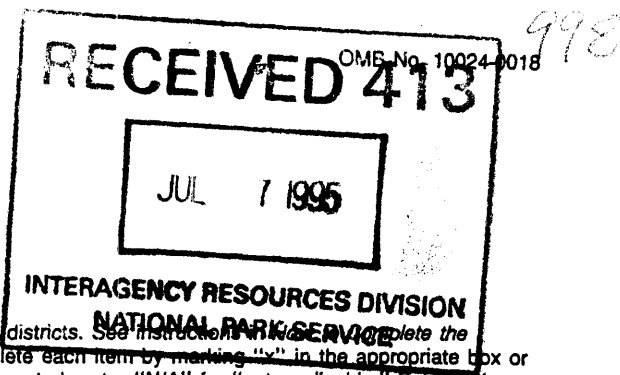


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions on the back of the form. Complete the form by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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 Miss Orton's Classical School for Girls (Dormitory)  
other names/site number Lutheran Home

2. Location

street & number 154 South Euclid Avenue  not for publication  
city or town Pasadena  vicinity  
state California code CA county Los Angeles code 037 zip code 91101

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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.)  
[Signature] 6/7/95  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date  
California Office of Historic Preservation  
State of 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 certifying official/Title Date  
\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

- I hereby certify that the 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] 8.4.95  
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action  
Edson W. Beall

National Park Service  
Historic Places  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**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	
1	1	buildings
		sites
	1	structures
		objects
1	2	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**

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Education / Education related

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Healthcare / Sanitarium

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Colonial Revival

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick

walls Wood

roof Asphalt shingles

other \_\_\_\_\_

**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.)

- Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
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.
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:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Education

Period of Significance

1900-1930

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Orton, Anna B.

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Roehrig, Frederick L., Architect
Daniels & Perry, Builders

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Pasadena Public Library, Main branch

Miss Orton's Classical School for Girls

Los Angeles, California

Name of Property

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property .32 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

UTM grid for Zone 11E, Easting 394720, Northing 3779480

UTM grid for Zone 3, Easting, Northing

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

Melise Gerber, former student
name/title Jeffrey Harlan, intern
University of Riverside, Riverside 10/2/93
organization Pasadena Heritage date 7/21/94
street & number 80 West Dayton Street telephone (818) 793-0617 (Pasadena Heritage)
city 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 SHPO or FPO.)

name Lutheran Good Samaritan Society, Inc.
street & number 305 Scott Street telephone
city or town San Francisco state CA zip code 94117-2320

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.).

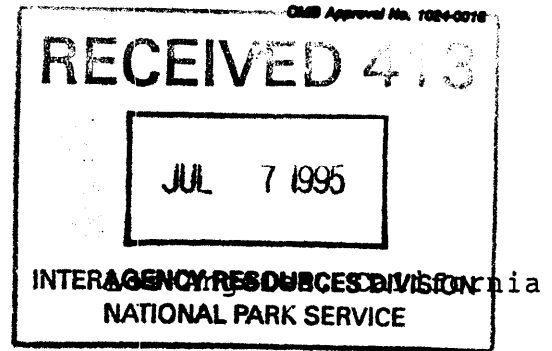
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form 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 Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior  
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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Miss Orton's Classical School for Girls

Section number 7 Page 1



Miss Orton's School for Girls is a 2-1/2 story Colonial Revival style building. It was built in 1900 as a dormitory for the Orton School. The building is located in the 100 block on South Euclid Street in Pasadena, California. The main entrance is on the western elevation of the school. The building sits on a brick foundation and has a side gabled roof with a medium pitch covered with composition shingles. The siding on the first floor of the building is shiplap, while the second floor is covered in narrow overlap. The building is a reverse L, with the extension of the L running along the south elevation of the structure. Currently, the neighboring structure to the south is a rest home for the elderly. There is a ramp between the neighboring building and the School located about two thirds of the way back on the L-extension. This ramp, built sometime between 1931 and 1957, is a non-contributing element within the nominated property boundary, but does not significantly detract from the integrity of the property.

The front elevation of Miss Orton's School for Girls presents a symmetrical facade with three bays. The two outer bays, on the north and south sides project from the front of the building. The center bay is the entrance bay defined by a porch with a shed roof that projects out slightly farther than the north and south bays. A center low pitch unembellished pediment caps the porch roof. There are dentils in the cornice-line and the inner elbow of the porch gable.

Four Roman Tuscan columns, two on either side of the centered pediment support the porch roof. A balustrade connects these piers and continues around to meet the projecting north and south bays. A group of two columns at each corner supports the pediment. There are four concrete steps leading up to the porch floor and recent metal cylindrical hand supports on either side of the steps. The porch entablature forms a projecting belt course around the entire building separating the first and second floors.

The front entrance has a relatively uncommon asymmetrically set wooden door in the southernmost edge of the porch. The door has a sash in the upper half and a single horizontal panel underneath this sash taking up half of the lower wooden section. The door is centered between two double-hung, narrow windows topped with a diamond-shaped multi-sash pane. Beneath the window on the north there is a single horizontal wooden panel, while the southern window has two narrow horizontal panels. In the center of the porch there is a medium sized double hung window, and at the northern edge of the porch a large double hung window.

The second floor of the center bay has four evenly spaced double hung windows on this floor topped by an entablature that continues into a second belt course around the school. Both of the belt courses unify the three bays of the front facade of the building.

A side gabled, walled roof dormer faced with coursed shingles defines the top half

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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Miss Orton's Classical School for Girls

Los Angeles, California

Section number 7 Page 2

story. The fenestration on this dormer is composed of a ribbon of four fixed windows with nine panes each. Originally there was a rounded pediment projecting above the center of this dormer. It is no longer in place.

The north and south bays on the front facade are similar. Both bays are topped with twin pediments on the medium pitched front gables. These pediments display a raised foliage design surrounding a recessed circle and are reminiscent of a motif Roehrig used in the 1903 addition to the Green Hotel. It is unclear if this motif is carved or molded. Two fluted pilasters capped with an egg and dart motif wrap around the corners of the building, support each pediment and define the edges of the bays. These pilasters rest on the first floor's projecting belt course.

The second floor of both bays has a paired double hung window centered in the bay. This floor is capped by the same entablature that tops the center bay's second story.

The first floor and the roof show the only distinctions between these two bays. The fenestration of the two bays is different. Each bay has a fixed centered window, but the north bay has a narrow horizontal pane across the top quarter of the window, and underneath there are three narrow vertical panes. The southern window has the same narrow horizontal sash at the top, but the bottom three-quarters of the window is comprised of a single large pane of glass. On the roof behind the south gable is a brick chimney.

Four bays west to east comprise the south elevation. The first bay is under the side gable and projects slightly. The first floor has a bay window centered in the first floor facade. It is covered by a shallow pitched shed roof projecting from the belt course. Single double hung windows flank this bay window. The bay window itself is made of a paired double hung window in the center projection and a single narrow double hung window on either angled wall.

Two pilasters identical to the ones on the front facade define the second floor of this first bay. The fenestration on this floor is composed of a centered paired double hung window, and a single double hung window on either side.

The top 1/2 story has two small double-hung windows in the center of the side gable.

The remaining bays on the south facade are slightly recessed. The second bay on this facade has a first floor that is two thirds hidden by flowering shrubs. The later addition of the sloping ramp extends from the last third of this bay and there is a modern door inside the ramp.

The second floor of this bay has the same fenestration pattern as the first bay with a centered paired double-hung window flanked by two single double-hung windows.

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Miss Orton's Classical School for Girls

Los Angeles, California

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The half story is comprised of two moderate pitched gabled roof dormers each containing two double-hung windows.

The beginning of the third bay is defined by a second story rectangular oriel with a paired double hung window in the top half of the projection. The end of the second and half stories marks the end of this bay.

This bay has three evenly spaced double hung windows on the first floor. The most eastern of these windows has a modern ventilation fan replacing the top sash.

The second story has the oriel, and at the eastern end has a single double hung window. The top half story is a continuation of the side gabled roof.

The fourth and final bay on the south elevation has two double-hung windows on the first floor. This bay becomes a single story with a short wall forming a deck at the second floor level.

The tip of the long leg of the L forms the eastern elevation. The first floor has a fixed window with two sashes side by side. Just north of this window are 6 wooden steps leading up to a wooden door. The door has a single pane of glass in the top two thirds and two horizontal panels below. At the northern end of this facade, there is a single long double hung window.

The second floor of this elevation is the deck, and there is a wooden staircase leading to this deck. The northern third of the deck has a wooden flat shed roof that forms an open shelter.

A single bay underneath the side gable makes up the northern elevation. It has three double-hung windows with two grouped together on the eastern side of this facade, and one alone near the western edge. The second floor is similar to that of the first bay on the south elevation, with its edges defined by the fluted pilasters. There are two normal sized double-hung windows on either side of this floor, and a centered shorter double hung window between them. The gable fenestration is the same as on the first southern bay. There is a walled roof gable projecting from the east end of this side gable and there is a single sashed fixed window on the northern wall of this gable.

The L-shaped plan forms a two-sided courtyard. The long side of the L has two bays east to west. The first bay has a pair of casement windows right next to each other on the eastern portion of the wall and a single double hung window to the west. This bay shows the second floor deck on the east and then rises to a complete second floor with two double-hung windows towards the west.

The second bay has a double-hung window on the eastern edge and the rest of the bay is a single story inset porch directly across from the side door leading to the ramp. This porch has a door on the west inset wall with a single sash window in the top and

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Continuation Sheet

Miss Orton's Classical School for Girls

Los Angeles, California

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two horizontal panels below. The porch has two large modern single pane windows and is protected by a full length balustrade that continues down and becomes a hand support on either side of the six steps leading to the porch base. Although this railing is new, it is compatible with the building's character.

The second floor of the second bay has two sets of side-by-side double hung windows. The western set has two matching small windows, and the eastern set has a small window on the west and a larger one on the east.

The top floor has a gabled roof dormer matching those on the south facade, with a double hung window on each side. To the west of this gable there is a low pitch half gabled roof dormer that merges into a two sided bay window at the intersection of the L. The half dormer has a small fixed two-pane window on its western edge.

The short leg of the L has small double hung window on the south end and a large double hung window on the first floor. In front of the northern window is a wooden fire escape that rises to a modern door in the second floor. This door is centered in the second story and is flanked by a double-hung window on either side.

The full length roof gable projecting from the eastern elevation of the front facade roof line makes up the third story. This story is defined by two sets of ribbon windows, the southern window with three double-hung windows and a group of two on the north.

The intersection of the L is infilled on the diagonal forming space for an interior stair. The first floor has no fenestration, while the second floor has a single double hung window set directly above the belt course. The top floor is composed of the half bay window with a single double hung window on the diagonal wall and a small fixed pane window on the east facing wall.

The building's exterior is in excellent condition and foreshadows some of the work Roehrig would undertake in other stylistically different buildings.

In 1908 a Craftsman bungalow, also designed by Frederick L. Roehrig, was built to the south of the dormitory. Originally this one-story, six-room frame structure served as a residence for Miss Orton, her mother and aunt.

The side-gable plan bungalow has a symmetrical facade projecting rafter-ends to the north and south. A shed-roof dormer with six square windows is centered in the western elevation at the roof level, while a series of windows below complement the symmetrical plan. A centralized pair of identical windows are flanked by slightly recessed single windows. Toward the gable ends, sets of these windows complete the fenestration pattern. Two entryways, not visible from the western elevation, are articulated by sets of concrete stairs.

The entire structure is sheathed in stucco, except for the gable ends of the shed-



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Miss Orton's Classical School for Girls

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roof dormer, which are fashioned with shingled imbrication. The roof is composed of asphalt shingles.

In October of 1947, a new foundation was poured east of the dormitory and the bungalow was moved to its current site. Although this bungalow has an important historic relationship with the dormitory building, it is a non-contributing element on this site.

See Sanborn maps (#1-3) for the evolution of the site.

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Los Angeles, CA

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Miss Orton's School for Girls is significant at the local level under Criterion A. It is important under Criterion A based on its role as one of the earliest and most prestigious private academies in Pasadena dedicated to preparing young women for entrance into Eastern colleges. The years of the school's operations, 1890-1930, coincided with the opening of more and more colleges to women, and parallel Pasadena's growth into an important Southern California city. Miss Orton's School for Girls is also important as the oldest remaining educationally-related building in the City of Pasadena.

The history of the structure reflects the growing importance of the school in Pasadena society. Miss Orton's Classical School for Girls was founded in 1890, with the first building a single-classroom building, built in 1892, and a gymnasium added at a later date. By 1900, after the construction of the dormitory at the current location, the school became a significant feature of the streetscape. In 1908, a bungalow was built to the south of the dormitory, enhancing the school's presence in the neighborhood.

Sometime between 1910 and 1925 the original classroom/gymnasium building was destroyed by fire, but was replaced with a smaller, single room structure, a social hall. North Hall, as it was commonly known, was sited a few feet north of the original classroom building's foundation, thus increasing the garden space between the new hall and the dormitory.

The growth of the Miss Orton School for Girls was indicative of the transformation of women's educational opportunities that began in the nineteenth century. Women such as Catharine Beecher, Emma Willard, Mary Lyon, and others began to suggest that with improved educations, women would be better able to function in society, both in and out of their traditional roles. Although women's "academies" and "seminaries" began to appear at the end of the eighteenth century, these schools were mainly finishing schools, offering training in art, music and foreign languages. Stuart Noble explains that it was not until the "second quarter of the century" that these schools "strove to attain the standards of the colleges for men."

Even so, they were not successful at achieving these standards until later in the century when women's colleges began to open in the East and coeducational colleges started further west. Vassar College was first, opening in 1865, followed by Wellesley and Smith in 1875 and Bryn Mawr in 1880. Many of the colleges in the Midwest opened as coeducational institutions, and other Eastern colleges admitted women to co-ordinate colleges such as Barnard with Columbia (1889) and Radcliffe with Harvard (1894). As the opportunities grew for women to receive a college education, the need for adequate preparation also expanded.

At the same time that women's educational opportunities were unfolding, the City

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Miss Orton's Classical School for Girls

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of Pasadena was getting its start. Pasadena was settled by people from the East and Midwest who bought ranchos from their original Hispanic owners, promoted the virtues of life in their newly subdivided paradise and annexed surrounding ranchos as the population grew and prospered. A group of friends and investors formed the Indiana Colony and created this settlement as land for growing grapes and citrus.

However, as the nineteenth century drew to a close, the City of Pasadena began to change from an agricultural community to a cultural mecca for wealthy Easterners looking for a reprieve from the unhealthy winters. Ann Scheid writes, "By the turn of the century, Pasadena boasted several millionaires among its population of close to 10,000; an opera house; a new university; excellent schools, both public and private; social and cultural clubs; and many imposing churches." Although Pasadena began as a major citrus center, by the twentieth century speculation and tourism had supplanted agriculture as the major forces driving Pasadena's economy. By the first decade of the twentieth century, Pasadena had achieved an image of a highly cosmopolitan city built by many of the most famous and creative architects of the time and peopled by the wealthy.

The citizens of Pasadena understood the importance of education for their children. The first public school was begun in 1874, and over the course of Pasadena's growth as a community many more schools were built, although the need for schools always seemed to outstrip the rate at which they were built. The Central School (1878, demolished 1894), the Benjamin D. Wilson School (1887, demolished), Columbia School (1895, demolished), Lincoln School (1895, demolished) and the California Street School (1888, demolished) are some of the early examples. Pasadena High School (on the site of the present Pasadena City College) graduated its first class in 1890. Ann Scheid explains that "Pasadena High School was one of the few accredited schools in the state, and Pasadena graduates at that time were admitted to Berkeley or Stanford without examination."

There were many private schools in Pasadena as well. Hiram Reid quotes from the Pasadena Standard of September 14, 1889, which lists the many private schools in Pasadena:

Prof. Parker's Academy [The Pasadena Academy] opened its fourth year last Monday, corner Fair Oaks Avenue and Union street. Miss Sarah Hay's Kindergarten on Herkimer street, opens its third year next Monday. Miss Collamer's select school, on Valley street, opens its fourth year next Monday. St. Margaret's school (Episcopal) for girls, on East Colorado street, opens next Monday for its third year. Prof. S. C. Clark's classical

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Miss Orton's Classical School for Girls

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school for boys, on South Los Robles Avenue, opens its first year, October 2. Mrs. Graham's Kindergarten on Euclid Avenue (formerly Miss Curtis') will open next Monday. Mr. Coggs' mechanical training school for boys, on West Colorado street, is open for the formation of classes at any time.

There were few parochial schools at the secondary level in the area. The Catholic-run Ramona Boarding School was one such school, founded in Alhambra in 1889, but no other Catholic secondary schools were established in the Pasadena area until the Mayfield School was founded in 1931.

The educational system in Pasadena (and in Southern California in general), however, assumed that students would be attending the new universities at Berkeley and Stanford, if it focused on the preparation of students for secondary education at all. Anna B. Orton, daughter of Professor James Orton of Vassar College realized that there were few ways for young women to become prepared for a prestigious advanced education at a university in the East. So in 1890, she founded Miss Orton's School for Girls specifically as a preparatory school for young women who wished to attend Eastern colleges. Land of Sunshine in December 1900, expressed the unusual nature of Miss Orton's School:

It enjoys a great advantage over similiar fully-equipped institutions of its kind in the East from the fact that it affords a complete home life in an exceptional climate where the even tenor of the weather abets rather than interferes with a thorough preparation for any college or university. That its graduates are admitted to these higher institutions upon certificates without further examination speaks for itself. . .

The belief in the healthy advantages of the Southern California climate was skillfully used to convince parents that their children would benefit from attendance at Miss Orton's School.

Although the school followed the pattern of many late nineteenth century schools for women by offering courses in Music and Art, Anna Orton was also dedicated towards helping young women achieve a higher education. The Review of Pasadena states, "The work of the school is based on Eastern principles and theories of education and is carried on in accordance with Eastern methods and standard (sic)." The description of the "Classical Course" offered reads "The first aim of the school is to offer a thorough

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preparation for all colleges to which women are admitted." and probably consisted of instruction in the classical languages, science and literature.

Miss Orton was a visionary in her understanding of the new direction in women's education. The school was founded in 1890 (the dormitory itself was built in 1900) and was the only non-parochial private school for girls in Pasadena for twenty-three years, until the Westridge School was founded in 1913. The school closed its doors in 1930 and Anna Orton died in 1952.

Although many schools, both primary and secondary, were built in Pasadena before the turn of the century, Miss Orton's School for Girls, with its 1900 construction date, is the oldest remaining example of early educational buildings in the city.

The building has significance based on its evocation of a historical period and its role in Pasadena's development, and it is also important for its affiliation with the important architect Frederick Louis Roehrig. Roehrig was born in Le Roy, New York on December 24, 1857. He received a Bachelor of Architecture from Cornell in 1883 and then continued his studies in England and France. He came to California in 1886, originally opening an office in Pasadena and then relocating to Los Angeles in 1890.

Roehrig was very important in the architectural scene throughout Southern California, and especially in Pasadena, with many surviving buildings. Some of the most important buildings are: the Green Hotel Annex (1889), the McNally Villa (1894), Pasadena's First Presbyterian Church (1904), the Pasadena Hospital (1902), the main building for the Mayfield School (1912) (originally the E.J. Marshall Residence), and the Los Angeles Aqueduct Power House (1935?).

Roehrig is also notable for the many residential structures that still exist around Southern California. California Design 10 attributes Roehrig with the first Craftsman-style house in Pasadena, the Fleming Residence on Orange Grove (1899).

Miss Orton's School for Girls is probably Roehrig's only example of the Victorian Colonial Revival style in Pasadena. The foliage detail in the front gables is a motif Roehrig further developed in his 1903 addition to the Green Hotel. The Victorian Colonial Revival style did not indicate a trend in Roehrig's work, but is instead indicative of his eclectic style. Miss Orton's School for Girls thus does not hold significance as a vital stage in his development as an architect, but is instead an important component of the body of Roehrig's work. Further, Miss Orton's School for Girls may have been his only educationally-related structure, and is at the very least the only one remaining (excluding the Mayfield School building, originally designed as a residence).

Over the years the integrity of the site has been obviously compromised, with relocation of some structures and demolition of others. However, inclusive in the

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Miss Orton's Classical School for Girls

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nominated boundary are Roehrig's dormitory and bungalow, two structures that were certainly integral to the school's function. It is rare to find two stylistically different buildings designed by the same architect in such close proximity to each other, and these two buildings are especially notable because they both were integral to the holistic design scheme of the school (see Sanborn maps #2 and 3). In this particular context the buildings share a unique significance, while still maintaining a strong relationship to the initial function of the school itself. Unfortunately, the bungalow has been altered and is now a non-contributing element on the site.

Miss Orton's School for Girls dormitory, built in 1900, is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A as an example of the move towards equal educational opportunities for women. The school was founded just as women began to find greater chances for higher education, and as the residents of Pasadena were undergoing a demographic change that would allow them to send their daughters to expensive Eastern universities. It is also the oldest remaining education-related building in the city. The dormitory building retains a high level of architectural and design integrity and continues to reflect and contribute to the historic ambiance of Pasadena.

Miss Orton's School is also significant under Criterion B, for its association with locally significant educator Anna B. Orton.

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Continuation Sheet

Miss Orton's Classical School for Girls

Los Angeles, CA

Section number 8 Page 6

Anna B. Orton, Noted  
School Founder, Dies

BY ELA THE MENDENHALL

Miss Anna B. Orton, founder of the Orton School for Girls, which she operated here from 1890 until 1932, daughter of a famous Smithsonian Institution scientist, Prof. James Orton, and granddaughter of one of Pasadena's early day residents, Asahel Foote, died last night at her home, 524 South Hudson Avenue.

Mourned



MISS ANNA B. ORTON

Miss Orton had been known throughout her lifetime as one of the finest educators in the country, her school here having prepared many Pasadena young girls, as well as those from families of winter residents, for their college careers in leading institutions of higher learning.

Rites Set Tuesday

Funeral services will be held Tuesday at 1:30 p.m. in the chapel of Turner and Stevens Company, 95 North Marengo Avenue, with Rev. Myron Nichols of the Pasadena Presbyterian Church, officiating. Interment will be in Mountain View.

Miss Orton was president of the California Private School Principals Association for many years. In addition to her devotion to the education of girls, she was of a highly philanthropic bent, and many a young person had benefited through

her generous, as well as idealistic, turn of mind. She gave as freely of her material riches, just as she did of her mental and spiritual ones.

Miss Orton came by her brilliant mind and her dedicated spirit quite naturally, for her father, the late Professor Orton, lost his life while braving the dangers of the Andes Mountains on an exploration trip for the Smithsonian Institution. Many of the finest possessions of the institution today are the results of his devotion to science.

Professor at Vassar

He held the chair of natural history at Vassar College, and when a monument in his memory was unveiled at Lake Titicaca in the Andes, the college sent Miss Orton to attend the ceremonies.

Born in Maine

Born at Thomaston, Me., in 1862, she lived as a child with her parents on the Vassar College campus, so that her earliest recollections were of the high scholastic and intellectual life of that great education institution for women. She later attended Vassar herself.

Associated with her in the Orton School here was her sister, Miss Susan R. Orton, who taught music at the school, and also was widely beloved by a large number of friends and former students. She passed away here in 1944.

Their grandfather Foote's 20-acre estate was at the site of the present McCormack General Hospital, formerly the Hotel Vista del Arroyo; and the original Foote house is said to have been incorporated in the present extensive structures that now cover that area.

In addition to heading the Orton school Miss Orton also taught mathematics at the school. She was a member of the first board of directors of the Pasadena Young Women's Christian Association, and took an interest in other movements in the community that had to do with the welfare of young girls.

Miss Orton is survived by an adopted daughter, Mrs. John Alexander Shonks, Los Angeles; a grandson, Alexander Stewart Orton-MacDougall, Pasadena, and two great-grandchildren, Lauren and Brian MacDougall; also by a cousin, Mr. James S. Bennett, Pasadena; and a second cousin, Mrs. Conrad Dodge, Los Angeles.

Star News  
Feb. 22, 1952.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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Anonymous

Undated A Book of the Crown City and Its Tournament of Roses. Pasadena Daily News.

1893 The English and Classical School for Girls. A General Historical, Statistical and Descriptive Review of Pasadena, California and Suburbs Resources, Advantages, Locations and Business Interests. Published by The Pasadena Star 70.

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Cross, Barbara M.

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Gebhard, David and Robert Winter

1965 Architecture in Southern California. Los Angeles: Los Angeles County Museum of Art.

Noble, Stuart G.

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O'Connor, Pamela

1993 Architectural/Historical Development of the City of Pasadena, Historic Context/ Property Type Report. Unpublished document for the general plan of Pasadena. On file at the Urban Conservation Section of the Planning Department.



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National Park Service

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Reid, Hiram Alvin

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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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### Verbal Boundary Description:

Lot on E line of Euclid Avenue, com 254 ft. S. of SW cor of Lot 17, Skillen's Sub, then S 71 ft by 194 ft deep E (Por Lot 3, Blk 1, San Pasqual Tract).

### Boundary Justification:

Boundary includes the property currently owned by the Lutheran Good Samaritan Church. This is all that remains of the historic property.

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Miss Orton's Classical School for Girls

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

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Index to Photographs

Photographer: Melise Gerber (#1 thru 7)

Date of photographs: November 1993 (#1 thru 7)

Location of original negatives: Pasadena Heritage, 80 West Dayton Street,  
Pasadena, California 91105 (# 1 thru 7)

1. West elevation from South Euclid Street, Pasadena.  
(Dormitory for the Orton School).
2. Part North elevation (photograph taken from adjoining property).  
(Dormitory for the Orton School) .
3. Part North elevation (photograph taken from adjoining property).  
(Dormitory for the Orton School).
4. Part South elevation.  
(Dormitory for the Orton School)
5. Ramp between the neighboring building and the School on the  
South elevation.
6. South-east corner of building.  
(Dormitory for the Orton School).
7. South-west corner of the Craftsman Bungalow at the rear of the  
School site.

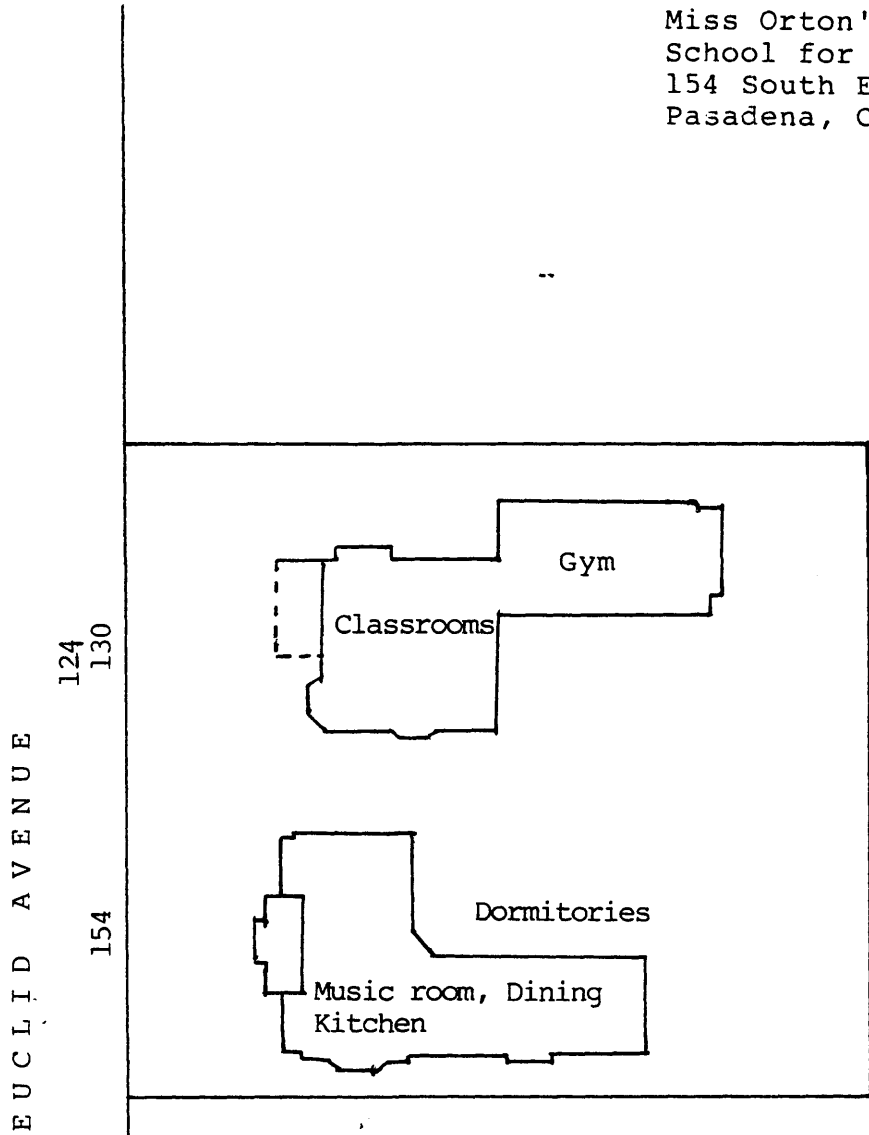
Photographer: Unknown (#8 thru 10)

Date of photographs: Circa 1905 (#8 thru 10)

Location of negatives: Pasadena Historical Society, 470 W. Walnut Street,  
Pasadena, California 91103 (#8 thru 10)

8. West elevation from South Euclid Street, Pasadena  
(Dormitory building).
9. West elevation from South Euclid Street, Pasadena.  
(Dormitory and classroom buildings).
10. Entry hall (lookings towards the front door).

Miss Orton's Classical  
School for Girls  
154 South Euclid Avenue  
Pasadena, CA 91101



Evolution of site:

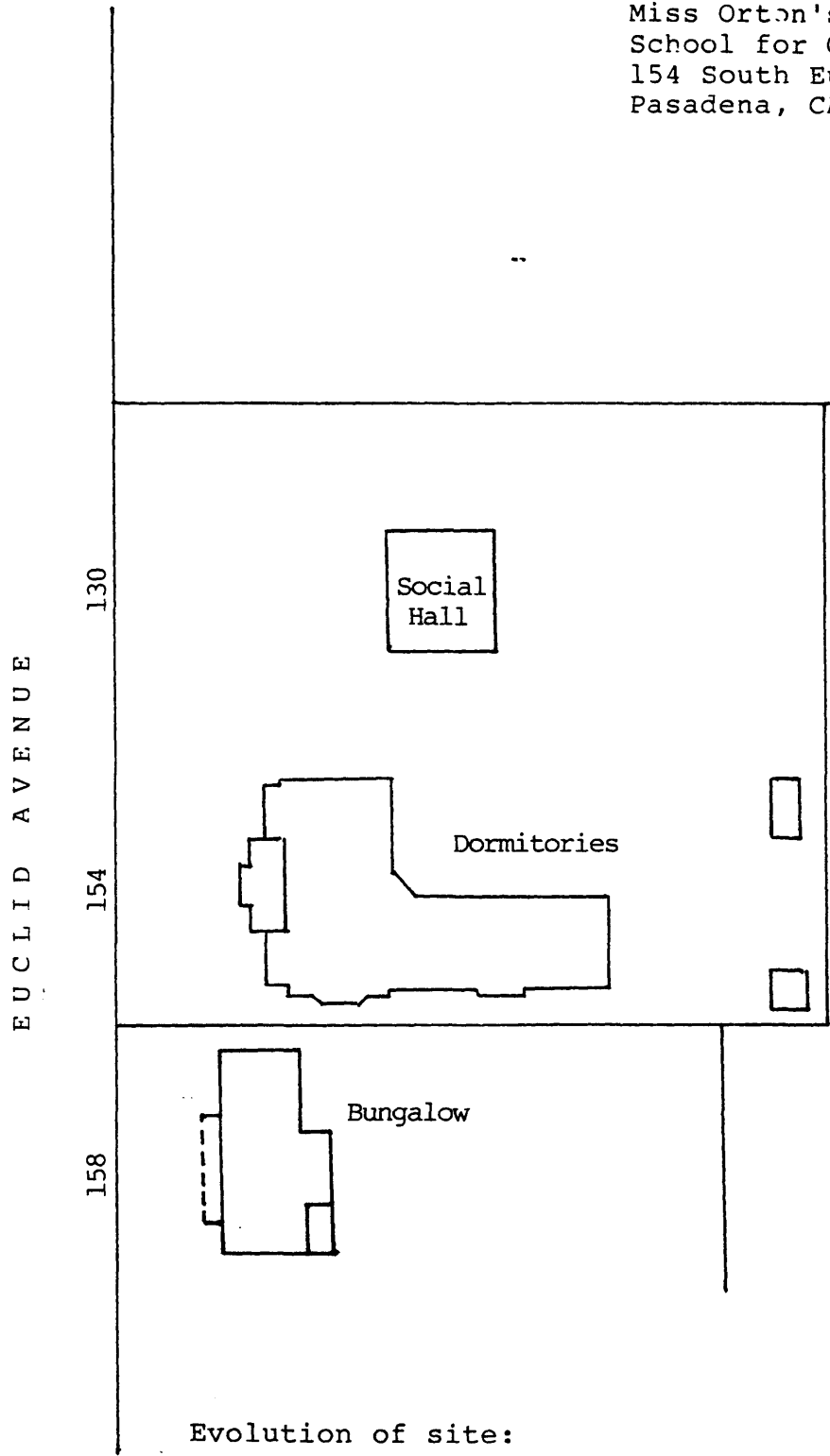
Sanborn map #1- 1903-07

Scale: 1" = 50' 0"

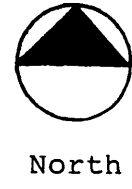


North

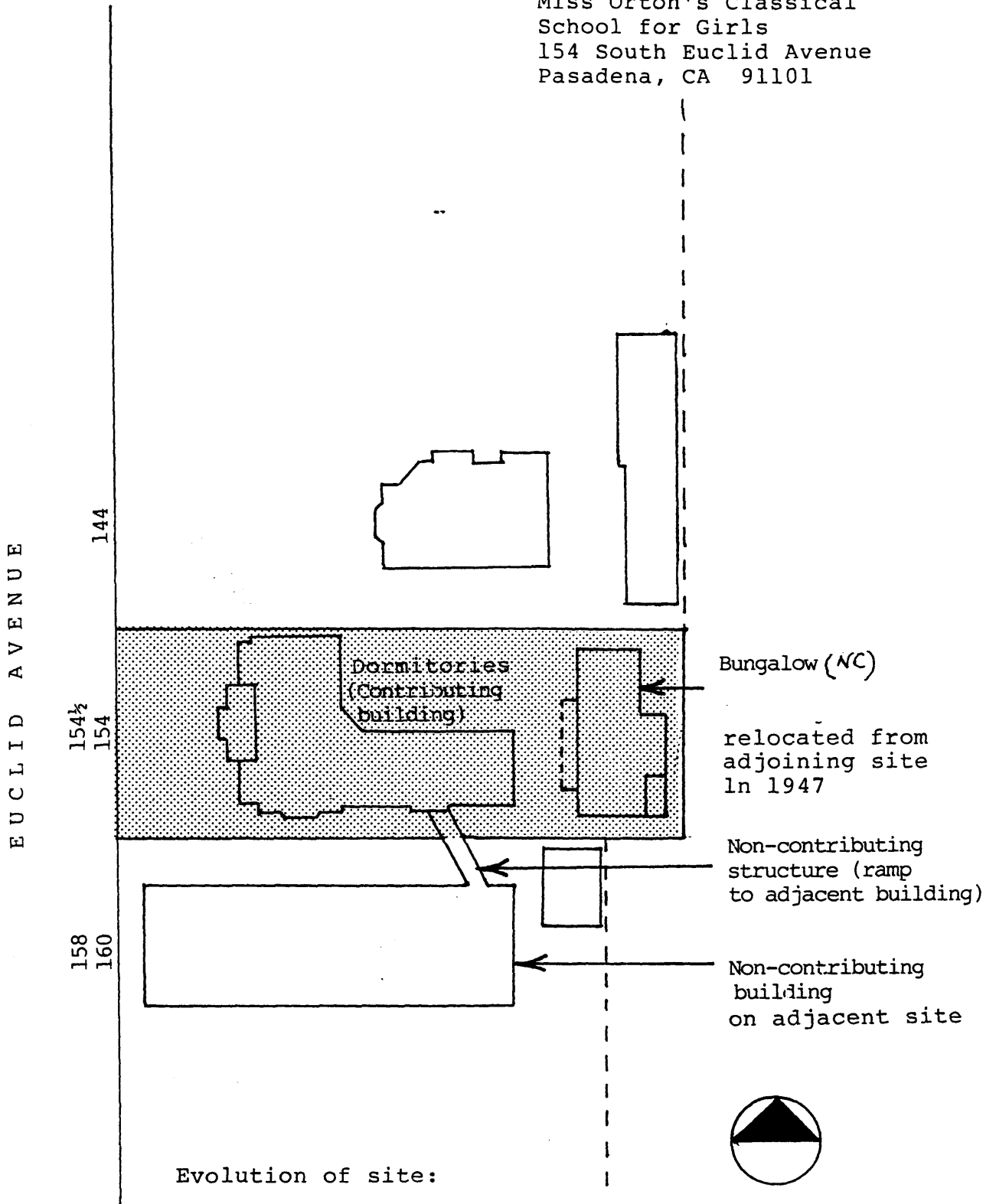
Miss Orton's Classical  
School for Girls  
154 South Euclid Avenue  
Pasadena, CA 91101



Evolution of site:  
Sanborn map #2- 1910-28  
Scale: 1" = 50' 0"



Miss Orton's Classical  
School for Girls  
154 South Euclid Avenue  
Pasadena, CA 91101



Bungalow (NC)  
relocated from  
adjoining site  
in 1947

Non-contributing  
structure (ramp  
to adjacent building)

Non-contributing  
building  
on adjacent site

Evolution of site:  
Sanborn map #3- 1931-58  
Scale: 1" = 50' 0"



North