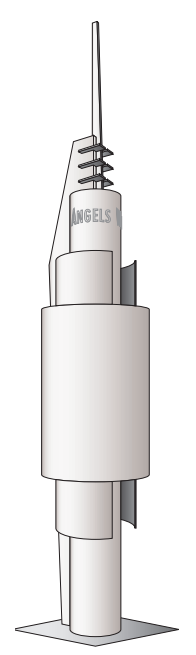


Angels Walk Union Station Select Stanchions

- 1 Patsouras Transit Plaza
- 2 **Union Station**
- 3 El Pueblo de Los Angeles
- 4 El Pueblo de Los Angeles
- 5 Gateway to Chinatown
- 6 **Fletcher Bowron Square/Los Angeles Mall**
- 7 Roybal Federal Building
- 8 Little Tokyo
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- 15 Disney Concert Hall
- 16 Cathedral of Our Lady of the Angels



UNION STATION / EL PUEBLO / LITTLE TOKYO / CIVIC CENTER



FLETCHER BOWRON SQUARE

The First and Finest Hotel in Devils' Town
 The city's name was "Los Angeles" when it incorporated in 1850, but it was as "Los Diablos," the town of devils, that it first became a widely known mecca for murderers, gamblers, outlaws and roisterers.



law-abiding and the lawless. It was used as the county's first courthouse, although court had to be recessed now and again, when the judge imbibed a little too freely while on the bench, or when the adobe floors grew too muddy in rainy weather.



Its dining room was advertised as "one of the finest in all California." People all over town knew when it was mealtime at the Bella Union because the chef issued a single blast from a giant steam whistle that had been installed on the roof to call all the "regulars." Among the regulars were the Bella Union's owners, including Dr. Obed Macy, a physician for whom nearby Macy Street is named, and the hospitable Mayor Alpheus P. Hodges, who was generous with the hotel's whiskey.

After the outbreak of the Civil War, the Bella Union became a rendezvous for supporters of the Confederacy, a popular cause in Los Angeles. Union soldiers in training at the Drum Barracks in San Pedro were forbidden to enter the hotel.

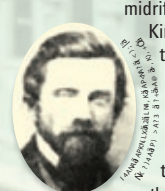
By July 1865, weary Angelenos were ready to celebrate the end of the Civil War, a typhoid epidemic and an outbreak of Wild West shootings and lynchings.

Los Angeles' OK Corral
 At the end of the war, guests gathered at the Bella Union for the festivities celebrating the wedding of Solomon Lazard, of the great banking family, and Caroline Newmark, the daughter of Joseph Newmark, the rabbi who established the Los Angeles Hebrew Benevolent Society and the city's first Jewish cemetery.



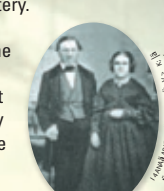
Solomon Lazard of the great banking family

It was after the wedding gala that a liquor-fueled argument broke out, and wealthy rancher Robert Carlisle slashed the hand and



Robert Carlisle, wealthy rancher.

midriff of Under-Sheriff Andrew King, and threatened to kill all the King brothers. The next day, as King recuperated, his brothers Frank and Sam lay in wait for Carlisle outside the hotel. Someone tipped off Carlisle, who left the bar and confronted the King brothers. Bullets flew.



Francis (Frank) M. King and Andrew J. (Jack) King.

Several passengers in the stagecoach in front of the hotel were wounded, and a stagecoach horse dropped dead in its tracks. Sam King fell in the dusty street, one lung pierced by a bullet. Frank King,



In the mid-1800s the Bella Union Hotel was the meeting place for both the law-abiding and the lawless.

weaving, dodging and shooting, rushed into the bar ready to empty his gun. But Carlisle was already staggering, four bullet holes in his chest and belly. He died shortly thereafter, on the hotel billiard table.

By the late 1870s, the city's appetite for lawlessness was spent. Hell Town died with the coming of the railroad, the so-called "great civilizer," that linked Los Angeles with San Francisco in 1876. Tourists began to stroll where troublemakers once strutted. St. Vibiana's Cathedral anchored the cultural spine of a growing city, and theaters lined horse-trodden Main Street.

From Hotel to City Hub

Across the street from the Bella Union Hotel stood the first Los Angeles Times building. Its presses were powered by river water, and printing occasionally stopped when a fish got caught in the water wheel. Times' publisher General Harrison Gray Otis' son-in-law, Harry Chandler, was one of those delegated to crawl down the chute to remove the fish.



For more information about Angels Walk or for a copy of the Map/Guidebook, please contact the WSA Public Information Office at (213) 922-4800.



Mayor Bowron and Madame Chiang Kai-Shek, 1943.

A block away, at First and Main Streets, children galloped their ponies to the fire station whenever the town's fire alarm—a pistol shot or a bell—was sounded. The dust kicked up by the ponies and the horse-drawn steamer finally disappeared in 1887, when the city paved Main, Spring and Broadway. By 1891, Los Angeles boastfully measured 87 miles of paved streets and 78 miles of paved sidewalks.

Over the next 50 years, downtown became a cultural nucleus for theater and music lovers. The Bella Union had stood for about a century, an eternity in Los Angeles, but it was torn down in 1940 for a parking lot. Four decades later, the site drew a different kind of scorn from that of its wild days; the city paid almost \$1 million for the Triforium, a multi-colored lighted musical sculpture that usually stands mute and dark where the old Bella Union jangled and glittered.

Angels Walk LA

The Transit & Walking Districts of Historic Los Angeles

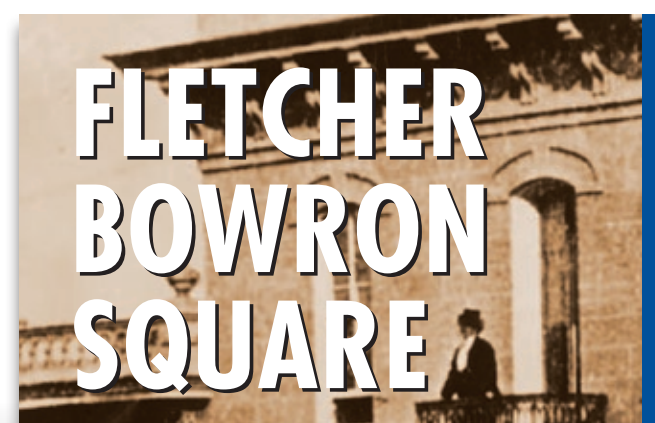
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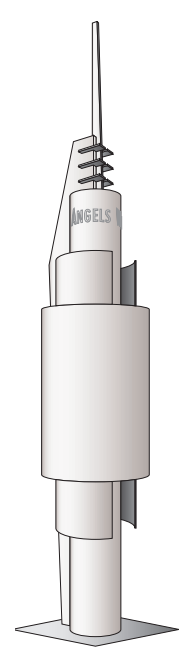
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CITY HALL



The Long, Tall Tale of City Hall
Like the Hollywood sign several miles to the west, City Hall, Los Angeles' most recognizable landmark, has played roles in both the real and fantasy life of the city it serves.

But unlike the Hollywood sign, Los Angeles' fourth city hall building is a versatile place, an edifice of a thousand identities. For decades, its 27 stories were by law the tallest building permitted in the city. In that towering role, City Hall has appeared in hundreds of films and television programs. Martian invaders



destroyed it in the film "The War of the Worlds." It was the "Daily Planet" newspaper in the first "Superman" television series. Its marble interiors have doubled for Congress and the Vatican. For "Chinatown," the cinematic telling of the city's water wars, sheep were herded into the ornate city council chamber.

Yet its reality has been even more vivid. City Hall has hosted kings and queens, presidents and generals. Sports champions have been celebrated on the same steps where the homeless have slept. In June 1945, thousands gathered to acclaim the World War II hero-generals, George Patton and Jimmy Doolittle.

When Los Angeles incorporated in 1850, it had 1,160 residents, 28 square miles and not a single public building. The city operated first from a hotel and then a leased adobe house. It was there, in 1865, that former mayor Damien Marchessault hanged himself after losing both his fortune and his reputation in a scandal over faulty city wooden water pipes.

City Hall moved in 1884 to a brick building on Second Street, where the Los Angeles Times now stands. Four years later, a \$300,000 bond measure built the third City Hall, next to the city's first synagogue. The red sandstone showcase on Broadway served until the late 1920s, when it was dismantled and auctioned off piece by piece.

Scandals and Seismic Shakeups

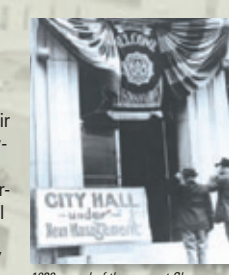
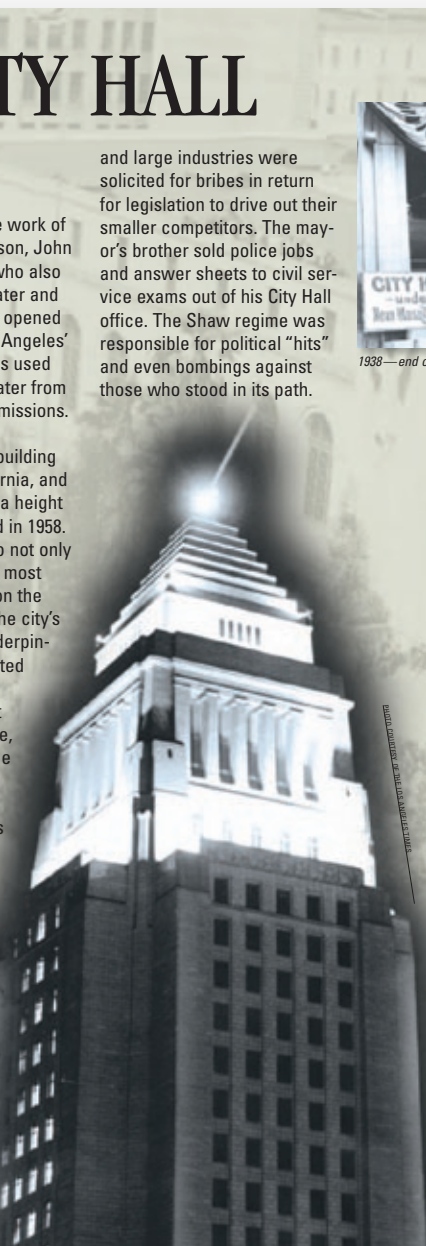
The new \$5 million City Hall, the work of three architects—John Parkinson, John Austin and Albert C. Martin—who also designed the Department of Water and Power building on Hope Street, opened in April 1928. To emphasize Los Angeles' central role in the state, builders used sand from every county, and water from wells at each of California's 21 missions.

It was the tallest building in Southern California, and remained so until a height limit was repealed in 1958. The limit had to do not only with making it the most imposing edifice on the skyline, but with the city's shaky seismic underpinnings. The farsighted Goodhue built the tower with a compressible joint at each floor, like a human spine, so each could safely ride out the waves of an earthquake.

City Hall was new, but incidents of graft and corruption were not. A turn-of-the-century mayor resigned after charges that he frequented brothels and that his aides were plotting to sell the Los Angeles River. Most notorious was the Depression-era mayor, Frank L. Shaw. Under his spoils system, contracts were awarded without competitive bidding

Beacon that once was atop City Hall.

CITY HALL



1938—end of the corrupt Shaw era.

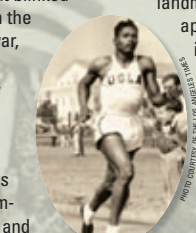
In 1938, newly elected officials put a big red sign on City Hall's doors reading "under New Management." Thus did they let the city know that the corrupt Shaw era had ended.

One Light, Many Legends

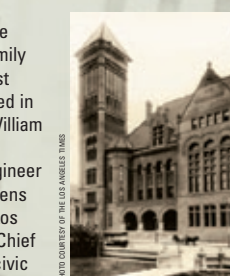
Before World War II, the powerful Lindbergh Beacon atop the pyramidal tower shot a beam of light toward Los Angeles' airport as an aid to pilots—part of the reason it was named after the famous pilot. A revolving light blinked "L.A." in Morse code. When the United States entered the war, the beacon and light were turned off for fear of attracting enemy bombers. The beacon is now displayed at Los Angeles International Airport, where a plaque says the light is "a welcoming symbol to the millions of visitors and immigrants who come to L.A." Only a few Angelenos have

lain in state in the rotunda: Mary Emily Foy, the city's first librarian, who died in 1962 at age 99, William Mulholland, the controversial engineer who brought Owens Valley water to Los Angeles, Police Chief William Parker, civic reformer and attorney, Joseph Scott, and Tom Bradley, who served 20 years as the City's first African-American mayor.

As the municipal landmark approached its diamond jubilee, the city launched a \$300 million facelift and retrofit, to preserve both its interior beauties and the durable and distinctive presence it has had for so long on the city's skyline.



Future mayor of Los Angeles, Tom Bradley at U.C.L.A.

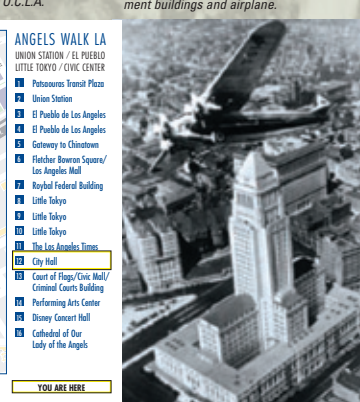
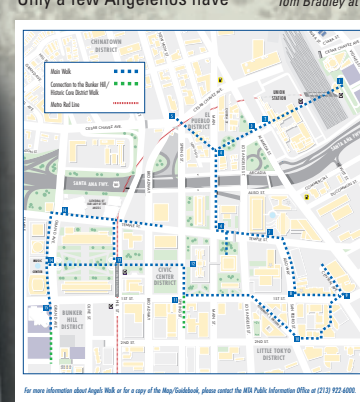


Old City Hall.



Actor Jack Nicholson in the movie "Chinatown."

Aerial view of City Hall with old government buildings and airplane.



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