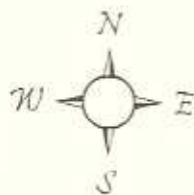


A Look at Yesterday...
TODAY



**A Self Walking Tour
of Historic
Downtown Redlands**

Map of Downtown Redlands



Please, be safe and use crosswalks.

Introduction

Edward G. Judson and Frank E. Brown filed the preliminary map of Redlands on November 21, 1881. The original business center was planned for the intersection of Cypress Avenue and Center Street. However, when Chicago colonization pioneers arrived in 1886, they found the original business center inconvenient and the town lots too far from the proposed railroad transportation on Orange Street.

By the summer of 1882, the George Cook store and post office had located in Lugonia on the southeast corner of Orange Street and Colton Avenue (now the Interstate 10 on-ramp to Los Angeles). The Wilson-Berry Block (present site of Stater Bros. Market) was constructed in 1886 and boasted a bank, grocery, dry goods, and opera house.

In 1885, Juan Baca opened a butcher shop south of Mill Creek Zanja on what would later become East Citrus Avenue and Fifth Street. Later that year, Dr. Mack built his office and E.M. Wilcox built a blacksmith shop in the same area.



The "Chicago Colony" arrived in East Redlands in 1886 and hired E.A. Tuttle to survey a business district which encompassed the area of the present Redlands Mall at Orange Street and Redlands Boulevard. The city's co-founders, Judson and Brown, believed the nucleus of a town was beginning, and hired Tuttle to extend his survey to East State Street. The Town Plat was filed on March 10, 1887. In a lively auction held on March 30, 1887, two hundred lots sold for \$250 each. Buyers had to promise substantial improvements on their lots, especially those located on corners, "to avoid speculative ventures rather than substantive growth."

Aided by the guiding plans of Judson and Brown, Redlands' new downtown grew extremely fast. By 1887, the "Town Center" had a bank, hardware store, tin shop, blacksmith, bakery, furniture/mortuary, YMCA, boarding house, hotel, photography shop, grocery store, newspaper, dry goods store, drug store, butcher shop, real estate office, and jewelry store. Judson named the town "Redlands" because of the color of the red clay soil. Incorporation took place in 1888, uniting Lugonia with Redlands.

The city became a popular resort, especially for eastern visitors. Its mild climate and attractive residential sections drew many of these visitors as permanent residents upon their retirement, adding significantly to the city's reputation as a fine residential, cultural, and educational community. As the town became a tourist mecca, the dust problems loomed weekly in the City Council Chambers. To end the problem, C.F. Munson was awarded a contract to lay four blocks of vitrified bricks in the downtown. In 1985 some of the original bricks were uncovered and have been relaid in the sidewalk adjacent to Ed Hales Park.

Twin brothers Alfred and Albert Smiley arrived in 1889 and left an indelible mark on the community they adopted. Together they developed "Cañon Crest Park", which many called "Smiley Heights", on the southwest rim of the town. Instead of locking the park gates, they invited the world to come. And they did. Two Presidents, William McKinley (1901) and Theodore Roosevelt (1903) toured Redlands, partly due to the influence and notoriety of the twin Smiley brothers.

As you tour Redlands, try to imagine the town as it was in the early years: shopkeepers living upstairs with their families; laundry fluttering in the breeze from the second story windows; housewives hollering to their children in the streets below; children chasing a ball in front of an approaching carriage; vendors pushing tamale carts down the sidewalks with the spicy aroma filling the air; the constable twirling his baton while strolling the street; a citrus grower delivering a wagon load of oranges to the packing house; and the train whistle shrieking the arrival of the winter tourists.

In order to help your imagination, you may need to visit the downtown alleys. The downtown is much more historic than the facades portray. The downtown alleys reveal many historic brick buildings that are covered in front. At the end of your tour you can choose to visit the alleys. Notable features that are found in the alleys are noted in the description of the buildings.

The Tour

Please Note: Quick side trips through the alleys south of State Street and east of Orange Street will reveal much of the original brickwork. Specific details in the alleys are indicated in the text by an asterisk ().*

Begin at Ed Hales Park, Fifth and State Street

The popular soap sign on the side of the building dates from 1894-1902 and was covered by the construction of the Chandler Building in 1903. The Chandler Building housed Redlands' first modern post office. When the Chandler building was demolished in 1972, the sign reappeared. Ed Hales Park was dedicated some years after the removal of the Chandler building. Hales gave the city over thirty years of volunteer service on the Planning Commission. In 1986 the sign was repainted to highlight the original ad.



The Chandler Building

Postmaster William N. Tinsdale moved the Redlands Post Office to this site in 1903 where it remained until 1918. The building's upper floors saw life in the form of a large meeting hall and offices for different lodges and clubs in town. The building was later named for Guy Chandler, who owned the structure and operated the "Chandler Furniture Co."

109 E. State Street

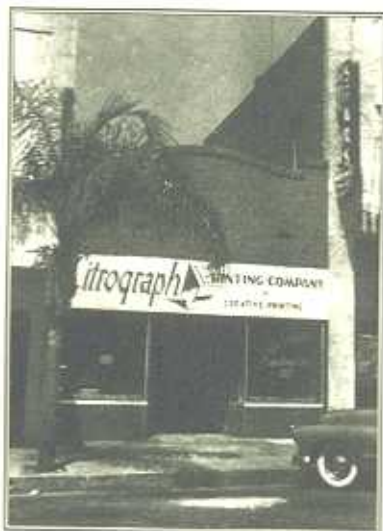
Built in 1894, the building contained two businesses on the first floor. The bakery and a harness and saddle accessories store was operated by H.C. Voht. In addition, the Andover Hotel rented nightly rooms upstairs. Careful examination of the building will reveal many brick additions since its original construction.

104 E. State Street

This corner has a history of dry goods dating back to 1896. Aaron Leipsic sold dry goods on this corner for over thirty years. This was the second building he had constructed at this location. By 1933, J.C. Penney was located in the building and only moved from the site in 1984. Extensive remodeling took place in 1986-1987 to create a turn-of-the-century style.

110 and 112 E. State Street

The first issue of the Citrograph, Redlands' first newspaper, announced the Davis Restaurant on E. State Street in 1887. This first restaurant was in violation of the downtown fire ordinance set in 1889: no wooden building were allowed downtown, and Davis was forced to remove the wooden additions on the rear of the restaurant. A new building was erected in 1903 and first housed Palace Billiards and the office for the California Citrus Union. It was in the CCU office that Mutual Orange Distributions, later known as Pure Gold, was born.



113 E. State Street

Redlands had at least four pool halls in 1900. In 1901, W.S. Davis established another billiard hall and barber shop combination. The Citrograph, which moved to this location in 1929, is the oldest business name, having published a newspaper in Redlands from 1887 to 1908. Richard Caudle, Sr. began working with the printing company in 1931 and eventually purchased the company. In one of the remodeling efforts, Caudle found corks under the floor planks, which were dated to Prohibition and the lively times at the pool hall.

114 and 116 E. State Street

Benjamin W. Cave, one of the first trustees (councilman) of the City of Redlands in 1888, hired the prominent building firm of Lynn and Lewis to construct a one-story building for two businesses in 1903. Edison Electric Company and the Live Oak Creamery were the first to occupy the business block. By 1919, the Model Creamery combined the two halves of the building. The alley side of the building still has the creamery entrance.

117 E. State Street

Harry Gregory built this large building in 1904. The building was used to store hay, grain, and agricultural implements. Gregory was the first to use this building for auto repair in addition to buggy storage. The Redlands Band moved their instruments to the store in 1908. Waldo Burroughs bought the building in 1936 for his appliance shop, and was later a three-term mayor of Redlands, serving from 1964-1970.

120 E. State Street

Built in 1907, the Great American Importing Tea Company and Greg-Wolfin Grocery were the first to use this building. In 1975 Pizza Chalet, a former occupant of the building, tore down the wall that separated the original building into two halves.

127 and 129 E. State Street

Site of the 1892 Fashion Livery Stable and the Allen Wheaton feed store, the present building was constructed in 1953.



122 - 128 E. State Street

This livery stable building was completed in 1905 for the Pony Stables. New buggies were displayed through the State Street windows while buggy storage took place in the back of the building. On the Sixth Street side of the building, the buggy entrance with the familiar curved arch is

still visible. Redlands Sanitary laundry moved into the spacious buggy repository in 1910.

200 and 202 E. State Street

D.M. Donald, a well known contractor in Redlands, completed Gregory Carriage and Harness Emporium in 1906. From the pony stables across the street, tourists visiting Redlands could rent their hacks to visit the beautiful Cañon Crest Park that the Smiley brothers had planted.

Look up to the second floor and notice the interesting terra cotta braid design along the parapet and the double hung windows which, fortunately, were never hidden by stucco.

*Proceed two blocks south on
Sixth Street to the corner of E. Vine Street*

150 E. Vine Street

This building was constructed by the Redlands Motorcycle Club in 1911. This spirited group raised over \$3,000 and hired S.G. Randall for a building of Gothic design. Over the years some of the brick crenelation that crowned the roofline has been removed. This attractive corner building provides an important terminus from Vine or Sixth Streets.

147 E. Vine Street

The Medical Arts building, referred to as "The Courtyard", is of Mission Revival style architecture, which became popular by the mid-1920's. This style is especially seen in the Fox Theatre, built in 1928. These buildings inspired Redlanders to seek the Spanish style for Redlands Boulevard in the 1930's and a post office with the same distinctive architecture. Some of the characteristics of the style include plaster walls, arches, tile roofs, and heavy wood trim.

Continue on Vine Street to Fifth Street traveling through the pedestrian walkway adjacent to the Civic Center to Citrus Avenue.

East Citrus Avenue and Fifth Street

This corner was the site of the first downtown in Redlands. Juan Baca had his meat market here; Dr. Mack had his office, and E.M. Wilcox located a blacksmith shop here in 1885, before the town site was surveyed.

Proceed north on the east side of Fifth Street

14 N. Fifth Street

Benjamin S. Stephenson built Redlands' first jewelry store in 1905. Prior to this building, Stephenson had a wooden shack moved to this location in 1887 after the town was plotted. His family lived in the home, and the jewelry business was conducted at 16 E. State Street. The bronze plaque, dated 1886, to the right of the door, refers to the first wooden building on the site.

The building is essentially original with its double-hung windows and door openings left intact. Outstanding features of the building include the leaded glass transom above the fixed storefront windows and the lattice vents in the storefront.



Proceed north to the southeast corner of E. State Street and Fifth Street

27 E. State Street

This building dates back to before the incorporation of Redlands in November, 1888. Mrs. J.F. Hamilton spent \$4,300 and completed the structure on July 30, 1887. The Model Home Bakery moved in and served hot and cold lunches. Due to lack of business, the bakery closed in November and was replaced by the Grand Rapids Furniture Company, which also built caskets and coffin trimmings. The red brick was covered by paint in 1892. The front and side elevations were covered with tan stucco. The original double-hung windows and decorative parapets are still visible on the east elevation.



28 E. State Street

Judson and Brown wanted to advertise the colony of Redlands, so they founded the Redlands News Company with Scipio Craig as editor. Craig started *The Citrograph*, and the paper hit the streets of Redlands on July 16, 1887. Since the build-

ing was standing prior to the publication of the newspaper, it is the oldest standing building in the downtown. The paper was produced in the second story of the building. The decorated cornice and brackets are an interesting architectural feature which were added in 1887.

Dr. Riggs had a pharmacy in the first story of the building in 1902. Redlands was a prohibition "dry" town at the time, but rumors spread among the townspeople that a "medicinal drink" could be obtained at the Riggs' place for a price.

22 E. State Street

R.C. Shepherd constructed the first business on this site in 1888. Shepherd's tin and hardware shop was a popular business, especially after he began stocking agricultural implements. Shepherd was an inventor with patents for a two-piece valve for a garden hose, a tree prop bracket, and the Shepherd Motor. Shepherd was also elected the township constable for five years after the city's incorporation. According to the Sanborn Map Company's fire insurance maps, the 1888 building was torn down and the present building erected in 1957.

25 E. State Street

This building represents the turn-of-the-century very well. At a cost of only \$2,500 to build, the building originally had a twin down the street that was torn down in the 1930's. Miss Lucy Foote and Charles Beatty had a book and stationery store here until 1909. For the next twenty years, Sidney T. Smith continued the business with the addition of art supplies.

The facade includes ornamental iron and tile work. The upper story windows are decorated with a red brick arch and wrought balconets. The recessed storefront base may be Batchelder tile, made by the respected turn-of-the-century craftsman, Ernest Batchelder, whose work is prominent in Pasadena.

17 E. State Street

Try to imagine this site as a piece of vacant land with buildings on either side. In 1893, E.I. Martin's Citrus Nursery was located on this site, and several thousand trees could be found. Tragically, the first building on the site burned in 1925. Another was constructed and the Harris Company re-opened for business in 1926.

18 & 20 E. State Street

Historically known as the YMCA block, the building was completed on July 23, 1887 and the YMCA occupied the entire second story of the building. Bragging about the building, *The Citrograph* reported that the Redlands "Y" was the first youth-owned building in California. The YMCA remained downtown until another building was completed in 1892 on the site of the old City Hall (30 Cajon Street). N.L. LeLean Dry Goods and F.W. Woolworth were also early occupants of the first story. Many of the early church organizations met in this building while awaiting the completion of their respective churches.

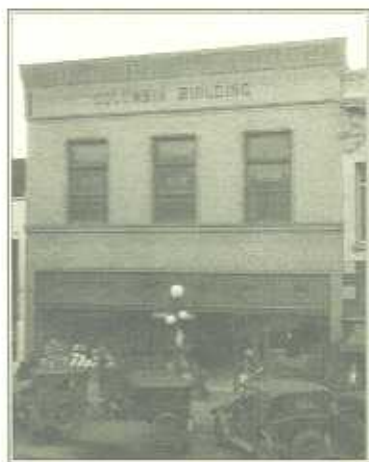


14 & 16 E. State Street

H.C. Voght, with his partner Mr. Kennard, moved into their harness shop in February 1888. The Model Home Bakery moved into the adjoining building to the right. The J.J. Newberry Company purchased the store in 1928 and spent \$15,000 renovating the interior and exterior. Like so many of the buildings on E. State Street, this facade has been changed at least three times in its long history. Just how much of the original 1888 building was left after the 1928 remodel is in question today.

11 E. State Street

This building was constructed in 1891 by George W. Meade, a San Francisco entrepreneur and raisin-drying king. Meade at one time owned the site of what is now Prospect Park and invested heavily with Judson and Brown in Moreno Valley. Two buildings existed on this site in 1891 at a combined cost of \$10,500. Arthur Gregory, the developer of Lake Gregory and a packing house owner, renovated the building in 1926 and combined the storefront interiors. One of the early occupants of this unique building was Lee Wilmarth, interior decorator, who decorated the Morey Mansion among other homes in town. It was Milton Gair, however, who wins the longevity award for business in the building. His clothing store went from the 1920's until 1985. Although the building has been changed, the facade retains its attractive 1926 striped classical look on the second story. Another interesting feature of this building is the "doggie water bowl" built into the left side of the entryway.



10 and 12 E. State Street

Karl C. Wells built the "Columbia Building", as it was called, in 1899 at a cost of \$14,000. Frank Meserve's Clothing Store was the first to occupy the new building in 1900. The exterior was remodeled in 1925 and more recently.

6 and 8 E. State Street

The Drake Hardware Store was built on this site in 1887, but burned to the ground in 1908. The two-story business structure was rebuilt in 1909. Brick for the building was hauled from the Taylor

Brothers' brick yard on the corner of West Olive and Lakeside.

2 and 4 E. State Street

Alonzo Ball and his son, Forest Ball, had the first grocery store in Redlands on this corner, called Pioneer Grocery. By 1890, the name changed to Star Grocery and was owned by J.J. Seuss. The so-called Empire Block was rebuilt in 1929 and F.W. Woolworth became the dominant tenant.

1 E. State Street

The first brick building in downtown Redlands was here: The Union Bank, completed in early 1887. Enlarged several times, the original building was torn down in 1929. Bank of America moved to the site that same year and remained until the bank was demolished in 1959, leaving only the bank

vaults in the basement. Although this is a relatively new building, it is an important corner in Redlands' downtown.

Cross Orange Street to the west side of the street.

Look south from the intersection of Orange and State to see the building at the northeast corner of Citrus and Orange, the Academy of Music. In 1891, the structure housed an opera house on the second story. Until the completion of the Wyatt Opera House in 1904, the Academy of Music was the chief source of entertainment in Redlands. Redlands City Hall and the officials conducted business from the lower floors.

Further south on Cajon, the present Police Annex (and former City Hall) on Cajon and Vine was completed in 1941 as a WPA project. Once again, the citizens of Redlands chose a Spanish theme for architecture, but the inside of the building is resplendent with WPA style tile and oak woodwork.

*Proceed north on Orange Street
on the west side of the street.*



108 to 116 Orange Street

Frank Meserve and DR. C.A. Sanborn combined their resources to construct this \$14,250 two-story brick building with egg and dart architectural detail. Meserve's Clothing Store, Dr. Sanborn, and Stewart The Druggist were among the original tenants. The second story banquet facilities had the distinction of hosting the 1891 Society Ball, which was the talk of the season.

118 Orange Street

J.H. McLean, local blacksmith, built this two-story blockhouse in 1891 for \$4,000. The first story of the building was utilized as a wagon shop, while the second story was a paint shop. In 1928, Reid and Gair began a men's clothing store in the building. The second story doubled as rented rooms or real estate offices. Decorated with a mansard roof, two arched windows, beige and yellow brick, the 1891 building was modified in 1929 when ten feet of the original facade was removed for street widening.

120 Orange Street

Prior to 1894, the Mill Creek Zanja (pronounced *Zahn-ha* by some, and *San-Key* by true Redlanders) crossed Orange Street on the surface. A bridge was placed across the water ditch in 1888 to provide access to the railroad station.



A. Osburn, railroad conductor, devised an electric generator powered by a wooden water wheel under the shop which first produced power here on June 27, 1891. The Motor Depot (a railroad station stop at Orange Street and Redlands Boulevard), McLean's Blacksmith Shop, Glover's Grocery, Lehr's Shoe Shop all received electric power from the generator. The generator and water wheel have been preserved, and are now at the San Bernardino County Museum.

122 Orange Street

Widening Central Avenue (Redlands Boulevard) in 1929 caused the demolition of the Baker Hotel and the Chittenden Buildings. Miss Christine Lindenberg was distressed over the loss of her building by eminent domain, and sued the City for damages. The City compromised, and allowed her to build a seven foot wide Spanish style building to sell her batteries. Within a short time, Peter Spanos began a familiar shoe shine shop, and W.S. Owsley, a barber shop. The "Ocean to Ocean Highway", promoted since 1911 by the Chamber of Commerce, brought new wealth to the downtown and made Central Avenue (Redlands Boulevard) the most used thoroughfare in the town.

204 and 206 Orange Street

Called the Hamilton Block in 1888, this "boom building" came in a rush of development when the railroad connection was expected on Orange Street. William Bush had the Bush Bakery along with the Gem Restaurant, which adjoined it in 1888.

208 Orange Street

As a vacant lot in 1893, this site was used to display goods of the Board and Trade, which advertised in Redlands. In 1894, this building was constructed and used as a meat market.

216 and 218 Orange Street

Judge F.W. Gregg spent \$3,000 in 1888 for this two-story building. Original photos show square bay windows on the second story. Gregg invested wisely since the Water Street Motor Depot was located across the street, which doubled the value of his property in two months. The Redlands Restaurant and the Stone and White Meat Market both lasted for years with the railroad business nearby.



220 Orange Street

Built in 1892, this building appears just about the way it did when first completed. M.M. Phinney, a dry goods store owner and later a banker, invested heavily in downtown development in the 1890's. He hired the firm of J.F. Fosmir Iron Works, and brick contractor A.E. Taylor. The Redlands Board of Trade moved in and stayed until 1912, when its new building next to the Santa Fe Depot was completed. A youthful University of Redlands used the building as its headquarters in 1907 until its administration building was completed.

328 Orange Street

M.I. Martin utilized the Southern Pacific Railroad right-of-way to raise young citrus trees. He constructed this building in 1902 for M.M. Phinney, vice-president of the Redlands National Bank, for \$3,000. Martin started a grocery store, but within two years the city directories indicate a furniture store was in the building. This was the third building of M.M. Phinney on Orange Street.

330 Orange Street

This two-story building, built in 1888, was divided on the first floor with a center stairway that led to lodging quarters upstairs. Originally this building had second story square bay windows which have been removed over the years. In the past, the building was used by August Heim for bicycle repair and M.G. Van Loan Jewelers.

This is one of the Orange Street buildings that has maintained some of its original character even though the brick has been covered with

stucco. It is a two-story building with a flat roof and parapet. The three windows and built-in area for a sign on the second floor give texture to the building. The 1920's remodeled storefront was built around the original iron columns.



338 and 340 Orange Street

Built in 1892, the Worley Building was remodeled in 1917 with another layer of brick, which is still visible. Worley was a stone mason by trade and did much of the work himself in 1917. Ben Cave and his partner ran a stable in the lower story of the building. * The original brick is evident in the back with eight double-hung windows with archivolt trim and a parapet with a center step rising above the rest. The name "Worley Building" is set in the built-in concrete sign panel, which adds depth and character to the streetscape. (Note: The "W" is currently missing from the sign).

342 and 344 Orange Street

Known as the Pounstone and Hamilton Building, this double brick block was constructed in 1898 by M.M. Phinney. Undoubtedly, he hired the same firm that built the Phinney Block south of this location. The storefront represents one of the last classic Victorian downtown storefronts in the city. A red brick facade is decorated with iron columns and capitals which define the storefront windows with octagonal multi-light transom windows. The building includes a brick parapet which is stepped in three parts and an arched corbel table in the cornice at the parapet. In the early years, the building housed a hardware store and the ever-present Redlands Pool Hall.

346 Orange Street

A sign out front at one time said, "Welcome to the Palace Livery". Richard Stetson, pioneer stage and transfer company owner, constructed his first Redlands livery on this site in 1897 called the Palace Livery. Portions of this original building may be seen in the rear alley wall of the present structure. A curved buggy entrance remains along with the concrete buggy pumpers on the lower entrance walls.

360 Orange Street

Redlands City Transfer building was constructed for \$19,000 in 1908. The company specialized in transporting large objects in Redlands, and had a fleet of heavy wagons to move the loads. Ben Cave and L.C. Hayes managed the business throughout the 1890's. The location adjacent to the railroad enabled a quick transfer of goods and cargo.

In the 1930's the business was owned by Otto Knudson who hauled produce and perishables from Redlands and Yucaipa to the shipping docks in San Pedro with his fleet of heavy trucks. His trucking operations became the object of union disapproval and it fought to close him down.

Some of the original character of this building has been maintained, although a remodel has been recorded. The second story was unfortunately destroyed in a 1994 fire.

351 Orange Street

Redlands constructed its first railroad station near this site in 1888. The railroad committee, a part of the Board of Trade, believed Redlands deserved better than its old wooden Santa Fe station, since five trains arrived daily carrying tourists attracted by Cañon Crest Park and other natural features. In January 1909, work began to construct a new station under the able direction of F.O. Engstrom, a Los Angeles contractor.



347 Orange Street

Santa Fe invested \$32,000 for the Grecian style colonnade building. Arthur Brown, Jr., one of the great American classicists, was the architect. His firm, Bakewell and Brown, was also responsible for the San Diego Depot and city halls in Berkely, San Francisco, and Pasadena.

Classic and Spanish Mission styles are combined in the architectural design. The foundation, walls, columns, and beams are poured concrete. The gabled roof is covered with red tile and surmounted by three short towers or "monitors", two at either end of the colonnade, and a larger one over the waiting room/warehouse. The grand plaza area for passenger loading is comprised of over 50,000 bricks. Covering the plaza is a long colonnade with Doric columns, evenly spaced in pairs.



21 W. Stuart Street

This brick warehouse was completed in 1890 and was used by Wilbur Chamblin and pioneer orange grower J.S. Edwards. Chamblin and Edwards conducted a packing house business in this building. They not only packed citrus products but deciduous fruits as well. The Graham-Cope Commercial Company purchased the packing house in 1898 and continued fruit storage and shipping until 1923. This packing house

is the second oldest standing in Redlands and probably owes its longevity to the brick construction and good design.

Proceed across Orange Street at the light using the crosswalks to the east side of the street. Proceed to the Santa Fe tracks and trestle east following the tracks to the alley behind the City Transfer. A walk down the alley will reveal hay hooks, pulleys, buggy bumpers on the circular carriage entrances, and other turn-of-the-century features that have remained with the building.

345 N. Fifth Street

This building is Redlands' oldest standing packing house. The brick building was completed in 1890. Lon G. Haight had arrived in Redlands in 1882 and pioneered citrus packing and shipping. This fruit packing house became the home of Redlands Orange Growers Association, one of the first collective marketing operations in southern California.

In addition to packing oranges, this house handled dried fruit, honey, celery, potatoes, plums, apples, apricots, peaches, and prunes. In 1927, the building became the Jones Cider Mill, producing 195,000 gallons of vinegar from Oak Glen and Yucaipa apples.

Twenty-six packing houses operated in Redlands during the heyday of the navel orange industry. Redlands was a citrus town, and the orange industry was the foremost income for the town. Citrus began to decline in the 1950's as land value rose and subdivisions supplanted the orchards. The packing house represents one of the best visible links to Redlands' citrus heritage. Six packing house structures remain downtown but only one, Redlands Foothill Groves, continues to pack fruit.

*Proceed down the alley behind the Mitten Building
until you are behind the Phinney Block.*

215 N. Fifth Street - west of the Hall of Justice

H. Jacobson opened an agricultural implement business at 13 E. Water Street (the former name of Redlands Bl.) in March 1894. His business grew by 1898 and was in need of storage space for buggies and cement. He built two warehouses for buggies that year, one of which still stands. The circular doorway with concrete wheel protectors are still on the building. Jacobson cemented the floors of both buildings to keep the cement dry and rid the building of dust for buggy painting. By 1928 this building and the one located at the front of the property were converted for auto painting.



215 N. Fifth Street

One of the few buildings constructed in Redlands during the Great Depression was the Hall of Justice, built in 1935. The State Emergency Relief Administration hired C. Paul Ulmer, a local architect, to build the Spanish-designed courthouse and jail. The Architectural Review Commission sought Spanish designs along the Redlands Boulevard corridor.

*Proceed south and cross Redlands Boulevard at
Fifth Street, return to Ed Hales Park.*

Conclusion

You have seen historic buildings, new buildings, new facades on historic buildings, all of which have housed hundreds of Redlands businesses. All of the buildings and businesses have left their mark on the downtown commercial center. Although the buildings and land uses have changed over the years, the downtown is still a living, vital organism, showing distinctive eras of growth, architecture, and function.

Many of the facades have changed due to remodeling, seismic retrofitting, and some are being rehabilitated to be more compatible with the downtown. Additions of period streetlights, plantings, and the brick sidewalks have revitalized the downtown while retaining the traditional style.

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