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1924, as part of a training project by a California Institute of Technology team of "demolition experts", the bridge was destroyed. The bridge might not have been as weak as they had calculated as it took more than ten charges of TNT to blow it up.

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

**Pioneers Bridge**

One Noncontributing Structure

Constructed between 1951 and 1953

George T. McCoy, State Highway Engineer

The State of California broke ground on the Pioneers Bridge in 1951. The bridge sits just north of and parallel to the Colorado Street Bridge. Automobile traffic was so thick by this time, that the Colorado Street Bridge could no longer support it during peak hours. The real purpose of the Pioneers Bridge, however, was as an integral portion of the Foothill Freeway, which was built several years later. It is an open spandrel bridge with five arched spans. While the bridge is similar to the older bridges over the Arroyo in its structure, it does not have the same classical details. The girders are flat rather than arched, the columns do not have capitals, and the cantilevered sidewalk has a plain metal fence rather than a decorative balustrade.

**Colorado Street Bridge**

One Contributing Structure

Constructed in 1913

John Alexander Low Waddell, engineer

Individually listed in the National Register in 1981

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

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

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

**Mayberry & Parker Bridge**

One Contributing Structure

Constructed in 1914

Myron Hunt, architect; Mayberry & Parker, engineers

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

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

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**La Casita del Arroyo**  
Constructed in 1932  
Myron Hunt, architect

One Contributing Building

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

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

In 1985, the Pasadena Garden Club restored the building according to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards. Also at that time, landscape architects Yosh Befu and Isabelle Greene revamped the grounds. The concept of using native plants was honored, but greatly enhanced. The mature specimen trees were retained, while new landscaping was installed to create a drought tolerant demonstration garden. The building and related features contribute to the history of the District by symbolizing the resourcefulness in meeting the needs of the unemployed during the Depression and enhancing the natural beauty of the Lower Arroyo with native plants and rustic architecture.

**La Loma Bridge**  
Constructed in 1914  
County Surveyor of Los Angeles County, architect  
Individually listed in the National Register in 2004

One Contributing Structure

La Loma Bridge is an open-spandrel reinforced concrete arched bridge. The bridge carries La Loma Road over the Arroyo Seco. The bridge replaced the steel and timber California Street Bridge, which was constructed in 1898. The California Street Bridge was apparently not built to last because it began to deteriorate in the early twentieth century. In early 1913, the County Surveyor announced his intention to close the bridge within a year because it was unsafe due to structural deterioration. In February 1913, the Pasadena City Council proposed that the bridge be replaced rather than repaired. The City's interest in the bridge was no doubt related to its interest in annexing the San Rafael Heights area on the other side of the Arroyo. The new bridge was designed by Los Angeles County and financed jointly by the

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City of Pasadena and the County of Los Angeles, each financing fifty percent of the cost. By the time the bridge was completed, the City of Pasadena had annexed the land on the west side, making the bridge wholly within the city limits. When it was constructed, it was called the Huntington Terrace Bridge, after the roadway. The name was later changed to La Loma Bridge when Huntington Terrace was changed to La Loma Road.

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

**San Rafael Bridge** One Contributing Structure  
Constructed between 1922 and 1923, strengthened in 1990  
Edwin Dewey, City Engineer

The San Rafael Bridge is located at the south end of the Lower Arroyo. It was historically called the ~~Columbia Street Bridge~~, not to be confused with the Columbia Street Bridge that carries Fair Oaks Avenue over the Santa Fe and Salt Lake Railroad tracts (now used for the Gold Line). This reinforced concrete bridge is located at the south end of the Lower Arroyo and carries Laguna Road over the Arroyo to the San Rafael Heights. It also allowed for the development of San Rafael Heights, because it carried the telephone, gas, electrical, and sewer systems as well.

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

**Lower Arroyo Seco Park**  
Created between 1909 and 1918

One Contributing Site  
One Noncontributing Building  
One Noncontributing Structure

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

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

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

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

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

### **Bird Sanctuary** Created in 1935

### **One Contributing Site**

In 1935 the Bird Sanctuary was constructed in honor of Emma Dickinson, who had donated a portion of her large estate to the City. Park Superintendent Gilbert Skutt selected the site overlooking the Lower Arroyo Seco Park near the end of California Street. The design of the Bird Sanctuary is one of a circle within a circle. A low circular birdbath forms the center. A flagstone patio surrounds it. A semi-circular

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Concrete bench with backrest is positioned on the east. It is anchored at both ends by square pillars. On the west is a low semi-circular arroyo stone wall. A series of arroyo stone steps flanked by retaining walls is the beginning of one of the trails that leads down to the Lower Arroyo Seco Park.

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

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TABLE OF INDIVIDUAL RESOURCES

Location	Name	Noncontributing	Contributing	Type
Central Arroyo	Brookside Golf Club		1	Site
Central Arroyo	Brookside Golf Club – Clubhouse	1		Building
Central Arroyo	Brookside Golf Club – Caddy Shack	1		Building
Central Arroyo	Brookside Golf Club – Concession Stand #1	1		Building
Central Arroyo	Brookside Golf Club – Restroom		1	Building
Central Arroyo	Brookside Golf Club – Concession Stand/Restroom	1		Building
Central Arroyo	Brookside Golf Club – Maintenance Area	1		Building
Central Arroyo	Rose Bowl Stadium		1	Structure
Central Arroyo	Rose Bowl Stadium – Ancillary Buildings	20		Building
Central Arroyo	Brookside Park – Rockery		1	Structure
Central Arroyo	Brookside Park – Restrooms	5		Building
Central Arroyo	Brookside Park – Picnic Area		1	Site
Central Arroyo	Brookside Park – Bandstand		1	Structure
Central Arroyo	Brookside Park – Pergola		1	Structure
Central Arroyo	Brookside Park – Baseball Diamonds		2	Site
Central Arroyo	Brookside Park - Tennis Courts		1	Site
Central Arroyo	Brookside Park – Playground	1		Site
Central Arroyo	Brookside Park - Equipment Shed	1		Building
Central Arroyo	Brookside Theater		1	Site
Central Arroyo	Jackie Robinson Memorial Field		1	Site
Central Arroyo	Jackie Robinson Memorial Field - Stadium		1	Structure
Central Arroyo	Jackie Robinson Memorial Field - Clubhouse	1		Building
Central Arroyo	Jackie Robinson Memorial Field - Concession Stand	1		Building
Central Arroyo	Jackie Robinson Memorial Field – Equipment Shed	1		Building
Central Arroyo	Rosemont Pavilion	1		Building
Central Arroyo	Fannie Morrison Horticultural Center		3	Building
Central Arroyo	Rose Bowl Aquatics Center – 3 pools	3		Structures
Central Arroyo	Rose Bowl Aquatics Center - Main Building	1		Building
Lower & Central Arroyo	Arroyo Seco Flood Control Channel	14		Structure
Central Arroyo	Holly Street Bridge		1	Structure
Central Arroyo	Pioneers Bridge	1		Structure
Central Arroyo	Colorado Street Bridge		1	Structure
Central Arroyo	Mayberry & Parker Bridge		1	Structure
Lower Arroyo	La Casita del Arroyo		1	Building
Lower Arroyo	La Loma Bridge		1	Structure
Lower Arroyo	San Rafael Bridge		1	Structure
Lower Arroyo	Lower Arroyo Seco Park		1	Site
Lower Arroyo	Lower Arroyo Seco Park - Casting Club Clubhouse	1		Building
Lower Arroyo	Lower Arroyo Seco Park – Cast Club Pond	1	1	Structure
Lower Arroyo	Bird Sanctuary		1	Site
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>57</b>	<b>25</b>	

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

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

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



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environment. At the outset, reformers focused on improving housing and sanitation. Reasoning that the poor could not flee to the countryside for relief, they then began advocating for public open space.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

With the coming of the railroad and the real estate boom of the 1880s, the new community attracted the attention of wealthy easterners and mid-westerners who had begun vacationing in the area to escape harsh winters. By 1890, Pasadena had grown from a sparsely populated agricultural village into a major resort town with a well-established reputation as a center of wealth and culture. Grand hotels were built to accommodate the seasonal visitors. The Arroyo Vista Guest House was one of many hotels. Its location on the rim of the Arroyo's canyon attracted many customers. This guesthouse was the

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beginning of the elegant Vista del Arroyo Hotel, which graces the edge of the canyon today.<sup>1</sup> The wealthy built mansions along South Orange Grove Avenue (now Boulevard), which became known as "Millionaires Row."

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

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

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

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

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<sup>1</sup> It is now occupied by the U.S. Court of Appeals.

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

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

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

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

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

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<sup>2</sup> Sheid, Ann, *Pasadena Crown of the Valley*, page 106.

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

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

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

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

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<sup>3</sup> Guzowski, Ken, unpublished biography of Emanuel Mische, June 14, 2007.

<sup>4</sup> *Pasadena Star News*, February 16, 1917.

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Hunt moved with his family to Pasadena in 1903 in an attempt to treat his wife's tuberculosis. Within a few months he set up an office in downtown Los Angeles and quickly developed a loyal clientele. Within a decade he had designed several buildings for the Throop Polytechnic Institute (later renamed the California Institute of Technology), a grand home and library for railroad magnate Henry Huntington, much of Occidental College, and numerous other private residences and public buildings. Hunt designed several buildings and structures in the Arroyo including the Alta San Rafael Bridge (aka Mayberry & Parker Bridge, 1914), Rose Bowl Stadium (1922, 1928), Brookside Park Baseball Field (aka Jackie Robinson Memorial Field, 1932), and La Casita del Arroyo (1932).

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

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

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<sup>5</sup> It was relocated in 1958 to make way for a new zoo.

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In 1902, a football game was added to the long list of activities. Eight thousand people paid \$1.50 to see Stanford University pummeled by the University of Michigan 50 to 0. Possibly because of the resounding defeat of the West Coast team, another game was not held until 1916. As the game became more popular, the Tournament of Roses Association began looking for a site that would be large enough to accommodate more spectators. In 1897, the City of Pasadena purchased ten acres of land located in the Arroyo. This site turned out to be exactly what the Tournament of Roses Association needed. In 1921, it was decided that building should commence, and the structure was built with the south end open, giving the stadium a "horseshoe" shape. Architect Myron Hunt, in association with then Tournament President William Leishman, prepared the original design, which was intended to accommodate as many patrons as possible, sitting close to the action. The first portion of the stadium was completed for less money than had been budgeted, and the seating capacity at the time was 57,000. Hunt minimized the impact of the stadium on the surrounding park by placing half of its mass below grade and planting its earth-banked sides with rose bushes.

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

The City of Pasadena had planned on the development of a golf course in the Arroyo since 1918. While a course was staked out between Lester Avenue (now Seco Street) and Dakota Street (now Washington Boulevard), the City lacked the funds to construct it. After several more false starts, the first nine holes of a course were constructed in 1925. While the money for the first nine holes came from the Chamber of Commerce, the money to complete the course came from the Municipal Light and Power Department. The completed Number One Course opened in 1928. William P. Bell, a well-known golf course architect, designed it. A second course was designed by Bell in 1929, and was later constructed as an unemployment relief measure. The first half of the Number Two Course was completed in 1931 with money from the public employees union. The land for the second half was cleared in 1932. When it was fully completed is unclear. A flood damaged both courses in the spring of 1938, claiming several greens and a few fairways. At that time, the Number One Course and the first nine holes of the Number Two Course were reconstructed and revamped. Once again, William P. Bell was responsible for the design. The second nine holes of the Number Two Course were presumably constructed sometime thereafter. A dedication plaque at Hole #1 indicates that the course was at least completed by 1946.

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

During the same period the 1918 Plan was being developed, a community of artists, architects, craftsmen, and writers lived on the edge of the Arroyo. The neighborhood they formed is one of the distinctive legacies of the American Arts and Crafts movement. The Arroyo Culture as it was later called by scholars included artists Hanson Puthoff, Benjamin Chamber Brown, William Lees Judson, Jean Mannheim, and Elmer and Marion Wachtel; tile designer Ernest Batchelder; writers Charles Fletcher Lummis, Robinson Jeffers, and Mary Austin; landscape architect Paul Theine; and architect Louis Easton. Their lifestyle was based on community and simplicity, emphasizing harmony with their neighbors and their surroundings. Much of their artistic inspiration was derived from the Arroyo, which symbolized wild California. Wealthy patrons living nearby eagerly supported their work.

The Arts and Crafts movement originated in England in response to a growing disillusionment with industrialization and its concomitant social conditions. In the late nineteenth century, the English Arts and Crafts movement began with William Morris who adopted and lived his life based on the philosophies set forth by John Ruskin and Thomas Carlyle. Morris' concern for beauty and quality led him to form a community of artisans who produced design objects that were crafted based on the system of medieval values and design. The American Arts and Crafts movement, like the parks movement grew out of Progressive Era ideals. The guiding principle was simplicity and a move away from conspicuous consumption. The movement revered nature and drew upon natural elements and form to inspire decorative motifs. While none of the buildings or structures in the District could be described as Craftsman, the extensive use of Arroyo stone in retaining walls, drinking fountains, and particularly Jackie Robinson Memorial Field is extremely evocative of the style.

For all its natural beauty and wealth, Pasadena was not untouched by the Great Depression. According to the 1930 census, the domestic servants comprised the city's largest segment of the labor force. As the wealthy were hit by the crash of the stock market, domestic servants were let go. As such, they ended up



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constituting the largest group of unemployed workers in Pasadena. In 1933, President Roosevelt created federally funded work programs such as the Works Progress Administration (WPA). In Pasadena, the WPA put the unemployed to work on several projects in the Arroyo. During the Depression, 2,000 unemployed workers planted more than 5,000 flowering plants, 50 trees, and 666 shrubs; graded the hillside under Holly Street Bridge and constructed a rock wall on the south side to improve an existing bridle trail; constructed a community building called La Casita del Arroyo; completed new trails from La Casita del Arroyo to Colorado Street; placed the utility lines underground; improved the main baseball diamond (now called Jackie Robinson Memorial Field); altered the Rose Bowl Stadium; constructed the Number Two Course at the Brookside Golf Club; cleared 1,000 feet of bridle trails; erected arroyo stone retaining walls; and began the channelization of the Arroyo Seco. Other projects that occurred in the Arroyo during the 1930s such as the Fannie Morrison Horticultural Center and the Bird Sanctuary were privately funded.

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

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

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

In the mid-1930s, as flower shows became increasingly popular in major urban areas of the country, garden clubs in Pasadena and nearby communities formed the Pasadena Flower Show Association to

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promote their annual spring and fall exhibitions. Their efforts to elevate these shows to national prominence succeeded in 1938, when Fannie E. Morrison donated \$55,000 for the construction of the horticultural center.

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

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

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

The Chicago White Sox, who had previously trained on Catalina Island, began using the Brookside Park Baseball Field as their spring training ground in 1933. Long before the arrival of the Los Angeles Dodgers in 1958, many Pasadena area residents got their first taste of major league baseball as they watched the Sox players train. Numerous Pasadena area players who went on to become major leaguers