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spent many youthful hours playing on the Brookside Park Baseball Field. These include: Jackie Robinson, Irv Noren, Dick Williams, Bobby Lillis, Lee Walls, Darrell Evans, George Throop, Alan Wiggins, Rod Booker, and Matt Young. The name was changed from Brookside Park Baseball Field to Jackie Robinson Memorial Field in 1987. Robinson grew up in Pasadena. In 1947 he became the first African American to play for a major league team since the nineteenth century.

Channelization of the Arroyo Seco also began in the 1930s. This occurred as part of a Clean Water Act/State Emergency Relief Administration/Works Project Administration project. In 1934, the Arroyo Seco was channelized from Devil's Gate Dam to the Holly 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 work was undertaken by A. Teichert & Son, Inc, and was completed in December of 1947 at a cost of \$420,000. The section from La Loma Street to San Pasqual Street was channelized in 1948.

Parks in Pasadena: The Arroyo has figured prominently in the history of the Pasadena area from its founding to its subsequent development. Totalling approximately 700 acres, the Arroyo Parks and Recreation District is the largest space in the city devoted to parks and recreational uses, actually including two municipal parks, a municipal golf course, and the Rose Bowl. It is significant in the history of parks and recreation in Pasadena in that it illustrates the city's effort to preserve the scenic beauty of the Arroyo as well as provide recreational facilities such as playgrounds, tennis courts, baseball diamonds, and swimming pools for the benefit of the public. In this regard the District reflects two important aspects of the parks movement: the scenic preservation movement and the recreation and playground movement.

The first municipal parks in Pasadena were not established until 1902, relatively late in the history of the parks movement but not in the history of the city. Not long after Pasadena was incorporated in 1882, the City formed a committee to consider the acquisition of land for the purposes of creating public parks. There was little sense of urgency; however, considering the fact that the city was verdant with orange groves, lushly planted private estates, and resort hotels with extensively landscaped grounds. The most famous of these private gardens was Carmelita, the estate of author Jeanne Carr and her husband Dr. Ezra Carr. Planted in the 1880s, it was the most extensive private garden in Pasadena filled with plants from all over the world, many being planted by the donors themselves, including botanist John Muir who was a friend and former student of Dr. Carr. Although greatly reduced in size, it became a public park in 1922 in agreement with a private group called "The Carmelita Trustees". During the Depression the property was turned over to the Pasadena Art Institute, which occupied the mansion and maintained the gardens. The size of the park was reduced in size again by the eastern approach of the Pioneers Bridge in 1952. Today the property is owned by the City of Pasadena and leased by the Norton Simon Museum of Art.

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Busch Gardens secured Pasadena's reputation as a city of gardens. Adolphus Busch purchased a large tract of land on the west side of Orange Grove Boulevard in 1903 on which he had constructed a winter retreat. He commissioned landscape architect Robert Fraser to create a garden, which eventually included nearly forty acres of land, fourteen miles of paths, and a hundred thousand plants. The garden helped establish the tradition of the privately maintained garden open to the public. From 1905 to 1920 the gardens were opened to the public free of charge. In 1920 an admission fee was charged, but the proceeds were donated to charity. With the death of Lilly Busch in 1928, the gardens were closed. In 1937, the property was offered to the City for use as a public park. It was subdivided as home lots in 1938, as the City rejected the offer, probably out of concern about the high cost of its maintenance.

The first public parks in Pasadena were modest land acquisitions that had dual purposes. Library Park, now Memorial Park, on North Raymond Avenue is a five-acre park that embraced the city's first library, which was subsequently demolished. It is included in the Pasadena Civic Center National Register District. Central Park is a ten-acre park formal in design that mostly benefited the guests of the Hotel Green, located just to the north. In deed in his history of Pasadena, Hiram Reid referred to it as Hotel Green Park.⁶ It is included in the Old Pasadena National Register District. With the creation of these two parks, the City formed a new Department of Public Parks and Buildings. This might seem like an odd combination of purposes, but at the time, the City was preparing to build a civic center. Although the population was only around 10,000, it was deeply influenced by the City Beautiful movement that advocated the beautification of cities to counteract the perceived moral decay of urban environments. Of course, Pasadena was hardly urban and the residents not exactly poor. But in the minds of Pasadenans, public parks and buildings went hand in hand. The first city hall was completed in 1903; however, a much larger civic center was being planned. A firm was not selected to develop a plan until 1922. By then the population was over 45,000, and a civic center had real merit. Completed in 1927, the existing City Hall dominates the civic center that also includes a library and auditorium.

Jacob Albrecht was the first Park Superintendent in the City of Pasadena. He was born in Kiva, Russia in 1870 and brought to America by his parents as a baby. The family moved to Pasadena in 1891, from Newton, Kansas. He held a number of gardening positions at private estates before becoming the head gardener at the Hotel Raymond where he laid out the grounds as well as one of the first golf courses in the region. From there he became the foreman of Library Park and helped layout the grounds. Two years later he was named Park Superintendent. He eventually received a degree in civil engineering. During his tenure, he supervised the development of Tournament Park (1909), Brookside Park (1914), La Pintoresca Park (1915), Defenders Parkway (1919), McDonald Park (1920), Washington Park (1921), and Carmelita Park (1922). He retired in 1923 before he could achieve his greatest ambition, to lay out a municipal golf course in the Arroyo.

⁶ Reid, Hiram, *History of Pasadena*, page 302.

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Albrecht was replaced by Gilbert Skutt who also played an important role in the history of parks and recreation in Pasadena. Before moving to Pasadena, Skutt worked in Princeton, New Jersey and Tacoma and Walla Walla, Washington. Under Skutt's tenure the Pasadena park system expanded to include Singer Park (1923) and Lamanda Park (1925). By 1930, Pasadena boasted over 1,000 acres of parkland for its 76,086 residents. As the population of the city grew dramatically during the 1920s and 30s, parks and recreation centers became less of a luxury and more of a necessity. There were more residents with more leisure time as houses were replaced by apartment buildings and with the institution of the forty-hour workweek. Skutt oversaw the redesign and improvement of several of the older parks including Central Park, Memorial Park, Brookside Park, Lower Arroyo Seco Park, and La Pintoresca Park.

Skutt's most ambitious plan was the development of a large scenic public park in Eaton Canyon, similar to the one in the Arroyo. He sought to correct the imbalance in the distribution of park space in Pasadena, which favored the west side of town. During the Depression, however, the City could not afford to purchase the land. Slowly, the City obtained approximately twenty-four acres of land through small donations, while the City Water Department separately acquired two hundred acres in the upper portion of the canyon. In 1932, the City began working in cooperation with the Los Angeles County Flood Control District and the Los Angeles County Planning Commission for the development of the Eaton Canyon Regional Park. Eventually the entire project was taken over by the County of Los Angeles and now includes a natural park and a golf course. Skutt resigned in 1936 to become the head of the Los Angeles Park Department.

The early public parks in Pasadena represent an eclectic mix of acquisitions and donations of land. Tournament Park and Carmelita Park no longer exist. Defender's Parkway is more of a ceremonial entrance to the Colorado Street Bridge, than an actual park. The original design of Washington Park has been compromised by the addition of sports and recreation facilities. Only Central Park, Memorial Park (formerly Library Park), La Pintoresca Park, and Singer Park reflect their designs from the 1920s and 1930s.

The Tournament of Roses Association acquired (1902) and presented Tournament Park to the City in 1909. It essentially functioned as the city's earliest recreation center. Prior to the construction of the Rose Bowl, the New Year's Day football game was held there. In addition to the football field, it included tennis courts, baseball diamonds, a running track around the football field, and a grandstand for spectators. In 1931, it was sold to the California Institute of Technology for use as an athletic field as Brookside Park superseded it as the primary sports venue in the city.

Defender's Parkway at the eastern entrance to the Colorado Street Bridge was landscaped through generous donations from the neighborhood residents, a project spearheaded by Arthur Fleming. The nearly two-acre site was purchased by the City in 1919. The site is significant in the history of Pasadena

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as the general location of the first store. With the completion of the Colorado Street Bridge in 1913, residents began discussing the need to beautify the approach from Orange Grove Boulevard. It was dubbed Defender's Parkway in honor of the city's soldiers, sailors, marines, nurses, and war workers. A memorial flagstaff was designed by Bertram Goodhue in 1920, dedicated in 1927, and moved to its present location in 1948.

One of the most controversial acquisitions of land for public park purposes was Washington Park in northeast Pasadena. The City spent nearly a year trying to negotiate a price with the owner, Abraham Shapiro, although some members of the community didn't think it was suitable for park purposes or thought the surrounding residents should have to contribute to the purchase. The five-acre park was dedicated in 1921 and laid out by Theodore Payne and Ralph Cornell in 1922. The design of the park was partially dictated by the storm drain that ran diagonally through the middle thereby creating a natural ravine. Two concrete tennis courts were constructed at the northeast corner, virtually the only level area of the park. Winding paths, rustic structures, lawns, and groves of trees occupied the remaining portion of the park. Eventually a softball diamond, volleyball court, basketball court, two handball courts, and restroom buildings were added.

La Pintoresca Park occupies the site of the La Pintoresca Hotel, which was destroyed by fire in 1912. Originally called the Painter Hotel, the name was changed the previous year to give it a Spanish flavor. The three-acre site was purchased by the City in 1915. The trees that were planted by the hotel in the late 1880s were incorporated into the park. Plans were almost immediately laid for the construction of a library at the northwest corner of the park. Nearby two tennis courts and a roque court were installed. In 1924 the park was redesigned by Theodore Payne and Ralph Cornell, two of southern California's most noted landscape architects. Their scheme preserved the library site at the corner, replaced of the tennis courts in their original location, created a new pergola, and provided for a substation for the Water Department at the other corner. The remaining portion of the park to the south was redesigned with a large open lawn in the center, additional plantings at the boundaries, and curving paths leading through groves of trees and flowerbeds. In 1930 a library was finally constructed on the site. Later the north end of the park was redesigned again to include only one tennis court, two basketball half courts, and a restroom building.

McDonald Park was dedicated in 1920 in honor of Judge Robert W. McDonald, a prominent Pasadena judge who succumbed to the 1918 influenza epidemic. Originally the park was only a narrow strip on the south side of the Wilson Reservoir. A pergola was sited atop a grassy south-facing slope at the edge of the reservoir, which was screened with tall pine trees. The abandonment of the reservoir in 1977 led to the idea of creating a park on the rest of the block. In creating the park, the reservoir as well as most of the pine trees were removed. A red tiled roofed pump station at the southwest corner of the block and

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a few pine trees on the northeast corner are all that remain from the original design. The park serves as a community recreation center, with handball courts, swings and slides, grassy areas, and picnic tables.

In 1923 Emma Singer bequeathed her three-acre property to the City for use as a public park, along with a trust fund to be used for its care. Some of the original plantings around the home, which was demolished, were incorporated into the design by Thomas Chisholm. Singer Park includes a playground with modern apparatus, a pergola, a lawn area, and a rose garden.

Conclusion: While the Pasadena Arroyo Parks and Recreation District contains several individually significant features, it was conceived, planned, and viewed as a single creation. The Arroyo Seco and the San Gabriel Mountains were the two major natural features that drew the early settlers to the area – for their dramatic beauty, natural resources, and climatic influence. The Indiana Colony chose the east bank of the Arroyo for its settlement for these reasons and embraced the Arroyo as a valuable and challenging part of its existence. For decades, the Arroyo provided the natural western boundary of the community. Spring flooding posed significant dangers and curtailed growth of the community to the west, thereby dictating that Pasadena would grow eastward.

While it was not properly cared for at the turn of the century, it had been used for recreational purposes since the city was founded. During the early years, those activities consisted of hiking, picnicking, hunting, fishing, and camping. The period of significance, 1909 through 1939, was the time of greatest change for the Arroyo, during which more organized recreational uses replaced, in part, the natural environment. By 1909, the City started to acquire land in the Arroyo for the purposes of establishing a public park. Brookside Park was created in the Central Arroyo in 1914 and quickly grew to include a municipal plunge, tennis courts, and a baseball diamond. These facilities reflected the growth of competitive sports and the changing recreational tastes and needs of the population.

By 1917, the City had acquired enough land to begin planning for a larger park. It was recommended that the Lower Arroyo be preserved as a natural park, while the Central Arroyo be developed with recreational facilities. The changes and additions to the District have occurred within the framework of the 1918 Plan. The construction of Rose Bowl Stadium, Jackie Robinson Memorial Field, and La Casita del Arroyo complement the parks and recreation themes. All of the buildings and structures in the District were consciously designed to protect, at least to some degree, the Arroyo's natural beauty. The Municipal Plunge was demolished and replaced by the Rose Bowl Aquatics Center. While the facility is obviously new, its purpose as a community sports facility continues. The only major change to the District after the period of significance was the construction of the flood control channel; however, it is not particularly intrusive as it is below grade. In addition, there have been discussions for years on its removal and the naturalization of the Arroyo Seco. This may come to pass in the future. The fairly recent development of the Hahamonga Watershed Park in the Upper Arroyo is also consistent with the

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1918 Plan; however, it was not included in the District as most of the improvements are less than fifty years of age.

Although Pasadena did not begin to develop its park system until the early 1900s, it boasted over one thousand acres of parkland by 1930. The parks and recreation facilities in the District are by far the largest and most important in the City of Pasadena and reflect national movements to protect scenic places and provide respite for urbanization. This great public open space, with its breathtaking views, remains Pasadena's most prized and enviable recreational and natural resource.

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