

ATTACHMENT A  
VICINITY MAP: 880 S. MADISON AVENUE





**PASADENA PERMIT CENTER**  
 www.cityofpasadena.net/permitcenter

*Supplemental Application for*  
**HISTORIC DESIGNATION**

**Note:** In addition to this application, a completed **Planning Division Master Application Form** is also required.

**PROPERTY PROPOSED FOR DESIGNATION**

1. Name of Property:	Austin & Williams/Meyer house
2. Property Address:	880 So. Madison Avenue
3. Date of Original Construction	1913-1914
4. Original Owner	Charles A. Austin & Benjamin O. Williams
5. Architect / Builder:	Louis DuPuget Millar/Grable & Austin

**DESIGNATION CATEGORY**

(CHECK APPROPRIATE BOX—SEE CRITERIA ON PAGES 2 & 3 FOR MORE INFORMATION):

HISTORIC MONUMENT

LANDMARK

HISTORIC SIGN

LANDMARK TREE

**BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY**

Briefly describe the property proposed for designation, indicating whether the entire site or a portion of the site is the subject of the nomination (e.g., how many buildings or objects on the site are included in the nomination) or if the nomination is for an object, sign or tree. A map may be used for the description. Please also submit recent and, if available, historical photographs. Use additional sheets if necessary.

This is a 5-bedroom, craftsman style house with a detached garage. The original craftsman elements include Bachelors fireplaces in the living room and adjacent study and restored mahogany interior woodwork. Although the attached building biography describes the style of the house as colonial revival, it has many more elements typical of the craftsman homes build by Grable & Austin prior to 1914, including a square projecting bay in the dining room, grouped casement windows, and stucco used on the exterior in combination with wood shingles. Its most historically significant resident to date was D.M. Linnard, a hotelier and one-time president of the Tournament of Roses Association. (see att

**SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION ON SIGNIFICANCE OF PROPERTY**

With this application, please attach information that will assist staff with the preparation of a designation report. Books, photographs, articles, and other archival information will all be useful to document the significance of the nominated resource.

Refer to bibliography, historical photographs, chronology, and other supporting information.



**LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

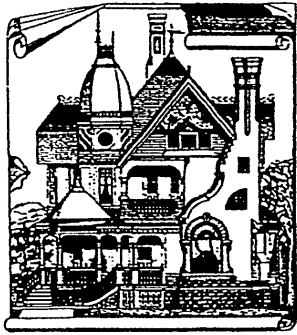
Attach a copy of the most recently recorded legal description for the property (usually in the deed for the property or other documents when the property was purchased—also available from a title company).

**CRITERIA FOR DESIGNATION**

Check the box under the category checked on first page that corresponds to the criterion under which you are nominating the property, object, sign or tree for designation. Multiple boxes may be checked if applicable.

<b>CRITERIA FOR DESIGNATING AN HISTORIC MONUMENT (May include significant public or semi-public interior spaces and features)</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	A. It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of the history of the region, state or nation.
<input type="checkbox"/>	B. It is associated with the lives of persons who are significant in the history of the region, state or nation.
<input type="checkbox"/>	C. It is exceptional in the embodiment of the distinctive characteristics of a historic resource property type, period, architectural style or method of construction, or that is an exceptional representation of the work of an architect, designer, engineer, or builder whose work is significant to the region, state or nation, or that possesses high artistic values that are of regional, state-wide or national significance.
<input type="checkbox"/>	D. It has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history of the region, state or nation.

<b>CRITERIA FOR DESIGNATING A LANDMARK</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	A. It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of the history of the City, region, or State.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B. It is associated with the lives of persons who are significant in the history of the City, region, or State.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	C. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, architectural style, period, or method of construction, or represents the work of an architect, designer, engineer, or builder whose work is of significance to the City or, to the region or possesses artistic values of significance to the City or to the region.
<input type="checkbox"/>	D. It has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important locally in prehistory or history.



**THE BUILDING  
BIOGRAPHER  
TIM GREGORY**

- ❖ Building Histories
- ❖ Cultural Resource Studies
- ❖ Historic Resources Surveys
- ❖ Local, State, and National Landmarking
- ❖ Historic Preservation and Archival Consulting

**880 SOUTH MADISON AVENUE**

**PASADENA**

**Style:** Colonial Revival

**Year Completed:** 1914

**Designers and Builders:** Grable & Austin, one of Pasadena's most well-known design/build firms. They were responsible for a number of houses in the Madison Heights area. The actual plans for this house have been attributed to Louis DuPuget Millar, who at that time did most of Grable & Austin's design work. A biographical essay on Mr. Millar and more information on Grable & Austin are attached.

**First Owners:** Clarence A. Austin, of the firm of Grable & Austin, and Benjamin O. Williams, who worked as a salesman for Grable & Austin. They built the house on speculation, selling it soon after its completion.

**Original Building Permit:** #2804A, issued by the City of Pasadena on November 7, 1913 for a two-story, nine-room frame residence and garage. A copy of the permit is not available; in those days, permits were entered into a ledger and not issued as separate documents. However, a summary of the permit was published in the November 17, 1913 issue of the *Pasadena Daily News*. A copy is attached.

**Cost to Build:** \$6,000—a typical cost for a new home in Madison Heights at the time.

**Other Building Permits Found in City Files:** A bathtub was replaced in July 1951 and a dishwasher was installed the following month. In July 1955, a wall heater was installed.

In April 1956, a permit was issued for the construction of a swimming pool. To cost \$2,800, it would be designed by Mackintosh of Los Angeles and built by Anthony Brothers, Inc. of South Gate.

A permit was issued in May 1960 for 39 linear feet of 6-foot redwood grape-stake fencing to be installed at the rear of the property. The cost was \$153.

In October 1971, two earthquake-damaged chimneys were to be repaired at a cost of \$1,000. The Dale Rogers Company of Pasadena was the contractor.

A permit to restructure and extend the basement was issued in May 1993. The cost was estimated at \$45,000. The following month, a permit was issued to seismically retrofit the house, anchoring it to the foundation, at a cost of \$3,700.

Copies of some of these permits are attached.

**Assessor's Records:** The Pasadena City Assessor first visited the property, probably in 1915, and recorded a single residence and garage. The house had a concrete foundation, shakes-covered walls, a shingled roof with five gables, and plain exterior trim. Heat was provided by two fireplaces and a gas furnace. There were fourteen plumbing fixtures. Interior finishes were described as "plain" and "stock." Built-in features included a buffet and four bookcases.

The Assessor estimated the square footage at 3,862. On the first floor were three living rooms (one was probably a dining room), one bedroom, one bathroom, and a kitchen. The second floor contained four bedrooms and two bathrooms. The house had a total of seven hardwood floors. There was also a concrete basement that measured 22 by 76 feet and was 4 feet deep. The detached garage measured approximately 20 feet square and had a concrete floor and a shingled roof. The Assessor noted there were 1,900 square feet of concrete driveways on the property.

The Assessor returned on July 30, 1956 to record the completion of the swimming pool, which measured approximately 18 by 38 feet.

On July 27, 1960, the Assessor recorded the installation of the fence. It was 6 feet high and 32 feet long.

Copies of the Assessor's records are attached.

(Note: The Pasadena City Assessor's Office ceased operations in 1974. Their square footage totals often exceeded those of the Los Angeles County Assessor's Office, since they frequently included garages, terraces, patios, etc. in their computation. It is advisable to rely on the County Assessor's square footage figures since they are more up-to-date and consistent.)

**Other Owners and Residents:** After its completion, the house was sold to Charles K. and Lorinda V. Meyer. No information was available about Mr. and Mrs. Meyer in local libraries and archives.

After her husband's death around 1917, Mrs. Meyer moved elsewhere in Pasadena and rented out the Madison Avenue house. Her first tenants, in 1918, were Daniel M. Linnard and his wife Emily J. Linnard. Mr. Linnard was one of the most recognized names in Pasadena's then-booming resort industry. He was owner and president of the California Hotel Company and

*President of the Rose Tournament Assn. in 1916*

acted as manager of three of Pasadena's most popular hotels: the Maryland, the Green, and the Huntington. Two biographical articles on Mr. Linnard are attached.

After about six years, Mrs. Meyer found a new tenant: George K. Hooper, who was Pasadena's city engineer and assistant city manager. He shared the house with his wife Mary L. Hooper. A biographical article on Mr. Hooper is attached. Mrs. Meyer passed away during the Hoopers' tenancy, but title to the property remained with her estate until 1939 and with Henry W. Meyer into the 1940s. The house apparently remained vacant from 1931 to 1936.

In 1937, the property was rented for one year to Frank C. and Marjorie Walker. They were followed by Harold J. and Browning C. Rounds, from 1938 to 1940. Described as an "internationalist," Mr. Rounds was involved in the overseas work of the Y.M.C.A., serving as its Western field secretary, and was also active in World Literacy, Inc. An article on Mr. Rounds is attached.

Between 1941 and 1942 Anderson Barden Smedley and his wife Mary E. Smedley were the residents. Mr. Smedley was an author and consultant in the field of electrical engineering. Before moving to Pasadena, he had worked for the Ananconda Copper Company. His entry in the *Pasadena Community Book* is attached.

Mrs. Ann H. Dexter was the resident, beginning in 1943. Mrs. Dexter owned a beauty shop at 84 North Los Robles. By 1947, Alice Ohlschlager, who worked as a receptionist for Mrs. Dexter, and her husband George W. Ohlschlager had become the residents. Mr. Ohlschlager worked as a brakeman for the Southern Pacific Company. He later became a switchman for the Santa Fe Railway.

By 1951, William W. Simpson and his wife Elizabeth A. Simpson had become the owners. Mr. Simpson was vice-president and general manager of the Pryde Winfield Company. He later worked a salesman and then as an engineer for Judson Roberts. Title transferred to Mrs. Simpson as sole owner in February 1980.

Arvind Bhambri and Shobita Misra have been the owners since February 1993.

**Significance:** In its architectural and historical resources survey conducted in 1993, the City of Pasadena determined that this property is eligible for listing on a local inventory of significant resources as part of a potential Madison Heights historic district.

**Sources:**

Los Angeles Public Library  
 City of Pasadena, Planning Department (Design & Historic Preservation Section)  
 Pasadena Public Library  
 Pasadena Museum of History (Research Library and Archives)

Carew, Harold D. *History of Pasadena and the San Gabriel Valley.*

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Gebhard, David and Robert Winter. *An Architectural Guidebook to Los Angeles.*

Salt Lake City, Gibbs-Smith, 2003.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses.*

New York, Knopf, 1984.

McGroarty, John Steven. *Los Angeles: From the Mountains to the Sea.*

New York, American Historical Society, 1921.

*Pasadena Community Book*, 1943 and 1951.

City Directories: 1914-

*Pasadena Daily News*: November 17, 1913

*Pasadena Star-News*: September 26, 1916; July 2, 1917; March 24 and June 21, 1965

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### DANIEL M. LINNARD

It would be difficult to name any other one person who has contributed so much to the development and popularity of California as a whole and Pasadena in particular, as Daniel M. Linnard, frequently characterized as the leading hotel man of the country. Although Pasadena has been Mr. Linnard's pride and joy since his first arrival here in 1900, he has maintained an interest in the prosperity of every section of the Pacific Coast—in fact, of the entire country. In 1919 Mr. Linnard built a string of hotels reaching from coast to coast, most of them called The Ambassadors.

Born in Cape May City, New Jersey, on December 18, 1868, D. M. Linnard attended school in his native state and came west as a young man. Mr. Linnard began his career as a hotel man with the La Casa Grande Hotel in Pasadena in 1902. The following year he took over the famous old Maryland Hotel which had recently been constructed by Colin Stewart, and under Mr. Linnard's able management this hotel immediately achieved great popularity. While it was largely destroyed by fire in 1914, it was soon rebuilt. There are several interesting facts in connection with the Maryland Hotel. One of Mr. Linnard's aims has always been to make Pasadena a year-round resort, and during the entire existence of the Maryland Hotel, from 1903 on, it was never closed. This was a decided innovation in Pasadena as, heretofore, there were resort hotels that only remained open during the winter months. Mr. Linnard also originated the hotel bungalow idea at the Maryland Hotel which has spread all over the United States as the last word in "hoteldom." He built twenty-five attractive bungalows surrounding the Maryland and these were seldom unoccupied. He subsequently erected numerous bungalows surrounding other hotels with which he has been identified.

It was not long before Mr. Linnard took over the management of the Huntington Hotel in Pasadena and leased the Green. In 1917 a hotel company which he organized and in which he was the leading factor, purchased both the Huntington and the Green Hotels after first managing them, and he has been interested in both these famous hosteries ever since; his son, LeRoy, now being manager of the Green, and his son-in-law, S. W. Royce, manager of the Huntington.



D. M. LINNARD



Perhaps the greatest benefit which has accrued to Pasadena through Mr. Linnard's hotel career here is the settling in this community of literally thousands of wealthy people who gained their first impression of the city through living at one of Mr. Linnard's hotels. Pasadena is well-known as the home of millionaires and beautiful estates and it is generally conceded that a huge proportion of these people are now permanent residents because Mr. Linnard made them like this city. They originally came as tourists on brief winter trips and were so comfortable in the hotels that they returned for subsequent winter seasons and, after a few years, felt so much at home in Pasadena that they purchased or built homes and became permanent residents. Soon, these transplanted easterners began to manifest interest in western industries. Gradually, their investments were moved westward and literally hundreds of millions of dollars of capital, now invested in California, are directly traceable to the initial fact that a travel-weary tourist found a real home in a Linnard hotel.

It was in 1917 that Mr. Linnard took over the Fairmont Hotel in San Francisco and, soon thereafter, he had the Palace and the Whitcomb Hotels in that city. The string of hotels with which the Linnard name has been connected as manager or owner, or both, is a long one, reaching from the Atlantic to the Pacific. At one time he had twenty-one hotels: five in Pasadena, three in Los Angeles, one in Long Beach, one in Redlands, one at Lake Arrowhead, one at Tacoma, Washington, three in San Francisco, one in Atlantic City, one in New York, one at Lake Tahoe, three in Santa Barbara. Included among them were the Casa Grande, Huntington, Green, Vista del Arroyo, and Maryland in Pasadena; the El Encanto, Samarkand and Potter in Santa Barbara; the Fairmont, Palace and Whitcomb in San Francisco; the Winthrop in Tacoma; the Virginia in Long Beach; Tahoe Tavern at Lake Tahoe; Casa Loma at Redlands; the Arrowhead at Lake Arrowhead; the Ambassador in Los Angeles; the Ambassador in Atlantic City, and the Ambassador in New York City.

He had planned to retire when he was fifty years of age and did, taking a rest for about one year, but was soon back in the hotel business.

Mr. Linnard's success as a hotel man is attributable to several factors. First of all might be listed hard work. He has always paid the closest attention to not only the general policies of his hotels, but to the most minute details of management. His aim has always been to make his hotels pleasant homes for his guests and employees, and he is never happier than when contributing to their comfort or when devising new ways to please, with the obvious result that both the guests and his employees, on their part, enjoy contributing to the success of the institutions. It is noteworthy that, through the many years of Mr. Linnard's career as a hotel man, he has never had labor difficulties of any kind. He has the faculty of putting himself in the other fellow's place and

believes that labor should be heard at all times and due consideration given to their problems, otherwise employees will be driven into radical hands. A deep student of labor problems, national affairs and, also, of international peace, his expressions on these subjects carry unusual weight. Deeply patriotic, during the last World War Mr. Linnard was appointed a member of the National War Work Committee, giving unstintingly of his time and effort in improving community conditions in Southern California for recreation and leisure time activities for the men in service while away from camp. At present he is concerned with the problem of helping the citizens of San Francisco house the thousands of service men pouring into the city daily.

Mr. Linnard has always stood ready to lead in any campaign for the advancement of Pasadena and California as a whole, and has been most prominently identified with local affairs. He is a past president of the Tournament of Roses, during the early days when he once drove a chariot in one of the amateur chariot races. From the days when the Chamber of Commerce was known as the Board of Trade, Mr. Linnard has always given it his liberal support and he was one of the early presidents of this organization, as well as of almost all of the other civic organizations. It is probably through his perseverance and long range vision that the Tournament of Roses has become a national yearly event with which nothing but the war could interfere. The story goes that in the early days, as now, Mr. Linnard was firmly convinced that if anything were allowed to interfere with the holding of this event on the established date of January 1st each year, the event would eventually cease to hold the interest of the public and there would finally be no Tournament of Roses. In 1907 it was suggested that the Tournament be held on Washington's Birthday that year instead of on January 1st as usual, it being difficult to raise the finances and sustain the interest necessary to hold the event on January 1st. Mr. Linnard arrived at the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce just as the resolution was being passed to postpone the date, and asked for an amendment to hold the Tournament on the usual date of January 1st, stating that there would always be a Tournament of Roses on the first of January if he had to decorate a wheelbarrow and push it down the main street himself, which brought a good laugh from the members and the amendment was passed. Again, another year, it was pouring rain on December 31st, and the directors met and voted to postpone the Tournament. The press was waiting outside for a statement from the committee. Again, Mr. Linnard intervened and asked them to postpone the meeting until 7 o'clock that evening, securing the consent of those financing the event. The other directors saw the wisdom of this and the meeting was postponed. It was no trouble convincing the guarantors, among whom were H. E. Huntington and the Linnard group, that the Tournament should not be postponed, and at the meeting that evening it was again

decided to hold the Tournament, rain or shine. Fortunately the sun did shine for a while during the parade. Mr. Linnard hopes that once the event is resumed after the war nothing will ever be allowed to interfere with it, and that no steps will ever be taken to have it held any place but in Pasadena, as it is Pasadena's rightful heritage.

Mr. Linnard was the originator of California Incorporated which later developed into the All Year Club of Southern California, and he started an organization to work for good roads in Southern California—at a time there were no paved roads here outside the city limits of Los Angeles. The work of this organization was ultimately responsible for the good roads campaign all over the United States.

Another of his ideas was the organization of the first Aviation Club in the United States which was formed in 1910 and promoted America's first air meet for which Pasadena was host, and the next year Pasadena was the terminus of the first transcontinental flight made by Cal P. Rodgers in fifty-nine days—New York to Pasadena! When the first air meet was held at Dominguez Field all the flyers and other enthusiasts made their headquarters at the old Maryland, with Paulhan, the famous French flyer, and Mrs. Albert Sherman Hoyt, well-known social leader, leading the grand march at the ball celebrating the event. In 1937 Mr. Linnard was presented with a plaque, commemorative of his encouragement of aviation, by the National Aerographic Academy.

While he has been far afield, Pasadena always has been and always will be his home and favorite place. Even though his activities have constantly broadened, he has invariably devoted a large share of his time to his interests here and has done probably more than any other one man to spread the fame of Pasadena.

Mr. Linnard's wife was formerly Miss Emily Bennett. Their son, LeRoy, is the older of two children. Dorothy, the daughter, married Mr. S. W. Royce of the Huntington Hotel in Pasadena.

A fitting summing up of Mr. Linnard is contained in the following words of a friend: "He has had the vision to conceive the hospitality that is truly Californian."

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D. M. LINNARD. It is only obvious logic to assert that Southern California would represent only a small part of its present significance to the world at large if its hotel facilities and comforts had lingered behind other phases of development. Hundreds of the men who have become permanent residents and have given their business ability and resources to the improvement of Los Angeles and the state gained their first liking for this country on account of the comforts they enjoyed in its hotels.

No one man has done more to convert the hotels into a great and vital asset, particularly at Pasadena, which for years has been one of the world's most noted winter resorts, than D. M. Linnard, who is now managing director and executive head of corporations capitalized at twenty-five million dollars, with half a dozen splendid hotels in California and in the East.

Mr. Linnard began his career as a landlord in Pasadena. It is appropriate to review briefly the hotel history of Pasadena. The first hotel, a small one known as the Lake Vineyard House, was erected in 1880. Four years later T. E. Martin of San Jose built the Webster Hotel at the corner of Colorado Street and Fair Oaks Avenue, and subsequently this became the Grand. During the early eighties Mrs. Emma C. Bangs bought several acres between Orange Grove Avenue and Arroyo Seco, below what is now Colorado Street, and conducted a boarding and rooming house there. After her death in 1903 the Crown City Investment Company bought the property and subsequently built what is now the Vista Del Arroyo Hotel. Walter Raymond opened the Raymond Hotel in 1886 at a cost of four hundred thousand dollars. This was really Pasadena's first tourist hotel. It was burned in 1895 but subsequently rebuilt on a larger scale. In 1886 was also opened the Carlton, built by a syndicate. The Painter was put up near the foothills in 1887, the name being changed later to La Pintoresca. It was burned December 31, 1912, and was never rebuilt.

What later became the Green Hotel was started in 1887 by E. C. Webster. Colonel Green took over the property in 1891, and the present Green contains five hundred rooms and is famed the world over.

In 1900 D. M. Linnard in order to learn the hotel business managed a Pasadena boarding house, a large one, but far from being a hotel. In less than twenty years he has become one of the greatest hotel men in the West and in fact in the entire country. He has had a genius for consolidation of hotels and systematic management of enormous properties. For a time he had the management of the old La Case Grande Hotel, and in 1903 bought the first unit of what is now the Maryland, which had been built a year or two before by Colin Stewart. He at once started on a general plan of enlargement, vastly increasing the size and facilities of the Maryland. He also conceived the idea of an auxiliary bungalow system to supplement and improve the service of the main hotel. At the present there are thirty-four bungalows on an eight-acre tract, all operated in connection with the Maryland. The original Maryland was burned April 18, 1914, but was at once rebuilt, with the splendid structure which thousands know and have patronized as their home in California. Myron Hunt was the architect of the present Maryland.

Henry E. Huntington in 1914 bought what was known as the Wentworth Hotel, then incomplete because of financial difficulties encountered by the firm of promoters. Mr. Huntington took it over after a

million dollars had been expended, engaged the service of Architect Myron Hunt, and in 1914 the present Huntington was opened with D. M. Linnard as manager.

In 1917 Mr. Linnard organized the California Hotel Company with a capitalization of four million dollars. He and members of his family held most of the stock. The company bought the Huntington with its four hundred and fifty rooms, and the Green with its five hundred rooms, and since then he has operated them as well as the Maryland, which contains four hundred rooms. In the same year he took the management of the Fairmont Hotel in San Francisco, subsequently acquiring the lease, furnishings and equipment. In the winter of 1918-19 he assumed the management of the Palace Hotel at San Francisco, and then bought the Potter at Santa Barbara and renamed it the Belvedere. In June, 1919, the Ambassador at Atlantic City was opened under Mr. Linnard's management, and the same month he completed negotiations for the erection of a six hundred room hotel in New York to cost ten million dollars, to be called the Linnard. He also let the contract for a five million dollar hotel in Los Angeles to be known as the California.

In less than twenty years the Linnard name and the service it represents have become an institution on the Pacific Coast and also at two of the most congested travel centers of the Atlantic seaboard.

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PSN  
 Aug 17, 1916  
**CROWN CITY IS  
 UNKNOWN IN  
 JAPAN**

PSN — 8-15-16  
**D. M. Linnard Receives Big  
 Shock in the Land of  
 Cherry Blossoms.**

**KEEN INTEREST IN  
 ROSE TOURNAMENT**  
**Hawaiians and Orientals  
 Enthusiastic Over the  
 Parade Entries.**

D. M. Linnard, president of the Rose Tournament association and manager of Hotels Maryland, Huntington and Green, who returned home this morning from a trip of six weeks to Honolulu and Japan, in both of which places he was successful in securing entries for the floral parade January 1, says that at last he has found a region where the name Pasadena means nothing. Of course he already has taken steps to remedy the situation.

"In certain parts of Japan there is a very large foreign population, much of it wealthy, and given to travel," said Mr. Linnard today. "It came as a shock to me when I learned that these people did not know of Pasadena's fame as a beautiful place of residence and attractive tourist resort. Most of their travel had been in Europe, Asia, the Orient, and even Africa—almost every place except America. They had heard of Atlantic City, knew that it and Florida were known as pleasure resorts, and were familiar with the names New York and San Francisco, but of Pasadena they apparently had no knowledge. They had heard of California, but the name San Francisco seemed to mean more to them than that of the state as a whole. In some of the principal hotels I ran across pictures of New York, Atlantic City and San Francisco hotels.

**Pasadena Unknown**  
 "This same ignorance regarding Southern California was apparent among the 260 passengers with whom I returned on the boat. We Pasadenaans sort of have an idea that the fame of our beautiful city has spread to the farthest corners of the world, and to come across such ignorance relative to our attractions as I encountered is almost unbelievable. I arranged to have pictures of the Green, Maryland and Huntington hotels put in many of the biggest hotels of Japan, and to have literature advertising Pasadena placed where it will be apt to do the most good. While California has been slighted by a majority of the foreign tourists I came in contact with, there are indications that they intend to spend more of their time in America hereafter, and that California will receive a share of their attention.

"I found people in Japan and the Hawaiian islands much interested in what I had to say about our Rose Tournament parade, and they displayed enthusiasm in accepting my invitation to enter floats in the next floral program. Both countries entered heartily into the plan, and they already are making plans for the event. I believe the floats they will send to Pasadena will be among the most magnificent and unique ever seen here.

**Trip Is Delightful**  
 "The trip across the Pacific is a delightful one. Anyone who can afford to take the journey and does not is making a big mistake. Every minute is pleasant, and, of course, the Hawaiian islands and the Orient are wonderfully interesting. I spent only seven days in Japan, but I kept going both night and day, and managed to see a good deal in that time. Japan is prosperous and the war is having much the same effect

as in America when it comes to the making of millionaires. Business conditions are generally satisfactory in the Hawaiian islands.

"I haven't been back long enough to formulate plans for Hotel Green this season, further than those outlined at the time of my departure. Fine progress has been made on improvements at the Maryland. I am greatly pleased with the outlook for Pasadena as a whole, and our hotels in particular, the coming season."

# NEW LINNARD HOTEL OPENS IN TACOMA

PSN — 5-16-25  
Pasadena Operator Now  
Has Beautiful New  
Northwest House

MANY FRIENDS  
SEND TELEGRAMS

Joseph Caunt and Other  
Pasadenans Present  
at Inaugural

The new Hotel Winthrop in Tacoma, Wash., which will be under the direction of D. M. Linnard of Pasadena, opened its doors for the first time today, and tonight will be the scene of a brilliant inaugural reception, entertainment and ball.

Mr. Linnard is in Tacoma for the opening, as is also Joseph Caunt of this city, who is an associate of Mr. Linnard in his hotel organization.

A great many of Mr. Linnard's friends in Pasadena and other California cities sent the noted hotel operator congratulatory telegrams today, conveying best wishes for the success of the newest hostelry in the Linnard chain.

Several members of Mr. Linnard's organization are in Tacoma for the Winthrop opening, among them Prof. Henri Van Praag of this city, director of music at the Linnard hotels and virtuoso of the violin; Linnard's Classical Californians, the dance orchestra, which has played at the Pasadena Linnard hotels the past season; Arthur Norbury and Miss Monica Dunn, ballroom exhibition dancers, and Miss Margery Day, director of entertainments.

The Winthrop Hotel is an edifice of magnificent proportions and as complete in every detail. It was built by citizens of Tacoma, so the leased to the Linnard organization. The Tacoma people being well aware of Mr. Linnard's California hotel successes.

## D. M. Linnard Mourned as Man of Vision

D. M. Linnard of Pasadena, who died this morning, was a symbol of the glorious place on the American scene that Southern California has become. Indeed, he was one of the chief instruments that wrought its glories, for he envisioned them long ago.

A farm-bred boy from New Jersey, he decided as a young man that his destiny was in the West. He became the first champion of the philosophy that Pasadena was an "all-year" city, that Southern California was an "all-year" vacation land. Previously most of the country had thought of California merely as a winter resort. The All-Year Club of latter years is, in a sense, a monument to Mr. Linnard's perception. He was one of those who led the early campaigns for "good roads"; campaigns so successful that presently California had the best highways in the nation, and the largest ownership of private automobiles. He was a pioneer, in a way, of West Coast aviation, also; he was the sponsor of first flights to, and about, Pasadena.

Mr. Linnard helped to perpetuate Pasadena's world-famed Tournament of Roses. When he was president of the Tournament years ago rain fell in torrents at the New Year's season. Faint hearts wanted to cancel the rose parade. Mr. Linnard said no; the parade must go on. That has become a Tournament of Roses tradition.

His energy, like his vision, was immense. He found time to plunge into all praiseworthy causes for the benefit of city, state, country. Pasadena, in particular, will pay him the tribute of fond memory for his many services to this community. At one time he operated hotels from California to New York and Atlantic City, but his home and heart remained here. Here he had opened hotels, like the original Maryland and had then had "thrown away the key." There was a like procedure when he operated the Huntington, the Vista del Arroyo, the Green. The hotels he operated became noted for hospitality that was reflected in the very development of Pasadena. People who came here were so charmed by their reception at Mr. Linnard's hotels and by the community that they remained as permanent residents. Many leading citizens first knew Pasadena through her hotels.

Of Mr. Linnard's own charm of personality, his warmth and generosity, much could be written. "D.M." was the good friend of three generations of Pasadenans and countless other persons over the continent.

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*Rain 1916-1922*

LINNARD, D.M.

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## D. M. Linnard, Hotel Man, Civic Leader for Many Years, Dies at 82 Years

D. M. Linnard, famous Pasadena hotel man and a civic leader of many years, died this morning as he had lived—with buoyant courage.

He had a recurrence of a brain tumor for which he underwent a successful operation 20 years ago. He was told that another



operation was imperative but that it was only a 50-50 chance. "Go ahead," said Mr. Linnard. He underwent the operation on Monday. But even his courage was no match for the odds and his years—he was 82. He passed away at 6:30 a.m. in a local hospital.

Mr. Linnard, often called by other hotel operators "the best hotel man in America," was also a pioneer in many movements connected with the development of California, and Pasadena and Southern California in particular.

### Pioneered 'All Year' Idea

He pioneered in the movement to make this an "all-year" vacation-land and residential

place. He "threw away the key" of his Pasadena hotels,

D. M. LINNARD

... Hotel Man Widely Mourned

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keeping them open the year round. Hitherto most hotels had been open only in winter. Many leading citizens of Pasadena were first charmed with the city as Mr. Linnard's hotel guests.

He was one of the organizers of the All-Year Club of Southern California and instigated the first meeting at the Maryland Hotel, which he then owned.

Mr. Linnard also called the first "good roads" meeting in Southern California, at the Maryland. He campaigned vigorously for "good roads" and had the satisfaction of seeing California lead the country in the building of better highways and the encouragement of modern automobiling. He also sponsored the first "air meet" in Pasadena, induced the first transcontinental flyer to make Pasadena his Western terminus. He was an indefatigable booster, and user, of all modes of travel.

#### **Tourney President**

He was an early-day president of the Pasadena Tournament of Roses and established the tradition that "the parade must go on." The Tournament might not have survived as a permanent annual New Year's event had it not been for his determination. That New Year's season was one of "unusual weather"; torrential rains fell, streets of the period were quagmires. Less resolute Tournament men wanted to abandon the whole enterprise, call off the parade. "No," said Mr. Linnard, "there'll be a parade if I have to push a wheelbarrow up Colorado Street alone." Stirred by his insistence, the other Tournament people took heart and joined him in holding the parade—as advertised.

#### **Came Here in 1901**

Mr. Linnard came here from his native New Jersey in 1901 and his first Pasadena hotel was a modest pension called La Casa Grande, which stood at the northwest corner of Colorado Street and Euclid Avenue. Touched by his managerial magic, La Casa Grande became successful, popular.

A few years later he crossed Euclid Avenue and built and operated the first Maryland Hotel, forerunner of a later Maryland Hotel, that became still later the site of the Broadway store.

He subsequently acquired the Huntington Hotel from Henry E. Huntington and "threw away the key." He later operated the Vista del Arroyo and Green hotels and his reputation as a hotel man grew. His hotels became known for their hospitality; his operational techniques so widely known that hotel men elsewhere sent their sons to Mr. Linnard to learn the business.

Mr. Linnard at one time operated hotels from Pasadena to San Francisco, from Los Angeles to New York and Atlantic City, and up the West Coast to Tacoma.

#### **Operated Coast to Coast**

He built and operated, when first opened, the Ambassador hotels in Los Angeles, New York and Atlantic City. At two different periods, he owned the Fairmount Hotel in San Francisco, the last period in association with his partner and son-in-law, Stephen W. Royce. The Whitcomb, San Francisco, the Winthrop in Tacoma and the Potter and Samarkand hotels in Santa Barbara were once under his wing.

Mr. Linnard was one of the first hotel operators to initiate hotel entertainments on a lavish scale. Paul Whiteman's orchestra first played at his California hotels and he once brought Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians from the Fairmont to the Maryland in special railroad cars.

In latter years Mr. Linnard had disposed of his hotel interests but continued actively to counsel Mr. Royce and LeRoy Linnard, his son, in their operations at the Huntington and the Green. Until his last illness Mr. Linnard made frequent trips to Honolulu by air to assist Mr. Royce, now managing director of the two biggest hotels, in addition to his operation of the Huntington here.