

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

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Pasadena Arroyo Parks and Recreation District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by the Foothill Freeway on the north, the city limits on the south, Arroyo Boulevard on the east, and San Rafael and Linda Vista Avenues on the east N/A not for publication

city or town Pasadena N/A vicinity

state California code CA county Los Angeles code 37 zip code 91103

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

California Office of Historic Preservation
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
 - See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
 - See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
 (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
 (Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
 (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
5	38	buildings
8	1	sites
11	6	structures
0	0	objects
24	45	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
 (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

3: Rose Bowl Stadium, Colorado Street Bridge & La Loma Bridge

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- LANDSCAPE/park
- LANDSCAPE/natural feature
- LANDSCAPE/conservation area
- RECREATION AND CULTURE/outdoor recreation
- SOCIAL/clubhouse
- TRANSPORATION/road-related

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- LANDSCAPE/park
- LANDSCAPE/natural feature
- LANDSCAPE/conservation area
- RECREATION AND CULTURE/outdoor recreation
- SOCIAL/clubhouse
- TRANSPORATION/road-related

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19 & EARLY 20 CENTURY American Movements

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete
 roof tile, wood, asphalt
 walls stone, concrete
 others

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See Continuation Sheets

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Entertainment/Recreation

Period of Significance

1909-1939

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Hunt, Myron, designer

Mische, Emanuel Tillman, landscape architect

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
previously listed in the National Register
previously determined eligible by the National Register
designated a National Historic Landmark
recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary Location of Additional Data

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

Name of repository:

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

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property

700 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

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

See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description

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

See attached map.

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Teresa Grimes

organization Pasadena Heritage date September 9, 2007

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

city or town Pasadena state CA zip code 91105

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

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

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

city or town Pasadena state CA zip code 91105

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Pasadena Arroyo Parks & Recreation District
Los Angeles County, California

Introduction: The District is located on the western edge of the City of Pasadena and includes two distinct geographical areas: the Lower Arroyo and Central Arroyo. The Central Arroyo is an approximate 2.5-mile stretch, and is bounded on the north by the Foothill Freeway, and to the east by the City of Pasadena. It is bounded to the south by the Colorado Street Bridge and to the west by the City of Pasadena. The Lower Arroyo, an approximate 1.75-mile stretch, is bounded on the north by the Colorado Street Bridge, to the east by the City of Pasadena, to the south by the City of South Pasadena, and to the west by the City of Pasadena. The concrete flood control channel runs through the entire length of the Lower and Central Arroyo, dividing the canyon into east and west sides.¹ The two areas are linked by a system of roads, bridges, and trails. The Central Arroyo functions as an urban park with recreational facilities including the Rose Bowl Stadium, while the Lower Arroyo has been set aside for more passive activities and has a more naturalistic landscape. The District is comprised of a variety of elements including twenty-five contributing and forty-five noncontributing features. Most of the original features of the District still remain from the period of significance and retain a high degree of physical integrity.

The 550-acre Central Arroyo is the most intensely developed portion of the Arroyo area. The Central Arroyo contains Brookside Golf Club on the north, the Rose Bowl Stadium in the center, and Brookside Park on the south. The 62-acre Brookside Park includes the Jackie Robinson Memorial Field, two other baseball diamonds, Fannie Morrison Horticultural Center, Rose Bowl Aquatic Center, five tennis courts, amphitheater, Rockery, several picnic areas, Rosemont Pavilion, and parking lots. The canyon floor is dominated by the uses described above as well as landscaped features. The slopes of the canyon are steep and envelope the canyon floor. The slopes are planted with many mature stands of oak and sycamore trees along with a variety of other native and non-native tree and shrub groupings.

The 150-acre Lower Arroyo contains a natural park, a fly-casting pond and clubhouse, an archery range, a system of rubble walls that retain the slopes as well as define paths, multi-use trails, the La Casita del Arroyo community center, and several promontory outlook points, such as the Bird Sanctuary. The canyon walls support primarily native and naturalized plant species, which serve as habitat for a variety of bird, insect, and small mammal species. Approximately twenty-six acres within a one-mile stretch of the Lower Arroyo were recently restored with naturalized streambeds and native vegetation.

Topography and Grading: Topography played a key role in the development of the area as a public park. The natural features of the canyon were shaped by the Arroyo Seco, which serves as a major tributary to the Los Angeles River. Arroyo Seco translates to “dry gulch” from the Spanish language. This deeply cut canyon links the San Gabriel Mountains to the Los Angeles River. The intermittent stream for which

¹ There is a small free flowing section of stream remaining in the Lower Arroyo south of the Colorado Street Bridge. The flood control channel continues south through the cities of South Pasadena and Los Angeles until it meets the Los Angeles River, which is also channelized.

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it is named, begins high in the rugged San Gabriels, meanders south through the canyon past various cities, parks and neighborhoods, joins the Los Angeles River, and continues on to the Pacific Ocean. As the Arroyo Seco stream flows through the city, it passes through three distinct geographical areas: the Upper Arroyo, the Central Arroyo, and the Lower Arroyo.

The topography of the District is much as it existed before the parks and recreational facilities were created. At the end of the nineteenth and beginning of the twentieth centuries, the natural beauty of the canyon was respected and appreciated. Constructed between 1887 and 1893, the Scoville Dam and Bridge were the first engineering projects to alter the natural terrain. The project also included arroyo stone embankments and a pump house, which carried the water up the slopes to irrigate the orange groves of the Scoville family. The dam was washed away by floodwaters within a few years and a flood destroyed the bridge over it in 1914. The foundation of the pump house remains along with the arroyo stone retaining walls. The Mayberry & Parker Bridge replaced the dam the following year. It is a contributing structure.

Arroyo Drive (later changed to Boulevard) ran along the east rim of the canyon as early as 1872 and houses were developed along it, which took advantage of the spectacular view. Development on the west rim proceeded more slowly and took off only after the construction of a number of bridges allowed convenient automobile travel across the canyon. San Rafael and Linda Vista Avenues followed the contours of the west side of the canyon, like Arroyo Boulevard on the east. A limited amount of grading was necessary to build roads down into the canyon. Major grading was necessary for the construction of the flood control channel and the Rose Bowl Stadium, which is partially below grade. The District was planned, however, to take advantage of the existing topography with the larger recreational facilities located in the valley in the Central Arroyo and the passive activities located in the Lower Arroyo where the canyon narrows. Arroyo stone retaining walls are found along the sides of both areas to support the hillsides and define trails. They are character-defining features of the District, but are not counted as contributing or noncontributing features.

The Los Angeles County flood control channel is a fenced, concrete structure essentially bisecting the Arroyo bottom. Stream channels, constructed as part of the low-flow stream restoration project, occupy the terraces adjacent to the concrete channel in an approximately 3/4-mile reach south of the Colorado Street Bridge. A relatively shallow (+30 feet deep) groundwater well, established in the eastern terrace near the Lower Arroyo parking area as part of the restoration project, provides irrigation for the establishment of native plantings. The flood control channel is a noncontributing structure.

The Devil's Gate Dam and Bridge impounds water and controls the drainage from the Upper Arroyo Seco watershed and Hahamongna Watershed Park into the flood control channel. The waters released from Devil's Gate Dam initially flow through a small remnant of the natural river bed just below the

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dam, then into an open concrete channel extending from the Brookside Golf Course through the Central Arroyo to another reach of natural drainage channel under the Holly Street and the Colorado Street Bridges. Beneath the Colorado Street Bridge, the flow is slowed by a concrete weir structure (the "slime slide"), and released over a spillway into the concrete channel through the Lower Arroyo. Two inlet structures in the wing-wall abutments on either side of the flows to enter into the constructed stream channels of the Lower Arroyo. Although the dam forms the natural boundary between Upper and Central Arroyo, it is not included in the District because it is now visually separated from the District by the Foothill Freeway.

Circulation System: The circulation system in the District consists of roads, bridges, and trails. The road system that exists today remains largely unchanged since the 1930s. The roads are not counted as contributing or non-contributing features. There are three principal north-south roads in the District: Arroyo Boulevard and Rosemont Avenue on the east and West Road on the west. All are generally located on the outer edges of the canyon walls and have two lanes. In the Lower Arroyo, Arroyo Boulevard forms most of the western boundary of the District. The only road that descends to the canyon floor is a narrow drive near the intersection of Arbor Street that leads to a decomposed granite parking area near the Pasadena Casting Club. Traveling north on Arroyo Boulevard one is led to the Rose Bowl Stadium. At that point the road veers to the east and up out of the canyon to the residential neighborhood above. Seco Street leads down to the canyon, divides the Rose Bowl Stadium area from Brookside Park on the south, and connects to West Drive. West Drive becomes Washington Boulevard on the north, which swings around through the Brookside Golf Club. Salvia Canyon Road is the principal entrance to the canyon floor from the Linda Vista neighborhood on the west. The oldest roads in the District were originally constructed of rock and oil and date from the Teens when the City began purchasing Arroyo land for park use. Native Americans established Arroyo Boulevard as a path of travel. It continued to be used as a trail by early settlers. By 1887 it was a well-established dirt road. In 1927 it was redesigned as Pasadena's principal scenic drive. At that time it was extended, widened, rerouted in a couple of locations, and repaved with a 6-inch layer of macadam, an early form of asphalt. Storm drains, gutters, and curbs were also constructed for the first time. All of the roads are presently paved with asphalt and most have been repaved since they were originally constructed. While there was not enough documentation to precisely date the construction of each road, the system today is largely the same as it appeared on Spence aerial photographs from the 1930s. Only the roads in the immediate area of the Rose Bowl Stadium have changed significantly.

There are seven vehicular bridges constructed across the Arroyo: Colorado Street (1913); Mayberry & Parker (1914); La Loma (1914); Devil's Gate Bridge (1920); San Rafael (1922); Holly Street (aka Linda Vista, 1924); and Pioneers (1953). Several of these bridges replaced older wood-framed structures designed for horse and buggies or trains. Constructed in 1887, the Scoville Bridge was the first structure in Pasadena to cross the Arroyo. The focus in building the second and third generation of bridges was

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not solely on moving vehicles over the Arroyo, but also on creating something picturesque for the community. With the development of reinforced concrete, bridges across the Arroyo became more permanent fixtures on the landscape and opportunities to express architectural beauty. All of the existing bridges are reinforced concrete structures. The Colorado Street Bridge and the La Loma Bridge are individually listed in the National Register. Only the Pioneers Bridge is counted as a noncontributing structure as it post-dates the period of significance.

Several regional trail systems link the three sections of the Arroyo Seco to the north and south. From the Lower Arroyo, one can travel the Arroyo Seco Trail through the Central Arroyo and into Hahamongna Watershed Park and the Angeles National Forest. The Arroyo Seco Trail through South Pasadena connects to Debs Regional Park and could potentially connect to the Los Angeles River. These regional hiking and equestrian trails and the local pedestrian pathways make up the network of trails in the District. These trails also form part of the Rim of the Valley regional trail system that, when completed, will circle the entire San Fernando Valley, linking the Arroyo Seco to the Santa Monica Mountains.

A total of eleven pedestrian access points connect the Lower Arroyo with adjacent residential neighborhoods. Nine of these access points lead from the Rim Trail and the surrounding eastside residential area into the Lower Arroyo. The trails from these easterly access points are typically stone-edged with similarly edged stairs and walls that were constructed during the Depression. The trails are in varying states with some well marked and others overgrown. Topography and private property limited the potential for pedestrian access points on the west side. A final pedestrian access is located near the San Pasqual Stables in the City of South Pasadena.

In the new low flow stream areas on the west and east sides of the Lower Arroyo, the trails were re-routed and improved to relate to the sinuous shape of the now-established riparian areas there. In the southern archery range area on the west side, the main trail more or less follows the alignment of the flood control maintenance road and parallels the flood control channel to the South Pasadena city limits. Similarly, on the east side, the main trail also parallels the flood control channel with a slight jog around the Camel's Hump, a topographical feature. Trail sections narrow considerably on both sides of the flood control channel in the vicinity of the Camel's Hump.

Landscaping: The landscaping in the Central Arroyo is dictated by the recreational facilities that define the character of the area. The landscaping is neither formal nor natural, as is the Lower Arroyo. The slopes of the canyon are planted mostly with sycamore, oak, and eucalyptus trees and a variety of shrubs. Starting on the north, the Brookside Golf Club is planted with a variety of species including sycamores, oaks, eucalyptus, and elm. The embankments around the Rose Bowl Stadium were originally planted with rose bushes. They are now planted mostly with olive and palm trees. To the east is an open lawn that is used for soccer, but sometimes functions as parking as well. There are large surface parking

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lots south and west of the Rose Bowl Stadium and west of Brookside Park. Originally they were a series of rectangular planting strips, rounded on the ends with an east-west orientation. The strips were mostly planted with grass. At some point the grass strips were removed, the area was resurfaced, and planted with sycamores in a regular pattern. Each of the facilities in Brookside Park appears to have been landscaped separately, but sycamores and oaks are found through out the area.

While the Lower Arroyo has a more naturalistic landscape than the Central Arroyo, the influence of man is evident. The development of infrastructure for public works and recreation and the earlier agricultural and landscaping practices over time have changed the appearance and composition of the Lower Arroyo. In spite of these changes, the Arroyo still serves as a corridor for wildlife and contains remnants of more formerly widespread plant communities that once thrived on the side slopes and across the alluvial floodplain that formed the canyon. Three terrestrial natural plant communities (coast live oak woodland, southern willow scrub, and sage scrub) are present along with other vegetation types (ruderal and landscaped vegetation). Relatively natural plant communities are found primarily at the north end of the Lower Arroyo and along its side slopes. Oak woodland and sage scrub habitats occupy various niches along the perimeter and/or side slopes of the drainage. However, ruderal and landscaped vegetation dominate in the undeveloped portions of the terraces adjacent to the flood control channel. Landscaped areas are populated with introduced, ornamental shrubs and trees; and often include invasive, weedy species of grasses and forbs (herbaceous, nongrass species).

During the 1930s, drinking fountains, trash receptacles, and light fixtures were added to Brookside Park and in the Lower Arroyo. All were constructed with local Arroyo stone and are very evocative of the Arts and Crafts architecture found throughout Pasadena. The drinking fountains and trash receptacles remain mostly intact. Not all of the drinking fountains remain operable. With regard to the light fixtures, the bases remain but the fixtures have been replaced. In addition, modern fixtures have been added at other locations. These objects are not counted as contributing or noncontributing elements, although they contribute to the historic character of the District.

Buildings, Structures and Sites: There are a variety of buildings, structures, and sites in the District that support the recreational mission of the parks and facilities therein. Buildings and structures in the Lower Arroyo were kept to a minimum because they were viewed as intrusions to the naturalistic landscape. La Casita del Arroyo is perched on the canyon rim overlooking the Lower Arroyo. Otherwise the only buildings and structures in the area are associated with the Pasadena Casting Club. The dominant feature of the Central Arroyo is the Rose Bowl Stadium. To the north is the Brookside Golf Club, which includes a clubhouse and a few smaller buildings. Most of the other buildings, structures, and sites in the District are clustered in Brookside Park. They include the Fannie Morrison Horticultural Center, which is now Kidspace Children's Museum; Rosemont Pavilion; Jackie Robinson Memorial Field; Rose Bowl Aquatics Center; additional baseball diamonds; tennis courts; picnic areas; an amphitheater; and several

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restroom buildings. Most of these resources retain a high level of physical integrity. Individual contributing and noncontributing resources are described below.

Integrity: The District retains a high degree of physical integrity to its period of significance, 1909-1939. The boundaries, circulation system, landscaping, and uses were and continue to be guided by the 1918 Arroyo Seco Park Plan. The setting and feeling of the District has also been preserved. The activities that occur in the District remain remarkably unchanged. Hiking, horseback riding, swimming, bicycling, baseball, swimming, tennis, golf, and football are many of the historic uses that are evident today in the same locations. The citizens of Pasadena have continued to focus efforts on the conservation of the Lower Arroyo and the restoration of the native plant life. Some of the individual features of the District are remarkably intact or have been rehabilitated according to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards. These include the Colorado Street Bridge, Mayberry and Parker Bridge, Jackie Robinson Memorial Field, La Casita del Arroyo, Fannie Morrison Horticultural Center, San Rafael Bridge, and Holly Street Bridge. Other features have changed, but mostly in detail. The road system remains largely unchanged in terms of the over all design and experience of moving through the District; however, paving, curbs, and storm drains have been upgraded. The Brookside Plunge and the clubhouse at the golf course are the only original features that have been removed. New buildings in the same locations replaced them both. The only major changes to the District after the period of significance, that do not complement the theme and design of the District are Rosemont Pavilion and the flood control channel. In the context of the 700-acre District; however, these changes are minor and may be removed in the future.

Individual Resources

Brookside Golf Club
Constructed in 1925, 1928, 1932, & 1938
William P. Bell, architect

Golf Course - 1 Contributing Site
Clubhouse - 1 Noncontributing Building
Caddy Shack - 1 Noncontributing Building
Concessions Stands - 2 Noncontributing Buildings
Restroom Building - 1 Contributing Building
Maintenance Area - 1 Noncontributing Building

Brookside Golf Club is located at the north end of the District between Foothill Freeway and the Rose Bowl Stadium. West Drive and Rosemont Avenue generally bound it on the east and west, respectively. Eight holes are located north of Washington Boulevard, which has an east-west orientation. The club features two 18-hole courses, a clubhouse building, and several small buildings. 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

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constructed in 1925. While the money for the first nines 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. In 1931, a second course was planned as an unemployment relief measure. The first half of completed in 1932 with money from the public employees union, but damaged by a flood in 1938. At that time, the first nine holes were revamped and the second nine holes were constructed thereby completing the Number Two Course. Once again, William P. Bell was responsible for the design.

The Number One Course has large greens that are elevated and well bunkered. The rough bordering the fairways is thick and heavy. Furthermore, four ponds on a barranca come into play on ten holes. The signature hole is #8, a 199-yard, par 3, which requires a tee shot over water. The flood control channel generally divides Course One from Course Two. The Number Two Course is shorter, well bunkered and tighter than the Number One Course. The lake on the #6 fairway was added in 1967. The terrain is flat, but the greens and tee boxes are slightly elevated. Numerous bunkers have been well positioned around the greens and fairways. Designed by William Randolph in 1967, the clubhouse is the largest building on the site. It replaced the original clubhouse by Hunt & Chambers. There is a small building from which both courses begin, a maintenance area, a restroom building, one concession stands, one combined restroom and concession stand, and drinking fountains. The entire area is surrounded by a fence mounted on a low stonewall.

Brookside Golf Club contributes to the significance of the District in the context of the parks and recreation history of Pasadena. It is one of the oldest golf courses in Los Angeles County. The first municipal golf course in the United States was created in Griffith Park in 1900; however, it was a sand course built mostly by volunteers. It was converted to a grass green course in 1923, but removed in 1958 to make way for a new zoo. Additional golf courses were added to the park in 1914 (Wilson), 1933 (Harding), and 1964 (Roosevelt). Annandale Golf Club on the west side of the Arroyo was founded in 1906. Their course was moved north of Colorado Boulevard in 1926. The Number One Course at Brookside remains substantially unchanged from its original design in 1928 and the Number Two Course was only slightly modified in 1967. The golf course is counted as one contributing site, while the restrooms with the arroyo stone base at the north end of the course is counted as one contributing building. The clubhouse is counted as a noncontributing building as it replaced the original building in 1967. The maintenance area as well as the three smaller buildings are also counted as noncontributing as they post-date the period of significance.

Two prominent golf course architects, William Bell and Desmond Muirfield, had a hand in designing the Brookside Golf Club. 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

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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 is considered to be among his best courses.

Gordon Desmond Muirfield (1924-2002) was the most iconoclastic golf course architect in the world. The English-born and Cambridge University educated Muirfield was not a typical golf course architect. He rarely played the game and sported a high handicap. Muirfield was trained as a land planner and architect, and did not get involved in golf course design until he worked on retirement communities in Arizona in the early 1960s. He jumped at the opportunity to design golf courses along with his housing developments, and coined the phrase "golf course community." He turned out a few decent layouts, but none created much of a stir until he partnered with Jack Nicklaus. By the mid-1970s they had parted ways. He then left golf course architecture entirely for Australia where he worked on large community development projects. When he returned in the mid-1980s, he was greeted with adulation from major design magazines but spurned by golfers. He began to design golf holes as environmental art that was imbued with symbolism. For example, his par five at the Aberdeen Golf Course in Florida is shaped entirely as a mermaid complete with fantail tee box, fish-shaped bunkers, and earthen scales through out the fairway. Despite some of his more outlandish layouts, Muirhead was enormously significant figure in the field as one of the first designers to understand golf course architecture in a larger design context. He was one of the first to understand the importance of a safe relationship between the golfer, golf course, and adjacent development. His writings on golf course architecture were influential and ranged from the philosophy of design to the details of construction. Muirfield was not particularly prolific, having designed thirty-five courses throughout the world. His more noteworthy courses included: Soboba Springs Country Club in Hemet, California (1967), Muirfield Village Golf Course in Dublin, Ohio (1974 with Jack Nicklaus), Aberdeen Golf and Country Club in Boyton Beach, Florida (1987), Stone Harbor Country Club in Cape May, New Jersey (1988), and Shinyo Golf Course in Nagoya, Japan (1988).

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Rose Bowl Stadium Constructed in 1922, altered in 1928 Myron Hunt, architect Designated a National Historic Landmark in 1987	Stadium - One Contributing Structure Restrooms and Concession Stands - 20 Noncon. Buildings
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The Rose Bowl Stadium is located in the Central Arroyo, south of the Brookside Golf Club and north of Brookside Park. The Stadium, parking lots, and accessory buildings occupy approximately thirty acres. 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.

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

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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 stadium retains its elliptical shape from 1928. It measures 880 feet from the north to the south rim and 695 feet from the east to the west rim and a rim circumference of 2,430 feet. It was built with reinforced concrete framing and engineered slabs and risers on cut-and-fill earth construction. The south end is supported by lighter frame construction, with round, concrete columns that support the upper tiers of seats. Seating risers, columns, the perimeter wall, and the rim wall are constructed of concrete, as is the wall between the stands and the fields.

The stadium has been subject to structural improvements and reconstructions throughout the operation of the facility. In 1930 a concrete superstructure above the original earth berm and tunnels replaced the wood on earth seating. Two new tunnels were built, bring the total number to twenty-eight, and the scoreboard structures at the north and south ends were added. In 1936 the terraced rock walls that ring the structure and currently serve as planters were constructed. The press box facilities were also altered in 1930, and again in 1961, with a comprehensive face-lift and expansion completed in 1992. The seating was reconfigured several times increasing the capacity and in 1969 the aluminum bench seats were installed. In 1950, the trademark neon "Rose Bowl" sign with the rose logo was erected on the south side of the south score board. The same year the north and south rims of the structure were raised creating a uniform height. Construction of team locker rooms and adjacent multi-purpose media room under the south end of the stadium was completed in 1973. Construction of new restroom buildings and concession stands were constructed between 1981 and 1982. Structural improvements at the south end to mitigate seismic hazards commenced in 1982. Emergency seismic mitigation followed the 1994 Northridge earthquake. These improvements were consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards. The building has retained its physical integrity and contributes to the significance of the District in the context of parks and recreation in the history of Pasadena as well as the United States.

The stadium was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1987 for its importance in the history of collegiate sports. It is the long-term site of the oldest and most renowned post-season college football game, the Rose Bowl. The game has been held since 1916, and in the stadium since it was completed in 1922. The largest structure in the District, the stadium is counted as one contributing structure. The small restroom buildings and concession stands that surround the stadium are counted as twenty noncontributing buildings as they post-date the period of significance. It is important to note, however, that while their number is great, they are dwarfed by the stadium.

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Brookside Park	Rockery – 1 Contributing Structure
Dedicated in 1914	Restrooms - 5 Noncontributing Buildings
<u>Discussed Separately</u>	Picnic Area - 1 Contributing Site
Jackie Robinson Memorial Park	Bandstand – 1 Contributing Structure
Rosemont Pavilion	Pergola – 1 Contributing Structure
Fannie Morrison Horticultural Center	Baseball Diamonds – 2 Contributing Sites
Rose Bowl Aquatic Center	Tennis Courts – 1 Contributing Site
Brookside Theater	Playground – 1 Noncontributing Site
	Equipment Shed – 1 Noncontributing Building

In 1912, the City acquired land in the Arroyo for the development of a small park. The land was historically known as the 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. It 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.

Three major facilities were added to the park during the period of significance: the Brookside Theater, the Fannie Morrison Horticultural Center, and the Jackie Robinson Memorial Field. These are contributing features that are described below. Smaller features that remain from the period of significance include arroyo stone retaining walls and steps from Arroyo Terrace, a bandstand, two baseball diamonds, five tennis courts, the Rockery, and a picnic area. All of these features are in their original locations, but have been upgraded over time.

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A surface parking lot is located on the west side of the park, while the east side abuts the private property off Rosemont Avenue as it descends to the canyon floor. An asphalt-paved driveway enters the park from the parking lot south of Jackie Robinson Memorial Field. It passes east through the park with a spur leading to the Fannie Morrison Horticultural Center and then continues south where it dead-ends behind the Rose Bowl Aquatics Center. Boulders are situated on both sides of the drive, which is used only by maintenance vehicles.

Also described below are Rosemont Pavilion and the Rose Bowl Aquatic Center, which were constructed after the period of significance and therefore counted as noncontributing features. In addition, there are four noncontributing restroom buildings that are mostly located on the west side of the park near the baseball diamonds, tennis courts, and Jackie Robinson Memorial Field. They are one-story stucco structures constructed well after the period of significance.

Passing by the amphitheater are a series of trails between the park and the Arroyo Terrace neighborhood to the south. They were created in the 1920s to provide pedestrian access for those people living in the neighborhood above the park. The trails are defined by arroyo stone retaining walls, and where the terrain is steep steps were carved into the hillside.

The Rockery is located on the hillside on the east side of the park, just below Rosemont Avenue. It was an elaborate landscape feature designed by City employees in 1919. It featured a waterfall that descended down the terraced hillside where the water was caught in a reflecting pool. In later articles it is referred to as one of several picnic areas.

Located in the approximate center of the park, the bandstand includes a metal-frame shell structure, which is covered with wisteria. The shell faces north. In front of the shell are three rows of wood plank benches divided by two aisles.

The largest picnic area was improved in the early 1920s with low arroyo stone walls and built-in barbecues. It is located east of the tennis courts. Historic photographs show that the area was once covered by a large thatched roof structure that no longer exists.

The WPA made a series of improvements to the park during the 1930s. They included the removal of dead trees, the construction of the broken concrete pergola between the picnic area and the tennis courts, the resurfacing of the tennis courts, the improvement of the picnic area, the demolition of old service buildings, the reconstruction of baseball diamond bleachers, and the upgrading of lighting, storm drains, and sprinklers. The Rockery may have been altered at this time as well since it was described as arroyo stone, and is now broken concrete like the pergola. Indeed, the pavilion in the center of the Rockery is remarkably similar to the pergola.

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The park contributes to the history of the District as it represents the first effort on the part of the City to create a park in the Arroyo. The mature native trees including oaks and sycamores, Rockery, main picnic area, band shell, tennis courts, ball diamonds, and arroyo stone retaining walls and steps are character-defining features in addition to the amphitheater, Jackie Robinson Memorial Field and the Fannie Morrison Horticultural Center.

Brookside Theater
Constructed in 1920
Dorothy Schindler, designer

One Contributing Site

At the urging of the Community Players Association and the Drama League, Brookside Park was surveyed to find a suitable location for an amphitheater. Although Myron Hunt was serving as their advisor, in September of 1919, the City awarded a contract to design and program the theater to Dorothy Schindler. Schindler also designed a theater on the grounds of her own home in San Diego, as well as one in Del Mar. A hillside south of the Brookside Plunge (now the Rose Bowl Aquatics Center) was selected as the site for the theater. The hillside was reshaped into a grass-covered stage surrounded by a terraced seating area supported by arroyo stone retaining walls and stairs. The theater opened on July 25, 1920. The first performance was by the Pasadena Community Players who staged Shakespeare's *The Merry Widow*, although the theater was reportedly incomplete. Use of the theater lapsed; it was overtaken with vegetation, and all but forgotten when rediscovered by City employees in 1990. The theater contributes to the history of the District as a setting for outdoor performances. While the wood benches that were perched on each terrace are missing, the basic configuration of the theater, arroyo stone retaining walls and steps remain intact.

Jackie Robinson Memorial Field
Constructed in 1932
Myron Hunt, architect

One Contributing Site
One Contributing Structure
Three Noncontributing Buildings

The Jackie Robinson Memorial Field is located on the north side of Brookside Park near Seco Street. Until the 1950s, "major league" ball was limited to sixteen teams in only ten cities – and only one of those teams (St. Louis) was west of the Mississippi. The popularity of baseball extended well beyond the major league. When the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues formed in 1901 it included fourteen leagues and ninety-six clubs. By 1909, it included thirty-five leagues and 246 clubs. Pasadena boasted numerous local teams, which participated in small leagues such as the Southern California Baseball League. Typically, local businesses, churches, and schools sponsored teams. One of the earliest teams was the Pasadena Stars, an African American team. Others included the Pasadena Merchants, the Pasadena Sportland, the Pasadena Giants, and the Pasadena Eagles. Prior to the creation

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of the baseball field at Brookside Park, teams played mostly at Tournament Park, which no longer exists.

During the Depression, baseball diamond #1 in Brookside Park was improved in hopes of attracting a professional or semi-professional team to Pasadena for spring training. The first game 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 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 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.

Myron Hunt designed the stadium, dugouts, and adjoining clubhouse. Because it was constructed to attract a professional or semi-professional team, it is much larger (with a seating capacity of over 3,000) and more elaborate than your routine municipal baseball stadium. The U-shaped stadium has a concrete structure with arroyo stone walls. The outside of the U is heavily landscaped and divided by six staircases that lead to the corresponding aisles that divide the bleachers into seven sections. More often than not, municipal fields included only wood-framed bleachers and perhaps a snack bar.

There were larger baseball stadiums in southern California that were constructed for Pacific Coast League teams. The Pacific Coast League was sometimes referred to as the third major league because it drew large crowds and paid players, including Joe DiMaggio and Ted Williams, competitive salaries. Wrigley Field in south central Los Angeles was constructed in 1925 for the Los Angeles Angels. Prior to that, the team played in Washington Park in downtown. The Hollywood Stars also played at Wrigley Field until 1939 when they moved to Gilmore Stadium in the Fairfax District. All of these stadiums have been demolished.

Very few changes have been made to Jackie Robinson Memorial Field since its original construction. The most notable was the installation of lights for nighttime baseball in 1982 and the addition of a bullpen and batting cage in 1992. The name was changed from Brookside Park Baseball Field to Jackie Robinson Memorial Field in 1987. Jackie Robinson grew up in Pasadena. In 1947 he became the first African American to play for a major league team since the nineteenth century.

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The field and stadium structure contribute to the parks and recreation history of the District. It is one of the oldest baseball stadiums in southern California and no doubt the most architecturally distinctive. The field is counted as on contributing site, while the stadium is counted as one contributing structure. The clubhouse, concession stand, and equipment shed lack architectural distinction and/or appear to post-date the period of significance and are therefore counted as three noncontributing buildings.

Rosemont Pavilion
Constructed in 1970

One Noncontributing Building

Rosemont Pavilion is located in the northeast section of Brookside Park near the intersection of Seco Street and Rosemont Avenue. It was built in 1970 by the Tournament of Roses for the construction of floats for the annual parade. The construction of the building was extremely controversial, as many members of the public did not feel it was an appropriate use in the park. The long rectangular shaped building has a north-south orientation. It is clad in sheet metal and has a series of large doorways on the west side to provide access for the large floats that are assembled there. The flood control channel is counted as one noncontributing structure as it post-dates the period of significance.

Fannie Morrison Horticultural Center
Constructed in 1938
Fitch Haskell, architect
Adaptively reused in 2004; Michael Maltzman, architect

Three Contributing Buildings

The Fannie Morrison Horticultural Center, now Kidspace Children's Museum, is located in the northeast corner of Brookside Park. 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 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

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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 Pintoresca 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.

During World War II troops used the center as barracks and the adjoining park as a training center. After the war the center was used again for flower shows, the last of which was held in 1953. Thereafter, the center remained mostly vacant.

Originally the center consisted of four buildings, organized around a spacious interior courtyard and enclosed on the north by an impressive arching pergola. A fire destroyed one of the four buildings (the building on the east side of the courtyard) in 1984. The wood framed buildings have raised concrete stem walls, clapboarded walls, and low-pitched gabled roofs fit with wood shingles. Spanning the full length of the roof ridge are wire glass and steel monitors mounted on galvanized metal louvers. The main entrance is a projecting, cross-gabled pavilion with a recessed barrel-vaulted tunnel and portal. An attached, octagonal pavilion projects on the north elevation. The cast concrete and heavily timbered pergola is the most distinguishing and exuberant feature of the site. In 2004 the three buildings were adaptively reused as a children's museum. A fourth building is planned.

Despite the loss of one of the four buildings, the center retains sufficient integrity to convey its historic significance. The center contributes to the history of the District. The Pasadena Garden Club, one of the members of the Pasadena Flower Show Association was involved in the 1918 Arroyo Seco Park Plan and the construction of La Casita del Arroyo. The original as well as the new use of the center complements the parks and recreational history of Brookside Park and the District in general.

Rose Bowl Aquatic Center
Constructed in 1990

One Noncontributing Building
Three Noncontributing Structures

The Rose Bowl Aquatic Center was constructed in 1990 on the site of the Municipal Plunge, later called Brookside Plunge. The Aquatic Center includes a pool house building, which is Modern in style, two stories in height, and covered in stucco. This building houses offices and locker rooms. Two 50-meter pools are located on the south side of the building. A smaller therapeutic pool is located east of the

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building. A low, stuccoed wall surrounds them both. Several freestanding, stuccoed pergolas are situated around the main entrance.

The Brookside Plunge was used for certain water sports at the 1932 Olympics, which were held in Los Angeles. The water polo and diving trials were held there. Dorothy Poynton, a Pasadena resident who trained at the Pasadena Athletic Club, won the platform diving competition, a feat she repeated in the 1936 Olympics.

The site is historically significant in the history of the Civil Rights movement in Pasadena. The issue of segregation of Pasadena's only public swimming pool arose only a week after it opened on July 4. The KKK was responsible for the opening reception. Pasadena's black citizens protested that they were not being allowed to use the new pool. After some discussion, the City decided to open it to blacks and other minorities on Wednesdays. White women and girls were also restricted to one day a week, and black women had no privileges at all. Dissatisfied with the City's separate but equal policy, the black community continued to protest. In a case led by the NAACP, sixteen individuals sued the City in 1939 under the Fourteenth Amendment. The Superior Court ruled in favor of the City, but the NAACP continued to fight the case. When they finally won in 1945, the City closed the pool. The segregation of Brookside Plunge remained a major source of resentment in the black community until 1947, when it was finally opened on an equal basis. It was closed in 1983 and demolished in 1988 to make way for the Rose Bowl Aquatics Center.

Arroyo Seco Flood Control Channel
Constructed between 1934 and 1948

One Noncontributing Structure

Efforts to alleviate the problem of persistent and destructive floods in the Arroyo began in the 1900s. In 1914, following a flood that claimed ten bridges, thirty homes, and forty-three lives, floodwalls were constructed by the City of Los Angeles in the Highland Park area - downtown stream from the District. In 1915, the Los Angeles County Flood Control District was created and, following an easement allowed by the City of Pasadena, the Devil's Gate Dam was built. The dam was dedicated in 1920. Channelization of the Arroyo Seco 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 lined with rip-rap 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 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, completing the 6.6-mile stretch from the Colorado Street Bridge to the

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Los Angeles River. Along its entire length are pedestrian bridges that allow hikers, golfers, and horseback riders to traverse the structure. The only portion of the Arroyo Seco that is still natural is a short section between the Colorado Street Bridge and the Holly Street Bridge.

Holly Street Bridge

(aka Linda Vista Bridge)

One Contributing Structure

Constructed between 1923 and 1924

W.C. Earle, City Engineer

Completed in 1924, the Holly Street Bridge replaced an older concrete bridge designed by Mayberry & Parker in 1909. The reinforced concrete bridge crosses the Arroyo at Holly Street, hence the name. The 1909 bridge was called the Linda Vista Bridge. It replaced the West Pasadena Railway Bridge (1888), which was destroyed by fire. By 1922, the Linda Vista Bridge was labeled dangerous and unsightly; age and disrepair had made questionable the weight it was capable of holding. Finally in 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,

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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.”

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

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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.

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 building is one of several improvements that were made to the District 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.

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. The Garden Club raised \$2,500 for the concrete, doors, nails, glass, plumbing fixtures, etc.

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.

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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.

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 One Contributing Structure
Constructed in 1914
County Surveyor of Los Angeles County, architect
Individually listed in the National Register in 2004

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 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

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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 One Contributing Site
Created between 1909 and 1918 One Noncontributing Building
One Noncontributing Structure

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. The Lower Arroyo Seco Park was originally owned by the San Gabriel Orange Growers Association and was commonly referred to as the Arroyo Wood Lots. By the turn of the century, several individuals and companies including the San Rafael Ranch Company, the Campbell-Johnstons, the Scovilles, and the Busches owned the area. The first step toward creating the long envisioned natural park in the Arroyo was taken by Dr. Rudolph Schiffmann in 1909. That year he purchased a two and one-half acre lot at the end of Bradford Street and donated it to the City for use as a public park. By 1918 most of the area had been acquired by the City.

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Most of the trails leading down to the Arroyo 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. 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 over looking the Lower Arroyo Seco Park near the end of California Street.

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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 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.

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	Rockery		1	Structure
Central Arroyo	Tennis Courts		1	Site
Central Arroyo	Baseball Diamonds		2	Site
Central Arroyo	Equipment Shed	1		Building
Central Arroyo	Bandstand		1	Structure
Central Arroyo	Pergola		1	Structure
Central Arroyo	Picnic Area		1	Site
Central Arroyo	Amphitheater		1	Site
Central Arroyo	Concession Stand	1		Building
Central Arroyo	Playground	1		Site
Central Arroyo	Fannie Morrison Horticultural Center		3	Building
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	Rose Bowl Aquatics Center - 3 pools	3		Structures
Central Arroyo	Main Building with locker rooms	1		Building
Central Arroyo	Restrooms	5		Building