

VICKREY-BRUNSWIG BUILDING
(Brunswig Drug Company Complex)
501 North Main Street
Los Angeles
Los Angeles
California

HABS CA-2798
CA-2798

PHOTOGRAPHS
WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA
FIELD RECORDS

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
1849 C Street NW
Washington, DC 20240-0001

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

Name: VICKREY-BRUNSWIG BUILDING HABS No. CA-2798
(Brunswick Drug Company Complex)

Location: 501 North Main Street, corner of North Main Street and Republic Street, City of Los Angeles, County of Los Angeles, California.¹ The Vickrey-Brunswick Building faces southeast onto North Main Street and southwest onto Republic Street. The northwest side of the building shared a party wall with the Brunswick Annex, which was constructed in 1897 and demolished in 2007.

U.S. Geological Survey Los Angeles Quadrangle, Universal Transverse Mercator Coordinates:
11.385291 E; 3769295 N

Present Owner / Occupant: County of Los Angeles

Present Use: Vacant

Significance: Designed by prominent Los Angeles architect Robert Brown Young, the Vickrey-Brunswick Building represents the rapid transformation of Los Angeles in the final quarter of the 19th century from an agricultural outpost during the Spanish and Mexican eras to a populous, commercialized city with increasing regional importance.² The Vickrey-Brunswick Building was constructed in 1888 when the surrounding Plaza district shed its rural character and became the city's first central business district. The building reflects the continuous and evolving use of the 1825 site of the Spanish settlement of El Pueblo de Los Angeles, characterized as "the living

¹ Los Angeles City Directories from 1888 through 1894 and Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps from 1888 (vol. 1, sheet 11b) indicate that the original address of the Vickrey-Brunswick Building was 401 North Main Street. By 1891, the numbering system on North Main Street at Sonora (now Republic) Street had shifted from 400 to 500.

² Many secondary sources explore the factors behind the economic, social, and political transformation of Los Angeles in the second half of the 19th century. See, for example,

Dumke, Glenn S. [1944] 1991. *The Boom of the Eighties in Southern California*. San Marino, CA: Huntington Library.

Fogelson, Robert M. 1967. *The Fragmented Metropolis: Los Angeles, 1850–1930*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.

Hill, Laurance L. 1929. *La Reina: Los Angeles in Three Centuries*. Los Angeles, CA: Security Trust & Savings Bank.

Mullaly, Larry, and Bruce Petty. 2002. *The Southern Pacific in Los Angeles, 1873–1996*. San Marino, CA: Golden West Books and Los Angeles Railroad Heritage Foundation.

Nadeau, Remi. 1960. *Los Angeles, from Mission to Modern City*. New York: Longmans, Green and Co.

Newmark, Maurice H., and Marco R. Newmark, eds. [1916] 1970. *Sixty Years in Southern California, 1853–1913, Containing the Reminiscences of Harris Newmark*. 4th edition. Los Angeles, CA: Zeitlin & Ver Brugge.

O'Flaherty, Joseph S. 1972. *An End and a Beginning: The South Coast and Los Angeles 1850–1887*. Hicksville, NY: Exposition Press.

O'Flaherty, Joseph S. 1978. *Those Powerful Years: The South Coast and Los Angeles, 1887–1917*. Hicksville, NY: Exposition Press.

Poole, Jean Bruce. 2002. *El Pueblo: The Historic Heart of Los Angeles*. Los Angeles, CA: Getty Publications.

composite story of Los Angeles from Indian times prior to 1781 through Spanish, Mexican and American periods.”³ The Vickrey-Brunswick Building is a contributor to the Los Angeles Plaza Historic District, listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in 1972 and located within El Pueblo de Los Angeles State Historic Park.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION⁴

A. Physical History:

1. **Date of erection:** 1888
2. **Architect:** Robert Brown Young, Los Angeles, California
3. **Original and subsequent owners:** William Vickrey (1888); German Savings and Loan Society, San Francisco (ca. 1888–1897); Frederick William Braun and Lucien Napoleon Brunswick (1897–1907); Lucien Napoleon Brunswick (1907–1943); Marguerite Wogan Brunswick (widow) and her estate (1943–1948); County of Los Angeles (1948–present).
4. **Original and subsequent occupants:** Before its purchase by Braun and Brunswick in 1897, the Vickrey-Brunswick Building housed a number of commercial enterprises, including a shirt manufacturer, dressmaker, tailor, tin shop, drug store, and newspaper in the first-story store fronts lining Main Street and Republic Street. Second-story residential units were occupied in the early 1890s by several Vickrey family members, including William Vickrey’s children, Brenton Lee Vickrey (a teller at the Los Angeles National Bank), Chauncy Waitman Vickrey (an accountant), and Dora Cecil Vickrey (a teacher), as well as Thomas W. Temple, editor of the newspaper *La Cronica* (The Chronicle). After Braun and Brunswick’s purchase of the property, the Vickrey-Brunswick Building served as headquarters for the F.W. Braun & Company Wholesale Druggist Company until 1948, when it was purchased by the County of Los Angeles.⁵ While owned by the County of Los Angeles, the building housed the County’s Civil Service Commission and Superior Courts until being vacated.
5. **Builder, contractor, suppliers:** Unknown
6. **Original plans and construction:** No original drawings for the Vickrey-Brunswick Building were uncovered by research.

³ U.S. Department of the Interior, National Register of Historic Places. 1972. “Nomination Form, Los Angeles Plaza Historical Group, El Pueblo de Los Angeles (State Historic Park).”

⁴ Unless otherwise cited, this section draws from existing documentation and research provided in the TK cite the HSR.

⁵ County of Los Angeles Office of the Assessor Maps. 1947–1951. Book 5408, Parcel No. 904. Available at County of Los Angeles Hall of Records, Los Angeles, California, p. 7.

7. **Alterations and additions:** The most extensive alterations to the Vickrey-Brunswick Building since its 1888 construction were carried out in 1897, 1907, 1948, and 2007/2008. In 1897, the building's new owners, Brunswick and Braun, commissioned the extensive reconfiguration of the building's interior and the construction of the Brunswick Annex, abutting the property.⁶ In 1907, Brunswick carried out further interior alterations. In 1948, with the County of Los Angeles's purchase of the property, alterations included reconfiguration of the interior space as well as exterior alterations, including removal of ornamentation accenting fenestration on the fifth floor, the molded cornice and brackets marking the roof line, the parapet wall, and store fronts lining North Main Street. In addition, a bay on Republic Street was removed and replaced with concrete infill and a tripartite window. The 2007–2010 rehabilitation of the building was carried out according to the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Rehabilitation of Historic Properties*.⁷

B. Historic Context:

Vickrey-Brunswick Building

William Vickrey and the 1880s Real Estate Boom and Bust

Constructed in 1888, the Vickrey-Brunswick Building represents the high point and nadir of the real estate boom of the late 1880s in Los Angeles.⁸ The building was commissioned by William Vickrey, a native of Franklin County, Indiana, who moved to Los Angeles in 1881. Born in 1834, Vickrey lived in several Midwestern states before coming to California. In Illinois, he had worked as a farmer; by 1872, after moving to Newton, Kansas, he became active in the mercantile business. Between 1880 and 1881, after having moved to Crawford County, Arkansas, he established the Crawford County Bank. Upon arriving in Los Angeles in 1881, Vickrey continued to pursue business ventures in both the private and public spheres; Los Angeles city directories from the mid-1880s list Vickrey's occupation as "capitalist." He established and served as president of the East Side Bank, which was located at 510 Downey Avenue in downtown Los Angeles.

In 1887, during the height of the real estate boom, Vickrey bought a parcel of land on North Main Street, on which he commissioned construction of the Vickrey-Brunswick Building. Originally the site of an adobe owned by Jesus Dominguez, the land was purchased by Vickrey from the City of Los Angeles for a total cost of \$3,925.⁹ Construction of the building took place in 1888, the year marking the abrupt collapse of the real estate boom that had driven rapid construction and market

⁶ *Los Angeles Journal*. 10 July 1897, filed July 9. "Building and Contracting: Building Contracts." Available at the Los Angeles County Law.

⁷ Weeks, Kay D., and Anne E. Grimmer. 1995. *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service.

⁸ Dumke, Glenn S. [1944] 1991. *The Boom of the Eighties in Southern California*. San Marino, CA: Huntington Library.

⁹ *Los Angeles Times*. 20 May 1887. "Real Estate Transfers, Reported by the Abstract and Title Insurance Company," p. 7. Available on ProQuest, Historical Newspapers—*Los Angeles Times*, 1881–1986. Document ID # 318516072.

speculation through the 1880s. The resulting economic downturn was felt throughout Los Angeles as well as other nascent Southern Californian communities; it also appears to have affected Vickrey directly. Soon after completion of the Vickrey-Brunswig Building in 1888, he lost the property to his lender, the German Savings and Loan Society, which foreclosed on the \$46,000 mortgage in circa 1888.¹⁰ In 1891, officials of the bank Vickrey founded, the East Side Bank, filed suit in the U.S. Circuit Court in Los Angeles after Vickrey defaulted on a loan.^{11,12} (the East Side Bank filed a similar suit against Vickrey's son, Ofield A. Vickrey, for his alleged default on a \$7,100 note.) After declaring insolvency in the early 1890s, Vickrey worked as a carpenter in Los Angeles.¹³

F.W. Braun & Company, Brunswig Drug Company, and Lucien Napoleon Brunswig

With its establishment in 1888, F.W. Braun & Company became the first wholesale druggist company in Southern California.^{14,15} Frederick Braun, an Illinois native and graduate of the Chicago College of Pharmacy, founded the company along with Lucien Brunswig, a druggist and chemist originally from France. Braun managed the company's Los Angeles office, which functioned in part as a branch of Brunswig's wholesale drug company Finley & Brunswig, based in New Orleans, Louisiana. F.W. Braun & Company expanded rapidly in the late 19th century, with offices throughout California and in Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada, Utah, Hawaii, and Mexico.

¹⁰ *Los Angeles Times*. 28 May 1897. "House and Lot, Many Inquiries, But Not Many Transactions, The Vickrey Block Sale, with Some Comments on North Main-street Property," p. 8. Available on ProQuest, Historical Newspapers—*Los Angeles Times*, 1881–1986. Document ID # 325-837-862.

¹¹ *Los Angeles Times*. 17 November 1891. "Doomed to Death, Sentenced Passed on the Three Indian Murderers, An Important Decision Given by Judge Smith Yesterday, Court Notes," p. 10. Available on ProQuest, Historical Newspapers—*Los Angeles Times*, 1881–1986. Document ID # 324-771-362.

¹² *Los Angeles Times*. 30 November 1892. "Oxarart's Estate: Suit Involving over a Million Dollars Commenced, A Daughter of the Deceased Contesting the Will, Court Notes," p. 2. Available on ProQuest, Historical Newspapers—*Los Angeles Times*, 1881–1986. Document ID # 325-105-412.

¹³ *Los Angeles Times*. 28 May 1897. "House and Lot, Many Inquiries, But Not Many Transactions, The Vickrey Block Sale, with Some Comments on North Main-street Property," p. 8. Available on ProQuest, Historical Newspapers—*Los Angeles Times*, 1881–1986. Document ID # 325-837-862.

¹⁴ Newmark, Maurice H., and Marco R. Newmark, eds. [1916] 1970. *Sixty Years in Southern California, 1853–1913, Containing the Reminiscences of Harris Newmark*. 4th edition. Los Angeles, CA: Zeitlin & Ver Brugge, p. 589.

¹⁵ At the time of its founding, F.W. Braun & Company was located at 127–129 New High Street; primary source information does not indicate the exact date for the relocation of F.W. Braun and Company to the Vickrey-Brunswig Building. However, City of Los Angeles directories indicate that, by 1899, the headquarters of the wholesale drug concern was based in the Vickrey-Brunswig Building and Brunswig Annex.

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In 1897, F.W. Braun & Company purchased the Vickrey-Brunswig Building from the German Savings and Loan Society for \$21,750 (less than half the original cost of construction, reflecting that while economic recovery had begun, real estate values remained substantially lower than during the 1880s boom years).¹⁶ At this time, Brunswig and Braun also purchased the adjacent lot fronting Republic and New High Streets, on which, they commissioned construction of the Brunswig Annex. The relocation to Main Street of the wholesale druggist enterprise F.W. Braun & Company signaled a shift in the character of Los Angeles's traditional center, from small-scale commercial enterprises to more industrial and manufacturing uses.

The partnership between Brunswig and Braun concluded in 1907, when Brunswig purchased from Braun his interests in the company, which was renamed the Brunswig Drug Company. Born in 1855 in Montmedy, France, Brunswig was trained as a druggist and chemist. He immigrated to the United States in 1872, settling in New Orleans, where he established the wholesale drug company Finley & Brunswig.^{17,18} Brunswig moved from New Orleans to Los Angeles, where he became a well-known business leader and philanthropist. In 1905, he played a central role in founding a pharmacy college in Los Angeles (which came to be based at the University of Southern California). Brunswig led the effort to found the college, along with Braun; Walter T. Taylor, an instructor in the New Orleans College of Pharmacy; Professor C.W. Hill, of the Detroit College of Pharmacy; and Professor Laird J. Stabler, director of the Physics and Chemistry Department at the University of Southern California.¹⁹

In subsequent decades, Brunswig became an active leader in the French-American community in Los Angeles and California. For his philanthropic activities during and after World War I with the French-American community, including establishing the French Red Cross on the West Coast, the French government conferred on Brunswig the title of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. In 1918, Brunswig established a foundation to care for tubercular children whose parents were killed in World War I.²⁰ Brunswig became a well-known philanthropist in Los Angeles, establishing a soup kitchen in the Plaza area in 1931 that provided meals to 800 to 1,000 people daily with donations

¹⁶ *Los Angeles Times*. 28 May 1897. "House and Lot, Many Inquiries, But Not Many Transactions, The Vickrey Block Sale, with Some Comments on North Main-street Property," p. 8. Available on ProQuest, Historical Newspapers—*Los Angeles Times*, 1881–1986. Document ID # 325837862.

¹⁷ Detweiler, Justice B., ed. 1929. *Who's Who in California: A Biographical Directory, 1928–29*. San Francisco, CA: Who's Who Publishing Company.

¹⁸ Biographical Division, Los Angeles Historical Society. n.d. "Information concerning Lucien N. Brunswig, President Brunswig Drug Co." Los Angeles Public Library, California Biography File.

¹⁹ *Los Angeles Times*. 25 June 1905. "College of Pharmacy, Druggists and Others Take up Plan for Establishing School Here. May Open in October," p. 116. Available on ProQuest, Historical Newspapers—*Los Angeles Times*, 1881–1986. Document ID # 349-255-802.

²⁰ Brunswig's philanthropic, business, and social activities were often chronicled in the *Los Angeles Times*. On the topic of the Brunswig Gardens, see, for example,

Los Angeles Times. 10 June 1918. "Society Will Help Orphans of France, Hundreds Expected to Attend Brunswig Garden Party Saturday," p. 115. Available on ProQuest, Historical Newspapers—*Los Angeles Times*, 1881–1986. Document ID # 331-513-682.

Los Angeles Times. 2 July 1924. "Fete to Be for Benefit of Orphans," A1. Available on ProQuest, Historical Newspapers—*Los Angeles Times*, 1881–1986. Document ID # 361-541-942.

from the Ambassador Hotel, the Biltmore Hotel, and California Club.²¹ Brunswick served as president of the Brunswick Drug Company until his death in 1943 at the age of 88; the obituary published in the *Los Angeles Times* described Brunswick as “widely known for his philanthropies and enjoying an international reputation as a merchandiser of drugs and kindred goods.”²²

Architect Robert Brown Young

The Vickrey-Brunswick Building was designed by architect Robert Brown Young, principal of one of Los Angeles’s earliest architectural firms, R.B. Young & Son. Born in 1855 in Huntington County, Quebec, Canada, Young studied architecture and engineering in Denver. After spending several months in San Francisco, he moved to Los Angeles in 1878, where he established one of the city’s earliest architectural firms (competitors at that time were Kysor & Morgan and the firm of Charles Davis). From 1878 until his death in 1914, Young’s architectural office, R.B. Young & Son, completed several dozen commissions representing a range of commercial, residential, and institutional buildings, many of which became early landmarks in Los Angeles. Among nearly two dozen commissions in progress during the 1880s building boom, Young’s office designed residential buildings from cottages in East Los Angeles and Santa Monica to landmark homes, such as a two-story, ten-room residence on Olive Street referred to by the *Los Angeles Times* as “one of the most attractive places in the city.”²³ Historic photographs and descriptions of Young’s buildings in newspapers of the day suggest that his designs followed the historic eclecticism popular on the East Coast during the late 19th century. Major residential commissions in the late 19th century included a monumental shingle-style residence in Santa Monica for U.S. Senator John Percival Jones, the founder of Santa Monica and a Republican member of the U.S. Senate from 1873 to 1903.^{24,25} No longer extant, Jones’s home, the Miramar, is now the site of the Fairmont Miramar Hotel. Young employed the Richardsonian / Romanesque Revival style for institutional buildings, such as the Los Angeles City Hall on Second and Spring Streets (1885),²⁶ the California State Reform School in Whittier (an extant building constructed in 1891), and Saint Mary’s Church in Boyle Heights. In 1884, Young’s office designed the University of Southern California’s first brick building, the Romanesque Revival–style Old College (which was demolished in 1948).

Young’s office also garnered a number of prestigious hotel commissions, such as the Clifton (his first commission in Los Angeles, at the corner of Broadway and Temple Streets), Lankershim,

²¹ Shippey, Lee. 5 September 1931. “Lee Side o’ L.A.” *Los Angeles Times*.

²² *Los Angeles Times*. 18 July 1943. “Death Comes to Brunswick, Wholesale Druggist Widely Known for his Philanthropies,” A1. Available on ProQuest, Historical Newspapers—Los Angeles Times, 1881–1986. Document ID # 418-485-021.

²³ *Los Angeles Times*. 27 August 1882. “San Franciscans Coming,” pp. 1–4. Available on ProQuest, Historical Newspapers—Los Angeles Times, 1881–1986. Document ID # 319-050-882.

²⁴ Biographical Directory of the United States Congress. Accessed 31 January 2008. “Jones, John Percival (1829 – 1912).” Available at: <http://bioguide.congress.gov>

²⁵ Pitt, Leonard, and Dale Pitt. 1997. *Los Angeles A to Z: An Encyclopedia of the City and County*. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press., p. 235.

²⁶ *Los Angeles Times*. 2 August 1885. “Main City Building, The Handsome Structure Proposed for the City Offices, Description of the Architect’s Plan,” p. 6. Available on ProQuest, Historical Newspapers—*Los Angeles Times*, 1881–1986. Document ID # 319-374-882.

Westminster, Lexington, Hollenbeck, and Occidental hotels. Young designed the Lankershim office building, the Barker Brothers' block, the Wilson Block, and the California Furniture Company. His commissions extended beyond Southern California as well and included the Reynolds Department Store in Riverside, the Masonic Temple in Corona, the Yuma County Courthouse, and the original St. Andrew's Church in Pasadena. Young served as resident architect of the Orpheum Theater in Los Angeles. The year he died, in 1914, he served as president of the Southern California chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

Plaza District: History and Development

Spanish Era

The area of Los Angeles now known as the Plaza district was selected in 1825 as the third of three sites²⁷ chosen by the Spanish for the new *pueblo*, or town, of Los Angeles, originally named *El Pueblo de la Reina de Los Angeles*.²⁸ The site of the original settlement was selected in 1781 when the Spanish governor of California, Felipe de Neve, led a procession of soldiers, laypeople, and priests from nearby Mission San Gabriel and founded the pueblo near the Porciúncula River (Los Angeles River). The settlement, whose objective was to supplement the agricultural goods produced at the Mission San Gabriel,²⁹ was designed according to the Laws of the Indies, the town-planning guidelines codified by the Spanish in the mid-16th century for all colonial towns. All three iterations of the original settlement, whose relocations were a consequence of seasonal flooding of the river, reflected this plan, with houses and buildings facing a central square oriented to the cardinal points. The pueblo lands were divided and distributed among the 44 original settlers, or *pobladores*, each of whom was given two *suertes*, or fields, of irrigable land, two fields of dry land, and a house lot, facing the central square.³⁰

During Spanish rule, from 1781 to 1821, two dozen land grants were made, primarily as compensation to soldiers upon their retirement.³¹ By 1818, the population of the pueblo had grown to nearly 600 people, and the town's character was rural and driven by small farming enterprises.

²⁷ The first site selected in 1781 by Governor Felipe de Neve on which to found the city suffered from severe flooding in 1792; after the second site was also flooded in 1815, the Plaza was relocated farther from the river, to the northwest. Poole, Jean Bruce. 2002. *El Pueblo: The Historic Heart of Los Angeles*. Los Angeles, CA: Getty Publications.

²⁸ Ríos-Bustamante, Antonio, and Pedro Castillo. 1986. *An Illustrated History of Mexican Los Angeles, 1781–1985*. Monograph No. 12. Los Angeles, CA: University of California, Los Angeles, Chicano Studies Research Center Publications, p. 36.

²⁹ Fogelson, Robert M. 1967. *The Fragmented Metropolis: Los Angeles, 1850–1930*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, p. 7.

³⁰ Ríos-Bustamante, Antonio, and Pedro Castillo. 1986. *An Illustrated History of Mexican Los Angeles, 1781–1985*. Monograph No. 12. Los Angeles, CA: University of California, Los Angeles, Chicano Studies Research Center Publications, p. 30.

³¹ Hoover, et al. 2002. *Historic Spots in California*. Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press, p. xiii.

Mexican Era

Mexico gained its independence from Spain in 1821, and the subsequent secularization of the mission system and distribution of its holdings dramatically shifted the character of land ownership in Los Angeles (and California). Mission secularization in 1833 and the beginning of a highly profitable trade in cattle hide and tallow exports opened the way for larger, commercially driven farms. During the Mexican rule of California, from 1821 to 1848, land owned by the Spanish crown and clergy was distributed in more than 800 land grants, passing mostly to Mexican settlers born in California, the "*Californios*."³² While this shift marked the beginning of the rancho system that would "dominate California life for nearly half a century,"³³ the rural character of the pueblo of Los Angeles and its surroundings remained intact. Ranchos were largely self-sufficient enterprises (partly out of necessity, given California's geographic isolation), producing goods to maintain their households and operations.^{34,35}

Many ranchers maintained second homes in the Plaza area, which in 1825 was relocated a third time to its present location. Construction on The Church of Our Lady, the Queen of the Angels, referenced here as the Plaza Church, was completed in 1822. The Plaza continued to serve as a gathering place for trading and buying goods, as well as social activities, fiestas, and mass in the Plaza Church. By the 1830s, the population of the settlement had grown from the original 44 to approximately 1,000, making Los Angeles the most populous of the original three pueblo settlements,³⁶ as well as the center of economic and political life, in Alta (Upper) California.³⁷

American Era

With the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, the Mexican-American War formally ended, and as a result, California was annexed to the United States and subsequently gained statehood in 1850. This political shift set in motion a variety of factors that began to erode the rancho system. The initiation of property taxes proved onerous for many Southern California ranchers, given the size of their holdings.³⁸ In addition, the 1851 creation of the U.S. Land Commission required that property owners prove the validity of their property titles, many of which had been granted relatively informally and without the benefit of formal survey. Because appeals were allowed (but were usually prolonged affairs), property ownership disputes were resolved via expensive litigation proceedings. Ranchers often paid legal debts with portions, or all,

³² Poole, Jean Bruce. 2002. *El Pueblo: The Historic Heart of Los Angeles*. Los Angeles, CA: Getty Publications, p. 13.

³³ Poole, Jean Bruce. 2002. *El Pueblo: The Historic Heart of Los Angeles*. Los Angeles, CA: Getty Publications, p. 13.

³⁴ Hill, Laurance L. 1929. *La Reina: Los Angeles in Three Centuries*. Los Angeles, CA: Security Trust & Savings Bank, p. 29.

³⁵ See also Fogelson, Robert M. 1967. *The Fragmented Metropolis: Los Angeles, 1850–1930*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, pp. 9–10.

³⁶ Fogelson, Robert M. 1967. *The Fragmented Metropolis: Los Angeles, 1850–1930*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, p. 7.

³⁷ Alta California refers to the portion of the United States that was part of Spain rule but was annexed from the Dominican Missions in circa 1769.

³⁸ Fogelson, Robert M. 1967. *The Fragmented Metropolis: Los Angeles, 1850–1930*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, p. 9.

of their ranchos; during this period, 40 percent of rancho-held lands in the County of Los Angeles passed to the U.S. government.^{39,40} The large-scale rancho system also suffered greatly from droughts in the early to mid-1860s that decimated the cattle industry upon which Southern Californian ranchers depended.

Following annexation, the first official map of Los Angeles was produced when Lieutenant Edward O.C. Ord conducted the first formal survey of the city. Ord platted the city according to the same grid plan (albeit using the pueblo's original orientation to the cardinal points) that had become the standard for American cities by this time.⁴¹ With the 1849 advent of the Gold Rush in Northern California, as well as the growing westward expansion of European-Americans to Southern California, Los Angeles's population expanded rapidly in the American period. From 1850 to 1860 the population nearly tripled from approximately 1,600 to 4,300 new residents.⁴² Throughout this growth, the Plaza area continued to serve as the center of social and religious life in Los Angeles. Harris Newmark, a German Jew who settled in Los Angeles in 1853 (and later published his reminiscences of early Los Angeles), described the Plaza area as the "nucleus" of town, around which were, "clustered the homes of many of those who were uppermost in the social scale."⁴³

Nevertheless, Newmark described the Plaza as "not beautiful." In 1869/1870, former California governor Pío de Jesús Pico, the last governor under Mexican rule, commissioned the construction of the Pico House, a hotel across Main Street from the future location of the Vickrey-Brunswick Building, in an attempt to revive the Plaza neighborhood. In 1870, the Merced Theatre, the first building constructed in Los Angeles specifically for theater, was built next door to the Pico House. For a decade, the Pico House and Merced Theatre, both extant, were the most elegant institutions of their kind in Los Angeles.⁴⁴ Other attempts in the 1870s at beautifying the Plaza included landscaping and reshaping the central square to a large circle, as well as the addition of a fountain, trees, and flowerbeds.

³⁹ Nadeau, Remi. 1960. *Los Angeles, from Mission to Modern City*. New York: Longmans, Green and Co., pp. 46–49.

⁴⁰ See also Fogelson, Robert M. 1967. *The Fragmented Metropolis: Los Angeles, 1850–1930*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, pp. 13–14.

⁴¹ O'Flaherty, Joseph S. 1978. *Those Powerful Years: The South Coast and Los Angeles, 1887–1917*. Hicksville, NY: Exposition Press, p. 33.

⁴² Hill, Laurance L. 1929. *La Reina: Los Angeles in Three Centuries*. Los Angeles, CA: Security Trust & Savings Bank, p. 44.

⁴³ Newmark, Maurice H., and Marco R. Newmark, eds. [1916] 1970. *Sixty Years in Southern California, 1853–1913, Containing the Reminiscences of Harris Newmark*. 4th edition. Los Angeles, CA: Zeitlin & Ver Brugge, p. 97.

⁴⁴ Poole, Jean Bruce. 2002. *El Pueblo: The Historic Heart of Los Angeles*. Los Angeles, CA: Getty Publications, pp. 30–31, 34.

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While the Plaza district remained a commercial and social center, it grew increasingly marginalized. The city's elite settled in developing neighborhoods in the northern and eastern hills, or southern and western flats, and civic and commercial functions expanded southwest of the Plaza area (as reflected in R.B. Young & Son's City Hall building, constructed in 1885 on Second and Spring Streets). The Plaza gained a reputation as the location for deteriorating adobe residences, hotels, gambling houses, and brothels.⁴⁵

During the second half of the 19th century, the establishment of city services and infrastructure helped accelerate urbanization in Los Angeles. The first Los Angeles Gas Works was established in 1867 in the Plaza district, on the future site of the Brunswick Annex, at the corner of Hayes Alley (now Republic Street) and New High Street.⁴⁶ By 1882, electric street lighting had been installed in the Plaza. The city's first horse-drawn trolley car was established in 1874, with a line running down Main Street past the Plaza Church, Pico House, and Merced Theatre. The 1876, completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad, connecting Los Angeles with the East Coast via San Francisco, greatly accelerated population growth and tourism in Southern California. Real estate valuations jumped 50 percent in Los Angeles County from 1875 to 1876.⁴⁷ Between 1870 and 1880, the population of Los Angeles doubled, from more than 5,700 to 11,300.⁴⁸

The 1880s brought a dramatic real estate boom to Southern California, fueled by a speculative real estate market and increasingly accessible rail travel (including a rate war in 1886 between the two transcontinental railway lines serving the region).⁴⁹ Developing Southern Californian towns were promoted as havens for good health and economic opportunity; "California, the Cornucopia of the World," declared an 1883 advertisement designed by the California Immigration Commission. Another claimed, "Room for Millions of Immigrants, 43,795 acres of government lands untaken, railroad and private land for a million farmers, a climate for health and wealth without cyclones or blizzards."⁵⁰ Between 1880 and 1890, the population of Los Angeles expanded fivefold from approximately 11,000 to 50,000; this figure peaked in 1888 at approximately 80,000.^{51,52} By 1888, Los Angeles County's real estate valuations had also grown nearly five times, climbing from

⁴⁵ Fogelson, Robert M. 1967. *The Fragmented Metropolis: Los Angeles, 1850–1930*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, p. 138.

⁴⁶ *Los Angeles Daily Star*. 20 July 1870. "Our Gas Works." Available at Los Angeles Public Library, California Index.

⁴⁷ *Los Angeles Times*. 1 January 1891. "1880–1890, The Advance of a Decade, Wonders that Ten Years Have Wrought in Los Angeles County," p. 1. Available on ProQuest, Historical Newspapers—*Los Angeles Times*, 1881–1986. Document ID # 324-484-332.

⁴⁸ The population statistics presented in this passage are drawn from O'Flaherty, Joseph S. 1978. *Those Powerful Years: The South Coast and Los Angeles, 1887–1917*. Hicksville, NY: Exposition Press, p. 49.

⁴⁹ For an excellent study of the railroad and its influence in the early development of California from 1850 through 1910, see William Deverell. 1994. *Railroad Crossing: Californians and the Railroad, 1850–1910*. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press.

⁵⁰ Poole, Jean Bruce. 2002. *El Pueblo: The Historic Heart of Los Angeles*. Los Angeles, CA: Getty Publications, p. 36.

⁵¹ *Los Angeles Times*. 1 January 1891. "1880–1890, The Advance of a Decade, Wonders that Ten Years Have Wrought in Los Angeles County," p. 1. Available on ProQuest, Historical Newspapers—*Los Angeles Times*, 1881–1986. Document ID # 324-484-332.

⁵² Population statistics are also drawn from O'Flaherty, Joseph S. 1978. *Those Powerful Years: The South Coast and Los Angeles, 1887–1917*. Hicksville, NY: Exposition Press, p. 49.

\$20,665,204 in 1882 to \$102,944,600 in 1888.⁵³ *Los Angeles Times* reporter Frank G. Carpenter, exploring the American West by rail, wrote in 1887,

Land speculation is wild upon the Pacific Slope, and Southern California is building paper cities on an unlimited supply of climate, sand and fleas. There is hardly a good-sized town in this section which has not or is not assuming booming proportions. In many and most towns the real growth has aroused a fictitious growth, and farm lands have been sold as city lots at prices at which it will take the towns years to grow up to. The great real growth, however, remains a fixed fact.⁵⁴

Following the collapse of the real estate market in 1888, economic stagnancy lasted in Los Angeles through the mid-1890s. Despite the economic downturn, the industrial and commercial transformation of Los Angeles—and residential subdivision and commercial development outside the traditional core—was well entrenched.

By the turn of the century, the population of Los Angeles had doubled over the course of a decade, expanding from 50,000 in 1890 to 102,000 in 1900.⁵⁵ The establishment of the Pacific Electric Street Railway throughout the city in 1873, with a line along Main Street, increased access to the Plaza. The importance of the district as Los Angeles's commercial center had long since been eclipsed by the area southwest of the Plaza, centered roughly at Second and Spring Streets, which had become the focus of commercial and business activity in downtown Los Angeles. As a result of this change, the character of the Plaza district became increasingly industrial. At the same time, Chinatown had spread south and east from the Plaza, becoming home to more than 3,000 residents of Chinese descent and establishing the community's strong economic and cultural presence in the area.⁵⁶ Similarly, the area north of the Plaza became identifiably Mexican in character, with a developing community of Californios and newly arrived immigrants from Mexico occupying the neighborhood. Called Sonoratown, the neighborhood became the focal point for the Mexican-American community in Los Angeles in the early twentieth century.

By 1920, the Plaza district had fallen into disrepair. Meanwhile, the business district centered at Second and Spring Streets was in the process of becoming a victim of its own success. The central business district's status as the financial and retail center of Los Angeles, combined with the ascendancy of the automobile, created severe traffic congestion downtown. As of 1920, approximately 75 percent of Los Angeles's commercial and professional activity was carried out in the business district.⁵⁷ A traffic survey in the early 1920s found that a total of 1.2 million

⁵³ *Los Angeles Times*. 1 January 1891. "1880–1890, The Advance of a Decade, Wonders that Ten Years Have Wrought in Los Angeles County," p. 1. Available on ProQuest, Historical Newspapers—*Los Angeles Times*, 1881–1986. Document ID # 324-484-332.

⁵⁴ *Los Angeles Times*. 11 August 1887. "The Booming West, Its Wonderful Resources and Fast-Growing Cities," p. 9. Available on ProQuest, Historical Newspapers—*Los Angeles Times*, 1881–1986. Document ID # 318-579-612.

⁵⁵ Richard Longstreth, 1997, *City Center to Regional Mall: Architecture, the Automobile, and Retailing in Los Angeles, 1920–1950*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, p. 6.

⁵⁶ Poole, Jean Bruce, 2002, *El Pueblo: The Historic Heart of Los Angeles*. Los Angeles, CA: Getty Publications, p. 38.

⁵⁷ Fogelson, Robert M. 1967. *The Fragmented Metropolis: Los Angeles, 1850–1930*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, p. 148.

commuters (a figure exceeding the city's total population at the time) traveled each day to the greater downtown area, which was by that time bounded by Temple, Los Angeles, Pico, and Figueroa Streets.⁵⁸ By 1920, traffic problems had become so severe that the Los Angeles City Council adopted measures restricting on-street parking in an attempt to reduce congestion and promote the use of street cars. Predictions that parking restrictions in the central business district would trigger an eventual marginalization of downtown Los Angeles and decentralization of its commercial core proved correct.⁵⁹ As these functions dispersed to developing areas such as Hollywood and Wilshire Boulevard's "Miracle Mile," the primacy of downtown, and the neighboring district of the Plaza started to falter.

In 1928, a scheme by Christine Sterling, an emigrant to Los Angeles, sought to preserve the few remnants of the Plaza's historic past and revive the area as a Latin American center and a Mexican marketplace. Spurred by the city's condemnation of the Avila Adobe, the lone survivor of the original settlement, Sterling contacted descendants of the original residents of the area, lobbied the city council and civic leaders such as *Los Angeles Times* publisher Harry Chandler, and raised enough capital to incorporate the Plaza de Los Angeles, Inc. The group sought, "to preserve the Plaza as a monument to the founding of Los Angeles."⁶⁰ Sterling and Plaza de Los Angeles were successful; the Mexican marketplace and Avila Adobe opened on Olvera Street in 1930.

While Olvera Street became a nationally known tourist destination in Los Angeles, its success did not translate into revitalization for the Plaza district as a whole. Traffic congestion continued in the neighboring central business district and further marginalization of downtown Los Angeles and its neighbor, the Plaza, occurred as a result of commercial and residential development in outlying areas. By the late 1930s, downtown was described by commentators of the day as "blighted" and in need of clearing and redevelopment. "Los Angeles has a bad case of the urban sickness that is attacking American cities," reported the *Los Angeles Times* in April 1939. Los Angeles's "urban sickness" was described in the article as the "strangling of the downtown area by a blighted area of low-grade mixed business and residential property that surrounds it," causing, so the argument went, "people who have business downtown, who work there or go to stores there, to live far out beyond the blighted areas."⁶¹ The 1945 establishment of the Community Redevelopment Agency (CRA) opened efforts to use eminent domain to claim and clear "blighted" areas and sell them to private developers. Although the extended downtown area garnered frequent mention in newspapers of the day as blighted and in need of redevelopment (neighboring Bunker Hill represented the first project in which the CRA utilized eminent domain for demolition of a city neighborhood), the CRA did not focus early redevelopment efforts on either downtown or the Plaza district. The Plaza district's 1953 designation as a state historic park, known as El Pueblo de

⁵⁸ Fogelson, Robert M. 1967. *The Fragmented Metropolis: Los Angeles, 1850–1930*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, p. 148.

⁵⁹ See Richard Longstreth. 1997. Chapter I, "The Perils of a Parkless Town," and Chapter II, "The Problem Solved." In *City Center to Regional Mall: Architecture, the Automobile, and Retailing in Los Angeles, 1920–1950*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, pp. 2–35.

⁶⁰ Robinson, W.W. [1959] 1981. *Los Angeles from the Days of the Pueblo: A Brief History and a Guide to the Plaza Area*. San Francisco, CA: California Historical Society.

⁶¹ *Los Angeles Times*. 22 April 1939. "City's Zoning Plan Scored," p. A9. Available on ProQuest, Historical Newspapers—*Los Angeles Times*, 1881–1986. Document ID # 400-242-851.

Los Angeles, signaled a change in how the Plaza district was portrayed. Rather than being considered a blighted urban area, it was characterized as the birthplace of Los Angeles; with historic designation, redevelopment plans began focusing on the rehabilitation of the standing structures.

In 1972, El Pueblo de Los Angeles State Historic Park was nominated to and listed in the National Register of Historic Places as a district. In a boundary expansion approved by the National Register in 1981, the Plaza House, Vickrey-Brunswick Building, and Brunswick Annex were added as contributors to the district. Since that time, preservation efforts at the Plaza district have included rehabilitation of the Avila Adobe, the Firehouse, Sepulveda House, Pico House, and Garnier Block.

PART II. ARCHITECTURE INFORMATION⁶²

A. General Statement:

1. **Architectural character:** The Vickrey-Brunswick Building is constructed of brick on a trapezoidal plan and stands five stories with a full basement. It is constructed in the Italianate style commonly used for commercial architecture in the late-19th and early 20th centuries. Characteristic elements of this style featured on the Vickrey-Brunswick Building include the decorative stringcourse located above the fifth floor windows and the segmental and rounded arched brick windows featured on the south and west elevations.
2. **Condition of fabric:** The current condition of the Vickrey-Brunswick Building is good. The building has undergone a complete rehabilitation that is scheduled to be completed by May 2000. In the rehabilitation of the building, the exterior was converted back to the look as it had during the 1920s.⁶³ Following the 2007–2010 rehabilitation of the building, the interior was completely remodeled; it no longer retains the historic interior elements associated with the building's original construction, since all elements were removed after the 1848 County purchase of the building.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. **Overall dimensions:** The building is trapezoidal in plan and stands five stories with a full basement. The overall dimensions for the building are as follows: south elevation 98', north elevation 104', west elevation 48', and east elevation 59'. The north elevation is attached to the Plaza House.

⁶² Architectural information about the Brunswick Annex pertaining to structural systems and materials were derived from Peterson, Dan. 1985. *Historic Structure Report, Antique Block, El Pueblo International Plaza, El Pueblo de Los Angeles*. Unpublished report. On file, Sapphos Environmental, Inc.

⁶³ Sapphos Environmental, Inc. 2003. *Plaza De Cultura y Arte Draft Environmental Impact Report*. Prepared by: Sapphos Environmental, Inc., Pasadena, CA, pp. 4–15

VICKREY-BRUNSWIG BUILDING
(Brunswick Drug Company Complex)
HABS No. CA-2798 (Page 14)

2. **Foundations:** The Vickrey-Brunswick Building rests on a granite block marble foundation.
3. **Walls:** Reinforced masonry walls in running bond pattern form all four exterior elevations of the Vickrey-Brunswick Building. The fourth wall (north elevation) is also reinforced masonry and has a shared wall with the Plaza House.

The south and east elevations of the Vickrey-Brunswick Building are the only two elevations that evidence any architectural attention. The east and partial south elevations feature a decorative molded cast iron stringcourse that delineates the floor levels.

The south elevation is organized into four asymmetrical bays, each containing a coordinated fenestration pattern. The ground floor consists of a variety of fixed and double hung windows. The first floor consists of fixed and single hung windows. There are double glazed doors located off-center toward the west end of the south elevation. A fixed wood window located under a segmental arch is located to the east of the double doors as well as three louvered basement vents. The second, third, and fourth floors consist of two pairs of single hung wood windows banded together underneath a segmental arch. The windows on the eastern-most bay consists of a ribbon of single hung wood windows, and each floor has different ornamentation. The windows on the second and fourth floors are banded together under a segmental arch with a floral motif, and the third floor windows are delineated by turned wood posts. There are two sets of paired arched windows in each bay on the fifth floor that consist of single hung wood windows capped with hooded crowns. The easternmost bay consists of an arched ribbon of windows.

The east elevation is separated into three bays and contains symmetrical fenestration. The north and south bays contain a ribbon of three windows, and the middle bay has two pairs of windows. The primary entrance is located within the central bay and consists of double glazed doors topped by a transom window and flanked by fixed wood windows. The southernmost bay consists of a ribbon of wood sash fixed windows topped with transoms. The northern bay contains of a second entrance to the building and two wood sash fixed windows. The second floor has a string of single hung wood windows banded together underneath a segmental arch with a floral motif located on the north and south bays of the building. The center bay has a pair of paired single hung windows also banded together underneath segmental arches with floral motifs. This same pattern of windows is located on the fourth floor. The third floor windows are separated by turned wood posts and have a decorative crown with dentils. The fourth floor windows are arched and capped with hooded crowns. Each floor is delineated by a decorative stringcourse.

The west elevation has an asymmetrical array of windows, and there is evidence that several others were bricked in. There are three windows on the fourth and fifth floors consisting of single wood sash windows under segmental arches. The

Brunswick Annex was once attached to the north elevation of the Vickrey-Brunswick Building and was demolished in 2006. The fenestration on the north elevation is similar to the west elevation in that they are single hung wood windows located beneath segmental arches.

4. **Structural system, framing:** The Vickrey-Brunswick Building is of load-bearing masonry construction reinforced with shotcrete and steel bracing as well as with wood joists and rafters. The original flooring was removed during construction and will be replaced with hardwood tongue-and-groove flooring. The concrete flooring in the basement helps support the wood column grid support system and that carries through to all three upper floors. Steel round support beams crisscross from floor to ceiling to support the building.
5. **Openings:**
 - a. **Doorways and doors:** Existing exterior doors of the Brunswick Building consist of double glazed wood doors. The primary entrance is located centrally at the facade (east elevation), and a single-glazed door is located north of the main entrance. Entrance through the south elevation consists of a pair of glazed wood doors with four light transoms. On the western most part of the north elevation, there is a large opening that has been boarded over temporarily. The opening will be the threshold into a new restroom addition.
 - b. **Windows and shutters:** Sidewalk skylights originally surrounded the building on the ground floor. They were removed and covered over with concrete. Additional basement light was provided by arched brick light wells that are covered with louvered vents. The existing windows include one-over-one-light single-hung sash and fixed.
6. **Roof:**
 - a. **Shape, covering:** The roof is flat with a centrally located pedimented parapet on the east and south elevations with the words "1888 Brunswick Building" in rolled composition roofing material.
 - b. **Cornice, eaves:** The detailed iron cast cornice caps the parapet on the east and south elevation.

C. Description of Interior:

1. **Floor plans:** The County of Los Angeles expects to complete the remodel of the interior of the Vickrey-Brunswick Building by May 2010. New enclosed staircases were added to the northeast and southwest sections of the building, and an elevator now runs along the north elevation of the Vickrey-Brunswick Building. All floors were reinforced with crisscross round steel supports. Existing floor plans are attached.
 - a. **First floor:** The first floor features one large room, which is expected to be used as gallery space. An addition with restrooms will be added to the northwest section of the building, which will also connect to the Plaza House via its west elevation.
 - b. **Second, third, and fourth floors:** The second, third, and fourth floors feature two classroom/training spaces, which occupy most of the square footage, a conference room in the northeast section of the building, and bathrooms located on the west end. The floors will be finished in hardwood sheathing.
 - c. **Fifth floor:** The fifth floor consists of open office space. There are three conference rooms located at the northeast, southeast, and southwest corners of the floor. A kitchen is located along the north end of the office, and restrooms are located on the west end of the building.
2. **Stairways:** Enclosed stairways located on the north and southwest sections of the buildings were added during the 2007–2010 rehabilitation, leading up from the basement to the roof.
3. **Flooring:** In the basement, a concrete floor supports the wood column grid. The remaining will be finished in wood flooring, with the exception of the restrooms, which will feature polished concrete.
4. **Mechanical equipment:**
 - a. **Dumbwaiters:** A dumbwaiter shaft is present on the second floor for access down into the basement.

D. Site:

The Vickrey-Brunswick Building faces east toward North Main Street and sits directly on the sidewalk with no setback. The rear (west) elevation is set back from New High Street.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A. Architectural Drawings:

No original drawings for the Vickrey-Brunswick Building were discovered. The earliest known drawings of the building were commissioned in 1948 by the County of Los Angeles as part of an extensive building improvement program. A set of architectural schematic drawings created by Chu + Gooding Architects, revised in July 2009, have been added to the supplemental information provided.

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E. Likely Sources Not Yet Investigated:

County of Los Angeles Archives, El Pueblo Archives, Seaver Center, CHS, and so on.

F. Supplemental Material:

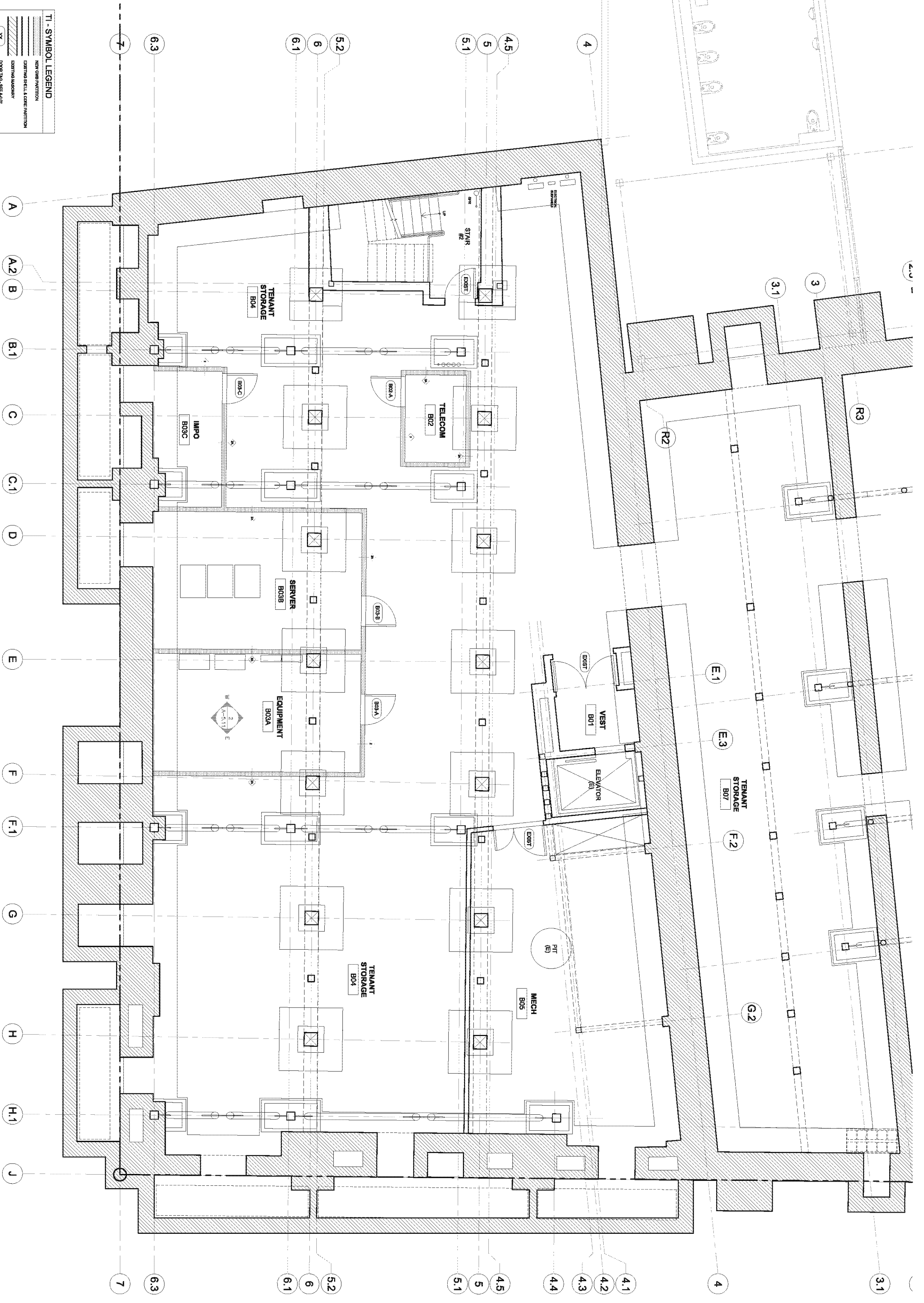
2009 floor plans by Chu + Gooding Architects

PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION

HABS documentation for the Vickrey-Brunswick Annex was prepared by Sapphos Environmental, Inc. staff from December 2006 to December 2009 on behalf of the County of Los Angeles Chief Executive Office. The HABS documentation serves as mitigation to comply with the 2004 certified Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the Plaza de Cultura y Arte project. Schematic drawings of the Vickrey-Brunswick were provided by Chu + Gooding Architects by way of Paul Mendoza of Accent Builders. Mr. Eugene Ng, graphics designer, Sapphos Environmental, Inc., prepared the schematic drawings for printing and production in December 2009. Photographs were taken in November and December 2009 by Mr. David Lee, production manager, and by Ms. Laura Carias, cultural resources coordinator, Sapphos Environmental, Inc. Part I of the historical report (historic context) was prepared by Ms. Deborah Howell-Ardila, senior cultural resources coordinator, Sapphos Environmental, Inc. Part II of the historical report (architectural information) was prepared by Ms. Shannon Carmack, senior cultural resources coordinator, and Ms. Laura Carias, Sapphos Environmental, Inc. Ms. Leslie Heumann, Sapphos Environmental, Inc. manager of cultural resources, reviewed the final report and supporting documents and provided research, writing, and project oversight.

TI - SYMBOL LEGEND

	NEW CORE FUNCTION
	EXISTING SHELL & CORE FUNCTION
	EXISTING WALLWORK
	DOOR (TYPE - SEE A427)
	WINDOW (TYPE - SEE A428)
	WALL (TYPE - SEE A429)
	11/16" RECESSED PANEL - SEE A432
	3/4" RECESSED PANEL - SEE A433
	1/2" RECESSED PANEL - SEE A434
	1/4" RECESSED PANEL - SEE A435
	RECESSED LIGHT FIXTURE
	RECESSED LIGHT FIXTURE
	OCCUPANT SENSOR
	SPRINKLER
	SMOKE DETECTOR
	FIRE ALARM CONTROL PANEL
	FIRE ALARM CONTROL PANEL



1 VICKERY BRUNSWIG - BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

SOURCE: Chu + Gooding Architects

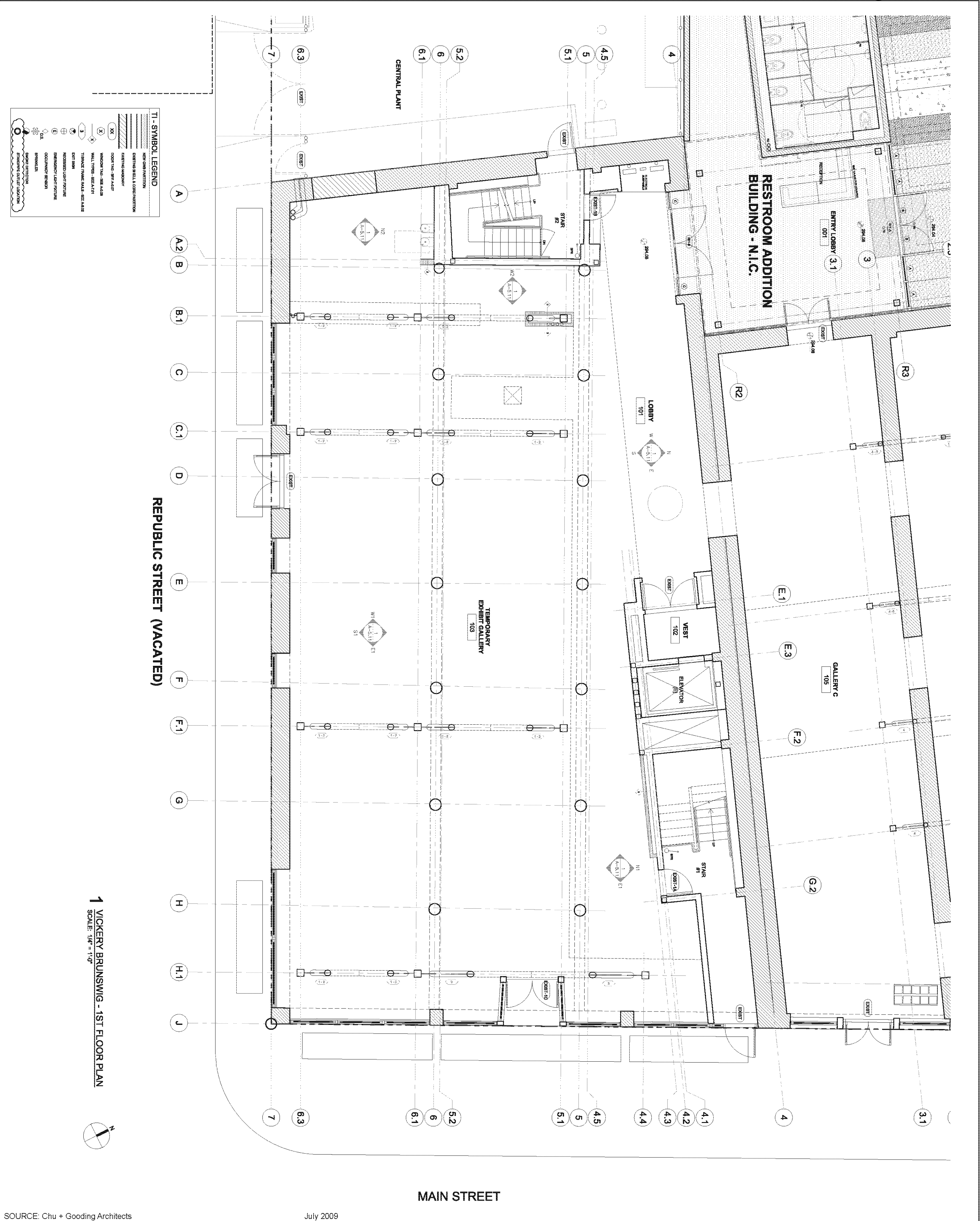
July 2009

HABS DOCUMENTATION
for Vickery-Brunswick Building
(Brunswick Drug Company Complex)

Basement
501 North Main Street
Los Angeles (Los Angeles County, CA)

Sheet 1 of 6

Historic American
Buildings Survey
CA-2798



REPUBLIC STREET (VACATED)

MAIN STREET

1 VICKERY BRUNSWIG - 1ST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

SOURCE: Chu + Gooding Architects

July 2009

HABS DOCUMENTATION
for Vickery-Brunswig Building
(Brunswig Drug Company Complex)

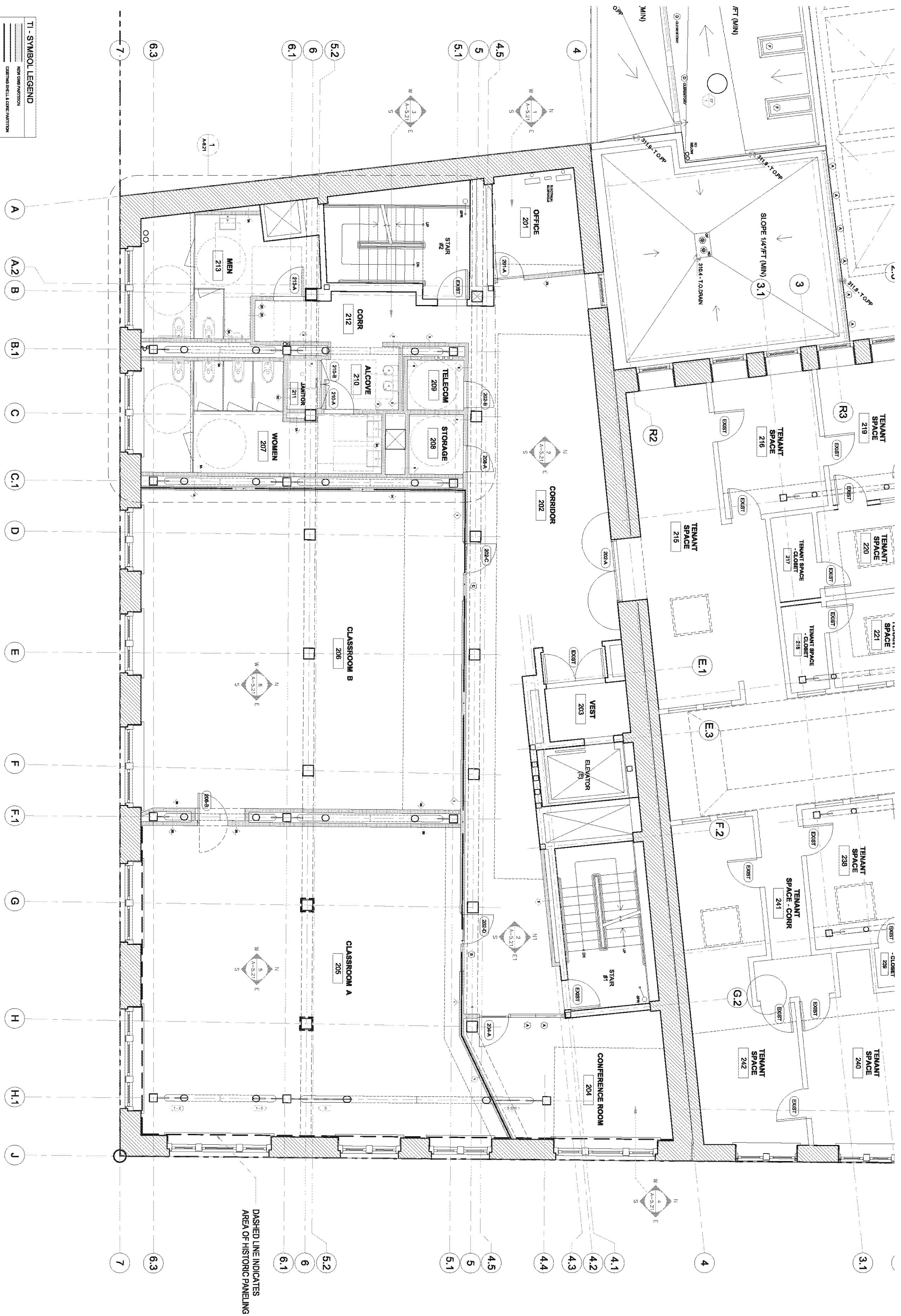
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Sheet 2 of 6

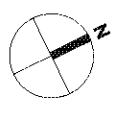
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TI - SYMBOL LEGEND

	NEXT OVER PARTITION
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	WINDOW (NO. - SEE A-28)
	WALL TYPE (SEE A-29)
	THREE PANEL WALL (SEE A-30)
	DRY ROOM
	RECESSED LIGHT FIXTURE
	OCCUPANT SENSOR
	SPRINKLER
	SMOKE DETECTOR
	FIREPROOF OUTLET LOCATION



VICKERY BRUNSWIG - 2ND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"



SOURCE: Chu + Gooding Architects

July 2009

HABS DOCUMENTATION
for Vickery-Brunswick Building
(Brunswick Drug Company Complex)

2nd Floor
501 North Main Street
Los Angeles (Los Angeles County, CA)

Sheet 3 of 6

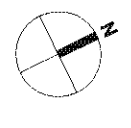
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TI - SYMBOL LEGEND

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1 VICKERY BRUNSWIG - 3RD FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"



SOURCE: Chu + Gooding Architects

July 2009

HABS DOCUMENTATION
for Vickery-Brunswig Building
(Brunswig Drug Company Complex)

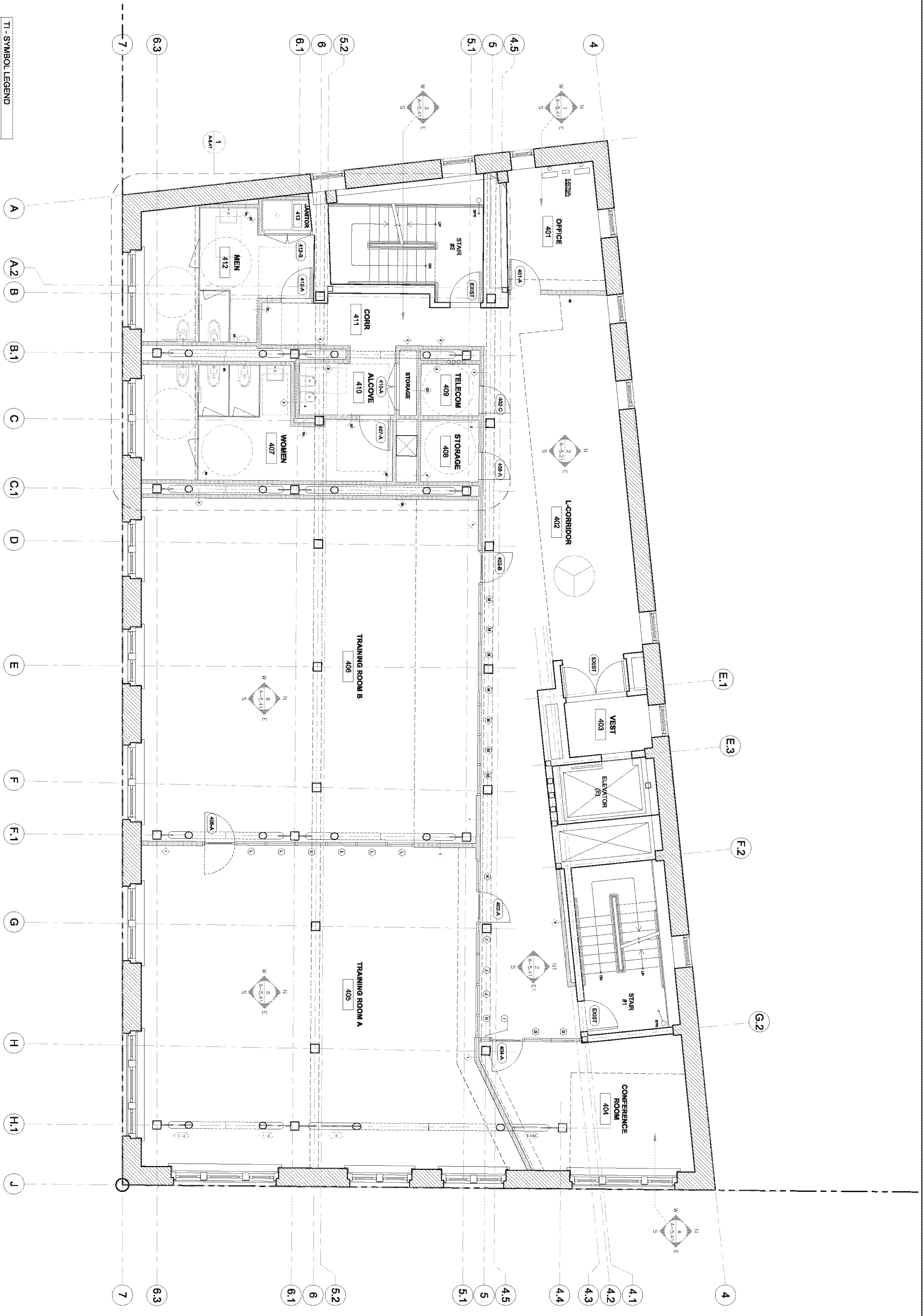
3rd Floor
501 North Main Street
Los Angeles (Los Angeles County, CA)

Sheet 4 of 6

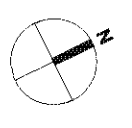
Historic American
Buildings Survey
CA-2798

TI - SYMBOL LEGEND

	NEW PARTITION
	EXISTING SHELL & CORE PARTITION
	EXISTING MASONRY
	DOOR (NO. - SET. - A/B)
	WINDOW (NO. - SET. - A/B)
	WALL (TYPE - SET. - A/B)
	1/2" THICK FRAME WALL - SET. - A/B
	DOOR SET
	RECESSED LIGHT FIXTURE
	AMBIENT LIGHT FIXTURE
	OCCUPANCY SENSOR
	SMOKE DETECTOR
	FIRE ALARM PULL STATION



1 VICKERY BRUNSWIG - 4TH FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"



SOURCE: Chu + Gooding Architects

July 2009

HABS DOCUMENTATION
for Vickrey-Brunswick Building
(Brunswick Drug Company Complex)

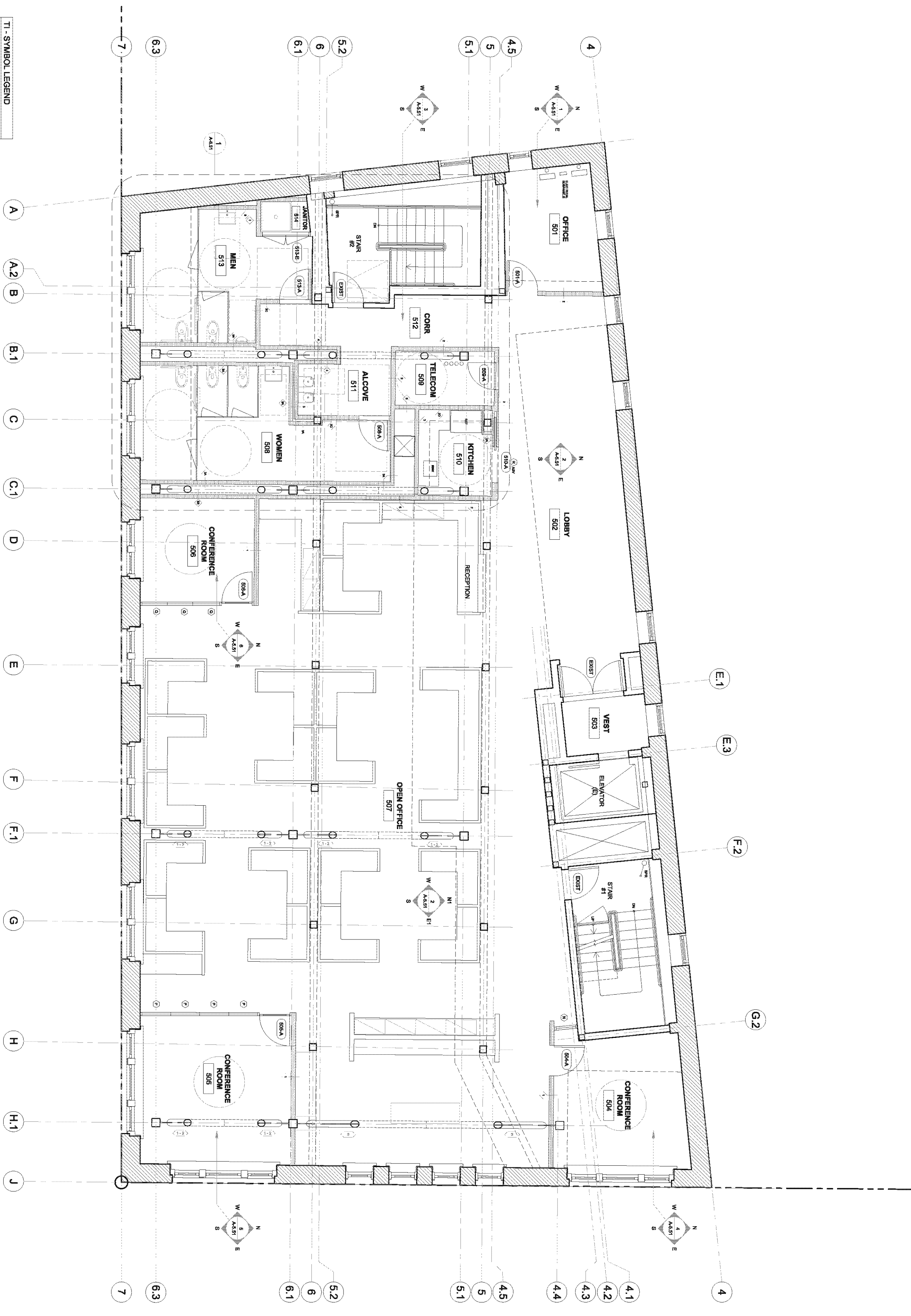
4th Floor
501 North Main Street
Los Angeles (Los Angeles County, CA)

Sheet 5 of 6

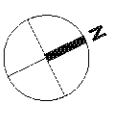
Historic American
Buildings Survey
CA-2798

TI - SYMBOL LEGEND

	NEW WALL PARTITION
	EXISTING SHELL & CORE PARTITION
	EXISTING MASONRY
	DOOR (NO. - SEE KEY)
	WINDOW (NO. - SEE KEY)
	WALL TYPE (SEE KEY)
	1/2" FRAME WALL (SEE KEY)
	3" FRAME WALL (SEE KEY)
	DOOR SIGN
	RECESSED LIGHT FIXTURE
	PENDANT LIGHT FIXTURE
	OCCUPANCY SENSOR
	SPRINKLER
	SMOKE DETECTOR
	FIRE ALARM PULL STATION



1 VICKERY BRUNSWIG - 5TH FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"



SOURCE: Chu + Gooding Architects

July 2009

HABS DOCUMENTATION
for Vickrey-Brunswig Building
(Brunswig Drug Company Complex)

5th Floor
501 North Main Street
Los Angeles (Los Angeles County, CA)

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