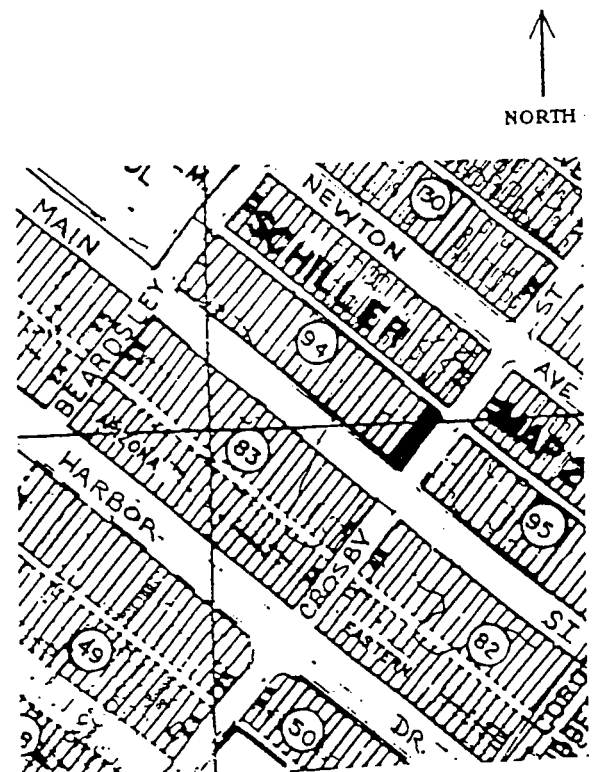
20. Main theme of the historic resource: (If more than one is checked, number in order of importance.)
Architecture 1 Arts & Leisure ___
Economic/Industrial 2 Exploration/Settlement ___
Government ___ Military ___
Religion ___ Social/Education ___

21. Sources (List books, documents, surveys, personal interviews and their dates).

I., II., III., VIII., IX.

22. Date form prepared Sept. - Oct. 1990
By (name) Office of the City Architect
Organization City of San Diego Planning Dept.
Address: 525 "B" Street, Suite 2002
City San Diego Zip 92101
Phone: 533-4500

Locational sketch map (draw and label site and surrounding streets, roads, and prominent landmarks):



HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

Ser. No. _____
HABS _____ HAER _____ Loc _____ SHL No. _____ NR Status 3
UTM: A _____ C _____
B _____ D _____

IDENTIFICATION

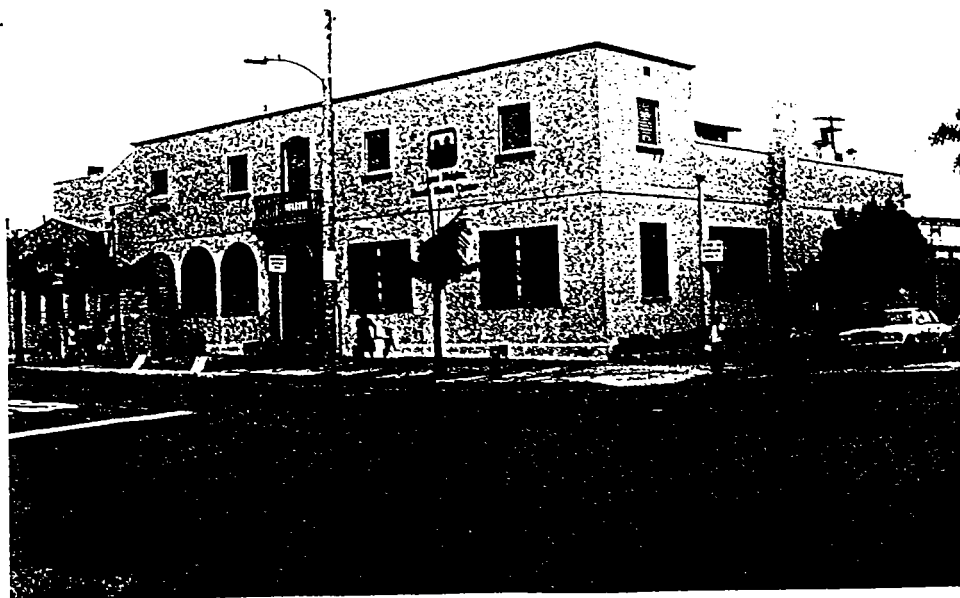
1. Common name: Logan Heights Family Health Center
2. Historic name: Neighborhood House
3. Street or rural address: 1809 National Avenue
City San Diego Zip 92113 County San Diego
4. Parcel number: 538-240-01
5. Present Owner: Logan Heights Family Health Center Address: 1809 National Avenue
City San Diego Zip 92113 Ownership is: Public _____ Private X
6. Present Use: Community Health Center Original use: Social Center

DESCRIPTION

- 7a. Architectural style: Mission Revival with alterations
- 7b. Briefly describe the present *physical appearance* of the site or structure and describe any major alterations from its original condition: Legal Description: Mannasse & Schiller Addition, Block 130, Lots 43-48

This two story stucco building which is one story on the Beardsley Street side is much altered from the original one story structure. It stands on a corner lot and has a flat roof with coping and a protruding horizontal band between stories. Three arched windows on the first floor enclose a former porch. Other first floor windows are multi-paned. Second floor windows are evenly spaced and have decorative sills. Two cement steps lead to a central arched entrance flanked by pilasters. Above, a small balcony with a balustrade is supported by decorative brackets. Vestiges of a wooden structure are visible above the roofline on the Beardsley Street side.

8. Construction date:
Estimated _____ Factual 1911
9. Architect Requa & Jackson
(addition)
10. Builder Unknown
11. Approx. property size (in feet)
Frontage 290' Depth 140'
or approx. acreage .4820
12. Date(s) of enclosed photograph(s)
August 1989

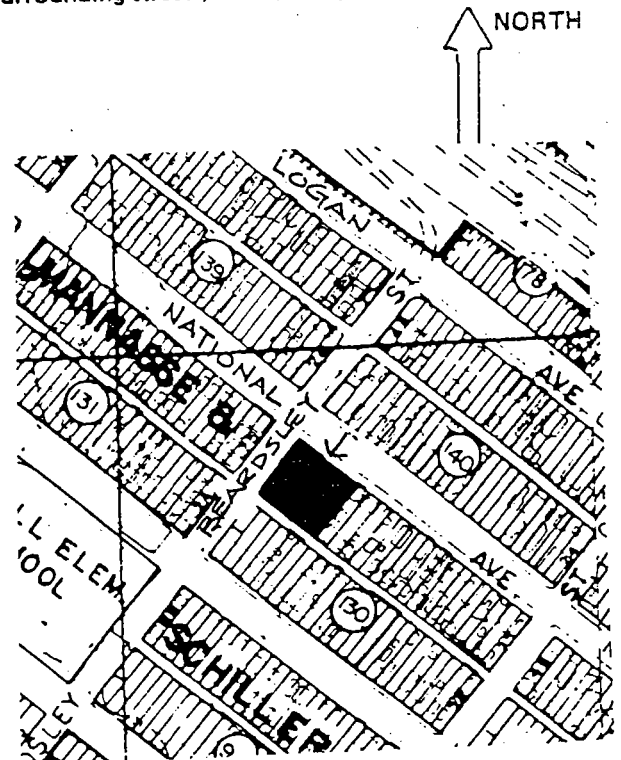


13. Condition: Excellent _____ Good X Fair _____ Deteriorated _____ No longer in existence _____
14. Alterations: Second story added windows altered, porch enclosed, architectural integrity not intact
15. Surroundings: (Check more than one if necessary) Open land _____ Scattered buildings _____ Densely built-up X
Residential _____ Industrial _____ Commercial X Other: _____
16. Threats to site: None known X Private development _____ Zoning _____ Vandalism _____
Public Works project _____ Other: _____
17. Is the structure: On its original site? _____ Moved? _____ Unknown? _____
18. Related features: _____

SIGNIFICANCE

19. Briefly state historical and/or architectural importance (include dates, events, and persons associated with the site.)
The property was originally owned by Arstin and Carl Baumgarten with Manuel Allman who bought the property on Feb. 25, 1873. They sold the property to August Kramer on March 2, 1892. Kramer is known to have been an early San Diego merchant and businessman. He operated a merchant tailor business opposite the Horton House in the 1870s. In 1911, a building was constructed for the Neighborhood House, a social services agency. The Neighborhood House began in the 1890s by women led by Mrs. J. H. Carey. It served over five hundred families as a community social service agency. Its major activities revolved around settling Portuguese, Italian & Mexican families in the San Diego area, providing health care, education and recreation services. In 1933, a clinic was added using adobe bricks from Abraham Mendoza of Old Town and with the design assistance of architects Requa and Jackson. From 1920-41, Requa & Jackson designed many significant San Diego buildings. Among them are the County Administration Building, Casa de Pico Motel and Del Mar Castle. Many prominent San Diegans served on the board of directors or endorsed the agency including Miss Ellen Scripps, Melville Klauber, G. W. Marston and Miss Althea Warren. The building remained as the Neighborhood House until 1970 when the agency received a federal grant to build a new facility next to Mountain View Park. The Neighborhood House building on National Avenue is important as an early center for settlement work in San Diego.
20. Main theme of the historic resource: (If more than one is checked, number in order of importance.)
Architecture _____ Arts & Leisure _____
Economic/Industrial _____ Exploration/Settlement _____
Government _____ Military _____
Religion _____ Social/Education X
21. Sources (List books, documents, surveys, personal interviews and their dates). I, II, III, IV, VIII
San Diego Union: 6/17/1970,
6/21/33 5:1,
5/3/36 6:1
22. Date form prepared Sept. - Oct. 1990
By (name) Office of the City Architect
Organization City of San Diego Planning Dept.
Address: 525 "B" Street, Suite 2002
City San Diego Zip 92101
Phone: 533-4500

Locational sketch map (draw and label site and surrounding streets, roads, and prominent landmarks):



HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

Ser. No. _____
HABS _____ HAER _____ Loc _____ SHL No. _____ NR Status 3
UTM: A _____ C _____
B _____ D _____

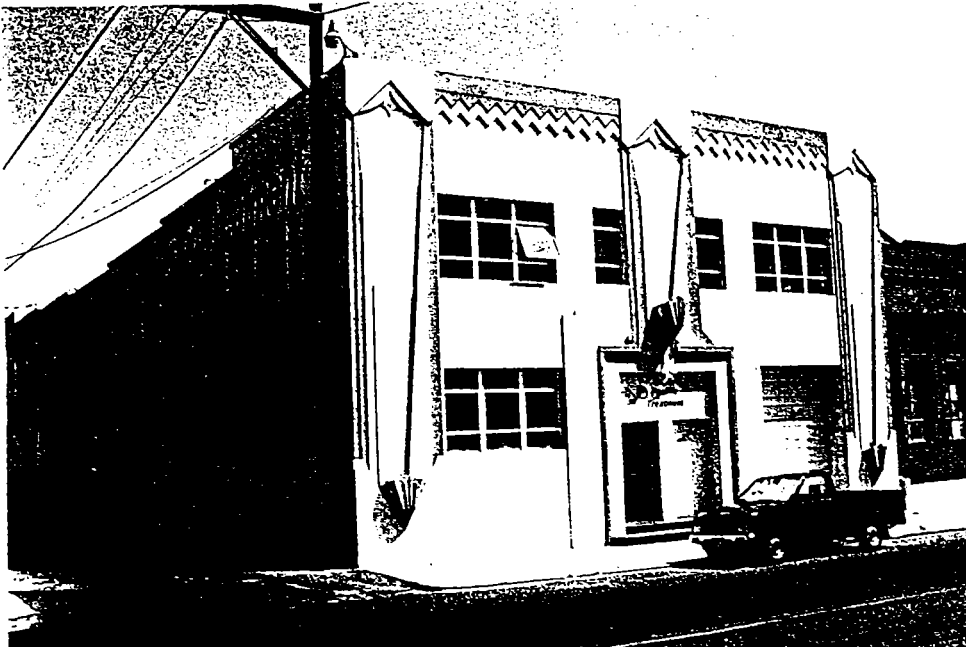
IDENTIFICATION

1. Common name: Pacific Treatment
2. Historic name: Southern Service Co
3. Street or rural address: 941 16th Street
City San Diego Zip 92113 County San Diego
4. Parcel number: 627-281-02
5. Present Owner: Susan McKenzie Address: 941 16th Street
City San Diego Zip 92113 Ownership is: Public _____ Private X
6. Present Use: Commercial Original use: Commercial Laundry

DESCRIPTION

- 7a. Architectural style: Art Deco
- 7b. Briefly describe the present *physical appearance* of the site or structure and describe any major alterations from its original condition: Legal Description: Manasse and Schiller, Block 138, Lots 1-6

This two-story Art Deco building, apparently part of the laundry complex, was built during the late 1920's and early 1930's when this style was fashionable. It fronts on South 16th Street and the north side lies flush with the alley running east and west between Logan and National Avenues. The roof is flat with a slight parapet at each corner. Below the roofline on the main facade is a zig-zag treatment; below that, aside from three seashell-like plaster ornaments over the doors and at each side of the building, the facade is not unusual. The windows on all sides are multipaned, do not appear to open, have no surrounds, and are slightly recessed. At the south side of the main facade, there is a corrugated door which does not open at sidewalk level, nor is there an incline from the street, which suggests either that it is closed for usage, or that the door is opened for venting at times. The main entry is via several half-round stairs, and two doorways, again suggesting use by more than one business. The building is the full lot width and length, 50' x 100' and is one of few art deco buildings in the vicinity.



8. Construction date:
Estimated _____ Factual 1924
9. Architect Eugene Hoffman
10. Builder Unknown
11. Approx. property size (in feet)
Frontage 53 Depth 100
or approx. acreage .1566
12. Date(s) of enclosed photograph(s)
August 1989

13. Condition: Excellent _____ Good X Fair _____ Deteriorated _____ No longer in existence _____
14. Alterations: Entrance for vehicles added
15. Surroundings: (Check more than one if necessary) Open land _____ Scattered buildings _____ Densely built-up: X
Residential _____ Industrial X Commercial X Other: _____
16. Threats to site: None known X Private development _____ Zoning _____ Vandalism _____
Public Works project _____ Other: _____
17. Is the structure: On its original site? X Moved? _____ Unknown? _____
18. Related features: An older brick building adjoins this structure (1606 National Avenue)

SIGNIFICANCE

19. Briefly state historical and/or architectural importance (include dates, events, and persons associated with the site.)

In 1924, the Southern Service Company, which operated Bay City Linen Supply, and the City Towel Supply Company, erected this two-story concrete structure. In 1930, noted San Diego architect, Eugene Hoffman, prepared plans for alterations to this building, probably giving it its 1930's Art Deco appearance. The Bay City Linen Supply Company remained at this address through 1960. The structure was vacant from 1961 through 1964 when Irving Krasner purchased it and operated his Krasner Store Fixtures warehouse at this address through 1970.

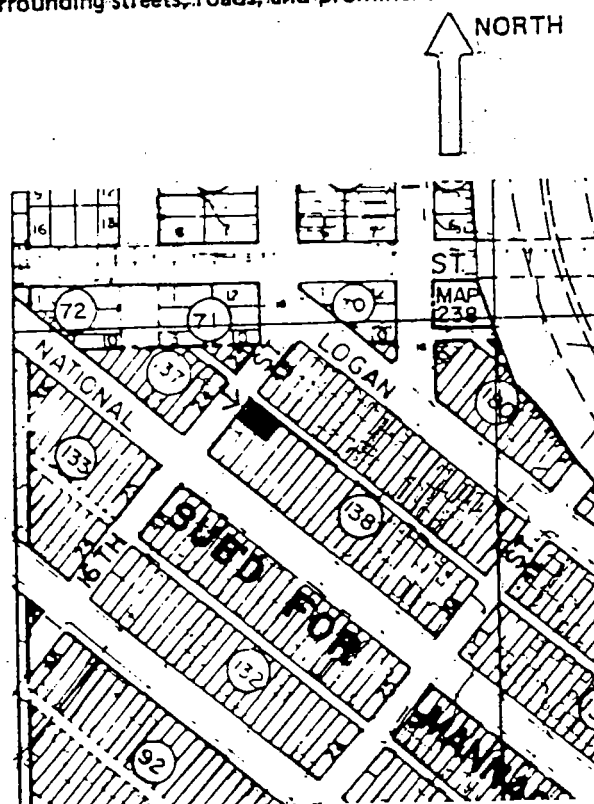
20. Main theme of the historic resource: (If more than one is checked, number in order of importance.)
Architecture 1 Arts & Leisure _____
Economic/Industrial 2 Exploration/Settlement _____
Government _____ Military _____
Religion _____ Social/Education _____

21. Sources (List books, documents, surveys, personal interviews and their dates).

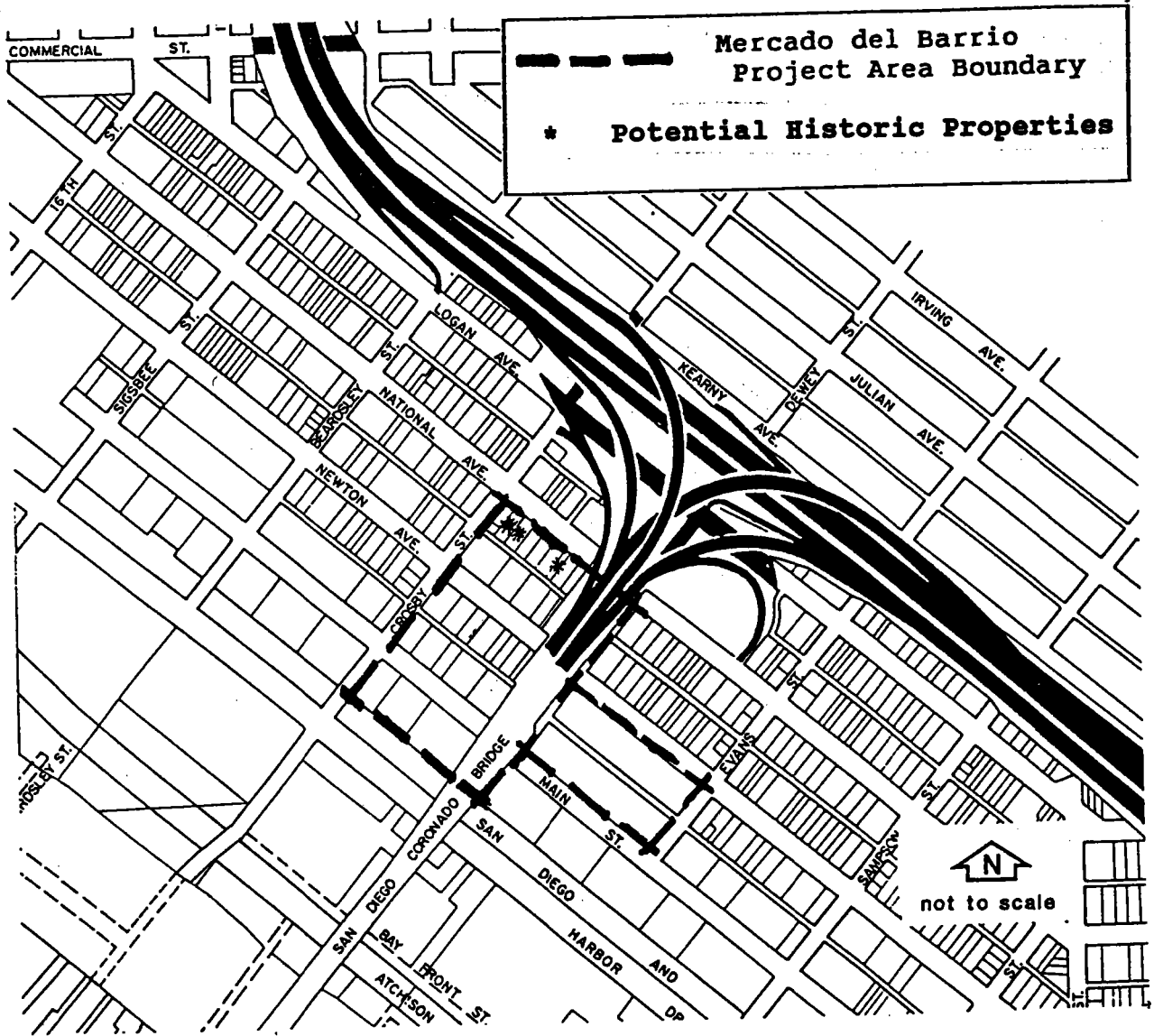
I, II, III, IV, V, VIII, XI
San Diego Union 2/26/1961 36:1-7
2/28/1961 17:2

22. Date form prepared Sept. - Oct. 1990
By (name) Office of the City Architect
Organization City of San Diego Planning Dept.
Address: 525 "B" Street, Suite 2002
City San Diego Zip 92101
Phone: 533-4500

Location sketch map (draw and label site and surrounding streets, roads, and prominent landmarks):



**POTENTIAL HISTORIC PROPERTIES IN THE
MERCADO DEL BARRIO PROJECT AREA**



MERCADO DEL BARRIO PROJECT MAP

HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

Ser. No. _____
HABS _____ HAER _____ Loc _____ SHL No. _____ NR Status 5
UTM: A _____ C _____
B _____ D _____

IDENTIFICATION

1. Common name: _____
2. Historic name: Franklin & Martha Davis Home
3. Street or rural address: 1915-1917 National Avenue
City San Diego Zip 92113 County San Diego
4. Parcel number: 538-510-27
5. Present Owner: Pedro E. Rangel Address: 1915 National Avenue
City San Diego Zip 92113 Ownership is: Public _____ Private X
6. Present Use: Residential Original use: Residential

DESCRIPTION

- 7a. Architectural style: Queen Anne
- 7b. Briefly describe the present *physical appearance* of the site or structure and describe any major alterations from its original condition: Mannasse & Schiller Addition, Block 129, Lots 45 & 46

This one-story irregularly shaped home sits on a raised foundation. It has a medium pitch hipped roof with overhanging eaves, a boxed cornice and plain frieze. A front gable rises above a front facing wide angle bay with a hipped roof. Siding is clapboard and fishscale with endboards; windows are narrow, double hung with wood surrounds; the bay features a wide window with an angular geometric transom. Wooden steps lead to a side porch with decorative balustrade. The porch is covered by a hipped roof supported by posts and decorative brackets. The house has an interior brick chimney. The plain wood bannister is an alteration as are the chain link fence and gate which surrounds the property.



8. Construction date:
Estimated 1900 Factual _____
9. Architect Unknown
10. Builder Unknown
11. Approx. property size (in feet)
Frontage 50' Depth 90'
or approx. acreage 1607
12. Date(s) of enclosed photograph(s)
August 1989

13. Condition: Excellent _____ Good X Fair _____ Deteriorated _____ No longer in existence _____
14. Alterations: Wrought iron bars on side windows, wood bannister, chain link fence and gate
15. Surroundings: (Check more than one if necessary) Open land _____ Scattered buildings _____ Densely built-up X
Residential X Industrial X Commercial X Other: _____
16. Threats to site: None known _____ Private development _____ Zoning _____ Vandalism _____
Public Works project _____ Other: Mercado Redevelopment Project
17. Is the structure: On its original site? X Moved? _____ Unknown? _____
18. Related features: None

SIGNIFICANCE

19. Briefly state historical and/or architectural importance (include dates, events, and persons associated with the site.)

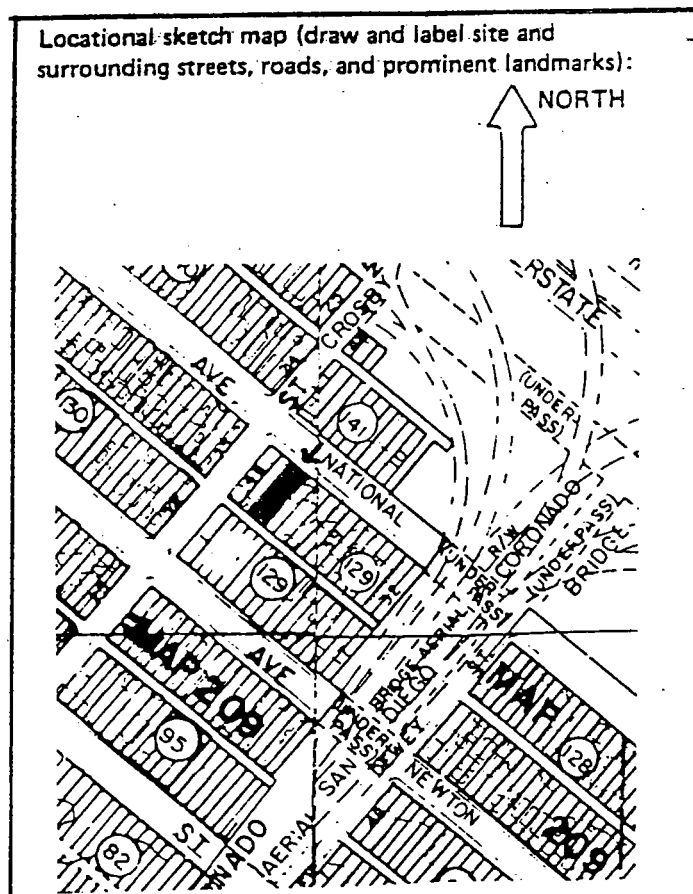
This home was built in approximately 1900 for Frank M. and Martha Davis. Frank was a mill worker and superintendent at Russ L & M Company, a lumber company. In 1911, he opened a grocery store next door to his home. Frank died in 1912, but Martha continued to live in the home until 1922. The home is significant as an example of a Queen Anne cottage, one of the predominant housing styles in the area.

20. Main theme of the historic resource: (If more than one is checked, number in order of importance.)
- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Architecture <u> X </u> | Arts & Leisure <u> </u> |
| Economic/Industrial <u> </u> | Exploration/Settlement <u> </u> |
| Government <u> </u> | Military <u> </u> |
| Religion <u> </u> | Social/Education <u> </u> |

21. Sources (List books, documents, surveys, personal interviews and their dates).

I, II, III, IV, V, VIII, XI

22. Date form prepared Sept. - Oct. 1990
By (name) Office of the City Architect
Organization City of San Diego Planning Dept.
Address: 525 "B" Street, Suite 2002
City San Diego Zip 92101
Phone: 533-4500



HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

Ser. No. _____
HABS _____ HAER _____ Loc _____ SHL No. _____ NR Status 5
UTM: A _____ C _____
B _____ D _____

IDENTIFICATION

1. Common name: _____
2. Historic name: Aillaud House
3. Street or rural address: 1921 National Avenue
City San Diego Zip 92113 County San Diego
4. Parcel number: 538-510-26
5. Present Owner: Louis and Ethel Ratajesak Address: 4812 Cape May Avenue, #1
City San Diego Zip 92107 Ownership is: Public _____ Private X
6. Present Use: Commercial/Residential Original use: Residential

DESCRIPTION

- 7a. Architectural style: Neoclassical
- 7b. Briefly describe the present *physical appearance* of the site or structure and describe any major alterations from its original condition: Mannasse & Schiller Addition, Block 129, Lots 43 and 44

This one-story structure on a raised foundation has a steeply pitched hipped roof with boxed cornice, overhanging eaves, and a plain frieze. Siding is clapboard with endboards. Windows and doors have shelf surrounds. A centrally located gabled porch with a pent overhang and classical entablature is supported by four slender Doric columns. The front facade has cutaway corners with decorative brackets above. The house has a brick chimney. Alterations include a large centrally located light and the paving of the front yard.



8. Construction date:
Estimated _____ Factual 1907
9. Architect Unknown
10. Builder Unknown
11. Approx. property size (in feet)
Frontage 50 Depth 90
or approx. acreage .1607
12. Date(s) of enclosed photograph(s)
August 1989

13. Condition: Excellent ____ Good X Fair ____ Deteriorated ____ No longer in existence ____
14. Alterations: A parking lot has replaced the front yard, lighting
15. Surroundings: (Check more than one if necessary) Open land ____ Scattered buildings ____ Densely built-up ____
Residential X Industrial X Commercial X Other: ____
16. Threats to site: None known ____ Private development ____ Zoning ____ Vandalism ____
Public Works project ____ Other: Mercado Redevelopment Project
17. Is the structure: On its original site? X Moved? ____ Unknown? ____
18. Related features: None

SIGNIFICANCE

19. Briefly state historical and/or architectural importance (include dates, events, and persons associated with the site.)

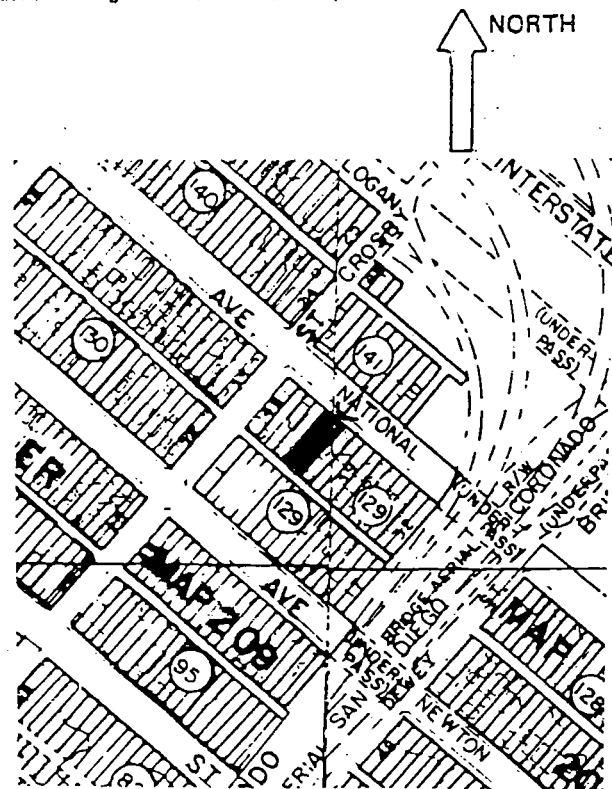
This house originally belonged to Charles M. and Florence A. Aillaud. Aillaud came to San Diego from Los Angeles in 1890 and in the early years hunted ducks, rabbits, and other small game to provide some of the meat for his father's meat market. Over a period of forty years, he worked for the Santa Fe, San Diego and Arizona Eastern Railroad and the old Pacific Beach Railway which he helped construct. The Aillauds had eight children and Charles lived to be 76 years of age. The lot was purchased in 1899 and in 1907, the Aillaud family moved in to their newly built home and lived there until 1943.

The home is indicative of the modest working class cottages which were built in Logan Heights in the early 1900s. These workers helped develop the harbor industries into successful enterprises. The home is in good condition with little alteration of the original architecture.

20. Main theme of the historic resource: (If more than one is checked, number in order of importance.)
Architecture X Arts & Leisure ____
Economic/Industrial ____ Exploration/Settlement ____
Government ____ Military ____
Religion ____ Social/Education ____
21. Sources (List books, documents, surveys, personal interviews and their dates).
I., II., III., IV., V., VIII., IX., XI
San Diego Union, 8.29.1939, Section B

22. Date form prepared Sept. - Oct. 1990
By (name) Office of the City Architect
Organization City of San Diego Planning Dept.
Address: 525 "B" Street, Suite 2002
City San Diego Zip 92101
Phone: 533-4500

Locational sketch map (draw and label site and surrounding streets, roads, and prominent landmarks):



HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

Ser. No. _____
HABS _____ HAER _____ Loc _____ SHL No. _____ NR Status 5
UTM: A _____ C _____
B _____ D _____

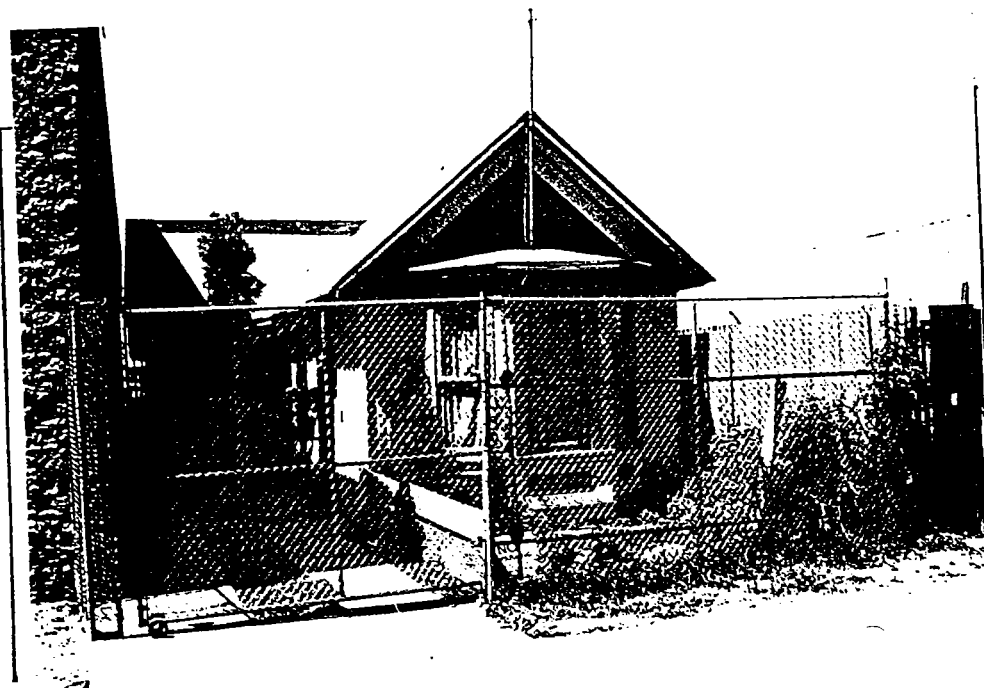
IDENTIFICATION

1. Common name: _____
2. Historic name: John P. Treahy Residence
3. Street or rural address: 1951 National Avenue
City San Diego Zip 92113 County San Diego
4. Parcel number: 538-510-22
5. Present Owner: Esperanza V. Andrade Address: 1951 National Avenue
City San Diego Zip 92113 Ownership is: Public _____ Private X
6. Present Use: Residential Original use: Residential

DESCRIPTION

- 7a. Architectural style: Queen Anne
- 7b. Briefly describe the present physical appearance of the site or structure and describe any major alterations from its original condition: Mannasse & Schiller Addition, Block 129, Lot 36

This one-story home has a medium pitch cross gable roof with overhanging eaves, a boxed cornice, and a plain frieze. Siding in the front gable is shingle. A wide angle bay on the front facade is capped by a hipped roof and features double hung windows with paneling below. The house has been greatly changed from the original; newstucco siding and roofing material, a new porch, a chain link fence surrounding the property, and a television aerial are all alterations.



8. Construction date:
Estimated 1895 Factual _____
9. Architect Unknown
10. Builder Unknown
11. Approx. property size (in feet)
Frontage 25 Depth _____
or approx. acreage .0803
12. Date(s) of enclosed photograph(s)
August 1989

13. Condition: Excellent _____ Good _____ Fair X Deteriorated _____ 'No longer in existence' _____
14. Alterations: Side porch and much of the exterior facade altered
15. Surroundings: (Check more than one if necessary) Open land _____ Scattered buildings _____ Densely built-up X
Residential X Industrial X Commercial X Other: _____
16. Threats to site: None known _____ Private development _____ Zoning _____ Vandalism _____
Public Works project _____ Other: Mercado Redevelopment Project
17. Is the structure: On its original site? X Moved? _____ Unknown? _____
18. Related features: _____

SIGNIFICANCE

19. Briefly state historical and/or architectural importance (include dates, events, and persons associated with the site.)

This Victorian home was built around 1895 for John P. Treahy, a moulder at Standard Oil Works. The Treahy family including Wilbert, Lillie, Nellie & Jessie resided here until 1913.

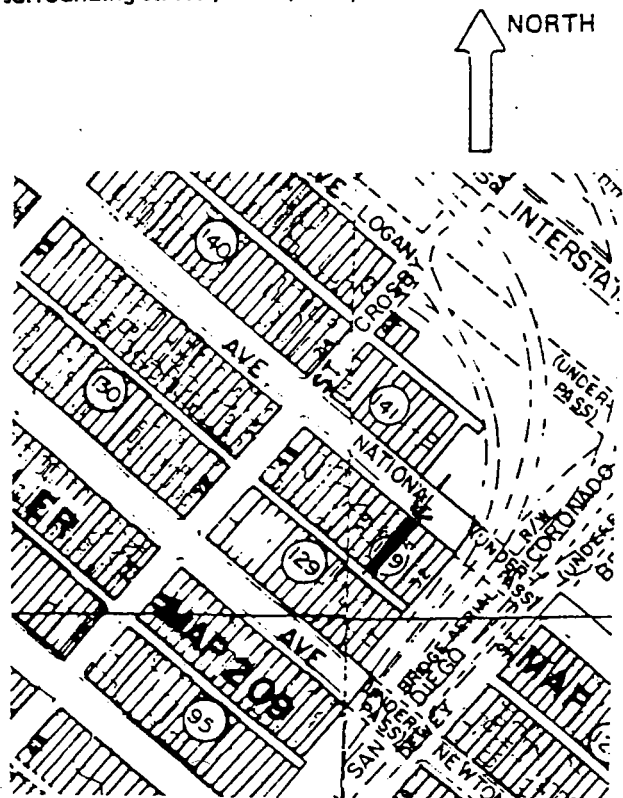
As a modest Queen Anne cottage, the home is characteristic of workman's housing. It has been severely altered and no longer retains its original architecture or character.

20. Main theme of the historic resource: (If more than one is checked, number in order of importance.)
Architecture X Arts & Leisure _____
Economic/Industrial _____ Exploration/Settlement _____
Government _____ Military _____
Religion _____ Social/Education _____
21. Sources (List books, documents, surveys, personal interviews and their dates).

I, II, III, IV, V, VIII, IX, XI

22. Date form prepared Sept. - Oct. 1990
By (name) Office of the City Architect
Organization City of San Diego Planning Dept.
Address: 525 "B" Street, Suite 2002
City San Diego Zip 92101
Phone: 533-4500

Locational sketch map (draw and label site and surrounding streets, roads, and prominent landmarks):



BIBLIOGRAPHY*

- I. Dames & Moore, Consultants. Preliminary Survey of Barrio Logan: 1989-90.
- II. San Diego, California. City of San Diego, Planning Department, Urban Conservation Section. San Diego City Directories: 1887-1971.
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- VII. Brandes, Ray, et al. Directory of San Diego Architects: 1868-1939. San Diego: University of San Diego, 1984.
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- X. McAlester, Virginia & Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1889.
- XI. San Diego, California. County of San Diego, Office of the County Recorder; Office of the County Assessor. Property and Assessment Records.
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*NOTE: These sources were utilized for historical research performed on significant properties.

VII. CONCLUSIONS

Historically, Barrio Logan has been a multi-use community. With turn-of-the-century expansion of the rail lines and the growing waterfront industries, this quiet residential neighborhood experienced a transformation. Residential, industrial and commercial uses merged to form this distinct neighborhood. Despite the seemingly successful marriage of uses, the Barrio Logan community has suffered social and economic hardship, leading to its current condition. A proposed Redevelopment Plan is pending, which would address land use and neighborhood character issues in Barrio Logan.

Redevelopment of a community does not have to mean the loss of community character. The urban and historic architectural resources identified in this survey can benefit the Barrio Logan community if retained and actively integrated into the redevelopment process. The commercial core on Logan Avenue can be preserved, with further commercial growth encouraged. Where single-family houses have remained in clusters or "districts", those houses could also be retained and protected from commercial or industrial expansion. Vistas to downtown San Diego or the waterfront are natural assets which provide opportunities for future development.

Barrio Logan is a community on the verge of revitalization. With careful consideration for the elements which made the community vital throughout the past century, the urban and historic architectural resources, Barrio Logan can renew its link with its cultural heritage and current and future planning processes.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING
CALIFORNIA HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY FORMS

Revised March 1984

Line 2. Check if the property is listed on the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS), the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER), the State Historical Landmark list (SHL), or an official local landmark inventory or preservation list (LOC). In the blank for National Register states (NR), put the lowest appropriate number as follows:

1. Individually listed on the National Register
10. Listed on the National Register as part of a district
2. Determined individually eligible for the Register by the U.S. Department of the Interior
20. Determined eligible as part of a district
3. Appears eligible for individual listing in the judgment of the person(s) completing or reviewing the inventory form
30. Appears eligible for listing only as a contributor to a potential National Register district that has been identified and recorded according to OHP instructions
4. May become eligible for individual listing when:
 - a) more historical or architectural research is performed
 - b) the property is restored to an earlier appearance
 - c) more significant examples of the property's architectural style are demolished; or
 - d) the property becomes old enough to meet the Register's 50-year requirement
40. May become eligible for listing (as above) only as a contributor to a district that has been identified and recorded according to OHP instructions. Use this designation for properties that: 1) might become contributors to listed, determined eligible, or apparently eligible districts; 2) are contributors to districts that might become eligible; or 3) might become contributors to districts that might become eligible
- 4E. (Not for use in inventories funded through the OHP) May become eligible (as above) only as a contributor to a possible district that has not yet been identified and recorded according to OHP instructions
5. Is individually listed or eligible for listing under a local preservation or landmark ordinance
50. Is listed or is eligible for listing as a contributor to a locally designated historic district or preservation area that has been identified and recorded according to OHP instructions.
6. Ineligible for above

If a property has the same status individually that it has as a part of a district, make two entries and separate them with a slash, e.g., "NR 3/30." Whenever a property is given a status of 30, 40, or 50, a form must be completed for the district of which the property is a part.

City of San Diego
HISTORICAL SITE BOARD POLICY

Definition of
Historical Significance

1. A historical site is any site (including significant trees or other plant life located thereon), building, structure, district or mark of historical significance due to its association with such things as noted past events, historical persons or distinguishing architectural characteristics or a significant representation of an era in the development of the city.
2. The quality of significance in American History, architecture, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association, and:
 - a. that are identified with historic personages or with important events in the main currents of national, state, or local history.
 - b. that embody the distinctive characteristics of an architectural style, are valuable for the study of a type, period, or method of construction, or possess high artistic values.
 - c. that are a notable work of a master builder, designer, or architect.
 - d. which best exemplify the broad cultural, political, economic, or social history of the nation, state, or community.
 - e. which have yielded or are likely to yield information important in pre-history or history.
3. ~~Historical sites may be designated for "exterior only" or for the combined exterior and interior significance.~~

City of San Diego
HISTORICAL SITE BOARD POLICY

Grades of
Historical Sites

Every Site shall be prioritized according to historical significance using the following grading system. Such "grading" should be done at the time of designation but may be changed later per policy 3.1.

Grade One (I)

Major significance, potential National Register site. Full effort of the Historical Site Board and the City should be expended toward preservation and maintenance of the site on a continuing basis.

Grade Two (II)

Significant. The City and the Historical Site Board will cooperate with private or public groups to preserve and maintain the site.

Grade Three (III)

Local significance. Sites pertinent only to a small area of the City. Should be preserved unless a better replacement is available.

Grade Four (IV)

Sites which are being designated for recognition purposes only, generally, but not exclusively those sites that have already suffered demolition but were historically significant and should be remembered.

All efforts should be made to document and preserve records, drawings, and photographs of all grades of sites .

When a site is designated Grade One (I) a subcommittee consisting of at least one site board member shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Historical Sites Board to:

- a. Monitor the continued upkeep, restoration, and progress of preservation, of each site and
- b. When needed, actively investigate preservation techniques and methods servicing the preservation goals of the Historical Designation research.

The Board will determine upon designation of a district, those features and characteristics deemed essential to the maintenance of the district's architectural and/or historic integrity. Approval of proposed projects would be contingent upon their compatibility with this integrity.

The Board will request through the City Manager and the Planning Director, the participation of the Departments of Planning, Property, Engineering and Development, and Transportation and other departments as appropriate to assist in the preparation of a Historic District.

Upon designation of a District, the Board will request that actions of these Departments which would affect a Historic District, including proposed changes in land use, changes in traffic patterns and street closings, be forwarded to the Board for review.

HISTORIC DISTRICT CRITERIA

The following criteria shall be utilized in determining the significance of an area proposed for district designation:

1. An area associated with groups of existing or former residents who, because of their common employment or heritage have contributed significantly to the City's development. Such an area will usually contain structures of architectural interest identified with common heritage and traditional functions.
2. An area or district associated with a traditional activity, such as a central market, an educational or transportation facility, wharves, or warehousing. Such an area may also be remarkable for the particular architectural styles or method of construction associated with its original or traditional activity. Often, a traditional activity has significantly shaped the history of the community which it served adding to its historic significance. If the traditional function exists in the present, it serves to illustrate the similarities and differences between past and present.
3. A district which was once representative of common existence during a specific historic era but is now rare or unusual. Such as: an example of architecture, artistry, or design once common, now rare; a function or use once common, now rare.
4. Neighborhoods or Districts illustrating the progressive development of style and changes in architectural and cultural taste.

5. Districts illustrating the development of coherent or consistent planning and design, or innovations in planning philosophy.
6. Districts which illustrate the application of improved and mechanical techniques of construction, and innovations in the use of materials and their adoption in a new region.
7. Districts which illustrate the development of public works and other significant engineering achievements. During all historical periods structural aspects have been important, but after c.1850, systems or construction employing steel and masonry contributed greatly to the evolution of commercial, industrial, and public buildings and therefore take a large part in the study of architecture of late periods.
3. Districts which illustrate the details of daily living during a previous period. Equipment or mechanical devices such as call bells, speaking tubes, dumbwaiters, fans similar systems are examples.
9. Districts which illustrate the evolution of an industrial era and its effect on humanity. Examples include company towns, gasworks, factories, manufacturing processes, and marketing developments. Aspects of these which have been instrumental in changing modes of work, altering working conditions, improving living standards, and generally affecting the social order may also manifest significance.
10. Examples of workmanship, craftsmanship, artistry, or design which would today be economically infeasible or difficult to reproduce and/or are of benefit to the contemporary community as significant reminders of the past.
11. Building groupings where the significance and importance of the individual structures is increased because of their relationship to a grouping or row of other significant structures, which may or may not be of a similar period of design style.
12. Districts of quality buildings or sites, often made up of individual landmark structures supported by other structures of somewhat lesser importance. Such districts are normally easily definable and have a significance over and above the sum of the values of each historic site because of the total historic environment.

BARRIO LOGAN REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT AREA

SURVEYED PROPERTIES GROUPED BY ADDRESS

<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>RANK</u>	<u>DISTRICT*</u>
CROSBY ST.		
1014	5	II
1028-44	5	II
1102	5	II
1122	5	II
SOUTH EVANS		
928	5	
1014	4	
LOGAN AVE.		
1603	5	
1615	5	
1637-39	4	
1667	5	III
1673	5	III
1685	4	III
1695	4	III
1703	3	III
1721-25	5	
1743-47	5	
1761	5	
1765	4	
1785	4	
1795	5	
1824	5	
1836	5	
1849-53	5	
2073-77	3	I
2085	3	I
2091	5	I
2109-11	4	I
2117-21	5	I
2120	5	I
2135-39	4	I
2151	4	I
2157	4	I
2158	3	I
2163	4	I

* Properties with a District Number gain greater significance as a group. It is recommended that such properties be considered together as well as individually.

BARRIO LOGAN
SIGNIFICANT PROPERTIES
Page 2

<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>RANK</u>	<u>DISTRICT*</u>
LOGAN AVE.		
2166	5	I
2171-75	4	I
2174	3	I
2184-96	3	I
2185-95	3	I
2209	4	I
2215	5	I
2219	5	I
2225	5	I
2230	5	I
2236	5	I
2241	5	I
2257-59	4	I
2267	5	I
2605-11	4	I
2637	4	I
 MAIN ST.		
1894	3	II
 NATIONAL AVE.		
1606	4	
1639	5	
1678	5	
1694	5	
1701-05	4	
1722-24	4	IV
1727	5	
1728	5	IV
1744-48	4	IV
1752	5	IV
1789	5	

* SEE note page 1.

BARRIO LOGAN
SIGNIFICANT PROPERTIES
Page 3

<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>RANK</u>	<u>DISTRICT*</u>
NATIONAL AVE.		
1809	3	
1818-20	5	
1831-33	4	
1875	5	
1882	4	
1885	5	
1897	5	
1915-17	4	
1921	4	
1951	5	
2021	5	
2029-31	5	
2059-61	4	
2085	5	
2090	5	
NEWTON ST.		
1894-96	5	
2060	5	
2080-82	5	
SAMPSON ST.		
906-914	4	
SIGSBEE ST.		
919-21	4	III
16TH ST.		
941	3	
SOUTH 26TH ST.		
915	5	

* SEE note Page 1.

BARRIO LOGAN REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT AREA
SURVEYED PROPERTIES GROUPED BY SIGNIFICANCE

ADDRESS

DISTRICT

RANK 3 PROPERTIES:

1.	1703 Logan	III
2.	2073-77 Logan	I
3.	2085 Logan	I
4.	2158 Logan	I
5.	2174 Logan	I
6.	2184-96 Logan	I
7.	2185-95 Logan	I
8.	1894 Main	II
9.	1809 National	
10.	0941 16th Street	

TOTAL RANK 3 PROPERTIES = 10

RANK 4 PROPERTIES:

1.	1014 Evans	
2.	1637-39 Logan	
3.	1685 Logan	III
4.	1695 Logan	III
5.	1765 Logan	
6.	1785 Logan	
7.	2109-11 Logan	I
8.	2135-39 Logan	I
9.	2151 Logan	I
10.	2157 Logan	I
11.	2163 Logan	I
12.	2171-75 Logan	I
13.	2209 Logan	I
14.	2257-59 Logan	I
15.	2605-11 Logan	I
16.	2637 Logan	I
17.	1606 National	
18.	1701-05 National	
19.	1722-24 National	IV
20.	1744-48 National	IV
21.	1831-33 National	
22.	1882 National	
23.	1915-17 National	
24.	1921 National	
25.	2059-61 National	
26.	0906-914 Sampson	
27.	0919-21 Sigsbee	III

TOTAL RANK 4 PROPERTIES = 27

PROPERTIES BY SIGNIFICANCE

Page 2

ADDRESS

DISTRICT

RANK 5 PROPERTIES:

1. 1014 Crosby	II
2. 1028-44 Crosby	II
3. 1102 Crosby	II
4. 1122 Crosby	II
5. 0928 Evans	
6. 1603 Logan	
7. 1615 Logan	
8. 1667 Logan	III
9. 1673 Logan	III
10. 1721-25 Logan	
11. 1743-47 Logan	
12. 1761 Logan	
13. 1795 Logan	
14. 1824 Logan	
15. 1836 Logan	
16. 1849-53 Logan	
17. 2091 Logan	I
18. 2117-21 Logan	I
19. 2120 Logan	I
20. 2166 Logan	I
21. 2215 Logan	I
22. 2219 Logan	I
23. 2225 Logan	I
24. 2230 Logan	I
25. 2236 Logan	I
26. 2241 Logan	I
27. 2267 Logan	I
28. 1639 National	
29. 1678 National	
30. 1694 National	
31. 1727 National	
32. 1728 National	IV
33. 1752 National	IV
34. 1789 National	
35. 1818-20 National	
36. 1875 National	
37. 1885 National	
38. 1897 National	
39. 1951 National	
40. 2021 National	
41. 2029-31 National	
42. 2085 National	
43. 2090 National	
44. 1894-96 Newton	
45. 2060 Newton	
46. 2080-82 Newton	
47. 0915 S. 26th Street	

TOTAL RANK 5 PROPERTIES = 47