

ATTACHMENT B:
National Register Registration Form for Pasadena
Arroyo Parks and Recreation District

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the city limits on the south, Arroyo Boulevard on the east, and San Rafael and Linda Vista Avenues on the east N/A not for publication

city or town Pasadena N/A vicinity

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.)

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 of the Keeper

Date of Action

Pasadena Arroyo Parks & Recreation District Los Angeles, CA
 Name of Property County and State

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
11	19	structures
0	0	objects
25	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

Pasadena Arroyo Parks & Recreation District Los Angeles, CA
Name of Property County and State

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.)

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

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 # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

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

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acres of Property

70.0 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	—	=====	=====	3	—	=====	=====
2	—	=====	=====	4	—	=====	=====

See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description

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

See attached map.

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Teresa Grimes

organization Pasadena Heritage date September 9, 2007

street & number 651 S. St. John Avenue telephone 626-441-6333

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 the SHPO or FPO.)

name City of Pasadena attn: Martin Pastucha, Director of Public Works

street & number 100 North Garfield Avenue telephone 626-744-4233

city 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 Reduction 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-five 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

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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the Los Angeles River. Arroyo Seco translates to "dry gulch" from the Spanish language. This deeply 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. They are character-defining features of the District, but are not counted as contributing or noncontributing features.

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.

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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 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 not counted as contributing or non-contributing features. 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

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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 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

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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 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

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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 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 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

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features two 18-hole courses, a clubhouse building, and several small buildings. The Number One 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 changed over time, both courses retain their original location, boundaries, and routing.

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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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 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 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.

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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. 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 continues south where it dead-ends behind the Rose Bowl Aquatic 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.

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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 barbecues. 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 Fannie Morrison Horticultural Center.

Brookside Theater
Constructed in 1920
Dorothy Schindler, designer

One Contributing Site

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

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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
Constructed in 1932
Myron Hunt, architect

One Contributing Site
One Contributing Structure
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.

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 one 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.

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

Three Contributing Buildings

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 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

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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, 1947 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.

In 1934, the Arroyo Seco was channelized from Devil's Gate Dam to the Holly Street Bridge. 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.

A severe flood in March of 1938 emphasized the need for the completion of the channelization project. Work continued and the section of the Arroyo Seco between the Colorado Street Bridge and the La Loma Bridge was channelized in 1947. The section from La Loma Street to San Pasqual Street was channelized in 1948. The 1947 and 1948 sections are also rectangular in shape. 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 because they post-date the period of significance.

Holly Street Bridge
(aka Linda Vista Bridge)
Constructed between 1923 and 1924
W.C. Earle, City Engineer

One Contributing Structure

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