**United States Department of the Interior National Park Service** 

# National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

received APR 1 8 1984 date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*Type all entries—complete applicable sections

Type all ellules		cable se	Clions				
1. Nam	10						
historic Th	Balboa Pavi	lion					
and/or common	The Balboa Pa	avilion					3.00
2. Loca	ation						
street & number	400 Main S	t <del>ree t</del>					N/A not for publication
city, town	Balboa	***	<u>N/</u> &i	cinity of	40th		
state Cal	ifornia	code	06	county	Orange	1	code 059
3. Clas	sificatio	n					
Category district building(s) structure site object	Ownership public private both Public Acquisit in process being consid X N/A		Accessible X yes: re	cupied in progress le	_X	agriculture agriculture commercial educational entertainment government industrial military	museum park private residence religious scientific X transportation other:
4. Own	er of Pro	per	ty				
Tho P	Balboa Pavilio			Corporat	ion		
street & number	400 Main St						
	Balboa		N/A vi	cinity of	· ·	oto	te California 92661
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ourthouse, regi	stry of deeds, etc.	Urang	e County	Clerks U	ттісе		
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6. Rep	resentat	ion i	n Exi	sting	Surv	reys	
State of itle Hi	California - storical Inte	Point rest	of	has this pr	operty be	en determined	eligible? yes $\frac{\chi}{}$ no
<sub>late</sub> August 7	<b>',</b> 1981					federal X	state county loca
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	0. Box 2390,				, 5351 40	sta	california 95811

### 7. Description

Condition X excellent dete good ruin fair une		Check one original site moved date	N/A	
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Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Balboa Pavilion was built in 1905 by the Newport Bay Investment Company at a cost of \$15,000.00. Measuring 80' x 120' and rectangular in shape, the two-story wood-frame structure is "Waterfront Victorian" in style with some eclectic influences.

The first floor was supported by 26 wood pillars and served as a bath house and boathouse with a small bay pier. The second floor of the Pavilion was surrounded by a covered balcony with Victorian railing and central stair linking it to Main Street to the south. The gabled break-pitch roof with intersecting transverse gables was terminated with an onion dome cupola and "widows walk" located at the midpoint of the asymmetrical roofline. Built on an out-cropping of a sand jetty, later to become Balboa Peninsula, the structure was (and still is) highly visible from Corona Del Mar and the sea. E. J. Louis, one of the original developers, named its location "Balboa Beach" and painted this designation on the bay side of the Pavilion's main roof in large letters.

Although the Pavilion has sustained several alterations through time, the basic character of the original building and its recreation marine visitor-service uses remain intact. In 1923, J. P. Greeley converted the second floor Pavilion into a dance floor. Later in 1947, the 26 deteriorated wood piers were replaced by eight concrete caissons. Several lower wood walls were rebuilt in addition to other structural improvements. Some Victorian ornamentation was removed or simplified to give the structure a cleaner, more modern look of the 40s.

A major rehabilitation commenced in 1962 by the Ducommun Company at a cost of nearly \$1,000,000.00. These improvements included the enclosure of the second floor balcony with new glass, retaining the openings defined by the earlier 45-degree wood braces at the upper corners and openings, removal of the Victorian railing and replacement with a grey wood wainscoting, removal of the half-circle windows at the intersecting transverse gable roofs and replacement with wood louvers, and replacement of the old roofing with blue asphalt tile. Concrete docks were added at the bayside and the old bathhouse became a new restaurant. An unobtrusive flat roof kitchen and service additions were built at the southeast and southwest corners to accommodate the new restaurant and banquet room above. The central stair was relocated to the west side of Main Street for access to the second floor. In 1963, 2,500 roof lights were added at the ridges and hips, amplifying the Pavilion's carnival atmosphere.

Six years later, Davey's Locker, Inc., now the Balboa Pavilion Company, purchased the building and completed the authentic interior rehabilitation with turn-of-the century light fixtures, saloon, furnishings, and entertainment. Recently a clarion was added at the cupola, chiming the time and appropriate holiday tunes.

Today, the Pavilion houses a restaurant, saloon, banquet room, marine general store, boat rental, and Harbor Santa Catalina Cruise/fishing excursion operation. This proud Victorian remains a highly visible and well-preserved relic from the early days of Newport Beach.

### 8. Significance

Period prehistoric 1400–1499 1500–1599 1600–1699 1700–1799 1800–1899 X 1900–	Areas of Significance—C archeology-prehistoric archeology-historic agriculture architecture art commerce communications		landscape architecture law literature military music t philosophy politics/government	religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater X transportation Recreation
Specific dates	1905	Builder Contractor:	Chris McNeil/George	Preble

#### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Balboa Pavilion is significant because of its unique architectural character and for the role it played in the development of Newport Beach. It is by far the most famous historical landmark in the Newport Beach area, and one of the most noted historical sites on the South Coast. Along with Hotel Del Coronado's boathouse in Coronado, the Pavilion is one of the very few remaining examples of "Waterfront Victorian" architecture—a rarity in Southern California. Although altered through time, this local historic landmark clearly retains its distinctive architectural style. Its graceful lines and unique setting make it one of the most readily identifiable structures in Orange County. Pictures of the Pavilion frequently occur on magazine covers and in advertisements in the Newport area.

In addition to its architectural value, the Pavilion played a major role in the birth and development of Southern Orange County, Newport Beach, and the Balboa Pavilion Peninsula. The original permit was approved by Robert Shaw Oliver, acting Secretary of War, on September 20, 1905, for the construction of a boathouse/bath house along 210' of bay frontage. Completed in 1905, the Pavilion was the southern terminus of the famous "Red Car Line" (rapid transit) which was completed a year later, coinciding with the City of Newport Beach's incorporation. The original developers hoped that the Pavilion would spur land sales. On July 4, 1906, the first Red Car rolled into Balboa, linking it to Los Angeles and Pasadena via a one-hour rail ride. Once in Balboa, beach goers would change from their traveling finery into their bathing suits at the Pavilion. It also served as the landing point for the ferry from Corona Del Mar.

In 1908, the famous "Christmas Tournament of Lights" was started at the Pavilion by Venetian, John Scarpa. The 20s brought larger crowds, jazz, gambling, and dancing to the Pavilion. Bands like the Trojan Trotters and later Phil Harris, Jimmy Grier, Count Basie, Benny Goodman, and Stan Kenton performed for up to 500 people in the Pavilion ballroom. The "Balboa Hop" or "Shuffle" originated here and became a famous big band dance step in the 30s and 40s.

Other unique events which occurred at the Pavilion included the notorious Madame La Rue's Bathing Beauty Contests in the early 20s, featuring local beauties clad in bathing suits. In 1932, the Pavilion hosted the first U.S. National Surfing Championship. Flagpole sitting, dance marathons, and legal casino gambling all occurred here. The building had also served as Balboa's first Post Office, a bingo parlour, bowling alley, arcade, and shell museum. After World War II, sportfishing became a popular activity in Newport Beach. In addition to fishing excursions, the Pavilion currently offers harbor cruises, whale watching tours, and boat transit to Catalina. Today, the Balboa Pavilion is the focal point of Newport Harbor, the largest pleasure craft harbor on the West Coast.

In June of 1968, the Pavilion became Newport's first local historical landmark. As part of the City's 75th Anniversary celebration, the Pavilion was designated a "Point of Historical Interest" in 1981 by the State of California Resources Agency. Today, the famous Balboa Pavilion remains the hub of Newport Harbor and an elegant link to its past.

9. Major Bibliographical R	eferences
Fifty Golden Years, 1957 by Samuel A. Mey Newporter News, June 13, 1968 and July 20 Newport Beach Heritage & Horizons, 1976 p Daily Pilot, March 2, 1980 Orange County Illustrated, March 1974 and	, 1978 ub. for City's 70th birthday
10. Geographical Data	
Acreage of nominated property25 Quadrangle nameNewport Beach, CA UTM References	Quadrangle scale 1:24000
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	code
11. Form Prepared By	
name/title John C. Loomis, Secretary and Chief	Financial Officer
organization Thirtieth Street Architects, Inc.	date May 1983
street & number 2821 Newport Boulevard	telephone (714) 673-2643
city or town Newport Beach	state California 92663
12. State Historic Preserv	ation Officer Certification
The evaluated significance of this property within the state is	:
	cal
As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the 665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the Nati according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Nati	onal Register and certify that it has been evaluated onal Park Service.
State Historic Preservation Officer signature Marion	Mickell Cluson
title Deputy SAPO	date 3/23/84
For MPE use only I hereby certify that this property is included in the Nati Entered.	in the
Baser of the Mallorel Pauleier	
Call of Replacement 1	

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

# NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR HCRS USE ONLY
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CONTINUATION SHEET

**ITEM NUMBER** 

PAGE

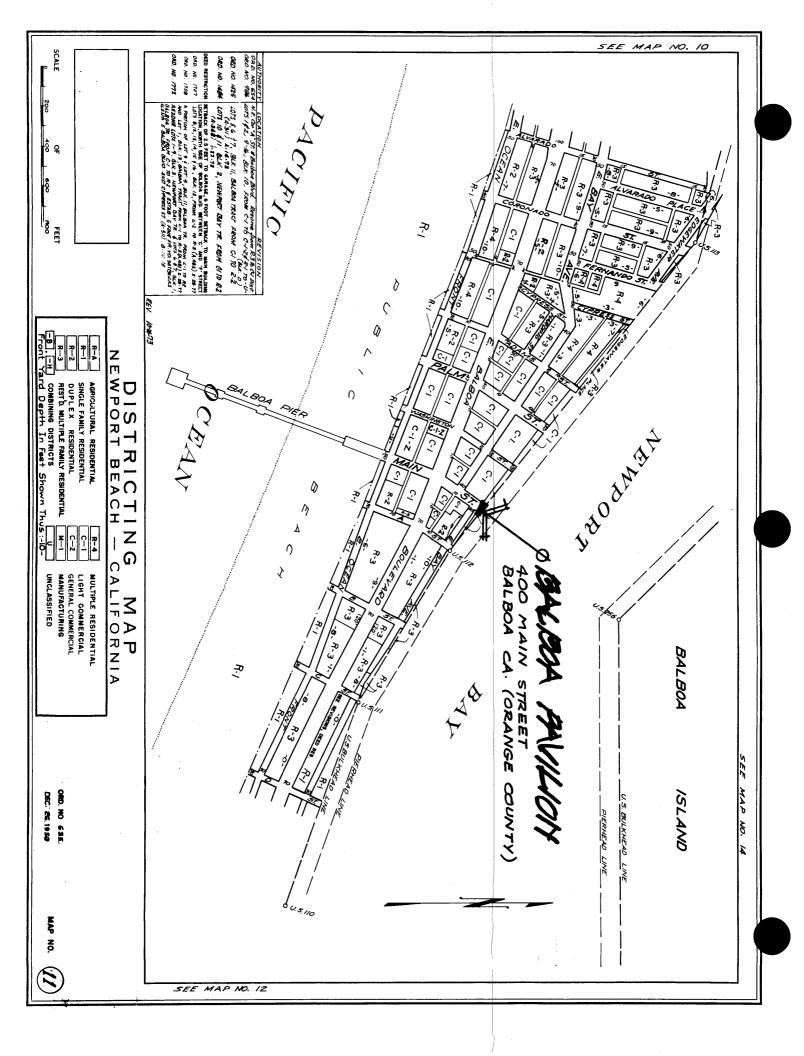
Representation in existing surveys:

Local Historical Landmark

X Local

June 1968

City of Newport Beach City Hall, Newport Beach, CA





## Beginning of a Boom

The land boom that was Balboa began with the building of the Pavilion in 1904 by the Newport Bay Investment Company. Because of the difficulty of access to the sandy peninsula, the sale of lots in the Balboa Tract was not too prosperous at first. To reach Balboa one either had to come by boat from Newport Beach or fight the sandy road. However, arrangements were made with the Pacific Electric Railroad Company to extend their tracks from Huntington Beach to the end of the peninsula and on July 4, 1905, the first red cars rolled into Balboa, marking the beginning of the rapid development of Balboa Peninsula.

Some 80 passenger cars filled with people arrived for the opening celebration which included a mammoth barbecue held in the two-story, frame Balboa Hotel, adjoining the Pavilion. Officially opened to coincide with the arrival of the first trolley, the Balboa Hotel, since gone, had been erected in 10 days to accommodate the more than 1,000 people who attended. Most of the people attending were from Pasadena which was then celebrating its annual Pasadena Day.

Photographed in 1906, the Pavilion also sported a short pleasure pier and boardwalks built for the earlier celebration. The popularity of the Pavilion, located at the foot of Main Street on the bay, continued to grow. In 1923, under the management of John P. Greeley, the first superintendent of Orange County Schools, the resort underwent remodeling to feature a fine dance floor in the big ballroom built over the bay and became a popular summer place for dancing as well as sunbathing.

Courtesy of

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