



## 6 CIVIC CENTER AND PLAYHOUSE DISTRICT

- 1. CIVIC CENTER
- 2. PLAYHOUSE DISTRICT

Pasadena's civic center was planned in the early 1920s. These expansive and highly detailed buildings, landscaped courtyards, and park-like settings are firmly rooted by a civic axis. In this scheme, the library commands the north end, followed by the City Auditorium at the south, with City Hall at the center. Walking towards City Hall's dome—visible for miles—an open courtyard, but instead are surprised to discover a fountain equipped with multi-colored ground-floor fountains and shaded lawns. The courtyard walk continues across a field, past All Saints Church and through the pleasant cityscape that is Plaza Las Fuentes. Your route includes Pasadena's downtown of the 1920s, now revived with the addition of Plaza Colorado and many residential buildings. Be sure to note the amazing use of terra cotta on the Pacific State Museum (261 S. Los Robles) and on the Warner Building (207 S. Colorado). The Pasadena Playhouse (224 S. El Molino), which is now giving its name to the surrounding district, is recognized as the official state theater of California.

### Central Library, 1927

281 East Wilson Street  
Architect: Wayne Horn

### City Hall, 1921-27

201 West Gayfield Avenue  
Architect: Richard A. Greer

### All Saints Episcopal Church, 1925

112 North Euclid Avenue  
Architects: Johnson, Stryker & Coor

### Pacific State Museum (formerly State Historical Building), 1921

201 West Los Robles Avenue  
Architects: Manning, Van Hal & Maybury

### Warner Building, 1927

217 East Colorado Boulevard  
Architects: Manning & Maybury

### Pasadena Playhouse, 1924-27

224 East Euclid Avenue  
Architect: Shepley

### Pasadena City Auditorium, 1926

200 West Green Street  
Architects: Bergmann, Bennett & Hood

### Warner Park Building, 1924

217 North Starline Avenue  
Architect: Julia Morgan



## 7 OLD PASADENA

- 1. THE PALACE
- 2. PALACE OF PASCAL

This tour includes an overview of Pasadena's oldest commercial area. One favorite ensemble is the old Santa Fe station, Central Park and the former Green Hotel, linked by a shared plaza. During the city's days as a street, Eastern visitors could alight from the train, walk up the street to either Green Hotel, and after strolling in, enjoy a visit to the park (with a table of wines, no less). The peculiar bridge that now extends from Castle/Greenmore spanned the street to the sidewalk of the hotel. Hotel visitors were also close to all the major stores and courtes coursed around the junction of Colorado and Fair Oaks—Old Pasadena, once known as Hotel, it again one of the great economic and social centers of Pasadena life. Rejuvenation and revitalization began in the late 1970s, and in 1983 Old Pasadena became a National Register Historic District. Keyes walks along the streets, look above the display windows at the varieties of style and ornamentation. (All the storefronts date from 1928 when Colorado was widened), but many of the buildings behind them were constructed before 1920. If you can't tear yourself away from window shopping and people-watching, look out for interesting ways to explore (most with lesson plans) to explore their history, taking 100+ contemporary architectural buildings, and those unique, yet strictly legal, dogwood crosswalk!

### Castle Green Apartments, 1928/1983

201 South Raymond Avenue  
Architect: Frederick A. Steing

### Former Santa Fe Railway Station, 1928

207 South Raymond Avenue  
Architect: H. A. Greer

### Clayton of Commerce Building, 1924

217 East Colorado Boulevard  
Architects: Parkhurst & Bergmann

### Former United California Bank Building, 1928

21 East Greenway Boulevard  
Architects: Greer & Hood

### Money Market Building, 1927

21 East Colorado Boulevard  
Architects: Charles & Henry Greene

### Hotel Paper Co., 1925

101 West Green Street  
Architects: Greer & Hood



## 8 MADISON HEIGHTS

- 1. THE PALACE
- 2. THE PALACE OF PASCAL

A rejuvenation of Southern California development trends, this fine residential neighborhood was built over orange groves and landless beginning in 1906. Most of these lovely well-built houses date from that time until about 1907. The houses in our local architect are represented: Charles and Henry Greene designed a beautifully styled one-story bungalow, accentuated by terra and terra, at 679 S. Ellsworth and an imposing two-story residence at 474 S. Ballwin; Louis Benson's only Madison Heights design is at 820 S. Madison; Frederick Steing designed the fine Craftsman at 820 S. Madison with its diagonal flooring and other structural features; a French style by Wallace Hoff can be found at 702 S. Ballwin; and two modern homes for the original team by Stryker/Manning are at 920 and 912 S. Madison. In its early years, Pasadena created a well-thought-out street/over plan from which both Madison Heights is a worthy descendant.

### Green Oakton House, 1906

820 South Madison Avenue  
Architects: Charles & Henry Greene

### Madison House, 1916 and 1924

912 and 914 South Madison Avenue  
Architects: Stryker & Manning

### Greene House, 1910

871 South Madison Avenue  
Architects: Louis H. Benson

### Hogey House, 1906

820 South Madison Avenue  
Architect: Frederick A. Steing

### Woodlawn House, 1916

747 South Madison Avenue  
Architect: Wallace Hoff

### Archie Madison House, 1910

827 South Madison Avenue  
Architects: Charles & Henry Greene



## 9 BUNGLOW HEAVEN

- 1.8 ACRES • 4,500-SQ-FOOT HOUSE
- 16 ROOMS, 100+ FIXES
- 1920S OR 1930S, JERRY RUBIN OF CALIFORNIA HOUSES

This neighborhood, declared a landmark district in 1988, reveals the quality and richness of conventional houses built during the California period (1900 to 1930), unlike those in other areas, most of them houses were built by contractors or their original owners, original architects. Designs were often adapted from popular "houseplan books," which illustrated such things as built-in bookshelves, marble fireplaces, and the use of jalousie through French doors. For \$1 to \$2.5 million you could own a minimal place and a custom carpenter could improve the details. Since many houses were built for under \$1,000, they were affordable for most residents. Bungalow and Blue-White houses contain some of the finest bungalow plans, but this neighborhood is much larger than the two. You will see in Blue-White houses charming features, such as an entry that is part of a chimney, brick and bamboo walls, and vine covered porches.

Bungalow houses represented a surge of renovation activity beginning in the late 1970s, as a majority of the houses have now been refurbished in authentic historical style. If you would like a bungalow, explore Christian Avenue, which was more or less added to the landmark district.

- Notes:**
- **Williams House (Historic) AMF**  
1175 East Mountain Drive  
Architect: Harry Shipway

- **Crady House**  
(See Heritage), also AMF  
1416 Stone White Lane  
Architect unknown



## 10 LOMBARDY ROAD

- 1.4 ACRES • 4,500-SQ-FOOT HOUSE • 17 ROOMS, 100+ FIXES
- 1920S OR 1930S, JERRY RUBIN OF CALIFORNIA HOUSES

These lush and picturesque estates, inspired from escape groves in the 1920s. The estate value of Lombardy was one part of Henry Huntington's ranch. Returning from European study, the leading gentleman-architects of the time created fanciful reconstructions of their full romantic visions of rural Spain and Italy. Lombardy Road is a menu of their tastes—rich and healthy! The architect led these images are appropriate to Southern California because of its similar climate and landscape. Roland Coate, in particular, was certainly striving to come up with something that was, in essence, Californian—a combination of Mediterranean and Colonial styles. His house at 1750 Lombardy is one attempt at this. 127 Lombardy results are Southern farmhouse. The complete residence at 2035 Lombardy by Wallace Nutt would show the most romantic Hollywood set, but lights some architect as if a group of very health houses on Berkeley Avenue, each with a lush, unimproved garden.

- **Hughes House, 1920**  
1750 Lombardy Road  
Architect: Roland C. Coate

- **Barrett House, 1921**  
2035 Lombardy Road  
Architect: Wallace Nutt

- **House, 1920-21**  
1481 to 1493 Berkeley Avenue  
Architect: Wallace Nutt

- **Coast House, 1924**  
1570 Lombardy Road  
Architect: George Washington Goff



# PASADENA

EXPLORE PASADENA ARCHITECTURE  
WALK | BIKE | DRIVE

10 incredible architectural tours for you to discover within  
16 historical districts in our 23 square miles





### 3 ARROYO VIEW AND THE GREENE BROTHERS

- 1 LARSEN & TILBURNY BROS. & TILBURNY BROS. BROS.
- 2 FRED GREENE BROS., AND SONS OF CALIF.

This neighborhood bordering the Arroyo area is the first place to take the work of Charles and Henry Greene, as well as some fine houses by their contemporaries. James Terrace was once sold Greene & Greene, including walkways and landscaping. Charles' own house (304), begun in 1902, was built around a huge oak tree. Most of the nearby houses had a front view of the Arroyo and a rear view of a smaller arroyo or a panoramic view east at the crest of the hill, leading to the neighborhood's nickname of "Little Hollywood." Woodmont Place, one of the earliest "gated" communities, has now merged Greene & Greene houses. Woodmont Place, now a part of the neighborhood church campus (note the prominent oak chimney), and the Greene Garden House at 4 Elmwood, which is open to public tours. The Prospect Park area was a 1904 tract with complete tree-shaded streets, children's play parks on George Green, and one house (307 Prospect) designed by the Greenes. The Prospect Historic District was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1983. The Pasadena Museum of History (370 S. George Green) was once the Florida consulate.

**Roman Oak House, 1906**  
1000 Roman Oak Avenue  
Architect: Charles & Henry Greene

**Charles Greene House, 1900**  
1040 George Green  
Architect: Charles Greene

**Garden House, 1904**  
4 Elmwood Place  
Architect: Charles & Henry Greene

**Wood House and Studio, 1902-04**  
447 Prospect Avenue  
Architect: Fred Lloyd Wright (son) and Lloyd Wright (son)

**Rose House, 1906**  
257 Prospect Boulevard  
Architect: Charles & Henry Greene

**Wood House, 1900**  
770 Prospect Boulevard  
Architect: Arthur and Alfred Heilman

**Pasadena House of History (formerly the Greene House and Studio, 1904 and 1905)**

1100 West George Green Boulevard  
Architect: Nelson Gropius (Italy) and Suzanne B. Gropius (France)

**Green House House of Art (built for the Pasadena Club, 1900)**  
217 West Colorado Boulevard  
Architect: Louis J. Kelly

**Architectural Exhibition, 1915**  
1000 West Green Street  
Architect: James  
Hess, Johnson, and Woodruff



### 4 OAK KNOLL

- 1 LARSEN & TILBURNY BROS. & TILBURNY BROS. BROS.
- 2 FRED GREENE BROS., AND SONS OF CALIF.

Over the site of a sheep ranch owned by Henry Huntington, Oak Knoll was developed into large estates around 1906. The rolling oak-covered landscape dropped into Green Canyon on the east and looked out plain leading to the Hill 600 and the Van Gabriel Mission on the south. In the southern ridge in 1906, the Westmoreland Hotel (near the Langham Huntington, Pasadena) was begun. Impressive houses were built nearby, many in the 1920s and later. The well known S. B. Black House (3177 Hillcrest) by Greene & Greene, once a 7-acre estate, dominates the neighborhood even today. Many parcels were later subdivided where extensive gardens were featured. The perforated concrete wall along Oak Knoll by the Greenes, once included the gardens of their California House (3188 Hillcrest), which included an apartment building from a European house built a series of terraces to a hill pond in the canyon. Most houses on this tour are visible from the adjacent English hillside. An amazing variety of street signs are represented: 1900 Ridge Way, an interchange from Hollywood, complete with iron finials; 1940 Ridge Way, sporting a oak log of Calhoun persuasion; and 1931 Westmoreland, a pure "Frenchified."

**S. B. Black House, 1907**  
3177 Hillcrest Avenue  
Architect: Charles & Henry Greene

**Charles Calhoun House, 1914**  
1000 Hillcrest Avenue  
Architect: Charles & Henry Greene

**French House, 1906**  
1914 Ridge Way  
Architect: George Washington Smith

**James A. Stanton House, 1910**  
1914 Hillcrest Avenue  
Architect: Arthur & Alfred Heilman

**The Langham Huntington, Pasadena**  
1900-06 & rebuilt 1924  
1001 East Colorado Avenue  
Original architect:  
Charles F. Whittier (1906) and  
Horton H. Wood (1924)

**Rose House, circa 1900**  
257 Ridge Way  
Architect: James Lee Pitt and  
Robert C. Alexander

**1900-06**  
1914 Hillcrest Avenue  
1000 Hillcrest Avenue

**1914 Hillcrest Avenue, 1914**  
1000 Hillcrest Avenue



### 5 GOVERNOR MARKHAM VICTORIAN DISTRICT

- 1 LARSEN & TILBURNY BROS.
- 2 FRED GREENE BROS.
- 3 FRED GREENE BROS., AND SONS OF CALIF.
- 4 JAY BLAKE WHITE

This is one of the fine Pasadena neighborhoods that began in 1900 houses in quantity and

quality. In Orange Grove was the first prime residential street when Pasadena was first founded in 1825 as the Indiana Colony. After incorporation in 1886, the city became a noted winter destination for wealthy visitors from the East and founded its large resort hotels. Magnificent mansions and gardens began to replace the earlier farms along George Green, starting with the mansion "Woodlawn" (see "Woodlawn" tour) by some new residents arrived (including California Governor Henry H. Markham). George Green address became scarce, as new sites were developed. In the 1920s, garden apartments replaced the single estates along George Green, but the older streets still have many of the century houses. Built in small English style houses, the earliest were situated and upright Queen Anne mansions like 140 Markham. Also popular was the American Colonial Revival, most visible at 307 Markham. 370 Markham is English Style, although not quite Italian, its following becomes well-recognized of the Indies westward. As you walk along S. John Avenue, consider the east side of the street important by the Long Beach Ferryway (first planned in the 1900s and built, as of this writing, an officially adopted route. The rest of the neighborhood to the west became a development almost in 2005.

**Westmoreland Langham House, 1909**  
1000 Hillcrest Avenue  
Architect: William

**Black House, 1906, 1908**  
3177 Hillcrest Avenue  
Architect: Henry H. Wood (Italy) and  
Suzanne B. Gropius (France)

**Green House, 1900, 1902**  
1100 West George Green  
Architect: Fred Lloyd Wright

**Woodlawn Apartments, 1907**  
1000 Hillcrest Avenue  
Architect: Robert A. Rowland

**Marklawn House, 1906**  
140 Markham Street  
Architect: Louis J. Kelly

**Woodlawn House, 1906**  
1000 Hillcrest Avenue  
Architect: Robert A. Rowland

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