



A D o w n t o w n F u l l e r t o n

FOUNDED IN 1887 and incorporated on February 14, 1904, the City of Fullerton is a community proud of its heritage and its vision for the future. Unlike

many Orange County cities, Fullerton has maintained its historic landmarks which serve to remind visitors and residents of the many changes that have taken place over the years. The preservation of its rich heritage has helped make Fullerton the very special place it is today.

When city founders George and Edward Amerige first came to the area, there was little more than acres of wild mustard. Although the brothers owned land in Sierra Madre, both were impressed with the plentiful orchards and ranches that could be found in the Placentia area to the east, and around the small town of Anaheim to the south. The two brothers soon sold their Sierra Madre holdings and their grain business in Massachusetts. On May 14, 1887, they received title to 430 acres of land and

WALKING TOUR

began the successful development of the Fullerton town site.

Today, Fullerton is a prosperous community of more than 130,000 people and is home to five

colleges and universities (California State University, Fullerton; Hope International University; Fullerton College; Western State University College of Law; and the Southern California College of Optometry) and myriad businesses and industries.

Redevelopment activities in recent years have focused renewed interest on the downtown area. The rehabilitation of existing buildings and key new businesses moving into the area underline the desire of the community to build on the foundation of its prosperous past. The downtown area, part of the original townsite, continues to reflect the character of our fine city.

We invite you to share this heritage by exploring historic downtown Fullerton.

1. FULLERTON PUBLIC LIBRARY[†] (Fullerton Museum Center — 301 N. Pomona Avenue) Designed by architect Harry Vaughn and built in 1941 as a Works Progress Administration (WPA) project, this outstanding building was the city's second library at this location—the first was a Carnegie Library built in 1907. The Spanish Colonial Revival style library was constructed on land originally sold to the city for \$10 by Mr. and Mrs. E.L. Benchley and Mrs. C.S. Walton. (The sellers stipulated that the land be used for a public library; that no barn, stable or out-house be built within 75 feet of Pomona Avenue and 35 feet of Wilshire Avenue; and that no liquor be allowed on the premises.) The fine molding over the doorways and stained glass windows exemplify some of the detailing associated with this historic building. Of special interest is the small cupola with the mosaic tile band at its base.

2. DEWELLA APARTMENTS[†] (234-236 E. Wilshire Avenue) Built for \$11,000 in 1929, the eight-unit development is the only apartment court or garden court apartment constructed in Fullerton. Two banks of Spanish Colonial Revival Apartments are arranged around a central garden. Two semicircular staircases with stucco balustrades lead to the second floor apartments. The property's Dewella sign is the oldest neon sign in Fullerton.

3. FIRST LUTHERAN CHURCH[†] (215 N. Lemon Street) This U-shaped complex was designed as a whole, but the church sanctuary was built first in 1942—one of the first nonpublic buildings constructed in the 1940s—by the membership at a cost of \$11,500 for materials. The parish hall and education building at the rear were constructed in 1955-57. The complex features Mission Revival architecture with elements of Romanesque detailing.

4. WILSHIRE JUNIOR HIGH

SCHOOL[†] (Wilshire School of Continuing Education Center and Auditorium — 315 E. Wilshire Avenue) The destruction of Wilshire Junior High School by the 1933 earthquake resulted in the construction of a new Wilshire School by the WPA in 1936. The new school included the existing auditorium and classroom buildings facing Wilshire Avenue. Known as the Wilshire Junior High School from the mid-1950s through the early 1980s, it is now owned by the North Orange County Community College District, which restored the buildings to their current condition. With a Moderne style popular at the time of their construction, the Auditorium is the most significant of the buildings, due primarily to its interior detailing.

5. FULLERTON GENERAL HOSPITAL (201 E. Amerige Avenue) This was Fullerton's second general hospital, built in 1913 in an unusual combination of Mission Revival and Craftsman bungalow styles. The Mission style is evident in the cupola with its arches and copper dome; the Craftsman elements are apparent in the bungalow court plan with single-story wings extending from the two-story central structure. This blend of styles can be seen elsewhere in the city, but in this building the Craftsman influence is exceptionally strong. This hospital, which replaced the original wood two-story structure built in 1903, was designed to accommodate the general hospital as well as a nursing school. Fullerton founding father George Amerige died in this hospital in 1946. The current building

served as a hospital until 1956 when it was converted to other uses.

6. DR. G. WENDELL OLSON MEDICAL OFFICE[†] (Rutabegorz Restaurant — 211 N. Pomona Avenue) The front façade of this building—actually, an addition to the structure behind it—has been given a Spanish look and is a different style from the original buildings on the property. In the 1930s, two separate small buildings were used for doctors' offices; later the buildings were tied together with additions or alterations, and in 1972, the building was converted to its present restaurant use. This property is directly tied to the origins of the preservation movement in Fullerton. Local residents successfully saved the building from demolition in 1974, sparking an interest to identify and preserve the city's landmark structures.

7. ORIGINAL METHODIST CHURCH^{†*} (Church of Religious Science — 117 N. Pomona Avenue) Rapidly constructed in seven months in 1909, this stately and impressive structure is Fullerton's oldest continuous church and only one of two buildings in the city designed in the Gothic Revival style. Gothic style elements include a pitched gable roof,



Library dedication

arched windows and doorways, a battlement tower, stained glass, and engaged buttresses. The church's designer is famed Los Angeles architect Albert R. Walker, who along with his partner Percy A. Eisen designed hundreds of buildings throughout the Southland. The building's bricks, noted for their hardness and reddish brown color, were handmade by the Simons Brick Company in Los Angeles. Stunning original opalescent art glass windows, unique to Fullerton, are featured on the north and west sides of the building. The parsonage, built before the church in 1905, and adjacent to the church on the west side, is considered to be one of the finest examples of the Colonial Revival architecture in Orange County.

8. U.S. Post Office (202 E. Commonwealth Avenue) Dedicated on October 28, 1939, the post office was, and still is, the only federal building in the city. The Spanish Colonial Revival Building is an example of the "starved classicism" architecture favored by the Treasury Department's Office of the Supervising Architect, which eschewed ornament and embellishment for unadorned, simply-styled buildings. The interior houses a mural ("Orange Pickers") painted by notable Southern California artist Paul Julian (1914-1995), who was commissioned by the Section of Fine Arts in 1941. Julian would go on to have a brilliant career in film animation, making him a seminal influence on later filmmakers.

9a. & 9b. Sites of Leo Fender's Original Factory & Radio Service Shop (9a; Parking Garage — 100-block S. Pomona Avenue & 9b; Retail Shops — 107 S. Harbor Boulevard) A music revolution began here in 1938, when Leo Fender, creator of the Fender guitar, established his first service shop. From his shops, Fender fixed radios, record changers, and musical instruments. Most significantly, Fender also started to design and build his own instruments, and soon after moved into manufacturing a full

line of electric instruments. Fender's instruments, such as the Telecaster, Stratocaster, and Precision Bass, are the most popular (and widely copied) guitars in the world. Due in large part to Leo Fender, the electric guitar is now the world's most popular instrument. Fender's original 1946 factory site (9a) is now home to a mural dedicated in his honor.

10. Pacific Electric Depot† (Spadra Restaurant — 128 E. Commonwealth Avenue) While World War I was raging, the headlines in Fullerton read "All Aboard Tomorrow!" and "New Railroad Open!" The first "big red" Pacific Electric trolley cars came to town and linked Fullerton residents and their celebrated Valencia orange crops with Los Angeles, operating from February 1, 1918, until January 1948. The building has also served as a Greyhound bus depot and an American Express office. The depot's simple Mission Revival styling is contrasted by the decorative brackets supporting the protective overhangs and parapet.

11. Odd Fellows Hall†* (Williams Building — 114 E. Commonwealth Avenue) One of Fullerton's most outstanding brick commercial structures, the Odd Fellows Temple was constructed in 1927-28 for one of the city's oldest fraternal organizations, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows Lodge Number 103 (1901-81). Designed as a profit-making venture, the building was constructed to provide space for Odd Fellows meetings as well as to generate rental income for the lodge. Lodge members

reserved the second floor for their secret and exclusive use while leasing and renting out the first floor for office and retail space and the third floor to dozens of local patriotic, fraternal, and women's organizations. In the 1920s and 1930s, Fullerton veterans of the Civil and Spanish American Wars used the facility for their meetings. The third floor housed a speakeasy during Prohibition. The plain box building has been enhanced by pale pink and blue terra-cotta tile, seemingly in imitation of marble, and three copper turbans capping the parapet. The focal point of the interior is the large second and third floor halls, which feature a stage, built-in tiered seating on the sides, and high, arched windows.

12. Santa Fe Depot†* (Amtrak/Metrolink Station — 120 E. Santa Fe Avenue) The present Amtrak Depot replaced the original 1888 Victorian-style depot built following successful negotiations between the Amerige brothers and George Fullerton, agent for the Pacific Land Improvement Company. Those negotiations brought the railroad to town, and the Amerige brothers named the city after Fullerton. The current depot was built in 1930 and exemplifies the Spanish Colonial Revival style of architecture. Restored in the 1990s, the depot today provides facilities for Metrolink service between Los Angeles and San Diego and also serves Amtrak pas-



Santa Fe Depot

sengers. The Fullerton station is currently the 16th busiest station in the United States.

13. UNION PACIFIC DEPOT†*

(Old Spaghetti Factory — 110 E. Santa Fe Avenue) Union Pacific was the last of three railroads that came to Fullerton. Work was begun on the depot in 1916, suspended during World War I, and resumed again in 1922. The building was finally completed in 1923, and opened at its original site west of Harbor Boulevard and south of the existing railroad tracks. In 1980, the Fullerton Redevelopment Agency moved the abandoned historic depot in two sections to its present site, losing not a single tile during the move. The former depot is one of the major examples of Mission Revival architecture in Fullerton. The building features a Zigzag Moderne design over the entrance, an octagonal dome topped by a small round cupola, parapet gable ends, an arched arcade, and a mission tile roof.

14. CRYSTAL ICE HOUSE†

(112 E. Walnut Avenue) Built in 1910, this building is probably the fourth-oldest remaining brick building in Fullerton. First known as the Fullerton Ice Company, the business played a major role in the growth of Fullerton by providing block ice for the citrus industry to transport fruit to regional markets. The building was used for ice making until 1986 as the Crystal Ice Company. It is a good example of the “brick vernacular” style common during the 1880s to late 1920s and was rehabilitated in the 1980s for its current use as a church.

15. BRICK COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS

(Ellingson Building† — 119 W. Santa Fe Avenue) (Heroes — 125 W. Santa Fe Avenue) These buildings were originally designed for use as an automotive dealership/garage and blacksmith shop, and were typical of brick commercial structures built in Fullerton in the early 1920s. The building at 119 W. Santa Fe Avenue retains its original storefront, which is a blending of the typical storefront format and a Mission

Revival roof line. The exposed brick building at 125 W. Santa Fe Avenue was restored in 2002, as part of its adapted reuse to a 5,000 square-foot restaurant.

16. SANITARY LAUNDRY BUILDING†

(Retail Shops/Offices — 221-225 W. Santa Fe Avenue) This structure was originally used as a commercial laundry (1928-1940), owned by W. A. Cleaver, who constructed the imposing residence at 519 W. Fern Drive, also a local historic landmark. Of brick construction, the building features an unusually complex 116-foot long façade.

FULLERTON DYE WORKS BUILDING†

(Commercial — 227 W. Santa Fe Avenue) Built in 1922 for \$4,500, this one-story brick building originally housed a cleaning and dyer business, and continued to serve as a dry cleaning operation until 1936.

17. AMERIGE BROTHERS' REALTY OFFICE†

(300 Block of W. Commonwealth Avenue) Originally located at the northeast corner of Harbor Boulevard and Commonwealth Avenue, and later moved to Amerige Park in 1920, this small frame 1887 building housed the realty offices of Fullerton founders George and Edward Amerige. After being sold by the Amerige brothers, the building, which is the oldest commercial structure in Fullerton, served as a law office, a barbershop, and a tool shed.

18. CITY HALL†*

(Fullerton Police Department — 237 W. Commonwealth Avenue) The present Fullerton Police facility was originally

dedicated as the City Hall in July, 1942. An exceptionally fine example of the Spanish Colonial Revival style applied to civic architecture, the building was one of the community's WPA projects. The building also has a WPA mural painted by the well-known muralist Helen Lundeberg. The building's balanced design, enclosing the sunken patio on two sides, is complemented by fine detail work that is particularly apparent in the central corner tower. The Police Department has occupied the building since construction of the new City Hall in 1963.

19. AMERIGE BLOCK

(Retail Shops — 109-123 E. Commonwealth Avenue) Built between 1919 and 1920, by Fullerton co-founder George Amerige, this single-story brick commercial block is typical of business buildings of the 1920s. The most striking features are the glazed tile façades, which carry a different design at each storefront. The Ameriges lived upstairs in the corner building until the late 1930s.

20. STEDMAN'S CLOCK†

(109 N. Harbor Boulevard) Moved from its original location at 118 N. Harbor Boulevard and installed by William Stedman of Stedman Jewelers, the cast iron clock's single Corinthian column, double face, and pink and blue neon illumination at night make the clock a distinctive element along



City Hall

Harbor Boulevard. The clock was restored and rededicated in 1997. The clock was damaged by a windstorm in 2007, and was subsequently repaired in 2008.

21. THE DEAN BLOCK[†] (Retail Shops — 111-133 N. Harbor Boulevard) The Dean Block, the oldest downtown commercial block in Fullerton, was constructed in three phases between 1899 and 1901, for the Dean Hardware Company. The arched brick windows, decorative cornice line, and second story pilasters belong to the original construction.

22. ORIGINAL FARMERS AND MERCHANTS BANK^{†*} (Retail Shops/Offices — 122 N. Harbor Boulevard) This structure was built in 1904 for the Farmers and Merchants Bank. The Bank of Italy (now known as the Bank of America) later occupied the building. This building is one of the few pre-1920 commercial buildings still standing in Fullerton. The current façade was applied in 1922, with the help of local architect Frank Benchley. The original brick construction is easily visible at the back of the building. Rehabilitated in 1989, the Farmers and Merchants Bank is the only Beaux-Arts building surviving in downtown Fullerton.



Chapman Building

23. ORIGINAL MASONIC TEMPLE[†] (Retail Shops — 201 N. Harbor Boulevard) Built in 1901, as the first Masonic Temple in Fullerton, this building was the earliest meeting hall for lodges in the city. Beneath the stucco coating some of the detailing of this semi-classical brick building can still be seen. The Masons used the second floor for their meetings until they moved to their new location in 1919. This building was also the site of the post office, the Harris Drug Store, and Sully's Lunch Counter.

24. RIALTO THEATRE (Retail/Office Space — 219 N. Harbor Boulevard) The Rialto Theatre was built in 1905, and remodeled as a fine example of Zigzag Moderne in 1930 when it was transformed into the National Trust Bank. Shallow buttresses have emphasized the northern and southern sides of the façade. Of special interest are the applied grooves and flame patterns, which add to the novelty of this fine structure.

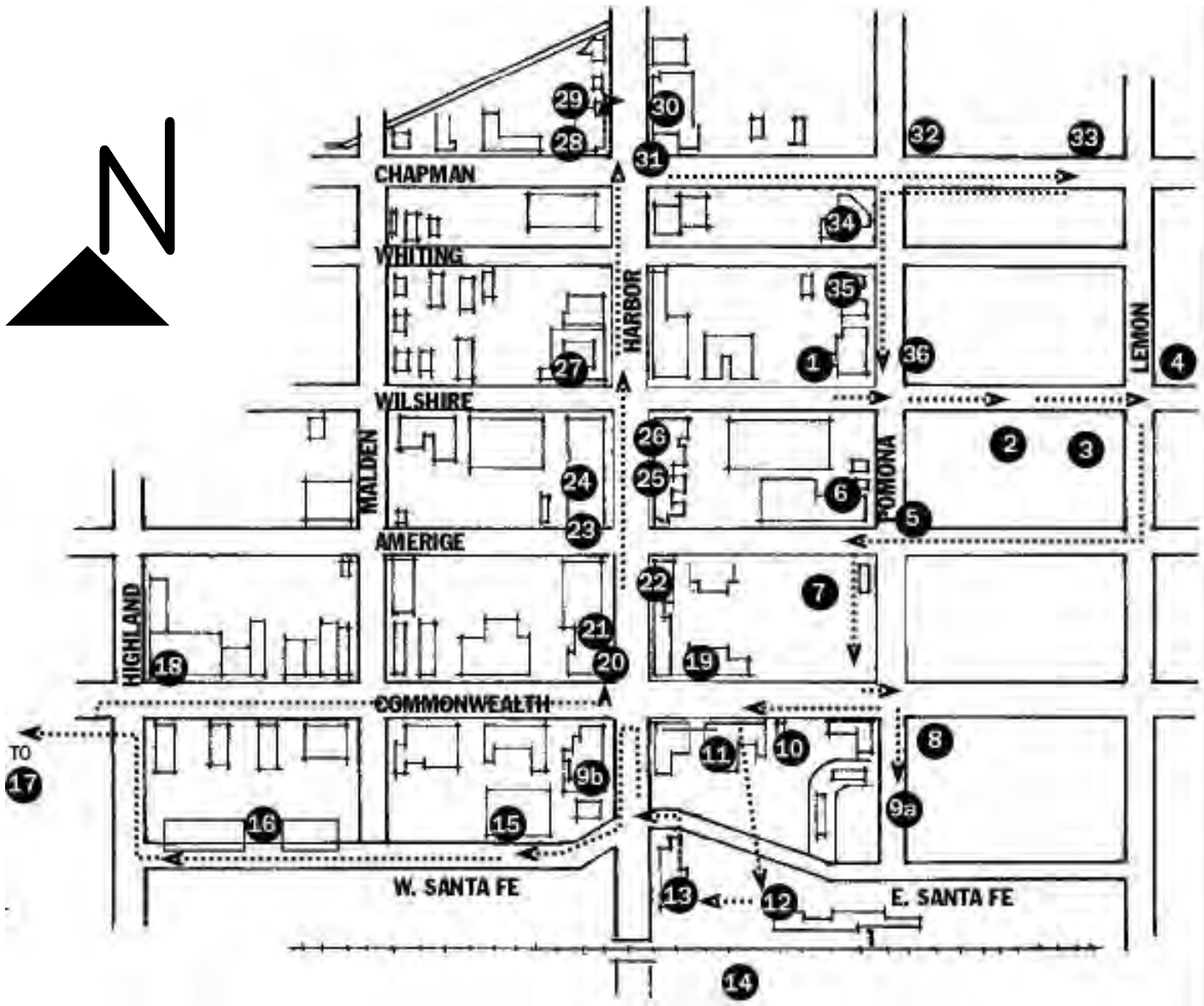
25. SCHUMACHER BUILDING[†] (212-216 N. Harbor Boulevard) Constructed in 1905, this two-story masonry structure has ground level commercial storefronts and a second story façade of rough surfaced stone. As one of the oldest commercial buildings in

Fullerton, it is remarkable for its stone and concrete block construction—a departure from the commonly used unreinforced brick. The original owner, P. A. Schumacher, designed part of the second story specifically for his residence—a large six-room flat with modern improvements for its time. In 1993, an extensive rehabilitation returned the building to its original mixed-use.

26. CHAPMAN BUILDING^{†*} (110 E. Wilshire Avenue) Built and owned by Charles C. Chapman, the first mayor of Fullerton and the “father” of the Valencia orange industry, the Chapman Building was home to the Chapman/Wickett Department Store and was Orange County's tallest building when it was constructed in 1923. Upper floors housed law and medical offices. Designed by architect Eugene Durfee in a style reminiscent of the Chicago School of Architecture, and built with the best materials available, the building remains the cornerstone of historic downtown Fullerton. Highlights include the cornice along the top of the five-story structure and the thick glass blocks in the sidewalk that illuminate the full basement below. The building was renovated and restored at a cost of \$3 million in 1983. At that time, a new terra cotta entrance was crafted in Northern California to duplicate the original that had been jackhammered out during a 1950s remodeling.

27. CALIFORNIA HOTEL[†] (Villa del Sol — 305 N. Harbor Boulevard) Once the elegant California Hotel, this building was designed in 1922, by local architects Frank Benchley and Eugene Durfee. This Spanish Colonial Revival hotel boasted 121 rooms, 22 apartments, and an elevator. It was in 1921, that a group of citizens, headed by Charles C. Chapman, formed a corporation for the sole purpose of constructing a first-class hotel in the city. There was an open courtyard facing Harbor Boulevard until 1964, when the front portion was added during the building's renovation and conversion to a commercial center.

28. MASONIC TEMPLE^{†*} (Spring Field Banquet and Conference Center — 501 N. Harbor Boulevard) The Masons moved from 201 N. Harbor to this modified Mission Revival building in 1919. The interior fireplace and tile framing the front entrance are believed to be Batchelder tile. The most striking feature of the Masonic Temple is its large windows that distinguish the building from more



- 1. Fullerton Public Library†** (Fullerton Museum Center — 301 N. Pomona Ave.)
- 2. Dewella Apartments†** (232-252 Wilshire Ave.)
- 3. First Lutheran Church†** (215 N. Lemon St.)
- 4. Wilshire Junior High School†** (Wilshire School of Continuing Education Center and Auditorium — 315 E. Wilshire Ave.)
- 5. Fullerton General Hospital** (201 E. Amerige Ave.)
- 6. Dr. G. Wendell Olson Medical Office†** (Rutabegorz Restaurant — 211 N. Pomona Ave.)
- 7. Original Methodist Church†*** (Church of Religious Science — 117 N. Pomona Ave.)
- 8. U.S. Post Office** (202 E. Commonwealth Ave.)
- 9a. Site of Leo Fender's Original Factory** (100 block, S. Pomona Av.)
- 9b. Site of Leo Fender's Radio Service Shop** (107 S. Harbor Blvd.)
- 10. Pacific Electric Depot†** (Spadra Restaurant — 128 E. Commonwealth Ave.)
- 11. Odd Fellows Hall†*** (Williams Company — 114 E. Commonwealth Ave.)
- 12. Santa Fe Depot†*** (Amtrak/Metrolink Station — 120 E. Santa Fe Ave.)
- 13. Union Pacific Depot†*** (Old Spaghetti

- Factory — 110 E. Santa Fe Ave.)
- 14. Crystal Ice House†** (112 E. Walnut Ave.)
- 15. Brick Commercial Buildings** (Ellingson Building† — 119 W. Santa Fe Ave.) (Heroes— 125 W. Santa Fe Ave.)
- 16. Sanitary Laundry Building†** (Retail Shops/ Offices — 221-225 W. Santa Fe Ave.)
- Fullerton Dye Works Building†** (Commercial — 227 W. Santa Fe Ave.)
- 17. Amerige Brothers' Realty Office†** (300 Blk of W. Commonwealth Ave.)
- 18. City Hall†*** (Fullerton Police Department — 237 W. Commonwealth Ave.)
- 19. Amerige Block** (Retail Shops — 109-123 E. Commonwealth Ave.)
- 20. Stedman's Clock†** (109 N. Harbor Blvd.)
- 21. The Dean Block†** (Retail Shops — 111-133 N. Harbor Blvd.)
- 22. Original Farmers and Merchants Bank†*** (Retail Shops/Offices — 122 N. Harbor Blvd.)
- 23. Original Masonic Temple†** (Retail Shops — 201 N. Harbor Blvd.)
- 24. Rialto Theatre** (Retail/Office Space — 219 N. Harbor Blvd.)
- 25. Schumacher Building†** (212-216 N. Harbor Blvd.)
- 26. Chapman Building†*** (110 E. Wilshire Ave.)

- 27. California Hotel†** (Villa del Sol — 305 N. Harbor Blvd.)
- 28. Masonic Temple†*** (Spring Field Banquet and Conference Center— 501 N. Harbor Blvd.)
- 29. Barber Shop** (State Farm Insurance — 509 N. Harbor Blvd.)
- 30. Alician Court Theatre†*** (Fox Fullerton — 510 N. Harbor Blvd.)
- 31. Roy Lyon Service Station†*** (Mini-mall — 500 N. Harbor Blvd.)
- 32. Fullerton Union High School Science Buildings I & II and Historic Walkway†** (201 E. Chapman Ave.)
- 33. Plummer Auditorium†*** (201 E. Chapman Ave.)
- 34. Christian Science Church** (Self-Realization Fellowship — 142 E. Chapman Ave.)
- 35. Nenno House** (Cherami House — 321 N. Pomona Ave.)
- 36. California Bungalow Court** (314 N. Pomona Ave.)

*National Historic Register designation

†Local Landmark designation



Alician Court Theatre

traditional Mission styling, which generally features smaller, recessed windows. The entrance steps are 24 feet above sea level—a fact certified by the benchmark placed there by a U.S. Geological Survey Team in 1932.

29. BARBER SHOP (State Farm Insurance — 509 N. Harbor Boulevard)

This tiny Streamline Moderne building was constructed in 1946, for Orrin Adams as a barber shop. Mr. Adams was a member of the Masonic Lodge immediately to the south, and it has been suggested that the Masons allowed him to build on their property, and then later sold him the land.

30. ALICIAN COURT THEATRE†* (Fox Fullerton — 510 N. Harbor Boulevard)

Construction on the Fox Theatre, now closed, began in 1924, and was completed in 1925. An Italian Renaissance-inspired design by noted theater builders Meyer and Holler (also responsible for Grauman's --now Mann's-- Chinese Theatre and the Egyptian Theatre in Hollywood), it was originally a movie and stage theater, complete with theater pipe and echo organs. It was the Orange County destination for Hollywood premiers and hosted the likes of Douglas Fairbanks, Mary Pickford, Janet Gaynor, Harold Lloyd, and Buster Keaton, and boasted live performances by Judy Garland and Mickey Rooney. On February 17, 1929, the Fox became the first theater in Orange County to feature “talk-

ing” pictures. Six painted murals inside the theater depicting the discoveries of America and California, originally done by the noted firm of Anthony T. Heinsbergen and Co., were painted over during the theater’s 1955 remodeling. The theater was originally named after builder C. Stanley Chapman’s wife Alice, but over the years had several names, including the Mission Court Theatre, the Universal Mission Court Theatre, the Fox Mission Theatre, and, finally, the Fox Fullerton Theatre. Fox West Coast Theatres purchased the theater in the 1930s. A grassroots community effort initiated by Fullerton Heritage resulted in the establishment of the Fullerton Historic Theatre Foundation, which purchased the theater in 2005 with private donations and help from the City Redevelopment Agency. The foundation is proceeding with restoration.

31. ROY LYON SERVICE STATION†* (Retail shops — 500 N. Harbor Boulevard)

This L-shaped Spanish Colonial Revival building was designed in 1929 by the noted firm of Morgan, Walls, and Clements of Los Angeles, and was one of a series of Spanish-style commercial structures built by the firm throughout Southern California. This is a now rare example of an early motor court, an innovation pioneered by the firm. Previously, buildings were built all the way out to the sidewalk, with no on-site parking. It was built for Charles C. Chapman, Fullerton’s first mayor, and used for a variety of automotive services, including Firestone Tires, until 1978, when it was converted into retail stores. It is currently owned by the Fullerton Historic Theatre

Foundation and is part of the Fox restoration effort.

Foundation and is part of the Fox restoration effort.

32. FULLERTON UNION HIGH SCHOOL — SCIENCE BUILDINGS I & II AND HISTORIC WALKWAY† (201 East Chapman Avenue)

The raised walk and colonnade behind the library were built in 1919. Built prior to other buildings on campus, its height accommodates a tunnel which contained the school’s utility pipes and wiring. To its north were sunken locker rooms and restrooms. A series of bronze plaques commemorating each graduating class is mounted on the walkway. The Science Buildings I & II on Pomona Avenue were built in 1949 and 1953 to replace the old 1923 single story buildings.

33. PLUMMER AUDITORIUM†* (201 E. Chapman Avenue)

Named for Louis E. Plummer, superintendent of Fullerton’s High School and Junior College District from 1919 to 1941, the auditorium is a creative variation of a cathedral design with Spanish Colonial styling. The façade is highlighted by rich relief decoration around the entrance, and the clock tower in the northwest corner has brilliant glazed tile ornamentation in a Moorish design. The auditorium houses a rare Wurlitzer theater organ. The west wall facing Fullerton High school was decorated with a WPA fresco mural created by noted artist Charles Kassler. The fresco, which depicted early California scenes, was painted over shortly after its completion because of public discontent over its “grotesque figures and weird colors.” One of the only frescoes in the Western United States, it was restored and rededicated in 1997.

34. CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH (Self-Realization Fellowship — 142 E. Chapman Avenue)

The corner site of this Spanish Colonial Revival building is an important part of the building’s dramatic effect. The wings seem to embrace the corner, welcoming visitors.



Plummer Auditorium

The church is distinguished from other Spanish Colonial Revival buildings by its Churrigueresque relief decoration. Although built in 1920, it was not dedicated until 1929, when a \$35,000 debt had been repaid, in keeping with Christian Science values. The entry was recently remodeled to provide handicapped access.

Docent-led walking tours for groups may be arranged by calling Fullerton Heritage at (714) 740-3051. Visit Fullerton Heritage on the World Wide Web at www.fullertonheritage.org

35. NENNO HOUSE (Cherami House — 321 N. Pomona Avenue) Originally built as a private residence in the early 1920s, this rare example of Colonial Revival architecture in Fullerton was purchased by the YWCA following a fund-raising campaign begun in 1946. It served as headquarters of the YWCA's program until its sale in the late 1990s.



This Walking Tour brochure is a joint effort of Fullerton Heritage and the Fullerton Museum Center. Additional copies of this brochure are available from the Fullerton Museum Center, (714) 738-6545

Design & Layout by Jim Powell, Fullerton Heritage / Revised 7/14/08

It was restored and serves as professional offices today.

36. CALIFORNIA BUNGALOW COURT (314 N. Pomona Avenue) This Craftsman style bungalow court epitomized residential development during World War I. Designed by local architect Frank Benchley and built in 1922, the court is enhanced by the pergola that spans the front. There are ten units, all balanced by a two-story structure in the rear. The court has remained unaltered except for minor cosmetic changes.

* National Historic Register designation

† Local Landmark designation