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Statement of Historic Contexts

Name of Property  
 Los Angeles County, California

County and State  
 Historic Designed Gardens in Pasadena

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

**Yoch, Florence** (1890–1972)

Education: University of California, Berkeley; Cornell University; University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Work: Born in Laguna Beach, California, Florence Yoch began practicing landscape design in 1918. Trained at the University of California at Berkeley, at Cornell, and at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign where she received a degree in landscape design, Florence Yoch began to practice landscape architecture in 1918 and remained active in the field until her death in 1972. Lucile Council joined Yoch's firm as an apprentice to the firm in 1921 and served in the role of administrator and construction supervisor. The two lived and worked together as the firm Yoch and Council until Lucile Council's death in 1964. Yoch designed numerous gardens throughout Southern California and expanded her reach to film sets with her designs for *Gone with the Wind*, *The Good Earth*, and *The Garden of Allah*, among others. When World War II began, the firm's work was largely concentrated within the Pasadena area and became more modest and naturalistic. The firm gained a reputation for dramatic designs that juxtaposed informal native plantings and formal geometry. Yoch completed more than 250 landscape projects over her 53-year career, including numerous Pasadena residences, the grounds surrounding Gordon Kaufmann's buildings at Caltech, and Pasadena's Central Park.<sup>255</sup>

<sup>255</sup> The Cultural Landscape Foundation, accessed February 29, 2012. <http://tclf.org/content/florence-yoch>

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**F. ASSOCIATED PROPERTY TYPES**

***Introduction***

Properties may be significant for their association with the history and development of historic designed gardens in Pasadena under one or more of the identified historic contexts. The following selection of property types and associated character-defining features is intended to be inclusive yet not definitive, in the identification of individual properties that may possess significance.

***Integrity***

This section provides guidance on assessing integrity that is applicable to all property types; additional guidance specific to each property type is provided below.

The threshold of integrity is defined as the ability of the property to convey its historic appearance and/or its historical association. The property should retain a significant number of character-defining features, such that visual, spatial, and contextual relationships may be understood. For example, the property's original vegetation or hardscape material may be replaced, modified, added to, or have new uses yet still retain integrity if its overall appearance continues to convey its original design intent. Gardens, intangible by nature and often widely reinterpreted over time, may reflect evolving trends and current philosophies in garden design over their historical appearance.

Alterations completed within the period of significance will not diminish the historic integrity of the property. Significant alterations occurring outside the period of significance may remove a property for consideration from National Register listing unless they demonstrate the evolution of the property. Examples of significant alterations include boundary changes, the introduction of new circulation patterns, removal of previously documented details and/or ornament, and the addition of incompatible hardscape material. The rarity of a property type should be considered in assessing its degree of alterations. A rare or unique property type permits a greater degree of alterations if its character and overall visual effect is preserved.

**Context: Health, Pleasure, and Residence: Early Resorts and Estate Gardens in Pasadena 1873–1937; Property Type: Seasonal Resort Era Garden Significant Historic Features, 1886–1929**

**Description:** Examples of historic designed gardens associated with the seasonal resort era in Pasadena are a limited category of properties that is composed today primarily of significant historic features. These significant historic features may consist of a singular feature, such as a wall, hardscape material, or vegetation, or a reconstructed portion of a garden. These significant historic features have a direct association with a noted hotel in Pasadena during the seasonal resort era and are located on property occupied by a seasonal resort active during the 1886 to 1929 period. There are no intact gardens associated with seasonal resorts remaining the city that have been maintained over time such that they continue to reflect their original design. In some cases, the garden feature may be the only remaining *in situ* evidence of the seasonal resort. Extant examples of significant historic features associated with a seasonal resort era garden in the city are extremely rare.

**Significance:** Seasonal resorts are significant for their contribution to the image of Pasadena as a land of leisure and opportunity, which was encouraged by boosters, land speculators, health professionals, and tourism promoters. These grand hotels contributed significantly to the economy of Pasadena, as well as provided focal points for its social life. Seasonal resorts are also significant for the role they played in attracting to Pasadena the type of seasonal, and later, year-round resident who, by predilection and economic circumstance, supported an exceptionally high caliber of architectural and landscape design.

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Masterful examples of resort architecture set in elaborate designed gardens that were constructed during the seasonal resort era popularized Pasadena's charms nationwide and were the basis of the robust tourism industry in the city for several decades. The period of significance for seasonal resorts dates from 1886, when the Hotel Raymond was constructed in South Pasadena, until the 1929 stock market crash that dramatically impacted tourism and travel patterns in the United States and effectively ended the era of lavish resorts in the city. Gardens associated with Pasadena's seasonal resorts greatly contributed to the city's identity during this period as a land of luxury, leisure, and play.

Seasonal Resort Era Garden significant historic features may be eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A for their association with a specific seasonal resort that was active during the city's resort era from 1886 to 1929 or with travel, leisure, or tourism activities in the city generally during this period.

**Registration Requirements:** To be eligible for National Register listing under Criterion A, the garden feature must continue to convey its association with either a seasonal resort or patterns of development related to travel and tourism activities in the city. The property should retain integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association to establish its relationship with the city's resort era. A garden feature may retain integrity of setting and feeling if it continues to provide a sense of the city's resort era history during its period of significance. A property's overall setting may include recent construction or have otherwise changed considerably from its era of construction. Integrity of design, materials, and workmanship should be considered but are less important in establishing this relationship given the already remnant nature of the surviving properties and, in some cases, their reinterpretation over time. The continuity of the feature's original historic design should be considered for its ability to convey its historical association with the seasonal resort era. Because of their rarity—in some cases, these significant historic features are the only survivors of the original hotel property—a greater tolerance for compromised integrity should be considered.

**Examples:**

- Significant historic features of gardens associated with Hotel Maryland, Huntington Hotel, Castle Green, Vista del Arroyo, and the Constance Hotel

**Context: Health, Pleasure, and Residence: Early Resorts and Estate Gardens in Pasadena 1873–1937; Property Type: Busch Gardens Significant Historic Features, 1904–1937**

**Description:** Examples of historic designed gardens associated with Busch Gardens are a limited category of properties that consists today entirely of significant historic features. These significant historic features include garden boundary walls, original circulation elements, trees, water features, miscellaneous details, and extant architectural features, such as the Old Mill and the Grecian Pergola. Sited on property formerly occupied by Busch Gardens, these significant historic features have a direct association with Busch Gardens from 1904 to 1937, the years when the gardens were developed and in operation. These significant historic features are located in an area bounded by the south property line of Mayfield Senior School (formerly the John Eagle estate) on the north, South Orange Grove Boulevard on the east, Madeline Drive on the south, and the bottom of the Arroyo Seco on the west. With the subdivision of the upper Busch Gardens for residential development in 1937, and of the Lower Busch Gardens in the late 1940s, some surviving features were incorporated into later construction. Others are now features of residential gardens. These significant architectural and garden features comprise the only remaining *in situ* evidence of Busch Gardens. Extant examples of significant historic features from Busch Gardens are extremely rare.

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**Significance:** Pasadena's Busch Gardens are significant for its association with the city's larger context of travel and tourism that made Pasadena nationally known as a tourist destination by the early 1900s. They were also emblematic of the identity that Pasadena acquired during the era as the winter home of nationally prominent industrialists and others. Busch Gardens also reflects the prominence of Adolphus and Lily Busch, civic leaders and philanthropists. From its construction in 1904 until its closure in 1937, Busch Gardens furthered Pasadena's already well-established renown as a resort destination. Independent of other tourism activities during this period, Busch Gardens itself played a key role in bringing millions of visitors to Pasadena, indirectly supporting the city's development in future decades.

Significant historic features associated with Busch Gardens may be eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A for their association with Busch Gardens during 1904 to 1937 or under Criterion B as a representative example of the civic contributions of Adolphus and Lily Busch or another significant person in association with Busch Gardens. Significant historic features may also be eligible under Criterion C as examples of landscape features that have significance for their design or as a work of art associated with Busch Gardens.

**Registration Requirements:** To be eligible for listing under Criterion A, the feature must continue to convey its association with Busch Gardens. The property should retain integrity of location, feeling and association to establish its relationship with Busch Gardens. Integrity of design, materials, and workmanship should be considered but are less important in establishing this relationship given the already remnant nature of the surviving properties and, in some cases, their reinterpretation over time or incorporation into later construction.

To be eligible for listing under Criterion B, the feature must have an association with either Adolphus or Lily Busch or a significant person associated with Busch Gardens from 1904 to 1937. The integrity of location, setting, feeling and association should be present such that the association with the significant person is clearly established.

To be eligible for listing under Criterion C, the feature must reflect significance as a notable landscape design feature or object associated with Busch Gardens. The feature must demonstrate a clear linkage with its original installation at Busch Gardens from 1904 to 1937 and continue to retain essential character-defining features and the distinctive characteristics of its period and method of construction. Integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship should be present. The accumulated loss of character-defining features, such as original design details or a majority of its materials, will result in a loss of integrity. Alterations may be acceptable as a reflection of the property's evolution if they are sensitive to the original materials and leave the overall design discernible and intact. The continuity of the feature's original historic design and its ability to convey its association with Busch Gardens should be considered for its ability to convey its historical association with Busch Gardens.

Considered as a district, the threshold for integrity of the grouping is such that it should continue to convey its general design and materials at the time of its construction and have a clear association with Busch Gardens.

**Examples:**

- Busch Gardens (significant historic features), including 485 Madeline Drive

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**Context: Bring the Outside Inside and the Inside Outside: Residential Garden Design in Pasadena, 1905–1968; Property Type: Arts and Crafts/Craftsman, 1905–1918**

**Description:** These examples of historic designed gardens are associated with residential properties that reflect the Arts and Crafts/Craftsman style of garden design, were originally built to adorn a residence, and were installed during the style's period of significance from 1905 to 1918. The garden may consist of vegetation, design, and/or hardscape material consciously laid out by a master gardener, landscape architect, architect, or horticulturalist, or an owner or other amateur in the Arts and Crafts/Craftsman style or tradition of landscape architecture. Located in residential properties, these gardens may be found throughout the city. Excellent and intact examples of Arts and Crafts/Craftsman style gardens in the city are extremely rare.

**Significance:** These gardens are significant as an expression of the wide recognition that Pasadena attained for its concentration of Arts and Crafts/Craftsman architecture, artists, architects, and designers from 1905 through 1918. The period of significance for Arts and Crafts/Craftsman gardens mirrors the era during which the Arts and Crafts movement was at its height in the city. Often associated with residences constructed in the Arts and Crafts/Craftsman style, these gardens may also reflect the distinctive Pasadena "Arroyo" variant of the Arts and Crafts movement. A key feature of these gardens is the incorporation of an "outdoor room" or "garden room," an element that emerged during this period and was identified with garden design in Southern California in ensuing decades.

Residential Arts and Crafts/Craftsman gardens may be eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C as a notable example of the Arts and Crafts/Craftsman style of landscape design in the city, for their high artistic value, or as the work of a master designer, landscape architect, architect or horticulturalist, or an owner or other amateur.

**Registration Requirements:** To be eligible for the National Register under Criterion C, the garden should exhibit character-defining features of the Arts and Crafts/Craftsman style of garden design from the period of significance and retain integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship, feeling, and association. The garden must demonstrate a clear linkage with its original installation dating from 1905 to 1918 and continue to retain essential character-defining features and distinctive characteristics of its period and method of construction. The accumulated loss of character-defining features, such as original design details, key materials, or examples of workmanship, will result in a loss of integrity. Alterations, such as replaced vegetation, design additions, or moved elements, may be acceptable as a reflection of the property's evolution if they are sensitive to its original characteristics and leave the overall historic design discernible and intact. The continuity of the garden's historic design and its ability to convey its historical association with the Arts and Crafts/Craftsman style during the period of significance should be considered.

**Examples of Character-Defining Features:**<sup>256</sup>

- Asymmetrical plan with an inward focus to create a sense of informality, comfort and relaxation
- Outdoor living spaces or garden rooms in the form of courtyards, walled enclosures, sunken gardens, or rooms devoted to a theme, such as the rock garden or rose garden
- Winding or rectilinear pathways leading to a series of garden rooms
- Gravel, decomposed granite, brick or tile pathways

<sup>256</sup> The Cultural Landscape Foundation, "What's Out There," accessed March 27, 2012. <http://tclf.org/content/arts-crafts>

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- Materials such as Arroyo boulders, Arroyo stone, decorative tile, cobblestone, or "clinker" bricks that are used in walls, foundations, ponds, and pedestals
- Design elements to define spaces within the garden, such as low clipped hedges to define lot edges or interior spaces; low stone or brick walls
- A naturalistic fish pond or lily pond
- Architectural elements to create shade and/or to support floral blooms, such as pergolas, arbors, trellises, or garden gates
- Heavily textured, naturalistic plantings, the use of container gardening/window boxes, and/or carpet bedding plants left to grow in their natural habit
- Use of "utilitarian" plants in ornamental ways (e.g., grape vines, dwarf fruit trees, herbs), low maintenance groundcovers, and/or plants with luxuriant textures and plentiful blooms (e.g., bougainvillea, wisteria, hollyhock, poppies, lavender, clematis, climbing roses, jasmine or honeysuckle)
- Use of native species, such as California native oaks
- Japanese style garden influences such as wood archways, stone lanterns, or the use of plant species typical of Japan [e.g., Japanese maple (*Acer palmatum*), Japanese flowering cherry (*Prunus serrulata*), peony (*Paeonia sp.*), hosta (*Hosta sp.*), Japanese stone pine (*Pinus pumila*)]
- Associated architectural styles may include, but are not limited to, Arts and Crafts and Craftsman Tudor styles

**Examples:**

- Ernest Batchelder Garden, 626 South Arroyo Boulevard, ca. 1909

**Context: Bring the Outside Inside and the Inside Outside: Residential Garden Design in Pasadena, 1905–1968; Property Type: Period Revival Estate Gardens, 1907–1939**

**Description:** These examples of historic designed gardens are associated with residential properties that reflect broadly European and English-influenced period revival styles of garden design, were originally built to adorn a residence, and were installed between 1907 to 1939. The garden may consist of vegetation, design, and/or hardscape material consciously laid out by a master gardener, landscape architect, architect or horticulturalist, or an owner or other amateur in a period revival style or tradition of landscape architecture. Located in residential estate properties, these gardens may be found throughout the city. Excellent and intact examples of Period Revival Estate gardens in the city are rare.

**Significance:** Period Revival Estate gardens are significant as a local expression of historical European, often Italian Renaissance, Spanish, or Spanish Colonial, or English/Tudor design influences that reflect the creation of a regionally differentiated architectural identity of blended European-inspired precedents in Southern California during this period. European-inspired gardens were widely popular from the 1910s, reaching a peak during the affluent years of the 1920s, and were constructed in Pasadena throughout the 1930s. The period of significance for these gardens originates in the early years of the twentieth century during which time numerous wealthy and prominent individuals, such as Hulett Merritt of U.S. Steel, among others, constructed fine period revival gardens at their Pasadena residences. It continues until 1939, after which time such gardens were rarely built due to changing lifestyle patterns and the onset of World War II. These gardens reflect the artistic refinement of Pasadena residents during this period. These gardens also reflect the travels of landscape architects practicing in Southern California during this period, as exemplified by Florence Yoch and Lucile Council whose sketches of fine European gardens inspired designs for their Southern California clients.

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Residential Period Revival Estate gardens may be eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C as a notable example of a Period Revival Estate garden in the city, for their high artistic value, or as the work of a master designer, landscape architect, architect or horticulturalist, or an owner or other amateur.

**Registration Requirements:** To be eligible for the National Register under Criterion C, the garden should exhibit character-defining features of a period revival style garden from the period of significance and retain integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The garden must demonstrate a clear linkage with its original installation dating from 1907 to 1939 and continue to retain essential character-defining features and distinctive characteristics of its period and method of construction. The accumulated loss of character-defining features, such as original design details, key materials, or examples of workmanship; will result in a loss of integrity. Alterations, such as replaced vegetation, design additions, or moved elements, may be acceptable as a reflection of the property's evolution if they are sensitive to its original characteristics and leave the overall design discernible and intact. The continuity of the garden's original historic design and its ability to convey its historical association as an example of a Period Revival Estate garden during the period of significance should be considered.

**Examples of Character-Defining Features:**

- Typically informal, eclectic, and asymmetrical in plan yet may also include symmetrical elements, such as formal garden rooms, to create distinct environments (e.g., a rose garden, parterre garden, or a pool garden)
- Terraces and grade changes that relate closely to the topography of the site
- Use of scenic views and vistas as a design element, or more commonly, an alternating experience throughout the garden between open vistas and enclosed areas
- Constructed hardscape elements such as walled enclosures, stairways, pergolas, or a balustrade
- Pathways of stone, brick, gravel or decomposed granite
- A broad palette of materials such as limestone, brick, decorative tile, stone, or less commonly, wrought iron or red clay tile that are used in elements such as walls, foundations, water features, and pedestals
- Classical sculpture or statuary, typically referencing the Mediterranean region
- A central water element may be used as a focal point, commonly a reflecting pool, runnel, or fountain
- Water features may also include naturalistic ponds and streams, particularly to define garden edges
- Thickly planted flower beds, mass plantings, and vegetation planted in series, such as allées
- Lawns, low clipped hedges, shrubs, or parterres
- Plants referencing European design precedents, such as Italian cypress (*Cupressus sempervirens*), boxwood (*Boxes sempervirens*), or myrtle (*Myrtus sp.*)
- Use of common local trees, such as oaks (*Quercus sp.*)
- Influences of multiple stylistic or historical precedents on a single property
- The landscape design may reference the architectural style of the associated residence, particularly in the case of Mediterranean styles, but is often independent of the residential architectural style.
- Associated architectural styles may include but are not limited to Mission Revival, Spanish Colonial Revival, Italian Renaissance Revival, Monterey Revival, Moorish Revival,

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English/Tudor Revival, French Revival, and Islamic/Spanish/Mediterranean-inspired prototypes

**Examples:**

- Herbert Coppell Garden (significant historic features), 1210 South Arroyo Boulevard, designed by Paul Thiene, 1916
- Harry Bauer Garden, 1220 Hillcrest Avenue, designed by Katherine Bashford, ca. 1928
- Ira Bryner Garden, 494 Bradford Street, designed by Florence Yoch and Lucile Council, 1928
- Robert W. Campbell Garden, 1000 South San Rafael Avenue, designed by Charles Gibbs Adams, 1935

**Context:** *Bring the Outside Inside and the Inside Outside: Residential Garden Design in Pasadena, 1905–1968; Property Type: Garden Apartments, 1924–1968*

**Description:** These examples of historic designed gardens are associated with multi-family residential properties of varied styles, typically in period revival and Mid-Century Modern styles, which were originally built with the multi-family property and were installed between 1924 to 1968. The garden may consist of vegetation, design, and/or hardscape material consciously laid out by a master gardener, landscape architect, architect, or horticulturalist, or an owner or other amateur. Located in multi-family residential properties, these gardens may be found throughout the city.

**Significance:** Garden apartments are significant as a local expression of historical European, specifically Italian Renaissance, Spanish, Moorish, or Spanish Colonial, design influences that reflect the development of a distinct "Californian" identity that emerged during the 1920s and continued to be developed in the ensuing decades. With the outdoor room as a key feature, these multi-family property gardens successfully convey the idealized Southern California lifestyle of relaxed informality and ease. Garden apartments also reflect the need for increased residential density and the rapid population growth in the Pasadena area, which precipitated the need for multi-family residences. Typically installed by a property developer, rather than a landscape architect, the character of these gardens is often private and tranquil. The construction of garden apartments in Pasadena reached a peak during the affluent years of the 1920s and were reinterpreted during the post-World War II era. The period of significance for these gardens originates in 1924 with the construction of La Casa Torre, an iconic example of a period revival garden applied to a multi-family property type. It continues until the end of the postwar period in 1968 and the resulting decline of the garden apartment as even higher density options were necessary. These properties continue to inspire multi-family developments to the present day.

Garden Apartments may be eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C as a notable example of the recognized style of landscape design in the city, for their high artistic value, or as the work of a master designer, landscape architect, architect or horticulturalist, or an owner or other amateur.

**Registration Requirements:** To be eligible for the National Register under Criterion C, the garden should exhibit character-defining features of its style from the period of significance and retain integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The garden must demonstrate a clear linkage with its original installation dating from 1924 to 1968 and continue to retain essential character-defining features and distinctive characteristics of its period and method of construction. The accumulated loss of character-defining features, such as original design details, key materials, or examples of workmanship; will result in a loss of integrity. Alterations, such as replaced vegetation, design additions, or moved



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elements, may be acceptable as a reflection of the property's evolution if they are sensitive to its original characteristics and leave the overall design discernible and intact. The continuity of the garden's original historic design and its ability to convey its historical association with its associated multi-family residence during the period of significance should be considered.

**Examples of Character-Defining Features:**

- Semi-private landscaped area that is separate and removed from the street
- Courtyard configuration that creates a distinct "outdoor room" environment supported by architectural elements, such as walled enclosures, stairways, balconies, water features, a pool, loggia or distinctive paving
- Thickly planted flower beds, mass plantings, vegetation planted in series, low clipped hedges or shrubs, parterres, lawns, or allées to define interior spaces
- Associated architectural styles may include but are not limited to Spanish Colonial Revival, Italian Renaissance Revival, Monterey Revival, Islamic/Spanish/Mediterranean-inspired prototypes, Mid-Century Modern

**Examples:**

- La Casa Torre, 627 East Colorado Boulevard, designed by Edward Phips Babcock, 1924
- MacDonald Apartments, 339-353 West California Boulevard, designed by Robert Ainsworth, 1928
- Villa San Pasqual, 1000 San Pasqual Street, designed by Lionel Mayell, 1953

**Context: Bring the Outside Inside and the Inside Outside: Residential Garden Design in Pasadena, 1905–1968; Property Type: Planned Community, 1924–1930**

**Description:** Planned communities are examples of residential developments with a site configuration that is intended to create a unified appearance and character. They are typically associated with a single tract and designed according to a master plan. The site design of planned communities often exhibits readily discernible features, such as curvilinear streets, regular setbacks, streetscape plantings, custom lighting, consistent materials (such as Arroyo stone) used throughout the development, and areas set aside for public uses, such as pathways and parks. The design may include of vegetation and/or hardscape material that is laid out by a master gardener, landscape architect, architect or horticulturalist, or an owner or other amateur in a recognized style or tradition of landscape architecture. Excellent and intact examples of planned communities in the city are rare.

**Significance:** Planned communities are significant as a reflection of the influence of local planning and zoning regulations during this period that introduced the concept of design restrictions and neighborhood associations. With consistency in their overall site layout and uniformity in their architecture, these communities represent early and often experimental examples of regulated residential developments that are now commonplace throughout the nation. Designed landscapes were primary in creating the regularity in the overall appearance of these planned communities and provided community amenities, such as shared open space, to residents. Such communities may also represent the design legacy of recognized architects and landscape architects. The period of significance for planned communities in Pasadena reflects the construction date of an early example, the Alta San Rafael Association, which was built from 1924 to 1930 and exemplifies the influence of design guidelines to create a unified visual character and overall appearance throughout the development.

Planned communities may be eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C as a notable example of site planning in the city, for their high artistic value, or as the work of a master designer,

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landscape architect, architect or horticulturalist, or an owner or other amateur.

**Registration Requirements:** To be eligible for the National Register under Criterion C, the planned community should exhibit character-defining features from the period of significance and retain integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The planned community must demonstrate a clear linkage with its original installation dating from its period of significance and continue to retain essential character-defining features and distinctive characteristics of its period and method of construction. The accumulated loss of character-defining features, such as original design details, key materials, or examples of workmanship, will result in a loss of integrity. Alterations, such as replaced vegetation, design additions, or moved elements, may be acceptable as a reflection of the property's evolution if they are sensitive to its original characteristics and leave the overall design discernible and intact. The continuity of the planned community's original historic design and its ability to convey its historical association with its period of significance should be considered.

**Examples of Character-Defining Features:**

- Designed in accordance with a master plan
- A "park-like" setting and feeling (e.g., large estate lots, curvilinear street pattern, street trees and plantings)
- Areas set aside for use as pathways and parks
- Use of existing topography as a design element, for example to maximize scenic views and vistas or the construction of steep terraces, sharply curved streets, and grade changes
- Contributing elements, such as entrance gateposts, walls, benches, and stairs
- Use of natural materials, such as Arroyo stone, to line retaining walks and pathways
- Custom homes designed by an architect
- Expresses the philosophy or design principles of a known designer
- Influences of multiple stylistic or historical precedents on a single property
- Associated architectural styles may include but are not limited to Mission Revival, Spanish Colonial Revival, Italian Renaissance Revival, Monterey Revival, Moorish Revival, and Islamic/Spanish/Mediterranean-inspired prototypes

**Examples:**

- Alta San Rafael Association, Tract 8702, City of Pasadena (roughly bounded by a separate development tract on the north, Linda Vista on the east, California State Route 134 on the south, and North San Rafael Avenue on the west), designed by Olmsted Associates/Olmsted Brothers, 1924–1930

**Context: Bring the Outside Inside and the Inside Outside: Residential Garden Design in Pasadena, 1905–1968; Property Type: Japanese Style Gardens, 1937–1968**

**Description:** These examples of historic designed gardens are associated with residential properties that reflect the Japanese style of garden design, were originally built to adorn a residence, and were installed during the style's period of significance from 1937 to 1968. The garden may consist of vegetation, design, and/or hardscape material consciously laid out by a master gardener, landscape architect, architect, or horticulturalist, or an owner or other amateur in the Japanese style or tradition of landscape architecture. Located in residential properties, these gardens may be found throughout the city. Excellent and intact examples of Japanese style gardens in the city are extremely rare.

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**Significance:** Japanese style gardens are significant as a reflection of the influential contributions of Japanese design traditions and Japanese-American gardeners, plant nurseries, landscape architects and designers in Pasadena. Popularized during the early decades of the twentieth century, these gardens reflect the appreciation of non-western landscape design traditions and aesthetics that emerged in this period. Japanese style gardens are also significant as a reflection of Japanese-American immigration patterns and Japanese-American acculturation in California.

Japanese style gardens influenced generations of future designers thereby reflecting the far-reaching scope of Japanese design traditions, not only in landscape design but across multiple design disciplines. The popularity of Japanese style gardens for residences continued through the postwar era. Despite the long history of Japanese style gardens in Pasadena and in Southern California generally, few have survived to the present day. One intact example of a Japanese style garden in Pasadena is the National Register-listed Storrier-Stearns Japanese Garden, which began construction in 1937. Mid-Century Modern style gardens that exhibit strong Japanese influences that were constructed until the shift away from the regional postwar design idiom in 1968 may also be considered.<sup>257</sup>

Residential Japanese style gardens may be eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A for their association with the influence of the Japanese-American landscape design community in the city or under Criterion C as a notable example of the Japanese style of landscape design in the city, for their high artistic value, or as the work of a master designer, landscape architect, architect or horticulturalist, or an owner or other amateur.

**Registration Requirements:** To be eligible for listing under Criterion A, the garden should continue to convey its association with the pattern of influence of the Japanese and Japanese-American design community in the city. The garden should retain integrity of location, design, setting, feeling and association to establish its relationship with the Japanese and Japanese-American design community.

To be eligible for the National Register under Criterion C, the garden should exhibit character-defining features of Japanese style from the period of significance and retain integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. The garden must demonstrate a clear linkage with its original installation dating from 1937 to 1968 and continue to retain essential character-defining features and distinctive characteristics of its period and method of construction. The accumulated loss of character-defining features, such as original design details, key materials, or examples of workmanship will result in a loss of integrity. Alterations, such as replaced vegetation, design additions, or moved elements, may be acceptable as a reflection of the property's evolution if they are sensitive to its original characteristics and leave the overall design discernible and intact. The continuity of the garden's original historic design and its ability to convey its association with the Japanese style during the period of significance should be considered. Properties that date from the last 50 years must possess exceptional significance, as defined in Criteria Consideration G of the National Register.

<sup>257</sup> Lamprecht, Barbara and Daniel Paul. National Register of Historic Places, Multiple Property Documentation Form, Cultural Resources of the Recent Past, On file at the City of Pasadena, 16.

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**Examples of Character-Defining Features:**<sup>258</sup>

- Natural materials, such as large boulders, rock, sand, and logs, borrowed views, asymmetrical configuration of design elements, careful attention to ground plane patterns, use of varied textures, and carefully tended vegetation
- Winding paths, waterfalls, naturalistic ponds, and traditional symbolism (e.g., *karesansui* (dry gravel gardens), *horesai* (decorative islands), *reihaiseki* or *sansom* (stone arrangements), or shrines representative of aesthetic values associated with Zen Buddhism)
- Traditional Japanese art forms or architectural and design elements, such as lanterns, rustic shelters, half-moon bridges, pagodas, stepping stones, koi ponds, bonsai, and statuary
- Traditional ceremonial structures, such as a teahouse
- *Tori* (ceremonial roofed entry gates)
- Plant species typical of Japanese and/or California environments [e.g., Japanese maple (*Acer palmatum*), Japanese camellia (*Camellia japonica*), Japanese azalea (*Rhododendron japonicum*), fern (*Dryopteris* sp.), pine (*Pinus* sp.), bamboo, (*Bambusa*), Japanese aralia (*Fatsia japonica*), cedar (*Cedrus*), coastal redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*), and elm (*Ulmus* sp.)]

**Examples:**

- Storrier-Stearns Japanese Garden, 270 Arlington Drive, designed by Kinzuchi Fujii, ca. 1937

**Context:** Bring the Outside Inside and the Inside Outside: Residential Garden Design in Pasadena, 1905–1968; **Property Type:** California Modern Residential, 1945–1968

**Description:** These examples of historic designed gardens are associated with residential properties that reflect California Modern style of garden design, were originally built to adorn a residence, and were installed during the style's period of significance from 1945 to 1968. The garden may consist of vegetation, design, and/or hardscape material consciously laid out by a master gardener, landscape architect, architect or horticulturalist, or an owner or other amateur that reflects the California Modern style of garden design. Located in residential properties, these gardens may be found throughout the city. Excellent and intact examples of California Modern style gardens in the city are rare.

**Significance:** California Modern gardens are significant as an expression of the growing influence of modernist architecture and design principles in Southern California during the post–World War II era and reflect the economic prosperity and rapid population growth that contributed to the development of a regionally distinct and eclectic style of landscape architecture in Southern California. The period of California Modern design began with the conclusion of World War II in 1945 and continued until 1968, by which time the era of Modern residential design trends had waned and the profession focused more heavily on large-scale institutional and commercial projects.

Residential California Modern style gardens may be eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C as a notable example of the California Modern style of landscape design in the city, for their high artistic value, or as the work of a master designer, landscape architect, architect or horticulturalist, or an owner or other amateur.

<sup>258</sup> The Cultural Landscape Foundation, "What's Out There," accessed March 27, 2012, <http://tclf.org/content/japanese>.

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**Registration Requirements:** To be eligible for the National Register under Criterion C, the garden should exhibit character-defining features of California Modern style from the period of significance and retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, and workmanship. The garden must demonstrate a clear linkage with its original installation dating from 1945 to 1968 and continue to retain essential character-defining features and distinctive characteristics of its period and method of construction. The accumulated loss of character-defining features, such as original design details, key materials, or examples of workmanship will result in a loss of integrity. Alterations, such as replaced vegetation, design additions, or moved elements, may be acceptable as a reflection of the property's evolution if they are sensitive to its original characteristics and leave the overall design discernible and intact. The continuity of the garden's original historic design and its ability to convey its association with the California Modern style during the period of significance should be considered. Properties that date from the last 50 years must possess exceptional significance, as defined in Criteria Consideration G of the National Register.

**Examples of Character-Defining Features:**

- Horizontal focus, interlocking rectangular or curvilinear planes as organizing principles of the design, irregular forms or geometric repetition, clearly delineated circulation patterns or walkways, and/or minimal ornamentation
- Outdoor rooms or other linkages between the architecture and the landscape, such that the outdoor areas function as an extension of the interior
- Terraces and grade changes
- Scenic views and vistas
- Architectural screens, low walls, and planters that are integrated into the associated architecture
- Brick, concrete, or pebble pavements laid in decorative patterns
- Water features, commonly a swimming pool or fountain
- Naturalistic plantings
- Plant palettes utilizing distinctive textures, foliage, and colors
- Vegetation with unusual growing habits, and/or freestanding sculpture
- Plants with distinctive growing habits, such as Italian stone pine (*Pinus pinea*), cedar of Lebanon (*Cedrus libani*), coral tree (*Erythrina caffra*), Jacaranda (*Jacaranda acutifolia*), red flowering eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus ficifolia*), lemon-scented gum (*Eucalyptus citriadora*), hibiscus (*Hibiscus* sp.), bird of paradise (*Strelitzia nicolai*), and Monterey pine (*Pinus insignis*)
- Japanese-inspired garden design principles and use of traditional Japanese style garden materials, such as large boulders, rock, sand, or logs
- Associated architectural styles may include but are not limited to Minimal Traditional, California Ranch, Modern Ranch, Mid-Century Modern

**Examples:**

- Richard Frank Garden, 919 La Loma Road, designed by Garrett Eckbo, 1957
- Herbert Hoover, Jr. Garden, 900 South San Rafael Avenue, designed by Thomas Church, 1962

**Context: Non-Residential Gardens in Pasadena, 1923–1975; Property Type: Civic Garden, 1923–1940**

**Description:** These examples of historic designed gardens are associated with institutional and/or civic properties that reflect the influence of the City Beautiful movement in Pasadena during its period of significance from 1923 to 1940. The garden may consist of vegetation, design, and/or hardscape material

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consciously laid out by a master gardener, landscape architect, architect or horticulturalist, or an owner or other amateur laid according to a plan that clearly reflects City Beautiful influences. These gardens are generally concentrated in downtown Pasadena.

**Significance:** Civic gardens in Pasadena are significant as a local variant of national design ideals espoused by proponents of the City Beautiful movement around the turn of the twentieth century. Constructed as civic beautification efforts or to address or otherwise soften infrastructure, such as medians, these gardens minimized the visual impact of increased automobile traffic in downtown, or provided a setting for civic architecture. Civic gardens reflect the influence of the City Beautiful movement in Pasadena, beginning with the adoption of the Bennett Plan in 1923 and continuing until the completion of the Arroyo Seco Parkway in 1940. After 1940, the influence of the City Beautiful movement waned.

Civic gardens may be eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A for their association with City Beautiful ideals and principles in Pasadena typically from 1923 to 1940 or with community beautification or planning activities in the city generally.

**Registration Requirements:** To be eligible for listing under Criterion A, the garden should continue to convey its association with the pattern of influence of the City Beautiful movement in Pasadena. The garden should retain integrity of location, design, setting, feeling and association to establish its relationship with City Beautiful ideals and principles as practiced in the city.

To be eligible for the National Register under Criterion C, the garden should exhibit character-defining features from the period of significance and retain integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. The garden must demonstrate a clear linkage with its original installation dating from 1923 to 1940 and continue to retain essential character-defining features and distinctive characteristics of its period and method of construction. The accumulated loss of character-defining features, such as original design details, key materials, or examples of workmanship will result in a loss of integrity. Alterations, such as replaced vegetation, design additions, or moved elements, may be acceptable as a reflection of the property's evolution if they are sensitive to its original characteristics and leave the overall design discernible and intact. The continuity of the garden's original historic design and its ability to convey its association with the influence of the City Beautiful movement during the period of significance should be considered.

**Examples of Character-Defining Features:**<sup>259</sup>

- Design that surrounds or frames a building or a complex of buildings housing institutional or civic uses
- Located along a primary roadway in the city
- Intended as a beautification effort or reflects City Beautiful precepts in its plan
- Arranged to stylistically match or otherwise accommodate associated architectural styles
- May reflect the design philosophies of multiple designers, having typically been reinterpreted repeatedly over time
- Associated architectural styles may include but are not limited to Mediterranean Revival styles, Italian Renaissance Revival and Beaux Arts Classicism

**Examples:**

<sup>259</sup> The Cultural Landscape Foundation, "What's Out There," accessed February 29, 2012, <http://tclf.org/content/institutional-grounds>

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- Pasadena Central Library, 285 East Walnut Street, designed by Yoch and Council, 1925
- Pasadena City Hall Garden, 100 North Garfield Avenue, 1927
- Pasadena Civic Auditorium, 300 East Green Street, 1931

**Context: Non-Residential Gardens in Pasadena, 1923–1975; Property Type: Modern Garden, 1945–1975**

**Description:** These examples of historic designed gardens are associated with a non-residential (commercial, civic, industrial, or institutional) that reflects Modern garden design influences and was installed during the style's period of significance from 1945 to 1975. Typically associated with a commercial or institutional property, the garden may consist of vegetation, design, and/or hardscape material consciously laid out by a master gardener, landscape architect, architect or horticulturalist, or an owner or other amateur according to a design that clearly reflects Modern principles of landscape design. These gardens may be located throughout the city.

**Significance:** Modern gardens in Pasadena are significant as a reflection of the economic prosperity of rapid population growth in the post–World War II era. Modern gardens in Pasadena represent the development of a regionally distinct, eclectic style of landscape architecture based on the principles of Modern design. Examples of post–World War II landscape architecture and design in the city are associated with local design responses within the larger sphere of influence of Mid-Century Modernism in Los Angeles. Modern gardens are significant for associations with commercial, civic, industrial, or institutional development in the post–World War II era. Later examples were often constructed as a direct response to the urban expansion of Pasadena, typically as plazas that adorn a prominent commercial, civic, industrial, or institutional building. These later examples reflect the emphasis on public spaces in the professional practice of landscape architecture during this period and represents the influence of the “environmental design” movement in landscape architecture. Modern gardens reflect the enduring influence of Modern design principles in Pasadena in the postwar period, dating from the end of World War II in 1945 and continuing until 1975 with the construction of the Pacific Telephone Building (177 E. Colorado Boulevard), designed by Howard E. Troller, a large-scale example of the type that occupies a prominent location in downtown Pasadena.<sup>260</sup>

Modern gardens may be eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C as a notable example of the Mid-Century Modern style of landscape design in the city, for their high artistic value, or as the work of a master designer, landscape architect, architect or horticulturalist, or an owner or other amateur.

**Registration Requirements:** To be eligible for the National Register under Criterion C, the garden should exhibit character-defining features of Modern gardens from the period of significance and retain integrity of location, design, setting (if associated with a particular building), materials, workmanship, and association. The garden must demonstrate a clear linkage with its original installation dating from 1945 to 1975 and continue to retain essential character-defining features and distinctive characteristics of its period and method of construction. The accumulated loss of character-defining features, such as original design details, key materials, or examples of workmanship will result in a loss of integrity. Alterations, such as replaced vegetation, design additions, or moved elements, may be acceptable as a reflection of the property's evolution if they are sensitive to its original characteristics and leave the overall design

<sup>260</sup> Lamprecht, Barbara and Daniel Paul. National Register of Historic Places, Multiple Property Documentation Form, Cultural Resources of the Recent Past, On file at the City of Pasadena, 16.

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discernible and intact. The continuity of the garden's historic design and its ability to convey its historical association with the Mid-Century Modern style during the period of significance should be considered. Properties that date from the last 50 years must possess exceptional significance, as defined in Criteria Consideration G of the National Register.

**Examples of Character-Defining Features:**<sup>261</sup>

- Horizontal focus, interlocking rectangular or curvilinear planes as organizing principles of the design, irregular forms or geometric repetition, minimal ornamentation
- Outdoor rooms or other linkages between the architecture and the landscape, such that the outdoor areas function as an extension of the interior
- Predominantly hardscape, brick or concrete pavements laid in decorative patterns
- Deliberately removed and separate from the street
- Abstract juxtapositions of massed vegetation or the use of plants with sculptural qualities in planting schemes to contrast the surrounding architecture
- Architectural screens, low walls, benches, prominent planters, and/or moveable street furniture
- Brick, concrete, or pebble pavements laid in decorative patterns
- Water features, such as fountains and reflecting pools
- Public art and/or freestanding sculpture
- Naturalistic plantings
- Plant palettes utilizing distinctive textures, foliage, and colors
- Vegetation with unusual growing habits and/or freestanding sculpture
- Plants with distinctive growing habits or ground covers, such as olive (*Olea europaea*), jacaranda (*Jacaranda acutifolia*), magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*), Flowering pear (*Pyrus kawakami*), giant bird-of-paradise (*Strelitzia reginae*), raphis pal (*Rhaphis humilis*), liriopie (*Liriopie muscari*), dwarf and shell ginger (*Alpinia* sp.), algerian ivy (*Hedera helix*)
- Associated architectural styles may include but are not limited to Modern, Late Moderne, Mid-Century Modern, Corporate Modern, New Formalism, Brutalism

**Examples:**

- Bullock's Pasadena, 401 S. Lake Avenue, designed by Ruth Shellhorn, 1947
- Stuart Pharmaceuticals, 3360 E. Foothill Boulevard, designed by Thomas Church, ca. 1958
- Mutual Savings and Loan Association, 301 E Colorado Boulevard, designed by Ruth Shellhorn, 1964
- World Wide Church of God/Ambassador College Campus, South Orange Grove Boulevard and W. Del Mar Boulevard, designed by Eckbo, Dean, Austin & Williams/John Myhre & Associates, ca. 1965
- Bank Americard Center, 101 S. Marengo Avenue, designed by Edward Durrell Stone, 1974
- Pacific Telephone Building, 177 E. Colorado Boulevard, designed by Howard E. Troller, ca. 1975

**Context: Municipal Parks and Recreational Facilities in Pasadena, 1902–1975; Property Type: Municipal Park, 1902–1930**

**Description:** These examples of parks are associated with the municipal park movement in Pasadena from 1902 to 1930. The park may consist of vegetation, design, and/or hardscape material consciously

<sup>261</sup> The Cultural Landscape Foundation, "What's Out There," accessed March 27, 2012, <http://tclf.org/content/modernist>



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laid out by a master gardener, landscape architect, architect or horticulturalist, or city employee. Municipal parks are located throughout the city. Often reinterpreted over time to reflect current design trends, many of the city's older parks reflect the design philosophies of recent decades rather than their original construction.

**Significance:** Municipal parks are significant in the history of parks, open space planning, and recreational activities in Pasadena and reflect the influence of the national "municipal park" movement in which city planners began to design parks as places for organized activities and civic functions. Municipal parks are also significant for their associations with civic uses, open space planning, and the history of parks and recreation in the city. The period of significance for municipal parks dates from the acquisition of the first public park lands by the City of Pasadena in 1902 until 1930, after the national "municipal" park trend declined and many municipal parks in the United States were redesigned to accommodate recreational uses.

Municipal parks may be eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A for association with the principles of the national "municipal park" movement or recreation and leisure activities in Pasadena generally from 1902 to 1930.

Municipal parks may be eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C as a notable example of park design in the city, for their high artistic value, or as the work of a master gardener, landscape architect, architect or horticulturalist, or city employee.

**Registration Requirements:** To be eligible for National Register listing under Criterion A, the municipal park must convey its association with patterns of development related to the city's recreational history, responses to national park design trends, and/or open space planning activities. The municipal park should retain integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. A municipal park may retain integrity of setting and feeling if it conveys a sense of the city's park design history from 1902 to 1930. The municipal park may include recent construction or have otherwise changed considerably from its era of construction.

To be eligible for the National Register under Criterion C, the park should exhibit character-defining features associated with municipal parks from the period of significance and retain integrity of location, design, setting, feeling and association. The park must demonstrate a clear linkage with its original installation dating from 1902 to 1930 and continue to retain essential character-defining features and distinctive characteristics of its period and method of construction. The accumulated loss of character-defining features, such as original design details, key materials, or examples of workmanship will result in a loss of integrity. Alterations, such as replaced vegetation, design additions, or moved elements, may be acceptable as a reflection of the property's evolution if they are sensitive to its original characteristics and leave the overall design discernible and intact. The continuity of the park's original historic design and its ability to convey its historical association with the municipal park movement during the period of significance should be considered.

**Examples of Character-Defining Features:**<sup>262</sup>

- Examples of mature vegetation to delineate activity areas, paved paths, commemorative statuary and monuments, entrance signage, ornamental planting beds, allées, and concentrations of a particular species or type of vegetation

<sup>262</sup> The Cultural Landscape Foundation, "What's Out There," accessed December 13, 2011, <http://tclf.org/content/large-municipal>

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- Athletic fields, tennis courts, golf courses, horseshoe courts, activity lawns, game courts, and facilities to support athletic events, such as bleachers, showers, and changing areas
- Trails, water features, lawns, and themed gardens (e.g., a rose garden)
- Playgrounds or play areas for children
- Civic-themed areas such as a parade ground or amphitheater for outdoor performances
- Indoor space suitable for a variety of activities including dancing, games, stage productions, food preparation, and dining
- Support structures such as maintenance sheds and night lighting
- Accessory structures to support social activities (e.g., clubhouses, picnic areas)

**Examples:**

- Memorial Park, 85 E. Holly Street, 1902
- Central Park, bounded by E. Dayton Street, S. Raymond Avenue, E. Del Mar Blvd, and S. Fair Oaks Avenue, 1904
- La Pintoresca Park, 1355 N. Raymond Avenue, 1915
- Washington Park, 700 E. Washington Boulevard, 1919

**Context: Municipal Parks and Recreational Facilities in Pasadena, 1902–1975; *Property Type: Recreational Facility, 1930–1975***

**Description:** These examples of parks are associated with the development of recreational facilities in Pasadena from 1930 to 1975. The park may consist of vegetation, design, and/or hardscape material consciously laid out by a master gardener, landscape architect, architect or horticulturalist, or city employee. Recreational facilities are located throughout the city. Often reinterpreted over time to reflect current design trends, many of the city's older parks reflect the design philosophies of recent decades rather than their original construction.

**Significance:** Recreational facilities are significant for their association with the trend after 1930 where park administrators throughout the nation abandoned their idealistic efforts to use parks as a mechanism of social reform. Public parks constructed after 1930 began to shift their emphasis toward athletic uses. Unlike the opportunities for passive recreation that are typical of earlier park designs, after 1930, many public parks during this era were designed with athletic fields and playgrounds as their primary focus. Recreational facilities are significant for their associations with athletic events and the history of parks and recreation in the city, which began after the shift toward recreational uses began in 1930. During the 1970s, the city acquired several major acquisitions of recreational facilities (e.g., Villa Parke, Robinson Park). The period of significance extends to include the numerous parklands that were acquired by the city during the early 1970s, reflecting the increased need for recreational opportunities in the city.

Recreational facilities may be eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A for association with recreation and leisure activities in Pasadena generally from 1930 to 1975.

Recreational facilities may be eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C as a notable example of park design in the city, for their high artistic value, or as the work of a master gardener, landscape architect, architect or horticulturalist, or city employee.

**Registration Requirements:** To be eligible for National Register listing under Criterion A, the recreational facility must convey its association with patterns of development related to the city's recreational history,

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responses to national park design trends, and/or open space planning activities. The recreational facility should retain integrity of location, design, setting, feeling, and association. A recreational facility may retain integrity of setting and feeling if it conveys a sense of the city's park design history from 1930 to 1975. Properties that date from the last 50 years must possess exceptional significance, as defined in Criteria Consideration G of the National Register.

To be eligible for the National Register under Criterion C, the park should exhibit character-defining features associated with municipal parks from the period of significance and retain integrity of location, design, setting, feeling and association. The park must demonstrate a clear linkage with its original installation dating from 1930 to 1975 and continue to retain essential character-defining features and distinctive characteristics of its period and method of construction. The accumulated loss of character-defining features, such as original design details, key materials, or examples of workmanship will result in a loss of integrity. Alterations, such as replaced vegetation, design additions, or moved elements, may be acceptable as a reflection of the property's evolution if they are sensitive to its original characteristics and leave the overall design discernible and intact. The continuity of the park's original historic design and its ability to convey its historical association as a recreational facility during the period of significance should be considered.

**Examples of Character-Defining Features:**<sup>263</sup>

- Examples of mature vegetation to delineate activity areas, hardscape elements, and concentrations of a particular species or type of vegetation
- Athletic fields, tennis courts, golf courses, and facilities to support athletic events, such as bleachers, showers, and changing areas
- Areas for passive recreation, such as water features and lawns
- Playgrounds or play areas for children
- Civic-themed areas such as a parade ground or amphitheater for outdoor performances
- Indoor space suitable for a variety of activities including dancing, games, stage productions, food preparation, and dining
- Support structures such as maintenance sheds and night lighting
- Accessory structures to support social activities (e.g., childcare facilities, senior activity centers, clubhouses, picnic areas)

**Examples:**

- Jefferson Park, 1501 East Villa Street, 1945
- Grant Park, 232 South Michigan Avenue, 1948
- Brenner Park, 235 Barthe Drive, 1952
- Villa Parke, 363 E. Villa Street, 1973
- Eaton Sunnyslope Park, Sunnyslope Avenue and Paloma Street, 1975

<sup>263</sup> The Cultural Landscape Foundation, "What's Out There," accessed December 13, 2011, <http://tclf.org/content/large-municipal>

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**G. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

The geographical area covered by this Multiple Property Documentation Form is within the incorporated city limits of Pasadena, California.

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## H. SUMMARY OF IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION METHODS

The City of Pasadena received a 2011–2012 Certified Local Government (CLG) grant from the California Office of Historic Preservation and the National Park Service to prepare a Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF) to nominate and register thematically related properties and establish registration requirements for the future nomination of sites, district, structures, or objects under the theme of "Historic Designed Gardens in Pasadena." The intent of the MPDF is to facilitate the future nominations of historic designed gardens in the city.

Kevin Johnson, Planner with the Design and Historic Preservation Section of the City of Pasadena's Planning Department, managed the project and conducted site-specific research that was used in the development of the MPDF. The city's research efforts included an extensive review of archival materials, including newspaper articles, books, and journals, which informed the development of an electronic inventory of designed gardens in the city. The electronic inventory identified approximately 150 extant residential gardens in addition to institutional and commercial properties and public parks. Mr. Johnson conducted site visits to evaluate many of the extant gardens identified in the electronic inventory. The information derived from these site visits served as the framework to develop the historic contexts, property types and registration requirements for the MPDF.

The city selected a consultant team led by Sapphos Environmental, Inc. to prepare the MPDF. Leslie Heumann, manager of historical resources, Sapphos Environmental, Inc., provided senior level project oversight and peer review. Marlise Fratinardo, senior cultural resources coordinator, Sapphos Environmental, Inc., served as project manager and principal author, conducted background research and evaluation, and served as the primary point of contact with the city. Marilyn Novell, intern, Sapphos Environmental, Inc., prepared the "significant persons and organizations" portion of the document. Garden design experts Ann Scheid and Kelly Comras provided research support, conducted peer reviews, participated in evaluating garden properties, and offered guidance to the city throughout the project. Ms. Fratinardo, Ms. Heumann, Ms. Novell, and Ms. Scheid meet the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards in Architectural History.

Other contributors to the project include Carson Anderson and the Pasadena Garden Club. Mr. Anderson shared his research expertise and access to the collections at the College of Environmental Design Archives at the University of California at Berkeley. He provided copies of plans, photographs, and correspondence for several notable designed gardens in Pasadena to the city and the consultant team to assist in the evaluation efforts. Members of the Pasadena Garden Club (and numerous other residents of the city) generously provided access to privately-owned gardens in Pasadena.

An extensive literature review on the history of garden design in Southern California was conducted to identify broad garden design trends in the City of Pasadena. Research sources included public records at the Pasadena Public Library and files kept at the City of Pasadena. Primary source materials used in the preparation of the MPDF included Sanborn Maps, historical aeriels and photographs, newspaper articles and obituaries, period architectural publications, books, interviews, ephemera, and published documents on the history of Pasadena and garden design. In addition, the California History Index of the Los Angeles Public Library, the Avery Index of Architectural Periodicals, historical resources survey reports, and technical materials relating to federal, state, and local historic preservation were consulted for additional information.

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