



PASADENA

EXPLORE PASADENA ARCHITECTURE

WALK | BIKE | DRIVE

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





10 TOURS OF PASADENA

1. Lower Linda Vista
2. Arroyo Craftsman
3. Arroyo View and the Greene Brothers
4. Oak Knoll
5. Governor Markham Victorian District
6. Civic Center and Playhouse District
7. Old Pasadena
8. Madison Heights
9. Bungalow Heaven
10. Lombardy Road

BEFORE YOU EXPLORE

This guide identifies 10 architecturally rich neighborhoods. Buildings and homes of visual interest are identified by their street number on each of the maps and may not be referenced in the tour description. Street numbers indicated in red are listed by name of building and architect within the descriptions. Tour routes range from 1.2 to 4 miles and may be explored by foot, bicycle or car.

Cover: Cahill Center for Astronomy and Astrophysics at the California Institute of Technology. Architect Thom Mayne. 1216 East California Boulevard

PASADENA VISITORS CENTER

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1 LOWER LINDA VISTA

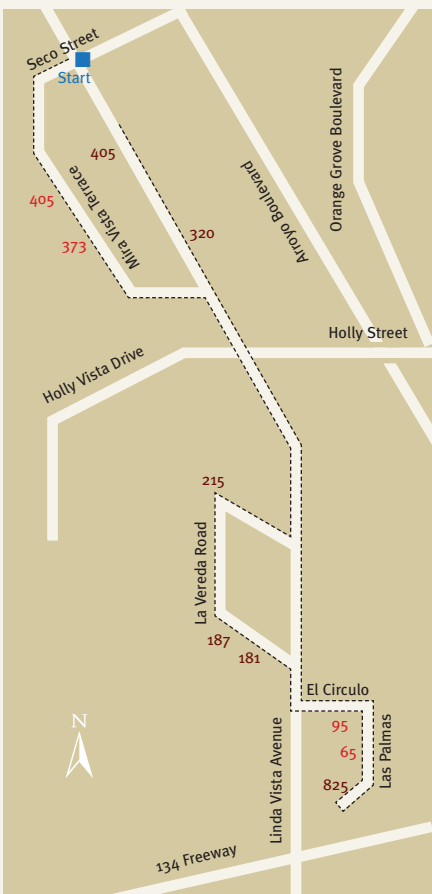
- 1.4 MILES ■ 30-MINUTE WALK
- 9-MINUTE BIKE RIDE
- PARK ON LINDA VISTA, JUST NORTH OF SECO

In 1882, a suspension bridge was built where Holly Street is today, connecting this remote west bank of the Arroyo Seco to Pasadena. It was sport, then, to camp in the sycamores for a weekend and catch fresh trout for breakfast in the year-round stream. Although the greasewood and chaparral have been carved away, one still feels a certain remoteness here. The 1910 vintage Swiss chalets on Mira Vista peer across the Arroyo to the Vista del Arroyo Hotel and “Little Switzerland.” The gates on Linda Vista near Holly once led to the Armour estate. The arched bridges loom large to the south, and in their shadows lie three superb houses of the 1920s by Edward Fowler. An amateur in the best sense, Fowler’s models were from photographs of rural Spain, and his imagination provided the rest.

Pillsbury Houses, circa 1910
 373 & 405 Mira Vista Terrace
 Architect: J. Constantine Hillman

Fowler Houses, circa 1927
 65 & 95 El Circulo Drive and
 825 Las Palmas Road
 Designer: Edward W. Fowler

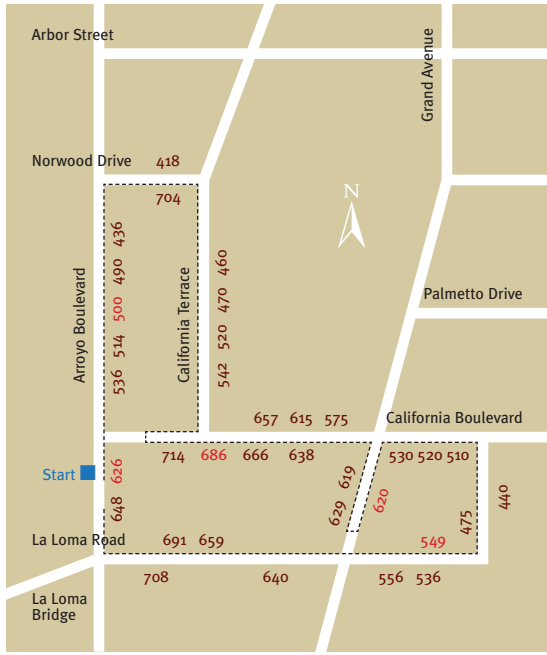
Nearby:
Art Center College of Design, 1975
 1700 Lida Street
 Architect: Craig Ellwood



Ladd Studio and House, 1949-50
 1083 & 1085 Glen Oaks Avenue
 Architect: Thornton Ladd

Kidspace Children’s Museum, 2003
(formerly Fannie Morrison Horticultural Center, 1938)
 480 Arroyo Boulevard
 Architects: Fitch Haskell (1938)
 and Michael Maltzan (2003)

Rose Bowl, 1922 (enlarged 1931)
 1001 Rose Bowl Drive
 Architect: Myron Hunt



2 ARROYO CRAFTSMAN

- 1.5 MILES ■ 35-MINUTE WALK ■ 10-MINUTE BIKE RIDE
- PARK ON WEST CALIFORNIA, JUST EAST OF ARROYO

The lower Arroyo Seco was settled around 1910 by artists and other bohemians who were drawn to this lovely oak glen and wished to avoid the high-society types along South Orange Grove Avenue, just up the hill to the east. Many who built here were advocates of the Craftsman esthetic movement and its veneration of nature and simplicity. Most of their houses were built rugged and woody, often with foundations of cobblestones brought up from the Arroyo. One artist was painter Jean Mannheim whose 1909 studio is still intact at 500 S. Arroyo. The Pacific Oaks School at 714 W. California was established in 1945 using existing oak-shaded bungalows as its campus. The friendly creature at 686 W. California was designed by the Irish immigrant Louis DuPuget Millar for an Englishman, perhaps homesick for the thatched roofs of the Cotswolds. The architect-carpenter Louis Easton built one of his finest redwood houses at 620 S. Grand. At 626 S. Arroyo, the tilemaker and teacher Ernest Batchelder constructed his home and first production kilns.

Mannheim House and Studio, 1909

500 South Arroyo Boulevard
Designer: Jean Mannheim

Cheesewright House, 1910

686 West California Boulevard
Architects: Jeffrey, Van Trees & Millar

Craig House, 1908

620 South Grand Avenue
Designer: Louis B. Easton

Clapp House, 1874

549 La Loma Road
Designer: Unknown

Batchelder House, 1909

626 South Arroyo Boulevard
Designer: Ernest A. Batchelder

NEARBY:

La Casita del Arroyo, 1934

177 South Arroyo Boulevard
Architect: Myron Hunt

Perkins House, 1955

1540 Poppy Peak Drive
Architect: Richard J. Neutra

Church of the Angels, 1889

1100 Avenue 64
*Architects: Arthur Edmund Street
 and Ernest A. Coxhead*

3 ARROYO VIEW AND THE GREENE BROTHERS

- 1.8 MILES ■ 50-MINUTE WALK ■ 13-MINUTE BIKE RIDE
- PARK ON NORTH GRAND, JUST NORTH OF HOLLY

This neighborhood bordering the Arroyo Seco is the best place to view the work of Charles and Henry Greene, as well as some fine houses by their contemporaries. Arroyo Terrace was once solid Greene & Greene, including walks and landscaping. Charles' own house (368), begun in 1902, was built around a huge oak tree. Most of the rustic houses had a front view of the Arroyo and a rear view of a conifer-surrounded picturesque reservoir at the crest of the hill, leading to the neighborhood's nickname of "Little Switzerland." Westmoreland Place, one of the earliest "gated" communities, has two surviving Greene & Greene houses: 2 Westmoreland, now a part of the Neighborhood Church campus (note the tremendous rock chimney) and the famous Gamble House at 4 Westmoreland, which is open for public tours. The Prospect Park area was a 1906 tract with camphor tree-shaded streets, clinker-brick portals on Orange Grove, and one house (657 Prospect) designed by the Greens. The Prospect Historic District was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1983. The Pasadena Museum of History (170 N. Orange Grove) was once the Finnish consulate.

Duncan-Irwin House, 1906

240 North Grand Avenue

Architects: Charles & Henry Greene

Charles Greene House, 1902

368 Arroyo Terrace

Architect: Charles Greene

Gamble House, 1908

4 Westmoreland Place

Architects: Charles & Henry Greene

Millard House and Studio, 1923-26

645 Prospect Crescent

Architects: Frank Lloyd Wright (house)
and Lloyd Wright (studio)

Bentz House, 1906

657 Prospect Boulevard

Architects: Charles & Henry Greene

Hindree House, 1909

781 Prospect Boulevard

Architects: Arthur and Alfred Heineman

Pasadena Museum of History (formerly the Fenyes House and Studio, 1906 and 1910)

170 North Orange Grove Boulevard

Architects: Robert Farquhar (1906)
and Sylvanus B. Marston (1910)

NEARBY:

Norton Simon Museum of Art

(Built for the Pasadena Art Museum, 1969)

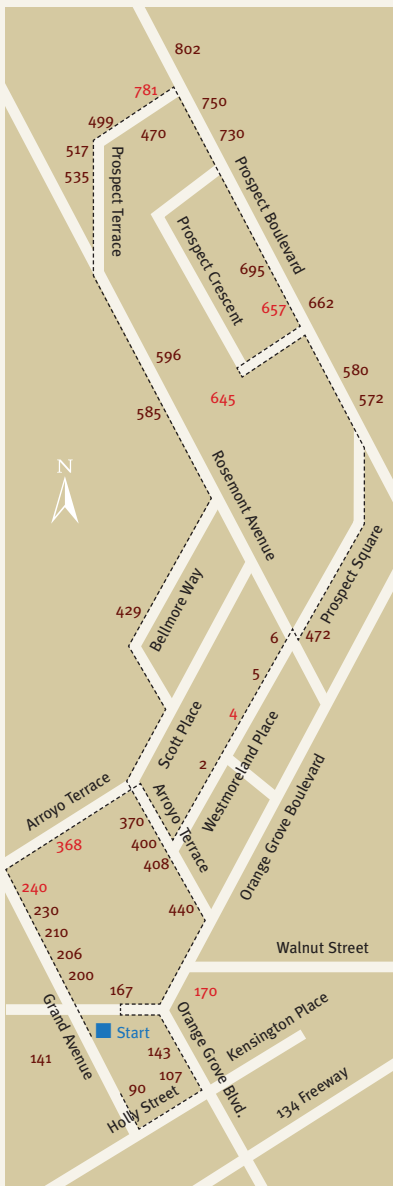
411 West Colorado Boulevard

Architects: Ladd & Kelsey

Ambassador Auditorium, 1974

300 West Green Street

Architects: Daniel, Mann, Johnson,
and Mendenhall



4 OAK KNOLL

- 1.3 MILES ■ 35-MINUTE WALK ■ 7-MINUTE BIKE RIDE
- PARK ON HILLCREST, JUST WEST OF WENTWORTH

Once the site of a sheep ranch owned by Henry Huntington, Oak Knoll was developed into large estates around 1906. This rolling, oak-covered landscape dropped into Kewen Canyon on the east and looked over plains leading to the Old Mill and the San Gabriel Mission on the south. At the southerly ridge in 1906, the Wentworth Hotel (now the Langham, Huntington) was begun. Impressive houses were built nearby, many in the 1920s and later. The well-known R. R. Blacker House (1177 Hillcrest) by Greene & Greene, once a seven-acre estate, dominates the neighborhood even today. Many parcels were later subdivided where extensive gardens once flourished. The perforated concrete wall along Oak Knoll by the Greens once enclosed the gardens of their Culbertson House (1188 Hillcrest), which included an aqueduct leading from a courtyard fountain down a series of terraces to a lily pond in the canyon. Most houses on this tour are visible from the sidewalk despite hedges. An amusing variety of offbeat styles are represented: 1395 Ridge Way, an interloper from Hollywood, complete with lotus finials; 1361 Ridge Way, sporting rustic logs of Craftsman persuasion; and 1233 Wentworth, pure “storybook.”

R. R. Blacker House, 1907
1177 Hillcrest Avenue
Architects: Charles & Henry Greene

Prindle House, 1926
1311 Hillcrest Avenue
Architect: George Washington Smith

**Langham,
Huntington Hotel & Spa
1906-1913; rebuilt 1991**
1401 South Oak Knoll Avenue
Original Architects:
Charles F. Whittlesey (1906)
and Myron Hunt (1913)

Cordelia Culbertson House, 1911
1188 Hillcrest Avenue
Architects: Charles & Henry Greene

James A. Freeman House, 1912
1330 Hillcrest Avenue
Architects: Arthur & Alfred Heineman

Stern House, circa 1930
1395 Ridge Way
Architects: Garrett Van Pelt
and Robert E. Alexander

NEARBY:
The Old Mill
(El Molino Viejo), 1816
1120 Old Mill Road



5

GOVERNOR MARKHAM VICTORIAN DISTRICT

- 1.4 MILES
- 35-MINUTE WALK
- 9-MINUTE BIKE RIDE
- PARK ON MARKHAM, JUST EAST OF ORANGE GROVE

This is one of the few Pasadena neighborhoods that can boast pre-1900 houses in quantity and good repair. Orange Grove

was the first prime residential street when Pasadena was first founded in 1874 as the Indiana Colony. After incorporation in 1886, the city became a noted winter destination for wealthy visitors from the East and boasted six large resort hotels. Magnificent mansions and gardens began to replace the earlier farms along Orange Grove, earning it the nickname “Millionaires’ Row.” As more new residents arrived (including California Governor Henry H. Markham), Orange Grove addresses became scarce, so new side streets were cut in. In the 1950s, garden apartments replaced the aging estates along Orange Grove, but the side streets still have many turn-of-the-century houses. Built to recall Eastern-style homes, the earliest were staunch and upright Queen Ann Victorians like 346 Markham. Also popular was the American Colonial Revival, most visible at 337 Markham. 271 Markham is Shingle Style; although not dark brown, its billowing forms are still evocative of the Eastern seaboard. As you walk along St. John Avenue, visualize the east side of the street replaced by the Long Beach Freeway -- first planned in the 1950s and still, as of this writing, an officially adopted route. The rest of the neighborhood to the west became a local landmark district in 2005.



Blankenhorn-Lamphear House, 1893

346 Markham Place
Architect: Unknown

McPherson House, 1894; 1928

337 Markham Place
Architects: Harry Ridgway (1894)
and J. Constantine Hillman (1928)

Warner House, 1897; 1904

271 Markham Place
Architect: Frederick L. Roehrig

MacDonald Apartments, 1927

339-353 West California Boulevard
Architect: Robert H. Ainsworth

NEARBY:

American Red Cross (formerly Cravens House, 1929)

430 Madeline Drive
Architect: Lewis P. Hobart

Tournament of Roses Association (formerly Wrigley House, 1911)

391 South Orange Grove Boulevard
Architect: G. Lawrence Stimson

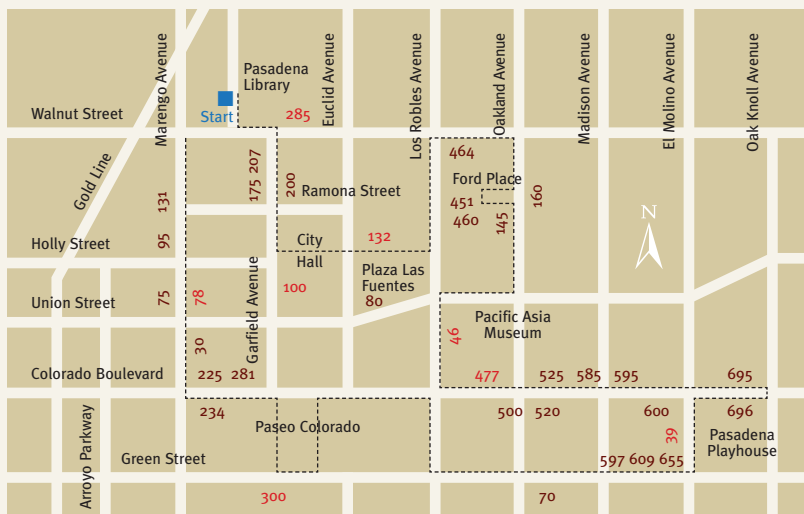
Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals (formerly the Vista del Arroyo Hotel, 1920-1930)

125 South Grand Avenue
Architects: Marston & Van Pelt

Colorado Street Bridge, 1912-13

West Colorado Boulevard
Engineer: John Drake Mercereau





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

Warner Building, 1927

477 East Colorado Boulevard
 Architects: Marston & Maybury

Pacific Asia Museum (formerly Grace Nicholson Building, 1924)

46 North Los Robles Avenue
 Architects: Marston, Van Pelt & Maybury

Pasadena Playhouse, 1924-25

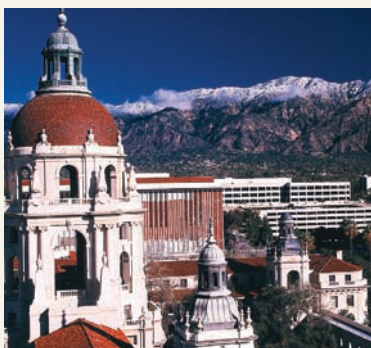
39 South El Molino Avenue
 Architect: Elmer Grey

Pasadena Civic Auditorium, 1931

300 East Green Street
 Architects: Bergstrom, Bennett & Haskell

Former YWCA Building, 1921

78 North Marengo Avenue
 Architect: Julia Morgan



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 scary, yet strictly legal, diagonal crosswalks!

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

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

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

**NEARBY:
 Royal Laundry Building, 1927; 1935**
 443 South Raymond Avenue
 Architect: Gordon B. Kaufmann

St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Church, 1927
 311 North Raymond Avenue
 Architect: Ross Montgomery

Moreton Bay Fig Tree, planted 1880
 170 South Marengo Avenue





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

Hugus House, 1908
 805 South Madison Avenue
 Architect: Frederick L. Roehrig

Annie Blacker House, 1911
 675 South Madison Avenue
 Architects: Charles & Henry Greene

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

Stowell House, 1924
 707 South Oakland Avenue
 Architect: Wallace Neff

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

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:

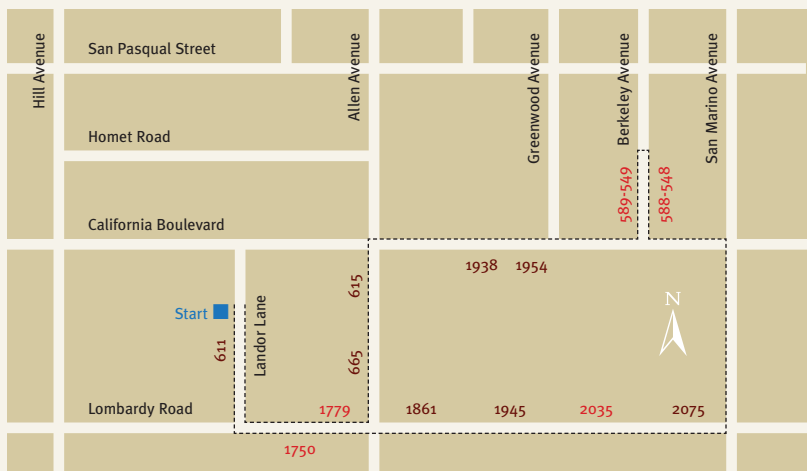
Williams House (Hillmont), 1887

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

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

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

Bourne House, 1925
 2035 Lombardy Road
 Architect: Wallace Neff

NEARBY:
California Institute of Technology
(The campus was first laid out in 1910 by Myron Hunt, Elmer Grey and Bertram Goodhue; tours are available)
 1201 East California Boulevard

Huntington Library, Art Collections, and Botanical Gardens
(Gallery was originally the home of Henry Huntington, 1910)
 1151 Oxford Road
 Architect: Myron Hunt

