



Map Not to Scale

Please respect private property and view from the public right of way only

1 Wisteria Cottage

780 PROSPECT STREET

Built in 1904 as a private residence, this building has served several purposes, including as a church meeting hall, an elementary school and as a bookstore. It presently houses galleries of the La Jolla Historical Society, whose 2014 renovation merited numerous historic preservation awards. In its early life the building is associated with Eliza Virginia Scripps, half-sister of La Jolla philanthropist Ellen Browning Scripps, who hired architect Irving Gill to re-design the cottage shortly after it was built. The architecture evokes the Arts & Craft aesthetic of simplicity, and is an example of an early Craftsman bungalow.

2 Museum of Contemporary Art San Diego

700 PROSPECT STREET

The museum, which began as the La Jolla Art Center in 1941, is located on the site of what was Ellen Browning Scripps' residence, South Moulton Villa, first built in 1897 and then rebuilt according to a design by Irving Gill after an arson fire in 1915. The Scripps property, with its extensive gardens, was the most prominent estate in early La Jolla. MCASD is known for collecting works of art by promising emerging artists and under-recognized, mid-career artists, as well as by major figures in international contemporary art.

3 Park Prospect Condominiums

800 PROSPECT STREET

Designated a San Diego Historic Landmark in 2011, this 1963 building was designed by architect Russell Forester, whose career was characterized by a portfolio of clean, geometric, rectilinear architecture. Featuring floor-to-ceiling aluminum windows and doors which connect interior space to exterior balconies, these condominiums reflect the indoor-outdoor lifestyle aesthetic common to his designs. Forester's practice was greatly influenced by the education and training he received at the Institute of Design in Chicago after WWII.

4 La Jolla Recreation Center

615 PROSPECT STREET

Designed by Irving Gill under commission by Ellen Browning Scripps, the Center opened in July 1915, dedicated to "the children of San Diego." Originally called the La Jolla Playground and Community House, its state-of-the-art facilities was considered a model for similar institutions built around the country in the early 20th century. The architecture, employing tilt-up concrete construction, was considered innovative for its time. A sculpture and bench, dedicated to Miss Scripps in 1926, are of further note on the grounds. The bench, with a bas relief of children playing on the back and an inscription by Robert Louis Stevenson, is the work of artist J.T. Porter, who also created the figurative bronze statue of a child placed nearby. The original statue was stolen some years ago and replaced by the present form.

5 La Jolla Woman's Club

715 SILVERADO STREET

Like the La Jolla Recreation Center, the Woman's Club was commissioned by Miss Scripps and designed with Irving Gill's signature tilt-up concrete construction. Like the Recreation Center also, the architecture features a continuing series of arches along the façade. A pergola with classic columns defines the exterior of the building. The Woman's Club opened in 1914, although the organization itself was founded in 1896. The Club continues to own and operate this classic example of Irving Gill early-modernist architecture.

6 The Bed and Breakfast Inn of La Jolla

753 DRAPER AVENUE

Once ivy-covered and falling into disrepair, this Irving Gill designed building was rescued in the mid-1980s and revamped from a single-family home into the present adaptive re-use inn. It was originally designed in 1915 for George Kautz, a San Diego County lemon rancher. Kautz sold it almost immediately to C. E. and Juana Kaltenbach who opened the house to renters including John Philip Sousa II, son of the famous American march king. Designed at the same time as the adjacent La Jolla Woman's Club, the house and gardens were built with the idea of shared views.

7 St. James by-the-Sea Episcopal Church

743 PROSPECT STREET

Situated within the Scripps/Gill cultural zone, St. James is one of La Jolla's oldest churches. The tower, whose cornerstone was laid in 1928, is a gift of Ellen Browning Scripps in memory of her half-sister Eliza Virginia, a dedicated Episcopalian who was instrumental in putting together the first chapel built at the site in 1909. With plans drawn by architect Louis Gill (Irving Gill's nephew), it replicates the tower of the church at Campo Florida in Mexico. After the last service was held in the older 1909 chapel built in the Mission Revival style, the building was moved to a different location, and the present church and tower completed and dedicated in 1930.

8 REBA

908 KLINE STREET

This is a small, purpose-built modern building is home to the La Jolla Real Estate Brokers Association. La Jolla architect Henry Hester designed the building for the Association in 1963. It consists of meeting rooms and office space inside a cube with a marble and glass façade, and characterized by strict geometric design form.

9 Mary, Star of the Sea Catholic Church

7669 GIRARD AVENUE

Architect Carleton Winslow designed this Mission Revival-style church with a façade defined by an exquisite bell tower and a figurative mural painted by Alfredo Ramos Martinez above the church entrance. It was completed in 1937 and replaced a smaller gothic-style church that had been constructed on the site in 1906 built by a local carpenter.

10 Villa Waldo

7849-51 DRURY LANE

This Stick Victorian house, known as Villa Waldo, was built in 1894 for Olivia Mudgett, widow of a Maine sea captain who came to La Jolla to join her sister, Nellie Mills. Initially, the structure stood facing Girard Avenue, but as Girard developed into a commercial artery, it was moved to a rear alley location on Drury Lane in 1930. Drury Lane (after London's thespian landmark) was named for a La Jolla theatrical troupe, the Drury Lane Players. All alleys were referred to as lanes, a practice established early in La Jolla's history.

11 The Arcade

7800 BLOCK OF GIRARD AVENUE

There's a story to why this passage under a series of Mission-style arches from Girard Avenue to Prospect Street was built in 1928. Four years earlier an electric trolley line was constructed connecting La Jolla to San Diego. The main trolley station was in a Mission-style building a few steps from the Prospect Street end of the Arcade. To accommodate shoppers bustling to catch the trolley, architect Herbert Palmer designed this passageway with small shops on either side. Today, the trolley is long gone, but the passage remains – a pleasant stroll under a mantle of arches anchored at each end with large overhanging Mission bells.

12 The Athenaeum Music and Arts Library

1008 WALL STREET

Architect William Templeton Johnson designed this Spanish Revival style building in 1921, originally as the public library. It is now home to a non-profit membership library, one of only 17 in the country. It features stylized arched windows and classical columns at the front portico. A rotunda, just beyond the entrance, was added in 1957, a design by architect William Lumpkins. Besides a library rich in volumes related to music and the arts, The Athenaeum regularly features exhibits, music concerts, and recitals; and presents a regular schedule of art classes.

13 La Jolla Post Office

1140 WALL STREET

Although one of the nation's many historic post offices periodically threatened with closure, the La Jolla Post Office remains a hub of the community. It was built in 1935 as one of the country's Works Progress Administration (WPA) projects and has an interior mural by San Diego artist Belle Barranceanu, a cubist-style depiction of La Jolla village. A listed historic landmark on the National Register of Historic Places, the California State Register of Heritage Resources, and the City of San Diego Historic Properties Register.

14 Union Congregational Church

CORNER CAVE STREET AND IVANHOE AVENUE

Architect Carlton Winslow designed this church which was dedicated in 1916. It replaced a small wood structure on Girard Avenue that burned as part of a series of arson fires in 1915. That structure had been erected to serve the First Church of Christ congregation in 1897 that included the La Jolla pioneer families of Anson Mills and George Heald. It was later renamed Union Congregational with different denominations holding services, sometimes several on a single Sunday.

15 Jefferson Gallery

7917 IVANHOE AVENUE

When this building opened in 1965 it quickly became known as the focal point in San Diego for showcasing midcentury modern art. It was designed by La Jolla architect Russell Forester, also an artist whose work was shown in the gallery along with that of Ethel Greene, Russell Baldwin, Sheldon Kirby and others who shaped the direction of the art scene in the 1960s. Art connoisseurs Thomas and Elizabeth Jefferson operated the gallery until it was closed for personal reasons in 1967. Although the building now has been put to different uses, the structure with its clean façade of strong vertical lines remains one of La Jolla's midcentury landmarks.

16 La Valencia/Cabrillo Hotels

1132 PROSPECT STREET

La Valencia Hotel was designed by architect Reginald Johnson in 1926. The Cabrillo, the building on the south of what is now the La Valencia complex, was designed by Irving Gill in 1909. The two hotels have been operated under a single ownership since 1956. Thousands of guests have streamed through the door over the years including diplomats, politicians and Hollywood celebrities. The silent screen star Greta Garbo was once a regular visitor.

17 The Grande Colonial La Jolla

910 PROSPECT STREET

This campus of historic hotels is presently five buildings, including two on adjacent Jenner Street and another two facing South Coast Boulevard behind the main Prospect Street structure. The main hotel was built in 1928 after a design by architect Frank Stevenson and boasted the first sprinkler system west of the Mississippi. To accommodate a new building on the site a smaller hotel, the smaller structure was moved to Jenner Street where it still operates as part of Grande Colonial. The larger building was designed in 1913 by architect Richard Requa. For many years Putnam's pharmacy and soda fountain, managed by Gregory Peck's father, was located in the hotel.

