

6 CIVIC CENTER AND PLAYHOUSE DISTRICT

- 2 MILES ■ 60-MINUTE WALK ■ 18-MINUTE BIKE RIDE
- PARK ON GARFIELD, JUST NORTH OF WALNUT (AT WEST SIDE OF LIBRARY)

Pasadena's civic center was planned in the early 1920s. These spacious and richly detailed buildings, broad boulevards and park-like settings are firmly rooted by a civic axis. In this scheme, the Library commands the north end, balanced by the Civic Auditorium at the south, with City Hall at the center. Walking beneath City Hall's dome—visible for miles—we expect a rotunda, but instead are surprised to discover a fountain courtyard with meticulously groomed flower beds and shaded lawns. The courtyard walk continues across Euclid, 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 Paseo Colorado and many residential buildings. Be sure to note the amazing use of terra cotta on the Pacific Asia Museum (46 N. Los Robles) and on the Warner Building (477 E. Colorado). The Pasadena Playhouse (39 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
285 East Walnut Street
Architect: Myron Hunt

City Hall, 1925-27
100 North Garfield Avenue
Architects: Bakewell & Brown

All Saints Episcopal Church, 1925
132 North Euclid Avenue
Architects: Johnson, Kaufmann & Coate

Pacific Asia Museum
(formerly Grace Nicholson Building, 1924)
46 North Los Robles Avenue
Architects: Marston, Van Pelt & Maybury

Warner Building, 1927
477 East Colorado Boulevard
Architects: Marston & Maybury



7 OLD PASADENA

- 1.6 MILES ■ 60-MINUTE WALK ■ 20-MINUTE BIKE RIDE
- PARK IN PARKING STRUCTURE AT NORTHEAST CORNER OF FAIR OAKS AND GREEN

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 past. During the city's days as a resort, Eastern visitors could alight from the train, walk up the street to the Green Hotel, and after checking in, enjoy a stroll in the park (in the middle of winter, no less!). The peculiar bridge that now extends from Castle Green once spanned the street to the older part of the hotel. Hotel visitors were also close to all the major stores and services clustered around the junction of Colorado and Fair Oaks. Old Pasadena, once down-at-heel, is again one of the great economic and social centers of Pasadena life. Restoration and revitalization began in the late 1970s, and in 1983 Old Pasadena became a National Register Historic District. As you walk 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 1900). If you can tear yourself away from window shopping and people watching, look out for interesting alleys to explore (most with bronze plaques to explain their history), fading 19th century signs on the sides of buildings, and those unique, yet strictly legal, diagonal crosswalks!

Castle Green Apartments, 1898; 1903
99 South Raymond Avenue
Architect: Frederick L. Roehrig

Former Santa Fe Railway Station, 1935
222 South Raymond Avenue
Architect: H. C. Gilman

Chamber of Commerce Building, 1906
117 East Colorado Boulevard
Architects: Parkinson & Bergstrom

Former United California Bank Building, 1929
83 East Colorado Boulevard
Architects: Bennett & Haskell

Kinney-Kendall Building, 1897
65 East Colorado Boulevard
Architects: Charles & Henry Greene

Friend Paper Co., 1965
100 West Green Street
Architects: Smith & Williams



8 MADISON HEIGHTS

- 1.8 MILES
- 45-MINUTE WALK
- 10-MINUTE BIKE RIDE
- PARK ON ALPINE, JUST WEST OF EL MOLINO

A forerunner of Southern California development trends, this fine residential neighborhood was built over orange groves and farmland beginning in 1906. Most of these hefty well-built family houses date from that time until about 1925. The best-known local architects are represented: Charles and Henry Greene designed a beautifully sited one-story bungalow, accentuated by terraced lawns, at 979 S. El Molino and an imposing two-story residence at 675 S. Madison; Louis Easton's only Mission Revival design is at 885 S. Madison; Frederick Roehrig designed the fine Craftsman at 805 S. Madison with its diagonal bracing and other structural fetishes; a French design by Wallace Neff can be found at 707 S. Oakland; and two model homes for the original tract by Sylvanus Marston are at 920 and 932 S. Madison. In its early years, Pasadena created a well thought-out street/tree plan from which Madison Heights certainly benefited.

Crowe-Crocker House, 1909
979 South El Molino Avenue
Architects: Charles & Henry Greene

Model Homes, 1911 and 1912
920 and 932 South Madison Avenue
Architect: Sylvanus B. Marston

Ioannes House, 1911
885 South Madison Avenue
Architect: Louis B. Easton



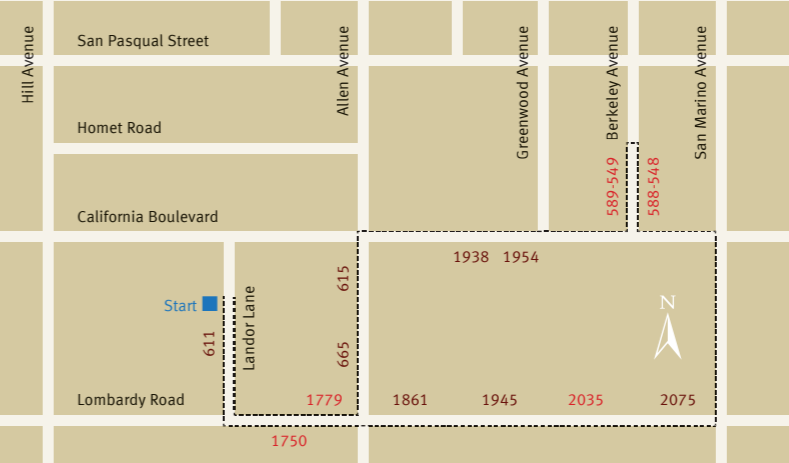
9 BUNGALOW HEAVEN

- 1.8 MILES ■ 40-MINUTE WALK
- 10-MINUTE BIKE RIDE
- PARK ON MICHIGAN, JUST NORTH OF ORANGE GROVE

This neighborhood, declared a landmark district in 1989, reveals the quality and richness of conventional houses built during the Craftsman period (1900 to 1920). Unlike those on other tours, most of these houses were built by contractors or their original owners without architects. Designs were often adapted from popular "bungalow books," which discussed such things as built-in buffets, boulder fireplaces and the scent of jasmine through French doors. For \$5 to \$10 one could order minimal plans and a clever carpenter would improvise the details. Since many homes were built for under \$3,000, they were affordable for most residents. Michigan and Mar Vista Avenues contain some of the tastiest bungalows, but this neighborhood is much larger than the tour. You will see in these houses charming touches, such as an entry that is part of a chimney, brick-and-boulder walls, and vine-covered pergolas. Bungalow Heaven experienced a surge of restoration activity beginning in the late 1970s, so a majority of the houses have now been refurbished in authentic historical style. If you would like a longer tour, explore Chester Avenue, which was more recently added to the landmark district.

NEARBY:
Williams House (Hillmont), 1887
1375 East Mountain Street
Architect: Harry Ridgway

Craig Adobe
(The Hermitage), circa 1880
2121 Monte Vista Street
Architect: Unknown



10 LOMBARDY ROAD

- 1.2 MILES ■ 30-MINUTE WALK ■ 7-MINUTE BIKE RIDE
- PARK ON LANDOR, JUST SOUTH OF CALIFORNIA

These lush and picturesque estates sprouted from orange groves in the 1920s. The south side of Lombardy was once part of Henry Huntington's ranch. Returning from European study, the aspiring gentlemen architects of the time created fanciful reconstructions of their half-remembered visions of rural Spain and Italy. Lombardy Road is a menu of their sources—rich and tasty fare! The architects felt these images were appropriate to Southern California because of its similar climate and landscape. Roland Coate, in particular, was constantly striving to come up with something that was quintessentially Californian—a combination of Mediterranean and Colonial styles. His house at 1750 Lombardy is one attempt at this. 1779 Lombardy recalls an Andalusian farmhouse. The sumptuous residence at 2035 Lombardy by Wallace Neff would shame the most romantic Hollywood set. And by this same architect, we find a group of very livable houses on Berkeley Avenue, each with a balcony or enclosed garden.

Stephens House, 1928
1750 Lombardy Road
Architect: Roland E. Coate

Bourne House, 1925
2035 Lombardy Road
Architect: Wallace Neff

Houses, 1925-26
548 to 589 Berkeley Avenue
Architect: Wallace Neff

Ostoff House, 1924
1779 Lombardy Road
Architect: George Washington Smith



Alexander Vertikoff

