

1. "Bertucelli House" (1912)

314 Baden Avenue

This simple house has a stripped vernacular style with hints of Queen Anne Cottage. Originally built as a single residence for the Bertucelli family, it was converted to two families for extra income in 1915. One of the sons, Frank, was very active in local politics from 1963 to 1984 and held many offices including Mayor. Various others owned the building until it was purchased and restored to its earlier appearance in 1989 by Denis Jordan, a contractor. The building houses his business office and an apartment. *Historic Resource #6*

2. "The Enterprise Journal Building" (1931)

411 Grand Avenue

Currently a Mexican delicatessen, the city's sole art deco/moderne building was built for the Enterprise Journal. Started in 1895 as The Enterprise, the newspaper covered local and national news. It became the Enterprise Journal when purchased by the Journal in 1927. At the center of the building's facade is a tall carved terra cotta parapet, topped by a flag pole. Stepped parapets angle down to corner buttresses, also of terra cotta with faintly Egyptian style floral patterns. Patterned brick and a band of reflective glass further decorate this architectural gem. *Historic Resource #14*

3. "Dr. Plymire's Hospital and Residence" (1905)

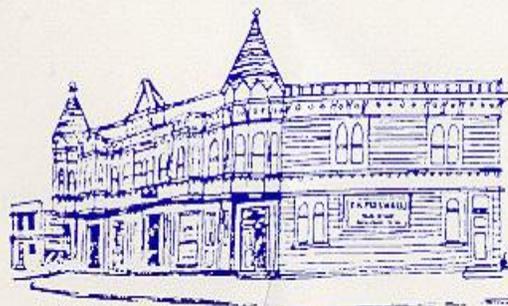
519 Grand Avenue

This colonial revival style house was originally on the northwest corner of Grand and Spruce Avenues. Pronounced caves, an entry porch, stained and patterned leaded glass decorate this shiplap sided house. It was the home and office of Harry Plymire, one of the city's first doctors. In 1914, it was converted to a hospital, the only one between San Francisco and San Mateo. In later years it became the Industrial Club for businesses and professional men. The current owners restored it to a private residence. *Historic Resource #4*

4. "Eikerenkotter House" (1902)

319 Spruce Avenue

This handsome Queen Anne cottage is adorned with gabled dormers and a very detailed wrap around wooden veranda. The siding is wide shiplap. It was built by the Eikerenkotter's, owners of the first general merchandise store in this city. Mr. Eikerenkotter was active in the community, serving on the School Board of Trustees as well as two terms as a San Mateo county supervisor. Around the



Merriam Block - 1891



corner (511 Miller) was the family's carriage house. Only the Queen Anne style eaves with fish scale siding remain as proof that the current structure is really an old one. *Historic Resource #5*

5. Spruce School and Gymnasium (1917)

Spruce Avenue

This complex was the site of the old high school, opened in 1917 and razed in 1953, the junior high school, still in operation as Spruce elementary school, and the high school gymnasium, which was restored to use through a cooperative effort of the City and School District in 1985. The gymnasium is characterized by restoration of the original facade and modernization of the interior, and the school building retains most of the original design.

6. Donors Sidewalk (1912)

Miller and Walnut Avenues

The names imprinted in this sidewalk represent those whose donations helped pay to have it laid at Linden and California Avenues. To honor the community's pioneers and to preserve the sidewalk, the local Historical Society moved it to its current location in 1982. *Historic Resource #2*

7. Carnegie Library (1914)

306 Walnut Avenue

In 1914 Andrew Carnegie gave a library grant to communities of at least 2000 people if the residents wanted it. Mrs. Rue Clifford, riding horseback around the city, obtained the required signatures. In 1916, the 1 1/2 story neo-classical revival style building was completed. Its molded parapet has a terra cotta filigree ornament and the front entrance (440 Grand Avenue) is surrounded by four large fluted Tuscan columns. The library now is a branch of the city library system. *Historic Resource #1*

8. City Hall/Civic Center (1920)

400 Grand Avenue

This structure was modeled after Independence Hall in Philadelphia and dedicated on Armistice Day, November 21, 1920. It houses most of the city's government offices. This 2 1/2 story building is loosely adapted neo-colonial style. The squared clock tower has a cupola with a terra cotta finial on top; large round arches define the belfry area. The two Tuscan columns on the portico support the narrow balcony on the second floor. Terra cotta filigree in the shape of garlands adorn the walls at the

second story. On the grounds is a fountain erected in 1926 to honor Mrs. Marianne Martin, a civil leader and founder of the South San Francisco Women's Club. The bust of George Washington was donated by the Italian American Citizens Club in 1937. *Historic Resource #1*

9. "Bank of South San Francisco" (1918)

301 Linden Avenue

This is a perfect example of a Beaux Arts Banking Temple. A full pedimented portico supported by scroll brackets defines the main entrance. The facade has two massive fluted doric columns in the center and two paired fluted doric colonette molded panels at each end. Round floral medallions between the stories further decorate the building. The bank contributed greatly to the city's financial development. When it opened in 1918, Wm. Coffinberry was president. On the second floor were the offices of John Colebred, the City Attorney, and Dr. McGovern, one of the first dentists in town. *Historic Resource #12*

10. Giffra Building (1907)

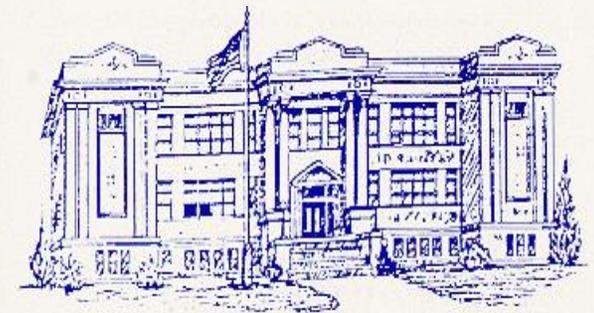
240 Grand Avenue

This two story commercial Spanish colonial revival style building houses a type of grocery store that was common in earlier times. The counter now in use was installed when the building was constructed for the DeBenedetti Grocery and Clothing Store. The original upstairs dance hall was later converted into living quarters; the first movie house took up some of the downstairs space. The Giffra family bought the building in 1911 and continues running the grocery business today.

11. Metropolitan Hotel (1912)

265 Grand Avenue

This building of stripped neo-classical design was constructed by the Land Development and Improvement Company whose objective was to develop a planned community based upon the meat packing industry. The Western Meat Packing Co., under Gustavus Swift, founded this city. Many of South San Francisco's early businesses were housed on the ground floor of the hotel. In 1985, a large mural depicting the community's history, was painted on the east wall of the building. The mural can be viewed from the parking lot behind the building (on Grand Avenue). *Historic Resource #13*



High School - 1917