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2/9

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	FEB 19 1981
DATE ENTERED	APR 2 1981

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Vista del Arroyo Hotel & Bungalows

AND/OR COMMON

Federal Building/United States Court of Appeals

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

125 South Grand Avenue

CITY, TOWN

Pasadena

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

VICINITY OF

22

STATE

California

CODE

COUNTY

Los Angeles

CODE

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL
			<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY
			<input type="checkbox"/> PARK
			<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
			<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
			<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
			<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
			<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 AGENCY

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: (If applicable)

General Services Administration - Region 9

STREET & NUMBER

525 Market Street

CITY, TOWN

San Francisco

STATE

California

VICINITY OF

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Los Angeles County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

110 North Grand Avenue

CITY, TOWN

Los Angeles

STATE

California

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

None

DATE

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Vista del Arroyo Hotel is a complex consisting of one large building and 19 smaller buildings situated at the edge of a steeply sloping site overlooking the Arroyo Seco in Pasadena. The grounds, which are somewhat diminished in size from their maximum during the heyday of the hotel, are bound by South Grand Avenue on the east, the Colorado Street Bridge on the north, and by adjacent properties on the west and south. The grounds run from the top of the crest to the bottom of the arroyo with all buildings on or behind the crest. The formerly terraced and landscaped grounds, which once included tennis and badminton courts, a band box, formal gardens, and several outbuildings are overgrown. Only the swimming pool remains among the prominent landscape features.

The Hotel is located at the edge of a wealthy residential district and at the western entrance to the City of Pasadena. While the hotel is situated at the crest of the arroyo to take advantage of the view, the main building in particular is designed as the object of the view seen by drivers entering Pasadena over the Colorado Street Bridge.

Because the complex grew over a period of years, its layout is not the result of a single comprehensive plan, but rather of accretion. At the top of the crest, the buildings were grouped so as to form outdoor spaces that were both sheltered from the streets and away from the vast open arroyo, qualities that are obscured by vegetation at present. Circulation throughout the grounds was by curving pathways that generally followed the contours of the land.

The main building, which dominates the site and provides a symbol for the whole group, is in two sections: a two-story steel and wood frame structure built in 1920-21, and a six-story reinforced concrete structure built in 1930-31. The buildings are joined east of the main entrance to the original building and function inside as one. Both buildings were designed in the Spanish Colonial Revival mode and are finished in beige stucco with red-tiled roofs. The larger part of the main building is in an open U-shaped plan that embraces the view of the arroyo and is oriented directly toward the Colorado Street Bridge. Its ornamental detailing is generally very simple, consisting chiefly of balconies and an arcaded ground level, but with a concentration of ornament on a high central tower that rises well above the main block of the building. This tower recalls the dome of the Pasadena City Hall and other landmarks of the Spanish Colonial Revival.

Inside the main building, the lobby consists of an arcaded passage with high vaulted ceilings, and several ornamental public spaces. The hotel's largest public space is the main dining room, which once had stenciled-timber ceilings on giant piers, none of which remains due to alterations. Upstairs, hotel rooms are placed on either side of central corridors.

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The other buildings in the complex, referred to alternatively as cottages or bungalows, range from one- and two-story single family cottages to two-, three-, and four-story multi-unit buildings. Most are informal in design, being of wood frame construction with little or no ornamental detailing, and are concerned chiefly with their relationships to surrounding gardens or the view of the arroyo. Those along the crest especially have whole facades of open and glazed porches for the view. Those set back from the crest but not on the street include four by architect Myron Hunt, which are distinguished by bulky engaged columns that project above the roof and originally carried lattice structures for vines. The cottages along the street are the most formal, including the Maxwell House with its ornamental entranceway and very large central stair hall.

Apart from its overgrown grounds, the Hotel is not substantially changed from its appearance in 1931. Some alterations have been made on the exteriors of buildings, including the squaring off of a rounded sun room on the ground level of the main building. These changes, mostly inside, were made by the Army in order to make the facility function as a hospital during World War II.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) Hotel
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES See attached listing on pages 3 and 4. BUILDER/ARCHITECT See attached listing on pages 3 and 4.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Vista del Arroyo Hotel and Bungalows, with its large main building and 19 cottages on a dramatic landscaped site, has long been a visually prominent landmark in Pasadena, and represents in its history a major episode in Pasadena's development as a winter resort.

Positioned at the edge of a wealthy residential neighborhood and at the crest of a steeply sloped site overlooking the wide Arroyo Seco, the six-story main building towers over its setting and dominates the view from across the arroyo. The view is especially impressive from the old Colorado Street Bridge which is the western portal to Pasadena. Indeed, the best view of the hotel and bungalows is from the bridge, with the angled wings of the main tower of the hotel and the Spanish Colonial Revival stylistic details combining to produce a picturesque effect. Although no individual bungalow or structure is particularly significant architecturally, the entire complex collectively represents the resort era of Pasadena and its role in Southern California's development.

During the great age of Pasadena resort hotels in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the Vista del Arroyo was a small hotel that grew and prospered along with the local tourist industry. Pasadena's history is interlocked with the Santa Fe and Southern Pacific railines running through town, and the ensuing boosterism of Pasadena as a beautiful and healthful resort spa. Winter-weary Easterners came in droves to enjoy the sun, fresh fruits and homey-bungalow lifestyle offered by the hotels. Generally these adventurous hotel guests were wealthy, and many visitors decided to reside permanently in Pasadena. Consequently Pasadena earned its reputation as the 'Millionaires' Retreat', and benefited from the business and civic management expertise offered by these new residents. Pasadenans were generally sophisticates who demanded careful city planning, a profusion of amenities, and architecture which expressed progressive styles.

The Vista del Arroyo's most important growth periods came after the great resort age in Pasadena was on the wane, and coincided with ownership and management changes at the Vista del Arroyo in 1919, 1926 and 1936. The Vista, the Huntington and Green hotels appear to have been the only

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See Continuation Sheet No. 1.

UTM NOT VERIFIED
ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 13 acres
UTM REFERENCES

A	111	39,301,0	3,77,816,8,0	B	111	39,301,0	3,77,814,2,0
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C	111	39,274,0	3,77,814,2,0	D	111	39,274,0	3,77,816,8,0
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The 13 acre hotel complex is located on the Los Angeles County Assessor's parcel number: Map 5714, page 16, parcel 900. The property is bounded by South Grand Avenue and Orange Grove Boulevard to the east, West Colorado Street and the Colorado Street Bridge to the North, the property line which extends to California Terrace on the west and property line just south of the main hotel building. (See Map - 3).

modified by phone report 4/1/81

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Robin Sweet and Michael Corbett

ORGANIZATION

Charles Hall Page & Associates, Inc.

DATE

September 10, 1980

STREET & NUMBER

364 Bush Street

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN

San Francisco

STATE

California

12 CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

YES

NO

NONE

Dec 15, 1980

Kenneth E. Egan

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Historic Preservation Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The evaluated level of significance is National State Local.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

DIRECTOR, HISTORIC PRESERVATION STAFF

TITLE

HIST. PRSVN. OFFICER, GEN. SERVICES ADMIN.

DATE

9 FEB 81

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Kevin M. Brund

DATE

4/2/81

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST: *Katrick Andrus*

DATE

4/2/81

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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successful attempts at prolonging the luxuriant, carefree, hotel lifestyle of 19th century Pasadena through a world war and a depression. For many years, Pasadena's resort industry was a seasonal business which attracted visitors typically for a month at a time or for the winter season. When train travel was the dominant mode of transportation, it made no sense to come for shorter periods. But when the automobile began to take passenger traffic away from the railroads, it changed vacation patterns as well. By the 1920s most California resorts were in trouble as people tended to take shorter trips of a different kind. Although the market for hotel services was declining, Pasadena's hotel business held on a little longer than some others. The Vista del Arroyo played a particularly prominent role in the 1930s social life of Pasadena, as it was considered to be the newest of Pasadena's great resorts and a prestigious place to own a bungalow.

The Vista del Arroyo was one of many hotels in this country that saw its prime as a member of the world-famous Daniel Linnard hotel chain. Linnard's business interests in Pasadena alone were substantial. By 1917 he had acquired the Maryland, the Green and the Huntington, in addition to operating the Fairmont in San Francisco and the Samarkand in Santa Barbara. His contributions to the development of Pasadena as a resort and residential community were widely recognized. Linnard is credited with opening his hotels year-round, providing high quality entertainment throughout each season, and introducing the popular hotel-bungalow idea.

The major elements of the hotel complex in its present form date from 1920-1938, although even before the turn-of-the-century the site was occupied by a resort. Mrs. Emma C. Bangs opened a boarding house in 1882 which was acclaimed to be, in 1905, the oldest establishment of its kind in the city, and considered to be particularly healthful for con-sumptives. Mrs. Bangs' complex consisted of a two-story wood frame hotel building around which grew up several small cottages, including a "physical culture" lodge. After her death, the hotel was purchased by Henry Fowler who operated the complex as a modest but popular family resort.

In 1919, Daniel M. Linnard bought the Vista del Arroyo and commissioned the important Southern California architects Marston & Van Pelt to

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significantly expand the wood frame hotel with a larger, Spanish Colonial Revival style structure. Today, the north wing appears much as it did in 1920, although the interior has been significantly altered. In 1926, Linnard sold the property to H. O. Comstock who decided, in 1930, to build a "new" hotel. George H. Wiemeyer, a little known architect in Los Angeles, designed a large, fireproof hotel building that required the demolition of the 1920 building south of the main entrance, including the central campanile. The ground floor spaces of the 1920 and 1930 buildings formed a continuous space, with the new reinforced concrete structure rising six stories, capped by a domed-belvedere tower. Several of the grand public interior spaces have retained elements of their originally elegant designs in spite of major alterations. Specifically the most interesting interiors are the arcaded lobby with its high vaulted ceiling, the ballroom (the original ceiling is covered over), the north wing with its huge fireplace, and the Spanish room, (the most intact room with its original coffered plaster ceiling and quarry tile floor.)

By 1936, Daniel Linnard had repurchased the Vista del Arroyo and had initiated expansive site improvements which were completed in 1937. Verner S. Anderson, an experienced landscape architect from Santa Barbara who was known for his designs for hotels, designed lush formal gardens, picturesque fountains and additional recreational facilities including a large pool, badminton and tennis courts. Advertising brochures from these later Linnard years featured the spectacular pool, surrounded by a dancing/ dining terrace with a magnificent stepped garden approach. The impression was colorful and grand.

In spite of the impression portrayed in the Vista's 1930s advertisements, the grand hotel's mode of operation was already anachronistic. The wealth of the visiting and residing "millionaires" at the Vista cushioned the effect of the depression somewhat, but the slow economy eventually forced the decline of the resort hotel business. Under the World Powers Act of 1942, the U. S. Army took over the complex in that year and converted most the space for hospital use. It was unlikely that the Vista could have survived much longer as a hotel anyway.

The bungalows that were a part of the hotel complex were arranged primarily along the crest of the arroyo and along South Grand Avenue. Built between 1920 and 1938, these single family homes and multi-unit apartment buildings formed an impressive collection of designs by important Southern California architects. Most notable were the contributions of Myron Hunt (Hunt & Chambers) and Sylvanus Marston (Marston & Van Pelt; Marston, Maybury & Van Pelt), both well known for their civic and residential work in Southern California. The bungalows generally were informal in design and usually incorporated a patio in the living space. Those along South Grand Avenue were more formal, presenting a stately yet distinctly Southern California ambiance.

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The most architecturally significant (and formal) bungalow, known as the Maxwell mansion, is at 55 South Grand Avenue. The structure, designed by Marston, Maybury & Van Pelt, is planned around a large central lounge bordered by an ornate stairway, designed to accommodate large parties. The Maxwell bungalow is particularly important today because its elegant original interior is relatively intact, unlike all of the other interiors which were modified for government use. The grand interior space depicts the bygone era of luxurious resort living.

The bungalows collectively relate in style to the Spanish Colonial Revival detailing which characterized the 1920 and 1930 main hotel building. Most have tile roofs, pastel stucco walls and simple detailing. The Spanish Colonial Revival style, introduced at the 1915 San Diego Exposition, was used by the railroads, Chambers of Commerce and hotels to suggest something of the special way of life in Southern California. The Spanish imagery of a slower, easier way of life with its romantic overtones were all part of the design for the bungalows nestled amidst luxuriant tropical vegetation.

<u>DATE</u>	<u>SEE MAP-I</u>	<u>BUNGALOW BUILDING NAME(S)</u>	<u>ARCHITECT (attributed)</u>	<u>APT.#/DESCRIPTION OF ALTERATIONS</u>
1920	#1	Hotel Building	Marston & Van Pelt/Foss Designing & Building Co.	
1920	#10	"C"	Marston & Van Pelt	#137-147/extend living room 1927; renovation 1936.
1920	#11	"D"	Marston & Van Pelt	#148-160
1921	#8	"A"	Myron Hunt	#161-175/extend ballroom, porch 1927; new porch 1941.
1921	#9	"B"	(Marston & Van Pelt)	#176-185
1921	#13	"E"	Myron Hunt	#186-198
1921	#14	"F"	(Myron Hunt)	#199-201/add 26' x 27' library, 1929.

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DATE	SEE MAP-I	BUNGALOW BUILDING NAME(S)	ARCHITECT (attributed)	APT.#/DESCRIPTION OF ALTERATIONS
1921	#15	"G"	(Myron Hunt)	#202-207/add 2nd floor
1924	#3	Arroyo Vista/ "5"	Myron Hunt	#225-245/new room, 1935
1925	#20	Stuart	Marston, Van Pelt & Maybury	#251-254
1926	#4	Hamilton/"4"	Marston & Van Pelt	#115-122/add 2nd floor balconies 1934
1928	#5	Jenks/"3"	Marston & Maybury	#123-132
1929	#16	"H"	(Myron Hunt)	#208-224
1929	#17	Maxwell House	Marston & Maybury	#95-99
1930		South Annex/"6"		Building demolished for new hotel
1930		#2		Building demolished for new hotel
1930	#1	Hotel Tower	George H. Wiemeyer/ Orndorff Construction Co.	Spanish Room (Dining Room) added 1931
1935	#18	Griffith	Marston & Maybury	#123
1935	#19	Cox	Marston & Maybury	#78-82
1937	#2	Daniels	(Hunt & Chambers)	#246-247
1937	#6	Stowell & Prost	(Hunt & Chambers)	#133-139
1937	#12	Clarks	Hunt & Chambers	#100-103
1937	#7	Hinds & Conner	Hunt & Chambers	#248-250
Pre- 1920	#21	Vista Crest		Building demolished circa 1956

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BIBLIOGRAPHY

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San Marino, California 91108

Pasadena Historical Society
470 W. Walnut
Pasadena, California

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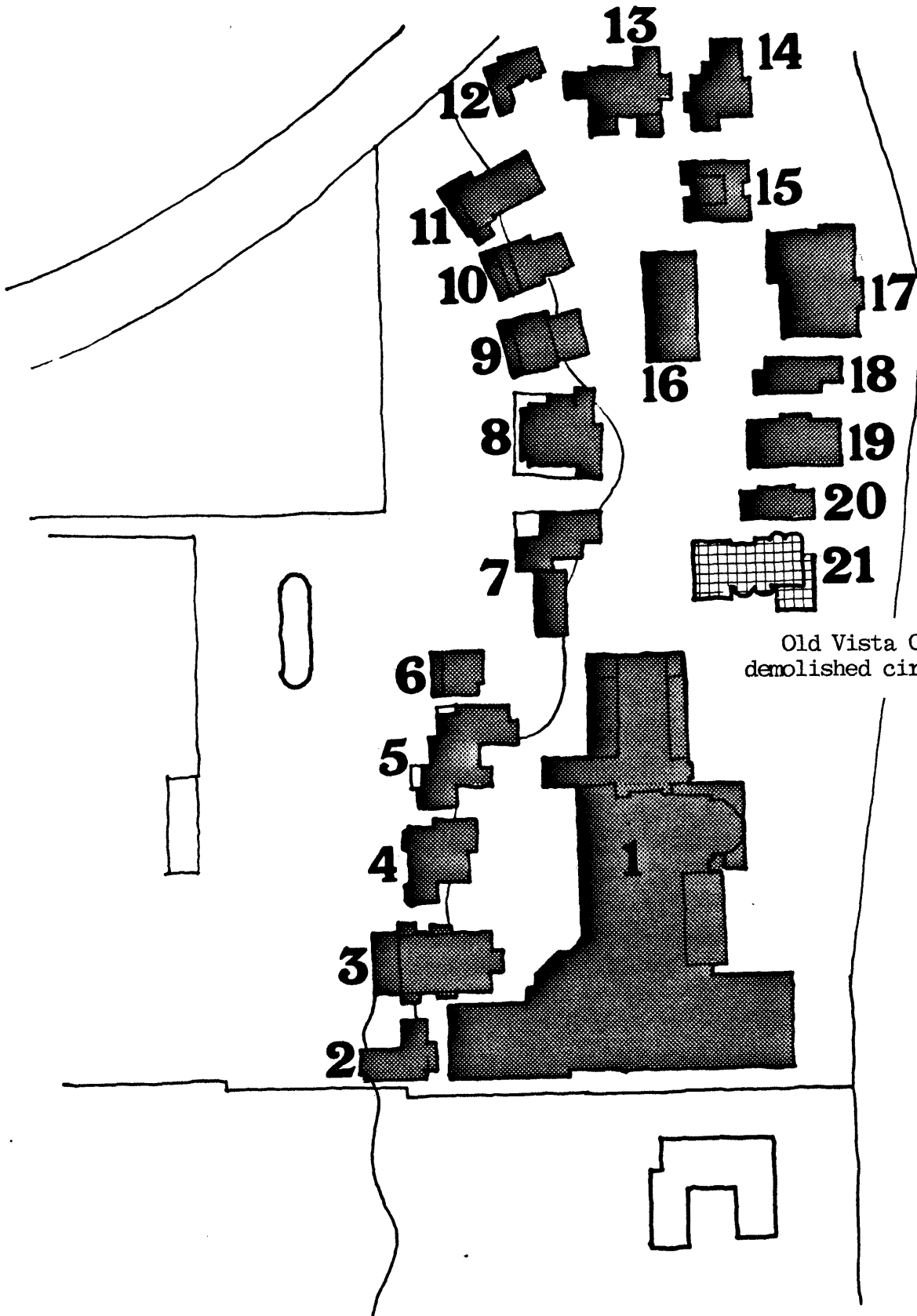
History Department
Los Angeles Public Library
630 W. 5th Street
Los Angeles, California 90071

Pasadena Public Library, Reference Desk & Fine
Arts Room photo collections. News clipping
file also has photos. Pasadena Tournament of
Roses books - excellent source for advertisements
and photos.

California Life magazines (collection at Pasadena
Public Library). Louise M. George, editor.

Daniel Royce (son of Daniel Linnard's son-in-law, Stephen Royce)
Rancho Santa Fe Inn
Rancho Santa Fe, California
(Has collection of Vista del Arroyo memorabilia)

Keith Marston (Sylvanus Marston's son)
Pasadena, California
(Has collection of photographs and original drawings
of his father's work)



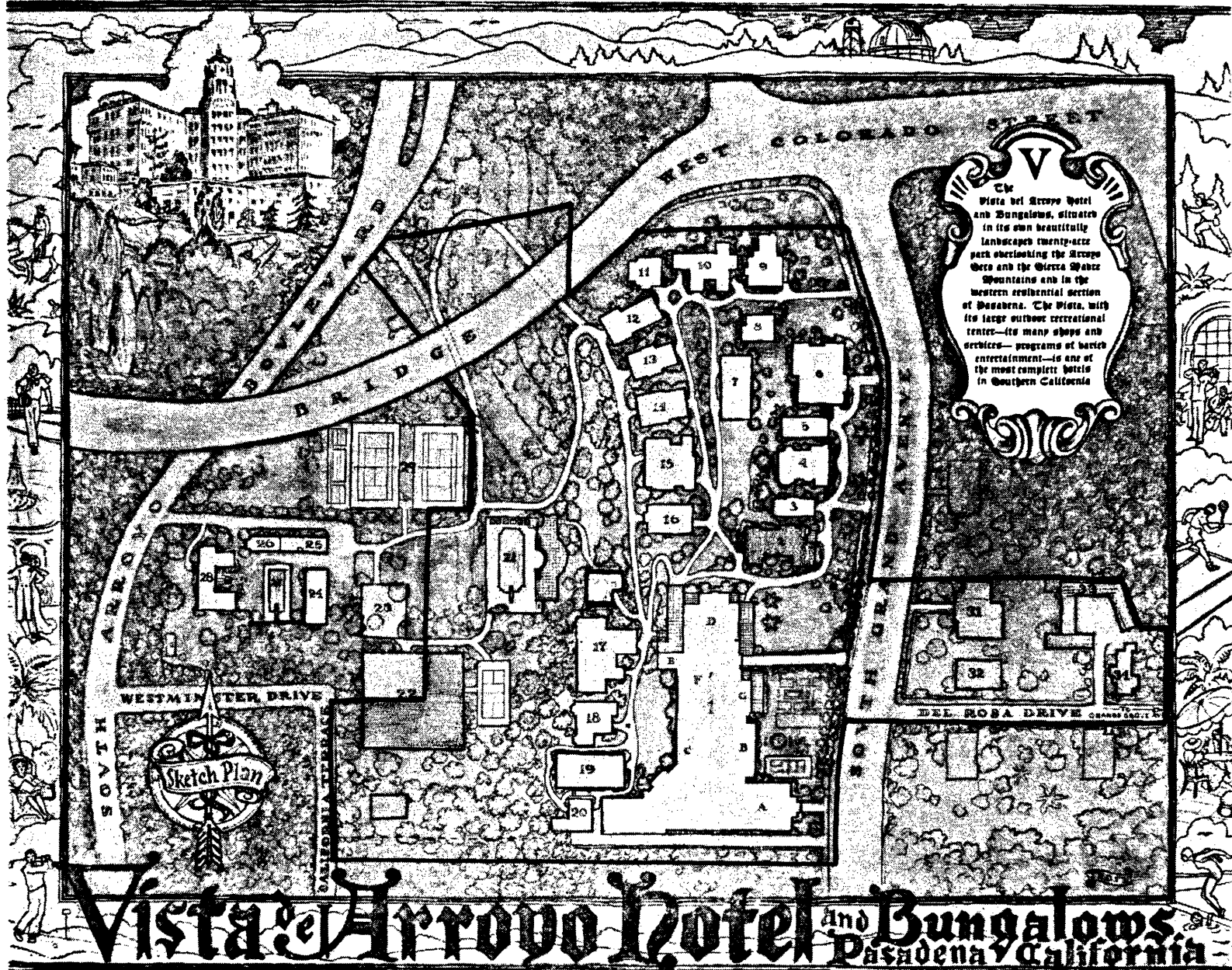
FEB 19 1981

APR 2 1981

Old Vista Crest -
demolished circa 1956

VISTA DEL ARROYO HOTEL & BUNGALOWS
MAP - 1

(Numbers correspond to listing on continuation pages 3 and 4 of item number 8)



V
 The Vista del Arroyo Hotel and Bungalows, situated in its own beautifully landscaped twenty-acre park overlooking the Arroyo Chero and the Sierra Madre Mountains and in the western residential section of Pasadena. The Vista, with its large outdoor recreational center—its many shops and services—programs of varied entertainment—is one of the most complete hotels in Southern California.

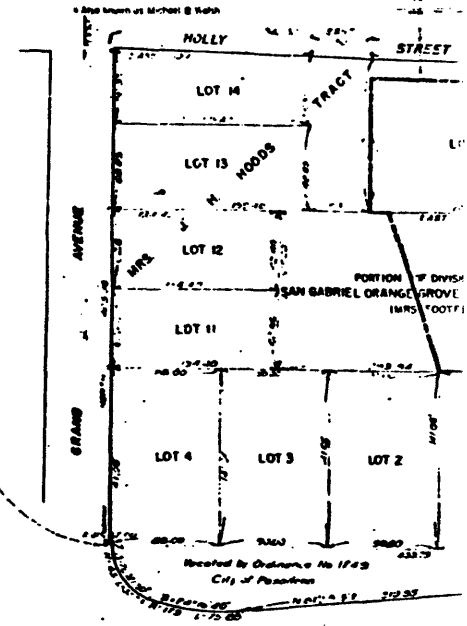
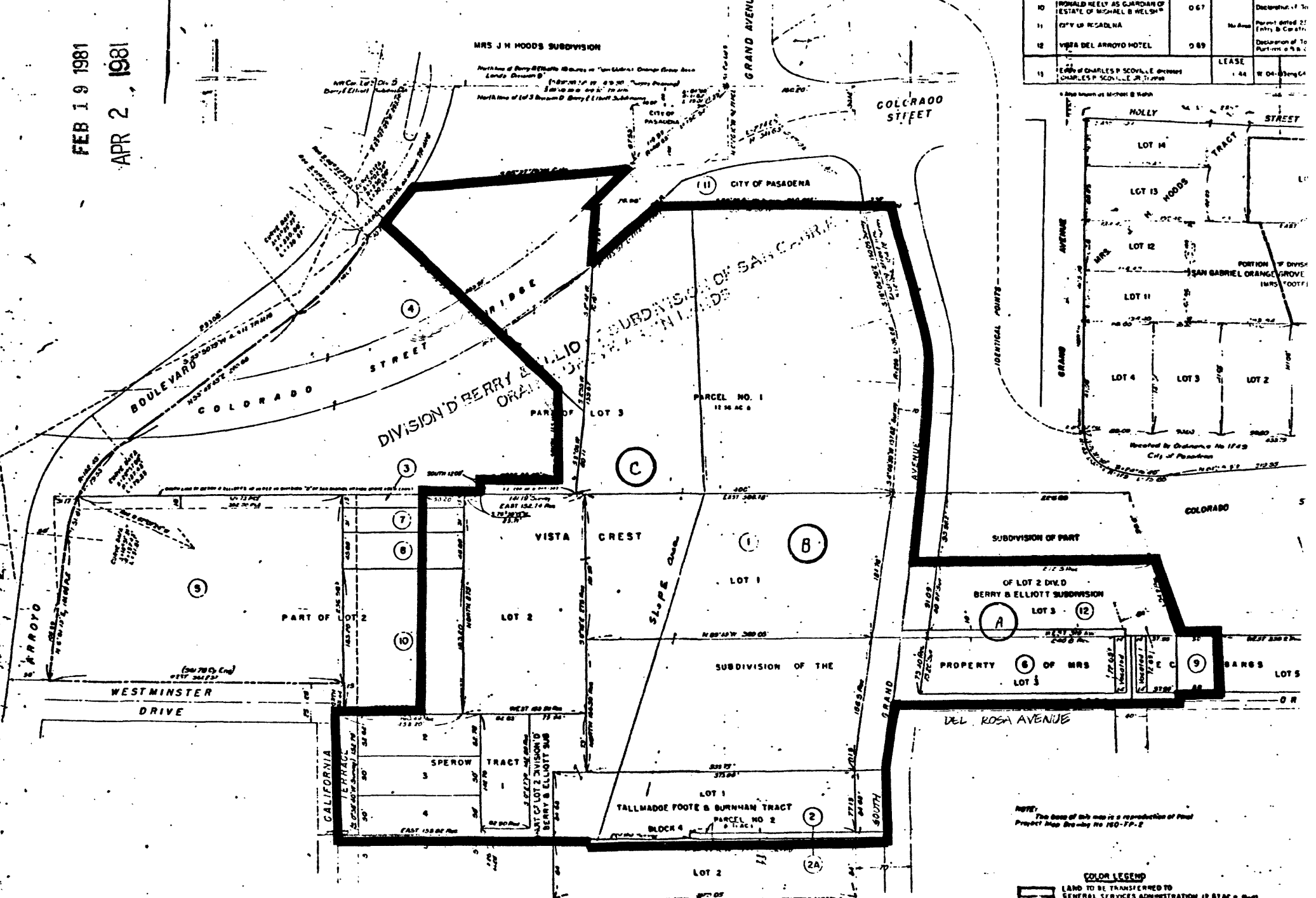
Vista del Arroyo Hotel and Bungalows Pasadena California

- | | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|---------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. Main Building | A. Ball Room | B. Spanish Room | C. Dining Room | E. Sunset Room |
| d. Lounge | G. Main Lobby | F. Morning Room and Sun Terrace | | |
-
- | | | |
|-----------------------------|--|--|
| 2. Vista Crest—62 to 77 | 14. Bungalow "B"—176 to 185 | 24. The Lodge |
| 3. Stuart—231 to 234 | 15. Bungalow "A"—161 to 175 | 25. Pool Dressing Rooms |
| 4. Cox—78 to 82 | 16. 248 to 250 | 26. Cottage Apartment |
| 5. Griffith—123 to 125 | 17. Bungalow "3"—108 to 132 | 27. Glass-enclosed Swimming Pool, 20 by 38 ft. |
| 6. Maxwell—95 to 99 | 18. Bungalow "4"—115 to 122 | 28. Club House |
| 7. Bungalow "H"—208 to 224 | 19. Arroyo Vista—225 to 245 | 29. Tennis Courts and Grandstand |
| 8. Bungalow "G"—202 to 207 | 20. Bungalow "5"—246 and 247 | 30. Badminton Courts |
| 9. Bungalow "J"—199 to 201 | 21. Veretian Plunge, 35 by 85 ft., Cabanas and Dance Terrace | 31. East Annex—253 to 263 |
| 10. Bungalow "E"—186 to 196 | 22. Sports Pavilion—Badminton Courts—Ping Pong, etc. | 32. Kobbe House—268 to 277 |
| 11. Clarke—100 and 101 | 23. Children's Playground | 33. Caranes—11 to 47 |
| 12. Bungalow "D"—148 to 160 | | 34. Del Rosa—278 to 284 |
| 13. Bungalow "C"—137 to 147 | | |

This map dates from around 1939 and shows the general plan of the complex. Landscaped walkways interconnected the various bungalows and hotel building. (The nominated property boundaries have been added. The bungalows and garages indicated as #21, 32, 33, and 34 along Del Rosa Drive have been demolished for parking).

FEB 19 1981
 APR 2 1981

10	RONALD REEY AS GUARDIAN OF ESTATE OF MICHAEL B WELSH	0 67		Discipline of 17
11	CITY OF PASADENA		No Area	Part of dated 27 Feb 81 & Co. 471
12	VISTA DEL ARROYO HOTEL	0 89		Description of To Part of a B. C.
13	ESTATE OF CHARLES P SCOVILLE (Deceased) CHARLES P SCOVILLE JR TRUST		LEASE	W. 04-03-81-04



NOTE: The base of this map is a reproduction of Final Project Map Drawing No 150-PP-2

COLOR LEGEND
 LAND TO BE TRANSFERRED TO GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION, 12 67 AC & 8 89

MAP - 3
 (Item number 10, Geographical Data)