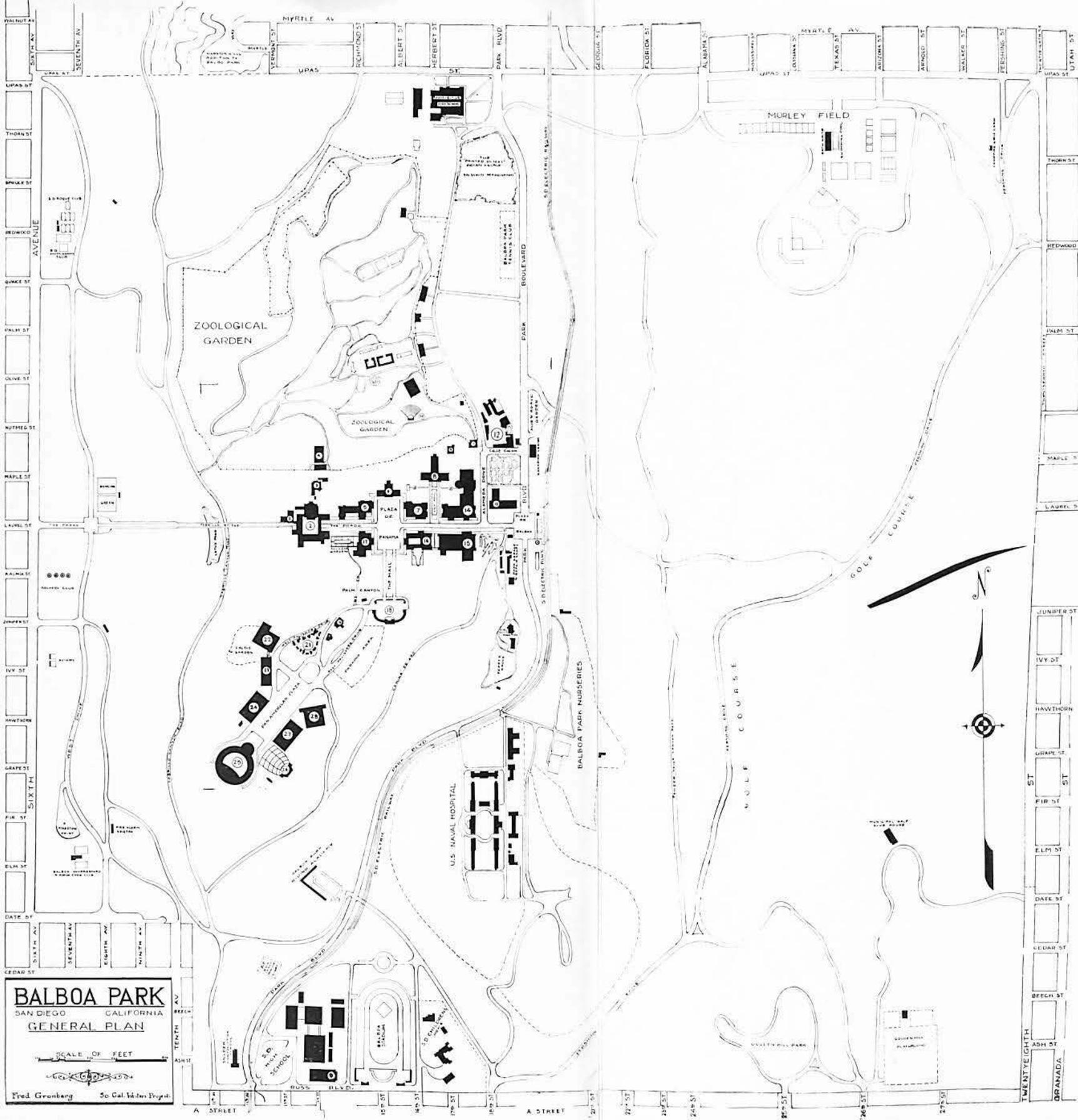




A GUIDE TO
BALBOA PARK
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA
AMERICAN GUIDE SERIES



LEGEND

- (1) Administration Building
- (2) San Diego Museum (California Building)
- (3) Globe Theater
- (4) Zoological Hospital and Research Laboratory
- (5) Veterans of Foreign Wars Building, San Diego Academy of Fine Arts
- (6) Fine Arts Gallery
- (7) American Legion Building
- (8) Botanical Building
- (9) Japanese Tea Pavilion
- (10) Wegforth Bowl
- (11) Zoological Garden (Main Entrance)
- (12) Spanish Village Art Center
- (13) Natural History Museum
- (14) Foods and Beverages Building
- (15) Better Housing Building American Red Cross
- (16) House of Hospitality
- (17) International Arts Building Refreshment Stand
- (18) Spreckels Organ Pavilion
- (19) San Diego Floral Association Building
- (20) Photographic Arts Building
- (21) House of Pacific Relations
- (22) Hall of Education
- (23) Palace of Entertainment
- (24) National Guard Armory
- (25) Ford Building
- (26) Ford Bowl
- (27) Municipal Gymnasium
- (28) Federal Building

BALBOA PARK
 SAN DIEGO CALIFORNIA
GENERAL PLAN

SCALE OF FEET

Fred Gronkang So Cal Water Project



BALBOA PARK

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

*A Comprehensive Guide to the
City's Cultural and Recreational
Center—Compiled and Written
by the Southern California
Writers' Project of the Work
Projects Administration.*

AMERICAN GUIDE SERIES

Sponsored and Published by
THE ASSOCIATION OF BALBOA PARK INSTITUTIONS

MCMXLI

First Published in 1941

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Neyenesch Printers, Inc.
San Diego

PREFACE

San Diego is intensely and justifiably proud of Balboa Park. Appreciation of its possibilities as a center for cultural, social, and recreational activities was manifest following the 1915-16 Exposition when, almost unanimously, the people refused to permit the temporary structures of that time to be torn down. Their choice was to remodel and reconstruct for purposes of education and diversion. To these buildings have been added others of greater and more lasting beauty and utility until today San Diego supports—and makes full use of—a diversity of institutions which in size, number, and completeness find few rivals in America.

Nature, meanwhile, ably assisted by skillful planning and unremitting care, has contributed a full share of beauty to its scenic setting.

It is to aid the visitor, the newcomer, the resident, or those in distant parts, to gain a more thorough knowledge of Balboa Park that this book has been compiled by members of the Southern California Writers' Project of the Work Projects Administration.

Of significance is the fact that while many of the directors, curators, executives and patrons, who so generously assisted in the preparation of this publication, are outstanding figures in their respective fields of science or art, it was the request of each that personal names not be mentioned. Their primary interest is in the institutions they have so capably builded. To them the editors and staff are most deeply indebted.

John Dennis Keyes, State Supervisor
Southern California Writers' Project

CALIFORNIA STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Official Sponsors of the

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA WRITERS' PROJECT

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

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Florence S. Kerr *Assistant Commissioner*

Henry Russell Amory *State Administrator*

CONTENTS

BALBOA PARK

Natural Setting, History, Development	1
General Information	4
Major Annual Events	5

SECTION I, The Institutional Center	7
---	---

SECTION II, Walks, Drives and Other Attractions	46
---	----

SECTION III, Recreation	50
-----------------------------------	----

SECTION IV, Zoological Garden	60
---	----

Index	82
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MAPS

BALBOA PARK *Inside Front Cover*

ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN *Inside Back Cover*

INSTITUTIONAL CENTER *Opposite Page 7*

Cover Illustration: *El Portal and California Tower*



BALBOA PARK

Balboa Park, one of the largest and finest municipal parks in the United States, is San Diego's most important recreational and cultural center. Bordering the downtown business district on the northeast, and jutting deeply into the residential section, it is easily accessible by streetcar or by way of numerous city thoroughfares which either approach or enter its confines.

Named for Vasco Nuñez de Balboa, the Park overlooks the waters of the Pacific claimed by that Spanish adventurer for Spain more than four hundred years ago. From its heights may be seen the distant Coronado Islands, the old lighthouse on the tip of Point Loma, Table Mountain in old Mexico, the rugged mountains that form a serrated eastern horizon, and, usually, United States warships lying at anchor in the bay.

The first recorded reference to what is now Balboa Park was in 1789 when a survey was made for the King of Spain to further the establishment of pueblos in California. The pueblo plan approved by the Spanish Crown provided for the division of land into three different classes. Balboa Park came within the "real property" classification, which included "communal lands held by the people in common for pasturage and for recreational purposes." The square, 1,400-acre tract was set aside in perpetuity as a public park by resolution of the Board of Trustees of the city of San Diego on May 26, 1868. On February 4, 1870, the action was ratified by the State legislature. The land lay unimproved, however, until 1889 when trees were planted along Sixth Avenue, the western boundary, with funds raised by a civic organization. After a period of sporadic development, the tract was surveyed for Park possibilities in 1902 by John Nolen, a Boston city planner. During the seven years following approval of his recommendations, the main roads were built, and numerous other improvements made. On November 1, 1910, the area was officially named Balboa Park.

Improvements of a far more elaborate nature were begun on July 19, 1911, when ground-breaking ceremonies were held preparatory to the Panama-California International Exposition celebrating completion of the Panama Canal. Cabrillo Bridge and many buildings were erected for the



NORTH CORRIDOR ALONG EL PRADO

Exposition, which opened January 1, 1915, and continued for two years. Further development of a similar nature was completed for the California Pacific Exposition held in 1935-36.

Today Balboa Park, slashed by many canyons and crowned by numerous mesas, is an appealing combination of natural ruggedness and the artificial beauty achieved by modern landscape and architectural artistry.

Park Boulevard, angling inward from the southwest before it straightens toward the north near the center of the Park, divides the grounds into two distinct areas. Eastward, much of the land still is undeveloped, retaining the wild ruggedness of an original 800-acre sheep pasture called La Loma de Oro (Sp., the hill of gold), and covered with low-growing chaparral such as sumac, chamise, and buckwheat. In this section, however, are nine- and eighteen-hole municipal golf courses, a playground, tennis courts, a municipal swimming pool; and, in the south central area, the many buildings and impressive landscaping of the United States Naval Hospital.

Most of the area west of Park Boulevard is highly developed and intensively landscaped. There are wide stretches of well-kept lawns, and many green-bordered walks and drives leading into cool ravines and sequestered gardens. Semitropical settings of exceptional beauty have been created with palms, ferns, trailing vines, and exotic flowering plants. In this section, to the north, are the extensive Zoological Garden, the Spanish Village, and the Indian Village. In the central part of the area, and extending southward, are the many buildings housing scientific and cultural exhibits, and social activities.

Facilities for almost all recreational activities are provided in Balboa Park. Numerous footpaths and bridle trails skirt the hills and wind among cool ravines. Wide lawns and shrubbery-enclosed nooks are equipped with benches and tables for picnics. Visitors may select active sports or sedentary games. The Municipal Gymnasium provides facilities for badminton, basketball, fencing, volleyball, and ping pong. Morley Field contains the largest group of tennis courts in the city, and a 365,000-gallon municipal

swimming pool lighted for night use. Golden Hill Playground contains a baseball diamond with lighting for night games. Balboa Stadium, a concrete bowl seating 30,000, provides facilities for football, baseball, and track and field meets. Children's playgrounds are well-equipped and supervised.

Nonprofit clubs with headquarters in the Park specialize in archery, lawn bowling, tennis, shuffleboard, roque, horseshoe pitching, and sedentary games. Private concessions include a merry-go-round and a riding academy where horses may be hired.

The magnificent buildings and extensive floral development inherited by Balboa Park from the Panama-California International Exposition served as a foundation for rapid expansion in the activities of science and art societies and social clubs. The Park has become a center for more than fifty-five of these organizations.

The museums function as a miniature Smithsonian Institution for students of anthropology, archeology, art, and natural history. The Natural History Museum is operated by the second oldest scientific society established west of the Rocky Mountains. The San Diego Museum has an impressive roster of contributors to its exploratory work and to its permanent exhibits. The Zoological Garden provides living studies of approximately 3,200 animals, birds, and reptiles, and maintains a hospital staff and laboratory that is world famous for biological research.

Masterpieces of art are exhibited in the Fine Arts Gallery, which is open to the public and features lectures by qualified interpreters and critics. Modern photography is shown in the building of the Photographic Arts Society, the exhibits including many one-man shows as well as prize-winning prints by some of the best photographers from here and abroad. Four flower shows, one the popular Chrysanthemum Show, are presented annually by the San Diego Floral Association. Midsummer night symphonies and organ recitals are regular Park fare, and are interspersed with choral and instrumental programs.

Social activities are many and varied, and include dog and horse shows, folk dancing, "little theater" productions, State society picnics, and formal affairs. Popular social centers are the House of Hospitality, where lectures, musicales, dances, and teas are held, and the House of Pacific Relations, headquarters for national groups. Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, Veterans of Foreign Wars, the American Legion, and the Canadian Legion maintain headquarters in the Park, meetings and social gatherings being held in their respective buildings.

NOTE: The various sections of Balboa Park have been arranged in this Guide in four groups: *The Institutional Center; Walks, Drives, and Other Attractions; Recreation;* and *The San Diego Zoological Garden.*

The Institutional Center: The institutions and points of interest described in this section form a comparatively compact group. Their sequence as treated in the Guide is not in order of their respective importance, but in order of their location. For convenience the sequence is begun at the west or Laurel Street entrance at Sixth Avenue. Visitors choosing to begin at the east entrance to the area, El Prado and Park Boulevard, will find the Guide equally convenient by starting the sequence at the Natural History Museum.

Walks, Drives, and Other Attractions: In this section the various walks, drives, and points of interest outside the Institutional Center are described. The whole is not assembled as a tour but is designed to familiarize the reader with street names and directions so that any point in the Park may be reached without difficulty.

Recreation: Recreational areas are scattered throughout the Park and each is treated as a unit, specific directions being given as to location.

The San Diego Zoological Garden: As this is one of the major attractions in the Park, it is treated in detail in a separate section.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Area: Although the original tract of 1,400 acres is generally referred to as Balboa Park, actual Park property now consists of 1,310 acres, several tracts being occupied by two high schools, the Naval Hospital, a Children's Home, and a Fire Alarm Station.

Automobile Parking: Free parking facilities at Plaza de Panama, Pan-American Plaza, Plaza de Balboa, and an area south of the Spreckels Organ Pavilion. Adequate parking space also available at the Zoological Garden entrances, and convenient to other points of interest.

Streetcars: For west entrance to Institutional Center, take No. 1 or No. 3 car to Laurel St.; for east entrance to Institutional Center, take No. 7 or No. 11 car to Plaza de Balboa on Park Blvd. Inner zone 5c fare from downtown San Diego; inbound fare 5c from outer zone points. For Golden Hill Park, occupying the southeast corner of Balboa Park, take No. 2 streetcar to 25th and B Streets (5c fare zone either direction); walk north one and one-half blocks.

Picnic Grounds: Pepper Grove Picnic Grounds and the two San Diego Zoological Garden picnic parks have water, cooking facilities, benches, and tables. Other areas equipped with tables and benches are scattered over the western portion of the Park.

Restaurant Service: Meals served at Cafe del Rey Moro at House of Hospitality; Penguin Cafe, Alameda Dr.; Japanese Tea Pavilion, Alameda Dr.; and at gift shop and refreshment stand at Plaza de Panama.

Information Service: Information relative to Balboa Park and its various activities may be obtained at Junior Ad Club Information Bureau, southwest corner El Prado and Plaza de Balboa (opposite Natural History Museum).

EL CID CAMPEADOR
By Anna Hyatt Huntington
(On Plaza de Panama)



MAJOR ANNUAL EVENTS

Note: Dates of some events are subject to slight change

APRIL

Third week—Spring Flower Show, International Arts Building.

Fourth week—Spring Electrical Show, Better Housing Building.

MAY

Latter part of month—Piano Festival, Ford Bowl.

JUNE

All month, through July and August—Southern California Annual Art Exhibition, Fine Arts Gallery.

Fourteenth—Flag Day Vesper Services, Spreckels Organ Pavilion.

No fixed date—San Diego High School Graduation Exercises, Spreckels Organ Pavilion.

No fixed date—Hoover High School Graduation Exercises, Ford Bowl.

No fixed date—Point Loma High School Graduation Exercises, Ford Bowl.

JULY

All month—Southern California Annual Art Exhibition, Fine Arts Gallery.

Fourth—Firemen's Circus and Fireworks Display, Balboa Stadium.

Second week—Geranium Show, Floral Association Building.

Second, third and fourth week—Midsummer Night Symphonies, Ford Bowl.

AUGUST

First and second week—Midsummer Night Symphonies, Ford Bowl.

First week—Fall Flower Show, International Arts Building.

SEPTEMBER

First week—Annual Art Fiesta, Spanish Village.

Sixteenth—Mexican Independence Day Fiesta, Institutional Center.

OCTOBER

Most of month—San Diego Stamp Club Exhibit, Fine Arts Gallery.

Fourth week—Chrysanthemum Show, Floral Association Building.

NOVEMBER

First week—Fiesta of Nations, House of Pacific Relations.

Second half of month and through December—San Diego Art Guild Exhibit, Fine Arts Gallery.

Last week—Thanksgiving Rose Show, Fine Arts Gallery.

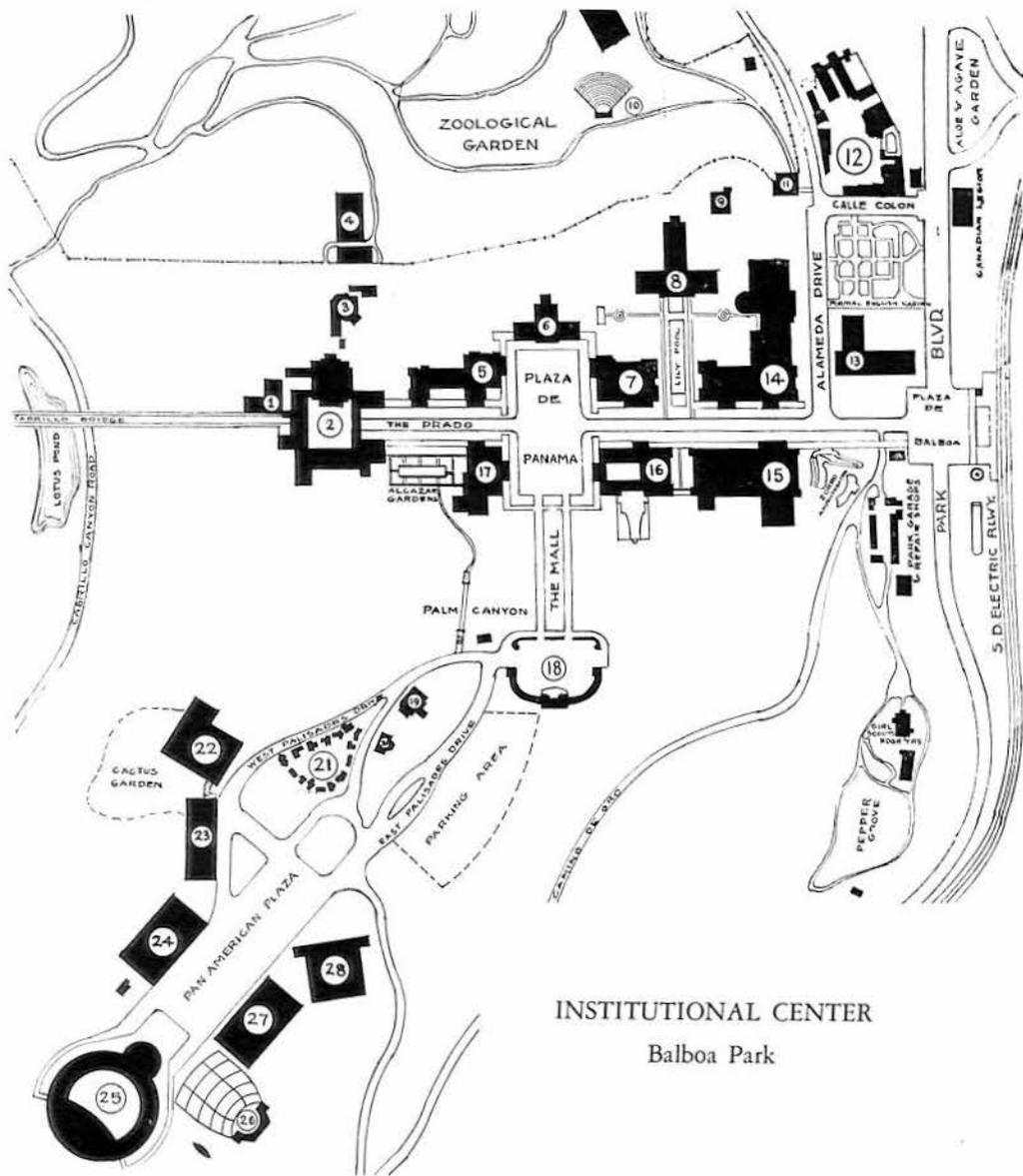
Last week, or first week of December—Winter Electrical Show, Better Housing Building.

DECEMBER

Entire month—San Diego Art Guild Exhibit, Fine Arts Gallery.

Entire month—"Christmas Tree Lane," El Prado.

Sunday before Christmas Day—Union-Tribune-Ryan Christmas Party, Balboa Stadium.



LEGEND

- | | |
|---|--|
| (1) Administration Building | (14) Foods and Beverages Building |
| (2) San Diego Museum (California Building) | (15) Better Housing Building American Red Cross |
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| (13) Natural History Museum | (26) Ford Bowl |
| | (27) Municipal Gymnasium |
| | (28) Federal Building |

SECTION I

THE INSTITUTIONAL CENTER

The Institutional Center of Balboa Park occupies a large central mesa that is almost surrounded by deep ravines. Here in a story-book setting of semitropical trees, shrubbery, multicolored flowers, and wide green lawns, are the numerous elaborate buildings, many of which were inherited from the 1915-16 and 1935-36 Expositions, and most of them now utilized for educational, cultural, and social purposes.

General architecture of Balboa Park buildings is a composite of styles drawn from many apparently unrelated periods of civilization. Generally called Spanish-Colonial, it was originated by Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue, architect for the 1915-16 Exposition, as a style representative of southern California architecture. The keynote is found in the California Building, best known of all the structures. Bits of splendid Aztec carvings and richly colored backgrounds are subdued by less ornate Pueblo Indian style of ornamentation. In like manner Spanish architecture, influenced by the color and gilt of the Moorish and the Majorcan, is modified and chastened by application of the more austere Mission style.

Spanish-Colonial adaptation was further developed by Richard S. Requa, architect for the 1935-36 Exposition. Buildings designed by Requa depict the entire architectural story of the Southwest and also embody dramatic and picturesque qualities considered desirable in exposition structures. Surrounding spacious Pan-American Plaza is an architectural progression ranging from the Federal Building, modeled after the ancient Palace of the Governor at Uxmal, Yucatan, to the extremely modern Ford Building, designed by Walter Teague.

Resultant contrasting architecture in the Park, from heavily-ornamented and intricately-carved facades to curved walls innocent of adornment, has exerted a definite influence on architecture throughout southern California.

The only entrance from the west to the Institutional Center is by way of El Prado, continuation of Laurel Street within the Park. It is the main west-east axis and extends to Park Boulevard, the east entrance. Bordering the thoroughfare are trim acacia trees and gay flower beds that enhance the stateliness and architectural beauty of the buildings that line the way.

Approaching Institutional Center, El Prado passes over CABRILLO BRIDGE, first multiple arch bridge of the cantilever type in California. Built of reinforced concrete, the structure is 1,500 feet long, of which 450 feet comprise the bridge span. Seven arches rise 110 feet above the canyon floor. From the bridge can be seen the tree-studded slopes of Cabrillo Canyon; to the south the taller downtown office buildings, with glimpses of the lower bay, the Silver Strand, and the distant Coronado Islands. Directly below is a large lotus pond called Laguna del Puente (Sp., lake of the bridge).

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

PARK ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, the first structure east of Cabrillo Bridge and within the confines of the Institutional Center, is a comparatively small building designed in the Spanish-Colonial style of architecture. Its plain white walls, pierced by nearly square windows, are devoid of

ornamentation except above the entrance where a balcony is framed in elaborate sculpture.

The PARK DEPARTMENT, under the administration of a Director of Parks with offices in the Administration Building, has supervision over all park activities and executive power to conduct all work in connection with city-wide park maintenance and planning. Other Park Department functions include supervision over ornamental shade trees bordering city thoroughfares.

Also housed in the Administration Building are headquarters for the City Water Testing Laboratory; a commercial testing laboratory; the San Diego County Bureau of Mines; and the Division of Recreation Projects, WPA.

SAN DIEGO MUSEUM (Archeology and Anthropology)

(Open, adm. free; April 1-Oct. 1: Tues. through Sat.,
9 a.m.-5 p.m.; Sun., 1-5 p.m.; Oct. 1-April 1:
Tues. through Sat., 10 a.m.-4:30 p.m.; Sun., 1-4:30 p.m.)

San Diego Museum, east of the Administration Building, occupies the best known of all Balboa Park structures, the CALIFORNIA QUADRANGLE, marked by a distinctive and impressive tower.

The Quadrangle, in the general form of a Greek cross, is divided by El Prado into two units: the Hall of Archeology on the north and the Hall of Anthropology on the south. Connecting these are the two deep archways that form the western gateway to the Park, known as El Portal. Engaged Doric columns at either side of the main archway support an entablature crowned by the coat of arms of the city of San Diego. In the spandrels are two figures symbolizing the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, sculptured in concrete by Furio and Attilio Piccarilli. Between the archways of El Portal, and flanked by the Museum units, is an open court called Plaza de California.

Along the south side of Plaza de California runs the *portales*, or Mission corridor, of the Hall of Anthropology.

FACADE,
SAN DIEGO MUSEUM
(California Building)



This corridor is roofed with simple rough tile, visible from the underside, and supported by *vigas* (rafters), sturdy cedar beams projecting over the eaves. The beamed ceiling of the corridor and the graceful arches resting on sturdy piers create an atmosphere suggestive of an Old World cloister.

NORTH WING

The HALL OF ARCHEOLOGY, familiarly known as the California Building, is built with shallow, barrel-vaulted transepts, and is distinguished by ornamented, mullioned windows, with the Great Seal of the State of California in delicate relief above, while below is the motto of California: *Eureka* (Gr., I have found [it]).

The dome of the rotunda, which in the Hall of Archeology rises 120 feet above the floor level, is upheld on mighty concrete arches, its exterior inlaid with highly glazed tile in rich colors—blue, green, yellow, jet black, and white. Encircling the base of the dome, an inscription in Latin from the Vulgate of St. Jerome, translated, describes southern California as "A land of wheat, and barley, and vines, and fig trees, and pomegranates; a land of olive and honey."

The CALIFORNIA TOWER is set in the southeast angle formed by the nave and transept, and rises to a height of 200 feet. The severely plain lower portion is relieved by three superimposed and exquisitely ornamented belfry stories surmounted by a bell-shaped dome. A great wrought-iron weather vane atop the tower is designed to represent a Spanish caravel.

Complementing and balancing the tower is the richly ornamented frontispiece of the PLAZA FACADE. A figure of Father Junípero Serra, founder of California missions, holds the topmost position of honor. Slightly lower, at either side, are busts of Charles V and Philip II of Spain, while somewhat above the balcony level are the figures of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, discoverer of San Diego harbor, and Sebastian Vizcaíno, Spanish navigator, who named the bay. Occupying the lowest niches are the martyred Father Jayme, and Father de la Ascensión, historian-diarist with Vizcaíno, while just above them are portrait-busts of Vancouver, first English navigator to enter the bay, and Portolá, first Spanish governor of California. These sculptures by Furio and Attilio Piccarilli form a hall of fame of eminent figures connected with the history of San Diego.

MAIN FLOOR

Straight ahead, after entering the vestibule of the HALL OF ARCHEOLOGY, is a doorway whose deep lintel is supported by replicas of *The Plumed Serpent* columns of the Temple of Sacrifice at Chichen Itza, Yucatan. In Mayan mythology the *Plumed Serpent*, or Quetzalcoatl (bird-snake), is the deity that ruled both sky and earth, thereby influencing crop abundance. On the east and west walls of the vestibule, respectively, are colored plaster replicas of two Mayan altarpieces from Palenque, Chiapas, Mexico: *The Temple of the Cross* and *The Temple of the Sun*.

The *Doorway of the Plumed Serpent* leads into spacious, domed HALL OF ARCHEOLOGY, which houses numerous floor exhibits. Included are models of the great stelae, and miniatures of the temples of Quirigua and Copán, the finest architectural and sculptural examples of Central American cultures, and numerous original specimens of stone implements,



STELE D, Mayan Monument

sculpture, pottery, and weaving from the aboriginal civilizations of the same general area.

The Docent, who serves as informal lecturer and informant, occupies a desk near the main entrance in the Hall of Archeology.

Enhancing the significance of the floor exhibits and shown to advantage on the south, east, and west walls, is a noted group of murals by Carlos Vierra. These portray the temple sites of Chichen Itza, Uxmal, and Palenque, Tikal, Quirigua, and Copán, in Central America, as they appeared in 1915.

Arranged in dioramic settings in various parts of the hall are life size groups depicting Indian crafts. Among them are *The Coppersmith*, *The Arrowmaker*, *The Obsidian Worker*, *The Sculptor*, *The Pigment Miner*, and *The Soapstone Worker*.

Nearly all exhibits in the Hall of Archeology are illustrative of the archeology of Central America and adjoining regions. An exception, however, is the collection of Peruvian bronze, copper, and silverwork, and

examples of exquisite textiles and feather robes.

In the various halls of the Museum are models of the more important types of aboriginal villages, placed where they will best supplement the ethnological cultures to which they refer.

R. or L., up stairway to balconies

SECOND FLOOR

Prehistoric Cultures of Southern California is an exhibit of outstanding local interest. Result of extensive archeological and ethnological exploration into the cultures of southern and Lower California, the exhibit represents every people known to have inhabited the southern region and is the most comprehensive collection in existence. Many of the relics are extremely rare, including implements, ornaments, and games of the early inhabitants, a comparative exhibit of the burial methods and skeletal types, and a comprehensive collection of baskets from both southern and northern California.

Retrace to Indian balconies; turn to east wing

JESSOP ARCHERY HALL contains one of the world's outstanding exhibits of bows, arrows, spears, blowguns, and other primitive and medieval weapons of practically all the peoples of the earth.

S. from Archery Hall

Chinese, Japanese, Ethiopian, and Asiatic collections are displayed

here. The cases contain specimens of woven fabrics, baskets, hats, weapons, shellwork, metalwork, and household implements; also exhibits of textiles from the East Indies and the Philippine Islands.

S. through doorway, crossing arcade

Beyond the Asiatic exhibits are halls housing objects that illustrate the industries, modes of life, and the artistic accomplishments of the Pacific Islanders and the natives of Australia.

S. into balcony

In the SPECIAL EXHIBIT ROOM displays of an unusual and temporary nature are maintained. These are changed four times each year.

Retrace to Hall of Archeology; L. to west wing

Archeology of the Southwest is a large room devoted to pottery, baskets, implements, and textiles of the prehistoric peoples of New Mexico, Utah, Arizona, and Chihuahua, Mexico. Ethnological collections in these exhibits also represent such historic peoples as the Navaho, Apache, Pima, and the modern Pueblo Indians.

There are two unusual dioramas in this hall: the *Restoration of the Hopi Pueblo at Walpi, Arizona*, and the *Model of Cliff Dwellings at Montezuma Castle, near Prescott, Arizona*.

S. from West Wing

ESKIMO HALL displays the implements, clothing, hunting equipment, baskets, and woodcarving of the Eskimo, and of the Haida and Tlingit Indian tribes.

S., through doorway

The HALL OF ETHNOLOGY is devoted to collections of implements, utensils, weapons, clothing, ornaments, and ceremonial objects of the Indians of the Great Plains region, the Eastern States, and of the Northwest.

Down stairway; cross vestibule to Hall of Anthropology

SOUTH WING

A doorway leads into the choir loft of the CHAPEL OF ST. FRANCIS OF ASSISI, a masterpiece of Spanish-Colonial architecture. Heavy adzed and deep-stained beams span the ceiling, while the floor is of local mission tile. Extending from the floor to the top of the barrel vault of the shallow chancel is the *reredos* (altar panel), most striking feature of the chapel. Its exquisite modeling is touched with color and gilt to lighten the otherwise shadowed sanctuary. Effigies of saints, a wrought-iron lectern, and two rows of backless wooden benches, with two rows of candelabra flanking the center aisle, complete this remarkable replica of an old chapel.



THE SOAPSTONE WORKERS



ALTAR, ST. FRANCIS CHAPEL

R., after leaving chapel

HALL OF ANTHROPOLOGY

The HALL of ANTHROPOLOGY is the Museum's most notable department. It contains one of America's most important exhibits, tracing the development of the races of man. Included are replicas of prehistoric and historic racial types, their artifacts and tools, materials for comparative study of human anatomy with that of anthropoid apes, and many charts and models illustrating racial differences and stages of development in the human body.

Also shown are notable skeletal materials revealing the diseases of prehistoric man, and methods of prehistoric surgery. An outstanding item of the exhibit is the collection of Peruvian trephined skulls, showing the trephine area and the method of bandaging.

Along the south wall a series of lifelike busts, modeled with great skill and creative imagination by Louis Mascré of the Museum of Brussels, Belgium, illustrate the immediate predecessors of man, and primitive types of modern man. Facing them

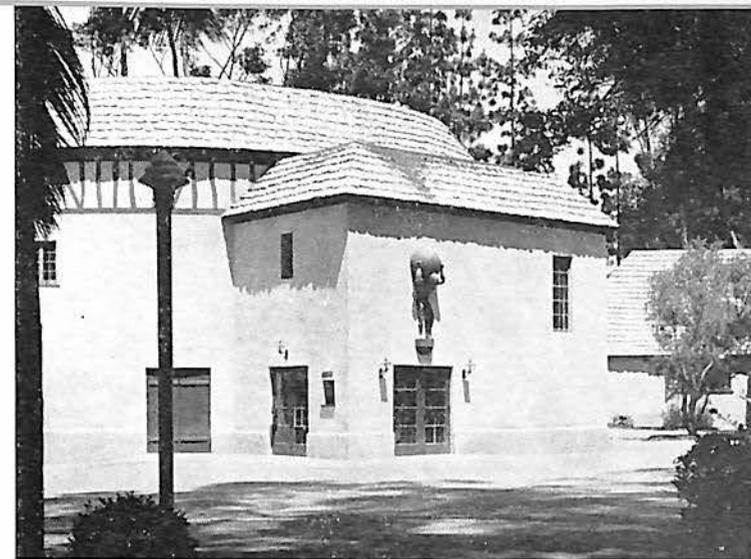
along the north wall, another series, modeled under the supervision of the Smithsonian Institution, depicts historic types of man.

From E. end of hall turn L.

ELLEN B. SCRIPPS MEMORIAL EGYPTIAN HALL houses the finest exhibit of ancient Egyptian artifacts in the West. The acquisition of this valuable collection was due to the patroness after whom the room is named. The main portion of the exhibit dates from the time of the famous King Tutankhamen and displays some of his personal belongings, such as his bronze signet ring and tomb equipment.

In addition to exceptional exhibits and collections, the Museum offers worthwhile information to the public. Qualified students and research workers in anthropology and archeology, and visiting museum officials, are referred to the Curator of the Museum when access is desired to the laboratory, collections in storage, and the departmental library.

Members of the staff of the San Diego Museum annually acquaint several thousand school children with the significant and fascinating possibilities for educational advancement which the Museum offers.



GLOBE THEATER

GLOBE THEATER

Community Players' Productions

GLOBE THEATER, near the northeast corner of the San Diego Museum, is a reproduction of the old Elizabethan *Globe Theater* in Bankside, central London, England. It was erected for presentation of tabloid performances of Shakespearean plays during the 1935-36 Exposition, and now is headquarters of the San Diego Community Players.

General architectural design of the original theater was followed closely, as is evinced in the polygonal-shaped main portion and rounded south section. Roof cornices rise abruptly and are covered to simulate thatch. Unlike the old playhouse, however, this building is roofed over the pit. The theater, with pit and two galleries, seats 447 persons. South of the Theater is a reproduction of the Old Curiosity Shop. On the other side, also facing the green, is a reproduction of Falstaff's Tavern.

The COMMUNITY PLAYERS, organized in 1937, staged twenty productions during their first two seasons with such success they became a decided factor in the cultural life of San Diego. Active membership of the organization is approximately three hundred, and includes several persons who have had wide professional experience on the stage and in motion pictures. Active members are of such varied types and ages that practically any play can be cast from among them.

Buildings known during the Exposition as Falstaff's Tavern and the Old Curiosity Shop are also used by the Community Players: the first for set construction and housing of stage properties, the second as a costume department. Members thereby acquaint themselves with the technical side of theater work and gain experience in costume designing and other phases of theatrical production.

The Theater Workshop, a group functioning under supervision of the Community Players, is devoted to experiments in drama, and is a training ground for members without previous stage experience. Attendance at Workshop nights is limited to members and their guests.

The entire plant, valued at \$35,000, is one of the most modern and best equipped Little Theaters in the United States.

The public relations department provides entertainment for various organizations upon request.

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS BUILDING

(Open daily, 10:30 a.m.-4 p.m.)

Veterans of Foreign Wars Building, east of the California Building and on the north side of El Prado, was remodeled to serve the needs of the various V. F. W. Posts and Auxiliaries of the San Diego district.

The organization, founded in 1899, has fraternal, patriotic, historical, and educational purposes. Seven local units hold meetings in this building.

Although designed in the Spanish Renaissance style, architectural details of the building show strong Moorish influences, the most notable being the tile-covered Moorish stair turret rising near the east corner of its patio wall. Two high-walled flanking bays, roofed with mission tile, extend to the arcade along El Prado and enclose the patio with its screen of tall bamboos and palms. The upper portion of the bays is decorated with three ornate balconied windows and a richly coffered frieze.

The east facade of the building, in the Mexican Churrigueresque manner, was patterned after that of the Church of San Francisco in Pueblo, Mexico, though somewhat modified to harmonize with other buildings fronting on Plaza de Panama.

The main entrance, reached through the patio, opens on a spacious lobby which is being developed as a small museum of war relics. A doorway to the right leads to a meeting hall used by the women's auxiliaries; to the left is the meeting hall of the various V. F. W. Posts. Beyond, occupying a large western section of the building, is an auditorium equipped with stage, dressing rooms and other facilities for entertainments, theatricals, and dances.

SAN DIEGO ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS

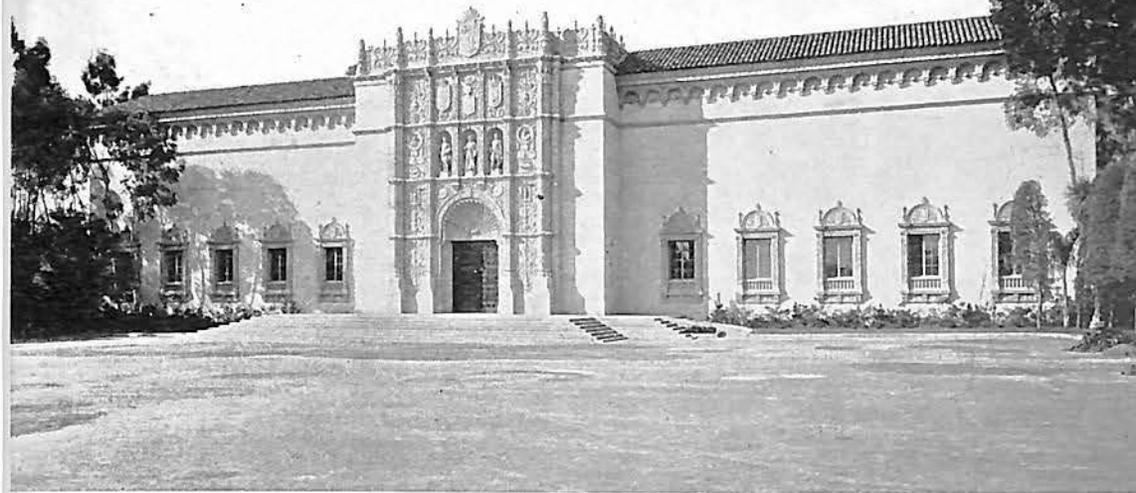
(Open Mon. through Sat., 9 a.m.-4 p.m.)

San Diego Academy of Fine Arts, which is an art school and not to be confused with the Fine Arts Gallery, occupies the eastern portion of the V. F. W. Building, with its entrance at the northwest corner of El Prado and Plaza de Panama.

The academy, through a faculty of competent instructors, teaches landscape and figure drawing and painting, portraiture, commercial designing, still life, color theory, basic design and composition. An exhibition gallery, displaying the work of students, is open to visitors.

PLAZA DE PANAMA

Approximately midway between Cabrillo Bridge and Park Boulevard, El Prado intersects Plaza de Panama, a large rectangle framed by low shrubbery on the immediate border, and lofty eucalyptus trees in the background. Arcaded loggias, set off by a statue of El Cid Campeador (the Spanish hero, Rodrigo Díaz de Vivar), done in bronze by Anna Hyatt Huntington, N. A., form the southern limits. The Fine Arts Gallery marks the northern boundary.



THE FINE ARTS GALLERY

(Open weekdays, 9 a.m.-5 p.m.; Sun., 12-5:30 p.m.; free except Mon., 25c adm. Early fall through early summer, gallery talk Sun., 3:45 p.m., subject announced in local papers)

The Fine Arts Gallery, which encloses the north end of Plaza de Panama, was designed in the Spanish Plateresque style of the sixteenth century by Wm. Templeton Johnson and Robert W. Snyder, architects. It was the gift of the late Mr. and Mrs. Appleton S. Bridges to the city of San Diego, and was first opened to the public February 27, 1926.

The entrance facade is patterned after that of the University of Salamanca, Spain, and embraces carved likenesses of some of Spain's greatest painters. The Gallery's decorative motifs are largely confined to the facade and, in the interior, to the lower and upper rotundas and grand stairway. Thus, the main exhibition areas are given the maximum advantages of light and space for the effective display of their important exhibits.

LOWER FLOOR

Facing the entrance is the grand stairway. The stairway and the coffered wood ceilings, with their polychromed, stenciled motifs symbolic of art, music, literature, and many other cultural endeavors, were inspired by ornamentation in buildings of Old Spain. Sculptures and crafts of an earlier day are usually shown in the lower rotunda.

Often displayed on the walls of the lower rotunda and other galleries



ABUELOS (GRANDPARENTS)
By Valentín de Zubiaurre, Spanish, b. 1879
Acquired by Fine Arts Society

her children. Some of them are always on view at advantageous points in the various galleries.

Other permanently-owned sculptures are *Young Maize*, by the San Diegan, Donal Hord, and the works of Anna Hyatt Huntington. These include *Echo Startled*; *The Youthful Diana*, now placed in the Court of Honor, east of the Gallery; *Youth Taming the Wild*, placed near the northeast corner of Alcazar Garden; and the heroic equestrian statue in bronze, *El Cid Campeador*, which faces the Gallery at the south end of Plaza de Panama.

GALLERY I

R., first doorway

The ROOM OF OLD DECORATIVE ARTS, particularly emphasizing the atmosphere of Old Spain, has examples of the decorative arts in several media. Included is a large *retablo* (altarpiece) representing John the Baptist and four scenes from his

STILL LIFE, FLOWERS
By Henri-Matisse
French, b. 1869
Acquired by gift



are: a set of four sixteenth century Brussels tapestries; a seventeenth century Flemish tapestry; six early eighteenth century Flemish verdure tapestries; two eighteenth century pictorial Franco-Flemish tapestries; and thirty-five Coptic Egyptian ornamental weaves, dating from the second to the eighth century. On the walls above the stairway landing hang two tapestries: one a Gobelin, woven in Paris about the year 1700, representing military officers of Louis XIV plundering the town of Pfalz, Germany; the other, a Brussels tapestry, representing the story of Herodias and Antipapas. Two others of this set of four regularly hang in Gallery I.

Among the many permanent sculptures are 105 bronzes, mostly of animal subjects, by the late Californian Arthur Putnam. These were donated to the Gallery by Mrs. Alma de Bretteville Spreckels and

life (West Aragonese, 1430-1440). Also noteworthy are *The Crucifixion* by Tomás Giner, of the fifteenth century Catalonian school; two fifteenth century paintings from the region of Burgos, Spain; *The Deposition* by the "Master of Budapesth"; and a panel depicting St. Peter, from a polyptych of the Church of Santa María del Campo, south of Burgos. In a niche is a carved alabaster figure of an angel, by Pablo Ortiz, of fifteenth century Burgos origin, an example of the transition between the medieval Gothic and the Renaissance art.

GALLERY II

In E. wing,
enter from Gallery I

Precious objects of Chinese, Cambodian, and Korean origin are exhibited in the ROOM OF ASIATIC ARTS. Of these the

Chinese are the most important. Outstanding is the polychromed, wood-sculptured Kwan-yin (Ming Dynasty), in the center of the east wall. Another of the finest is a colossal cast-iron and gold-leaf head of Buddha (from a full-length figure of the twelfth century). There are also cases of Tang pottery and allied figurines, all found in Chinese tombs. Other interesting items include a number of Korean glazed pottery vessels several hundred years old, and an original thirteenth century Trimurti, from Cambodia—a sculptured stone representation of the triad, or Trinity, of Hindu gods. In the attractive case of Chinese jades are three older pieces: a hatchet head (Shang Dynasty); an owl pendant (fifth century B. C.); and a duck (Ming Dynasty).

GALLERIES III, IV, V, VI, VII

Gallery III in E. wing, enter from Gallery II

Gallery II, and Galleries IV, V, VI and VII (across rotunda in W. wing), are often used for temporary exhibitions. Contemporary Spanish or contemporary French paintings of the permanent collection are usually shown either in Gallery III or VII, or in Gallery X, on the upper floor.

This Spanish group is one of the most important in America. Joaquín Sorolla y Bastido (d. 1923), a link between the old and new schools, is represented by three canvases, his *Daughter María in the Gardens of La Granja* (Spain) being the most important. Ignacio Zuloaga is repre-



THE MARQUES DE SOFRAGA
By José Francisco de Goya y Lucientes, Spanish, 1746-1828
Acquired by gift



DESERT FROM
VALLECITOS POINT
By Charles Fries
American Contemporary
(San Diegan)
Acquired by
Fine Arts Society

sented by his portrait, *My Cousin Antonio*. Spanish paintings exemplify art from several parts of Spain: brothers Ramón and Valentín de Zubiaurre, Basques; José Frau, a Galician; and the Cataláns Pedro Pruna and Hipolito Hidalgo de Caviedes, the latter represented by *Elvira and Tiberio* (1st prize winner, Carnegie International).

French paintings in the permanent collection illustrate an evolution away from the style and technique of composition of the Old Masters. This sequence includes the following significant paintings: Maxime Maufra, *Port d'Auray*; Paul Signac, *Landscape* (water color); Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec, *Madame Yvette Guilbert*; André Derain, *Head of a Woman*; Othon Friesz, *The Quarry*; and Henri-Matisse, *Still Life, Flowers*. The French sculpture, *Seated Nude*, by Aristide Maillol, is considered distinctive for its vitality and rhythm of form.

Also regularly on exhibition in one or more of these galleries are at least one of the following permanent Gallery collections:

Original prints by Old Masters or contemporaries; other graphic arts, notably by Americans; original old Japanese color wood-block prints; contemporary American water colors, with emphasis on work by Californians; pictorial photography, and color facsimiles of Old Masters and contemporary paintings.

GALLERY VI

This gallery, in the northwest corner of the building, is an informal study room, providing art books and pamphlets for the visitor's convenience. The room also contains the CARNEGIE ART REFERENCE LIBRARY. This art source material consists of more than eighteen hundred items and includes original examples, showing a sequence in the production of figured fabrics; a series of original prints stressing the evolution of print media; and art books and reproductions of some of the most significant art monuments, from early times to the present.

UPPER FLOOR

Decorative examples of contemporary paintings, sculptures, and crafts are ordinarily exhibited in the upper rotunda. Here, also, is the significant sculptured marble *Mother and Child*, by the contemporary Jugo-Slav sculptor, Ivan Mestrovic.

At head of stairs, R. on reaching upper rotunda

Here the Gallery provides an art library of books, reproductions, and other subject matter for the use of Fine Arts Society members and others upon application. Of special importance is material on American and Spanish art. Also included are publications of the Hispanic Society of America.

GALLERY VIII—OLD MASTERS

First doorway R. of stairway

ROOM OF OLD MASTERS, the large gallery west of the upper rotunda, displays the following distinguished paintings:

Spanish: El Greco, *Penitent St. Peter*; also *St. Francis*, sixteenth century; Ribera, *Sibyl*; Velazquez, *Self-portrait*; Zurbarán, *St. Jerome, Still Life, Daughter, and Madonna*; also Murillo, *Repentant Magdalen*, all seventeenth century; and Goya, *Marques de Sofraga*, eighteenth century.

Italian: Giovanni Bellini, *Paolo Morosini*; Perugino, *Nun*; Bernardino de Luini, *Modesty and Vanity*, all painted about 1500; A. Bronzino, *Anna Strozzi*; F. Guardi, *Venice*.



IN SAN FELIPE VALLEY
By Charles Reiffel
American Contemporary
(San Diegan)
Purchase Prize, 1927

German: Lukas Cranach, the Elder, *Saxon Courtier*, sixteenth century; B. Bruyn, the Elder, *Lady with Carnation*.

French: Gustave Courbet, *The Silent Pool*, nineteenth century; Jean-Baptiste Corot, *Landscape*, 1872; Jean-Francois Millet, *Grandmother*, 1832.

Flemish: "The Master of Frankfort", *The Mystic Marriage of St. Catherine*, triptych, 1550; Adriaen Ysenbrant, *Madonna with Cherub Musicians*, sixteenth century; also David Teniers, the Younger, *The Alchemist*; Peter Paul Rubens, *The Holy Family*; and Sir Anthony Van Dyck, *Queen Henrietta Maria*, all seventeenth century.

Dutch: Dierick Bouts, (d. 1475), *Ecce Homo* and *Mater Dolorosa*; Hieronymus Bosch, *Christ Taken in Captivity*, circa 1500; Jan Steen, *The Cat*; Frans Hals, *Dutch Family in Landscape*; Nicolas Maes, *Girl with Pet Dog*; Rembrandt, *Self-Portrait*, all seventeenth century; Jan Van Huysum, *Still Life, Flowers*, eighteenth century; J. van Ruisdael, *Landscape with Cascade*.



YOUNG MAIZE
By Donal Hord
(San Diegan)
American Contemporary
Purchase Prize, 1931

GALLERY IX

Straight ahead from stairway

This room at the south of the upper rotunda usually contains special exhibitions or important examples from the permanent collection.

GALLERY X

Second doorway L. of stairway

A permanent Gallery-owned collection of late and contemporary American paintings is usually on exhibition in Gallery X in the ROOM OF AMERICAN PAINTINGS, but sometimes may be found in Gallery IX.

Late American paintings include: George Inness, *Cattle in Pasture*; Albert P. Ryder, *The Lost Whale*; John H. Twachtman, *Gloucester Harbor*; Emil Carlsen, *Thanksgiving Still-life*; Winslow Homer, *Woman with a Rose* (water color); Robert Henri, *Bernadita*; and George deForest Brush, *Mourning Her Brave*.

American contemporaries include: Dewey Albinson, *Helltown*, *Cloudy Day*; Maurice Braun, *Mountain Top*; Charles Burchfield, *Rainy Night*; Jon Corbino, *Flood Detail*; Guy Pene Du Bois, *Chanticleer*; Charles A. Fries, *Vallecitos Point*; Ejnar Hansen, *Portrait of Ruth Miller Fracker*; Clarence K. Hinkle, *Dillwyn Parrish*; Everett Gee Jackson, *Sailor Beware*; Ernest Lawson, *Falls in Winter*; Jonas Lie, *The Red Mill*; Luigi Lucioni, *Close Colors*; Henry Varnum Poor, *Hellebore*, *Grapes and Apples*; Charles Reiffel, *San Felipe Valley*; Frederic Taubes, *Boy in Blue*, and Elliot Torrey, *Vermont Roofs*.

BERNADITA
By Robert Henri, American, 1865-1929
Acquired by gift



GALLERY XI

First doorway L. of stairway

The small room to the left at head of stairway is the office of the Fine Arts Society.

FINE ARTS SOCIETY

The Gallery and its affairs are managed by the Fine Arts Society of San Diego, a name adopted in April 1925, although the organization has functioned for the last twenty-six years under various other names. Fine Arts Society, numbering 1250 members, has developed a policy and program of art acquisitions emphasizing late and contemporary painting, old Spanish painting, old Asiatic arts, and to a lesser degree, old Spanish decorative arts and contemporary Spanish painting. Blossoming modern French painting has not been neglected, nor early American arts of glass and ceramics. Certain fabrics, notably tapestries and laces, find an important place in the permanent collection. Lately the Gallery has particularly stressed contemporary American painting. The Gallery opened in 1926 with a few permanently-owned art treasures valued at about fifty thousand dollars. Today the collection is valued at more than a million and a half dollars.



QUEEN HENRIETTA MARIA
By Sir Anthony Van Dyck, Flemish, 1599-1641
Acquired by gift, 1939

CHRIST TAKEN IN CAPTIVITY
By Hieronymus Bosch, Flemish, 1462?-1516
Acquired by gift





AMERICAN LEGION WAR MEMORIAL BUILDING

(Open daily 1-4 p.m. free)

War Memorial Building, northeast corner of El Prado and Plaza de Panama, built as a temporary structure for the 1915-16 Exposition, was remodeled and rebuilt as a permanent structure by San Diego Post 6 of the American Legion. It was dedicated to the memory of San Diego's World War dead on November 11, 1923, although reconstruction, begun in July of that year, was not entirely completed until 1935.

Design of the remodeled War Memorial Building combines two architectural motifs. Its arcades and richly ornamented balconied windows suggest early urban palaces of the Counts of Heras in Mexico, while the square Spanish-Moorish tower which balances this corner of the Plaza de Panama was modeled after that of the Casa de Monterey (Sp., house of Monterey) in Salamanca, Spain.

The building, containing a reception hall, a lounge, a memorial chapel which is also the meeting room, and an auditorium, provides facilities for various social, fraternal, and patriotic activities of the Legion.

The auditorium, with wide balconies, is designed and furnished to represent an early California plaza. The floor has a stage at the west side. Adjoining the auditorium are a smoking room, a refreshment room and a spacious dining room to which is attached an up-to-date kitchen. Off the west balcony are rooms used by the Sons of the Legion, Boy Scouts, the Drill Team and Drum Corps of the Legion, rooms housing the military research library, and the record room.

WAR MEMORIAL MUSEUM RECEPTION HALL

S. wall displays

Framed near the entrance to the Reception Hall is the original American Legion flag, designed in 1919 by members of Post 6 under direction of the late Colonel Edward N. Jones, organizer and first commander of the Post. The following year this flag was taken to the first national convention of the Legion, where it was officially adopted as the Legion's national colors.



U.S.S. MAINE PLAQUE

Also shown on the south wall are photographic portraits of all past commanders of San Diego Post 6 and past presidents of Unit 6, American Legion Auxiliary. Other displays are a group of Liberty Loan posters of the World War.

W. wall exhibits; (R)

The torpedo at the southwest corner of the floor was taken from the German submarine U-153, which sank the English troop transport *Tuscania* during the World War.

WAR RELICS exhibits (first case) contains powder horns and other articles of war equipment used in pre-revolutionary days, and in the Mexican and the Civil Wars.

A war map (R) of the Forest of Argonne was printed at GHQ in the Base Printing Plant, 29th Engineers, Chaumont, France.

Over the west doorway is General John J. Pershing's personal 4-Star Standard, used on his automobile at the battlefield in France.

The second case (R) contains an exhibit of German Army Signal Corps equipment, a collection of German battle maps and fragments of glass from the windows of cathedrals at Rheims and Verdun. Two Uhlan lances are displayed on the upper part of the west wall. Here also is displayed the last group photograph, taken in 1932, of Grand Army of the Republic veterans residing in or near San Diego.

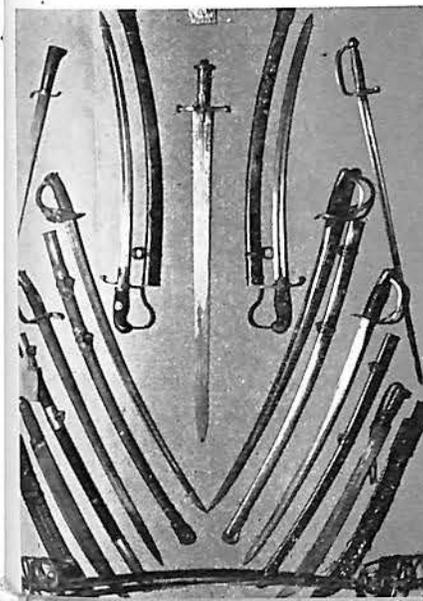
N. wall exhibits: (R)

EVOLUTION OF FIREARMS (first case) contains numerous examples of small arms from the flintlock blunderbuss of the early Puritan period to specimens of the modern rifle used in the World War.

The Sword Case (R) contains historically interesting swords, among which is one resembling a crusader's sword found in Turkey by an English officer during the World War. There also is a sword surrendered by the commanding officer of the Spanish army in Cuba during the Spanish-American War.

On each side of the doorway to the lounge on the north, stands a piece of German ordnance, World War trophies. On the west (L) is a field howitzer, and on the east (R) a heavy trench mortar. Directly above the doorway hangs a painting by Lieutenant Colonel Edmund Sears Sayer, U. S. M. C., of the U.S.S. *San Diego*, cruiser sunk in June 1918 by a floating mine planted by a German submarine off Long Island. It was for this cruiser, rather than for the city, that San Diego Post, American Legion, was named.

In the Bayonet Case are displayed some



SWORD DISPLAY



WORLD WAR MEMORIAL PLAQUE

of the first bayonets used. Among them are hand forged bayonets carried in the early battles of Flanders, and those used by the Americans at Valley Forge, and by the British at Yorktown.

Above the case are two German Uhlan lances taken from the troops of General Alexander H. R. von Kluck in August 1914, nineteen miles from Paris, during the deepest advance into France made by the German Army.

THE LOUNGE

S. wall exhibits (L)

INDIAN AND COLONIAL FIREARMS from the French and Indian Wars of Colonial times to the time of the last of the great Apache chiefs, Geronimo, are displayed along the south wall. Represented are the flintlock, the Kentucky Boone rifle, the Sharps Express, and the modern Winchester repeater. A rifle in this collection was Geronimo's own.

W. wall exhibits (R)

The HAROLD ANGIER COLLECTION (first case) includes specimens of pistols used in California during the Spanish occupation, small pistols, and an express messenger's gun used in guarding gold brought from Yuma to San Diego. There are also two Chinese Imperial Guard swords, brass knuckles, and three German Iron Crosses.

The second case contains a collection of gas masks and gas mask containers used during the World War, and an American aerial bomb. Other specimens of American aerial bombs stand in the northwest and northeast corners of the lounge.

N. wall exhibits (R)

The first case contains Spanish lances, Toledo swords, an old bullet mold, ancient pistols, trench knives, a wickerwork shell carrier, and two Ferrara blades from the Spanish arsenal of Manila, P. I., dated about 1580.

The second case is a representative collection of hand grenades, bombs, bomb throwers, rifle grenades, small caliber shells, and a German "Grenatenwerfer", model 16, from the World War.

E. wall exhibits (R)

The first case on this wall contains specimens of American, French, Belgian, and German World War steel helmets. A German canteen and a German knapsack are also displayed.

The second case contains trophies from the Philippine Insurrection: lances and lance heads, axes, spears, and machetes.

S. wall exhibits (R)

The first case contains a heavy German Spandow machine gun, specimens of German World War breastplates, and other types of body armor.

Occupying prominent positions on the walls of the lounge are oil portraits of the late Colonel Edward N. Jones, U.S.A., first commander of Post 6; Major General Joseph H. Pendleton, U.S.M.C., Ret., also a past commander of San Diego Post; Mrs. Joseph H. Pendleton, organizer and first president of San Diego Unit No. 6, American Legion Auxiliary; and the late General Marshall O. Terry.

MEMORIAL CHAPEL

Memorial Chapel, which is also used as a meeting room, is entered from the central doorway in the north wall of the lounge. Upon the Chapel's east wall hangs a memorial bronze plaque, given to American Legion Post 6 in the early days of its organization by the late General and Mrs. Marshall O. Terry, the Post's friends and benefactors. Flanked by the American Flag on one side and the American Legion flag on the other, it bears the names of the 208 men and women of San Diego who died in the World War.

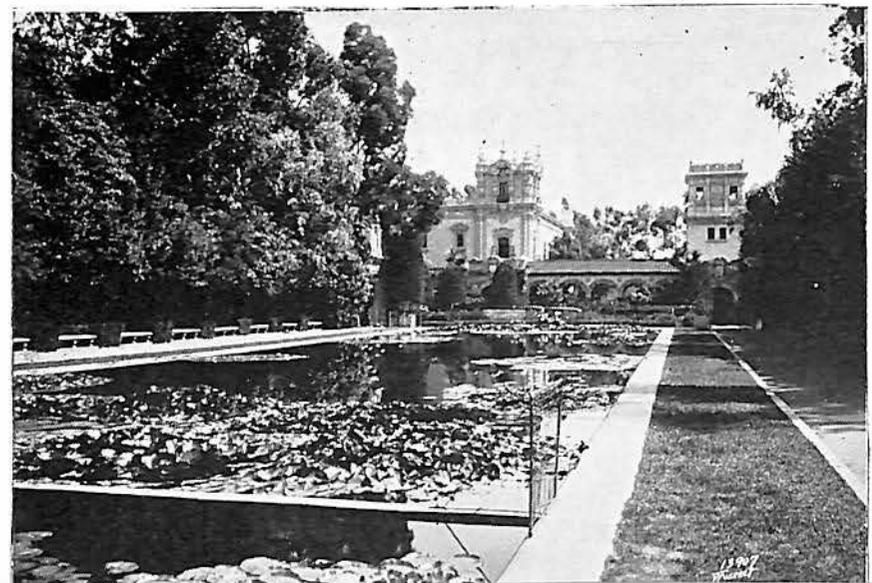
BOTANICAL BUILDING

(Open daily, free)

Approach to the Botanical Building from El Prado on the south, through a 200-foot rectangular court called Laguna de las Flores (Sp., lake of the flowers), presents a striking example of landscape artistry in which reflecting pools are used effectively. Most of the court is occupied by a long pool which extends down the center. Walks parallel to the pool are bordered with clipped hedges into which, at intervals, are set garden seats of classic design. Pond lilies of white, and several delicate shades of blue, yellow, and pink, float on the surface of the water, while in the depths below swim schools of goldfish. Mirrored in the pool from various angles are the brown dome of the Botanical Building and the tall eucalyptus trees around it, the American Legion War Memorial on the west, and the Foods and Beverages Building on the east.

Immediately in front of the Botanical Building, and separated from the longer pool by a balustraded walk, is a small pond, about forty feet

LAGUNA DE LAS FLORES



square, in the center of which plays an electric fountain. In this smaller pool are clusters of Egyptian papyrus and water lilies and lazily-curious goldfish.

Extending east and west from the small pool are two courts, each containing a circular stone fountain midway in its length. The western extremity is formed by a Roman Doric pergola, the eastern by an angled patio of the Foods and Beverages Building. At the east end facing the courts, which combined are known as the COURT OF HONOR, is a bas-relief portrait bust in stone of Father Junípero Serra.

Botanical Building is a fine example of the type of conservatory common in southern California, constructed so as to embrace both latticed and glazed units. The main portion, called the Lath House, is 250 feet by 75 feet. Its lattice-work of redwood, with reinforcing steel trusses painted to match the wood, rests upon an arcaded lower structure of concrete. A large dome at the center is truncated in the facade, forming a pseudo-proscenium arch, while below rise small twin domes over the two entrances, one on each side of the arched frontispiece and the small pool.

The rear portion of the building, a wing at right angles to the Lath House, is the glazed unit, providing the temperature required for tropical and semitropical plants.

Within the Lath House coconut palms, bamboo, and palm-like plantain screen the walls, while moss, ivy, and other creeping plants cover the rocks that border the winding footpaths. Here are many varieties of ferns, camellias, begonias, fuchsias, bird-of-paradise flowers, and tropical trees such as bow-string hemp from the Congo, East Indian breadfruit, and sago palms from Japan. Tree tops occasionally extend through the latticed roof, and Copa-de-Oro (Sp., cup of gold), vines with smooth and sinuous stems, reach up through the lath dome, where they trail golden-hued cuplike flowers in profusion.

In the glazed conservatory are other exotic plants including the Malayan screw pine, the snake palm of Cochin China, Brazilian rubber trees, dragon palms from China, and Australian tree-ferns. There are brilliant orchids, and vitis (L., grapevine) with aerial roots sometimes thirty feet in length. In the center of this glazed section a miniature jungle of tropical trees and vines almost hides a long, rock-rimmed pool in a dense tangle of undergrowth.



BOTANICAL
BUILDING

FOODS AND BEVERAGES BUILDING

(Closed)

The large L-shaped building at the northwest corner of El Prado and Alameda Drive, was known as the Palace of Foods and Beverages during the 1935-36 Exposition. The building presents a skillful blending of Spanish and Mexican Plateresque styles of architecture.

The southern section, facing El Prado, forms a two-storied arcade with entrance pavilions at either side. Above each pavilion at second-story level is a deep-set oval window flanked by two balcony windows, all surrounded by elaborate ornamentation. The building's facade is further embellished by a row of appropriate symbols cast in the spandrels of the arches.

The central chapel-like entrance facing Alameda Drive is the most impressive feature of this portion of the building. Two large bell towers, their domed tops covered with tile, rise at either side of the heavily ornamented frontispiece. Flanking the high central entrance, decorative pillars support ornate cornices, while above the entrance Plateresque traceries surround a round, deeply recessed, mullioned window. A sunburst, and intricately designed slender arches, crown the entrance.

The chapel motif is carried through the building to its west side where, creating an illusion of a great altar, the pseudo-choir and apse projects into the Botanical Garden. A small arcaded patio or court is recessed into the building.



FACADE, FOODS AND
BEVERAGES BUILDING

WALKS NORTH OF EL PRADO

North of El Prado many walks, bordered by trees and shrubs from distant lands, extend between and at the rear of the various buildings. Along the path immediately behind the Foods and Beverages Building grow Japanese cedars, hawthorns, rubber trees, Brisbane box hedge, camphor trees, and fan palms. With all these varying shades of green are mingled the rose-pink flowers of the Australian lagunaria, waxen white magnolia blossoms, vivid mock orange, and golden dewdrop with pendant sprays of blue flowers and clusters of yellow berries.

At the right a torii, or temple gate of vermilion, arches over a path that leads to the Japanese Tea Pavilion in a setting of cedars, bamboo, and wistaria. From the Tea Pavilion paths lead west along the canyon rim, bypaths going south to the Botanical Building. Following the canyon, the walk leads through groves of pine and eucalyptus trees to the Globe Theater. West of the Fine Arts Gallery a walk turns south to the Plaza de Panama. On the west of this short path is a stone fountain, in a niche



GARDEN, JAPANESE TEA PAVILION

of which is a stone image of Pan. In the Court of Honor, east of the Gallery (on a walk leading to the Plaza) is the bronze statue *Diana*, the work of Anna Hyatt Huntington.

JAPANESE TEA PAVILION

(Open year-round, 9 a.m.-5 p.m., closing at 6 p.m. during summer months; privately operated.)

The Japanese Tea Pavilion, on Alameda Drive immediately south of the south entrance to the Zoo, was built and operated by the Central Tea Association of Japan for the 1915-16 Exposition, at the close of which it was turned over to private management.

Built in the style of a Japanese Shinto temple, the Pavilion is snugly sheltered among bamboo and wistaria in a miniature Japanese garden containing streams and a vermilion Bridge of Long Life.

Tea and light lunches are served by Japanese girls in native costume. A specialty served at the Pavilion is ice cream flavored with powdered green tea.

SPANISH VILLAGE

The Spanish Village, an art center, is opposite the Zoological Garden on Alameda Drive, first street east of the Foods and Beverages Building. Built for the 1935-36 Exposition, it occupies an area of 90,000 square feet in which twenty-one Spanish style *casas* (Sp., houses) seemingly were erected at random around an open, flagstone plaza, in an attempt to create an old-world community atmosphere.

The white stucco *casas* are constructed with deep arched doorways and windows, antique wooden beams, heavy buttresses, and low roofs containing a total of more than 40,000 Spanish tiles. All walls are decorated in the colorful floral motifs of the Spanish Renaissance, and plant-filled, vari-colored flower pots line the window sills and other available ledges, or hang from the walls in wrought-iron supports.

North Portal of the Village, suggested by the *Puerta del Castillo de Sigüenza* (gate of the castle of Sigüenza) in Spain, is a deep semi-circular archway and a tower connected on the east side. Both are capped with overhanging tile roofs, the tower encircled by a row of slot-like windows just beneath the eaves.

Spanish Village Art Center, Inc., now housed in the Village, is an organization of more than 200 artists and art lovers. It maintains thirty-five studios, some of the *casas* being large enough to accommodate two or more local artists, and promotes and exhibits the products of their various arts and crafts which include oil and water-color painting, sculpture, pottery, etching, block printing, wood carving, and glass staining.

Several exhibitions are held in the Village each year, and special exhibits often are shown in the *casa* opposite the association headquarters. Lectures, art criticisms, and other events are conducted intermittently. Most important Village event of the year is the Annual Fiesta, a colorful Spanish celebration which usually opens the first week in September. During the Fiesta a queen is chosen and crowned, a prize exhibition open to all southern California artists is held, and paintings, sculpture, and other works of art are displayed in the plaza under brilliant umbrellas and in various cottages.

ARCH, SPANISH VILLAGE





NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM (Open daily 9 a.m.-5 p.m.; free)

Natural History Museum, occupying a large area north of El Prado between Park Boulevard and Alameda Drive near the east entrance to the Institutional Center, was built by private subscription, and was formally dedicated and donated to the city of San Diego on January 14, 1933. Financial aid given by the late Miss Ellen Browning Scripps of La Jolla, made possible not only the construction of the Museum, but the development of its activities and exhibits. The Museum is operated by the San Diego Society of Natural History, which is the second oldest scientific organization west of the Rocky Mountains, having been incorporated in 1874.

Of reinforced concrete construction, the building is thoroughly fire- and earthquake-proof. The most striking architectural feature is the entrance facade, with its high doorway reached by wide steps. The tall columns at either side of the doorway are flanked by statues of conventionalized mountain lions, and the cornice over the doorway is embellished with carvings of various animals typifying the exhibits within. The simplicity of the smooth concrete walls is relieved at the top story by arched windows with squares of colored tiles set below, and separated by massive pilasters. A carved frieze tops a slightly overhanging cornice.

Public exhibits occupy three floors each 220 feet long, with wings to the north. Policy of the Museum directorate is to stress the natural history of southwestern United States and northwestern Mexico, with emphasis on San Diego County.

GROUND FLOOR EXHIBITS

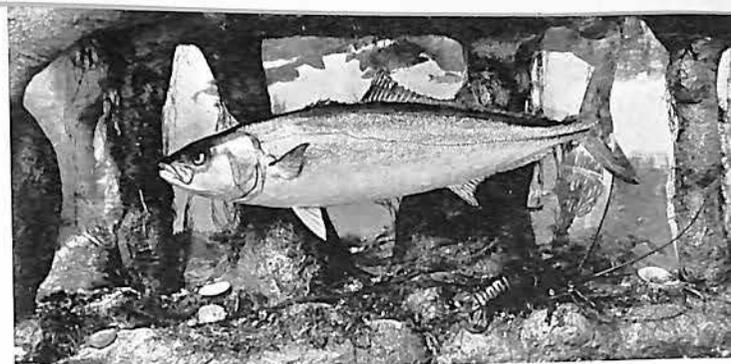
Enter Museum on ground floor, by west entrance on Alameda Drive

A great devilfish with "wings" outspread is near the doorway. These giants of the Ray family are most common in tropical waters, but this 900-pound specimen was captured near Point Loma (San Diego). In the center of the hall is a sharp-headed finner whale (one of five specimens of this particular variety known to have been taken in Pacific waters), caught near La Jolla; the

A GIANT RAY
CAUGHT OFF SAN DIEGO



YELLOWTAIL,
ESTEEMED BY
SPORTSMEN



skull of a blue whale, one of the largest mammals which has ever inhabited the earth; and the jaws of a sperm whale, reminiscent of the days when San Diego was a whaling station. Occupying wall positions are other sea denizens—marlin and broadbill swordfish, tuna, and sea turtles of several species. There is also a scale model, based on 17,239 soundings, showing the topography of the floor of the north Pacific Ocean from the western coast of North America to the eastern coast of Asia.

Along the wall is a series of small groups depicting the reptiles of San Diego County. Attracting most attention is a rattlesnake which rattles at the press of an electric button. Enlarged models illustrate the mouth structure of venomous and nonvenomous snakes, and of the Gila monster.

Forty-one cases and pedestals are utilized for the mineral exhibit. Prominently displayed are gems for which San Diego County is famed. Other much-frequented exhibits are the *Minerals of the Bible* and fluorescent minerals that change color under the rays of a mercury lamp. Any mineral in the exhibit may be located by means of a card catalog available to the public.

Most of the fossils on this floor are of vertebrates—sabre-toothed cat or tiger, giant ground sloth, imperial elephant, and mastodom, all of which once inhabited southern California, as well as mosasaurs, extinct horses, and fossil fish from other parts of the country.

An excellent conception of the topography and geology of the region may be obtained from the relief map (10x13 feet) of San Diego County on the north wall. Nearby are relief maps of California, and of Zion and Grand Canyon National Parks.

The Aquarium, its entrance close to the relief maps, contains fifty-four glass tanks of small tropical fish.

MAIN FLOOR EXHIBITS

The Main Floor, reached by short flights of stairs at the east and west ends of the building, is the largest and loftiest hall in the Museum. The central feature is a four-sided glass case which contains a family of American elk. Other habitat groups combine all modern methods of the taxidermist's art—painted backgrounds, artificial rockwork and plant arrangements—which create an illusion of actual scenes in nature. Prominent are representations of sea bird rookeries on Los Coronados Islands, bird life of the Salton Sea, and two kinds of sea lions found on the California coast. Other

THE BAT CAVE
IS EERIE





AMERICAN ELK,
KING OF THE DEER FAMILY



MOUNTAIN QUAIL IN SNOW

ALMOST EXTINCT CALIFORNIA CONDOR



popular groups depict a turkey vulture family in its cavelike home, and a colony of bats in their daytime retreat.

Six double-sided cases in the north wing contain the *Identification Series of San Diego County Birds*, showing mounted specimens of each of the 328 kinds of birds recorded in this county. Seasonal variations of plumage are also shown.

Extending the length of the wall beside these cases is a comprehensive display of North American bird's eggs and nests. A device that permits the light to shine upon them only when they are being viewed prevents their fading through exposure. A public card catalog facilitates locating a particular bird or egg.

At the eastern end of the hall a single case contains an exhibit of San Diego County mammals up to the size of a coyote. Game heads of many kinds adorn the walls.

Against a wall on the main floor is the skeleton of a crested duck-billed dinosaur—the only specimen on the Pacific coast of this great extinct reptile.

TOP FLOOR EXHIBITS

Top Floor displays continue the policy of emphasizing local natural history. Panels containing pressed specimens of San Diego County plants cover much of the north wall, and glass cases of other botanical exhibits occupy the entire east end of this hall.

The south-central section of the Top Floor is devoted to insects. Here will be found not only a complete representation of San Diego County butterflies, but also a display of highly-colored butterflies from the Tropics. Other cases show the life history of the tarantula, the trapdoor spider, and the black widow spider.

The remainder of this floor is occupied largely by exhibits of shells (one of the largest collections in the country), both recent and fossil, and of other invertebrate marine life such as corals, sponges, crustaceans, starfish, and sea urchins. A case containing objects made from shells and seeds combines both marine and botanical features.

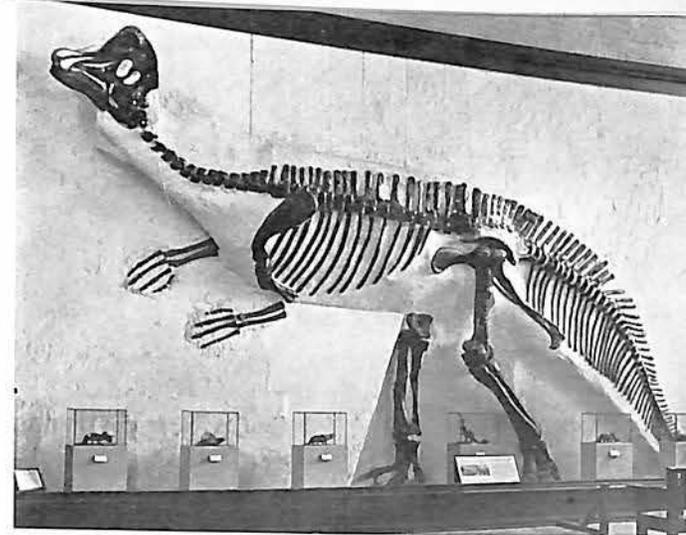
At the head of the west stairs

is the electrically operated *Geologic Time Clock*. Upon the pressure of a button the evolutionary development of a billion years passes in review, by means of successive colored paintings, in the space of four minutes.

RESEARCH AND EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Natural History Museum, in addition to its public exhibits, contains well-equipped research laboratories devoted to natural sciences. In these laboratories, each in charge of a specialist, are stored more than half a million study specimens. Results of some of the research activities are printed in the scientific publications of the San Diego Society of Natural History. Information relative to these publications and to the use of research collections by students may be obtained at the administrative office on the Main Floor.

The Botanical Laboratory, in addition to the herbarium, includes the famous *Valentien collection* of California wild-flower paintings, which may be

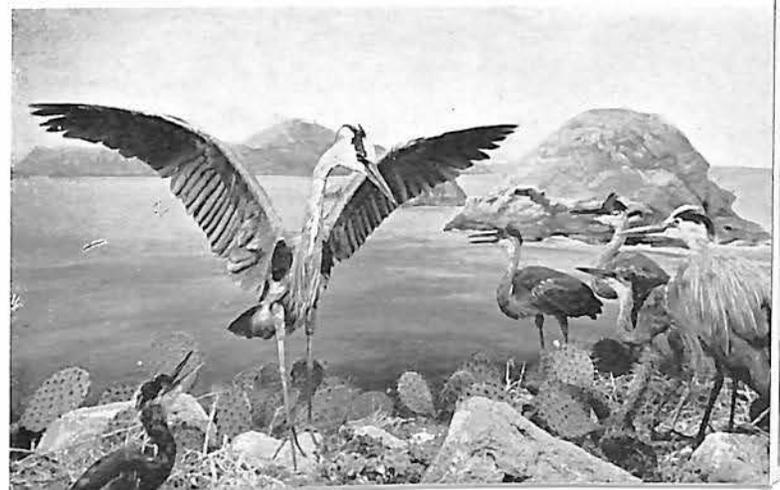


THIS DINOSAUR WALKED MILLIONS OF YEARS AGO



STELLER SEA-LION BULL
PRESIDES OVER HIS HAREM

GREAT BLUE HERON'S NEST FROM CORONADO ISLANDS





COCOANUT CRABS LIVE ON
LAND AND CLIMB TREES

examined upon request. These pictures, comprising 1,200 subjects and bound in twenty-two leather portfolios, were made for Miss Scripps and after her death were presented to the Natural History Museum.

An active educational program for the general public is conducted by the Museum. On its staff is a certificated teacher who gives nature-study instruction,

with specimens from the Museum, in both the city and county schools. Special classes for children are held in the Junior Department during the summer. Every Saturday from October to May the Museum schedules an all-day field excursion for first-hand study of some phase of nature. Several clubs are sponsored by the Museum and meet there regularly, visitors being welcome. *A monthly bulletin, listing all events and containing many items of interest, may be had upon application to the Museum.*

SAN DIEGO SCIENTIFIC LIBRARY

Natural History Museum unit open Mon. through Sat., 9 a.m.-5 p.m.; free. San Diego Museum unit open Mon. through Fri., 9 a.m.-5 p.m.; Sat., 9 a.m.-12 m.; free.

(Not a circulating library—open to the public for reference)

The San Diego Scientific Library is in two units. It was established through a memorial fund contributed by the late Willard W. Whitney. The larger unit, including material on zoology, botany, geology, and allied subjects, is in the Natural History Museum. Works relating to archeology, anthropology, and other human sciences are in the San Diego Museum.

Important scientific works include rare editions and single volumes not to be found elsewhere on the Pacific Coast. At the Natural History Museum the field of geology is particularly well represented by the ex-

MIGRATING SWARM OF MONARCH BUTTERFLIES



tensive geological library of the late Brigadier General Anthony W. Vogdes. Also in this unit are a complete file of *Curtis' Botanical Magazine*, unbroken sets of scientific publications of many societies, and important Federal and State government monographs and serials. Of special interest in the San Diego Museum Library are 300 volumes of Oriental art, history, and literature, from the library of Professor William Gates of Johns Hopkins University.

BALBOA PARK INFORMATION BUREAU

Open Tuesday through Sunday, 11 a.m.-5 p.m., free

This service, sponsored by the Junior Ad Club of San Diego, occupies a small building on El Prado opposite the Natural History Museum and across Plaza de Balboa from the street railway station. Well posted information concerning Balboa Park and its various permanent and special activities is made readily available to the visitor.

BETTER HOUSING BUILDING

*(American Red Cross Headquarters,
San Diego Chapter)*

Better Housing Building, situated on the south side of El Prado near the east entrance to the Institutional Center of the Park, was built for the 1915-16 Exposition. Main portion of the building is now used for various special exhibits and shows, notably the electrical shows each April and December. The northwest section is occupied by San Diego Chapter of the American Red Cross, as offices and headquarters.



The building, designed in a modified Plateresque style, has arcades, a tower, and two highly ornamented entrance pavilions. The pavilions project to the face of the tile-covered, corridor arcades which connects the Better Housing Building with that of the House of Hospitality on the west. Above each entrance are three heavily ornamented, arch-topped windows, each with a curved balcony protected by ironwork railings. At the northwestern corner of the building is a tower, its top elaborately decorated.

San Diego Chapter, American Red Cross, has been an integral part of the community since the national organization was formed in 1898. While the Red Cross as an international movement was born of war, its peacetime activities are manifold. Local Chapter work includes home service to veterans of all wars and to men in the service; instructions in home hygiene and care of the sick; Braille transcribing; nursing service, with volunteers staffing first-aid stations, giving instruction in making surgical bandages, and assisting at various clinics; first-aid and lifesaving instruction; disaster preparedness and relief; and garment production for San Diego County needy.

During times of international conflict the Red Cross sponsors and

supervises many humanitarian activities. These include international information service; mail and package service for war prisoners; and the production and distribution of hospital clothing and surgical dressings for war relief and garments for refugees.

The Junior Red Cross, in addition to San Diego Chapter proper, has an enrollment of some 30,000 city school members and more than 13,000 county school members.

HOUSE OF HOSPITALITY

(Office open Mon. through Sat., 9 a.m.-5 p.m.)

The House of Hospitality, southeast corner of Plaza de Panama, is a sincerely hospitable community center where visitors and residents meet for social and cultural activities—lectures, musicales, card games, dancing, luncheons, teas, and dinners.

The building, with its adequate facilities for conducting these various affairs, is under supervision of a group of civic-minded men and women operating under the name of House of Hospitality Association, a non-profit organization. Practically the same group, following the 1915-16 Exposition, maintained the building then known as the Southern Counties Building (site of the present Natural History Museum) as a civic auditorium until its destruction by fire in 1924. In 1934 funds were made available for them to remodel the present building. During the 1935-36 Exposition it served as headquarters for leading officials and for the Women's Executive Committees, an organization formed to provide hospitality and supervise social activities during the Fair.

Architecture of the building, and landscaping of the garden, show both Spanish and Moorish influences. The patio of the House of Hospitality, entered from Plaza de Panama through an archway on the west, is surrounded by typically Spanish arcades and was modeled after that of the Museum in Guadalajara, Mexico. Colored lanterns project from the walls

PATIO, HOUSE OF HOSPITALITY



of the court; near one corner is a wishing well, a replica of that in the grounds of the Guadalajara Museum. In the center is a tiled fountain dominated by a seated figure of a native Aztec woman of Tehuantepec, the work and design of Donal Hord, San Diego sculptor.

Casa del Rey Moro (Sp., house of the Moorish King) Garden follows very closely its prototype of the same name in Ronda, Spain. According to Richard S. Requa, the architect, "the fountains, grotto, pool, wall, pergolas, terrace, even the planting of that famous garden, has been reproduced here as faithfully as could be done."

Surrounding the patio are rooms and auditoriums of various sizes in which groups of from a dozen to six hundred persons may gather; several of the rooms are equipped with small kitchens from which hostesses may serve their own refreshments.

The main auditorium which faces the patio on the east, has a maple floor, excellent acoustics, and unusual lighting accessories. It is used extensively for dances, large parties, plays, lectures, and musicales. The attractive adjoining lounge is frequently used by small parties or by intimate groups from auditorium assemblies.

A popular room, especially adapted for musicales and teas, is the loggia on the second floor. It seats 125 persons, is bright and airy, with open balconies on both sides affording vistas over the Park.

CAFE DEL REY MORO (Sp., cafe of the Moorish King) (*open daily, 11:30 a.m.-8 p.m.; breakfast parties by reservation*), occupying the southwest corner of the House of Hospitality, is equipped for parties of as many as 500 hundred guests. One of its most popular attractions is the open-air terrace on the south where, in good weather and under bright-colored umbrellas, meals are served daily throughout the year.

The Sala de Oro (Sp., room of gold), a magnificently appointed Spanish type reception room, is open to the public daily from 11 a.m. to 7 p.m., and visitors are greeted by San Diego women, representing various clubs in the city, who act as hostesses. Guests are welcome to meet their friends in the Sala de Oro, or to relax in its quiet luxury. On the west wall is a beautifully carved antique sacristy cabinet of early Italian workmanship. At the sides of the entrance from the patio is a pair of vigil lights, said to have come from an old Greek Orthodox church in Mexico City.

ORGANIZATIONS

ASTROLOGIANS GUILD of San Diego (*studios 4 and 4A; open Wed. 1-5 p.m., and Fri. 10 a.m.-12 M, 1-5 p.m.*), was formed in 1936. It teaches scientific astrology and provides facilities for interested persons to study under authoritative supervision at small expense, maintenance being by free-will offerings. A reference library is available and lectures are held monthly throughout the year.

San Diego Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION (*Room 11; meetings monthly, 3rd Fr., Oct. to June*), has a membership restricted to descendants of persons who served the American cause during the Revolutionary War. Objectives of the society are quoted from Washington's Farewell Address: "To perpetuate the memory and spirit of the men and women who achieved American independence . . . To cherish, maintain, and extend the institutions of American freedom, foster true

patriotism and love of country, and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty."

Local departmental work includes an evening group for business women; Indian welfare; distribution of citizenship manuals; flag code tablets for landmarks; conservation of natural resources; Colonial crafts.

The Chapter owns and maintains a valuable genealogical library and files of D.A.R. magazines, which are housed in the San Diego Public Library. A separate file of D.A.R. magazines is being compiled for presentation to the State College library.

San Diego Branch of the PAN-AMERICAN LEAGUE (*monthly, 1st Tues., luncheon meeting, Auditorium, 12 n.*) has headquarters in Room 12. The object of the league is to promote better friendship and relations and to maintain peace among the twenty-one American republics.

The group conducts a Spanish study class every Tuesday afternoon, and maintains an arts and crafts department where the work of the various countries is shown and explained. Each year the league holds a Latin-American fiesta and grand ball, preceded by a Latin consuls' banquet. Pan-American League has branches in many cities of the United States, one in Cuba, and other countries of Central America.

San Diego Chapter of the Rosicrucian Order, AMORC, (*Room 8; weekly, Tues., 8 p.m.*) devotes itself to the study and application of its doctrines. All the North and South American chapters are under jurisdiction of the Supreme Temple, located at San José, California.

UNIVERSITY WOMEN'S CLUB (San Diego Branch of the American Association of University Women) (*Room 9; monthly, 4th Fr., 2:30 p.m.*), has as its objectives the promotion of fellowship among college women, and the furtherance of education and social service. It encourages extensive activities in such fields as art appreciation, arts and crafts, book reviews, dramas, economic and social trends, and international relations.

BIBLE CLASS (*Belcher Room; weekly, Sun., 3 p.m.*). Study group.

RELIGIOUS SCIENCE SOCIETY (*Belcher Room, Mon. through Thurs., 2-4 p.m.; Lounge, Sun., 10 a.m.*).

RELIGIOUS SERVICE (*Auditorium, weekly, Sun. 11 a.m.*).

SAN DIEGO WOMEN'S POST NO. 451 American Legion (*La Salita; monthly, 4th Tues., 7:30 p.m.*).

8 ET 40 (*Flamingo Room; monthly, 3rd Tues., 7:30 p.m.*). A social organization within the American Legion Auxiliary.

Other groups and organizations meeting regularly at the House of Hospitality include: United Daughters of the Confederacy, Stonewall Jackson Chapter No. 451; Native Daughters of the Golden West, San Diego Parlor No. 308; the Alliance Francaise; Druggist Auxiliary; nine State College fraternities and sororities; Delphian groups; Anglo-Saxon Federation of America; Lens and Shutter Club; San Diego Women's Philharmonic Society; San Diego Teachers Association; University Heights Mothers' Club; and Military Order of the Purple Heart, Sonny Jones Chapter No. 49.

PALISADES AREA

Jutting promontory-like south and southwest of Plaza de Panama is a narrow mesa known as the Palisades area, most of it developed for the 1935-36 Exposition. Extending south from the Plaza to the Spreckels Organ Pavilion is The Mall, two parallel traffic lanes separated by a

flower-embroidered parkway. Curving westward around the Pavilion, extension of The Mall divides into two driveways—East and West Palisades Drives, which circle an area called Pan-American Plaza.

SPRECKELS ORGAN

(*Organ recital 2:30-3:30 p.m., Wed., Thurs., Sat., and Sun., free. Other recitals and events announced in local papers.*)

A noted feature of the Park at the south end of The Mall is the huge outdoor Spreckels Organ which, together with the pavilion that shelters it, was presented in 1915 by John D. and Adolph B. Spreckels.

The organ is equipped with four manuals, 3,500 pipes, and sound effects that include cathedral chimes, concert harp, drums, cymbals, and other features. A deep stage, large enough for operatic performances, houses the mechanism of the organ.

The pavilion which houses the organ consists of a proscenium with somewhat flattened, highly-ornamented gables. At stage level, and upheld by pillars that create a Corinthian peristyle effect, are elaborately balustraded walks or landings which extend from either side of the pavilion in gracefully sweeping arcs. The colonnaded walks, with approaching stairways at the extremities, thus partly enclose the open-air amphitheater which seats more than fifteen hundred.

FLORAL ASSOCIATION BUILDING

(*Flower shows: Spring Show, April; Geranium Show, July; Fall Show, August; Chrysanthemum Show, October*)

Floral Association Building, between East and West Palisades Drive southwest of the Spreckels Organ, although small in comparison with



SPRECKELS ORGAN



FLORAL ASSOCIATION BUILDING

other Balboa Park buildings, is architecturally significant as the only Park building whose architecture is wholly in the Mission style.

The San Diego Floral Association, noted for its annual Chrysanthemum Show, was organized in 1907 to "promote the knowledge of Floriculture, to stimulate the beautifying of San Diego gardens, to hold Flower Shows, to conserve wild plant life, and such other matters as many pertain to such an Association."

Floral Association meetings are held on the 3rd Tuesday of each month, 7:30 p.m., to which all flower lovers are welcome.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTS BUILDING

(Open, free, Weds., Thurs., Sat. and Sun.; 12 M.-4:30 p.m.)



PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTS BUILDING

Photographic Arts Building, south of the Floral Association Building, is a small structure of modified Spanish-Colonial style. The upper story is set back above the first floor level and covered by a roof of red tiles, accentuated by overhanging cornices.

The Photographic Arts Society of San Diego was organized in the fall of 1936 with the following objectives: the promotion of the art and science of photography in all its branches, through individual members, associated camera clubs, and other photographic organizations; to disseminate photographic knowledge by means of lectures and demonstrations of photographic processes; and to promote and sponsor photographic salons and exhibitions in Balboa Park.

The exhibition gallery of the Society is the only one of its kind in the country, being so planned that four separate displays of prints may be hung at the same time without one interfering with another. At a single exhibit the Society can display 250 prints, framed in regulation 16x20 inch mounts.

Through the Society's connection with the Photographic Arts Society of America, traveling exhibitions of photographic prints by internationally known camera artists are brought to the gallery each month.

The Society holds a semi-annual and an annual print contest for its members. The San Diego Camera Club meets regularly on the 2nd Tuesday of each month, the meetings being enlivened with a print contest, print criticisms, and a lecture, talk or demonstration of some branch of photography.



HOUSE
OF
PACIFIC
RELATIONS

HOUSE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS

(Open, free, Sun. 1-5 p.m., year round; Fiesta, each Nov.)

House of Pacific Relations *hacienda*, consisting of a group of fifteen Spanish style bungalows arranged in the form of a horseshoe around a large garden and pool, is situated on West Palisades Drive, southwest of the Spreckels Organ Pavilion. Architectural features of the buildings suggest similar details in Spain and Spanish America.

Nations represented in the bungalows are Scotland, Czechoslovakia, China, Denmark, Italy, U.S.S.R., the United States, Poland, the Irish Free State, Norway, Finland, Yugoslavia, Germany, Japan, and those of Latin America. In the Latin-American cottage the nations represented are Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica, Salvador, Nicaragua, Panama, Cuba, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Uruguay, Paraguay, Brazil, Argentina, Venezuela, Bolivia, Dominican Republic, and Haiti.

Purposes for which the organization is formed are: (a) To bring into closer acquaintance the peoples of the various nationalities and groups represented in its membership in order to foster and cultivate a spirit of understanding, tolerance and good will. (b) To assist the various groups represented in its membership in the rendition of programs of an artistic and educational nature for the benefit of the individual as well as the community.

Qualifications for membership in any one of the groups is nativity of, or descendency from, a nation represented.

Monthly programs, free to the public, are presented on the lawn of the House of Pacific Relations by the different cottages, and in November an Annual Fiesta of Nations is held in which all groups participate.

HALL OF EDUCATION

(Open, Mon. through Fri., 9 a.m.-3:30 p.m.)

Hall of Education, West Palisades Drive, is occupied by the San Diego Hall of Education Association. Its architecture, like that of the Palace of Entertainment, with which it is connected on the north by a pergola, is reminiscent of that of the early Pueblo Indians of southwestern United States, and is a replica of the State Museum, Santa Fé, New Mexico.

Equipment and maintenance expenses are defrayed with funds procured from membership fees and rental of the various halls and clubrooms.

Among classes conducted at the Hall are those in art, china painting, vocal music, and a seminar conducted by Claremont College of Pomona, California. Occasionally the building is rented for exhibits, or for campaigns of city-wide interest. A teaching unit of the San Diego WPA Music Project has its offices in this building. Orchestra rehearsals are also held here.

PALACE OF ENTERTAINMENT

(Not open to the public)

In keeping with the original architectural intent of designing the buildings of both the 1915-16 and the 1935-36 Exposition after various Spanish and aboriginal American styles, the Palace of Entertainment, south of the Hall of Education, is patterned after that of the early Pueblo Indians. It contains the offices of the San Diego WPA Music Project.

The Music Project consists of a Symphony Orchestra of 34 persons, an opera and oratorio chorus of 20 persons, and a small teaching unit housed in the Hall of Education. In midsummer the opera chorus, supported by the orchestra, give performances in Wegeforth Bowl, located in the Zoological Garden. During the school year these units conduct an average of fifty monthly concerts in schools and recreational centers, as well as occasional concerts in the Ford Bowl, city plaza, and other public places.

CACTUS GARDEN

At the rear of the Hall of Education and the Palace of Entertainment is the Cactus Garden, containing specimens of giant cacti and a variety of other cacti species that include the night-blooming cereus, the prickly pear, the rattail, the Turk's-head, the barrel, the fishhook, and the golden ball. There also are the ocotillo, thorny-branched, scarlet-flowered desert shrub, and the yucca, with large panicles of bell-shaped blossoms.

251st COAST ARTILLERY (AA)

(A Unit of the California National Guard)

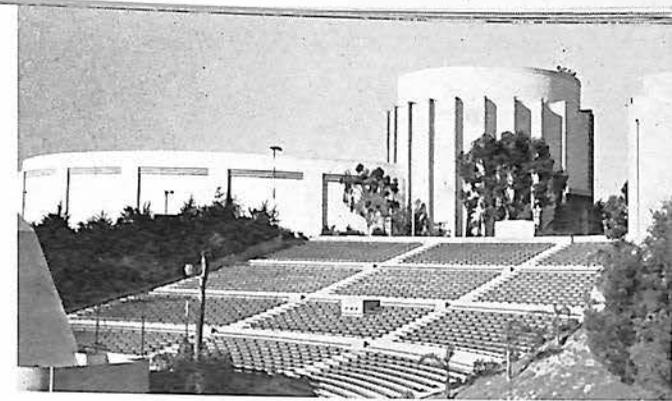
Subject to emergency or national mobilization conditions Headquarters and Armory open Mon. through Sat., 9:30 a.m.-4 p.m.; public drill every Mon., 8:10 p.m.; special review before commanding officer last Mon. of each month.

National Guard Armory, south of the Palace of Entertainment and formerly the California State Building, is one of two buildings now occupied by a unit of the 251st Coast Artillery. Design of the building, according to Richard Requa, the architect, was intended to "demonstrate the close relationship between the ancient Mayan and twentieth century treatment of masses and ornamentation, or a progression from ancient to modern." Colored panels above the main entrance depict the principal industries of California. Featuring the California emblem, great stone grizzly bears stand guard at the corners of the roof.

... OF 800,000,000 CANDLEPOWER



FORD BUILDING,
FORD
BOWL
AMPHITHEATER



Ford Building, at the end of Palisades Drives on Pan-American Plaza, is used as Regimental headquarters, and for the housing of Headquarters battery, band, and for storing ordnance and vehicles of the regiment. An example of modern architecture, it was built by the Ford Motor Company at a cost of \$2,000,000 to demonstrate the details of automobile manufacture at the 1935 Exposition.

The building was redecorated in 1936 to serve as the Palace of Transportation. *March of Transportation* murals painted at that time under direction of Juan Larrinaga, picture various modes of transportation, ranging from the most primitive forms to rocket planes of the future as conceived by the artist.

The only anti-aircraft National Guard unit on the Pacific Coast (1940), this crack regiment is in two divisions: headquarters unit and first battalion, with medical department attached, located in San Diego; second battalion (machine gun) at San Pedro and Long Beach. Each summer the entire regiment encamps for two weeks at Ventura, California, where rigorous wartime conditions are simulated. On several occasions the regiment has participated in spectacular maneuvers at Lindbergh Field on the San Diego water front before large audiences, and has demonstrated its expert marksmanship against attacking planes.

In addition to general training in defense efficiency and specialized training in defense against aircraft, armory activities include technical instruction in such subjects as electricity, radio, meteorology, photography, surveying, mess management, first aid, band music, and others.

In 1935 the San Diego National Guard regiment won the United States Coast Artillery Association trophy, awarded the most efficient regiment of this type.

FORD BOWL

Ford Bowl, a beautiful open-air theater on Pan-American Plaza east of the Ford Building, was built as a feature of the 1935-36 Exposition and

FORD BOWL,
NAVAL
HOSPITAL
IN BACKGROUND



was named in honor of Henry and Edsel Ford, who generously contributed to the project.

It has a seating capacity of 3,800, is sufficiently isolated to insure quiet, and is easily accessible from any part of the city. Credit for the splendid acoustics is due Vern D. Knudsen, internationally known acoustics engineer, who supervised construction of the amphitheater.

The Bowl is used extensively for various exercises and musical events, including the popular Midsummer Night Symphonies, held in July and August.

MUNICIPAL GYMNASIUM

Municipal Gymnasium Building, located on East Palisades Drive northeast from the Ford Bowl, was the Palace of Electricity and Varied Industries during the 1935-36 Exposition. The structure, a modern development of prehistoric American architecture, is of permanent concrete and stucco construction. The hardwood floor, approximately 150x300 feet, is considered ideal for gymnasium purposes. There are seats for spectators.

FEDERAL BUILDING

Federal Building, on Pan-American Plaza north of the Municipal Gymnasium, built for the 1935-36 Exposition, is a large windowless structure designed in the Mayan style. Massive walls rise to an intricate frieze, with an offset terrace surmounted by a narrower frieze extending for a distance above the front facade. The main entrance was modeled after that of the Palace of the Governor at Uxmal, Yucatan, Mexico.

Flanking towers, their tops embellished with the rich ornamentation of the Mayans, stand on either side of the entrance. Above the doorway, rising abruptly in near-triangular shape and delineated in the col-

oring and style of this ancient race, is a paneled window showing a Mayan warrior and slave. The design and treatment of this feature was suggested by decorative figures done in stucco on the interior walls of a building in Mayapan, Yucatan.

The building is of reinforced concrete construction, with steel trusses supporting the roof. Lighting is provided by skylights.



ENTRANCE FACADE, FEDERAL BUILDING
(Annex of Municipal Gymnasium)

INTERNATIONAL ARTS BUILDING

(Restaurant, soda fountain and gift shop; cor. Plaza de Panama and El Prado)

In design the International Arts Building, southwest corner of El Prado and Plaza de Panama, is a distinct departure from the style adopted for other buildings of the 1915-16 Exposition. Almost primitive simplicity of Spanish-Colonial mission architecture is most pronounced. Smaller than other contemporary structures, its highest and real facade faces Plaza de Panama. The arcade along the Plaza forms an entrance passage to the building, in front of which rises the facade, consisting of a central arch flanked by two bell gables of uneven height and design, one mounting three bells, the other two. Under the central arch at second floor level, is a square balcony window with ironwork railing. This frontispiece was modeled after that of the Santuario de Guadalupe, Mexico, a Franciscan structure that strongly influenced later mission architecture in California.

The walls of the building are distinctly plain except for ornamentation on the north doorway. In the northwest corner, adjoining Alcazar Garden and forming an accentuated arch of the *portales* (Sp., corridor) facing El Prado, is a notable belfry. Just beyond is a square, tiled-domed tower rising above the greenery of the garden below.

Various annual flower shows are held in this building.

ALCAZAR GARDEN

East of the California Quadrangle and south of El Prado is Alcazar Garden, formerly known as Montezuma's Garden. Here are rectangular flower beds that gleam vividly in season with the golden, claret, amethystine, and cerulean tints of thousands of pansies. Giving added color to this attractive retreat are two Moorish fountains with tiles of turquoise blue, yellow, and bright green. Near the eastern border is the bronze statue *Youth Taming the Wild*, by Anna Hyatt Huntington. To the south, beyond classic archways, is a large lawn with a bench-lined arbor skirting the canyon rim. A path leads down broad stone steps to a rustic bridge that spans PALM CANYON and overlooks a jungle of date and fan palms.



BELL TOWER, INTERNATIONAL
ARTS BUILDING



INDIAN VILLAGE

SECTION II

WALKS, DRIVES, AND OTHER ATTRACTIONS

North of the Spanish Village, Alameda Drive continues to Roosevelt Junior High School where it turns right to enter Park Boulevard. At the drive's northern extremity is the INDIAN VILLAGE, occupied by the San Diego Council, Boy Scouts of America.

Sometimes called the Painted Desert, the Indian Village is a faithful copy of an Indian pueblo. It was built on a five-acre tract in Balboa Park by the Santa Fé Railway as an exhibit for the 1915-16 Exposition. Approximately \$150,000 was spent on the buildings and in preparing the desert setting, the work being supervised and executed by Pueblo Indians from Arizona and New Mexico.

At the close of the Exposition the Board of Park Commissioners granted the use of the Village to the Boy Scouts, thereby giving the Scout movement in San Diego such impetus that the local organization became nationally prominent. The average yearly membership in the San Diego Boy Scout Council now exceeds 3,000 boys and 900 adult volunteer leaders. One week of every third month is assigned to each of the twelve divisions on the headquarters program at the Indian Village. In the Court of Honor the boys participate in activities prescribed by national regulations.

PARK BOULEVARD, principal north and south drive of Balboa Park, is a continuation of Twelfth Avenue. It angles northeastward in wide sweeping curves then turns north to intersect Plaza de Balboa at the end of El Prado and continues through the Park. The San Diego Electric Railway follows the Boulevard to the Institutional Center. South of El Prado along the drive are Pepper Grove Picnic Grounds, United States Naval Hospital, Balboa Park Riding Academy, and San Diego Senior High School. North of El Prado are the Canadian Legion Building and, at Alameda Drive, the Indian Village.

LITTLE HOUSE, in Pepper Grove Picnic Grounds, not far from the Institutional Center, is headquarters for the San Diego Girl Scouts. The building served as an emergency hospital during the 1915-16 Exposition and, during the World War, as a hospital for the Naval Training Station which then occupied the main Exposition buildings.

Little House and Pepper Grove Picnic Grounds are also reached by a drive leading south from El Prado opposite the Natural History Museum. San Diego Girl Scout



"LITTLE HOUSE,"
GIRL SCOUTS

membership, representing all nationalities and religions, totals 82 groups of nearly 1,500 girls and over 300 adults. Brownie Scouts, Girl Scouts, and Senior Girl Scouts (the three age classifications from 7 to 18 years) receive instruction, play games, hold meetings, sponsor dances, and give plays on the large elevated stage in Little House.

Grown-up groups also hold classes in adult education in which leaders are trained to take their places in troops and in other branches of activity. In the hospital room doctors and trained nurses teach the Girl Scouts to care for the sick and for children, and to administer first aid to the injured.

In summer the Girl Scouts hold their vacation camp at Tapawingo in the Cuyamaca Mountains. They also maintain a summer day camp at Camp Wildwood, in Balboa Park.

EL CAMINITO DE LAS FLORES (Sp., the little road of the flowers) is a path that extends along the western edge of Park Boulevard from Pepper Grove Picnic Grounds to Ash Street. Divers varieties of shrubs and flowering plants border the walk. Included among them are pineapple guavas, fig marigolds, bridal wreaths, verbenas, red- and yellow-flowered lantanas, roses of Sharon, Italian oleanders, Moroccan white heather, rose apples from the East Indies, and Chinese flowering quince, fire thorn, and pink and white blossomed honeysuckle.



CANADIAN LEGION

North of El Prado on Park Boulevard and across from the Natural History Museum is the building occupied by San Diego, U.S.A. Post No. 5, Canadian Legion.

Post No. 5 is one of forty Legion Posts in the California command. The Canadian Legion, of the British Empire Service League, is non-sectarian and politically independent. Its purposes are to promote a spirit of unity, comradeship, and mutual aid among those who have served in the British navy, army, air force, or any auxiliary force; to promote and care for memorials to their heroes; and to observe an annual Memorial Day. The local Post meets on the second and fourth Tuesday evenings of each month for business purposes. A dance is held the first Saturday of every month, and a card party every fourth Saturday.

More than 95 per cent of the members of the California Command, Canadian Legion, are American citizens.

A branch of the road leading from El Prado to Pepper Grove Picnic Grounds is called EL CAMINO DE ORO (Sp., the road of gold). It is a crude canyon road extending in a southwesterly direction through a wilderness of untrimmed acacia and eucalyptus trees and a gulch whose sides are matted with chaparral. The road joins an oiled drive descending from the Palisades area and continues to Cabrillo Canyon Road.

CABRILLO CANYON ROAD, an extension of Eleventh Avenue, turns northeastward near the upper end of the Park and emerges at Richmond and Upas Streets. An unpaved section at the fork of this road continues to University and Tenth Avenues.

The road follows the canyon floor, some parts of which are heavily wooded, and others covered with native chaparral. The wooded section is planted with redwoods, sycamores, palms, pines, acacias, and several varieties of eucalyptus trees. Most of these trees stand in circular basins constructed to retain water and need constant care to survive as the soil is mostly hardpan.

Along this drive also is the long lotus pond seen from Cabrillo Bridge.

WEST DRIVE, running parallel to Sixth Avenue, extends the length of the Park a block or less within the western boundary. South from El Prado, through banked shrubbery, flower beds, and groves, the road leads to Eighth Avenue. Between West Drive and Sixth Avenue, and opposite Fir Street, is MARSTON POINT, which can be entered by automobile and commands a broad view over the city. It is dedicated to George W. Marston, who was prominently identified with the development of Balboa Park and many other civic enterprises. North of El Prado the drive skirts tree-shaded lawns used for lounging and for picnicking. The northern portion of the drive is deeply shaded by wide-spreading cedars, oaks, and pines.

Paths cross the lawns and wind among trees, shrubbery, and flowers in the highly landscaped area between West Drive and Sixth Avenue. North of El Prado is the clubhouse used jointly by the San Diego Roque and the San Diego Shuffleboard Clubs. To the south, in addition to Marston Point, are an aviary and the Balboa Horseshoe, Chess and Checker Club.

The area east of West Drive, and bordering Cabrillo Canyon, is intersected by many paths and the drives that lead down from Juniper and Quince Streets. North of El Prado is a bowling green as well as many exotic old trees. South of El Prado are rolling grassy downs and a thick growth of pines, cedars, cypresses, and other trees.

POWDER HOUSE CANYON ROAD, so named because of the small concrete powder houses that stand on the side of the canyon nearest the improved section of the Park, branches from Pershing Drive and runs almost due north, becoming Florida Street at the Park's boundary. First road east of Park Boulevard, and passing through unimproved territory, the drive offers an interesting contrast to the semitropical luxuriance of the western Park area.

The drive is also accessible from Park Boulevard by way of an unnamed road whose forks enclose an agave and aloe garden just north of the Canadian Legion Building.



CAMP
FIRE
GIRLS

PERSHING DRIVE, an important thoroughfare that connects downtown San Diego with North Park and East San Diego, enters the Park at Eighteenth Street and continues to the northeastern corner. The area east of the drive contains Golden Hill Park and the clubhouse and fairways of the Municipal Golf Course. To the west the land is unimproved except in the northern limits where a side road leads to Morley Field and the Municipal Swimming Pool.

In the extreme northeastern section of the Park and on the west side of Pershing Drive is LOLIGRO (lodge in a little grove) CABIN, maintained for social and outdoor activities by the Camp Fire Girls, San Diego Council. It is open to nonmembers accompanied by members on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays. The local organization contains some 800 members including a younger group, ages 8 to 10 years, called the Blue Birds. Headquarters for the San Diego Council is at 645 A Street.

GOLDEN HILL PARK

Just east of the Powder House Canyon Road and Pershing Drive intersection, an oiled road, running between the southwest corner of the golf course and a grove of bunya-bunya (sometimes erroneously called monkey-puzzle) trees, leads to the Golden Hill area. The road bends southward to Twenty-sixth Street near which point, at the left, a joining road leads to Golden Hill Playground, and to the golf clubhouse. A road to the right enters Golden Hill Park.

Golden Hill Park, which occupies the southeastern corner of Balboa Park, presents a vivid contrast between native chaparral growth and the introduced species of exotic plants. Along the skyline paths, edging deep canyons, are groves of Aleppo pines from Syria, and Italian stone pine. Planted on a outjutting spur are cacti and cacti succulents. At the head of a steep ravine on the west side is a circular, two-basin fountain made of porphyry, popularly known as The Spring. A thicket of chaparral grows around it, and Araucarias (often called star pines) are nearby.

Development of the Golden Hill section began in 1900 when a group of residents of the community organized to plant trees, lay out walks and drives, and create a recreational area. Early improvements included tennis courts and a nine-hole golf course. As facilities were gradually added and improved it soon became one of the city's most popular recreation centers.

SECTION III

RECREATION

Archery: San Diego Archery Club, range at Sixth Ave. and Laurel St., Sun. 9 a.m.-1 p.m.

Badminton: Municipal Gymnasium, Federal Building. Daily 9 a.m.-10:30 p.m.

Baseball: Golden Hill Playground; Morley Field. In season.

Basketball: Municipal Gymnasium; Golden Hill Playground. In season.

Cards, Chess, Checkers, Dominoes: San Diego Shuffleboard Club; Balboa Club; Morley Field; Golden Hill Playground. Year round.

Children's Free Play: Morley Field; Golden Hill Playground; Pepper Grove. Year round.

Football: Balboa Stadium; Morley Field. In season.

Golf: Municipal Golf Course, entrance: 26th & B Sts., 28th and Date Sts., Pershing Dr. Daily.

Handball: Golden Hill Playground, 26th & B Sts. Night lighting.

Hiking: Canyon trails; Zoological Gardens.

Horseshoes: Balboa Club; Morley Field; Golden Hill Playground.

Horseback Riding: Balboa Park Riding Academy.

Lawn Bowling: San Diego Lawn Bowling Club.

Merry-Go-Round: El Prado & Park Blvd. Usually open afternoons, except Mon.

Nature Walks: Natural History Museum.

Picnic Grounds: Pepper Grove; Zoological Garden. Year round.

Ping Pong: Municipal Gymnasium. Daily 10 a.m.-10 p.m.

Playgrounds: Golden Hill Playground; Morley Field. Year round.

Roque: San Diego Roque Club; Morley Field.

Shuffleboard: San Diego Shuffleboard Club; Balboa Club; Morley Field; Golden Hill Playground. Year round.

Softball: Golden Hill Playground. In season.

Swimming Pool: Morley Field.

Tennis: Balboa Tennis Club; Morley Field; Golden Hill Playground. Year round.

Volleyball: Municipal Gymnasium; Golden Hill Playground; Morley Field. Year round.

Volley Tennis: (For women only). Morley Field. Year round.

(Details regarding sports facilities follow)

MUNICIPAL GYMNASIUM

On Pan-American Plaza; open Mon. through Sat., 9 a.m.-10:30 p.m.; Sun., 9:30 a.m.-10:30 p.m.; free. Federal Building (N) serves as annex.

Badminton, basketball, fencing, ping pong, volleyball, limited gymnasium apparatus. Players must furnish own equipment (except volleyball) and wear rubber-soled shoes.

BADMINTON. Twelve courts are available for badminton, some of which may be used for volleyball. They are open for play every day and evening except during the basketball season, at which time four nights are reserved for basketball. Depending upon demand, players have access to the courts in twenty-minute periods, then must re-check for later play.

BASKETBALL. Basketball is played from mid-November through February. League tournaments in designated classes are conducted during the season between teams representing various playgrounds or sponsoring organizations.

PING PONG. Tables for ping pong are arranged under the side wall galleries.

Gymnasium attendance has averaged approximately 1,900 players and 1,100 spectators weekly. It is chiefly made up of office workers, business men, women students, and visitors to the city.

MORLEY FIELD

Northeastern area of Balboa Park, near intersection of Texas and Upas Sts. Open daily. Free, except swimming. Baseball, cards, checkers, chess, dominoes, horseshoes, roque, shuffleboard, swimming, tennis, volleyball.

Morley Field, named in honor of the late John G. Morley, San Diego park director from 1911 until his retirement in 1939, is San Diego's most recent recreational development. Within the area are a municipal swimming pool, dressing rooms and lounge, refreshment stand, clubhouse, game courts, athletic field, and children's playground.

BASEBALL. The large athletic field, available for baseball, and other open field games, is graded but not turfed nor fully developed. It is equipped with a backstop for baseball and softball games.

TABLE GAMES. The clubhouse (*open daily 10 a.m.-10 p.m.*) has facilities for cards, checkers, chess, dominoes, and similar sedentary games. Various organizations also meet in the clubhouse.

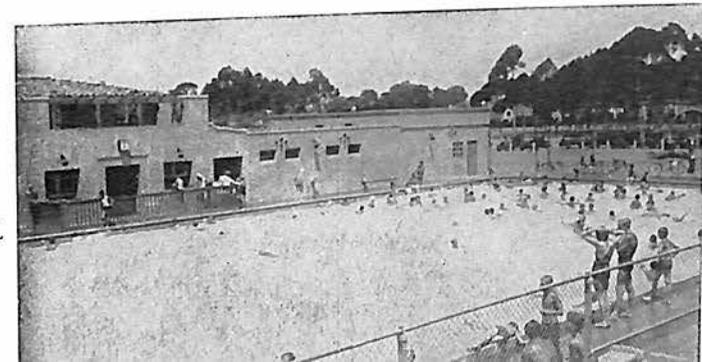
HORSESHOES. Three horseshoe pits are open for play daily.

ROQUE. Two courts are available for roque.

SHUFFLEBOARD. Twelve shuffleboard lanes (*open daily 8 a.m.-6 p.m.*) are well patronized. Equipment is available.

SWIMMING. The outdoor Municipal Swimming Pool (*open mid-May to mid-Sept. Early summer, 10 a.m.-6 p.m., late summer, 10 a.m.-10 p.m. Swimming fees: children to 12 years, 10c; 12 to 16 years, 15c; adults, 25c; towel and dressing room furnished. Suits may be rented at small additional charge*) is of tile construction, 20x40 meters in area, and lighted for night use. It contains 365,000 gallons of water, which by a continuous process is completely filtered during each eight-hour period. The depth of the pool is graduated, with springboards and diving platforms over the deeper water.

TENNIS AND VOLLEY TENNIS. The twelve concrete tennis courts (*open daily 10 a.m. until sundown*) form the largest group in the city and



MUNICIPAL SWIMMING POOL

attract great numbers of players. The use of the courts is reserved for adults on week ends and holidays. The courts are also used for volley tennis, a form of volleyball following the general rules of tennis.

GOLDEN HILL PLAYGROUND

Entrance N. from A St. on 26th St.; open daily, free; some units lighted for night play. Baseball, basketball, cards, checkers, chess, dominoes, handball, horseshoes, children's playground, shuffleboard, softball, tennis, volleyball.

The main clubhouse (*open 10 a.m.-5:30 p.m., and 7-10 p.m.*) is available for community meetings, ping pong tournaments, dances, parties, and small theatrical entertainments.

BASEBALL AND SOFTBALL. A field of regulation size, with fairly commodious grandstands, provides facilities for games between various amateur and semi-professional teams sponsored by San Diego business men or by local organizations. Sunday afternoon games attract large crowds. No admission fees are charged, but collections are sometimes taken. The field is well lighted for night play, and softball games are held several nights each week throughout the year. Men and girl teams are divided into leagues of various classes, according to ability, and there is keen competition among them. Intercity games are often played between league leaders.

BASKETBALL. A well-graded field with regulation baskets forms an open-air court for this sport. Most of the games are made up spontaneously by children and young persons attending the playground.

CHILDREN'S PLAY. A large area, under supervision of the playground director, is equipped with rings, slides, swings, sandpits, "jungle gyms," and other apparatus for children's play. Children are also instructed in various arts and crafts and are encouraged in this activity through exhibits of their handiwork.

TENNIS. Tennis facilities consist of three clay courts and three concrete courts. This game is the most popular playground sport, and tournament matches, held at regular intervals, attract many players. The concrete courts are lighted for night play. Players must wear rubber-soled shoes and provide their own rackets and balls.

OTHER GAMES. Handball (*courts lighted for night play*) and volleyball are popular with younger persons. Balls are furnished. A small clubhouse contains tables for cards, checkers, chess, and dominoes. Just east of the clubhouse are four horseshoe pits.

MUNICIPAL GOLF COURSES

Eastern section of Balboa Park. Entrances: 28th and Date Sts., 26th St. N. from B St., and via side road E. from Pershing Dr. Open daily throughout the year.

Two golf courses, occupying scenic settings of mesas and canyons, are



MUNICIPAL
GOLF COURSE

available for public use. One is nine holes, 3,372 yards; the other, eighteen holes, 6,304 yards. All fairways and greens are fully turfed. Greens are planted to bent grass and are expertly maintained.

Fees range from 25c and 50c a round to special monthly rates permitting unlimited play. Higher rates are in effect for the 18-hole course on Saturday afternoons and Sunday mornings, and holidays. All fees include clubhouse privileges and showers.

An attractive and commodious clubhouse, recently completed, is centrally located at a high elevation overlooking much of the golf course. Its facilities include a lounge for club meetings and social gatherings, lockers and showers for both men and women, lunch and refreshment stands, and a golf shop.

A Men's Club, one of the largest of its kind in the country, and a Women's Club both serve to encourage active social life centering around the clubhouse. Affiliated with the National Association, these clubs frequently conduct intercity tournaments and approximately eight annual open tournaments.

Building of the 1915-16 Exposition necessitated abandonment of the former Park course, a nine-hole turfed course in the Exposition area. Shortly afterward a group of local enthusiasts contrived to clear off a rock-strewn section and construct a nine-hole course which, with its sand greens and almost insurmountable natural hazards, became popularly known as the "rock pile." Despite its many disadvantages the course was well patronized and there grew an insistent clamor for its improvement.

On September 1, 1919, control of the course was taken over by the Park Commission. Under competent supervision the course was re-surveyed and during the following year was extended to eighteen holes. In 1933-34, actuated partially by a desire to create work relief, the citizens of San Diego voted a \$110,000 bond issue for development of the present public courses.

PEPPER GROVE PICNIC GROUNDS

Take road opposite main entrance to Natural History Museum or drive south on Park Blvd. from Plaza de Balboa.

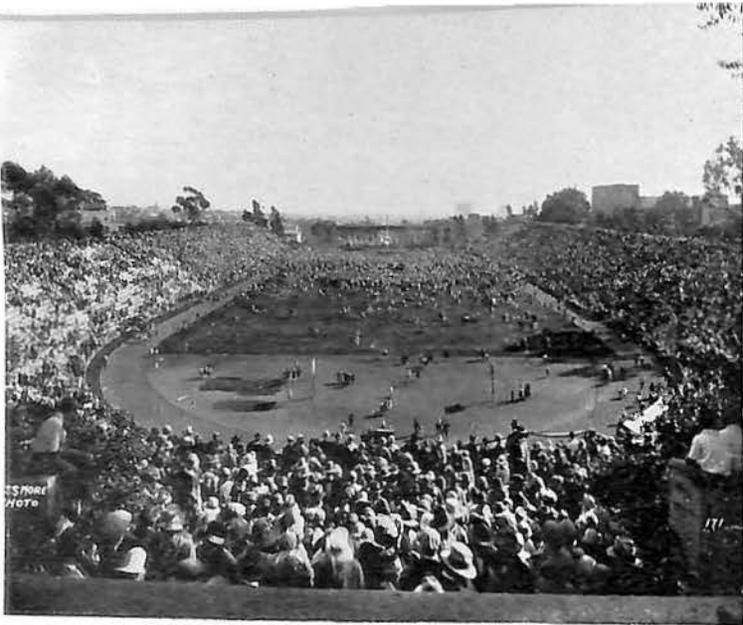
Open daily, free. Picnic grounds; playground apparatus for children; "Little House." Girl Scout Headquarters; limited parking space.

Pepper Grove Picnic Grounds was so named because of the growth of pepper trees in this area. Equipped with tables, benches, outdoor stoves, drinking fountains, and lavatories, it has become a popular family picnic ground and a meeting place for various State societies and other organizations. The Federation of State Societies has erected a small stage and placed permanent stone tables and benches in the Grove. Other equipment includes playground apparatus for children.

BALBOA STADIUM

Peristyle entrance faces Russ Blvd. at 15th St., immediately E. of San Diego Senior High School building; other entrances on W. side and at N. end (parking space here); adm.: free for various public spectacles, fees for other events vary.

With a seating capacity of 30,000 and built at a cost exceeding \$130,000, this semi-oval amphitheater rises in tiers of seats on all sides except the south, which is in the form of a peristyle.



BALBOA
STADIUM

It is entirely of concrete construction, built against the walls of a short canyon. At the time of its dedication on May 31, 1915, it is said to be the largest municipally-owned structure of its kind in the world.

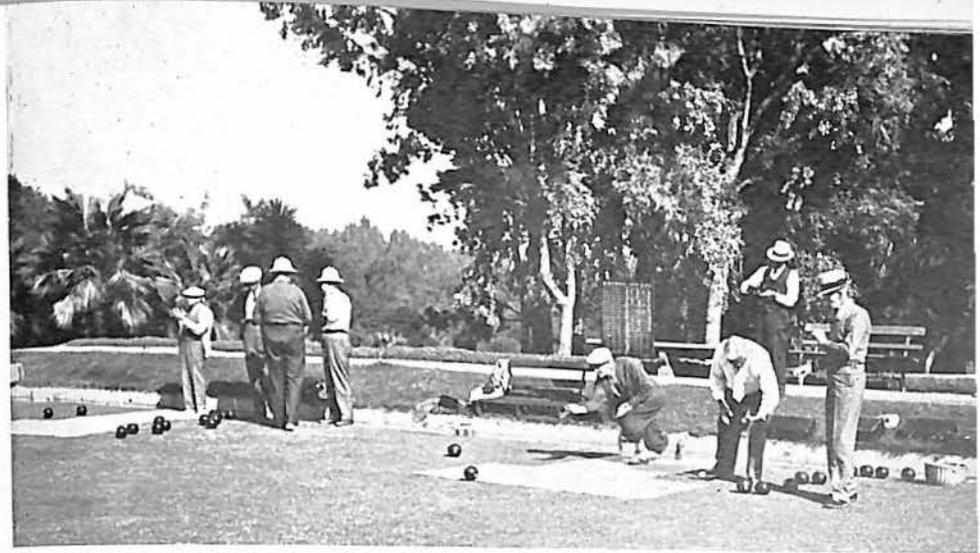
The athletic field, 160x330 feet, and surrounded by a quarter-mile cinder track, is used by the San Diego Senior High School for field and track meets, and for other outdoor events requiring large seating accommodations. Civic and commercial uses include such events as patriotic observances, football games, midget auto races, polo, rodeos, and fireworks displays.

SAN DIEGO ARCHERY CLUB

Range situated on green E. of 6th Ave., bet. Kalmia and Laurel Sts.; auspices San Diego Archery Club; tournaments Sun., 9 a.m.-1 p.m.; life membership fee \$5; target fees: members 10c, non-members 25c. Participants must furnish own equipment. Visitors welcome.

The San Diego Archery Club, affiliated with the National and the Western Associations, was organized on February 11, 1924, with six members. The late Joseph Jessop, donor of the famed archery exhibit in the San Diego Museum, was its first president. In September 1924, the club was granted permission to use the present Park range. The active life

SAN DIEGO ARCHERY CLUB



SAN DIEGO LAWN BOWLING CLUB

membership is approximately one hundred and fifty. Both men and women are eligible.

Archers practice almost daily and contests, with twenty to thirty members present, are held each Sunday morning throughout the year. Use of the standard "long bow" is the rule—six-foot bows for men, and five-foot, six-inch bows for women. Standard four-foot targets are used at distances ranging from 30 to 100 yards. Weekly events usually conform to the "American round," consisting of thirty shots each at distances of 60, 50, and 40 yards. Most club members make their own bows and arrows, thus adding to interest in this sport.

Spectators and visiting archers are invited to attend Sunday morning contests. The fee charged participants covers costs of targets and target butts.

SAN DIEGO LAWN BOWLING CLUB

Near cor. of El Prado (Laurel St.) and West Blvd., at W. approach to Cabrillo Bridge; open 1 p.m. daily except Mon.; annual membership \$6, semi-annual \$4 (one-half rates each additional member of family); green fees 15c a day.

The San Diego Lawn Bowling Club, an affiliate of the Southern California Lawn Bowling Association, was organized on July 11, 1932, to stimulate interest in the ancient sport of lawn bowling, and to promote good-fellowship and friendly rivalry among its members and associate clubs. Two regulation greens, one grass and one marl, provide facilities for thirteen simultaneous games. The greens and clubhouse were constructed by the city.

Membership is open to persons eighteen years of age or more. A major tournament, to which teams from the twenty-six southern California clubs are invited, is held annually. Other tournaments limited to club members are held frequently during the year. Visitors, either as spectators, bowlers, or prospective bowlers, are welcome at all times.

The origin of lawn bowling, or bowling on the green, is shrouded in antiquity, but the sport has enjoyed popularity in England, Scotland, and other British territory for several hundred years and is rapidly gaining interest in this country. The comparative lightness of the bowls—weighing between three and one-half pounds—together with the skill required and the ever-present element of luck, make lawn bowling a health-building outdoor sport appealing to players of all ages.



BALBOA CLUB, HORSESHOES

BALBOA HORSESHOE, CHESS AND CHECKER CLUB

One block N. of Park entrance at 8th Ave. and Date St.; open daily; membership fee: 1 year \$2, 3 months \$1. Clubhouse, horseshoes, shuffleboard, cards, chess, checkers, dominoes.

The Balboa Horseshoe, Chess and Checker Club, a nonprofit group organized for entertainment of visitors and members, and the extension of acquaintanceship and good-fellowship, was formed with a small membership in 1918. The original clubhouse and shuffleboard lanes were constructed in 1930. Four years later, due to increasing demands for accommodations, a second story was added to the clubhouse. The club has experienced a continuous growth in popularity and has about seven hundred members.

SAN DIEGO SHUFFLEBOARD CLUB

Near Cor. 6th Ave. and Redwood St.; open daily; annual dues \$4, semi-annual \$2.50; quarterly \$1.50. Shuffleboard courts; clubhouse facilities for cards, chess, checkers, and dominoes.

The San Diego Shuffleboard Club, organized in 1931, has a permanent membership of about 350 which during the tourist season increases to 500 or more. The social and recreational activities of this club attract many players and spectators. The club maintains eighteen shuffleboard courts and shares a clubhouse jointly with the San Diego Roque Club. Intercity tournaments, in which players of the San Diego club compete with those of neighboring cities, are held during late spring and early summer. The clubhouse provides facilities for cards, chess, checkers, and dominoes.

SAN DIEGO SHUFFLEBOARD CLUB



SAN DIEGO ROQUE CLUB

Near cor. 6th Ave. and Redwood St.; open daily; annual dues \$3, quarterly \$1, monthly 50c. Roque courts; clubhouse facilities for cards, chess, checkers, and dominoes.



BALBOA CLUB, CHESS AND CHECKERS

The San Diego Roque Club, a nonprofit organization founded in 1919, has increased its membership substantially in recent years. Facilities of the club offer healthful outdoor recreation to elderly and retired persons, and provide opportunities to acquire acquaintances. Each year members participate in intercity tournaments and in 1938 won a state trophy from the Los Angeles club.

Somewhat similar to the old game of croquet, roque is played with balls, mallets, and wickets. Visiting players have declared the seven courts maintained by the club are unsurpassed in California. There is an attractive clubhouse for those who prefer cards, chess, checkers, or dominoes.

BALBOA TENNIS CLUB

Bet. Park Blvd. and Alameda Dr., just S. of Indian Village; open daily; annual membership \$12, association membership \$1.50 a month; courts open to public when not in use by members, playing fees each person, weekdays 10c an hour, week-ends and holidays 25c an hour. Family memberships at reduced rates. Six concrete courts; clubhouse with dressing rooms, showers, lockers, refreshments.



SAN DIEGO ROQUE CLUB

The Balboa Tennis Club was formed in 1923. It was suspended during 1935-36 when its grounds were used for Exposition purposes.

but upon restoration of its courts was reorganized with Southern California Lawn Tennis Association affiliation. The courts are fully enclosed and there are ample seating accommodations for spectators. Among the members are many of San Diego's top-ranking tennis players.

During Labor Day week end the club conducts an annual county tennis tournament which, authorized by the Southern California Lawn Tennis Association, attracts players from all parts of San Diego County. Other tournaments in which city and county players participate are held during the year.

BALBOA PARK RIDING ACADEMY

On side road (W) from Park Blvd.; nearly opposite Naval Hospital. Stable; riding ring; instruction; mounts for hire at moderate rates.

With revived interest in horseback riding, the Balboa

BALBOA RIDING ACADEMY





BALBOA MOUNTED TROOP

Park Riding Academy has become an important adjunct to Park recreational activities. The academy, privately owned and operated, maintains a string of gentle, well-trained horses and offers expert instruction to riders. Night classes are conducted every evening starting at 7:30 o'clock excepting Saturdays and Sundays. Classes for children are held weekday afternoons and Saturday forenoons. The academy is also headquarters for the Balboa Mounted Troop, riders of the Women's Breakfast Club, and the Silvergate Riding Club.

Balboa Park contains many shaded bridle paths and heavily wooded trails. For those preferring more open country there are many miles of canyon trails that lead up- and downhill, around curved promontories, and along level straightaways that give the illusion of "wide open spaces." These trails have been extended greatly in recent years.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

Plaza de Balboa and Park Blvd.; usually open afternoons except Mon.; rides 5c.

The Merry-Go-Round is a privately-owned concession. Following custom, free rides are given those catching the "brass ring."

ANNUAL SPORTS EVENTS CALENDAR

JANUARY

Early in month—San Diego County Archery Tournament, San Diego Archery Club, 6th Ave. and Laurel St.

FEBRUARY

Entire month—American Legion Junior Basketball Tournament, Municipal Gymnasium.

MARCH

2nd week—Open Badminton Tournament, Municipal Gymnasium.

4th week—San Diego County Ping Pong Tournament, Municipal Gymnasium.

APRIL

1st to 15th—Ink Tennis Tournament (for children), Morley Field.

MAY

Mid-month—North Park pool opening picnic, Municipal Pool, Morley Field.

JULY

Early in month—Southern California Clay Court Tennis Tournament, Golden Hill Playground.

AUGUST

3rd week—Boy Scout Swimming Tournament, Municipal Pool, Morley Field.

SEPTEMBER

1st week—City Ping Pong Tournament, Municipal Gymnasium.

Labor Day week end—San Diego County Tennis Tournament, Balboa Tennis Club.

2nd week—Swimming and Diving Tournament, Municipal Pool, Morley Field.

OCTOBER

Early in month (or possibly early November)—Charity Horse Show, Balboa Mounted Troop, Balboa Park Riding Academy.

NOVEMBER

2nd week through February—Commercial and Industrial League Basketball Tournament, Municipal Gymnasium.

No fixed date—San Diego High-Hoover High-Intercity Football Championship, Balboa Stadium.

DECEMBER

Entire month—San Diego Mid-Winter Tennis Tournament, Morley Field.

GOLF TOURNAMENTS—At least eight golf tournaments are held each year at the Municipal Golf Courses, Balboa Park. For information consult management or daily newspapers.



MAIN ENTRANCE,
ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN
OF SAN DIEGO

SECTION IV

THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN OF SAN DIEGO

Entrances: Main Entrance on Alameda Drive, one block north of Laurel Street (El Prado), two blocks from main streetcar station. Penguin Cafe Entrance, on Alameda Drive, two blocks north of main entrance. Free parking space for automobiles at either entrance.

Hours: June through September, 8 a.m.-6 p.m.; October through May, 8 a.m.-5 p.m. Exits remain open.

Admission Fee: Adults, 25c; children, free.

Bus Tour: Adults, 25c, children 15c (small children not occupying seats, free). Leave Main Entrance every half hour. Length of tour approximately 3½ miles. Drivers are qualified guides who stop at all units.

Seal Acts: Wegforth Bowl; Tuesday through Sunday, no charge, 2 and 4 p.m.

Accommodations: Penguin Cafe, serving complete meals; refreshment stands, near Monkey House (opposite picnic park near main entrance), and in various parts of grounds; drinking fountains and rest rooms at numerous points; comfortable benches throughout grounds; large picnic park (R) 50 yards from main entrance, and Mirror Lagoon Picnic Park, facing Penguin Cafe.

Units: The Zoological Garden of San Diego, covering an area of approximately 150 acres, is divided into seven units known as A, B, C, and D Mesas, and Canyons E, F, and G.

The terrain lends itself admirably to providing animals with homes and surroundings resembling those of their native habitats. Grottoes are cut into canyon walls to house many animals usually displayed in cages, and small dams span canyons to create ponds for seals, water fowl, and wading birds. Mesas are utilized for animals of field or range type.

Providing suitable backgrounds for tropical exhibits, thick vines cover earth-colored walls and clumps of tall bamboo reach upward through the tops of wire enclosures. Poplars and sycamores shade canyons in summer, then admit the sun in winter by shedding their leaves.

Throughout those areas of the Zoo that have been intensely landscaped every species of tree, shrub, bush, and plant has been tagged with an identification label, giving common and scientific names, along with any



TROPICAL PENGUINS, GALAPAGOS ISLANDS

notable characteristics of the plant. In cases where there are many trees or plants of identical variety the labels have been frequently duplicated. Thus the Zoo is literally card-indexed for benefit of plant lovers and students of botany.

The evident feeling of contentment among the animals is mainly due to the policy of housing them in family groups. Zoo young live with their parents, often to the third generation, until the father makes it clear that it is time for the older ones to shift for themselves. Animals in the San Diego Zoo, with the exception of seals, are not trained animals. Allowed to behave naturally, they seem contented in their homes. Many of them have been born in captivity.

(See suggested tours for pedestrians, p. 78)

TOUR FACILITIES. Bus drivers are trained lecturers and guides. They stop at all principal exhibits and offer running comment along the way.

All units of the Zoo are easily accessible to the pedestrian, thus enabling visitors to divide their time between the various exhibits according to their individual interests. Well-marked paths and trails provide shortcuts. A tour of the entire collection requires two miles or more of walking over paved or graveled paths, including several stairways and easy grades.

Approximately 3,200 specimens, many of them rare, are on exhibition, the number varying because of sales, exchanges, and addition of new animals. The 1939 Zoo census lists 1,600 birds (besides birds ranging free), 1,000 reptiles, and 600 mammals.

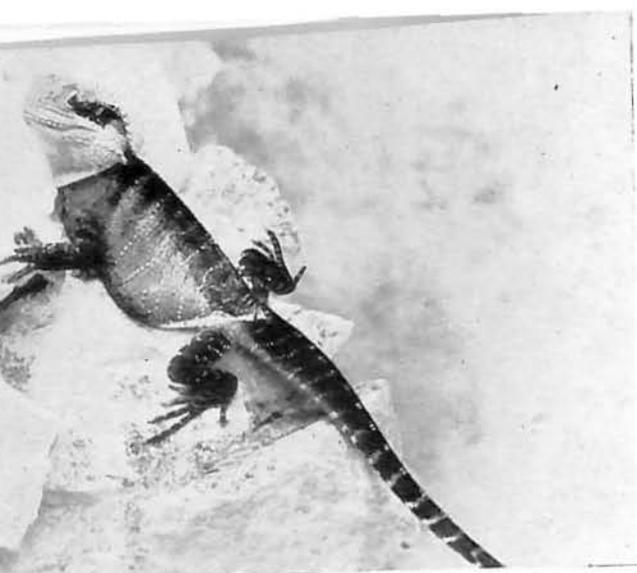
Straight ahead from Main Entrance; L. from Penguin Cafe Entrance; follow signposts and consult Zoo map, inside back cover.

"A" MESA

Reptile House, seal acts, monitors, iguanas, turtles and tortoises, crocodiles and alligators.

Observers are cautioned not to tap on glass. Since the snake cannot see the glass, if startled it may break a vertebra or injure its mouth by striking against it.

REPTILE HOUSE—A-1. The arcaded reptile house is so constructed that observers may walk in the open air and view the reptiles through plate



AUSTRALIAN
WATER DRAGON

glass windows. It thus protects spectators against heat, humidity, and obnoxious odors usually prevalent in such exhibits. Exhibition cages are separate units which may be removed to workrooms for cleaning and disinfecting. Temperature and humidity are regulated in accordance with needs of its occupants.

On the basis of the number of species, this is one of the largest reptile exhibits in the world. Choice specimens are pythons, boas, cobras, and an unusually complete collection of different varieties of rattlesnakes.

All poisonous snakes in the collection retain their poison sacs and fangs, the removal or disturbance of which would interfere with the reptiles' feeding and probably result in their death or in impairment of their exhibition value.

Owing to frequent changes in the location of certain reptiles, it will be necessary for observers desiring specific information to be guided by the notices posted with each exhibit.

WEGEFORTH BOWL

Trained seals perform every afternoon except Monday, 2 and 4 p.m.; adm. free. Other performances, and concerts, are given as publicized in local papers.

Wegeforth Bowl is located in a deep hollow just south of the Reptile House on "A" Mesa. It comfortably seats 1,300 persons, and acoustics and lighting properties are excellent. Besides activities presented by the Zoo, use of the Bowl is free to organizations of a public and civic nature not engaged in private enterprises for gain. In the past it has been used successfully by the WPA Music Project for operas and concerts. The Project now conducts a series of light opera performances in the Bowl during June, July, August, and September.

SEAL ACTS. These sea lions do balancing acts, toss wands, play trumpets, and perform other tricks. It is estimated that 90 per cent of the world's trained seals come from the San Diego Zoo.

Other exhibits on "A" Mesa are in open pits ranging down the hillside at the rear of the Reptile House.

TURTLES. This is probably the largest turtle and tortoise collection in the world. "Speed," one of the group of giant tortoises from the Galapagos Islands, weighs more than 500 pounds and is estimated to be at least 300 years old.



VISITORS AT GORILLA CAGE

IGUANAS AND MONITORS. Iguanas, well known members of the lizard family, are indigenous to tropical America. Those exhibited at the Zoo are from the Galapagos Islands. These are herbivorous. The iguana's bite is painful but not poisonous. Monitors grow much larger than iguanas and are found in Africa and Asia. These are carnivorous.

ALLIGATORS AND CROCODILES. Alligators and crocodiles are kept in lagoons at the far end of "A" Mesa. From late fall until late spring the young are transferred to the Reptile House for protection against weather.

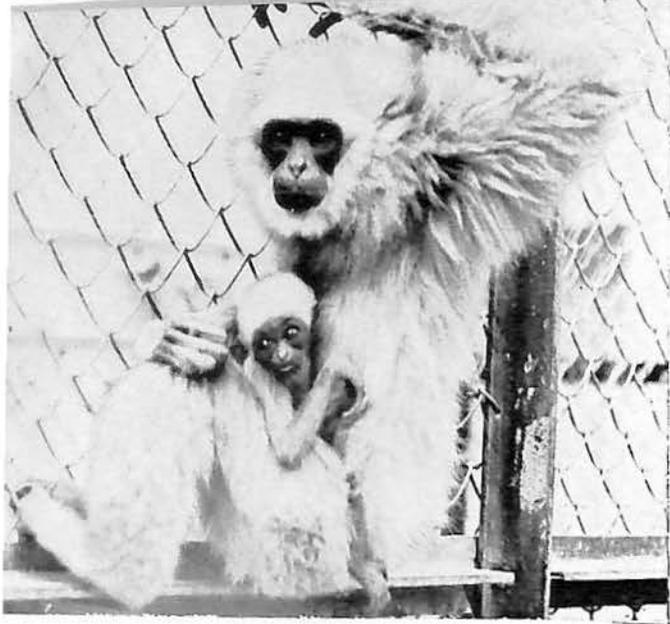
"B" MESA

Apes, monkeys, birds

MONKEYS, B-2. The Monkey Square is a group of large, airy cages, each equipped with trees, swings and shelves and with a small room for sleeping purposes and for the privacy of the inmates. The collection is very rare and complete and this exhibit includes all the monkeys, except the spider monkeys which are in cage B-4. Among the rarest in this group are the so-called crested black apes, a small Asiatic monkey miscalled an ape because of its short tail; and Diana monkeys, characterized by a long white beard and a crescent-shaped white mark, from which its name is derived. An attractive feature of the Zoo's monkey exhibit is the manner in which various species are maintained in family groups. Babies always are to be seen in the arms of their mothers or playing on the floors.

Monkeys of the New World are differentiated from those of the Old World by their prehensile tails, which they use for clinging purposes and as an aid to moving about. Old World monkeys merely use their tails for balancing. Also, New World monkeys carry their young on their backs; Old World monkeys carry their babies at their breasts.

CAGE B-4. This cage, removed from Monkey Square by a driveway, contains a group of spider monkeys from the forests of the Amazon and Central America. The high, arched enclosure is filled with a trapeze of pipes on which these clowns of the monkey world display their antics.



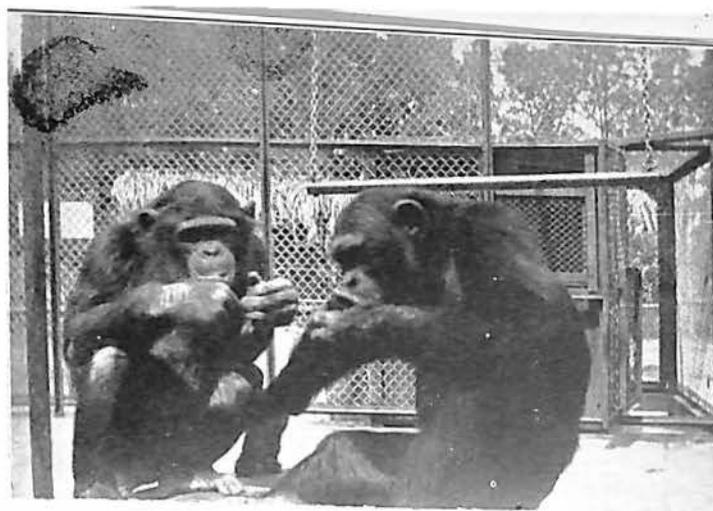
GRAY GIBBON
WITH YOUNG,
SUMATRA

Using their tails, long arms and legs, they swing about in all sorts of rapid movements. The spider monkey's scientific name, *Ateles*, means "imperfect," so-called because of the absence of thumbs on their hands. The Colubus monkey of the Old World is similar in this characteristic. Its name means "without thumbs." Surrounding the cage of spider monkeys is a group of small cages containing marmosets, smallest of the monkey family, and lemurs, one of the lower primates. Marmosets are about the size of a squirrel and breed quite freely in the Zoo, producing two babies at birth. These are carried and cared for by the father, the mother taking them only to nurse.

BABOONS. The baboons, large dog-like ground dwelling animals of the primate group, are in a series of cages directly north of the anthropoid apes. Baboons, found only in Africa, are more fierce and formidable than either the monkeys or the apes. Here they are housed in family groups and several have produced a number of children and even grandchildren, occupying the same cage in harmony. Outstanding animals in this class are the drills and mandrills.



CHIMPANZEE,
WEST AFRICA



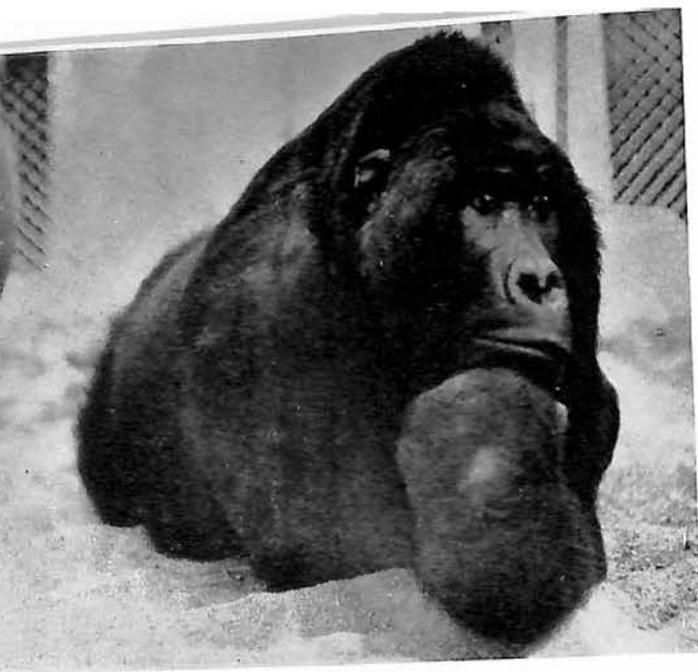
CHIMPANZEES,
WEST AFRICA

ANTHROPOID APES, CAGES B-8 TO B-15. This collection of anthropoid apes is considered the most complete in the world, containing all four types, the mountain gorilla and chimpanzee from Africa and the orangutan and gibbon from Asia. The name "anthropoid" is derived from their physical and structural resemblance to man. They are susceptible to all human diseases, but have had no opportunity to build up resistance. Most common cause of death among these apes has been from pulmonary diseases contracted from human beings. Eastern zoos, with small inside enclosures, now separate the anthropoid apes from the public by glass. In the San Diego Zoo the guard fence is at a distance of twelve feet in order to lessen chances of contagion, and large signs on each cage forbid feeding them. Danger in feeding is not in the food itself but in the direct contact with human beings who, unknown to themselves, might be disease carriers. Zoo guests are enjoined to observe these rules strictly.

GIBBONS, CAGE B-12. Gibbons, smallest of the anthropoid apes, are exhibited in a large cage where every opportunity is given them to display their agility as trapeze performers. Several species are housed together in this cage. The gibbon, though a tree dweller, is the only anthropoid ape whose natural posture, when walking on the ground, is erect like that of man.

ORANGUTANS, CAGES B-11, B-12. These animals are easily distinguishable from the other three groups of apes because of their coarse, reddish brown hair. They are native to Borneo and Sumatra and, like the gibbons, are largely tree dwellers. When moving along the ground they are very awkward, using their long arms, which extend to the ankles, in a crutch-like motion as they swing their heavy bodies along. Orangutans, alone among the apes, are greatly interested in clothes. They like to dress or wrap themselves and, if nothing else is available, will use gunny sacks supplied them for bedding. They are clever in use of mechanical devices, tremendously strong, extremely stubborn, and seldom trained.

CHIMPANZEES, CAGE B-9. These black apes generally are considered the most intelligent of all four types, and hardiest in captivity. When young they are taught easily and are very affectionate, but upon reaching adult age they become treacherous, erratic and dangerous, and always are retired to live in cages. The San Diego Zoo is fortunate to be able to display a family group of chimpanzees. The first baby was born February 22, 1938, and called "George Washington." Although many chimpanzees are born in captivity, he was a very important addition to the Zoo's population.

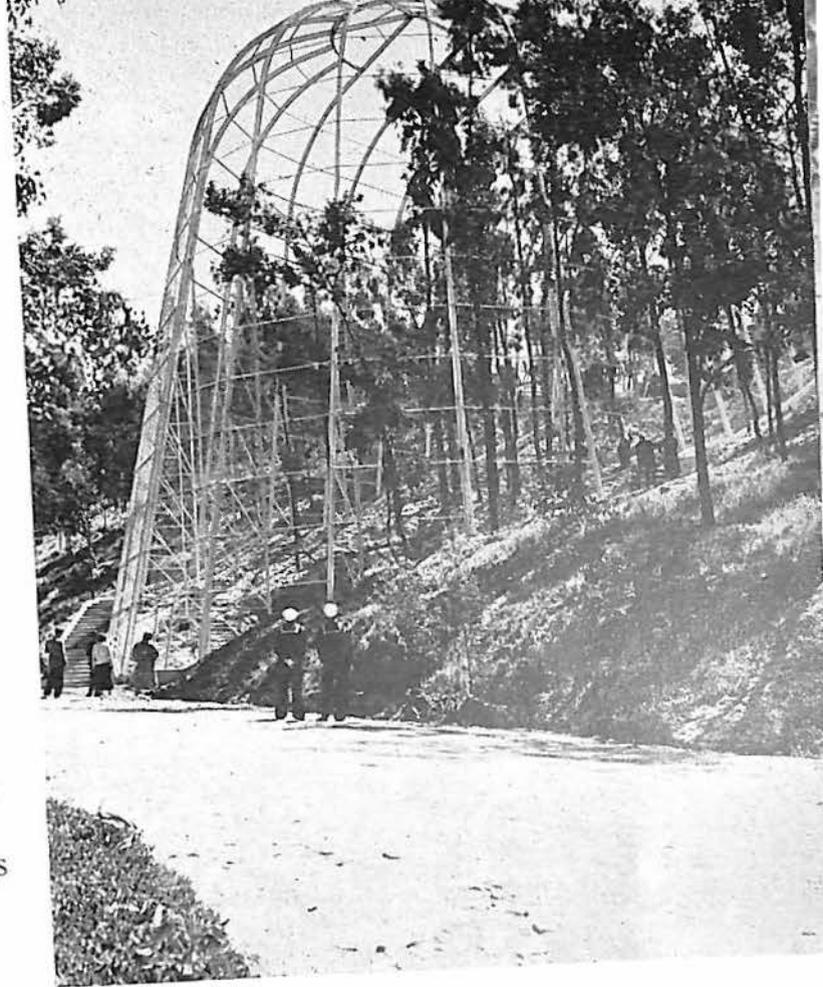


"MBONGO,"
MOUNTAIN
GORILLA, IN
REFLECTIVE
MOOD

MOUNTAIN GORILLAS, CAGE B-8. The two mountain gorillas exhibited in the San Diego Zoo are the largest and finest specimens shown any place in the world. "Ngagi," the larger and older, derives his name from the Swahili word meaning "gorilla," and "Mbongo" is derived from the last syllable of Alumbongo Mountains, where the pair was captured in 1930 by the late Martin Johnson and his wife, Osa. They were purchased for the Zoo by the late Miss Ellen B. Scripps and Robert P. Scripps. Both animals are males and during 1940 reached the weight of 600 pounds, and their huge crests and the gray coloring across the saddles of their backs showed approaching maturity. It is believed they were between three and four years old when captured. Gorillas, like other anthropoid apes, are strictly vegetarian and refuse meat in any form. Their diet in the Zoo, however, is varied with eggs, milk, and grain. Beating their chests is a characteristic of gorillas, a gesture expressive of happy excitement and contentment, not of fear or anger. The chest beating is done with the open hand, never with the closed fist. The gorillas are even tempered, happy, and friendly with their keepers and with persons whom they know, but none is allowed to enter their cage. Like chimpanzees, the gorilla is a ground dweller and similarly walks on all fours.

BIRDS. Exhibits of birds are scattered because of special requirements for the various groups: flying space for large birds of flight, pools and ponds for water fowl and wading birds, fields for running birds, and protection and shelter for small birds. Some birds are kept on "B" Mesa, some on Canyons "E" and "F" while others, of course, range the entire Zoo.

PENGUINS, B-1. (At Mirror Lagoon) This enclosure, containing a group of Galapagos penguins, is officially called Mirror Lagoon. It was built with funds donated by the late Miss Anne Zimmerman. These penguins from the Galapagos Islands, which lie directly on the equator, are the smallest of all. Penguins are found from the equator to the Antarctic circle. They are not found north of the equator. Nothing is known of their life span in the wild, but under conditions in which they are exhibited at the Zoo they appear to be rather short-lived, none living more than four years. Their feathers, having no quills, are very short and



WORLD'S
LARGEST
FLYING
CAGE,
FOR BIRDS
OF PREY

lie so flat against their bodies that they give the impression of the sleek hair of seals. Their wings are rudimentary and are used for swimming, not flying.

BIRDS OF PREY, B-17. The Birds of Prey Flying Cage, 160 feet long, 75 feet wide, and 126 feet high, is the largest bird cage in the world. There are many eagles in this cage, including American bald eagles, brown birds with white heads and tails—the National Emblem. Also exhibited in this cage are Andean condors, largest of the flying birds, caracaras, and jet black American ravens, clever enough to steal nesting material from the eagles.

WADING BIRDS, B-5. The flight cage for shore and marsh birds is equipped with pools and full grown trees. Herons, egrets, and other birds of the stork family, stand in shallow pools or roost with such birds as the frigates, or man-of-war birds, rare in captivity, high in the great trees growing within the cage. Egrets and herons raise young each spring in the trees of the cage.

Many of these birds are best seen from the lower level (Canyon "E")

SMALL PARROTS, B-3. The collection of parrots is very extensive and is housed in a group of cages built around a hollow square, like the

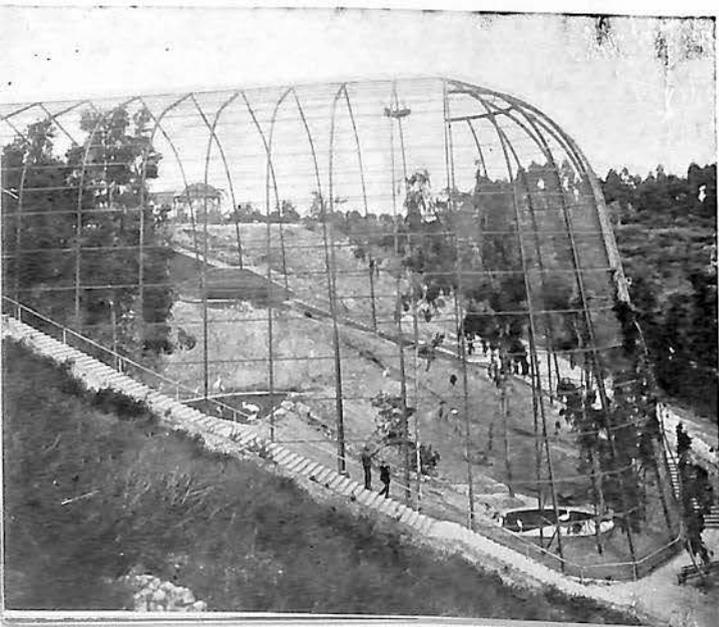


FLAMINGOS,
IN SHORE-
BIRD CAGE

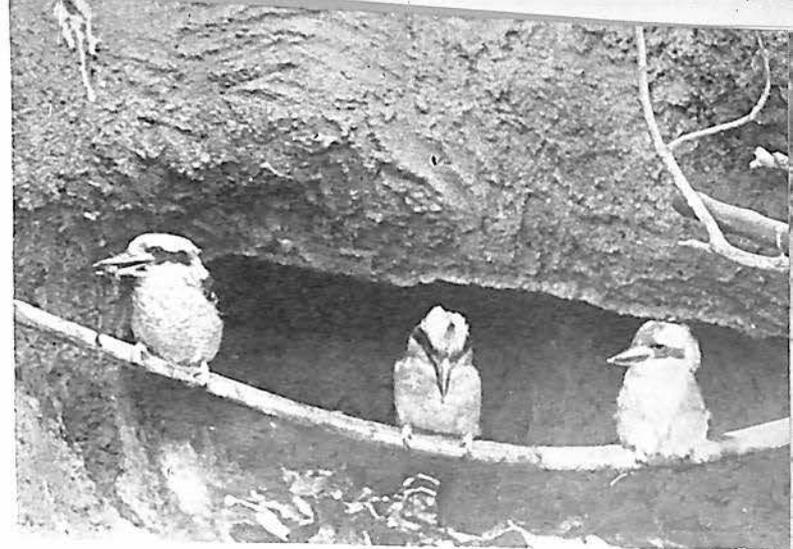
monkey cages. In addition there are scattered groups of arched cages in which macaws, cockatoos, and larger parrots are exhibited in smaller groups. The macaws from Central and South America are especially handsome in their brilliant and varied coloring. Many of them speak a few words to delight the visitor. The Zoo's collection of cockatoos is almost complete, containing such rare specimens as the Leadbeater, the Black, and the Triton cockatoos. There are eleven varieties of fruit-eating lorries.

CAGES B-6. Fine toucans of many species, conspicuous because of their large, heavy beaks, inhabit the birdhouse south of the gorilla cage. This is a group of small cages housing finches, doves, pigeons, talking mynahs, and a group of rare miscellaneous birds.

OWLS AND HAWKS. Immediately west of the upper portion of the birds of prey flying cage and a little lower than "B" Mesa, is a series of twenty-three cages built over an old excavated sea wall in which are exhibited such birds as the chimachima (hawk) from South America, the Brahmany kite from India, the crowned eagle from eastern South Africa which lives only in forests, and osprey, or fish hawk, which rarely lives in captivity, and the Galapagos hawk.



SCRIPPS
FLIGHT CAGE,
FOR SHORE
BIRDS



KOOKABURRO,
OR "LAUGHING
JACKASS,"
EMBLEM BIRD
OF AUSTRALIA

Among the owls exhibited are the Horned, American barn, Snowy, Barred, and Long-eared, all from North America; the Boobook owl from Australia, the Java fish owl, and, rarely found in zoos, the Spectacled owl (*Pulsatrix perspicillata*) from northern South America.

Among the larger birds are the King vultures from South America, distinguished by their large orange-colored wattles and fantastically brilliant skin markings; the Cape Griffin vultures from southern Africa, of hoary gray color and with downy heads, whose food in the wild is mostly carrion; the Bataleur eagle from South Africa; and the prairie falcon from the Great Plains section of the United States.

Usually seen on "A" or "B" Mesas, or in the case of wild ducks, in Canyon "E." (See Canyon "E." p. 74). San Diego Zoological Garden grounds are an official bird sanctuary.

FREE RANGE BIRDS. Crested screamers from Nicaragua are permitted to range free. They are closely related to the swan and goose, and on the bend of each wing are two sharp spurs. They are vicious, fearless, and dangerous to handle when nesting.

Wild turkeys from Texas and Louisiana nest and raise young in the Zoo grounds. They are easily distinguishable from domestic turkeys by the blue coloration on either side of the head. Asiatic black bitterns, pea fowls, guinea fowls, the chachalaca or American pheasant, and the silver pheasant may be seen.



VICTORIA
CROWN
PIGEON,
OR GOURA,
INDIA



BIG MAMMAL
MESA.
ELEPHANT HOUSE
IN FOREGROUND

Leading from "B" Mesa to Canyon "F" is a beautifully landscaped ravine, formerly a bare, brown gash in the hillside. Artificial waterfalls tumble into lily pools on four succeeding levels. The banks of the pools and descending stream are covered with many varieties of native American ferns and studded with tropical trees. Three rustic bridges span the canyon, each permitting a view of the seal pool and lion grotto immediately below or above.

"C" MESA

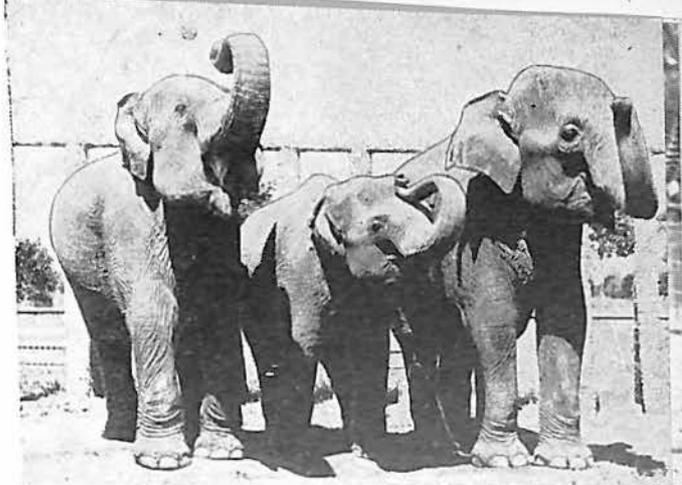
Elephants, giraffes, rhinoceroses, tapirs, hippopotamuses

GIRAFFES. The Ugandi giraffes, "Lofty" (male) and "Patches" (female), will be from 16 to 18 feet tall when fully grown. They are called five-horned, having two horns between the ears, two which are never prominent back of the ears, and one low single horn between the eyes in the upper forehead. Their diet consists of leaves, fruit, vegetables, grain, and alfalfa hay.

PACHYDERMS. "Puddles," the Zoo's first hippo, is still young but will weigh at least two tons when adult. He shares a group of grotto-like



SOUTH AMERICAN
TAPIR



INDIAN ELEPHANTS

enclosures with two of the Blue Nile hippos and a pair of fine Malay tapirs. A rare Baird's tapir, known as the giant tapir, is also exhibited on "C" Mesa; and "Empress," a giant Indian elephant of the working type, is the matriarch of the entire mesa. Young elephants from Africa and India wait transportation which has been disrupted at this printing. All of these animals are herbivorous.

OTHER EXHIBITS. Anteaters at the Zoo thrive on a diet of eggs, finely ground meat, and condensed milk, although their natural diet in South America consists of ants gathered by thrusting their long, sticky tongues into anthills or digging them out with their claws. They are rare specimens, valued at about \$300 each. A group of wallabies occupy the pen adjoining the anteaters—across the road from the giraffes.

"D" MESA

Hoofed animals, camels, kangaroos, and many varieties of deer

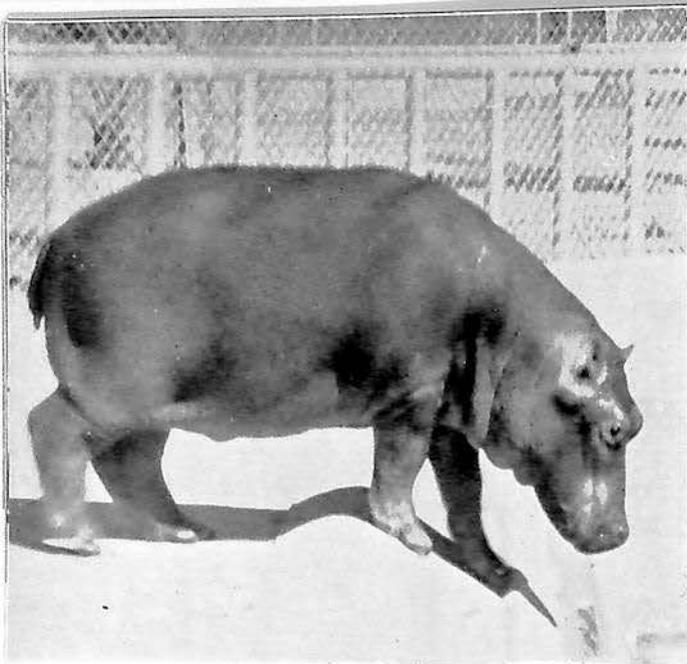
The average pens on "D" Mesa are about 60x100 feet but there are also large pastures, several acres in extent, for antelope, American bison, and some species of deer.

SHEEP AND GOATS. Among the sheep are mouflon, the big horned sheep from Sardinia and Corsica, the strain from which first domestic wool was obtained and made into yarn. Barbary sheep with breast hair often more than a foot long, and American bighorn sheep whose habitat is the highest mountain ranges from Canada to Mexico. One female in the herd of tahr goats, over a period of years, has given birth to several of her kids on the four-foot top of a 20-foot pyramid. Within 30 minutes after birth the young kids, unaided, can follow their mother down the narrow spiral ledge to the ground. Caracul and fat-tailed sheep and Nubian ibex are also exhibited in this area.

DEER AND ANTELOPE. Many varieties of

GOAT HILLS, "PONCHO,"
MEXICAN BIGHORN RAM





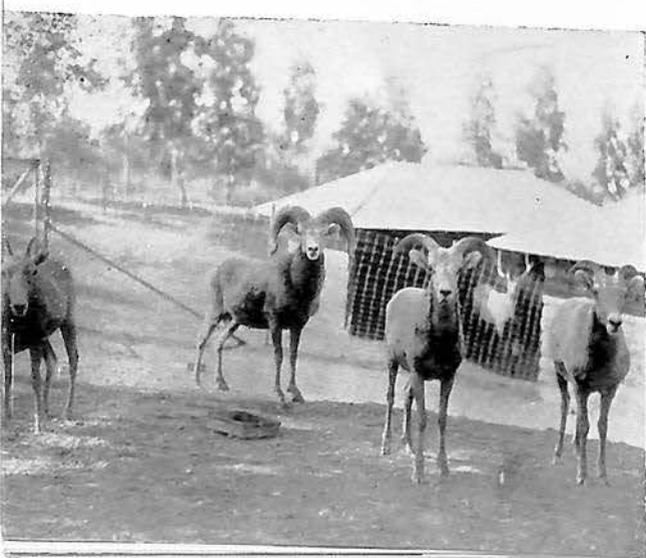
"PUDDLES,"
HIPPOPOTAMUS

deer live on "D" Mesa. Some of the more valuable specimens are the axis from India, which keeps its spots throughout life; the sambar, often called the "horsetail" deer because of its long thick tail; the muntjac from India, called the barking deer; the Isabella gazelle, a tiny antelope; the nilgai and black buck antelope of southern Asia; and the stately East African waterbuck.

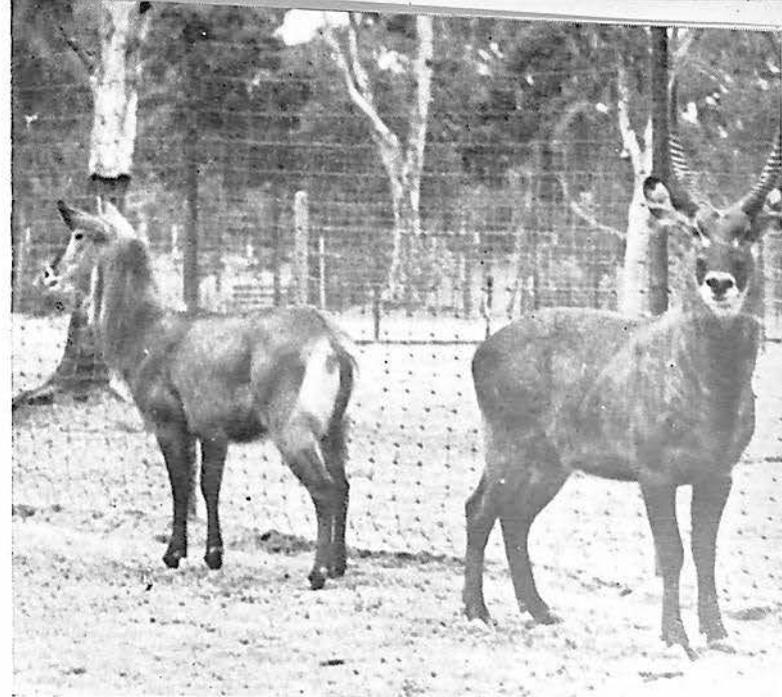
CAMELS AND LLAMAS. All camels are domesticated and now are widely distributed as beasts of burden. The Bactrian camels, with two humps, come from the deserts of Asia and Africa; the dromedaries, with one hump, are from the Arabian desert. The Zoo dromedaries, "Fatima" and "Egypt," and the camels, are frequently rented to motion picture companies for use in desert scenes.

Llamas, related to camels, are the pack animals of the Andes Mountains in South America, and are also highly esteemed for their flesh and rich, creamy milk. They are patient and sure-footed but stubborn and will balk if overloaded.

OXEN. The Zoo has a small group of American bison. Water buffalo, big, patient looking animals, are the oxen of the Orient. In the Orient some of the old bulls are six feet tall, with a six-foot spread of horns.



ROCKY MOUNTAIN
SHEEP,
OR BIGHORNS



EAST AFRICAN
WATER BUCK

The Zoo's water buffalo came from the Philippine Islands. In their native countries these beasts furnish not only transportation but also milk, meat, and hides. The anoa or pygmy water buffalo, thirty inches high at the shoulder, are found only on the Celebes Islands. They are gentle and friendly and are raised as pets by the natives. They are very rare and valuable. Another of the oxen in this group is the horned yak from Tibet.

Zebras also are quartered on "D" Mesa.



DOUBLE-WATTLED
CASSOWARY

CANYON "E"

Ducks, geese, ostriches, emus, Stanley cranes and swans.

WILD FOWL. A variety of wild ducks and geese, pinioned to prevent escape, live in two large ponds. During winter months an estimated five or six thousand wild ducks fly in to spend the season and return north in early spring to nest in their native haunts.

EMUS AND OSTRICHES. Ostriches are the largest of all the species of birds now in existence. Their running speed has been timed at 60 miles an hour. They are natives of Africa; the male is identified by black, the female by gray feathers. Emus, native only to Australia, are smaller than ostriches and of different shape and plumage.

STANLEY CRANES. The Stanley cranes exhibited at the union of "E" and "F" Canyons are native to Africa, migrating into southern Europe. They are not so numerous as formerly but still are plentiful.

Foot of Canyon "E"

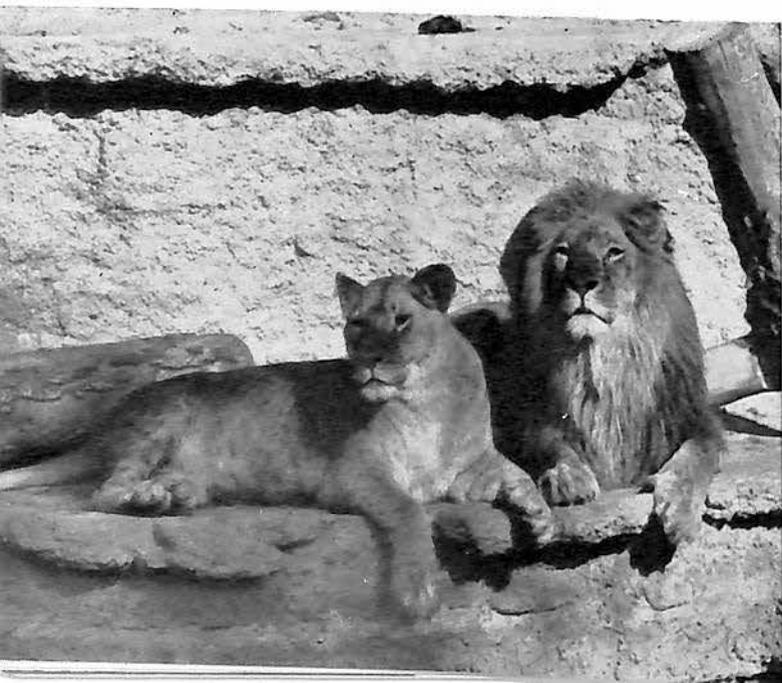
SWANS. In ponds, amid a beautifully landscaped setting, are specimens of the whistling swan of Canada, the mute swan of Europe, and the black swan of Australia.

CANYON "F"

Lower Canyon "F": Cassowaries, emus, storks, cranes

BIRD EXHIBITS. Here are cassowaries from New Guinea, related to the ostrich, with black feathers, brilliantly colored neck and wattles, and a large horny comb; crown cranes from Africa, reported by Osa Johnson and the late Martin Johnson to be as common in their native habitat as are quail in America; numerous storks which include the jabiru stork from South America; European white storks; and marabous (adjutants) from Africa and Asia.

ELEPHANT SEALS. The elephant seal, so called because of its long trunk, reaches a length of 15 feet or more when fully grown. The female



AFRICAN LIONS
IN OPEN GROTTO



KODIAK BEAR—
KODIAK ISLAND,
ALASKA

is smaller and does not develop the long trunk. This specimen, called a Northern Elephant seal to distinguish it from those of the Antarctic regions, was secured by the Zoo from Guadalupe Island, off the coast of Lower California, after special permission had been obtained from the Mexican government. Although savage on their native beaches, they are docile and affectionate in captivity.

Upper Canyon "F": lions, tigers, bears, seals, sea birds.

The carnivorous animals and the bears live in open grottoes, separated from visitors by wide moats. The seals and sea birds are furnished with large pools.

LIONS AND TIGERS. These are the first barless grottoes ever built to house lions and tigers. Sleek and contented, they completely ignore spectators.

African lions, and Sumatran and Bengal tigers are shown.

BEARS. The bears are great showmen, continually putting on acts in return for peanuts or sweets. The polar bears frolic every morning in the streams of water used to wash their quarters. Polar bears are good

swimmers and these spend much time in their pool. They do not suffer from heat.

European brown bears, gentle and intelligent, are most frequently used for trained bear acts. The American black bear is from western North America. The Cinnamon bear is the same specie as the black bear, being a colorphase. Cubs in the same family may vary from yellowish-brown to black.

Kadiak bears from the Kodiak Islands near Alaska are the largest of the carnivorous animals. The Zoo Kadiaks weigh about two thousand pounds each. Grizzly bears, now rare except in Yellowstone Park, are native to the mountainous regions of western United States.

Spectacle bears come from the Andes Mountains in South America. There are only five specimens of this rare variety in the United States. These and the European brown bears are the only so-called "friendly" species, others being dangerous to handle. Malay sun bears are one of the smallest varieties of bear.

SEALS. The California sea lions were captured on the Coronado Islands, 20 miles south of San Diego. The snub-nosed or Patagonian sea lions from Peru are the common southern sea lions, extending along the coast of South America. Others shown are Pribilof fur, Steller seals, and Harbor seals.

SEA BIRDS. All pools in this canyon are shared with the seals by such local sea birds as cormorants, pelicans, and gulls.

CANYON "G"

Cats, dogs, hogs, foxes, raccoons, porcupines, etc. Leaping and climbing cats are on eastern ledge above canyon floor. Hogs and dogs are in large pens in upper part of canyon. Cats, foxes, and other small carnivores are in 20 small grotto-like cages in lower part of canyon.

CATS. The Indian leopards and the black panther are from eastern Asia. The black panther is a melanotic form of the spotted panther, the spots under the coat being plainly visible in certain lights. Rocky Mountain cougars range in mountainous regions from Canada to Central America. Western pioneers knew the animal by many names: mountain lion, catamount, painter, panther, puma, red tiger, and plain "varmint." The jaguar is a South American leopard with large rectangular spots on its hide.

Cheetahs are among the fleetest animals in the world, running as fast as 60 miles an hour for short distances. In their native lands—India and Africa—they are trained for hunting antelope.

SMALL CATS. Golden cats from India breed well in their cage. One baby is born each year. Ocelots, from tropical America, have both spots and stripes. They are gentle and easily handled

BLACK PANTHER, INDIA



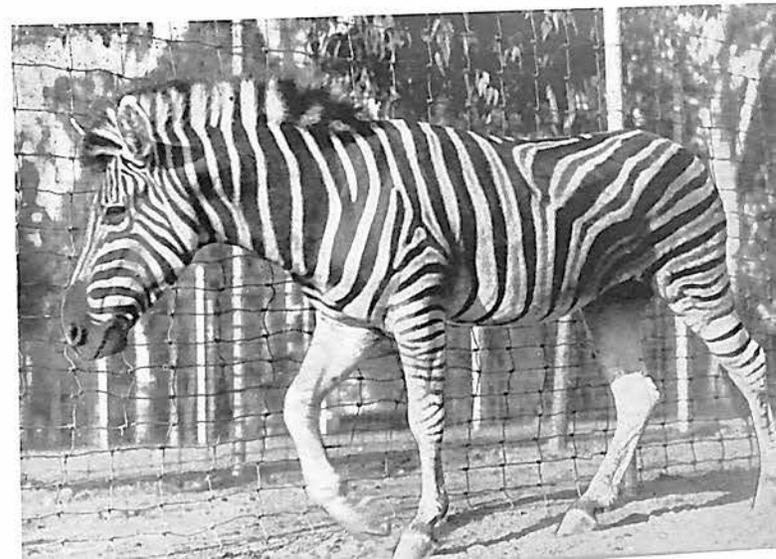
SHORT-BILLED TOUCAN, TROPICAL AMERICA

when young. The Canadian lynx is larger and much handsomer than the California bobcat (lynx), a near relative often seen in the foothills of San Diego County.

DOGS AND FOXES. Dingoes are wild dogs from Australia. Canadian wolves are well known for their cunning in detecting man-made traps and pitfalls. Striped hyenas from India are in one side of a double grotto which is also occupied by Spotted hyenas (laughing hyenas) from Africa. These have a cry often likened to human laughter. They are mean and cowardly, and have powerful jaws able to break the heaviest bones. There are many varieties of foxes, ranging from valuable fur animals to the common California gray fox caught in the canyons of Balboa Park.

SWINE. Wart hogs from Africa have large knobs or warts on each side of the head. They are formidable foes in their native habitats, particularly if in their burrows, with flanks protected. Wild hogs from Europe once ranged the continent and were much sought by hunters. The Collared peccaries are from tropical America, although they often range as far northward as Texas and New Mexico, where wild droves are

ZEBRA, NO TWO ARE STRIPED ALIKE



sometimes found. The warty pig from Java is seldom seen in zoos. The babirusa or pig deer, from Celebes, is the rarest of this extensive swine collection.

OTHER EXHIBITS. The collection of raccoons includes the North American species, one of which is an albino; the crab-eating raccoons from Nicaragua, and their relative, coati mundis from tropical America. Binturongs are related to raccoons and recently have been given this new classification, taking them out of the civet class. Alaskan and African porcupines are shown. Porcupines do not throw their quills as commonly believed, but can release them when they become imbedded in the flesh of other animals.



CELEBES CRESTED MACAQUE, ONE OF RAREST MONKEYS



AFRICAN CRESTED PORCUPINES

OTHER SMALL ANIMALS

Scattered; in small cages from Malay sun bear cage at head of Canyon "F" to "D" Mesa.

These cages are devoted entirely to squirrels and small rodents which include the rare paca, the golden aguti, and squirrels from South and Central America and Asia.

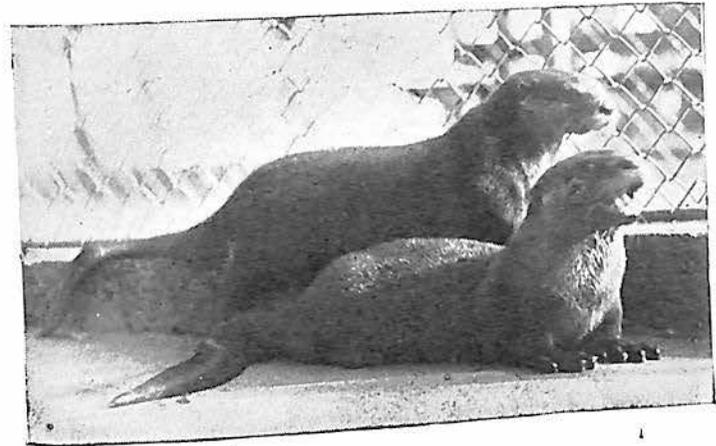
ZOO HOSPITAL

Not open to general public; special admission permits sometimes granted; see official at main gate.

The staff of the Scripps Zoological Hospital and Research Laboratory safeguard the health of all Zoo animals, control the diet and conditions under which the animals live.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY

The Zoological Society of San Diego, founded in 1916, fosters the study of nature and the conservation of wild life. The society is particularly interested in maintenance of a permanent zoological exhibit in San Diego. It issues a monthly magazine called *Zoonooz*.



PACIFIC LAND OTTERS

TWO SUGGESTED WALKING TOURS

Straight ahead from Main Entrance; L. from Penguin Cafe Entrance, follow signposts and consult Zoological Garden Map, inside back cover.

SHORT TOUR—MESAS ONLY

(Approximately two hours)

Circle "A" Mesa.

Reptile House, Wegeforth Bowl (seal acts, Tues. through Sun., 2 and 4 p.m.), monitors, iguanas, turtles and tortoises, alligators and crocodiles.

L. (N) at Reptile House to "B" Mesa; circle "B" Mesa.

Mirror Lagoon (penguins), monkeys, apes, parrots, macaws, other small birds. Birds of prey flying cage, wading birds flying cage.

L. (facing Penguin Cafe) to "C" Mesa; circle "C" Mesa.

Giraffes, tapirs, hippopotamus, elephant, anteaters.

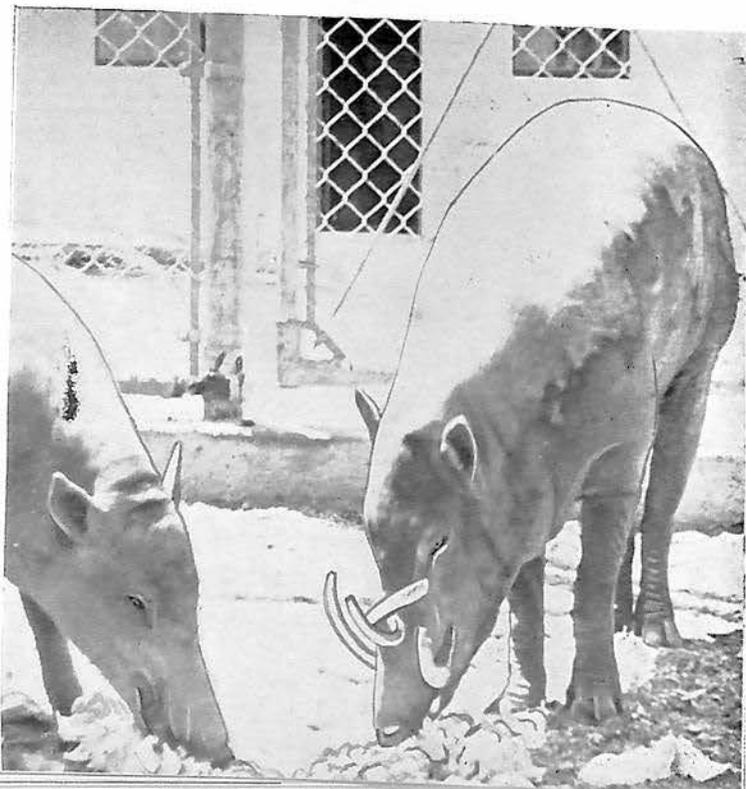
L. to "D" Mesa; circle "D" Mesa, turning at camel compound.

Deer, sheep, goats, zebras, camels, llamas, and other range animals.

Retrace road to exit from Zoo at Penguin Cafe or Main Entrance.

This short tour may be varied by descending to upper Canyon "D" by way of the stairs beside the birds of prey flying cage. The elephant seal, tigers, lions, seals, and bears may be viewed at close range. Ascend easy grade to "C" Mesa, L.

BABIRUSA, OR PIG-DEER, CELEBES ISLANDS



COMPLETE TOUR—MESAS AND CANYONS

(Time: not less than one-half day)

Circle "A" Mesa.

Reptile House, Wegeforth Bowl (seal acts, Tues. through Sun., 2 and 4 p.m.), monitors, iguanas, turtles and tortoises, alligators and crocodiles.

L. (N) to Reptile House to "B" Mesa; circle "B" Mesa.

Mirror Lagoon (penguins), monkeys, apes, parrots, macaws, other small birds, birds of prey flying cage, wading birds flying cage.

Descend stairway at R. of wading birds flying cage to Canyon "E"; R. on Canyon "E."

Storks, wild geese, wild ducks, ostrich family.

Circle swan pools at L. (optional): R. up lower Canyon "F."

Ostriches, storks, elephant seals.

R. past drinking fountain at junction of Canyons "F" and "G"; R. up upper Canyon "F."

Tigers, lions, seals, sea lions, bears.

L. to "C" Mesa; circle "C" Mesa.

Giraffes, hippopotamus, tapirs, elephant, anteaters.

L. down steps past prairie dog enclosure; L. along hillside.

Jaguars, leopards.

R. on hairpin turn up Canyon "G."

Wildcats, small animals, cheetah, wild dogs, wild swine.

L. to "D" Mesa; L. at drinking fountain to black buck corral; retrace to camel compound; L. returning to head of "D" Mesa.

Sheep, goats, llamas, zebras, camels, buffalo, nilgai, black buck, deer, mouflon.

Retrace road to exits at Penguin Cafe or Main Entrance.

DEMOISELLE, OR DANCING CRANE, SOUTHERN EUROPE



INDEX

Administration Building, Park.....	7	Community Players.....	13
Alcazar Garden.....	45	Court of Honor.....	26
American Legion War Memorial Building, Museum.....	22	Dominoes.....	50, 51, 52, 56
American Red Cross.....	35	Electric Shows.....	5, 35
Annual Events.....	5	Federal Building.....	44
Annual Sports Events Calendar.....	59	Fine Arts Gallery.....	15
Anthropology, Hall of.....	12	Floral Association Building.....	39
Archeology, Hall of.....	9	Flower Shows.....	5, 39
Archery.....	50, 54	Foods and Beverages Building.....	27
Architecture, General.....	7	Football.....	50, 51, 54
Armory, National Guard.....	42	Ford Bowl.....	43
Art Exhibits.....	5, 14, 15, 29	Ford Building.....	43
Badminton.....	50	General Information.....	4
Balboa Club.....	56	Girl Scouts.....	46
Balboa Riding Academy.....	57	Globe Theater.....	13
Balboa Stadium.....	53	Golden Hill Park.....	49
Balboa Tennis Club.....	57	Golden Hill Playground.....	52
Baseball.....	50, 51, 52	Golf.....	50, 52
Basketball.....	50, 51, 52	Gymnasium, Municipal.....	44, 50
Better Housing Building.....	35	Hall of Education.....	41
Botanical Building.....	25	Handball.....	50, 52
Bowling lawn.....	50, 55	Hiking.....	50, 78
Bowls: Ford.....	43	Horseback Riding.....	50, 57
Wegeforth.....	62	Horse Shows.....	59
Boy Scouts.....	46	House of Hospitality.....	36
Bridle Paths.....	58	House of Pacific Relations.....	41
Cabrillo Bridge.....	7	Indian Village.....	46
Cabrillo Canyon Road.....	48	Information Bureau.....	35
Cactus Garden.....	42	Information, General.....	4
Cafe del Rey Moro.....	37	International Arts Building.....	45
California Building.....	8	Institutional Center.....	7
California Tower.....	9	Japanese Tea Pavilion.....	28
Caminito de las Flores.....	47	Junior Ad Club Information Bureau.....	4, 35
Camino de Oro.....	48	Lawn Bowling.....	50, 55
Camp Fire Girls.....	49	"Little House," Girl Scouts.....	46
Camp Wildwood, Girl Scouts.....	47	Loligro Cabin, Camp Fire Girls.....	49
Canadian Legion.....	47	Major Annual Events.....	5
Cards, chess, checkers, dominoes.....	50, 51, 52, 56	Marston Point.....	48
Casa del Rey Moro Garden.....	37	Merry-go-Round.....	58
Chapel of St. Francis.....	11	Midsummer Night Symphonies.....	5, 44
Checkers.....	50, 51, 52, 56	Morley Field.....	51
Chess.....	50, 51, 52, 56	Municipal Golf Courses.....	52
Children's Playgrounds.....	50, 51, 52, 53	Municipal Gymnasium.....	44, 50
"Christmas Tree Lane".....	5	Museums: Natural History.....	30
Coast Artillery, 251st, (AA).....	42	San Diego.....	8
		War Memorial.....	22
		National Guard Armory.....	42

Natural History Museum.....	30	San Diego Shuffleboard Club.....	56
Nature Walks.....	34	San Diego Zoological Garden.....	60
Naval Hospital.....	2, 46	Scientific Library, San Diego.....	34
Palace of Entertainment.....	42	Seal Acts, Zoo.....	62
Palisades Area.....	38	Shows: Electric.....	5, 35
Palm Canyon.....	45	Flower.....	5, 39, 45
Park Boulevard.....	46	Horse.....	59
Park Department.....	8	Shuffleboard.....	50, 51, 56
Penguin Cafe.....	60	Softball.....	50, 52
Pepper Grove Picnic Grounds.....	53	Spanish Village Art Center.....	29
Pershing Drive.....	49	Sports Events Calendar.....	59
Photographic Arts Building.....	40	Sports Facilities.....	50
Picnic Grounds.....	4, 53, 60	Spreckels Organ.....	39
Ping Pong.....	50, 51	Stadium, Balboa.....	53
Playgrounds.....	51, 52, 53	Streetcar lines.....	4
Plaza de California.....	8	Swimming Pool, Municipal.....	50, 51
Plaza de Panama.....	14	Symphonies.....	5, 44
Powder House Canyon Road.....	48	Table Games.....	50, 51, 52, 56
Recreation Facilities.....	50	Tennis.....	50, 51, 52, 57
Red Cross, San Diego Chapter.....	35	Tournaments, Sports.....	59
Restaurants.....	4, 37, 45, 60	U. S. Naval Hospital.....	2, 46
Riding, Horseback.....	50, 57	Veterans of Foreign Wars.....	14
Roque.....	50, 51, 57	Volleyball.....	50, 51, 52
St. Francis Chapel.....	11	Volley Tennis.....	50, 51
San Diego Academy of Fine Arts.....	14	Walking Tours, Zoo.....	78
San Diego Archery Club.....	54	Walks, Nature.....	34
San Diego Floral Association.....	39	Walks North of El Prado.....	27
San Diego Lawn Bowling Club.....	55	War Memorial Museum, American Legion.....	22
San Diego Museum, Archeology and Anthropology.....	8	Wegeforth Bowl.....	62
San Diego Roque Club.....	57	West Drive.....	48
San Diego Scientific Library.....	34	Zoological Garden.....	60

