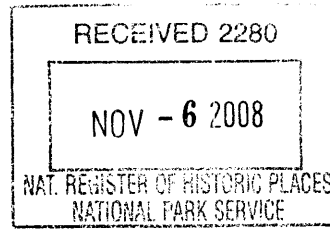


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Pasadena Arroyo Parks and Recreation District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by the Foothill Freeway on the north, the city limits on the south, Arroyo Boulevard on the east, and San Rafael and Linda Vista Avenues on the east not for publication N/A

city or town Pasadena vicinity N/A

state California code CA county Los Angeles code 37 zip code 91103

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Stephan M. Kucell DSHPO 11/3/08
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

California Office of Historic Preservation
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain): _____

[Signature] 11/10/2008
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
 (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
 (Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
 (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
5	37	buildings
9	1	sites
10	19	structures
0	0	objects
24	57	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
 (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

3: Rose Bowl Stadium, Colorado Street Bridge & La Loma Bridge

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- LANDSCAPE/park
- LANDSCAPE/natural feature
- LANDSCAPE/conservation area
- RECREATION AND CULTURE/outdoor recreation
- SOCIAL/clubhouse
- TRANSPORATION/road-related

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- LANDSCAPE/park
- LANDSCAPE/natural feature
- LANDSCAPE/conservation area
- RECREATION AND CULTURE/outdoor recreation
- SOCIAL/clubhouse
- TRANSPORATION/road-related

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19 & EARLY 20 CENTURY American Movements

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete
 roof tile, wood, asphalt
 walls stone, concrete
 others

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See Continuation Sheets

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Entertainment/Recreation

Period of Significance

1909-1939

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Hunt, Myron, designer

Mische, Emanuel Tillman, landscape architect

Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Name of PropertyCounty and State**10. Geographical Data****Acreage of Property**

700 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	<u>11</u>	<u>392020</u>	<u>3782820</u>	3	<u>11</u>	<u>392560</u>	<u>3776420</u>
2	<u>11</u>	<u>392860</u>	<u>3780120</u>	4	<u>11</u>	<u>392120</u>	<u>3870220</u>

 See continuation sheet.**Verbal Boundary Description**

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

See attached maps.

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared Byname/title Teresa Grimesorganization Pasadena Heritage date September 9, 2007street & number 651 S. St. John Avenue telephone 626-441-6333city or town Pasadena state CA zip code 91105**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets**Maps**A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.**Photographs**Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.**Additional items**

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

Name City of Pasadena attn: martin Pastucha, Director of Public Worksstreet & number 100 North Garfield Avenue telephone 626-744-4233city or town Pasadena state CA zip code 91105**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Pasadena Arroyo Parks & Recreation District
Los Angeles County, California

Introduction: The District is located on the western edge of the City of Pasadena and includes two distinct geographical areas: the Lower Arroyo and Central Arroyo. The Central Arroyo is an approximate 2.5-mile stretch, and is bounded on the north by the Foothill Freeway, and to the east by the City of Pasadena. It is bounded to the south by the Colorado Street Bridge and to the west by the City of Pasadena. The Lower Arroyo, an approximate 1.75-mile stretch, is bounded on the north by the Colorado Street Bridge, to the east by the City of Pasadena, to the south by the City of South Pasadena, and to the west by the City of Pasadena. The concrete flood control channel runs through the entire length of the Lower and Central Arroyo, dividing the canyon into east and west sides.¹ The two areas are linked by a system of roads, bridges, and trails. The Central Arroyo functions as an urban park with recreational facilities including the Rose Bowl Stadium, while the Lower Arroyo has been set aside for more passive activities and has a more naturalistic landscape. The District is comprised of a variety of elements including twenty-seven contributing and fifty-seven noncontributing features. Most of the original features of the District still remain from the period of significance and retain a high degree of physical integrity. Most of the noncontributing features are the small buildings around the Rose Bowl Stadium and the pedestrian bridges over the flood control channel.

The 550-acre Central Arroyo is the most intensely developed portion of the Arroyo area. The Central Arroyo contains Brookside Golf Club on the north, the Rose Bowl Stadium in the center, and Brookside Park on the south. The 62-acre Brookside Park includes the Jackie Robinson Memorial Field, two other baseball diamonds, Fannie Morrison Horticultural Center, Rose Bowl Aquatic Center, five tennis courts, amphitheater, Rockery, several picnic areas, Rosemont Pavilion, and parking lots. The canyon floor is dominated by the uses described above as well as landscaped features. The slopes of the canyon are steep and envelope the canyon floor. The slopes are planted with many mature stands of oak and sycamore trees along with a variety of other native and non-native tree and shrub groupings.

The 150-acre Lower Arroyo contains a natural park, a fly-casting pond and clubhouse, an archery range, a system of rubble walls that retain the slopes as well as define paths, multi-use trails, the La Casita del Arroyo community center, and several promontory outlook points, such as the Bird Sanctuary. The canyon walls support primarily native and naturalized plant species, which serve as habitat for a variety of bird, insect, and small mammal species. Approximately twenty-six acres within a one-mile stretch of the Lower Arroyo were recently restored with naturalized streambeds and native vegetation.

Topography and Grading: Topography played a key role in the development of the area as a public park. The natural features of the canyon were shaped by the Arroyo Seco, which serves as a major tributary to the Los Angeles River. Arroyo Seco translates to “dry gulch” from the Spanish language. This deeply

¹ There is a small free flowing section of stream remaining in the Lower Arroyo south of the Colorado Street Bridge. The flood control channel continues south through the cities of South Pasadena and Los Angeles until it meets the Los Angeles River, which is also channelized.

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cut canyon links the San Gabriel Mountains to the Los Angeles River. The intermittent stream for which it is named, begins high in the rugged San Gabriels, meanders south through the canyon past various cities, parks and neighborhoods, joins the Los Angeles River, and continues on to the Pacific Ocean. As the Arroyo Seco stream flows through the city, it passes through three distinct geographical areas: the Upper Arroyo, the Central Arroyo, and the Lower Arroyo.

The topography of the District is much as it existed before the parks and recreational facilities were created. At the end of the nineteenth and beginning of the twentieth centuries, the natural beauty of the canyon was respected and appreciated. Constructed between 1887 and 1893, the Scoville Dam and Bridge were the first engineering projects to alter the natural terrain. The project also included arroyo stone embankments and a pump house, which carried the water up the slopes to irrigate the orange groves of the Scoville family. The dam was washed away by floodwaters within a few years and a flood destroyed the bridge over it in 1914. The foundation of the pump house remains along with the arroyo stone retaining walls. The Mayberry & Parker Bridge replaced the dam the following year. It is a contributing structure.

Arroyo Drive (later changed to Boulevard) ran along the east rim of the canyon as early as 1872 and houses were developed along it, which took advantage of the spectacular view. Development on the west rim proceeded more slowly and took off only after the construction of a number of bridges allowed convenient automobile travel across the canyon. San Rafael and Linda Vista Avenues followed the contours of the west side of the canyon, like Arroyo Boulevard on the east. A limited amount of grading was necessary to build roads down into the canyon. Major grading was necessary for the construction of the flood control channel and the Rose Bowl Stadium, which is partially below grade. The District was planned, however, to take advantage of the existing topography with the larger recreational facilities located in the valley in the Central Arroyo and the passive activities located in the Lower Arroyo where the canyon narrows. Arroyo stone retaining walls are found along the sides of both areas to support the hillsides and define trails. The retaining walls are counted as one contributing structure.

The Arroyo Seco flood control channel is a fenced, concrete structure essentially bisecting the Arroyo bottom. Stream channels, constructed as part of the low-flow stream restoration project, occupy the terraces adjacent to the concrete channel in an approximately 3/4-mile reach south of the Colorado Street Bridge. A relatively shallow (+30 feet deep) groundwater well, established in the eastern terrace near the Lower Arroyo parking area as part of the restoration project, provides irrigation for the establishment of native plantings. The flood control channel is a noncontributing structure.

The Devil's Gate Dam and Bridge impounds water and controls the drainage from the Upper Arroyo Seco watershed and Hahamongna Watershed Park into the flood control channel. The waters released from Devil's Gate Dam initially flow through a small remnant of the natural river bed just below the

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Pasadena Arroyo Parks & Recreation District
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dam, then into an open concrete channel extending from the Brookside Golf Course through the Central Arroyo to another reach of natural drainage channel under the Holly Street and the Colorado Street Bridges. Beneath the Colorado Street Bridge, the flow is slowed by a concrete weir structure (the “slime slide”), and released over a spillway into the concrete channel through the Lower Arroyo. Two inlet structures in the wing-wall abutments on either side of the flows to enter into the constructed stream channels of the Lower Arroyo. Although the dam forms the natural boundary between Upper and Central Arroyo, it is not included in the District because it is now visually separated from the District by the Foothill Freeway.

Circulation System: The circulation system in the District consists of roads, bridges, and trails. The road system that exists today remains largely unchanged since the 1930s. The roads are counted as one contributing structure. There are three principal north-south roads in the District: Arroyo Boulevard and Rosemont Avenue on the east and West Road on the west. All are generally located on the outer edges of the canyon walls and have two lanes. In the Lower Arroyo, Arroyo Boulevard forms most of the western boundary of the District. The only road that descends to the canyon floor is a narrow drive near the intersection of Arbor Street that leads to a decomposed granite parking area near the Pasadena Casting Club. Traveling north on Arroyo Boulevard one is led to the Rose Bowl Stadium. At that point the road veers to the east and up out of the canyon to the residential neighborhood above. Seco Street leads down to the canyon, divides the Rose Bowl Stadium area from Brookside Park on the south, and connects to West Drive. West Drive becomes Washington Boulevard on the north, which swings around through the Brookside Golf Club. Salvia Canyon Road is the principal entrance to the canyon floor from the Linda Vista neighborhood on the west. The oldest roads in the District were originally constructed of rock and oil and date from the Teens when the City began purchasing Arroyo land for park use. Native Americans established Arroyo Boulevard as a path of travel. It continued to be used as a trail by early settlers. By 1887 it was a well-established dirt road. In 1927 it was redesigned as Pasadena’s principal scenic drive. At that time it was extended, widened, rerouted in a couple of locations, and repaved with a 6-inch layer of macadam, an early form of asphalt. Storm drains, gutters, and curbs were also constructed for the first time. All of the roads are presently paved with asphalt and most have been repaved since they were originally constructed. While there was not enough documentation to precisely date the construction of each road, the system today is largely the same as it appeared on Spence aerial photographs from the 1930s. Only the roads in the immediate area of the Rose Bowl Stadium have changed significantly.

There are seven vehicular bridges constructed across the Arroyo: Colorado Street (1913); Mayberry & Parker (1914); La Loma (1914); Devil’s Gate Bridge (1920); San Rafael (1922); Holly Street (aka Linda Vista, 1924); and Pioneers (1953). Several of these bridges replaced older wood-framed structures designed for horse and buggies or trains. Constructed in 1887, the Scoville Bridge was the first structure in Pasadena to cross the Arroyo. The focus in building the second and third generation of bridges was

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not solely on moving vehicles over the Arroyo, but also on creating something picturesque for the community. With the development of reinforced concrete, bridges across the Arroyo became more permanent fixtures on the landscape and opportunities to express architectural beauty. All of the existing bridges are reinforced concrete structures. The Colorado Street Bridge and the La Loma Bridge are individually listed in the National Register. Only the Pioneers Bridge is counted as a noncontributing structure as it post-dates the period of significance.

Several regional trail systems link the three sections of the Arroyo Seco to the north and south. From the Lower Arroyo, one can travel the Arroyo Seco Trail through the Central Arroyo and into Hahamongna Watershed Park and the Angeles National Forest. The Arroyo Seco Trail through South Pasadena connects to Debs Regional Park and could potentially connect to the Los Angeles River. These regional hiking and equestrian trails and the local pedestrian pathways make up the network of trails in the District. These trails also form part of the Rim of the Valley regional trail system that, when completed, will circle the entire San Fernando Valley, linking the Arroyo Seco to the Santa Monica Mountains.

A total of eleven pedestrian access points connect the Lower Arroyo with adjacent residential neighborhoods. Nine of these access points lead from the Rim Trail and the surrounding eastside residential area into the Lower Arroyo. The trails from these easterly access points are typically stone-edged with similarly edged stairs and walls that were constructed during the Depression. The trails are in varying states with some well marked and others overgrown. Topography and private property limited the potential for pedestrian access points on the west side. A final pedestrian access is located near the San Pasqual Stables in the City of South Pasadena.

In the new low flow stream areas on the west and east sides of the Lower Arroyo, the trails were re-routed and improved to relate to the sinuous shape of the now-established riparian areas there. In the southern archery range area on the west side, the main trail more or less follows the alignment of the flood control maintenance road and parallels the flood control channel to the South Pasadena city limits. Similarly, on the east side, the main trail also parallels the flood control channel with a slight jog around the Camel's Hump, a topographical feature. Trail sections narrow considerably on both sides of the flood control channel in the vicinity of the Camel's Hump.

Landscaping: The landscaping in the Central Arroyo is dictated by the recreational facilities that define the character of the area. The landscaping is neither formal nor natural, as is the Lower Arroyo. The slopes of the canyon are planted mostly with sycamore, oak, and eucalyptus trees and a variety of shrubs. Starting on the north, the Brookside Golf Club is planted with a variety of species including sycamores, oaks, eucalyptus, and elm. The embankments around the Rose Bowl Stadium were originally planted with rose bushes. They are now planted mostly with olive and palm trees. To the east is an open lawn that is used for soccer, but sometimes functions as parking as well. There are large surface parking

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lots south and west of the Rose Bowl Stadium and west of Brookside Park. Originally they were a series of rectangular planting strips, rounded on the ends with an east-west orientation. The strips were mostly planted with grass. At some point the grass strips were removed, the area was resurfaced, and planted with sycamores in a regular pattern. Each of the facilities in Brookside Park appears to have been landscaped separately, but sycamores and oaks are found through out the area.

While the Lower Arroyo has a more naturalistic landscape than the Central Arroyo, the influence of man is evident. The development of infrastructure for public works and recreation and the earlier agricultural and landscaping practices over time have changed the appearance and composition of the Lower Arroyo. In spite of these changes, the Arroyo still serves as a corridor for wildlife and contains remnants of more formerly widespread plant communities that once thrived on the side slopes and across the alluvial floodplain that formed the canyon. Three terrestrial natural plant communities (coast live oak woodland, southern willow scrub, and sage scrub) are present along with other vegetation types (ruderal and landscaped vegetation). Relatively natural plant communities are found primarily at the north end of the Lower Arroyo and along its side slopes. Oak woodland and sage scrub habitats occupy various niches along the perimeter and/or side slopes of the drainage. However, ruderal and landscaped vegetation dominate in the undeveloped portions of the terraces adjacent to the flood control channel. Landscaped areas are populated with introduced, ornamental shrubs and trees; and often include invasive, weedy species of grasses and forbs (herbaceous, nongrass species).

During the 1930s, drinking fountains, trash receptacles, and light fixtures were added to Brookside Park and in the Lower Arroyo. All were constructed with local Arroyo stone and are very evocative of the Arts and Crafts architecture found throughout Pasadena. The drinking fountains and trash receptacles remain mostly intact. Not all of the drinking fountains remain operable. With regard to the light fixtures, the bases remain but the fixtures have been replaced. In addition, modern fixtures have been added at other locations. These objects are not counted as contributing or noncontributing elements, although they contribute to the historic character of the District.

Buildings, Structures and Sites: There are a variety of buildings, structures, and sites in the District that support the recreational mission of the parks and facilities therein. Buildings and structures in the Lower Arroyo were kept to a minimum because they were viewed as intrusions to the naturalistic landscape. La Casita del Arroyo is perched on the canyon rim overlooking the Lower Arroyo. Otherwise the only buildings and structures in the area are associated with the Pasadena Casting Club. The dominant feature of the Central Arroyo is the Rose Bowl Stadium. To the north is the Brookside Golf Club, which includes a clubhouse and a few smaller buildings. Most of the other buildings, structures, and sites in the District are clustered in Brookside Park. They include the Fannie Morrison Horticultural Center, which is now Kidspace Children's Museum; Rosemont Pavilion; Jackie Robinson Memorial Field; Rose Bowl Aquatics Center; additional baseball diamonds; tennis courts; picnic areas; an amphitheater; and several

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restroom buildings. Most of these resources retain a high level of physical integrity. Individual contributing and noncontributing resources are described below.

Integrity: The District retains a high degree of physical integrity to its period of significance, 1909-1939. The boundaries, circulation system, landscaping, and uses were and continue to be guided by the 1918 Arroyo Seco Park Plan. The setting and feeling of the District has also been preserved. The activities that occur in the District remain remarkably unchanged. Hiking, horseback riding, swimming, bicycling, baseball, swimming, tennis, golf, and football are many of the historic uses that are evident today in the same locations. The citizens of Pasadena have continued to focus efforts on the conservation of the Lower Arroyo and the restoration of the native plant life. Some of the individual features of the District are remarkably intact or have been rehabilitated according to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards. These include the Colorado Street Bridge, Mayberry & Parker Bridge, Jackie Robinson Memorial Field, La Casita del Arroyo, Fannie Morrison Horticultural Center, San Rafael Bridge, and Holly Street Bridge. Other features have changed, but mostly in detail. The road system remains largely unchanged in terms of the overall design and experience of moving through the District; however, paving, curbs, and storm drains have been upgraded. The surface parking lots associated with the Rose Stadium, Brookside Golf Club, and Brookside Park do not diminish the integrity of the District because they existed historically, although they were not necessarily paved. The Brookside Plunge and the clubhouse at the golf course are the only original features that have been removed. New buildings in the same locations replaced them both. The only major changes to the District after the period of significance that do not complement the theme and design of the District are Rosemont Pavilion and the flood control channel. In the context of the 700-acre District; however, these changes are minor and may be removed in the future.

Individual Resources

Brookside Golf Club

Constructed in 1925, 1928, 1932, & 1938
William P. Bell, architect

Golf Course - 1 Contributing Site
Clubhouse - 1 Noncontributing Building
Caddy Shack - 1 Noncontributing Building
Concession Stand #1 - 1 Noncontributing Building
Restroom Building - 1 Contributing Building
Concession Stand/Restroom - 1 Noncon. Building
Maintenance Area - 1 Noncontributing Building

Brookside Golf Club is located at the north end of the District between Foothill Freeway and the Rose Bowl Stadium. West Drive and Rosemont Avenue generally bound it on the east and west, respectively. Eight holes are located north of Washington Boulevard, which has an east-west orientation. The club features two 18-hole courses, a clubhouse building, and several small buildings. The Number One

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Course has large greens that are elevated and well bunkered. The rough bordering the fairways is thick and heavy. Furthermore, four ponds on a barranca come into play on ten holes. The signature hole is #8, a 199-yard, par 3, which requires a tee shot over water. The flood control channel generally divides Course One from Course Two. The Number Two Course is shorter, well bunkered and tighter than the Number One Course. The terrain is flat, but the greens and tee boxes are slightly elevated. Numerous bunkers have been well positioned around the greens and fairways.

Designed by William Randolph in 1967, the clubhouse is the largest building on the site. It replaced the original clubhouse by Hunt & Chambers. There is a small building from which both courses begin, a maintenance area, a restroom building, one concession stands, one combined restroom and concession stand, and drinking fountains. The entire area is surrounded by a fence mounted on a low stonewall.

Brookside Golf Club contributes to the significance of the District in the context of the parks and recreation history of Pasadena. It is one of the oldest golf courses in Los Angeles County. The first municipal golf course in the United States was created in Griffith Park in 1900; however, it was a sand course built mostly by volunteers. It was converted to a grass green course in 1923, but removed in 1958 to make way for a new zoo. Additional golf courses were added to the park in 1914 (Wilson), 1933 (Harding), and 1964 (Roosevelt). Annandale Golf Club on the west side of the Arroyo was founded in 1906. Their course was moved north of Colorado Boulevard in 1926.

Portions of both courses were modified after they were damaged by a major storm in 1938 and again in 1967. The distinguished golf course architect Desmond Muirfield designed the 1967 changes. With respect to the Number One Course, Hole #8 was moved approximately 50 yards west to create a driving range, bunkers were reduced in size, and the lake on the #6 fairway was added. Total yardage was also increased by a total of 663 yards to accommodate new equipment technology. Hole # 15 of the Number Two Course has been moved to the north side of Washington Boulevard. Even though the tees, bunkers, fairways, and landscaping have been altered over time, and may be changed in the future, both courses retain their original location, general overall boundaries, and routing. The boundaries are largely defined by the historic stonewalls around the north, east, and west perimeters of the two courses. Adjacent to the Rose Bowl, however, the boundaries are not specifically defined.

The two courses are counted as one contributing site, while the restrooms with the arroyo stone base at the north end of the Number Two Course is counted as one contributing building. The clubhouse is counted as a noncontributing building as it replaced the original building in 1967. The maintenance area, as well as the three smaller buildings, are also counted as noncontributing as they post-date the period of significance.

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Pasadena Arroyo Parks & Recreation District
Los Angeles County, California

Rose Bowl Stadium

Constructed in 1922, altered in 1928

Myron Hunt, architect

Designated a National Historic Landmark in 1987

Stadium - One Contributing Structure

Restrooms and Concession Stands - 20 Noncon. Buildings

The Rose Bowl Stadium is located in the Central Arroyo, south of the Brookside Golf Club and north of Brookside Park. The Stadium, parking lots, and accessory buildings occupy approximately thirty acres. The stadium retains its elliptical shape from 1928. It measures 880 feet from the north to the south rim and 695 feet from the east to the west rim and a rim circumference of 2,430 feet. It was built with reinforced concrete framing and engineered slabs and risers on cut-and-fill earth construction. The south end is supported by lighter frame construction, with round, concrete columns that support the upper tiers of seats. Seating risers, columns, the perimeter wall, and the rim wall are constructed of concrete, as is the wall between the stands and the fields.

The stadium has been subject to structural improvements and reconstructions throughout the operation of the facility. In 1930 a concrete superstructure above the original earth berm and tunnels replaced the wood on earth seating. Two new tunnels were built, bring the total number to twenty-eight, and the scoreboard structures at the north and south ends were added. In 1936 the terraced rock walls that ring the structure and currently serve as planters were constructed. The area south and west of the stadium has always been used as surface parking as evidenced by numerous historic photographs. Overtime it became more formalized and paved. The press box facilities were also altered in 1930, and again in 1961, with a comprehensive face-lift and expansion completed in 1992. The seating was reconfigured several times increasing the capacity and in 1969 the aluminum bench seats were installed. In 1950, the trademark neon "Rose Bowl" sign with the rose logo was erected on the south side of the south score board. The same year the north and south rims of the structure were raised creating a uniform height. Construction of team locker rooms and adjacent multi-purpose media room under the south end of the stadium was completed in 1973. Construction of new restroom buildings and concession stands were constructed between 1981 and 1982. Structural improvements at the south end to mitigate seismic hazards commenced in 1982. Emergency seismic mitigation followed the 1994 Northridge earthquake. These improvements were consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards. The building has retained its physical integrity and contributes to the significance of the District in the context of parks and recreation in the history of Pasadena as well as the United States.

The stadium was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1987 for its importance in the history of collegiate sports. It is the long-term site of the oldest and most renowned post-season college football game, the Rose Bowl. The game has been held since 1916, and in the stadium since it was completed in 1922. The largest structure in the District, the stadium is counted as one contributing structure. The

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small restroom buildings and concession stands that surround the stadium are counted as twenty noncontributing buildings as they post-date the period of significance. It is important to note, however, that while their number is great, they are dwarfed by the stadium.

Brookside Park

Dedicated in 1914

Discussed Separately

Brookside Theater

Jackie Robinson Memorial Field

Rosemont Pavilion

Fannie Morrison Horticultural Center

Rose Bowl Aquatic Center

Rockery – 1 Contributing Structure

Restrooms - 5 Noncontributing Buildings

Picnic Area - 1 Contributing Site

Bandstand – 1 Contributing Structure

Pergola – 1 Contributing Structure

Baseball Diamonds – 2 Contributing Sites

Tennis Courts – 1 Contributing Site

Playground – 1 Noncontributing Site

Equipment Shed – 1 Noncontributing Building

In 1912, the City acquired land in the Arroyo for the development of a small park. That same year Mrs. Everett W. Brooks donated \$3,000 for the construction of a municipal plunge in the park. The park was named Brookside Park in her honor and included a caretaker’s cottage (no longer standing), playground, and picnic area in addition to the plunge. Tennis courts and a baseball diamond were added shortly afterwards, and plans were made for an outdoor theater. Historically, the name “Brookside Park” was applied to most of the Central Arroyo. Now it refers to the area generally bounded by Seco Street on the north, the Pioneers Bridge on the south, West Drive on the west, and Rosemont Avenue and Fremont Drive on the east.

Three major facilities were added to the park during the period of significance: the Brookside Theater, the Fannie Morrison Horticultural Center, and the Jackie Robinson Memorial Field. These are contributing features that are described below. Smaller features that remain from the period of significance include arroyo stone retaining walls and steps from Arroyo Terrace, a bandstand, two baseball diamonds, five tennis courts, the Rockery, and a picnic area. All of these features are in their original locations, but have been upgraded over time.

A surface parking lot is located on the west side of the park, while the east side abuts the private property off Rosemont Avenue as it descends to the canyon floor. The parking lot existed historically. During the 1920s it was merely an open field and by the late 1930s, a series of paved roads with an east-west orientation were added with what appears to have been strips of grass in between. The parking lot is now paved with asphalt and sycamore trees are planted in rows with an east-west orientation. An asphalt-paved driveway enters the park from the parking lot south of Jackie Robinson Memorial Field. It passes east through the park with a spur leading to the Fannie Morrison Horticultural Center and then

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continues south where it dead-ends behind the Rose Bowl Aquatics Center. Boulders are situated on both sides of the drive, which is used only by maintenance vehicles.

Also described below are Rosemont Pavilion and the Rose Bowl Aquatic Center, which were constructed after the period of significance and therefore counted as noncontributing features. In addition, there are four noncontributing restroom buildings that are mostly located on the west side of the park near the baseball diamonds, tennis courts, and Jackie Robinson Memorial Field. They are one-story stucco structures constructed well after the period of significance.

Passing by the amphitheater are a series of trails between the park and the Arroyo Terrace neighborhood to the south. They were created in the 1920s to provide pedestrian access for those people living in the neighborhood above the park. The trails are defined by arroyo stone retaining walls, and where the terrain is steep steps were carved into the hillside.

The Rockery is located on the hillside on the east side of the park, just below Rosemont Avenue. It was an elaborate landscape feature designed by City employees in 1919. It featured a waterfall that descended down the terraced hillside where the water was caught in a reflecting pool. In later articles it is referred to as one of several picnic areas.

Located in the approximate center of the park, the bandstand includes a metal-frame shell structure, which is covered with wisteria. The shell faces north. In front of the shell are three rows of wood plank benches divided by two aisles.

The largest picnic area was improved in the early 1920s with low arroyo stone walls and built-in barbeques. It is located east of the tennis courts. Historic photographs show that the area was once covered by a large thatched roof structure that no longer exists.

The WPA made a series of improvements to the park during the 1930s. They included the removal of dead trees, the construction of the broken concrete pergola between the picnic area and the tennis courts, the resurfacing of the tennis courts, the improvement of the picnic area, the demolition of old service buildings, the reconstruction of baseball diamond bleachers, and the upgrading of lighting, storm drains, and sprinklers. The Rockery may have been altered at this time as well since it was described as arroyo stone, and is now broken concrete like the pergola. Indeed, the pavilion in the center of the Rockery is remarkably similar to the pergola.

The park contributes to the history of the District as it represents the first effort on the part of the City to create a park in the Arroyo. The mature native trees including oaks and sycamores, Rockery, main picnic area, band shell, tennis courts, ball diamonds, and arroyo stone retaining walls and steps are character-defining features in addition to the amphitheater, Jackie Robinson Memorial Field and the

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Fannie Morrison Horticultural Center. The parking lot west of the park is not a character-defining feature. It is still used for the same purpose, but it has changed in design since 1939.

Brookside Theater

One Contributing Site

Constructed in 1920

Dorothy Schindler, designer

At the urging of the Community Players Association and the Drama League, Brookside Park was surveyed to find a suitable location for an amphitheater. Although Myron Hunt was serving as their advisor, in September of 1919, the City awarded a contract to design and program the theater to Dorothy Schindler. Schindler also designed a theater on the grounds of her own home in San Diego, as well as one in Del Mar. A hillside south of the Brookside Plunge (now the Rose Bowl Aquatics Center) was selected as the site for the theater. The hillside was reshaped into a grass-covered stage surrounded by a terraced seating area supported by arroyo stone retaining walls and stairs. The theater opened on July 25, 1920. The first performance was by the Pasadena Community Players who staged Shakespeare's *The Merry Widow*, although the theater was reportedly incomplete. Use of the theater lapsed; it was overtaken with vegetation, and all but forgotten when rediscovered by City employees in 1990. The theater contributes to the history of the District as a setting for outdoor performances. While the wood benches that were perched on each terrace are missing, the basic configuration of the theater, arroyo stone retaining walls and steps remain intact.

Jackie Robinson Memorial Field

One Contributing Site

Constructed in 1932

One Contributing Structure

Myron Hunt, architect

Three Noncontributing Buildings

Located on the north side of Brookside Park near Seco Street, baseball diamond #1 (as it was originally known) was improved during the Depression in hopes of attracting a professional or semi-professional team to Pasadena for spring training. Myron Hunt designed the stadium, dugouts, and adjoining clubhouse. Because it was constructed to attract a professional or semi-professional team, it is much larger (with a seating capacity of over 3,000) and more elaborate than your routine municipal baseball stadium. The U-shaped stadium has a concrete structure with arroyo stone walls. The outside of the U is heavily landscaped and divided by six staircases that lead to the corresponding aisles that divide the bleachers into seven sections.

The name was changed to Jackie Robinson Memorial Field in 1987. Jackie Robinson grew up in Pasadena. In 1947 he became the first African American to play for a major league team since the nineteenth century. Very few changes have been made to Jackie Robinson Memorial Field since its original construction. The most notable was the installation of lights for nighttime baseball in 1982 and the addition of a bullpen and batting cage in 1992.

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The field and stadium structure contribute to the parks and recreation history of the District. It is one of the oldest baseball stadiums in southern California and no doubt the most architecturally distinctive. The field is counted as on contributing site, while the stadium is counted as one contributing structure. The clubhouse, concession stand, and equipment shed lack architectural distinction and/or appear to post-date the period of significance and are therefore counted as three noncontributing buildings.

Rosemont Pavilion
Constructed in 1970

One Noncontributing Building

Rosemont Pavilion is located in the northeast section of Brookside Park near the intersection of Seco Street and Rosemont Avenue. It was built in 1970 by the Tournament of Roses for the construction of floats for the annual parade. The construction of the building was extremely controversial, as many members of the public did not feel it was an appropriate use in the park. The long rectangular shaped building has a north-south orientation. It is clad in sheet metal and has a series of large doorways on the west side to provide access for the large floats that are assembled there. The flood control channel is counted as one noncontributing structure as it post-dates the period of significance.

Fannie Morrison Horticultural Center
Constructed in 1938

Three Contributing Buildings

Fitch Haskell, architect
Adaptively reused in 2004; Michael Maltzman, architect

The Fannie Morrison Horticultural Center, now Kidspace Children's Museum, is located in the northeast corner of Brookside Park. Originally the center consisted of four buildings, organized around a spacious interior courtyard and enclosed on the north by an impressive arching pergola. A fire destroyed one of the four buildings (the building on the east side of the courtyard) in 1984. The wood framed buildings have raised concrete stem walls, clapboarded walls, and low-pitched gabled roofs fit with wood shingles. Spanning the full length of the roof ridge are wire glass and steel monitors mounted on galvanized metal louvers. The main entrance is a projecting, cross-gabled pavilion with a recessed barrel-vaulted tunnel and portal. An attached, octagonal pavilion projects on the north elevation. The cast concrete and heavily timbered pergola is the most distinguishing and exuberant feature of the site. In 2004 the three buildings were adaptively reused as a children's museum. A fourth building is planned.

Despite the loss of one of the four buildings, the center retains sufficient integrity to convey its historic significance. The center contributes to the history of the District. The Pasadena Garden Club, one of the members of the Pasadena Flower Show Association was involved in the 1918 Arroyo Seco Park Plan

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and the construction of La Casita del Arroyo. The original as well as the new use of the center complements the parks and recreational history of Brookside Park and the District in general.

Rose Bowl Aquatic Center

Constructed in 1990

One Noncontributing Building

Three Noncontributing Structures

The Rose Bowl Aquatic Center was constructed in 1990 on the site of the Municipal Plunge, later called Brookside Plunge. The Aquatic Center includes a pool house building, which is Modern in style, two stories in height, and covered in stucco. This building houses offices and locker rooms. Two 50-meter pools are located on the south side of the building. A smaller therapeutic pool is located east of the building. A low, stuccoed wall surrounds them both. Several freestanding, stuccoed pergolas are situated around the main entrance.

Arroyo Seco Flood Control Channel

Constructed between 1934 and 1948

Fourteen Noncontributing Structures

The Arroyo Seco Flood Control Channel begins at the Devil's Gate Dam and continues south through the District, the City of South Pasadena, and the City of Los Angeles until it joins the Los Angeles River, which has also been channelized. Along its entire length are thirteen pedestrian bridges that allow hikers, golfers, and horseback riders to traverse the structure.

The waters released from dam initially flow through the existing natural stream bed just below the dam and then through an open trapezoidal concrete channel extending through the golf course to the north side of Seco Street. South of Seco Street the water is carried by an open rectangular concrete channel, extending 750 feet south to the natural drainage channel between the Holly Street Bridge and Colorado Street Bridge.

In 1934, the Arroyo Seco was channelized from Devil's Gate Dam to the Colorado Street Bridge at a cost of \$40,000. The trapezoidal channel was lined primarily with loosely assembled stones or "rip-rap," with only the sides between the dam and Howard Street lined with concrete. In 1935 the flood control channel was extended and a gunite coat was applied to the revetments to prevent erosion and reinforce the channel walls. Despite these efforts, a severe flood in March of 1938 destroyed the original channel. The rebuilding of a new channel was undertaken by the WPA in April of 1938 and the first section was completed approximately 20 months later. The new channel, 12,625 feet in length, extended from a point one quarter of a mile below Devil's Gate Dam to a point 425 feet below the Holly Street Bridge. It was constructed as a trapezoidal type drain north of Seco Street and as a box type, rectangular drain south of Seco Street, with the sides and bottom lined with reinforced concrete.

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The rectangular portion of the channel was extended through Lower Arroyo Park in the 1940s, with the section of the Arroyo Seco between the Colorado Street Bridge and the La Loma Bridge channelized in 1947 and the section from La Loma Street to San Pasqual Street channelized in 1948. The only portion of the Arroyo Seco that is still natural is a short section between the Colorado Street Bridge and the Holly Street Bridge. The flood control channel and the pedestrian bridges over it are counted as fourteen noncontributing structures. The flood control channel is one continuous structure that was not completed until 1948 and does not reflect the parks and recreation theme of the District.

Holly Street Bridge

One Contributing Structure

(aka Linda Vista Bridge)

Constructed between 1923 and 1924

W.C. Earle, City Engineer

Completed in 1924, the Holly Street Bridge replaced an older concrete bridge designed by Mayberry & Parker in 1909. The reinforced concrete bridge crosses the Arroyo at Holly Street, hence the name. The 1909 bridge was called the Linda Vista Bridge. It replaced the West Pasadena Railway Bridge (1888), which was destroyed by fire. By 1922, the Linda Vista Bridge was labeled dangerous and unsightly; age and disrepair had made questionable the weight it was capable of holding. Finally in 1924, as part of a training project by a California Institute of Technology team of "demolition experts", the bridge was destroyed. The bridge might not have been as weak as they had calculated as it took more than ten charges of TNT to blow it up.

The Holly Street Bridge has an open spandrel design with one main span, 240 feet in length, over the flood control channel and South Arroyo Drive. The style of the bridge is best described as Neoclassical. The principal support columns are rusticated concrete, while the smaller ones in the open spandrel area have decorative capitals. A classically detailed balustrade and cast iron light standards define a cantilevered sidewalk. The total length is 423 feet and the height is 70 feet. The bridge is intact and has a strong visual impact on the District. It also appears to be individually eligible for listing in the National Register in the context of "Roadways and Bridges (1899-1944)," which was documented in the Multiple Property Listing for "Early Automobile-Related Properties in Pasadena (1897-1944)."

Pioneers Bridge

One Noncontributing Structure

Constructed between 1951 and 1953

George T. McCoy, State Highway Engineer

The State of California broke ground on the Pioneers Bridge in 1951. The bridge sits just north of and parallel to the Colorado Street Bridge. Automobile traffic was so thick by this time, that the Colorado Street Bridge could no longer support it during peak hours. The real purpose of the Pioneers Bridge,

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however, was as an integral portion of the Foothill Freeway, which was built several years later. It is an open spandrel bridge with five arched spans. While the bridge is similar to the older bridges over the Arroyo in its structure, it does not have the same classical details. The girders are flat rather than arched, the columns do not have capitals, and the cantilevered sidewalk has a plain metal fence rather than a decorative balustrade.

Colorado Street Bridge

One Contributing Structure

Constructed in 1913

John Alexander Low Waddell, engineer

Individually listed in the National Register in 1981

The most majestic of Pasadena bridges, the Colorado Street Bridge, opened in 1913. John Alexander Low Waddell, one of the foremost bridge architects of the period, engineered this graceful arched bridge. John Drake Mercereau, who constructed the bridge, provided the curving design in order to avoid soft footings. The bridge was proclaimed to be "the highest concrete bridge in the world" as well as being "one of the few bridges that can properly be classified as a work of art."

Like several of the other bridges over the Arroyo, the Colorado Street Bridge replaced an older structure. In 1887, James Scoville, one of the wealthiest early Pasadena pioneers, and his son Charles Burton Scoville constructed a bridge that connected Arroyo Drive (now Boulevard) with the country road that approximates today's Colorado Boulevard leading to Glendale. The eighty-foot timber-truss span was the only one over the Arroyo leading directly into the pass that heads west and goes by Eagle Rock. But even with this bridge, travel between Pasadena and Glendale was tedious. A better way to cross the Arroyo was needed, so in 1913 Pasadena built the Colorado Street Bridge. It has eleven arch supports, the highest of which extends 223 feet from the center-to-center 149 feet above the canyon.

In 1915, the eastern access to the bridge was widened for safety reasons. In 1937 a fence was added along the sidewalk for safety reasons. So many people had thrown themselves off the bridge, it became known as "Suicide Bridge." When the Foothill Freeway was planned in the early 1950s, the bridge was supposed to have been torn down as a new bridge, later called Pioneers Bridge, would make it obsolete. The city finally convinced the state to build Pioneers Bridge next to the historic bridge. The bridge was rehabilitated and strengthened between 1992 and 1993. The entire deck and over half of the supporting piers were completely reconstructed. Also at this time, the galvanized steel guardrail along the roadway and the fences along the balustrade were added.

Mayberry & Parker Bridge

One Contributing Structure

Constructed in 1914

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Myron Hunt, architect; Mayberry & Parker, engineers

This reinforced concrete bridge is located under the Colorado Street Bridge. It is located on the former site of the Scoville Bridge and Dam, which was carried away by a flood in 1914. The purpose of the bridge was originally to allow A. Mason to get to his property across the Arroyo where he had barns, orchards and the like. Private lots cut off access from the east side. The only other way to reach it was by crossing a shallow section of the Arroyo Seco, but this was not always possible. Hence, Mason proposed the construction of the bridge at his own expense of \$30,000. When the bridge was completed in 1915, the cost had grown to \$50,000. The bridge is now publicly owned; however, the use is restricted to City maintenance vehicles.

The bridge has a closed spandrel design with one principal span over the flood control channel and two smaller approach spans to each side. There are massive piers supporting the principal span and a plain, low concrete parapet supported by a denticulated frieze defining the edge of the deck. The bridge is intact.

La Casita del Arroyo
Constructed in 1932
Myron Hunt, architect

One Contributing Building

La Casita del Arroyo sits off South Arroyo Boulevard overlooking the Lower Arroyo. The most important consideration in the design of the building was the nature of the site. The walls of the building are made of boulders carted from the Arroyo and the roof was built from fallen trees further up the canyon. Virtually all of the lumber used on the interior was salvaged from the bicycle track that was constructed inside of the Rose Bowl Stadium for the 1932 Olympics. The planting material was selected with the assistance of the well-known nurseryman Theodore Payne.

A low-pitched hipped roof fit with wood shingles covers the one-story stone structure. The windows sit right below the eave line, helping to lessen the apparent height of the building. Their asymmetrical placement and varied sizes reinforces the informality of the design. Wood shutters that resemble the main doors flank the windows. The major sculptural element is the large chimney made to appear even larger by the thickness of the walls.

In 1985, the Pasadena Garden Club restored the building according to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards. Also at that time, landscape architects Yosh Befu and Isabelle Greene revamped the grounds. The concept of using native plants was honored, but greatly enhanced. The mature specimen trees were retained, while new landscaping was installed to create a drought tolerant demonstration garden.

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The building and related features contribute to the history of the District by symbolizing the resourcefulness in meeting the needs of the unemployed during the Depression and enhancing the natural beauty of the Lower Arroyo with native plants and rustic architecture.

La Loma Bridge

One Contributing Structure

Constructed in 1914

County Surveyor of Los Angeles County, architect

Individually listed in the National Register in 2004

La Loma Bridge is an open-spandrel reinforced concrete arched bridge. The bridge carries La Loma Road over the Arroyo Seco. The bridge replaced the steel and timber California Street Bridge, which was constructed in 1898. The California Street Bridge was apparently not built to last because it began to deteriorate in the early twentieth century. In early 1913, the County Surveyor announced his intention to close the bridge within a year because it was unsafe due to structural deterioration. In February 1913, the Pasadena City Council proposed that the bridge be replaced rather than repaired. The City's interest in the bridge was no doubt related to its interest in annexing the San Rafael Heights area on the other side of the Arroyo. The new bridge was designed by Los Angeles County and financed jointly by the City of Pasadena and the County of Los Angeles, each financing fifty percent of the cost. By the time the bridge was completed, the City of Pasadena had annexed the land on the west side, making the bridge wholly within the city limits. When it was constructed, it was called the Huntington Terrace Bridge, after the roadway. The name was later changed to La Loma Bridge when Huntington Terrace was changed to La Loma Road.

The structure consists of two main spans joined by asymmetrical approach spans. The style of the bridge is best described as Neoclassical. With the exception of alterations to the balustrade and lighting standards in 1962, the bridge remains substantially intact. It was individually listed in the National Register in the context of "Roadways and Bridges (1899-1944)," which was documented in the Multiple Property Listing for "Early Automobile-Related Properties in Pasadena (1897-1944)." The bridge, which pre-dates the creation of the Lower Arroyo Seco Park, has a strong visual impact on the District.

San Rafael Bridge

One Contributing Structure

Constructed between 1922 and 1923, strengthened in 1990

Edwin Dewey, City Engineer

The San Rafael Bridge is located at the south end of the Lower Arroyo. It was historically called the Columbia Street Bridge, not to be confused with the Columbia Street Bridge that carries Fair Oaks Avenue over the Santa Fe and Salt Lake Railroad tracts (now used for the Gold Line). This reinforced concrete bridge is located at the south end of the Lower Arroyo and carries Laguna Road over the

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Arroyo to the San Rafael Heights. It also allowed for the development of San Rafael Heights, because it carried the telephone, gas, electrical, and sewer systems as well.

The bridge has an open spandrel design with one long span over the flood control channel and a number of smaller ones at the west end for the approach. It is 581 feet long including the approaches, 68 feet high, and 32 feet wide. The open spandrel area is more simple than the La Loma and Holly Street Bridges and the cantilevered sidewalk on each side of the roadway is supported by plain brackets. The classically detailed balustrade and cast iron light standards enhance the historic bridge from the roadway. The bridge is intact and has a strong visual impact on the District. It also appears to be individually eligible for listing in the National Register in the context of "Roadways and Bridges (1899-1944)," which was documented in the Multiple Property Listing for "Early Automobile-Related Properties in Pasadena (1897-1944)."

Lower Arroyo Seco Park
Created between 1909 and 1918

One Contributing Site
One Noncontributing Building
One Noncontributing Structure

The Lower Arroyo Seco Park extends from Pioneers Bridge on the north to the city limits on the south. Arroyo Boulevard forms the eastern boundary, while private property abuts the park on the east. Most of the trails leading down to the Lower Arroyo Seco Park from the east (Arroyo Boulevard) were created during the Depression. In 1932, the Pasadena Garden Club raised funds for the construction of the first continuous trail from the Colorado Street Bridge to Columbia Street. This also involved the construction of most of the stone retaining walls, steps, tree wells, and drinking fountains that can be seen today. These features are not counted as contributing or noncontributing, but contribute to the historic character of the park.

In recent years, the City of Pasadena demonstrated its commitment to preserving the Lower Arroyo as a natural park. Because of the significant role it played in the history of Pasadena, the Lower Arroyo was declared a cultural landmark in 1977. The Arroyo Seco Ordinance, adopted in 1982, placed restrictions on uses and development and established it as a natural preservation area.

The main access road into the Lower Arroyo is located off South Arroyo Boulevard near California Boulevard. It leads to a gravel-covered parking lot. Next to the parking lot are the pool and clubhouse of the Pasadena Casting Club. They are counted as one noncontributing structure and one noncontributing building because they post-date the period of significance. Thirty-three anglers in Oak Grove Park (now Hahamonga Park) founded the organization in 1947. Since 1953, the group has maintained a clubhouse and concrete casting pool.

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Across the footbridge from the parking lot is an archery range. There are no permanent buildings or structures on the site. As such, it is not counted as a contributing or noncontributing feature. The range is operated by the Pasadena Roving Archers, Inc. Founded in 1935, it was the second archery group to form in the Lower Arroyo, having been preceded by the Pasadena Target Archers, organized in 1928, but no longer in existence. A clubhouse constructed in 1945 was recently destroyed by fire.

The Lower Arroyo Seco Park contributes to the parks and recreation history of the District in that it represents the City's first effort to create a public park in the Arroyo, in addition to being used for hiking, horseback riding, and archery throughout the period of significance.

Bird Sanctuary
Created in 1935

One Contributing Site

In 1935 the Bird Sanctuary was constructed in honor of Emma Dickinson, who had donated a portion of her large estate to the City. Park Superintendent Gilbert Skutt selected the site over looking the Lower Arroyo Seco Park near the end of California Street. The design of the Bird Sanctuary is one of a circle within a circle. A low circular birdbath forms the center. A flagstone patio surrounds it. A semi-circular concrete bench with backrest is positioned on the east. It is anchored at both ends by square pillars. On the west is a low semi-circular arroyo stone wall. A series of arroyo stone steps flanked by retaining walls is the beginning of one of the trails that leads down to the Lower Arroyo Seco Park.

The Bird Sanctuary contributes to the history of the District as one of several private donations of land or funds to support the public enjoyment of the Arroyo. Although the primary features of the site are intact, vandals have degraded the materials. Much of it, including the Batchelder tile covering the birdbath has been painted grey to cover graffiti. It could; however, be restored.

TABLE OF INDIVIDUAL RESOURCES

Location	Name	Non Contributing	Contributing Previously listed	Contributing	Type
Lower & Central Arroyo	Circulation System			1	Structure
Lower & Central Arroyo	Arroyo Stone Retaining Walls			1	Structure
Central Arroyo	Brookside Golf Club			1	Site
Central Arroyo	Brookside Golf Club – Clubhouse	1			Building
Central Arroyo	Brookside Golf Club – Caddy Shack	1			Building
Central Arroyo	Brookside Golf Club – Concession Stand #1	1			Building
Central Arroyo	Brookside Golf Club – Restroom			1	Building
Central Arroyo	Brookside Golf Club – Concession Stand/Restroom	1			Building
Central Arroyo	Brookside Golf Club – Maintenance Area	1			Building

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Central Arroyo	Rose Bowl Stadium		1		Structure
Central Arroyo	Rose Bowl Stadium – Ancillary Buildings	20			Building
Central Arroyo	Brookside Park – Rockery			1	Structure
Central Arroyo	Brookside Park – Restrooms	5			Building
Central Arroyo	Brookside Park – Picnic Area			1	Site
Central Arroyo	Brookside Park – Bandstand			1	Structure
Central Arroyo	Brookside Park – Pergola			1	Structure
Central Arroyo	Brookside Park – Baseball Diamonds			2	Site
Central Arroyo	Brookside Park - Tennis Courts			1	Site
Central Arroyo	Brookside Park – Playground	1			Site
Central Arroyo	Brookside Park - Equipment Shed	1			Building
Central Arroyo	Brookside Theater			1	Site
Central Arroyo	Jackie Robinson Memorial Field			1	Site
Central Arroyo	Jackie Robinson Memorial Field - Stadium			1	Structure
Central Arroyo	Jackie Robinson Memorial Field - Clubhouse	1			Building
Central Arroyo	Jackie Robinson Memorial Field - Concession Stand	1			Building
Central Arroyo	Jackie Robinson Memorial Field – Equipment Shed	1			Building
Central Arroyo	Rosemont Pavilion	1			Building
Central Arroyo	Fannie Morrison Horticultural Center			3	Building
Central Arroyo	Rose Bowl Aquatics Center – 3 pools	3			Structures
Central Arroyo	Rose Bowl Aquatics Center - Main Building	1			Building
Lower & Central Arroyo	Arroyo Seco Flood Control Channel	14			Structure
Central Arroyo	Holly Street Bridge			1	Structure
Central Arroyo	Pioneers Bridge	1			Structure
Central Arroyo	Colorado Street Bridge		1		Structure
Central Arroyo	Mayberry & Parker Bridge			1	Structure
Lower Arroyo	La Casita del Arroyo			1	Building
Lower Arroyo	La Loma Bridge		1		Structure
Lower Arroyo	San Rafael Bridge			1	Structure
Lower Arroyo	Lower Arroyo Seco Park			1	Site
Lower Arroyo	Lower Arroyo Seco Park - Casting Club Clubhouse	1			Building
Lower Arroyo	Lower Arroyo Seco Park – Cast Club Pond	1		1	Structure
Lower Arroyo	Bird Sanctuary			1	Site
TOTAL		57	3	24	

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Summary: The Pasadena Arroyo Parks and Recreation District is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A. It is significant in the context of parks and recreation at the local level. The Arroyo Seco is on the western edge of the City of Pasadena and serves as a major tributary to the Los Angeles River. This deeply cut canyon links the San Gabriel Mountains to the Los Angeles River. As the Arroyo Seco stream flows through Pasadena, it passes through three distinct geographical areas: the Upper Arroyo, the Central Arroyo, and the Lower Arroyo. The Arroyo has been used for hiking, hunting, fishing, and picnicking since the late nineteenth century. The importance of the Arroyo in the history of the Pasadena cannot be overstated. The District played a crucial role in the development of Pasadena as a recreational mecca and its natural beauty inspired the so-called Arroyo Culture that formed on its banks. The period of significance for the District begins in 1909 when the City of Pasadena first started to acquire land in the Arroyo to create a public park. In 1918, a plan for the Arroyo recommended that the Lower Arroyo be preserved as a natural park, while the Central Arroyo be developed with active recreational uses. That plan continues to shape the Lower and Central Arroyo to this day. The Great Depression was truly an important era for the Arroyo. The Works Progress Administration (WPA) funded a number of significant and major improvements in the Arroyo. 1939 ends this important chapter in the history of the District and ends the period of significance. The Lower Arroyo includes all of the Lower Arroyo Seco Park, which was designated a City Cultural Landmark in 1977. The Central Arroyo includes the Brookside Golf Club, the Rose Bowl Stadium, and Brookside Park. The District possesses a significant concentration of man-made linkages including trails, roads, and retaining walls, which are all united by the natural features shaped by the Arroyo Seco. The Upper Arroyo is mostly occupied by the Hahamongna Watershed Park, which was created in 1992. It is not included in the District. While it is a natural continuation of the Arroyo and is open space, for most of its history it functioned as a catch basin.

Parks Movement: The significance of the District can be understood in the broader context of the parks movement in the United States, and more specifically the movements related to the preservation of scenic places and the creation of playgrounds and recreation centers. The parks movement in the United States was an outgrowth of the Progressive Era. During the nineteenth century, American cities experienced rapid industrialization, urbanization, and immigration; consequently, they were plagued by physical chaos, social pathologies, and political corruption. Many members of the upper and middle classes chose to deal with these urban problems by escaping to the suburbs, those who chose to stay and reform the city were a part of a popular movement that swept the country from 1877 to 1920, later referred to as the Progressive Era.

Initially, reformers grappled with urban problems by attempting to correct the moral character of impoverished individuals living in the slums. Younger participants of reform organizations came to realize that tactics, which focused solely on the individual, were ineffective, and sought a different approach. Although subsequent reformers were motivated by a similar moral sensibility and sense of

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middle class righteousness, they sought to improve city life by improving the quality of the environment. At the outset, reformers focused on improving housing and sanitation. Reasoning that the poor could not flee to the countryside for relief, they then began advocating for public open space.

In the 1840s, Andrew Jackson Downing, an architecture critic, horticulturalist, and writer and William Cullen Bryant, a poet, and editor for the *New York Evening Post*, began advocating for a public park in New York City. On July 11, 1851, the First Park Act was passed, authorizing the City of New York to purchase a large tract of land for use as a public park. Downing, Bryant, and others quickly realized that a larger area was required, and buoyed by their success, campaigned for the Amended Park Act, which passed in 1853.

In 1858, Frederick Law Olmsted and Calvert Vaux won the commission to plan the park. In describing his role as designer and superintendent of Central Park, he conceived the title landscape architect and then led the creation of an entirely new profession. Olmsted and Vaux strove to create patterns in the park, which excluded the geometry of the city. They discovered the alternative in nature and began to lay out roads, walks, and water features in loose organizational systems. Sweeping lawns and meadows appeared. Man-made elements would be designed around existing land formations, and plants would be allowed to exhibit their natural forms. The development of the park occurred slowly, and was hampered by the outbreak of the Civil War in April of 1861.

Scenic Preservation Movement: The man who was involved with the creation of the first public park in America was also involved in the creation of the first state park as well. By this time, Olmsted's reputation had grown and his land planning skills were sought by other cities. Constant political interference in the design and construction of Central Park forced Olmsted to resign several times. On one of these occasions, the Mariposa Mining Company of California offered him the position of manager of their extensive gold mining properties. Worn out by Central Park, Olmsted accepted the offer and arrived at the Bear Valley headquarters in 1863. The following year, Yosemite Valley and the adjoining Mariposa Grove of Big Trees were ceded to California, becoming the first state park and first scenic area in the country reserved for public use. The Governor of California appointed Olmsted to the Yosemite Commission. Writing a report on behalf of the Commission, presented in 1865, he laid out a philosophy for the conservation of great scenic areas.

Olmsted, of course went on to design many public parks, including Prospect Park in Brooklyn. He also conceived the idea that municipalities should link a series of parks into a working complex, thereby evolving the concept of the park system. His influence in this regard is still evident in such cities as New York, Boston, Buffalo, Philadelphia, and Washington D.C. Olmsted died in 1903. His stepsons and nephews the Olmsted Brothers, his former partner Charles Elliot, and others including John Nolan and

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Horace Cleveland carried on the concept creating public parks, parks systems, and parkways throughout the country.

Playground and Recreation Movement: While Olmsted's concept of a park was a rural retreat in the middle of the city, during the later part of the nineteenth century physical education enthusiasts proclaimed that recreational pleasures could also come from planned exercise and competition. Municipal reformers, settlement house workers, and progressive educators urged cities to construct playgrounds where youth could play under supervised and safe conditions. During the early part of the twentieth century they expanded their calls into a broader recreation movement aimed at providing spaces for adult activities such as swimming pools, baseball diamonds, and tennis courts. At this point naturalists and recreationists formed different camps. Many cities formed playground and recreation departments separate and apart from parks departments. Parks became defined as naturalized passive retreats and recreation areas became defined as active sports-oriented facilities. This continued to be the case until after World War II when the population grew as a result of the baby boom, recreational activities evolved, and land available for new parks declined. Consequently, many of the early large parks were adapted to meet the changing values and needs of the community.

History of Arroyo: When the Spanish explorer, Gaspar de Portola passed through what is now Los Angeles County in 1770, he estimated that 20,000 Indians were living in the area. The Indians came to be called the Gabrielenos, after San Gabriel Mission. According to the missionaries, the Indians were gathered in twenty-seven or more villages, several of which were in and about Pasadena. All of the villages were located near springs or streams of running water. The Hahamog-na tribe was settled along the Arroyo Seco from Garvanza (between present-day South Pasadena and Los Angeles) northward to the San Gabriel Mountains.

Pasadena's beginning dates to 1873 when a group of settlers from Indiana formed the San Gabriel Orange Grove Association, and purchased land in the area of the old Rancho San Pasqual. As surveyed in 1874, the Association lands were bounded by the Arroyo Seco to the west, Wilson Avenue to the east, Villa Street to the north, and Mission Street to the south. Orange Grove and Fair Oaks Avenues were the major north-south streets. The earliest settlers came to the new colony to enjoy the climate and develop the land. Many saw the potential for farming enterprises; others came to speculate in land. By 1875, the colony was named Pasadena, more than forty houses were built, and a commercial center was developing along Fair Oaks and Colorado Avenues.

With the coming of the railroad and the real estate boom of the 1880s, the new community attracted the attention of wealthy easterners and mid-westerners who had began vacationing in the area to escape harsh winters. By 1890, Pasadena had grown from a sparsely populated agricultural village into a major resort town with a well-established reputation as a center of wealth and culture. Grand hotels were built

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to accommodate the seasonal visitors. The Arroyo Vista Guest House was one of many hotels. Its location on the rim of the Arroyo's canyon attracted many customers. This guesthouse was the beginning of the elegant Vista del Arroyo Hotel, which graces the edge of the canyon today.¹ The wealthy built mansions along South Orange Grove Avenue (now Boulevard), which became known as "Millionaires Row."

By this time, Pasadena was considered a recreational mecca; however, it did not possess a single public park. This can be attributed to the fact that the Arroyo informally functioned as a public park, having become part of a trail system leading up to a famous retreat in the mountains known as "Switzer-land." It was commonly referred to as Switzer Camp. During this period, the Arroyo was used for a variety of recreational activities such as hunting, fishing, hiking, and picnicking, although it was privately owned. The Valley Hunt Club hunted fox and rabbits in the Arroyo and started the world-renowned Tournament of Roses on New Years Day in 1890.

The first real threat to the natural beauty of the Arroyo was the construction in the late 1880s of the Scoville Dam, Bridge, and water works built in the area now spanned by the Colorado Street Bridge. The project was, in part, James W. Scoville's personal war on poverty. A bust followed the land boom of 1886. While Scoville survived the depression, unemployment was rampant. Between 1887 and 1893, the Scoville family hired workers to construct a stone dam with a wood truss bridge over it. The number of days a man was allowed to work was dependent upon his need. For example, a man with a large family to support could work everyday, whereas a single man could only work one or two days a week. While the dam allowed Scoville to irrigate the family orange groves on the surrounding hills, it disrupted the natural vegetation and wildlife down stream. Alas, it was destroyed by storm waters within a few years of its completion. The bridge remained, however, until the construction of the Colorado Street Bridge in 1913.

In the early 1900s the San Gabriel Land and Water Company is reputed to have granted to a man named Richardson the right to log off the Arroyo. It is also known that the original subdivision of the area along Arroyo Boulevard (then Drive) north of La Loma Bridge included in the deed to each lot the right to log the adjacent area in the Arroyo, referred to as the Arroyo Seco Wood Lots.

Although the Arroyo was in decline, some people recognized its unique value. In 1898, Charles Lummis started a battle for the preservation of the Arroyo and became the first president of the Arroyo Seco Foundation. This was the first time a group banded together to promote preservation of the Arroyo. Lummis was a close friend of Theodore Roosevelt. When President Roosevelt was being driven over the Arroyo to South Pasadena on March 23, 1911, after having spoken at Occidental College, he turned

¹ It is now occupied by the U.S. Court of Appeals.

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suddenly to one of his companions and remarked, "The Arroyo would make one of the greatest parks in the world."²

The idea of making the Arroyo a public park quickly gained steam. The Lower Arroyo became the focus of the early plans that developed around 1903. Groups such as the Arroyo Park Association formed. Dr. Rudolph Schiffmann, who also sat on the Board of City Commissioners, was elected the first president. In 1909, he purchased a two and one-half acre wooded lot at the end of Bradford Street and donated it to the City for use as a public park. This was the genesis of the Lower Arroyo Seco Park. By 1918 most of the area had been acquired by the City.

This was the first step in realizing the dream of creating a larger park in the Arroyo. In 1911, a bond issue was passed by the citizens of Pasadena, authorizing the purchase of private land in the Arroyo. The City bought the first parcel of thirty acres for \$4,500. By 1912, the City held or had options on two hundred acres. A syndicate of wealthy citizens bought up most of the remaining options and held them until the City could purchase the parcels.

The thirty acres purchased in 1912 was historically known as Sheep Corral Springs, as sheep from the San Gabriel Mission grazed there. The springs located there were part of Pasadena's early water supply. Throughout the beginning of 1914, the park was referred to as "Arroyo Springs Park." However, the name Arroyo Springs Park was not used for very long. That same year Mrs. Everett W. Brooks donated \$3,000 for the construction of a municipal plunge in the park. Apparently, the cost of the plunge exceeded the donation as the City contributed another \$2,000 towards the construction. The park was named Brookside Park in Brook's honor and included a caretaker's cottage (no longer standing), playground, and picnic area, in addition to the plunge. Tennis courts and a baseball diamond were added shortly afterwards, and plans were made for an outdoor theater. Historically, the name "Brookside Park" was applied to most of the Central Arroyo. Now it refers to the area generally bounded by Seco Street on the north, the Pioneers Bridge on the south, West Drive on the west, and Rosemont Avenue and Fremont Drive on the east.

After World War I the park became a destination for travelers and newcomers who were looking to settle in Pasadena. That particular area was known as the Brookside Municipal Auto Campgrounds. Complete camping facilities were available and free wood was provided from the tree trimming in the park. There was no charge for the first two weeks. Thereafter the cost was twenty-five cents a day. In 1922, the campground was moved north of the Rose Bowl Stadium so that another baseball diamond could be created bring the total to three.

² Sheid, Ann, *Pasadena Crown of the Valley*, page 106.

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The facilities in Brookside Park reflected the growth of competitive sports and the changing recreational tastes and needs of the population. In recognition of those trends, the Pasadena Garden Club brought landscape architect, Emanuel Tillman Mische (1875-1934) to Pasadena to develop a comprehensive plan for the Arroyo. Between 1917 and 1918, Mische developed a plan for the Arroyo that encompassed the entire area from the South Pasadena city limits to the mountains north of Devil's Gate Gorge.

Mische started his career as a landscape architect under the tutelage of the Olmsted Brothers. While working for the firm, he was involved in the design of the George W. Vanderbilt estate in Ashville, North Carolina. Before moving to Boston, Mische worked at Kew Gardens in England. In 1906, he was hired as the first Park Superintendent for Madison, Wisconsin, based upon the recommendation of John Olmsted. After two years on the job, Mische moved to Portland, Oregon to take a similar position. He served as the Superintendent of Parks (1908-1914) and developed the system of parks and scenic drives that remain today. Mische was familiar with Portland, having assisted with the 1903 Park Plan while working for the Olmsted Brothers. His designs for Laurelhurst Park and Peninsula Park display a large scale and formal organization reminiscent of more sophisticated, big city parks. After leaving Portland in 1914, he went on to work as a consultant to a variety of public and private clients, wrote extensively, and involved himself in the forest preservation movement.³

The other individual who played a key role in the design of the Arroyo was Myron Hunt (1868-1952). Hunt was the chairman of the local committee that oversaw the development of the plan and played a key role in surveying the Arroyo with Mische. In an address to the Pasadena Civic Federation, Hunt summed up the committee's vision of the Arroyo. "What we must do in developing this park," Hunt stated "is to preserve the natural features. We want to restore the lost growth taken out by the cutting of wood, the waste places made by floors and sand hauling, and remove the tin can dumps. We want the natural foliage restored and we want to preserve what is left. We want to replant the things that formerly grew in the Arroyo. There are other lawns and parks in the city where palms and exotic's can be grown."⁴

Hunt was born in Massachusetts in 1868, and was unusually well educated and traveled compared with other southern Californian architects of the time. After graduating from MIT in 1893, he and his wife studied European architecture on a two-year tour around the continent. He then moved to Chicago, and practiced there for eight years. While in Chicago, Hunt worked for some of the largest and most prestigious firms in the city.

Hunt moved with his family to Pasadena in 1903 in an attempt to treat his wife's tuberculosis. Within a few months he set up an office in downtown Los Angeles and quickly developed a loyal clientele.

³ Guzowski, Ken, unpublished biography of Emanuel Mische, June 14, 2007.

⁴ *Pasadena Star News*, February 16, 1917.

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Within a decade he had designed several buildings for the Throop Polytechnic Institute (later renamed the California Institute of Technology), a grand home and library for railroad magnate Henry Huntington, much of Occidental College, and numerous other private residences and public buildings. Hunt designed several buildings and structures in the Arroyo including the Alta San Rafael Bridge (aka Mayberry & Parker Bridge, 1914), Rose Bowl Stadium (1922, 1928), Brookside Park Baseball Field (aka Jackie Robinson Memorial Field, 1932), and La Casita del Arroyo (1932).

The 1918 Arroyo Seco Park Plan combined both passive and active recreational uses. At this time the Lower Arroyo was still densely wooded in places. As it was so narrow and deep, bridle paths were considered more appropriate than automobile roads. It was recommended that landscaping be confined to the replacement of native plants and that exotics be avoided. Two practical matters dictated using the Central Arroyo for sports and recreational facilities: Brookside Park already existed, and it was the widest, flattest land in the canyon. The notion of putting a municipal golf course in the park, as the 1918 Plan recommended, was forward thinking. The first municipal golf course in the United States was created in Griffith Park in 1900; however, it was a sand course built mostly by volunteers. The first municipal grass golf course opened in 1923. It was relocated in 1958 to make way for a new zoo.⁵ The 1918 Plan was implemented to the extent that the Lower and Central Arroyo were developed with passive and active recreational uses, respectively. The present-day circulation system, landscaping, and golf course are also remnants of the plan. The Rose Bowl Stadium, which dominates the Central Arroyo; however, was not anticipated. The area is undefined open space in the plan.

Completed in 1922, the Rose Bowl Stadium is the long-term site of the oldest and most renowned post-season college football game, the Rose Bowl. Members of Pasadena's Valley Hunt Club began staging a parade in 1890. More than 2,000 people turned out on New Year's Day to watch a parade of flower-covered carriages, followed by foot races, polo matches and tugs-of-war on the town lot. The abundance of flowers prompted Professor Holder to suggest "Tournament of Roses" as a suitable name for the festival. During the next few years, the festival expanded to include marching bands and motorized floats. The games on the town lot (which was re-named Tournament Park in 1900) included ostrich races, bronco busting demonstrations, and a race between a camel and an elephant (the elephant won). Reviewing stands were built along the parade route, and Eastern newspapers began to take notice of the event. In 1895, the Tournament of Roses Association was formed to take charge of the festival, which had grown too large for the Valley Hunt Club to handle.

In 1902, a football game was added to the long list of activities. Eight thousand people paid \$1.50 to see Stanford University pummeled by the University of Michigan 50 to 0. Possibly because of the resounding defeat of the West Coast team, another game was not held until 1916. As the game became more popular, the Tournament of Roses Association began looking for a site that would be large enough

⁵ It was relocated in 1958 to make way for a new zoo.

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to accommodate more spectators. In 1897, the City of Pasadena purchased ten acres of land located in the Arroyo. This site turned out to be exactly what the Tournament of Roses Association needed. In 1921, it was decided that building should commence, and the structure was built with the south end open, giving the stadium a "horseshoe" shape. Architect Myron Hunt, in association with then Tournament President William Leishman, prepared the original design, which was intended to accommodate as many patrons as possible, sitting close to the action. The first portion of the stadium was completed for less money than had been budgeted, and the seating capacity at the time was 57,000. Hunt minimized the impact of the stadium on the surrounding park by placing half of its mass below grade and planting its earth-banked sides with rose bushes.

On October 28, 1922 the first football game was played in the stadium with the University of California Bears battling the University of Southern California Trojans. The stadium was officially dedicated on January 1, 1923. The south end of the stadium was closed in 1928, giving the structure its famous, sight line-enhancing elliptical shape. With this addition, the capacity was increased to 76,000. The current official seating capacity is 92,542. The stadium is known mainly for the New Year's Day football game, but other events have called on the facility to host their events. In addition to hosting two Olympics, five NFL Super Bowl Games, the 1994 Men's World Cup, and the 1999 Women's World Cup, the Rose Bowl Stadium is home to UCLA football.

The City of Pasadena had planned on the development of a golf course in the Arroyo since 1918. While a course was staked out between Lester Avenue (now Seco Street) and Dakota Street (now Washington Boulevard), the City lacked the funds to construct it. After several more false starts, the first nine holes of a course were constructed in 1925. While the money for the first nine holes came from the Chamber of Commerce, the money to complete the course came from the Municipal Light and Power Department. The completed Number One Course opened in 1928. William P. Bell, a well-known golf course architect, designed it. The Number One Course has been used as temporary parking and social events related to the Rose Bowl since its completion.

A second course was designed by Bell in 1929, and was later constructed as an unemployment relief measure. The first half of the Number Two Course was completed in 1931 with money from the public employees union. The land for the second half was cleared in 1932. When it was fully completed is unclear. A flood damaged both courses in the spring of 1938, claiming several greens and a few fairways. At that time, the Number One Course and the first nine holes of the Number Two Course were reconstructed and revamped. Once again, William P. Bell was responsible for the design. The second nine holes of the Number Two Course were presumably constructed sometime thereafter. A dedication plaque at Hole #1 indicates that the course was at least completed by 1946. Despite the modifications, the original location, boundaries, and routing were retained, which are important character-defining features that contribute to the significance of the District.

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William Park Bell (1886-1953) was one of the most prolific golf course architects in the West. Born in 1886, he moved to California as a young man in 1911 where he served as a caddie master at Annandale Golf Club and then greens keeper at the Pasadena Golf Club. He went on to serve as construction superintendent for Willie Watson and George Thomas, Jr. before he stepped out on his own. While he spent his first years collaborating with Thomas on his great designs of the 1920s, including Bel-Air, Riviera, and Los Angeles country clubs, Bell also designed a number of courses on his own during that period. During the 1930s Bell designed La Jolla Country Club, San Diego County Club, and Hacienda Country Club. During World War II, Bell was a turf consultant to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. After the war, his son, William Francis Bell joined him in the family business, thereby forming William P. Bell and Son. They collaborated on a number of well-known courses including the Bakersfield and Newport Beach country clubs. Brookside was one of Bell's first independent commissions and was considered to be among his best courses.

During the same period the 1918 plan was being developed, a community of artists, architects, craftsmen, and writers lived on the edge of the Arroyo. The neighborhood they formed is one of the distinctive legacies of the American Arts and Crafts movement. The Arroyo Culture as it was later called by scholars included artists Hanson Punoff, Benjamin Chamber Brown, William Lees Judson, Jean Mannheim, and Elmer and Marion Wachtel; tile designer Ernest Batchelder, writers Charles Fletcher Lummis, Robinson Jeffers, Helen Lukens Gaut, and Mary Austin; landscape architect Paul Thiene, and architect Louis Easton. Their lifestyle was based on community and simplicity, emphasizing harmony with their neighbors and their surroundings. The artists of the Arroyo Culture made material contributions to the movement not only in their work, but also in their residences, the design of which they at least assisted in. Their shared response to the physical attributes of the Arroyo, along with the location and setting of their homes, was an essential part of their artistic production, and made Pasadena one of the centers of the American Arts and Crafts movement. Wealthy patrons living nearby eagerly supported their work.

The Arts and Crafts movement originated in England in response to a growing disillusionment with industrialization and its concomitant social conditions. In the late nineteenth century, the English Arts and Crafts movement began with William Morris who adopted and lived his life based on the philosophies set forth by John Ruskin and Thomas Carlyle. Morris' concern for beauty and quality led him to form a community of artisans who produced design objects that were crafted based on the system of medieval values and design. These principles started receiving widespread attention in the United States in 1901 when Gustav Stickley began publishing the *Craftsman* magazine in New York. The principles of handcraft, connecting with nature, and the return to a simple life, which first took hold in the industrialized cities in the East, were also embraced in the West. Stickley advocated not only an

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artistic revolution, but social change as well, and the American Arts and Crafts movement, like the parks movement grew out of Progressive Era ideals.

These ideas also held great appeal for the group of artists and artisans who made their homes along the Arroyo, and in combination with an appreciation for the indigenous cultures and local materials of the region, shaped the Southern California adaptation of the Arts and Crafts movement and the Arroyo Culture.

The lead protagonists of the Arroyo Culture were Charles Fletcher Lummis and George Wharton James, who were also both ardent California boosters. Lummis, in particular, has become intrinsically tied to the rugged naturalism of the Arts and Crafts movement. He famously walked from Cincinnati to Los Angeles in 1885 and became the editor of the Los Angeles Times, a position he held until 1888. Lummis spent the rest of his life living in Southern California working as a fierce advocate for the West, its history, and native peoples. In 1894, Lummis became the editor of the *Land of Sunshine*, a promotional pamphlet that became an important progressive periodical.

George Wharton James also settled in the Arroyo, and like Lummis, was one of California's most prolific writers. His favorite subject was California's natural beauty, which he promoted in his seminal book on the topic, *California: Romantic and Beautiful*. James succeeded Lummis as the editor of *Land of Sunshine* in 1912, which by then was called *Out West*. James worked as an editor of *Craftsman Magazine* in 1904, and also has the distinction of editing the *Arroyo Craftsman*, which ran for one issue in 1909. The *Arroyo Craftsman* formalized the loose relationship of the craftsmen living along the Arroyo Seco into the Arroyo Guild, whose motto "We can" was inspired by Gustav Stickley's "If we can." Although the formal Guild was not enduring, their ideals of "the spiritualization of daily life through an aestheticism tied to crafts and local materials" had a lasting impact on the art, culture, and architecture in early twentieth century California.

While none of the buildings or structures in the District could be described as Craftsman, the extensive use of Arroyo stone in retaining walls, drinking fountains, and particularly Jackie Robinson Memorial Field is extremely evocative of the style.

For all its natural beauty and wealth, Pasadena was not untouched by the Great Depression. According to the 1930 census, the domestic servants comprised the city's largest segment of the labor force. As the wealthy were hit by the crash of the stock market, domestic servants were let go. As such, they ended up constituting the largest group of unemployed workers in Pasadena. In 1933, President Roosevelt created federally funded work programs such as the Works Progress Administration (WPA). In Pasadena, the WPA put the unemployed to work on several projects in the Arroyo. During the Depression, 2,000 unemployed workers planted more than 5,000 flowering plants, 50 trees, and 666 shrubs; graded the hillside under Holly Street Bridge and constructed a rock wall on the south side to improve an existing

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bridle trail; constructed a community building called La Casita del Arroyo; completed new trails from La Casita del Arroyo to Colorado Street; placed the utility lines underground; improved the main baseball diamond (now called Jackie Robinson Memorial Field); altered the Rose Bowl Stadium; constructed the Number Two Course at the Brookside Golf Club; cleared 1,000 feet of bridle trails; erected arroyo stone retaining walls; and began the channelization of the Arroyo Seco. Other projects that occurred in the Arroyo during the 1930s such as the Fannie Morrison Horticultural Center and the Bird Sanctuary were privately funded.

La Casita del Arroyo is one of several improvements that were made in the Arroyo during the Depression. Recognizing the need to help the unemployed, Park Superintendent Gilbert Skutt approached the Pasadena Garden Club about the development of a clubhouse. He recommended a site on the rim of the canyon that was occupied by a City caretaker's house. (This was demolished to make way for the clubhouse.) Skutt, an amateur artist enjoyed sketching there. Federal funds were applied for through the Works Progress Administration and administered through the Block Aid Administration. Myron Hunt not only offered his services as architect but also supervised the building's construction.

Around the same time, the Pasadena Garden Club had started work on a native plant and wild flower sanctuary on the east side of the Lower Arroyo. Members of the club contributed \$2,135 to the Block Aid Administration to carry out the work. The project included the first continuous meandering trail that was laid out from the Colorado Street Bridge to the South Pasadena city limits at Columbia Street. This not only involved the cutting and grading of the trail, but the construction of most of the stone retaining walls, steps, tree wells, and drinking fountains that can be seen today. Landscape architect Paul Thiene spent much of the summer of 1932 supervising the work.

Pasadena has had a venerable tradition of valuing its gardens, street trees, and horticulture. As part of that tradition, it became the first city in the western United States to sponsor an annual flower show. Its first show in 1906 occurred just two years after the first New York International Flower Show and seven years before the first Chelsea Flower Show in London. The California Flower Show in Oakland, the largest exhibition in the state during the 1930s, began in 1929. Philadelphia holds claim to the oldest (1829) and the largest (10 acre) flower show in the United States.

In the mid-1930s, as flower shows became increasingly popular in major urban areas of the country, garden clubs in Pasadena and nearby communities formed the Pasadena Flower Show Association to promote their annual spring and fall exhibitions. Their efforts to elevate these shows to national prominence succeeded in 1938, when Fannie E. Morrison donated \$55,000 for the construction of the horticultural center.

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The distinguished local architect, Fitch Haskell, designed the center. A native of Ashtabula, Ohio, Haskell received the most distinguished training in architecture available to American students in the early twentieth century; two degrees from Harvard University; a masters degree in architecture from MIT; professional study in the ateliers of the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris; three years in the New York offices of McKim, Mead & White; and two years in New York and Boston working for the eminent Beaux Arts architect, Guy Lowell. In 1920 poor health prompted him to resettle in southern California. He worked for three years for Reginald Johnson and in 1923 formed a partnership with Cyril Bennett, which lasted for eleven years. The firm of Bennett and Haskell was responsible for the design of numerous Pasadena landmarks including the Civic Auditorium (1925), the rectory and parish house at All Saints' Church (1929), and La Pintoresca Branch Library (1930). From 1935 until his retirement, he worked independently, mostly designing private residences. During World War II he received commissions from the U.S. Navy and Caltech.

In 1935 the Bird Sanctuary was constructed in honor of Emma Dickinson, who had donated a portion of her large estate to the City. Dickson was a Methodist missionary who lived in Japan for many years. Later in her life she moved to Pasadena and lived on Arden Road. When she died she left \$45,000 to the City. Because of her great love of birds, her friends suggested the City honor her gift by creating a bird sanctuary. Park Superintendent Gilbert Skutt selected the site over looking the Lower Arroyo Seco Park near the end of California Street.

Another Depression era project in the Arroyo was the improvement of baseball diamond #1 in Brookside Park. Pasadena had long hoped of attracting a professional or semi-professional team for spring training. Myron Hunt designed the stadium, dugouts, and adjoining clubhouse. Because it was constructed to attract a professional or semi-professional team, it is much larger (with a seating capacity of over 3,000) and more elaborate than your routine municipal baseball stadium. The first game played there was between the Los Angeles Angels and the Pasadena Merchants. The two southern California Baseball League teams, the Merchants and the Sportland shared rights to the Brookside Park Baseball Field (as it was known then). A third team, from East Pasadena petitioned to play there as well, as the field at Tournament Park where they had been playing was considered inferior.

The Chicago White Sox, who had previously trained on Catalina Island, began using the Brookside Park Baseball Field as their spring training ground in 1933. Long before the arrival of the Los Angeles Dodgers in 1958, many Pasadena area residents got their first taste of major league baseball as they watched the Sox players train. Numerous Pasadena area players who went on to become major leaguers spent many youthful hours playing on the Brookside Park Baseball Field. These include: Jackie Robinson, Irv Noren, Dick Williams, Bobby Lillis, Lee Walls, Darrell Evans, George Throop, Alan Wiggins, Rod Booker, and Matt Young. The name was changed from Brookside Park Baseball Field to

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Jackie Robinson Memorial Field in 1987. Robinson grew up in Pasadena. In 1947 he became the first African American to play for a major league team since the nineteenth century.

Channelization of the Arroyo Seco also began in the 1930s. This occurred as part of a Clean Water Act/ State Emergency Relief Administration/Works Project Administration project. In 1934, the Arroyo Seco was channelized from Devil's Gate Dam to the Colorado Street Bridge. A severe flood in March of 1938 washed out the original channel and emphasized the need for adequate channelization in the Arroyo Seco. The first section of a new flood control channel between Devil's Gate Dam and the Holly Street Bridge was completed in 1939. Work continued and the section of the Arroyo Seco between the Colorado Street Bridge and the La Loma Bridge was channelized in 1947. The work was undertaken by A. Teichert & Son, Inc, and was completed in December of 1947 at a cost of \$420,000. The section from La Loma Street to San Pasqual Street was channelized in 1948.

Parks in Pasadena: The Arroyo has figured prominently in the history of the Pasadena area from its founding to its subsequent development. Totaling approximately 700 acres, the Arroyo Parks and Recreation District is the largest space in the city devoted to parks and recreational uses, actually including two municipal parks, a municipal golf course, and the Rose Bowl. It is significant in the history of parks and recreation in Pasadena in that it illustrates the city's effort to preserve the scenic beauty of the Arroyo as well as provide recreational facilities such as playgrounds, tennis courts, baseball diamonds, and swimming pools for the benefit of the public. In this regard the District reflects two important aspects of the parks movement: the scenic preservation movement and the recreation and playground movement.

The first municipal parks in Pasadena were not established until 1902, relatively late in the history of the parks movement but not in the history of the city. Not long after Pasadena was incorporated in 1882, the City formed a committee to consider the acquisition of land for the purposes of creating public parks. There was little sense of urgency; however, considering the fact that the city was verdant with orange groves, lushly planted private estates, and resort hotels with extensively landscaped grounds. The most famous of these private gardens was Carmelita, the estate of author Jeanne Carr and her husband Dr. Ezra Carr. Planted in the 1880s, it was the most extensive private garden in Pasadena filled with plants from all over the world, many being planted by the donors themselves, including botanist John Muir who was a friend and former student of Dr. Carr. Although greatly reduced in size, it became a public park in 1922 in agreement with a private group called "The Carmelita Trustees". During the Depression the property was turned over to the Pasadena Art Institute, which occupied the mansion and maintained the gardens. The size of the park was reduced in size again by the eastern approach of the Pioneers Bridge in 1952. Today the property is owned by the City of Pasadena and leased by the Norton Simon Museum of Art.

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Busch Gardens secured Pasadena's reputation as a city of gardens. Adolphus Busch purchased a large tract of land on the west side of Orange Grove Boulevard in 1903 on which he had constructed a winter retreat. He commissioned landscape architect Robert Fraser to create a garden, which eventually included nearly forty acres of land, fourteen miles of paths, and a hundred thousand plants. The garden helped establish the tradition of the privately maintained garden open to the public. From 1905 to 1920 the gardens were opened to the public free of charge. In 1920 an admission fee was charged, but the proceeds were donated to charity. With the death of Lilly Busch in 1928, the gardens were closed. In 1937, the property was offered to the City for use as a public park. It was subdivided as home lots in 1938, as the City rejected the offer, probably out of concern about the high cost of its maintenance.

The first public parks in Pasadena were modest land acquisitions that had dual purposes. Library Park, now Memorial Park, on North Raymond Avenue is a five-acre park that embraced the city's first library, which was subsequently demolished. It is included in the Pasadena Civic Center National Register District. Central Park is a ten-acre park formal in design that mostly benefited the guests of the Hotel Green, located just to the north. In deed in his history of Pasadena, Hiram Reid referred to it as Hotel Green Park.⁶ It is included in the Old Pasadena National Register District. With the creation of these two parks, the City formed a new Department of Public Parks and Buildings. This might seem like an odd combination of purposes, but at the time, the City was preparing to build a civic center. Although the population was only around 10,000, it was deeply influenced by the City Beautiful movement that advocated the beautification of cities to counteract the perceived moral decay of urban environments. Of course, Pasadena was hardly urban and the residents not exactly poor. But in the minds of Pasadenans, public parks and buildings went hand in hand. The first city hall was completed in 1903; however, a much larger civic center was being planned. A firm was not selected to develop a plan until 1922. By then the population was over 45,000, and a civic center had real merit. Completed in 1927, the existing City Hall dominates the civic center that also includes a library and auditorium.

Jacob Albrect was the first Park Superintendent in the City of Pasadena. He was born in Kiva, Russia in 1870 and brought to America by his parents as a baby. The family moved to Pasadena in 1891, from Newton, Kansas. He held a number of gardening positions at private estates before becoming the head gardener at the Hotel Raymond where he laid out the grounds as well as one of the first golf courses in the region. From there he became the foreman of Library Park and helped layout the grounds. Two years later he was named Park Superintendent. He eventually received a degree in civil engineering. During his tenure, he supervised the development of Tournament Park (1909), Brookside Park (1914), La Pintoresca Park (1915), Defenders Parkway (1919), McDonald Park (1920), Washington Park (1921), and Carmelita Park (1922). He retired in 1923 before he could achieve his greatest ambition, to lay out a municipal golf course in the Arroyo.

⁶ Reid, Hiram, *History of Pasadena*, page 302.

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Albrecht was replaced by Gilbert Skutt who also played an important role in the history of parks and recreation in Pasadena. Before moving to Pasadena, Skutt worked in Princeton, New Jersey and Tacoma and Walla Walla, Washington. Under Skutt's tenure the Pasadena park system expanded to include Singer Park (1923) and Lamanda Park (1925). By 1930, Pasadena boasted over 1,000 acres of parkland for its 76,086 residents. As the population of the city grew dramatically during the 1920s and 30s, parks and recreation centers became less of a luxury and more of a necessity. There were more residents with more leisure time as houses were replaced by apartment buildings and with the institution of the forty-hour workweek. Skutt over saw the redesign and improvement of several of the older parks including Central Park, Memorial Park, Brookside Park, Lower Arroyo Seco Park, and La Pintoresca Park.

Skutt's most ambitious plan was the development of a large scenic public park in Eaton Canyon, similar to the one in the Arroyo. He sought to correct the imbalance in the distribution of park space in Pasadena, which favored the west side of town. During the Depression, however, the City could not afford to purchase the land. Slowly, the City obtained approximately twenty-four acres of land through small donations, while the City Water Department separately acquired two hundred acres in the upper portion of the canyon. In 1932, the City began working in cooperation with the Los Angeles County Flood Control District and the Los Angeles County Planning Commission for the development of the Eaton Canyon Regional Park. Eventually the entire project was taken over by the County of Los Angeles and now includes a natural park and a golf course. Skutt resigned in 1936 to become the head of the Los Angeles Park Department.

The early public parks in Pasadena represent an eclectic mix of acquisitions and donations of land. Tournament Park and Carmelita Park no longer exist. Defender's Parkway is more of a ceremonial entrance to the Colorado Street Bridge, than an actual park. The original design of Washington Park has been compromised by the addition of sports and recreation facilities. Only Central Park, Memorial Park (formerly Library Park), La Pintoresca Park, and Singer Park reflect their designs from the 1920s and 1930s.

The Tournament of Roses Association acquired (1902) and presented Tournament Park to the City in 1909. It essentially functioned as the city's earliest recreation center. Prior to the construction of the Rose Bowl, the New Year's Day football game was held there. In addition to the football field, it included tennis courts, baseball diamonds, a running track around the football field, and a grandstand for spectators. In 1931, it was sold to the California Institute of Technology for use as an athletic field as Brookside Park superceded it as the primary sports venue in the city.

Defender's Parkway at the eastern entrance to the Colorado Street Bridge was landscaped through generous donations from the neighborhood residents, a project spearheaded by Arthur Fleming. The nearly two-acre site was purchased by the City in 1919. The site is significant in the history of Pasadena

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as the general location of the first store. With the completion of the Colorado Street Bridge in 1913, residents began discussing the need to beautify the approach from Orange Grove Boulevard. It was dubbed Defender's Parkway in honor of the city's soldiers, sailors, marines, nurses, and war workers. A memorial flagstaff was designed by Bertram Goodhue in 1920, dedicated in 1927, and moved to its present location in 1948.

One of the most controversial acquisitions of land for public park purposes was Washington Park in northeast Pasadena. The City spent nearly a year trying to negotiate a price with the owner, Abraham Shapiro, although some members of the community didn't think it was suitable for park purposes or thought the surrounding residents should have to contribute to the purchase. The five-acre park was dedicated in 1921 and laid out by Theodore Payne and Ralph Cornell in 1922. The design of the park was partially dictated by the storm drain that ran diagonally through the middle thereby creating a natural ravine. Two concrete tennis courts were constructed at the northeast corner, virtually the only level area of the park. Winding paths, rustic structures, lawns, and groves of trees occupied the remaining portion of the park. Eventually a softball diamond, volleyball court, basketball court, two handball courts, and restroom buildings were added.

La Pintesca Park occupies the site of the La Pintesca Hotel, which was destroyed by fire in 1912. Originally called the Painter Hotel, the name was changed the previous year to give it a Spanish flavor. The three-acre site was purchased by the City in 1915. The trees that were planted by the hotel in the late 1880s were incorporated into the park. Plans were almost immediately laid for the construction of a library at the northwest corner of the park. Nearby two tennis courts and a roque court were installed. In 1924 the park was redesigned by Theodore Payne and Ralph Cornell, two of southern California's most noted landscape architects. Their scheme preserved the library site at the corner, replaced of the tennis courts in their original location, created a new pergola, and provided for a substation for the Water Department at the other corner. The remaining portion of the park to the south was redesigned with a large open lawn in the center, additional plantings at the boundaries, and curving paths leading through groves of trees and flowerbeds. In 1930 a library was finally constructed on the site. Later the north end of the park was redesigned again to include only one tennis court, two basketball half courts, and a restroom building.

McDonald Park was dedicated in 1920 in honor of Judge Robert W. McDonald, a prominent Pasadena judge who succumbed to the 1918 influenza epidemic. Originally the park was only a narrow strip on the south side of the Wilson Reservoir. A pergola was sited atop a grassy south-facing slope at the edge of the reservoir, which was screened with tall pine trees. The abandonment of the reservoir in 1977 led to the idea of creating a park on the rest of the block. In creating the park, the reservoir as well as most of the pine trees were removed. A red tiled roofed pump station at the southwest corner of the block and

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a few pine trees on the northeast corner are all that remain from the original design. The park serves as a community recreation center, with handball courts, swings and slides, grassy areas, and picnic tables.

In 1923 Emma Singer bequeathed her three-acre property to the City for use as a public park, along with a trust fund to be used for its care. Some of the original plantings around the home, which was demolished, were incorporated into the design by Thomas Chisholm. Singer Park includes a playground with modern apparatus, a pergola, a lawn area, and a rose garden.

Conclusion: While the Pasadena Arroyo Parks and Recreation District contains several individually significant features, it was conceived, planned, and viewed as a single creation. The Arroyo Seco and the San Gabriel Mountains were the two major natural features that drew the early settlers to the area – for their dramatic beauty, natural resources, and climatic influence. The Indiana Colony chose the east bank of the Arroyo for its settlement for these reasons and embraced the Arroyo as a valuable and challenging part of its existence. For decades, the Arroyo provided the natural western boundary of the community. Spring flooding posed significant dangers and curtailed growth of the community to the west, thereby dictating that Pasadena would grow eastward.

While it was not properly cared for at the turn of the century, it had been used for recreational purposes since the city was founded. During the early years, those activities consisted of hiking, picnicking, hunting, fishing, and camping. The period of significance, 1909 through 1939, was the time of greatest change for the Arroyo, during which more organized recreational uses replaced, in part, the natural environment. By 1909, the City started to acquire land in the Arroyo for the purposes of establishing a public park. Brookside Park was created in the Central Arroyo in 1914 and quickly grew to include a municipal plunge, tennis courts, and a baseball diamond. These facilities reflected the growth of competitive sports and the changing recreational tastes and needs of the population.

By 1917, the City had acquired enough land to begin planning for a larger park. It was recommended that the Lower Arroyo be preserved as a natural park, while the Central Arroyo be developed with recreational facilities. The changes and additions to the District have occurred within the framework of the 1918 Plan. The construction of Rose Bowl Stadium, Jackie Robinson Memorial Field, and La Casita del Arroyo complement the parks and recreation themes. All of the buildings and structures in the District were consciously designed to protect, at least to some degree, the Arroyo's natural beauty. The Municipal Plunge was demolished and replaced by the Rose Bowl Aquatics Center. While the facility is obviously new, its purpose as a community sports facility continues. The only major change to the District after the period of significance was the completion of the flood control channel; however, it is not particularly intrusive as it is below grade. In addition, there have been discussions for years on its removal and the naturalization of the Arroyo Seco. This may come to pass in the future. The surface parking lots southwest of the Rose Bowl and west of Brookside Park are unobtrusive. While they are

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covered with asphalt, the areas have been historically used for parking. The fairly recent development of the Hahamonga Watershed Park in the Upper Arroyo is also consistent with the 1918 Plan; however, it was not included in the District as most of the improvements are less than fifty years of age.

Although Pasadena did not begin to develop its park system until the early 1900s, it boasted over one thousand acres of parkland by 1930. The parks and recreation facilities in the District are by far the largest and most important in the City of Pasadena and reflect national movements to protect scenic places and provide respite for urbanization. This great public open space, with its breathtaking views, remains Pasadena's most prized and enviable recreational and natural resource.

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Pasadena Arroyo Parks & Recreation District
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
Section number 10 Page 51

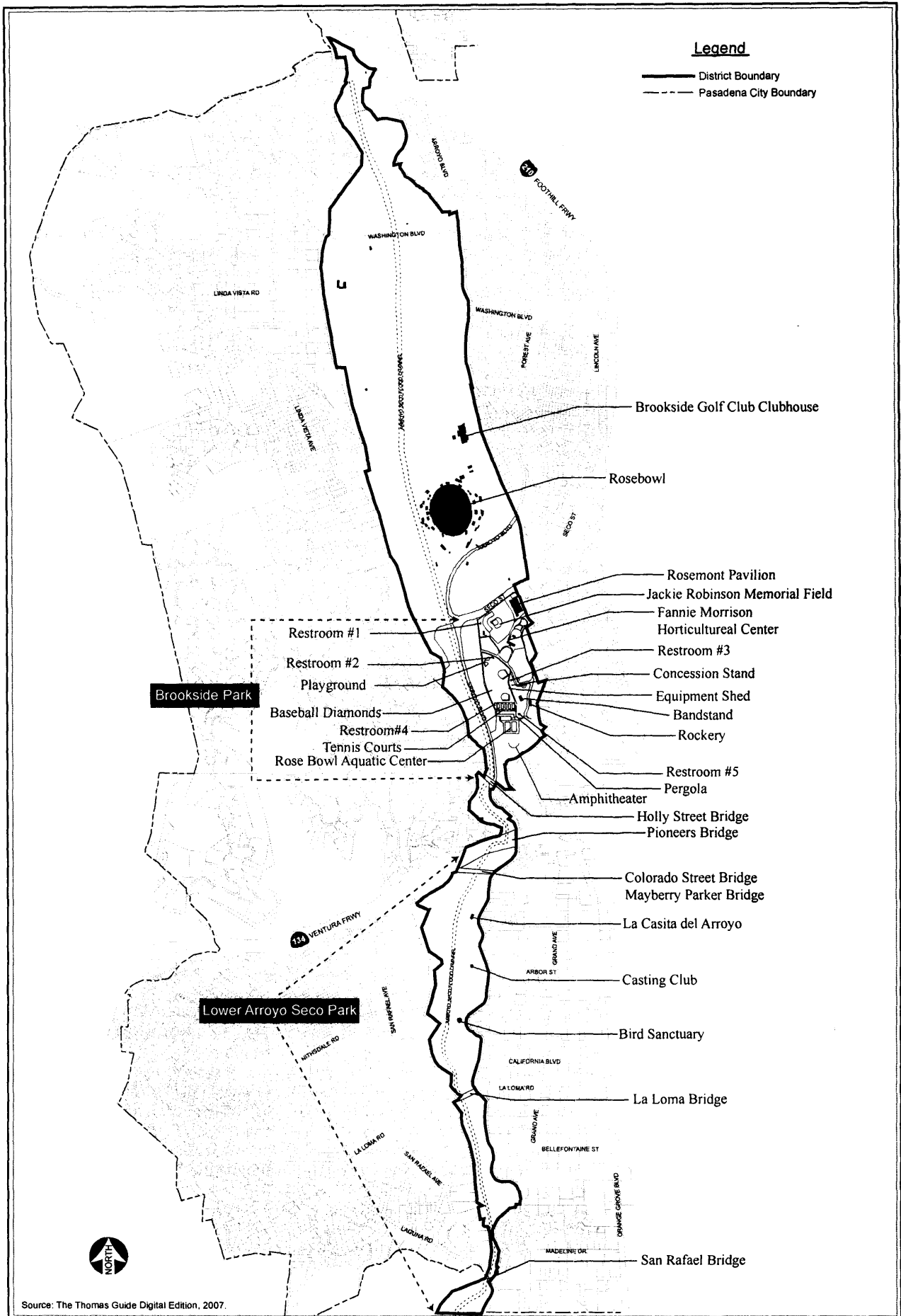
Pasadena Arroyo Parks & Recreation District
Los Angeles County, California

Verbal Boundary Description: See the attached USGS map.

Boundary Justification: The boundary of the District corresponds to the area designated as park space on the City of Pasadena's zoning map. This is the existing and historical boundary of the park space during the period of significance. All of the bridges spanning the boundary are considered within the District, as they are prominent visual features.

Legend

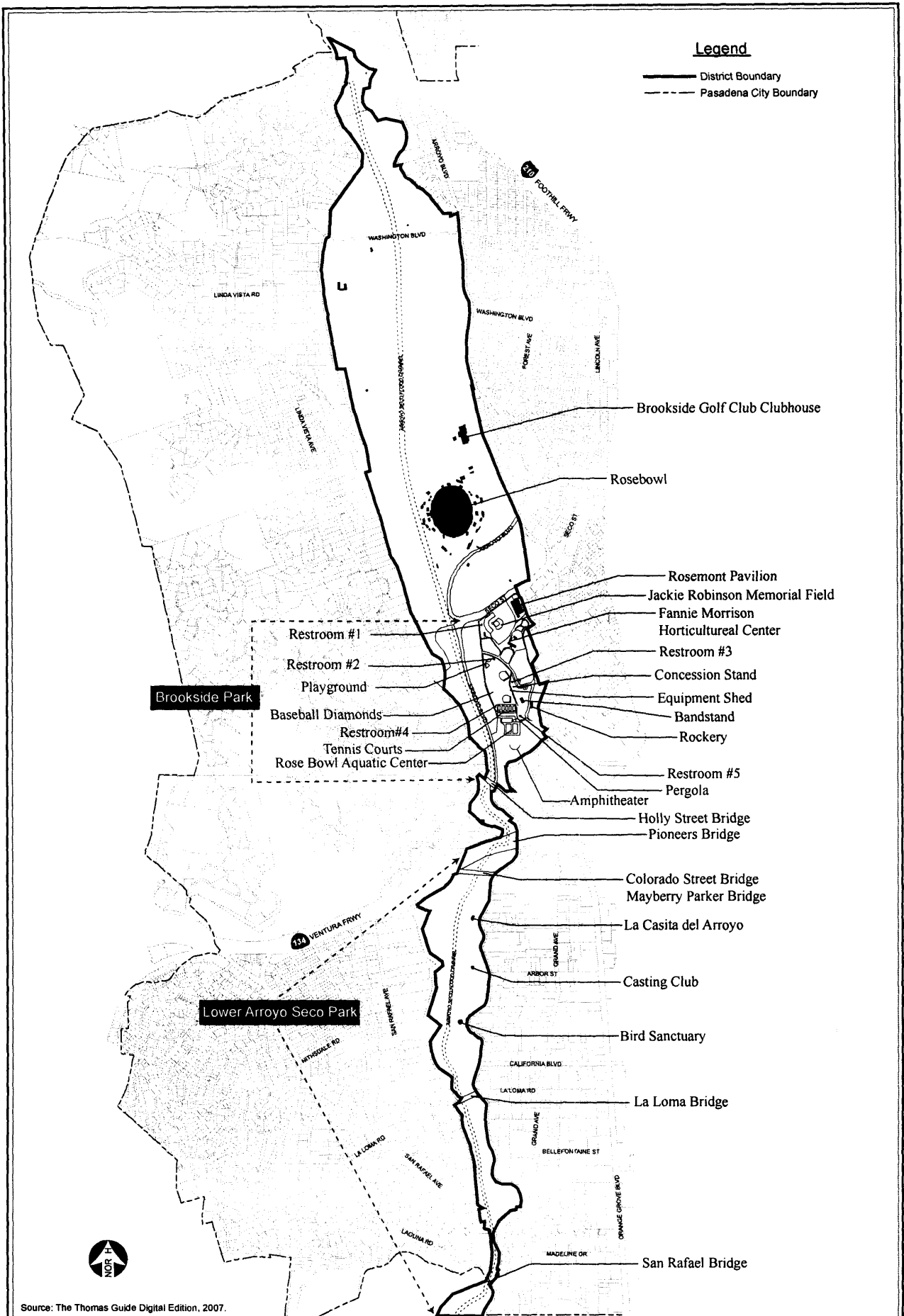
-  District Boundary
-  Pasadena City Boundary



Source: The Thomas Guide Digital Edition, 2007.

Legend

- District Boundary
- - - Pasadena City Boundary



Source: The Thomas Guide Digital Edition, 2007.

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Pasadena Arroyo Parks & Recreation District
Los Angeles County, California

Photographs: The following is the same for all of the photographs:

City: Pasadena
County: Los Angeles
State: CA
Photographer: Teresa Grimes
Date: March 2005
Location of Negatives: 4211 Glenalbyn Drive, LA, CA 90065

1. Hahamonga Watershed Park, Upper Arroyo, looking north from the Devil's Gate Dam
2. Devil's Gate Dam, looking east
3. Brookside Golf Club, looking northeast from the neighborhood of Linda Vista
4. Brookside Golf Club, clubhouse, looking southeast from the course
5. Rose Bowl Stadium, looking north
6. Light fixture near the intersection of Seco Street and West Drive
7. Trash receptacle near the Rose Bowl
8. Drinking fountain near the Rose Bowl
9. Jackie Robinson Memorial Field, bleachers, looking north
10. Rosemont Pavilion, looking northeast from Jackie Robinson Memorial Field
11. Fannie Morrison Horticultural Center, looking north
12. Rose Bowl Aquatic Center, looking northeast
13. Bandshell, Brookside Park, looking south
14. Tennis Courts, Brookside Park, looking west
15. Main Picnic Area, Brookside Park, looking north
16. Rockery, Brookside Park, looking east
17. Pergola, Brookside Park, looking north
18. Restroom Building, Brookside Park, looking northeast
19. Amphitheater, Brookside Park, looking south
20. Trail, Brookside Park, looking south
21. Arroyo Seco Flood Control Channel, near San Pasqual Bridge, looking northwest
22. Holly Street Bridge, looking north from Arroyo Boulevard
23. Pioneers Bridge, looking northwest from Arroyo Boulevard
24. Colorado Street Bridge, looking northwest from La Casita del Arroyo
25. La Casita del Arroyo, Lower Arroyo, looking west toward the main entrance
26. Bird Sanctuary, Lower Arroyo, looking north
27. Casting Club, clubhouse, Lower Arroyo, looking north
28. Casting Club, pool, looking south from the clubhouse

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Los Angeles County, California

29. Arroyo stone tree wells and drinking fountain, Lower Arroyo, near Arroyo Boulevard, looking south
30. Arroyo stone retaining wall, Lower Arroyo, along Arroyo Boulevard, looking north
31. Concrete steps with arroyo stone walls, Lower Arroyo, near La Loma Bridge, looking north
32. La Loma Bridge, looking north from Arroyo Boulevard
33. San Rafael Bridge, looking south from Arroyo Boulevard

Switzer Camp



Picnicking in the Arroyo



The Arroyo Seco stream in its natural state.



Arroyo looking north at the turn of the century. This is the approximate location of the Rose Bowl Stadium.



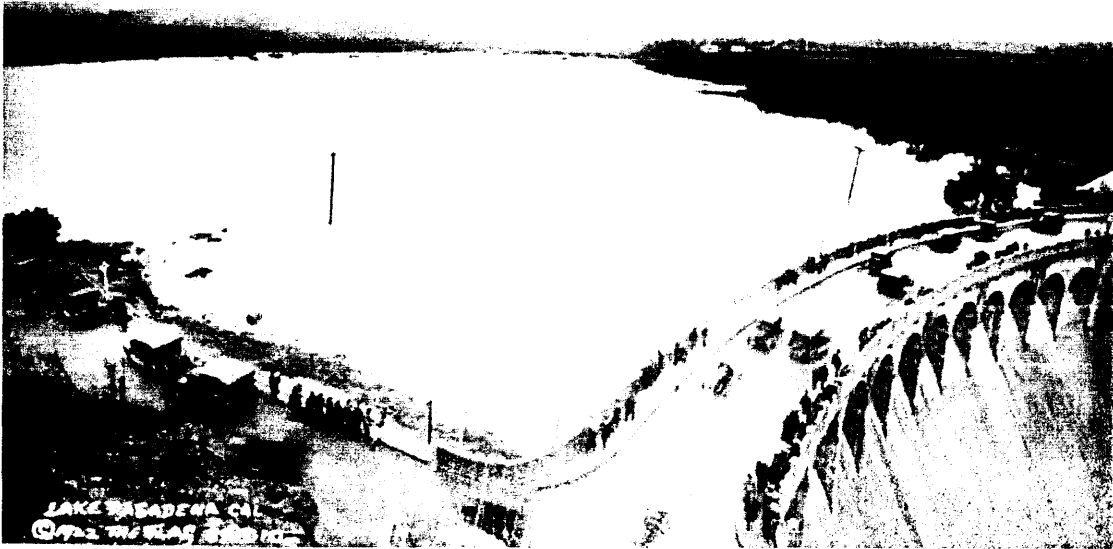
A municipal golf course was planned for the Central Arroyo in 1918. People began playing there even though the first nine holes were not built until 1925.



Horseback riding in the Arroyo with the Vista del Arroyo Hotel and Colorado Street Bridge in the background.



Devil's Gate Dam and Bridge shortly after it was constructed in 1920. Lake Pasadena filled behind it during heavy rains and floods.



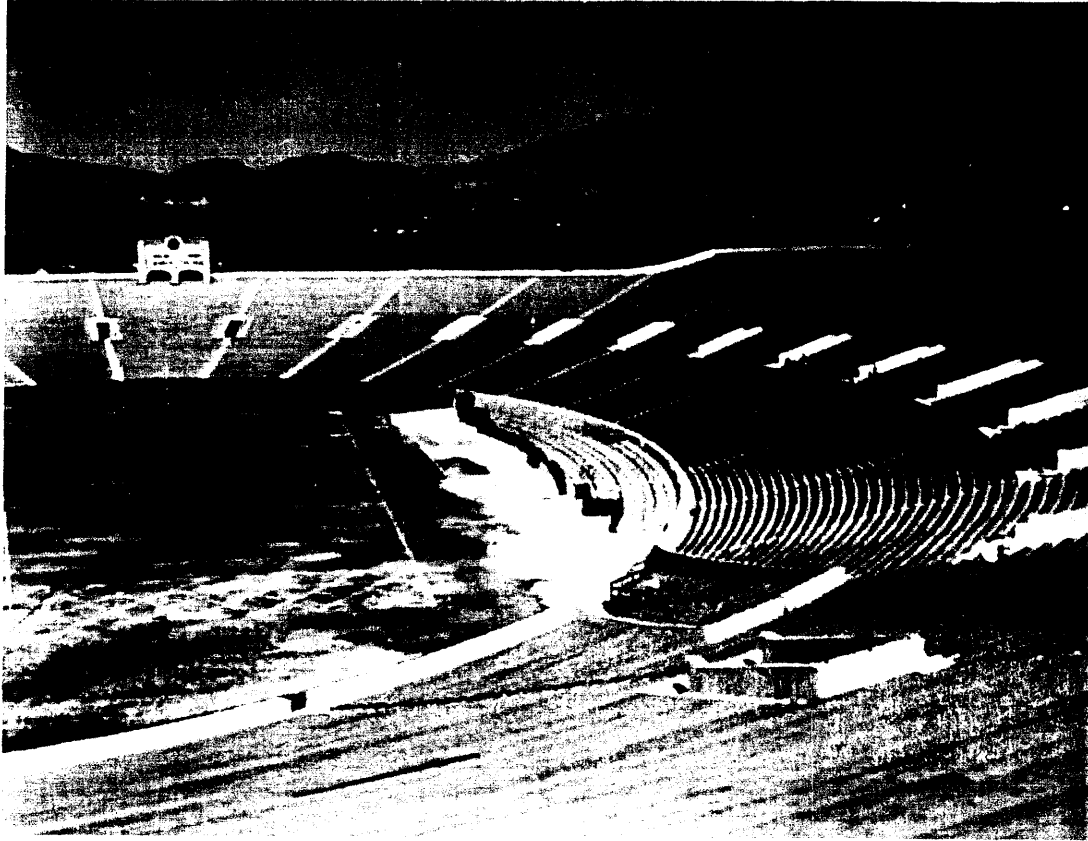
Colorado Street Bridge in 1920.



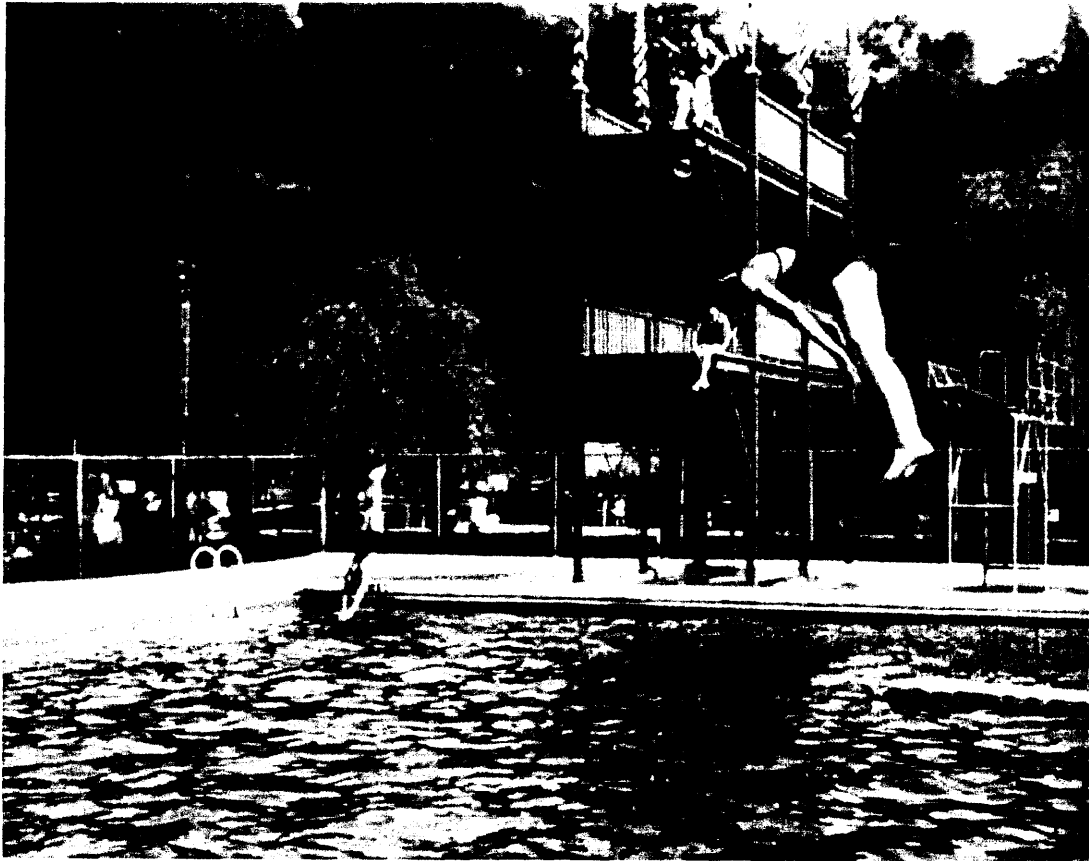
Orange Groves were planted below.



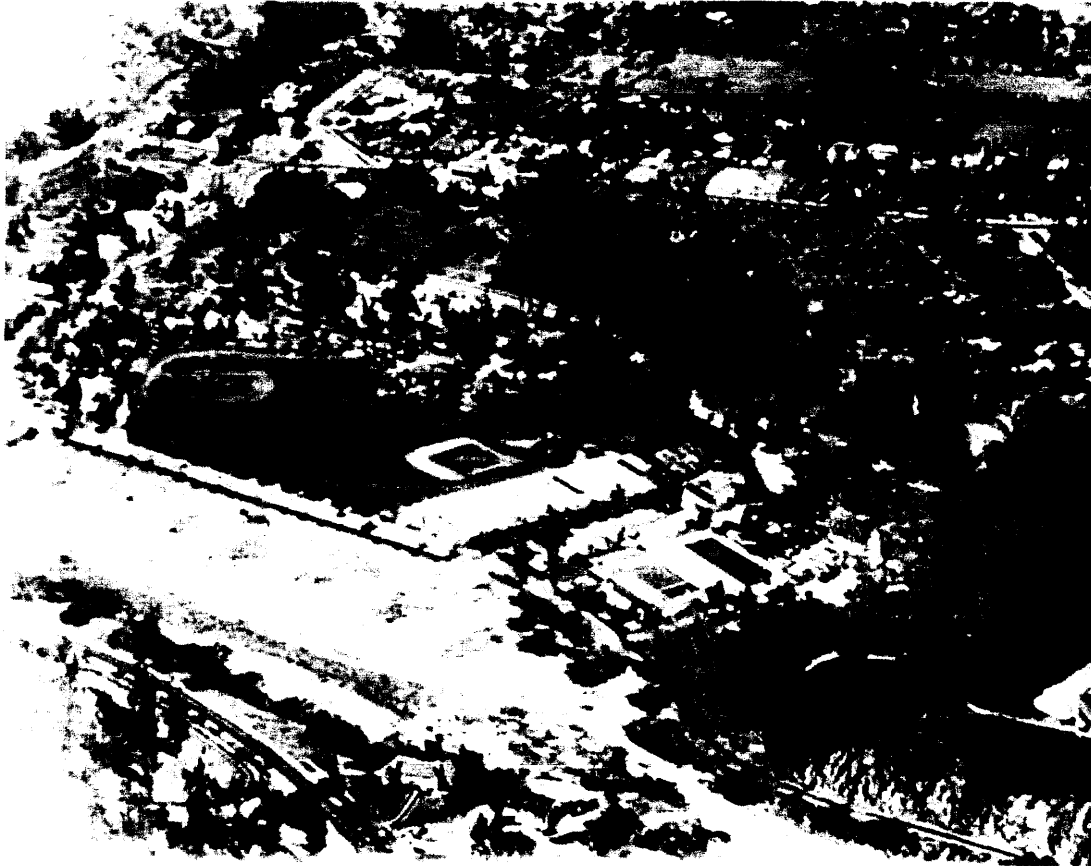
The interior of the Rose Bowl Stadium in 1939.



Brookside Plunge closed in 1983 and was demolished in 1989 to make way for the Rose Bowl Aquatic Center.



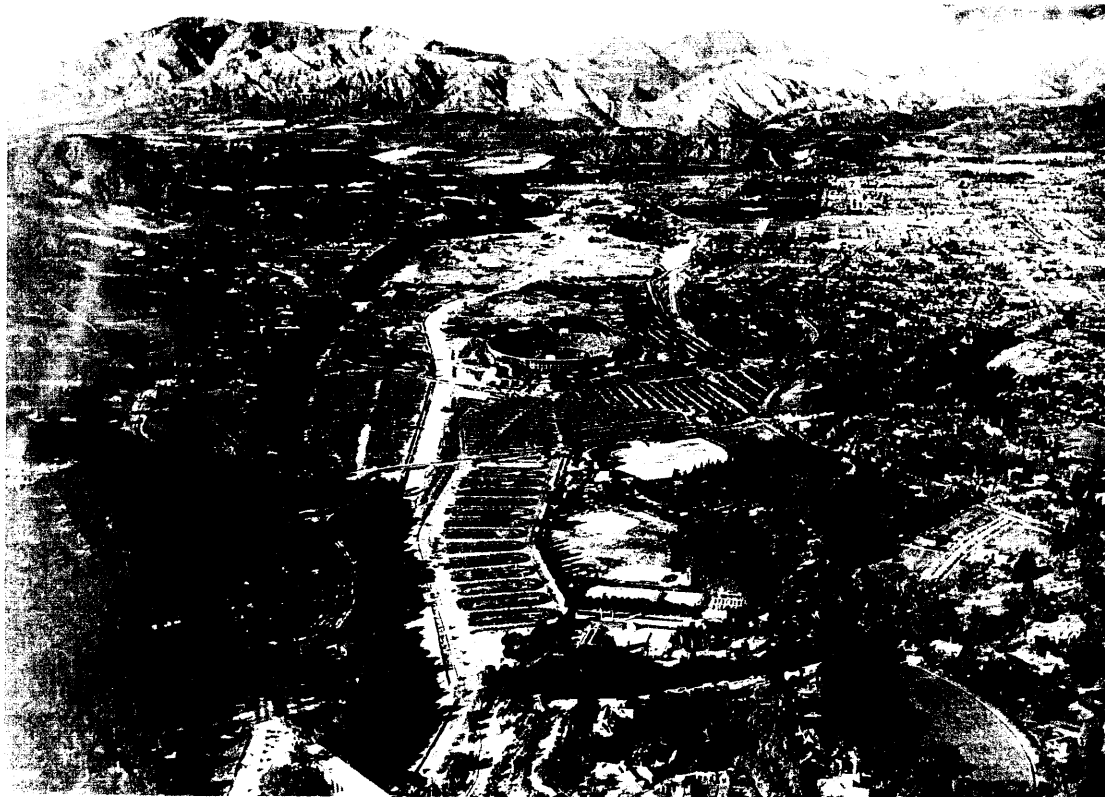
Aerial view of Brookside Park during the 1920s looking northeast. On the lower left hand side of the photograph is South Arroyo Boulevard, and then moving up is a parking area. The Brookside Plunge is on the lower right hand side. This is precisely where the Rose Bowl Aquatic Center is today. Just north of the Plunge are the tennis courts, which remain. East of the tennis courts is the main picnic area, which also remains. North of the tennis courts are two baseball diamonds, which also remain.



Brookside Park during the early 1920s looking northwest. The baseball diamonds are at the bottom of the photograph, while the Rose Bowl Stadium is in the middle.



Aerial view of the Central Arroyo looking north in the early 1930s. What is now called Jackie Robinson Memorial Field can be seen south of the Rose Bowl Stadium. The second course at Brookside Golf Club was not yet completed.



Pioneers Bridge under construction in 1951.



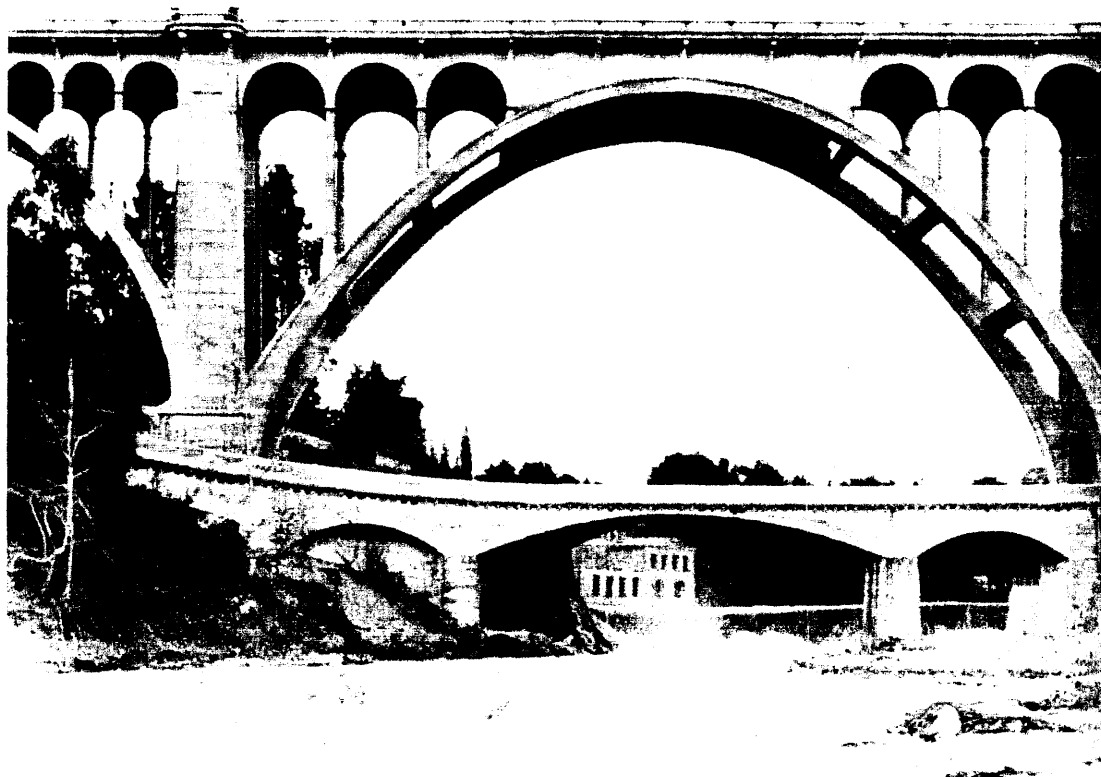
Brookside Theater opened in 1920, fell into a state of disuse, and became overgrown and forgotten. It was rediscovered in 1990.



Arroyo Boulevard is the principal road along and through the east side of the district.



Mayberry & Parker Bridge was constructed in 1914 at the base of the Colorado Street Bridge.



Boundary Map

Devil's Gate Dam
Brookside Golf Club
Rose Bowl Stadium

Brookside Park
Jackie Robinson Memorial Field
Rosemont Pavilion
Fannie Morrison Horticultural Center
Rose Bowl Aquatic Center

Holly Street Bridge
Pioneers Bridge
Colorado Street Bridge
Mayberry & Parker Bridge
Flood Control Channel

La Casita del Arroyo
Lower Arroyo Seco Park
La Loma Bridge
San Rafael Bridge