

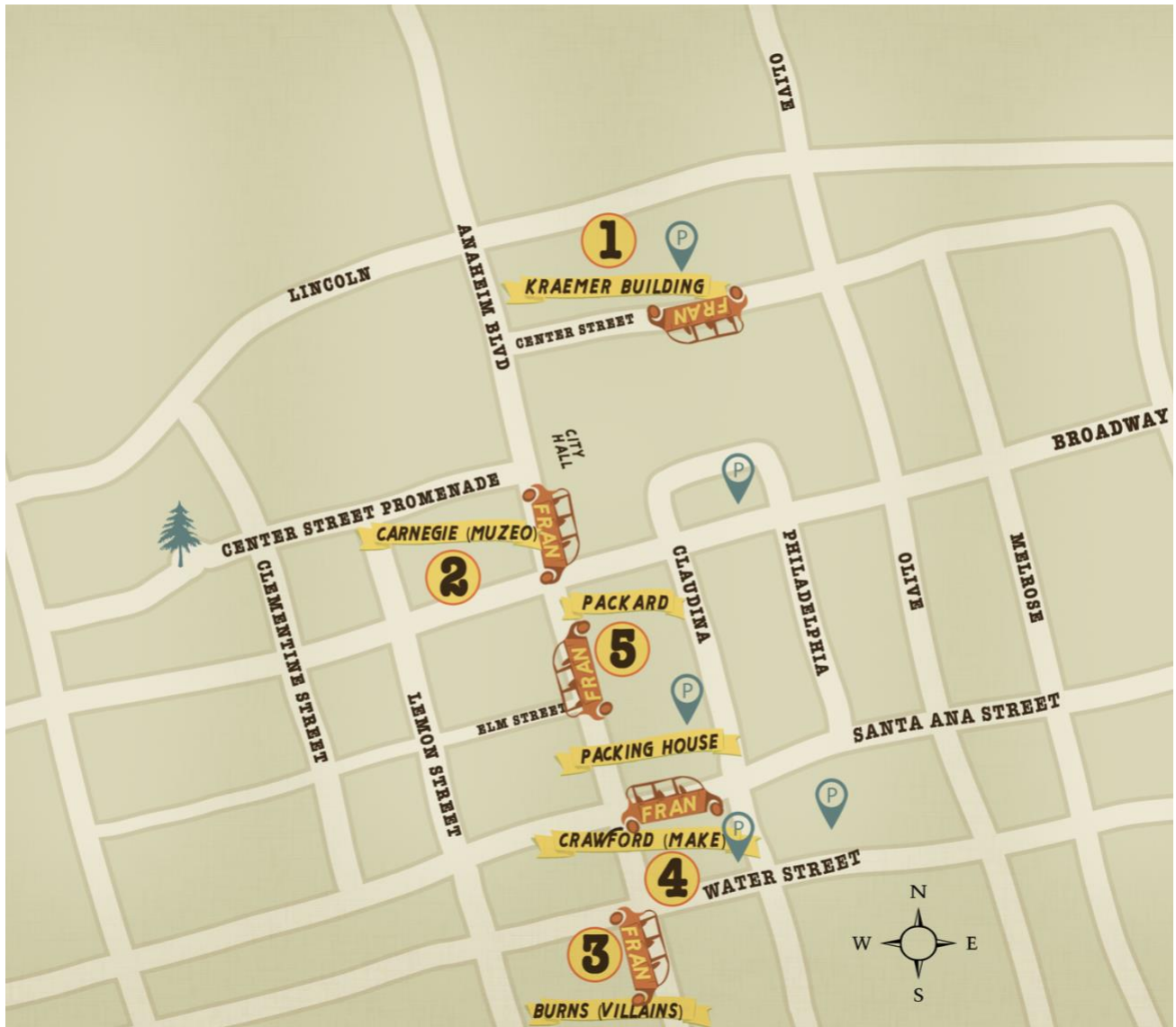
Tour Guide & Map of Downtown Anaheim's Historic Places

Self-Guided

Take a self-guided walk or hop-on and hop-off a FRAN (Free Rides Around the Neighborhood)

Guided Tours

Two select FRAN cars will have on board Tour Guides from Anaheim Historical Society Sunday, September 15, 1-4pm – first come, first served – hop on at any stop



Map not to scale

1. The Samuel Kraemer Building



Designed by M. Eugene Durfee and built in 1925 by the oil-rich Samuel Kraemer, the Kraemer Building was the first high-rise building constructed in Orange County. The six-

story Beaux-Arts-style commercial building, originally named the American Savings Bank of Anaheim, remained the tallest in the county for over four decades.

In 1983, the Kraemer Building was listed in the National Register of Historic places, preserving it as an important part of Anaheim's history.

Today, the Kraemer Building is the sole surviving building of its era. The exterior of the building was restored to its original design and condition in the 1980s.

The interior of the Kraemer building has been renovated and converted into high-end apartments and vacation rentals, combining modern amenities with historic architectural elements. The lobby of the building, available for party rentals, still features its original granite flooring, grand wrought iron staircase, and soaring, hand-crafted ornamental plaster ceilings.

2. Carnegie Library (MUZEO)



In 1906, The Anaheim City Chamber of Commerce recognized the city's need for a formal public library building. Up to this time, the city only had a book subscription service including a small selection of books housed in the back of a local general store. By 1907, the Chamber of Commerce had acquired a \$10,000 grant from Andrew Carnegie's office.

The land necessary to construct the Carnegie Library building was purchased for a fraction of its regular cost at \$2,400. The money to purchase the corner lot was raised by 75 local residents who deeply believed in the benefits of a public library for the flourishing city. The Carnegie Library was designed by Los Angeles architect John C. Austin, with the final designs approved in early 1908. These final designs presented a building in a Classic Revival Style, which was commonly chosen for Carnegie-funded buildings. The red clay tile roof however was chosen as a nod to local history and classic Spanish design. The Anaheim Library would not have evolved as it did without the dedication of passionate Anaheim citizens. During its time as a Public Library, the Carnegie Library building was lifted up by its librarians, whose careers lasted a remarkably long time. Head librarian Elizabeth Calnon and children's librarian Elva Haskett served the library and Anaheim community for much of their lives, supporting the Public library throughout its significant growth.

As the city of Anaheim developed and the population increased, the small Carnegie Library was no longer capable of housing the ever-growing collection of books and the demand for library services. In response to this, the city opened a new Central Library nearby in 1963. After the transfer of libraries had been completed, the Carnegie Library was left vacant for three years before housing the city's Personnel Department.

The Carnegie Library became a historical library, research center, and museum in 1978 and was officially recognized on the National Register of Historic Places in 1979.

The historic building has undergone renovations as the years passed and ADA laws were enacted. 1985 saw the addition of an elevator, support structures, new plumbing, and new electrical systems.

Mark Hall-Patton was a crucial force in the development of the Anaheim Museum, laying the groundwork for the Carnegie Library to become a thriving museum space for the community. He was the museum's first employee in 1984 and became the Anaheim Museum's first director. As the first director, Hall-Patton finalized the museum's agreements with the city and raised funds to help the museum flourish.

Another driving force in the Anaheim Museum's history is Mildred "Midge" Taggart. She worked tirelessly to acquire and preserve antiques and symbols of Anaheim's history until they could be safely housed in a museum.

The Anaheim Museum, which had been residing in the historic Carnegie Library for decades, was replaced by Muzeo Museum and Cultural Center in 2007. The city saw this building as the perfect site for Muzeo due to the building's rich history of community involvement and education, both core elements of Muzeo's mission.

The Muzeo Museum and Cultural Center complex exhibits in both the historic Carnegie Library as well as a new main gallery building, built in 2007. While the majority of the galleries now primarily display artworks rather than artifacts, the Carnegie Library still exhibits a collection of artifacts rooted in Anaheim's History, spanning from prehistoric times to the modern era.

Today, Muzeo stands as an integral part of the Anaheim community, seeking to bring together our local communities and ensure the accessibility of the arts and education.

3. Griggs-Burns House (Broken Spirits)



This one-and-a-half-story residence is a representative example of the Craftsman style, which defined residential construction in Southern California throughout the early 20th century and made a major contribution to the Anaheim Colony Historic District, being the major style employed in Anaheim during that period. The house possesses a good level of integrity. It is a contributor to the Anaheim Colony Historic District because its time period, style, and integrity.

The building was constructed c. 1910 by Clinton A. Griggs, who purchased the lot from E. E. Whitney according to 1911/12 Property Assessment book records. Clinton A. Griggs, Sr., a rancher (1913/14 City Directories) and later broker (1925 City Directories), lived at this house with his wife, May L. Griggs and son, Clinton A. Griggs, Jr. through 1927. The lot became Lot 33 of the Griggs Court subdivision in 1921. The Griggs purchased a large portion of Vineyard Lot G-4 and tried, unsuccessfully, to develop this new subdivision. Clinton A. Griggs Jr. and wife Lelah M. Griggs inherited the property in 1927. Griggs Jr. owned a service station at 61 7 E. Center Street from 1926-1936 and later became a driver

for Troutman & Scholz in 1938. The property was then sold to Mrs. Gertrude Jackson, who rented the property to Clinton Griggs Jr.

The property was purchased in 1939-40 by Harold L. Bums, who was originally from Minnesota and worked as a plumber at a retail shop, according to the 1930 U.S. Census. At this time, Bums was living with his wife, Clara B. Bums, a grader at a citrus fruit packing house; his son, Harold L. Burns, Jr., a centrifuge operator at a citrus packing products plant; and son, Elwyn F. Bums.

Property Assessment books list differing addresses of 567 S. Los Angeles Street (according to 1911/12 Property Assessment books) and 547 S. Los Angeles St. (1915-1919/20 city directories) for the property, though Sanborn maps indicate that the present address number of 549 S. Los Angeles Street has remained consistent since 1922. The only notable alteration made to the building is a small, one-story addition constructed on the north facade of the building as indicated on 1949 Sanborn maps. By this time, Sanborn maps also indicate that the building was in full commercial use. Until its recent purchase by the City of Anaheim, the building belonged to the Burns family since that time. Today the building is currently home to Broken Spirits.

4. Crawford's Marmalade Factory (MAKE)



Scottish siblings, Thomas Crawford and Anne E. Crawford immigrated to the U.S. in 1891, first residing together in Minnesota and then in Anaheim. There, Thomas established

Crawford's Marmalade Factory in a small room in the fall of 1915 with his sister, "Miss Annie Crawford's" over-100-years-old recipe that she brought with her from Scotland. Annie managed a spick-and-span kitchen, supervising an all-female staff who would meticulously cook the small batches of marmalade within kettles on small stoves. The contents required constant stirring and testing until just right.

Marmalade originated in Scotland, and is neither jam nor an orange jelly, but a true orange marmalade, consisting of a clear jelly in which are suspended very thin slices of the outer, or red, part of the orange peel. In 1916, due to growing demand for marmalade, Thomas Crawford started work on the erection of a building on the southeast corner of South Los Angeles Street (now Anaheim Blvd) and Santa Ana Street. As the demand grew, so did the factory, with 3 buildings side by side by the end of 1918.

In May of 1918, Thomas Crawford Inc. expanded to become Exchange Orange Products Company Inc and additional factories were planned for San Dimas and Pomona. Later that year, Exchange Orange Products Company Inc had become an affiliate of the California Fruit Growers Exchange (later Sunkist Growers) and the marmalade was marketed under the Sunkist brand.

Advertisements in magazines touting that Sunkist Marmalade was "cooked in the genuine 'home way' – on small stoves only a few pounds at a time... The New American Marmalade."

In 1920, Exchange Orange Products Company suspended operations after a brief and unsuccessful history of attempting to salvage oranges by manufacturing orange marmalade. High costs of production, failure to achieve uniform quality and inadequate marketing contributed to the demise of the Sunkist Marmalade Factory. In November of 1920, The Anaheim Gazette reported that the Anaheim Orange and Lemon Association purchased the former marmalade factory to use in storing their fertilizers, fumigating outfits and surplus packing material.

Since the closure of the marmalade factory, the building has had many uses, one being a radiator shop. Thankfully, the building was restored and through adaptive reuse, revitalized in step with the former City of Anaheim Redevelopment Agency and its current owner, LAB Holding, to be rebranded as Anaheim MAKE, a name paying homage to its original makers.

The building at 500 S. Anaheim Blvd reopened in 2016 with the grand opening of Unsung Brewing Company, and has since become home to a total of four modern-day makers. Instead of Scottish marmalade, they are now producing beer and wine, and soon to come, Korean cuisine and distilled spirits.

5. (1st historic landmark) Anaheim Packing House



In 1919, the Anaheim Orange & Lemon Association citrus packing house [at 454 S. Los Angeles St., now Anaheim Blvd.] opened for business. The Mission Revival style building, erected at a cost of \$40,000, featured state of the art equipment, including an endless conveyor belt that moved the fruit throughout the structure. The big golden orange over the main entrance proclaimed the association's business and product to all who passed by along the highway.

By 1926, a large pre-cooler structure with a chilling tower was built at the rear of the lot as the use of ice became more prevalent for long-haul railroad transportation of fruit.

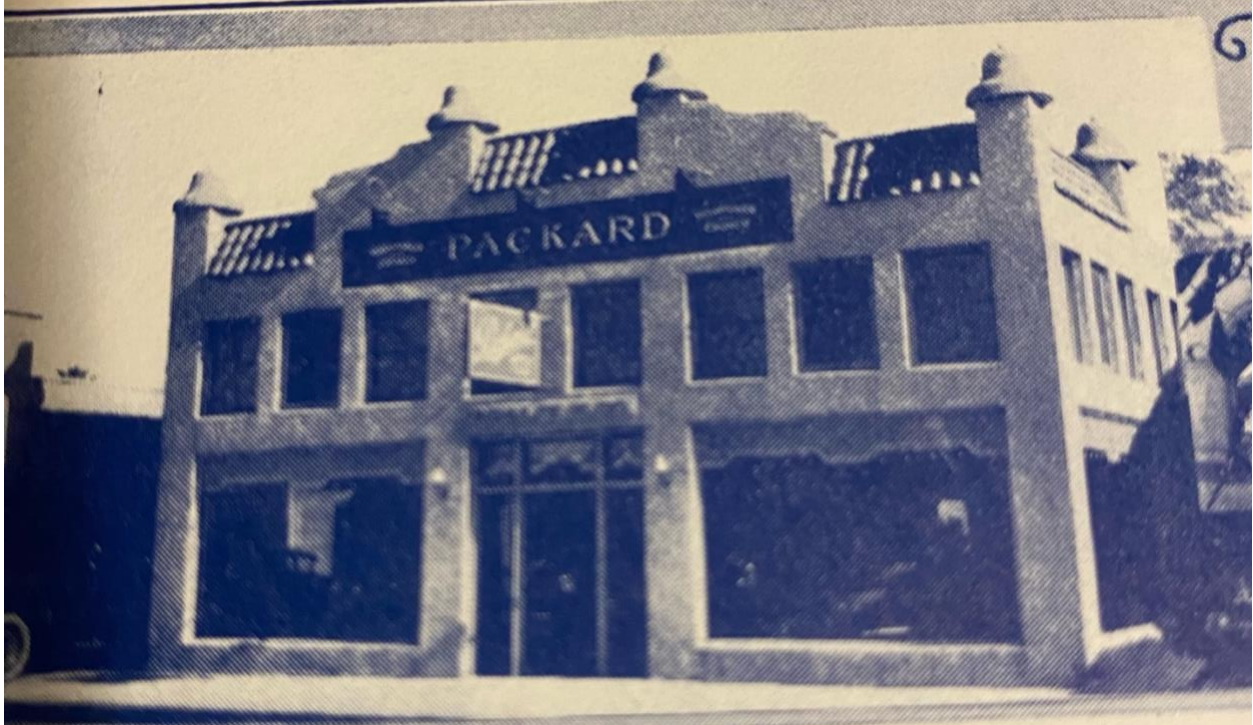
The Association closed the packing house doors in 1955 as urban sprawl replaced the orange groves.

After being vacant for several years, from 1963 to 1969, the building became home to Electra Motors, a division of Litton Industries, who removed all of the fruit packing equipment, enclosed the loading dock along the north side and demolished the cooling tower at the rear of the lot.

Owned by Maxad Inc, and later Amparco Inc., between 1969 and 2000, the packing house was leased out to a variety of businesses for office and storage space.

In 2000, the packing house was purchased by the Anaheim Redevelopment Agency to preserve the building's historically significant architecture and rich history. The Mission Revival style building was historically restored and reopened as Orange County's original food hall on May 31 of 2014 and ten years later is still the ultimate foodie destination for visitors and locals alike.

5. (2nd historic landmark) Packard Building



They strike a deal with property owner Anton Schulte- and decide on 336 S. Los Angeles St. in Anaheim.

Construction started April 17, 1922 design elements, hint of the mission revival style.

This style is typical of auto showrooms of the day, construction was complete in early 1923 with an assessed tax value of \$6300.

Clyde W. Cromer chosen as manager, builds a home on North Clementine.

The Packard show room has a 50 foot frontage with a 150 foot depth, one of the important features is its use of natural light to display the autos for sale.

The auto show room occupied the front of the building with an unusually tall ceiling and windows on three sides for view of the automobiles within.

Behind the showroom were offices, restrooms, and the parts department.

The garage and service department occupied the rear of the building, giving access from the east drive.

On Monday, May 7, 1923 at 8 PM the public was officially welcomed to Dale and Company's Anaheim showroom with a dance.

Featured for the grand opening was the Packard single six touring car with a Boysen sport siding glass California top.

This Packard single six was specially equipped by Eddy's auto paint and top shop located at 135 S. Lemon St.

Business carried on in this location but in the 1926 to 1930 Anaheim directories a name change was listed as Hightower and Cromer Packard, sales and service.

Impacted by the great depression, the Hightower and Cromer dealership disappeared from local directories in 1931.

In 1933 Clyde W Cromer is listed as a salesman for Shipkey and Pearson oil distributors on West Broadway. Eugene H Hightower is listed as a salesman for a Santa Ana ice company.

From 1933 to 1941 several automobile dealerships, are listed as well as repair services, leasing the property.

In 1943 it became Bevins Pontiac dealership, then Beckham Pontiac through 1960.

From 1961 to 2002 several companies leased the property, all of automotive industry.

From 2010 to 2014 historical rehabilitation took place of the structure, including the original design of the front façade which was altered in the widening of Anaheim Boulevard in 1984.

In 2011, the building took on new life with the opening of Anaheim Brewery. Present day, the building still thrives with its newest inhabitants, Monkish Brewing and En Familia.