Cultural Landscape Report and Treatment Plan
for the
LOS ANGELES COUNTY ARBORETUM & BOTANIC GARDEN
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Cover Photos:  Bird’s Eye View Aerial of Santa Anita Park, 1949 (left), View Across Baldwin Lake Toward Queen Anne Cottage, ca.1939 (right)
Title Page Photo:  Engelmann Oak Grove, 1950s
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

A Cultural Landscape Report is prepared with the support, cooperation, and contribution of organizations and individuals. Each of the following has made notable contributions to the process of gathering information, analyzing data, and making recommendations.

The Dextra Baldwin McGonagle Foundation is gratefully acknowledged for its generous support of the Cultural Landscape Report and Treatment Plan. Dextra Baldwin McGonagle (1901-1967) was the daughter of Anita M. Baldwin and the granddaughter of Elias Jackson “Lucky” Baldwin.

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Photo 1: View of Queen Anne Cottage Across Baldwin Lake, Julius Shulman, 1964 (J. Paul Getty Trust)
The Los Angeles County Arboretum & Botanic Garden (Arboretum) retained Historic Resources Group, LLC (HRG), in 2013 to prepare this Cultural Landscape Report and Treatment Plan (CLRTP). The author team was HRG and kornrandolph, Inc.

A cultural landscape is defined by the National Park Service as “a geographic area, including both cultural and natural resources and the wildlife or domestic animals therein, associated with a historic event, activity, or person or exhibiting other cultural or aesthetic values.” The purpose of this report is to document the history, existing conditions, significance, and integrity of the Arboretum property as a cultural landscape and to propose appropriate treatments for the continued use and management of the property.

In addition to the botanical and horticultural characteristics of the Arboretum, it is also a site of historical significance. From Native American inhabitation, through Spanish, Mexican and American possession, the site holds a great deal of cultural connections to the history of California. The County and State took possession of the property in 1947, and one of the first projects of the California Arboretum Foundation, Inc., at its inception in 1948, was the creation of a Historical Committee, to plan, fund and oversee the restoration of the historic buildings on the Arboretum’s grounds.

The Arboretum occupies land that once was the operational center of the Rancho Santa Anita, originally part of the agricultural holdings of Mission San Gabriel Arcángel. It is significant for its association with the agricultural and residential development of the San Gabriel Valley in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and its association with Elias Jackson “Lucky” Baldwin (1828-1909), one of the most prominent and influential figures in the early development of Southern California. It is also significant as an excellent surviving example of large-scale, institutional, post-World War II landscape architecture and design in Southern California. It continues to convey the general layout and horticultural intent of the 1950 Master Plan by architect Harry Sims Bent and retains a majority of its contributing features. For these associations, the Arboretum appears eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources and the National Register of Historic Places as a historic district.

Based on the typologies established by the National Park System, the Arboretum qualifies as an historic designed landscape. The original master plan for the Arboretum designed by architect Harry Sims Bent, incorporated historic structures and vegetation from the Rancho Santa Anita and Baldwin Ranch eras, while creating a uniquely modern design for an arboretum and botanic garden.

As part of the CLRTP, each feature of the Arboretum was surveyed, documented and organized into a data table. This table provides an overview of the Arboretum with narrative descriptions, condition assessments, statements of significance, and determination of integrity.
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

At the request of the Arboretum, recordation forms were completed for each feature at the Arboretum. The format, commonly referred to as the “DPR 523,” is published and utilized by the Office of Historic Resources of the Department of Parks and Recreation of the Resources Agency of the State of California. These forms are widely used by the state, counties, and cities to record the information from surveys and inventories of all types of historic resources. These forms are particularly useful to public agencies in referencing the classification of historic resources and evaluating potential project impacts under local ordinances or state regulations such as the California Environmental Quality Act.

The CLRTP does not provide specific guidelines for additions and new construction. Implicit in the characteristics of its features and the spatial relationships among landscapes, spaces, and buildings are considerations of the potential impacts of interventions. Standard 9 of the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation, and Preservation Brief 14, both published by the National Park Service, provide specific guidance for additions to buildings and districts.

The CLRTP is a planning document that provides three fundamental types of information, with the goal of providing a “user’s manual” for the stewardship of this cultural resource. They include:

1. A history focused on understanding the cultural development of the property.
2. An analysis of the site and application of standard criteria in order to identify those features that contribute to the significance of the property.
3. An evaluation of the general condition of significant features and recommendations for treatment. To the extent that contributing features are retained and treated appropriately, the cultural value, integrity, and eligibility of the Arboretum as a historic district will be maintained.
As any serious gardener knows, the landscape and its history are inextricably bound. Plants go into the ground to find life in soils created by the past. Mature trees memorialize the hard work of those who gardened before us, and record both the perturbations and good favors bestowed by a changing environment and climate.

At the Los Angeles County Arboretum & Botanic Garden, the nexus of history and landscape yields the legacy of venerable beauty and unforgettable stories that are so enjoyed today. It was no surprise that the Arboretum strategic plan, created in 2011, recognized the task of preserving our material heritage as a primary organizational goal; albeit, attended by many challenges. Protecting irreplaceable legacies of architecture and landscape would require a deeper understanding of their historical development and significance. We would need management strategies that could address immediate preservation concerns, while also ensuring continuity and diligent care in the years ahead.

After consulting with sister institutions across the country, we selected the Cultural Landscape Report and Treatment Plan (CLRTP) as a core approach. The CLRTP process, developed by the National Park Service, meticulously assesses the features, qualities and histories that comprise a cultural landscape. Working from careful analysis, preservation experts specify treatments for each historic element.

This Arboretum CLRTP will serve us well. Over 150 years of site history are summarized and made relevant to today’s decisions. Landscape and structural features are inventoried in an accessible, systematic format. Periods of historic significance are defined, and preservation steps and timelines prescribed. The CLRTP is a compass guiding our work, and a go-to resource for site history and documentation.

Given the long-term commitment implicit in preservation management, the baton will repeatedly pass to succeeding generations of Arboretum leadership. Our leaders will realize, as have we, that preservation goals must be balanced with essential needs for growth and change.

The Arboretum serves an enormous region with education and information services. We are a green oasis for a Southern California megalopolis in the grip of unprecedented environmental change. Continuing success will require new landscapes, facilities and resources. As the Arboretum moves forward, may the CLRTP anchor a commitment to preserving our heritage, and provide a clear path to managing its future.

We thank a highly talented project team—Peyton Hall, Laura Janssen, Matt Randolph, Anna-Lisa Sharar—for their outstanding efforts on the Arboretum’s behalf. We express special appreciation to Sandy Snider and Noel Vernon for their vital expertise and encouragement. Mitchell Bishop, Arboretum Curator of Historic Collections, provided great knowledge, leadership and commitment in seeing the project through to successful completion. Finally, we deeply thank the Dextra Baldwin McGonagle Foundation, whose generous support enabled this invaluable contribution.

—Richard Schulhof, Chief Executive Officer
Los Angeles County Arboretum & Botanic Garden
MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

The cultural significance of the Arboretum landscape is largely found in the totality of its parts. Disparate elements, ranging from landmark trees to architectural features and botanical collections, comprise an interwoven, historically evocative whole. These management considerations are offered to inform planning and policy decisions that may impact the more global landscape qualities that are so essential to the integrity of the site. Further, as arboreta and botanic gardens are singular entities whose purpose and methods are not broadly understood, these considerations seek to illuminate the botanical and horticultural components that help distinguish the Arboretum as a cultural setting.

Spatial Definition and Organization

A series of carefully framed spaces shapes the Arboretum visitor experience and is a defining element of the landscape. Signature spaces that are partly enclosed and defined by mature trees include Bauer Lawn, Meadowbrook, Tallac Knoll summit, and areas of the Historic Circle. The Harry Sims Bent road system directs visitor movement through and among these spatial units, presenting collections and interpretive themes in a well-established sequence. Water features and buildings similarly provide foci and destinations within the spatial framework. Careful assessment of modifications that may impact this long-standing spatial organization is critical to preserving historic character and integrity.

Vistas and View Corridors

Expansive, distant vistas lend drama and beauty to the Arboretum experience. Several critical vistas have been maintained through the years by judicious placement of new plantings. As a consequence, specific vistas have been recorded for decades in staff and visitor photographs, and rank as important heritage elements. Plantings and other landscape changes should seek to frame and enhance these views.

- West, from Arboretum entrance complex to Bauer Fountain.
- North, from the Bauer Lawn to the San Gabriel Mountains.
- North, from Meadowbrook to the San Gabriel Mountains.
- East, from the porch of the Queen Anne Cottage across Baldwin Lake.
- Northwest, from the southeast shore of Baldwin Lake to the San Gabriel Mountains.
- Northeast, from Tallac Knoll to the San Gabriel Mountains.

Historic Tree Specimens

Large, mature trees are a distinguishing feature of the Arboretum. Visitors in the 1930s reported that the Baldwin property was known for its “big trees,” likely comprised of plantations of eucalyptus planted before 1900. The first generation of trees established by Arboretum staff, including exotic species such as sycamore fig (*Ficus sycomorus*), earpod tree (*Enterolobium cyclocarpum*), and spotted gum (*Corymbia maculata*), have matured into magnificent specimens that help define the landscape today.
MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

In 2014, consulting arborists Don Hodel and Ken Greby completed a condition assessment of trees in the Historic Circle area that were extant when the Arboretum was founded in 1947. These assessment data inform the successional planning for Baldwin-era trees that is essential to preserving the character and history of the site. For important trees planted during the early development of the Arboretum, a systematic survey should be undertaken to identify specimens of historical significance that are also worthy of successional replacement. 

A process of condition assessment, similar to that conducted for the Historic Circle, should follow. New plantings intended to replace major specimens must be given the space and conditions needed to realize their full size and form.

Engelmann Oaks
The Engelmann oak grove, located on Tallac Knoll, is among the largest remaining populations of the species (*Quercus engelmannii*) in Los Angeles County. Several older specimens are believed to pre-date Mexican and Early American eras. While the grove contains many healthy trees, it is threatened by low rates of seedling recruitment that impede age diversification and replacement of declining specimens. Current management efforts, including the protection of spontaneous seedlings and propagation from existing trees, must continue to build a mixed-age stand and thereby help assure the long-term survival of the grove.

Botanical Collections
Diverse collections of living plants from six continents reflect the ambitious horticultural and scientific goals, and generous civic spirit, that were the impetus behind the Arboretum’s founding and much of its early development. These collections, established in the mid-20th century, are an important educational resource, enabling school groups and visitors to experience and study mature specimens representing several biomes.

In the context of increasing concern about water scarcity, the value of some botanical collections has occasionally been called into question, as they contain species that are not adapted to our Mediterranean climate and require significant irrigation. Following the windstorm of 2011, which felled over 350 trees, it was determined that future collections development would emphasize taxa adapted to arid climates. However, in areas that have been historically devoted to wetter climate plants, including the Tropical Forest and the north slope of Tallac Knoll, preservation of existing botanical themes can provide the educational and aesthetic experiences that are unique to a biogeographically rich collection and vital to the integrity and character of the site.

Also vital to the cultural landscape is the very concept of botanical collections. Since its founding, the mission of the Arboretum has depended on curated, diverse botanical collections that can support mission-based education and research. Such collections...
provide thematic continuity across the property, and reflect early periods of botanical exploration and study. A highly trained curator, as well as institutional support for data systems, is critical to the integrity of collections and continuing function as a botanic garden.

Horticultural Research and Assessment
A key purpose of the newly founded Arboretum, envisioned by Samuel Ayres and other founders, was to assess and promote new plants that could enrich Southern California landscapes. Consequently, many species were brought from around the world for evaluation, and landscape areas were devoted to plant trials and assessment. In addition, plant breeding programs, focused on Lagerstroemia, Tabebuia, Chorisia and other promising genera, produced large numbers of seedlings that were planted in multiple locations to test adaptability and performance. Several trial areas were working landscapes; their most important function was not education or aesthetic enhancement, but the long-term, horticultural work of plant evaluation.

The Arboretum plant introduction program, which operated from 1957 to 1991, promoted over 120 new plants. To commemorate this historic contribution to the character and development of the region, and educate the public about the assessment process that still brings plants to market today, some trial areas can be maintained and new trials initiated. Also, consideration should be given to preserving and eventually replacing the specimen trees that were grown in prominent locations to celebrate the success of key plant introductions.

Baldwin Lake
Baldwin Lake is the aesthetic and spatial centerpiece of the Arboretum. The Lake and its surrounding environs provide a central destination for visitors, and encompass history that begins with Native American habitation, and extends to Baldwin Ranch, and early movie making.

A 2012 comprehensive study identified several factors that negatively impact Baldwin Lake. Since the early 1950s, the Lake has functioned as a collection basin for the urban watershed to the north. Urban runoff carrying petrochemicals and other contaminants, combined with ongoing siltation, has degraded aquatic ecosystems and compromised scenic, educational and historic value. Proposed mitigation measures include stabilization of shorelines, reconstruction of walls and stonework, and re-engineering of watershed function.

Baldwin Lake is the Arboretum’s most endangered historic feature. Restoring its former beauty and character, a project of considerable cost and complexity, can be achieved only through the sustained commitment of both Los Angeles County and the Los Angeles Arboretum Foundation.
MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

20th Century Water Features
Beginning with the Bauer Fountain and McFie Pool, completed in 1964, water features became a defining element of the Arboretum landscape. Followed by the Meyberg Waterfall, the Aquatic Garden, Meadowbrook, and the Tropical Pools, water features came to function both as decorative elements and as habitats for aquatic and moisture-loving botanical collections, and abundant wildlife. Iconic to the mid-20th century period, the water features should be maintained as important heritage components. To decrease water consumption, improvements can be made to filtration systems, and reduced operating schedules can be considered for Bauer Fountain, Meyberg Waterfall and other elements.

Peacocks
Free-ranging peacocks were a signature feature of the Baldwin Ranch and are widely associated with the Arboretum today. Introduced by E.J. Baldwin and beloved by generations of Arboretum visitors, peacocks merit preservation and interpretation as a signature historic element.

—Richard Schulhof, Chief Executive Officer
Los Angeles County Arboretum & Botanic Garden
INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to document the history, existing conditions, significance, and integrity of the Arboretum property as a cultural landscape and to propose appropriate treatments for the continued use, maintenance, and rehabilitation of the property.

A cultural landscape is defined by the National Park Service (NPS) as “a geographic area, including both cultural and natural resources and the wildlife or domestic animals therein, associated with a historic event, activity, or person or exhibiting other cultural or aesthetic values.” The Arboretum is most widely known as a world class botanic garden; however it also contains significant works of architecture. The NPS states that “a historic property consists of all its cultural resources – landscapes, buildings, archeological sites and collections,” and “most historic properties have a cultural landscape component that is integral to the significance of the resource.”

The principal method of documentation for cultural landscapes is through the development of a cultural landscape report (CLR). A CLR is the primary report that documents the history, significance, and level of integrity of a property and determines the appropriate preservation treatment of a cultural landscape. Guidance developed by the NPS states that a CLR “serves two important functions: it is the principle treatment document for cultural landscapes and the primary tool for long-term management of those landscapes. A CLR guides management and treatment decisions about a landscape’s physical attributes, biotic systems, and use when that use contributes to historic significance.”

This report will augment prior studies of the Arboretum to create a comprehensive record of the site’s history, significance, current conditions, conservation needs, and potential future treatments. It will also identify key character-defining features of the property and provide the information necessary to retain and maintain these features and their relationship to the overall significance of the site. Stewards of the property may utilize this report to guide future preservation and rehabilitation efforts, new construction, and on-going maintenance of the Arboretum.

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2 Ibid., p. 2.
3 Ibid., p. 3.
INTRODUCTION

METHODOLOGY AND DEFINITIONS
This report follows the format for Cultural Landscape Reports established by the National Park Service (NPS). It includes a history of the Arboretum, a summary of the site's historic significance, a detailed description of the current condition of the site, an analysis of the site's historic integrity, and treatment recommendations for its continued maintenance and rehabilitation.

The findings of the report are based on historical research, interviews, and field visits. A variety of sources was consulted regarding the appropriate method of analysis for evaluating historic significance and integrity for cultural landscapes. These sources include technical periodicals published by the National Park Service, specifically: "Preservation Brief 36: Protecting Cultural Landscapes;" "National Register Bulletin 18: How to Evaluate and Nominate Designed Historic Landscapes;" and A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports. The definitions and philosophies contained in these documents provide the framework for federal policy regarding cultural landscapes. They were used in this project, in conjunction with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards, to define appropriate treatments for maintenance, stabilization, and rehabilitation.

The research process encompassed a wide variety of sources. The initial phase began with a review of primary and secondary literature including Arboretum journals, annual reports and newsletters. The second phase involved a consultation of primary source documentation, including photographs and original plans and drawings. This information was compiled into a data table along with the existing conditions inventory to create a comprehensive reference database.

Laura Janssen and Peyton Hall of Historic Resources Group, LLC and Anna-Lisa Sharar of kornrandolph, Inc., interviewed Sandy Snider, former curator at the Arboretum, whose many years of dedicated service provided a wealth of information. Her great breadth of knowledge was a tremendous help in parsing dates and events without which we would not have a complete historical account of the Arboretum. Current Curator of Historic Collections Mitchell Bishop was an invaluable resource for historic information, as well as our personal guide to the Arboretum's features and spaces. kornrandolph staff also interviewed Arboretum Chief Executive Officer Richard Schulhof in depth for better understanding of the organization, operations, and origins of the facility's collections and interpretation.

Project Participants:
Research, field inspection, and analysis were performed by Peyton Hall, FAIA, Managing Principal; and Laura Janssen, Senior Architectural Historian of Historic Resources Group; and Matthew Randolph, Principal Landscape Architect; and Anna-Lisa Sharar, Project Manager of kornrandolph. The DPR forms were completed by John LoCascio, Senior Architect; and Robby Aranguren, Planning Associate, of Historic Resources Group.
PART I | Historic Context
## CONTENTS | HISTORIC CONTEXT

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Title Page Photo: Date Palm at Baldwin Lake, 1959
“Arboretum is not a new word, nor just a fancy name for a park. It is a living collection of named and labeled trees, shrubs and other plants which can be grown within the area it serves. Essentially an Arboretum is an educational and scientific research institution with specialized personnel devoted to the importation, trial, improvement and display of new and useful plants.”

Traditionally, an arboretum represented a collection of woody plants, trees, shrubs, and vines. Today, arboreta and botanic gardens may predominantly focus on woody plants, but often also include a larger representation of the plant kingdom.

Historically, arboreta and botanic gardens have supported:

- Scientific discovery, research and propagation of plants
- Conservation
- Education
- Public recreation for pleasure, leisure and aesthetic values
- Civic, national or regional prestige

Since the sixteenth century all arboreta and botanic gardens have embodied each of these purposes to a greater or lesser degree. Politics and cultural attitudes towards the natural world and plants in particular have been the determining constructs for which purposes have been emphasized in the development of individual botanic gardens. Their patterns of growth reflect dominant national interests.

Factors such as pedagogy, astrological, cosmological, and religious notions influenced the design of the earliest botanical gardens, which were first established in the sixteenth century in Italy during the Renaissance to study plants. Early Renaissance botanic gardens had a geometrical plan based on astrologically resonant forms—circles, squares, triangles—“intended to channel the positive energy radiating from the planets and stars into objects on earth, thereby increasing the healing power of the gardens’ [plants].” Cardinal directions also influenced pre-Enlightenment botanic garden plans.

Some early garden designs embodied the biblical concept of paradise as an enclosed, geometrically ordered quadripartite space with four dividing paths symbolizing water, Eden and the four corners of the earth. The arrangements of plants collected in these botanic gardens were intended to represent a re-assembly of the contents of Eden before the fall of Adam and Eve. Monasteries contained gardens with collections of medicinal herbs. Other early botanic gardens where organized by wealthy individuals whose collections of rare plants were outdoor extensions of the natural and manmade exotica objects they collected.

The herbarium, a collection of pressed dried plants that are labeled and systematically classified, appeared in 1544. With this development, plant form and structure could be studied over an indefinite period of time.

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3 Ibid., p. 12.
Libraries also developed in the 15th century as elements of botanic gardens, and spread plant knowledge via the printed page. During the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries exploration of the world by European state and private sponsored expeditions colonized new territory, looked for new products to export and new sources of wealth, and identified new plant species. In this process the development of new cash crops expanded the collections of living plant material, and transformed botanic gardens from places primarily for medicinal plants to activity centers for the study of ornamental and crop plants. It was common for plants which could develop financial opportunities for the Europeans to be exchanged from colony to colony in various parts of the world.

In the nineteenth century a plant classification system created by Carolus Linnaeus became the foundation for more technical and precise systems that evolved in later years. His system of giving every species a two-word Latin name has lasted to the present day, making botanic gardens more useful educationally. Also in the 19th century, with the rise of industrialization, the increase in urban populations and the growth of the public parks movement, botanic gardens became public places of recreation for horticulture showcases to view exotic plants and trees as well as learning institutions.

From the sixteenth to the twentieth centuries, botanic gardens have evolved from small gardens growing medicinal plants to international institutions at the forefront of biodiversity conservation and education. Botanic gardens also today continue to be a place where the public can learn about plant propagation and history. Today global conservation and reintroduction of endangered plants and species, and the habitat in which they grow has become an important part of the operations of many arboreta and botanic gardens.

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9 Ibid., p. 12-14.
10 Ibid., p. 14, 64, 70.
12 Ibid., p. 17, 64-66, 80.
The formation of the Arboretum was the result of one man’s idea supported by the skill and knowledge of many other individuals to further the vision of developing an arboretum and botanic garden in Southern California. It was recounted by George H. Spalding, the Arboretum’s first superintendent and member of the staff, upon its twenty-fifth anniversary in 1973. The following is adapted from his book The First Twenty-five Years: A History of The Los Angeles State and County Arboretum.

Dr. Samuel Ayres, Jr., who was a successful Los Angeles dermatologist by profession but with an intense interest in plants was an active member of the Southern California Horticultural Institute, an organization of professional and amateur horticulturists founded in 1935. A trip to Hawaii in 1939 inspired Ayres to want to recreate the colorful landscape he had seen there but for the desert climate of Southern California. “By proper selection it seemed possible that we could reproduce all the color and beauty of the tropics by introducing and planting flowering trees, shrubs and other colorful plants for non-tropical areas—areas with mild climates like Australia, South Africa, Mexico and parts of South America and Asia. The most likely way to bring about such a transformation in our landscape would be to establish an arboretum where new plants could be introduced, studied and planted so they could be seen and admired by the public.”

Ayres felt the Horticultural Institute best qualified to undertake a venture of the scope and magnitude he envisioned. World War II intervened, and it wasn’t until late in 1944 that Ayres introduced his ideas to his colleagues at the Horticultural Institute. “One night at one of the institute’s meetings, I rashly suggested that a committee be formed to study the feasibility of establishing an arboretum.” Ayres raised a motion and it was carried unanimously. An Arboretum Committee was formed under Ayres leadership of active and interested horticulturists. Ayres stressed the need for an arboretum from the standpoint of tourist attraction, cultural and economic advantages to the Southland, and the educational contributions it would provide.

Shortly thereafter, a search for a site was begun. Many sites were evaluated but all were rejected until a chance series of events that brought the group out to Arcadia. “In early 1947 [sic 1945] some friends called us and asked us if they could show us a lot they had just purchased in Arcadia. They suggested a picnic lunch and thought we would like to see the tropical lagoon on Lucky Baldwin’s old Santa Anita ranch. … We drove out there and when I saw it, I said to myself, ‘This is it.’ I knew exactly how Brigham Young must have felt when he first saw Salt Lake Valley. …Up on Tallac Knoll there was a real estate tract office—street maps had already been drawn, stakes were placed, and they were about to put the lots in the knoll area up for sale. I told the tract manager what I had in mind and he said he thought a few acres might be set aside for our project. I told him I wasn’t talking about a few acres. I was talking about the whole thing!”

Ayres felt Chandler was never given sufficient credit for this action.
FORMATION OF THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY ARBORETUM & BOTANIC GARDEN

At this point Ayres contacted John Anson Ford, Los Angeles County Supervisor, who agreed the idea and site were worth more study and more discussion. A presentation was arranged for the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors noting that the proposed arboretum “could become the Kew Gardens of the West.” The Board of Supervisors were impressed with the proposal but felt it was too big of a project for Los Angeles County to handle alone and wanted to get the State of California involved. John Anson Ford played an important role in the formation of the Arboretum. It was largely due to his efforts that the Board of Supervisors approved the project. He was a leading reformer in the cause of good government in Los Angeles and ready to lend his energies to projects he deemed in the public interest.

Negotiations were completed by 1947 and it was agreed that the State and County would jointly purchase the land. The initial purchase of 111 acres (the other 16 would come later) for the sum $320,000 was completed in February 1947 and legally recorded in October 1947. The County agreed to lease the State’s half interest for a period of fifty years for administrative purposes, though the title to the property remained with the State. The arboretum was named the Los Angeles State and County Arboretum (LASCA). The nonprofit California Arboretum Foundation was incorporated in 1948 to sublease the property from the County and to provide administration for the newly formed Arboretum. The Foundation was to operate the Arboretum and the County would provide capital improvements. The Foundation was also tasked with raising funds for maintenance and operation.

The ten original incorporators, who would become the California Arboretum Foundation Board of Trustees, included: Dr. Frits W. Went, Caltech professor of botany, was elected president of the foundation, an office he would hold until 1952; Dr. Samuel Ayres, Jr.; Manchester Boddy, whose La Cañada property would become Descanso Gardens; Robert Casamajor, past president of the Southern California Horticultural Institute; Ralph D. Cornell, eminent member of the Southern California Chapter, American Society of Landscape Architects; Mrs. Richard (Susanna Bryant) Dakin, who would head the Arboretum Historical Committee; Howard Miller, manager of the agricultural division of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce; Mrs. William (Mary Logan) Orcutt, civic leader and philanthropist; William Rosecrans, past president of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce; and Mrs. William (Novellia) Shearer, president of California Garden Clubs, Inc. Dr. Frans Verdoorn, Ph.D., editor and publisher of Chronica Botanica, was hired as Arboretum director by the California Arboretum Foundation in October 1948.

Dr. Verdoorn immediately began to correspond with scientific institutions around the world. It was largely because of this correspondence that the Arboretum was so well known overseas before it gained recognition in Southern

17 Ibid., p. 3.
18 The name was changed in 1994 to reflect departmental reorganization. The Department of Arboreta and Botanic Gardens was merged into the Los Angeles County Department of Parks and Recreation. The name change from Los Angeles State and County Arboretum reflected a 1988 legal quitclaim of the state’s interest in the property.
FORMATION OF THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY ARBORETUM & BOTANIC GARDEN

California. Verdoorn also established the Arboretum’s library by acquiring the first 1,000 volumes including botanical and horticultural journals, pamphlets and periodicals, as well as seed exchanges with other arboreums and botanical gardens throughout the world. Work began on a master plan and a soil survey. Horticulturist George Spalding was hired in December 1948. A small greenhouse was constructed in 1949 for plant propagation so plant testing could get underway. Shortly after the property was purchased, Dr. Ayres provided funds to hire a landscape architect to develop a master plan. The initial plan by George A. Kern, ASLA, was rejected in favor of a more informal plan by Harry Sims Bent. The Foundation board agreed that because of the unique nature of the Arboretum site and the many opportunities it presented, a master plan should incorporate more up-to-date ideas. The site was already planted with large trees of botanical and horticultural interest. It had been part of Rancho Santa Anita, and the home site of Elias Jackson “Lucky” Baldwin’s ranch. (See Site History below.) The Master Plan of 1950 developed by architect/landscape architect Harry Sims Bent intended to extend and develop the existing planting under a broad master plan. The plan proposed that the Los Angeles State and County Arboretum become:

1. The horticultural center for Southern California providing facilities for the promotion of horticulture and floriculture; fostering more extensive and intelligent use of ornamental plants and trees to enhance the beauty of Southern California’s gardens, parks and parkways.

2. A center for the introduction, testing and improvement of plants adaptable to Southern California.

3. A gardening school for training men to be gardeners, garden superintendents, propagators, and other skilled personnel required by commercial and private nurseries and gardens; with special events and a portion of the curriculum of interest to amateurs.

4. A center for research and scientific study, working in collaboration with educational institutions and with federal, state and county departments of agriculture. An information center, maintaining a complete catalog of all plants cultivated in Southern California. Here, specimens can be readily identified and practical advice given on planting, propagation and cultivation.

5. A horticulture library and herbarium.

6. A publication center for bulletins, books and pamphlets of horticultural, botanical and historical interest.

7. A preserve of early California buildings and authentic historical gardens.

8. A bird sanctuary.

In addition to the botanical and horticultural characteristics of the Arboretum, it is also a site of historical significance. From Native American inhabitation, through Spanish,

19 George A. Kern delineated a preliminary study for the Arboretum Master Plan in 1947. The drawing is labeled: “Preliminary Study, California Arboretum, Santa Anita Unit; prepared by Southern California Chapter American Society of Landscape Architects under the sponsorship of Southern California Horticultural Institute; March 1947. Signed: George A. Kern, Landscape Architect.” It is archived in the Department of Special Collections, Charles E. Young Research Library, UCLA in the Ralph D. Cornell Papers Collection. It is probable Kern was working under the direction of noted landscape architect Ralph D. Cornell at the time, but the plan is signed and attributed to George A. Kern.
Mexican and American possession, the site holds a great deal of cultural connections to the history of California. One of the first projects of the California Arboretum Foundation was the creation of a Historical Committee, to plan, fund and oversee the restoration of the historic buildings on the Arboretum’s grounds. Susanna Bryant Dakin, a recognized biographical author and one of the original incorporators of the California Arboretum Foundation, established the committee. A resolution was adopted by the Board of Trustees giving the Historical Committee authority for the planning, development, maintenance and use of the historical premises, subject to general review by the Board. The first committee meeting took place in March 1949, and a master plan for restoration of the historical section was completed and approved by the Historical Committee and the Foundation Board early in 1951. Harry Sims Bent is also credited with creating this master plan with a landscape plan prepared by Charles Gibbs Adams.

The first phase of grounds development got underway in 1950. This included the removal of trees in the planned road areas and grading of the broad, gently curving roads designed by Bent. It was necessary to remove over 1,000 trees existing on the grounds in order to allow for horticultural diversity of a new arboretum. A plant recorder and plant propagator were hired in 1950 to record all woody plants on the site since 1948 and to augment a list which had already been compiled, and a seed planting program was underway. By the early 1950s, the planning and organizing of creating the Arboretum was proceeding and the physical form was now taking shape. A planting program had begun, new building was taking place, the historical buildings were undergoing the initial phase of restoration, and the geographical plant divisions were forming. The grounds were not yet open to the public on a regular basis; however guided tours were given by appointment making it possible for the public to see the progress being made. “The Arboretum Story,” an informative slide and narration program was developed in 1953 for civic groups and other organizations to acquaint the public with the past development and future plans of the Arboretum. The formal opening of the Arboretum took place on January 9, 1955.

These buildings included the Hugo Reid Adobe (now Reid-Baldwin Adobe), Queen Anne Cottage, and Coach Barn. See additional information in the following Site History and Existing Features Table.
A site history is included in a cultural landscape report to give a historical description of the landscape and all significant characteristics and features. The text is based on research and historical documentation, with enough support material to illustrate the physical character, attributes, features, and materials that contribute to the significance of the landscape. This section identifies and describes the historical context and the period or periods of significance associated with the landscape. As a supplement to this site history, the inventory of existing features data table in the following section has a timeline for each feature at the Arboretum.

Rancho Santa Anita
Two thousand years ago, the area that was to become the center of Rancho Santa Anita and later the Arboretum, was a haven for the Native Americans who first settled there. The homesite of the earliest inhabitants, near the lake and the marshy land that once surrounded it, was known as Aleupkigna (place of many waters). With the arrival of the Spanish in California in the 1760s, soldiers under Gaspar de Portola and Franciscan missionaries, led by Fr. Junipero Serra, spearheaded Spanish settlements in the territory, and Mission San Gabriel was established in 1771. In 1802, under Padre Zalvidea, Mission San Gabriel established Rancho Santa Anita as an agricultural outpost. The residents of Aleupkigna became known as the Gabrielino (in reference to the mission responsible for their conversion). In 1821, Mexico declared its independence from Spain and California became a province of Mexico. In 1839, Hugo Reid, a Scotsman with Mexican citizenship and married to a Gabrielino woman (Victoria Bartolomea), filed for provisional ownership of the three square leagues (13,319 acres) of Rancho Santa Anita to become the first private owner of the land, and in 1840 he reportedly constructed an adobe house next to the lake. The rancho peaked under the ownership of Hugo Reid when hides and tallow furnished a stable economic base and mission plantings flourished in the temperate climate. Scarcely two years after he received full title in 1845, Reid found himself on the brink of insolvency. Rancho Santa Anita was purchased by Reid’s friend and Rancho Azusa neighbor, Henry Dalton for $2,700 in 1847. In 1848, Mexico cedes California to the United States in a treaty, ending the two-year Mexican-American war.

During the ensuing two decades, the title to Rancho Santa Anita passed through a number of hands. In 1854 Henry Dalton was forced to sell the property because the time and expense of having to substantiate land titles proved to be a costly endeavor. Joseph A. Rowe, owner and star equestrian of Rowe’s Olympic Circus, paid $33,000 cash for the land on which he planned to make his permanent home. An additional $6,000 went into rebuilding the crumbling adobe. Rowe’s eventual financial mismanagement and ranching inexperience finished the ranching career of the only owner to file for land ownership in Rancho Santa Anita.

21 The site history for the Arboretum has been written about extensively. The site history presented in the following sections was excerpted and summarized from several sources including the Arboretum website, www.arboretum.org, Arboretum Album and The First Twenty-five Years.

22 Victoria Bartolomea was a prestigious and powerful member of the Gabrielino tribe growing up in the San Gabriel Mission. As the daughter of the chief of the tribe she was taught the manners and traditions of a fine Spanish Lady, and upon her marriage to the Hugo Reid in 1837 she gained indirect power within the European realm as well.
actually lose money on his investment in Santa Anita. In 1857, Rowe borrowed $12,500 to cover his debts, and when that proved insufficient he managed to find a bidder for the ranch itself, an investment partnership that paid $16,645 for title to Rancho Santa Anita. Joseph Rowe quietly left for Australia after clearing $2,300 on his $33,000 land investment.

The unlikely combination of Albert Dibblee, San Francisco vigilante coordinator, and William Corbitt and Mr. Barker, Los Angeles promoters, had purchased Rancho Santa Anita sight unseen from the floundering Rowe. Unfortunately, almost three years of devastating drought effectively put an end to large-scale cattle ranching in Southern California and to their plans. In 1865 the partnership made the first of what would become many divisions in Rancho Santa Anita, selling the land in two sections. The smaller, 2,000 unimproved acres in the west, was sold to a German merchant and entrepreneur, Leonard Rose, at $2 an acre, while the heart of the rancho, 11,319 acres surrounding the home site, went to ex-trapper, William Wolfskill for $20,000.

Wolfskill enlarged Joseph Rowe’s grape vineyard at Rancho Santa Anita and initiated irrigation projects to support both the vineyard and early citrus orchards. In 1866 William Wolfskill died, and his son Luis assumed ownership of Rancho Santa Anita. With increasing stability, land prices rose to lucrative levels, and Luis further subdivided the ranch to gain maximum profits. Alfred Chapman and Harris Newmark each purchased land from Wolfskill. A shrewd man, Newmark realized that it was only a matter of time before the railroads would complete their lines into Los Angeles, thus opening the area to national markets and inevitably boosting the value of land. Beating the Southern Pacific to the scene; however, was Elias Jackson “Lucky” Baldwin.
Elias Jackson “Lucky” Baldwin

Elias Jackson Baldwin (1828-1909) was a successful investor and real estate speculator during the second half of the nineteenth century. Born in Ohio and raised primarily in Indiana, Baldwin began his career as the owner of livestock, grocery stores, and hotels. He arrived in San Francisco in 1853 in search of bigger opportunities and began investing in real estate. In 1862, he invested in mining shares in Virginia City’s Comstock Lode and eventually made a profit of more than $5 million. Baldwin’s extraordinarily good fortune in his business dealings earned him the nickname “Lucky.” By 1875 Baldwin had moved to Southern California and began investing in real estate. He eventually acquired more than 40,000 acres, including Rancho San Francisquito, Rancho La Cienega O Paso de La Tijera, Rancho La Merced, Rancho Portrero Grande, Rancho Portrero Chico, Rancho Portrero de Felipe Lugo, half of Rancho La Puente, and the remaining 8,000 acres of Rancho Santa Anita.

Photo 4: Baldwin Lake with retaining wall of granite boulders.
When Baldwin purchased Rancho Santa Anita in 1875, for a then record $200,000, he acquired not only the natural lakes and cienegas on the property, but water rights in both Big and Little Santa Anita Canyons just north of the ranch. The Baldwin Ranch was situated on a 2,000 acre artesian belt, a benefit of its location atop the Raymond Hill Fault. Sixty percent of Baldwin Ranch irrigation waters came from artesian sources, the remaining forty percent from canyon waters. Baldwin Lake, which served as a holding reservoir for ranch irrigation projects, was dredged and deepened by Baldwin in the late 1880s and a retaining wall, capped by granite boulders, was constructed around the lake edge; the springs that feed the lake are located in both the north and south inlets.
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Baldwin supplied residents of the city of nearby Arcadia with a combination of canyon and artesian water.

Baldwin made Rancho Santa Anita his home, moving into and improving the existing adobe house near the lake. He planted 1,200 acres of fruit and nut trees, another 300 acres in vineyards, and 500 acres of orange groves; built stables, barns, and a picturesque Queen Anne-style guest cottage situated on a peninsula jutting out into the horseshoe-shaped lake; and imported peafowl from India and specimen trees from around the world to ornament his home site. At its peak the ranch grazed 33,000 sheep, 3,000 head of cattle and 500 horses, 70 of whom were champion thoroughbreds.

In the 1880s, as Southern California experienced one of its most significant early periods of growth, Baldwin subdivided portions of his ranch for development. Towns in the San Gabriel Valley that emerged from Baldwin’s expansive holding included Arcadia, ...
SITE HISTORY

Sierra Madre, Monrovia, Temple City, much of El Monte and South El Monte, City of Industry, most of Baldwin Park plus portions of West Covina, La Puente, Montebello and Monterey Park. Baldwin himself developed the Santa Anita Tract which became the heart of the city of Arcadia. Baldwin contracted with the Los Angeles and San Gabriel Valley Railroad, later absorbed by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, for the construction of two depots on the Baldwin Ranch. The first was built in 1887 on First Avenue in Arcadia; the second, Santa Anita Depot, was constructed in 1890, at the corner of today’s Old Ranch Road and Colorado Boulevard, to serve the ranch and the nearby town of Sierra Madre.

Baldwin died in 1909 in his adobe house at the ranch, and the property was inherited by his daughters Clara and Anita. Anita eventually leased out Clara’s half interest in the property and built a three-story, fifty-room mansion she called “Anoakia” at what is today the corner of Foothill Boulevard and Baldwin Avenue. She reorganized the Baldwin Ranch into the Anoakia Stock and Breeding Farm, replacing orange groves and vineyards with pastures for grazing. In the 1920s and 1930s, having disbanded the farm, Anita sold parcels of the ranch lands for development, including 214 acres for the construction of Santa Anita Park (racetrack) in 1934. In 1936, Anita Baldwin sold the last 1,300 acres of the Baldwin Ranch, except for her own nineteen-acre Anoakia estate, to Los Angeles Times publisher and real estate developer Harry Chandler under the auspices of the Rancho Santa Anita, Inc. real estate syndicate. Most of the land was developed for residential tracts, with the thirty-acre historic core of the ranch held open as the Rancho Santa Anita Park that provided “another Los Angeles county beauty spot for tourists and others to visit.” In the ensuing years, while surrounding lots continued to sell for residential development, the site was used extensively by Hollywood filmmakers as Baldwin Lake and Tallac Knoll were ideally substituted for many exotic locales. However, before Tallac Knoll could be subdivided, the Southern California Horticultural Institute expressed interest in the site for a new arboretum and botanic garden. In 1947, the State of California and the County of Los Angeles jointly purchased the remaining 111 acres around Baldwin Lake, including the historic center of the Baldwin Ranch, for the development of the Los Angeles State and County Arboretum.

The Arboretum

In late 1944 the Southern California Horticultural Institute formed a committee to study the feasibility of developing an arboretum and botanic garden to introduce, study, and propagate adaptable plant species from many regions of the world, and to advance horticultural science, practice, and education. The committee began to investigate possible sites and in 1945 focused its attention on the undeveloped remnant of the Baldwin Ranch. The Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors

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23 Baldwin oversaw the incorporation of Arcadia into a city in 1903, and was its first mayor.
24 In addition to removing many of the groves and vineyards from the property, Anita Baldwin also had many of the ranch buildings removed at this time including two barns and a general store. Subsequently, many of the buildings Anita Baldwin erected for her breeding farm were removed when the Arboretum retained the property.
26 The Arboretum continues to be used as a location site for many films, TV series, commercials and videos.
and the State of California were persuaded to support the project, and in 1947 jointly purchased the 111-acre property; additional purchases would expand the area to 127 acres by 1954.

In 1948 the non-profit California Arboretum Foundation was organized to operate the facility. One of the Foundation’s first projects was the creation in March 1949 of a Historical Committee to plan, fund, and oversee the restoration of the historic buildings on the Arboretum grounds. A temporary Administration building, greenhouse, lath house and potting shed were constructed in 1949, marking the start of the Arboretum’s propagation program.

Landscape architect George A. Kern, ASLA, was hired to prepare a master plan for the development of the Arboretum, and presented a formal Beaux Arts design influenced by traditional European botanical gardens. The Foundation board, after much debate, rejected the plan in favor of a more modern concept that would take advantage of the unique

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SITE HISTORY

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Figure 1: Master Plan for Los Angeles State and County Arboretum, 1950.
SITE HISTORY

nature of the site and the many opportunities it presented. Harry Sims Bent, an architect who was already working on a County project and had a reputation as an independent, creative thinker, was hired to develop a second master plan. Bent presented an informal, naturalistic plan which proposed a main entrance off Baldwin Avenue; a circular road around a “historic preserve” encompassing Baldwin Lake, the Adobe, the Queen Anne Cottage and the Coach Barn; curvilinear loop roads through the adjacent landscapes to the north and west; and designated areas for administrative buildings, research facilities, and service areas. The Bent master plan was approved in June 1950 and its general outline has been followed since, with only minor changes.

Grading of the road system began in 1950, and the first permanent new plantings on the Arboretum grounds started in 1951 with 1,500 trees. An additional 3,500 plants were added in 1953. Architects Allison & Rible were retained to design the Gate House and Administration Building in 1955 and developed a building Master Plan in 1958. The buildings they designed of concrete block were modern in nature with low overhanging eaves and prow-shaped gable roofs. They were recognized by the Concrete Masonry Association as the best example of cement block structures in Southern California in 1956, and photographed by noted architectural photographer Julius Shulman in 1957. The Arboretum formally opened to the public on January 9, 1955.

Photo 9: Administration Building soon after completion in 1957 photographed by Julius Shulman. (J. Paul Getty Trust)

Photo 10: View through Administration Building entry pavilion to Gate House, 1957, photographed by Julius Shulman. (J. Paul Getty Trust)
The Arboretum continued its original mission of research, propagation and education until the passage of Proposition 13, the property tax relief initiative approved by voters in 1978. Reduced tax revenue resulted in drastic County budget cutbacks, leading to the immediate loss of nineteen Arboretum staff positions, the termination of the Youth Education programs and the imposition of entrance and tram fees. Four on-going research projects were eliminated in 1979, and in 1981 the entire research division was terminated and the research laboratories converted to office space. In 1994 the Arboretum’s name was changed from Los Angeles State and County Arboretum to “The Arboretum of Los Angeles County” to reflect a 1988 legal quitclaim of the State’s interest in the property. In 2001, Arboretum management proposed a name change to the County Board of Supervisors. The proposed name was Los Angeles Botanic Garden; however petitions of protest and some 600 signatures led to a public hearing and the name change was amended to Los Angeles County Arboretum & Botanic Garden. Today, the Arboretum is governed through a private/public collaboration between the Los Angeles Arboretum Foundation and the County of Los Angeles through its Parks and Recreation Department. The Arboretum’s current mission is “to cultivate our natural, horticultural and historic resources for learning, enjoyment and inspiration.”

Architects and Landscape Architects

Several architects and landscape architects of note contributed to design of the Arboretum. Harry Sims Bent designed the original Master Plan in 1950. Charles Gibbs Adams provided design consultation for landscaping in the Historic Circle in the early 1950s. A subsequent Master Plan in 1958 by architects Allison & Rible provided guidance for the future development of Arboretum buildings. Landscape architect Edward Huntsman-Trout contributed to several individual garden designs in the early 1960s, and in collaboration with noted artist and designer Millard Sheets, they designed the entryway project, also in the early 1960s.28

Harry Sims Bent

Harry Sims Bent (1896-1959) was born in Socorro, New Mexico, and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania. He began his career in the 1920s in the office of Bertram Goodhue where he contributed to the design of the Central Library in Los Angeles and buildings on the campus of the California Institute of Technology (Caltech) in Pasadena. Bent was part of the office contingent that accompanied Goodhue to Hawaii to work on the Honolulu Academy of Art and other high profile projects, including buildings at Oahu College (later Punahou School), C. Brewer Building (1929), Kamehameha School (1931), and the Clarence H. Cooke House (1932). Bent maintained an office in Hawaii where he designed more than 150 residential, public and educational buildings. He designed Krauss Hall at the University of Hawaii, a 1931 structure that

28 See Inventory of Existing Features Table for buildings and landscapes associated with each architect.
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was formerly the Pineapple Research Institute and now houses the John Young Museum of Art. Bent was one of a group of architects who throughout the 1930s advocated the development of a regional form of architecture appropriate for Hawaii.

Beginning in 1933 he served as architect to the Honolulu Park Board. It was at this time that the concept of organized play in Hawaii found its most architecturally significant expression. The arbors at Ala Moana Beach Park (1933) provided an example of functional aesthetics that would inform later lanai innovations and influenced architect Vladimir Ossipoff who recognized the cultural relevance and climatic advantages of the arbor as an ideal indoor-outdoor room for residential and public buildings. His work at Ala Moana also included the canal bridge, entrance portals, sports pavilion, the banyan courtyard and lawn bowling green. He designed several playgrounds in Honolulu in the 1930s. Mother Waldron Playground (1937), Kawanakaoa Playground, Haleiwa Beach Park, the Ala Wai Clubhouse and Ala Moana Beach Park (1933) make up a National Register Multiple Property Submission under the context “City and County of Honolulu Art Deco Parks and Playground of the 1930s.” Bent helped create a memorable set of parks and playgrounds in Hawaii as part of a national progressive playground movement.29

Bent returned to California after World War II, settling in Pasadena. His best known work during these years was in landscape design. In 1948, he prepared the landscape plan for Hancock Park, now the site of the Los Angeles County Museum of Art and the George C. Page Museum, and in 1950 he created the Master Plan for the Arboretum.

Charles Gibbs Adams

Charles Gibbs Adams (1884–1953) studied landscape architecture at the University of California, Berkeley and was a leading landscape design practitioner who specialized in the Mediterranean Revival style. A pioneer in the use of California native plants, he was among the first landscape architects to view the patio as the focus of the landscape.

Notably, Adams contributed to the garden designs of Hearst Castle in San Simeon, Virginia Robinson Gardens in Beverly Hills (1911), the W.K. Kellogg Ranch House in Pomona (1928), the courtyard at Mudd Hall of Philosophy at the University of Southern California (1930), and the Arboretum. At the Arboretum, Adams worked closely with Susanna Bryant Dakin in landscaping the Historic Circle. His notoriety as a gifted landscape architect helped persuade influential individuals interested in horticulture to donate to the Arboretum. Adams died in 1953, and his role at the Arboretum was taken over by Edward Huntsman-Trout.

Adams also worked extensively in Pasadena. He designed gardens for the T.P. Warner House (1920s), Il Paradiso (Elisabeth Prentiss House), Haderway (Arthur G. Reynolds House), the Robert W. Campbell Garden (1935), and the

Watson House. In 1931, Adams documented the Pasadena's celebrated tree canopy that was planted in prior decades, ‘Pasadena and Altadena together are, of course, the ‘tree collectors’ Seventh Heaven. Nowhere else in America, if in all the world, are to be found so many varieties together, from so many corners of the globe.'

Allison & Rible
George B. Allison and Ulysses Floyd Rible formed Allison & Rible in 1944. Allison (1904-1977) was born in India and was educated at the Carnegie Institute of Technology. He earned a bachelor’s and a master’s degree in architecture from the University of Pennsylvania in 1925 and 1926, respectively. He was the nephew of prominent architects David Clark Allison and James Edward Allison (Allison & Allison). He worked as a draftsman in various architecture offices in Philadelphia and New York before moving to Los Angeles in 1931. Rible (1904-1982) was born in Chicago; the family moved several times before settling in Los Angeles in the early 1920s. Rible received a bachelor’s degree in architecture from the University of Southern California in 1928. He went on to study at the University of Pennsylvania (1928-1929), the American Academy in Rome (1930), and the Beaux Arts Institute of Design (1932). He worked for Parkinson & Parkinson in 1934-1935, and then his own firm from 1935-1943 before partnering with Allison in 1944.

The master plan and original buildings for Claremont McKenna Men’s College were among their earliest works. From that point, the firm specialized in educational buildings ranging from elementary schools to universities. In addition, they designed many buildings for Pacific Telephone and Telegraph and the County of Los Angeles. Their largest commissions during the 1950s were the campus master plans and various individual buildings for the University of California, Riverside; Cal Poly San Luis Obispo; Chaffey High School in Ontario; and Los Angeles City College. In 1958, Rodney Robinson and Raymond Ziegler joined the firm and the name was formally changed to Allison, Rible, Robinson and Ziegler. In 1969, Leo A. Daly Architects absorbed the firm.

Both Allison and Rible were actively involved in the American Institute of Architects (AIA). Allison served as the president of the Southern California Chapter of the AIA in 1948. Rible was the president of the State Board of Architectural Examiners (1955-1956) and the regional director of the AIA district that included California, Hawaii, and Nevada. He became a Fellow of the AIA in 1957.

Edward Huntsman-Trout
Landscape architect Edward Huntsman-Trout (1889-1974) designed landscapes for many prominent residences in the Southern California area, as well as a considerable body of institutional planning. Huntsman-Trout was born in Ontario, Canada, on July 31, 1889, and following his graduation from the University of California in 1913, attended the Harvard Site History

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University School of Landscape Architecture from 1913 to 1915. He worked in the offices of Fletcher Steele, noted landscape architect, in Boston, 1916, and A.D. Taylor of Cleveland, Ohio, 1917-1922. After returning to California in the early 1920s he was employed as a landscape designer for Rodeo Land and Water Company in Beverly Hills, and he accepted a position with the landscape architecture department at Beverly Hills Nursery. During the 1920s Huntsman-Trout became interested in the romanticized Spanish Mission heritage that transformed into a "California-style" landscape. These California-style projects included: Dios Dorados (1923), which he designed for movie director Thomas Ince; the Harvey Mudd estate (1925) in Benedict Canyon; the P.G. Winnett estate (1928-1929) overlooking Santa Monica Canyon; and the Jay Paley estate (1935) in Beverly Hills, one of the last great Estate Era residential landscapes.

Huntsman-Trout was also involved in non-residential landscape design. Harvey Mudd, founder of the Cyprus Mines Corporation and civic leader in Los Angeles, retained Huntsman-Trout to work on Scripps College (1927) in Claremont. Other significant projects included Pershing Square and Lafayette Park. After World War II, he was involved in designing smaller gardens within the new subdivisions that were sprouting up throughout Southern California. Paul Trousdale, the noted Beverly Hills developer, employed him on his Trousdale Estates as well as on several other development projects, in both Los Angeles and the San Fernando Valley.

Huntsman-Trout studied a range of landscape traditions, including the principles of naturalistic English tradition to the more architectonic approach exemplified in Italian Renaissance and Baroque gardens as espoused by the Ecole des Beaux Arts. He based his site plans on Italian Renaissance and Baroque models, diminishing the distinction between structures and surroundings and using plantings to clearly define spaces.

Millard Sheets

Artist and designer Millard Sheets (1907-1989) created the designs for some of the most recognizable and popular commercial buildings in the Los Angeles area. Most notably, Sheets designed more than forty buildings for Howard Ahmanson’s Home Savings & Loan beginning in the 1950s. Trained as a painter rather than an architect, Sheets took an approach of incorporating artwork by regional artists into the design of buildings, which defined his architectural work.

Sheets had earned fame before he went to work for Ahmanson. Born and raised in Pomona, California, Sheets enrolled at the Chouinard Art Institute after graduating from high school in 1927. Sheets experimented in a number of different media and techniques, which figured largely in many of his later architectural projects. He graduated from Chouinard in 1929 as part of a group of young artists whose work became known as the California Style of watercolor painting because of its bold new
SITE HISTORY

look and innovative approaches. His watercolor paintings helped define an image of California in the 1930s and 1940s. During the 1930s, Sheets began to experiment further with mural and fresco painting and was offered several commercial mural commissions. These led to interior design jobs, and as his reputation as a designer grew, so did his commissions. Sheets eventually transitioned to designing new construction, and significant architectural commissions followed. His buildings are generally recognized by their rectilinear forms and flat planes of natural stone that serve as a backdrop for bold integrated artwork.

Sheets was intent on exploring the relationship between various facets of art education, including art, architecture, dance, and music. He served as director of fine arts of the Los Angeles County Fair, organized and chaired the art departments at Scripps College and the Claremont Graduate School, and served as director at the Otis Art Institute before his death in 1989.
ca. 500 B.C. A native village later identified by Hugo Reid as Aleupkigna (place of many waters) is established near the natural lake on today’s site.

1771 Mission San Gabriel is founded. Native inhabitants are referred to as “Gabrielinos.” Ca. 1800 Rancho Santa Anita is established as an agricultural outpost of Mission San Gabriel.

1839 Don Perfecto Hugo Reid petitions for three square leagues (13,319 acres) of Rancho Santa Anita. He will receive provisional title in 1841 and full title in 1845.

1840 Hugo Reid constructs an adobe structure, referred to as “a house of stone,” near the lake at Santa Anita.

1847 Henry Dalton purchases Rancho Santa Anita from Hugo Reid for $2,700.

1854 Dalton sells Rancho Santa Anita to Joseph Rowe for $33,000.

1858 Rowe sells Rancho Santa Anita at a loss to Albert Dibblee and William Corbitt.

1865 William Wolfskill purchases 11,319 acres of Rancho Santa Anita for $20,000.

1872 William’s son, Luis Wolfskill, sells about 8,500 acres of Rancho Santa Anita, including the lakeside property, to Harris Newmark for $85,000.

1875 Elias Jackson “Lucky” Baldwin purchases Rancho Santa Anita for $200,000.

ca. 1877 Baldwin renovates the Hugo Reid Adobe, creating an eight-room, L-shaped home with a new wooden wing attached to the old adobe structure.

ca. 1880 The Coach Barn is constructed.

ca. 1880 Baldwin imports peafowl from India to adorn his new Santa Anita property.

1885 The Queen Anne Cottage, Baldwin’s guesthouse, is completed on the shore of Baldwin Lake.

ca. 1887 Lucky Baldwin deepens the lake basin by 10-12 feet and lines the perimeter with a granite boulder-topped wall.
The Santa Anita Depot is constructed at today’s Colorado Boulevard and Old Ranch Road using Baldwin-manufactured bricks.

Lucky Baldwin dies of pneumonia in his Adobe home.

Anita Baldwin constructs her own 50-room home, Anoakia, at the corner of today’s Baldwin Avenue and Foothill Boulevard.

Anita Baldwin sells the remaining 1,300 acres of Rancho Santa Anita to Harry Chandler of the Los Angeles Times.

Chandler’s real estate organization, Rancho Santa Anita, Inc. undertakes subdivision of the old ranch lands.

Queen Anne Cottage and Hugo Reid Adobe are designated California State Historical Landmarks #367 and #368, respectively. (April 3, 1940)

With urging from Dr. Samuel Ayres’ Arboretum Committee of the Southern California Horticultural Institute, the State of California and County of Los Angeles jointly purchase 111 acres from Rancho Santa Anita, Inc. to create an arboretum around the Baldwin home site (deed granted February 17; recorded October 2).

The California Arboretum Foundation is incorporated as a non-profit organization to sublease and administer the Los Angeles State and County Arboretum (February 20). Dr. Frans Verdoorn is hired as the first Director of the Arboretum (October 1). Dr. Verdoorn secures the first 1,000 volumes for an Arboretum library. George Spalding is hired as Arboretum superintendent.

Historical Committee is created under Susanna Bryant Dakin to oversee the restoration of the historic buildings on the Arboretum grounds.

The first Arbor Day ceremony is held at the Arboretum with the planting of a holly oak near the Coach Barn.

Los Angeles County purchases a 9-acre, 200-foot wide strip along the eastern boundary (Baldwin Avenue) from Rancho Santa Anita, Inc. to create an esplanade and parking area.

Pre-fabricated wooden buildings are erected on the grounds at the Old Ranch Road gate. The larger serves as an administration building/library and the other is the caretaker’s residence.

The first Arboretum greenhouse with adjoining lath house is constructed in today’s African section.

All plants growing on the grounds are inventoried and mounted specimens are made for Herbarium files.

A master plan created by Harry Sims Bent is adopted by the County of Los Angeles and the California Arboretum Foundation.

Dr. Russell Seibert is appointed Director of the Arboretum (June 1).

County capital improvements include removal of trees from road areas, grading of roadways around the lake and west acres, and re-positioning of the lake outlet from south to north.

An official weather station is established on the Arboretum grounds.
CHRONOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT

1950 Test plantings of *Eucalyptus* and *Acacia* are established in today's Australian section.

1950 Los Angeles County contributes $34,000 toward an Arboretum research program for testing, propagation, and introduction of new species and varieties of plants from worldwide sources.

1950 Volume 1, No. 1 of *LASCA Leaves*, an Arboretum quarterly journal, is issued (October).

1951 The first permanent plantings on the Arboretum grounds are initiated with some 1,000 trees.

1951 County capital improvements include grading the remainder of the major road system and installation of water main and sewage lines.

1951 The new Baldwin Avenue alignment is set; through access from Colorado Boulevard to Huntington Drive will be available within a year.

1952 Restoration of the Queen Anne Cottage begins under the direction of the Historical Committee. It will be completed in 1953.

1953 The California Arboretum Foundation relinquishes direct management of the Arboretum to Los Angeles County, which establishes a new Department of Arboreta and Botanic Gardens to administer the property (July 1).

1953 Two additional parcels of land are purchased along Baldwin Avenue to bring the Arboretum to its present 127 acres.

1953 The first greenhouse is constructed for the new nursery/propagation area in the northeast corner of the Arboretum.

1953 The first wing of the Service Building is begun. The complex will be completed in 1955.

1954 Photograph and slide files are begun.

1954 A hedge of bamboo (*Bambusa oldhamii*) is planted along the Baldwin Ave. fence as a sight and sound barrier.

1954 Public restrooms are completed at the Baldwin Avenue entrance.

1955 The Arboretum is formally opened to the public (January 9), though tours are available on Sundays only at first.

1955 The Herb Garden (designed by Edward Huntsman-Trout) is laid out by members of the Herb Society of America, Southern California unit.

1955 Director Seibert resigns. Dr. William Stewart becomes the new Arboretum Director.

1956 The Herb Society of America plants a Victorian Rose Garden (designed by Edward Huntsman-Trout) not far from the Herb Garden.

1956 Archaeological work is begun in the Hugo Reid Adobe courtyard. The project will continue through 1958.

1956 California State Assembly Bill #430 authorizes the Arboretum to distribute new plant introductions at cost to commercial nurseries.

1956 Storm drains are completed underground across the entry (Bauer Fountain) lawn.

1956 The Administration Building and Gatehouse complex is completed.

1956 The Arboretum is opened to the public on a 7-day-a-week basis (December).

1957 The first three of four orchid greenhouses are constructed just west of the service area.
CHRONOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT

1957 Avocados, ornamental figs and an economic fruit orchard are added to Tallac Knoll plantings.

1957 A formal Youth Education program is initiated with Saturday and after school classes for children.

1957 A system of grid markers is installed throughout the Arboretum at 200-foot intervals to facilitate a complete mapping of the grounds.

1957 Research topics include plant introductions, fire resistant plants, smog tolerant plants, turf grasses, oak root fungus, and experiments with gibberellic acids.

1957 The Arboretum presents its first plant introduction, *Felicia amelloides* ‘Santa Anita’ (a blue marguerite daisy). Plant introductions will continue on a yearly basis through 1991.

1958 Sunset Home Demonstration Gardens are dedicated (May).

1958 The Lucky Baldwin Coach Barn is restored by the State of California.

1958 Master Plan by architects Allison & Rible approved by Board of Supervisors. Its purpose is to guide development of Arboretum buildings for the next twenty years.

1959 The Southern California chapter of the American Begonia Society donates a glasshouse for the Arboretum begonia collection.

1959 The Library/Lecture Hall complex is completed.

1959 Reconstruction of the Hugo Reid Adobe is undertaken by the State of California. Four Native American wickiups (kiys) are part of the project.

1959 Restrooms in the Historical Section are completed.

1960 A formal Herbarium is started with specimens dating back to 1949.

1961 Grading begins and water lines are installed for the entryway project.

1961 A citrus grove is planted around the Rose Garden.

1961 The Baldwin Boathouse is reconstructed on its original site near the Queen Anne Cottage.

1963 The entryway project, consisting of the central Bauer Fountain and Gateway (or McFie) Pool, is completed and lawns are planted between the pools and out to Baldwin Avenue.

1963 The South American plant section is moved from an area near Old Ranch Road to the south slope of Tallac Knoll.

1964 More than seventy trees are moved from other areas of the Arboretum to the formal entryway near the Bauer Fountain and McFie Pool.

1966 A 215-car parking lot is constructed at the south end of the Arboretum to replace parking which must be ceded on the north for new freeway access.

1967 Peacock Pavilion is completed with a coffee shop on the upper level and Gift Shop/California Arboretum Foundation offices below.
CHRONOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT

1969 Ground is broken for relocation of the old Santa Anita Depot to the south parking area of the Arboretum. The Depot will be dedicated the next year.
1969 The Manfred Meyberg waterfall is constructed with cascades from the top of Tallac Knoll.
1969 A fire starts in the jungle and rapidly spreads through the Historical Section and into a nearby neighborhood (December 26).
1970 Francis Ching is appointed Director of the Department of Arboreta and Botanic Gardens.
1970 The Research building is completed between the nursery and service yard areas.
1970 The Baldwin Boathouse and Native American wickiups (kiys) destroyed in the 1969 fire are rebuilt.
1971 A series of Sunday afternoon lectures given by staff for the public begins a ten-year run.
1971 The Aquatic Garden is completed on top of Tallac Knoll.
1972 A series of Sunday morning guided walks led by staff members begins what will be a ten-year run.
1972 With completion of the Foothill (I-210) Freeway, the Arboretum joins with the City of Arcadia in a planting project along the new Baldwin Ave. median strip and in areas adjoining on and off ramps.
1972 The Annual and Perennial Garden is replaced by Meadowbrook, with its 1,000-foot winding stream and plantings that emphasize seasonal color.
1972 The Garden for All Seasons is begun north of the juniper collection by Las Voluntarias as a combination flower and vegetable garden.
1972 Under President Alice Frost Douglas, California Arboretum Foundation initiates a membership drive, which increases membership from 700 in 1972 to more than 2,000 in 1974.
1973 A new Gatehouse is constructed just east of the entrance steps, and visitors are now directed to enter the Arboretum through the Rotunda.
1974 Loran Whitelock donates an extensive collection of cycads for placement in the Prehistoric and Jungle Garden.
1974 The first Spring Extravaganza is held at the Arboretum with horticultural exhibits, demonstrations and lectures provided by staff and various plant societies. Spring Extravaganza will continue yearly through 1978.
1975 The Tropical Greenhouse is completed and opened to the public.
1975 A new entranceway is completed off Baldwin Avenue with a curving drive around a new fountain and pool (Bauer Fountain and McFie Pool).
The Prehistoric and Jungle Garden is completed with additional cycads plus ferns, dawn redwoods, ginkgoes and magnolias that share a prehistoric lineage.

The 450-volume horticultural library of German Seed Company is donated to the Arboretum Library.

LASCA Leaves is incorporated as an eight-page insert into a new, bimonthly national magazine, Garden.

California State Proposition 13 is approved by the voters in June. Staff positions are lost immediately, and in August the Arboretum inaugurates entrance and tram fees to offset budget cuts. Fees are $1.00 for adults, 50 cents for children and seniors and $1.00 per person for tram seats.

Youth Education programs are terminated due to personnel losses.

A volunteer mapping crew begins a quadrant by quadrant survey of all plants on the Arboretum grounds.

Four on-going research programs are terminated due to personnel cutbacks. The entire research division would be shut down in 1981.

Flagstone walkways replace dirt paths in the Herb Garden.

A major windstorm fells over 100 trees including 60 eucalyptus and the 104-year-old coast redwood planted near the Coach Barn by Lucky Baldwin.

Seven coast redwoods are planted in the grassy triangle near the Historical Section restrooms.

The Queen Anne Cottage and Coach Barn are recognized for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

Construction begins on the 8,900-square-foot Hall of Environmental Education. It will be dedicated in 1981.

The reconstructed Baldwin Boathouse is destroyed by vandals.

A four-panel Interpretive Center is constructed in the African section.

The Hall of Environmental Education is re-dedicated as Ayres Hall in honor of the founding father of the Arboretum.

The Gift Shop relocates from Peacock Pavilion to an expanded version of the old gatehouse at the former exit-way.

New walkways are constructed west of Ayres Hall with monies donated by Garden Show 1983 steering committee.

The Australian section Interpretive Center is completed.

The California Conservation Corps completes a year-long restoration of the Hugo Reid Adobe, courtyard and nearby wickiups (kiys).

Landscapeed steps and landings are constructed to connect Sunset Home Demonstration Gardens to Ayres Hall, with labor and materials donated by California Landscape Contractors Association.

The Rotunda is remodeled and enclosed to accommodate four new ticket stations.
CHRONOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT

1986 Construction of the Library annex adds three new offices on the east side of the Library building.

1986 Ground is broken for the Henry Soto Water Conservation Garden.

1986 With a grant from the California State Air Resources Board, twin smog greenhouses are constructed in the African section to demonstrate the effects of smog on plants.

1987 A Special Events Coordinator position is added with responsibility for rental of the grounds and facilities for groups, weddings, etc.

1988 The State of California quitclaims its interest in the Arboretum to the County of Los Angeles (April). The deed of transfer will be recorded February 23, 1989.

1988 A new 4,500 sq. foot orchid greenhouse is constructed just east of the older orchid houses. Innovative features include rolling benches, motorized screens, and Dynaglass walls and ceilings.

1988 A state grant is secured to install fire sprinkler systems in the Queen Anne Cottage and Coach Barn, and to upgrade alarms in each of the historical buildings.

1989 Garden magazine is replaced by the California Arboretum Foundation News.

1990 Director Francis Ching retires.

1990 Landscaping begins on the 7,000-square-foot Grace V. Kallam Garden located on the west side of Meadowbrook.

1990 Peacock Cafe is renovated with new kitchen, new interior decor and construction of extended outdoor dining terraces. Brown Jordan designs a line of peacock-feather-motif furniture for the project.

1991 Ken Smith is appointed Director of the Department of Arboreta and Botanic Gardens.

1991 The tram waiting area is renovated with teak benches and potted shade trees.

1991 Baldwin Lake dries up. As the water recedes, fish are removed and protective fencing is erected around the lakebed. The water table would come back up the following year.

1992 The Tropical Forest project is initiated. Overgrowth is cleared, the area is graded and new paths are mapped. Several trees, some donated and others relocated from other Arboretum sites, are planted in the project area.

1992 A statuary garden is begun near the waterfall with the donation of a seven-foot-tall white marble sculpture commissioned by Anita Baldwin in 1930 for her Anoakia estate.

Photo 12: Marble Sculpture commissioned by Anita Baldwin for her Anoakia estate, 2013 (kornrandolph, Inc.)
CHRONOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT

1993 The Department of Arboretums and Botanic Gardens is merged with the Department of Parks and Recreation effective January 1. Ken Smith resigns prior to the merger.

1993 The Rose Garden is renovated with the addition of perennials, companion plants and 150 new roses.

1994 The Herb Garden is renovated to emphasize color.

1994 An artificial pond with re-circulating water is added to the Tropical Forest.

1994 California Arboretum Foundation initiates “Roots and Shoots,” a flower and vegetable gardening program for children, located on the site of the removed caretaker’s residence near Old Ranch Road.

1994 The name of the Arboretum is changed from Los Angeles State and County Arboretum to the Arboretum of Los Angeles County. A new redwood sign will be installed at the Baldwin Ave. entrance in 1995 incorporating the new name and departmental reorganization.

1995 The flowering tree section atop Tallac Knoll is renovated with large-scale pruning and installation of a trail system through newly accessible plantings.

1995 The Baldwin fountain in front of the Queen Anne Cottage is restored with new plumbing and electrical systems and a fiberglass-sealed basin.

1996 Security lighting for the parking lot and decorative lighting at the Circular Entranceway Fountain and sign are installed by Parks and Recreation.

1996 Meadowbrook’s 1,000-foot streambed, plagued with leaks and silt build-up, is completely reconstructed through County Regional Park and Open Space District funding.

1997 The Arboretum looks forward to the renewal of participation of Sunset magazine in the design, planning and funding of the Sunset Home Demonstration Gardens. The joint County/Sunset modernization project was completed in late 1998.

1998 The flowering tree section atop Tallac Knoll is renovated with large-scale pruning and installation of a trail system through newly accessible plantings.

2001 The Arboretum management proposed a name change to the County Board of Supervisors. The proposed name was Los Angeles Botanic Garden, however petitions of protest and some 600 signatures led to a public hearing and the name change was amended to Los Angeles County Arboretum & Botanic Garden.

2004 An extensive restoration painting project was undertaken at the Queen Anne Cottage, restoring the historic original colors and re-roofing the upper tower roof with red-stained patterned shingles matched to those in historic photographs.

2005 In February the deteriorating courtyard walls at the Adobe and the wood corral fencing adjacent to the wickups (kiys) are demolished by Arboretum staff.
Maps use vivid, visual information to tell vast stories about place, space, and time in a relatively small format. Historic maps and aerial photographs provide the unique opportunity to understanding a site’s history and how it has evolved over time. These resources are incredibly helpful in evaluating cultural landscapes and the Los Angeles County Arboretum & Botanic Garden is no exception.

The following historic maps provide a glimpse into the Arboretum as it existed and has evolved throughout the years.

This illustrative map shows the vast and complex Mission San Gabriel water system during the 1800s. The series of springs, creeks and lakes flow to the surface as a result of the Raymond Hill Fault.

The ‘Lake’ noted on the above map is located where Baldwin Lake exists today. Tallac Knoll is shown to the southwest of the Lake.
HISTORIC MAPS

This map represents Rancho Santa Anita, the land that once belonged to Luis Wolfskill in 1869. Note the L-shaped structure immediately south of Baldwin Lake. This is likely the earliest documented visual presentation of the Reid-Baldwin Adobe (as enlarged by owner Joseph Rowe c.1854). A smaller structure west of the L-shaped building has not been positively identified, but may be a barn or storage structure.

Wolfskill’s extensive vineyard is outlined to the east of Baldwin Lake in the location of today’s Santa Anita Park (racetrack), parking lots and nearby Mall.

This document also offers an excellent view of the geologic features related to the Raymond Hill Fault as it transects the property. Tallac Knoll is of similar size and lens-shape as the uplift at today’s Santa Anita Park. The ‘evolution’ of the sag pond now known as Baldwin Lake is clearly seen here in relation to the uplifts that surround it.

Figure 3: Land of L. Wolfskill Map, 1869 (The Huntington Library Collection)
Figure 4: Memory of E.J. Baldwin Ranch, 1889-1890

Hand-drawn map of Baldwin Ranch, 1889-1890, as remembered by Elizabeth Wiegand Cleminson. Mrs. Cleminson’s father, John Wiegand, was employed as a painter on the Baldwin Ranch.
Eaton’s Santa Anita Hotel and Restaurant opened in late December, 1939. This map shows its location in relation to points of interest at Rancho Santa Anita, the historic home of E.J. “Lucky” Baldwin. Eaton’s Santa Anita was located at the southeast corner of Michillinda Avenue and Colorado Boulevard.

A few items of particular interest include ‘Rancho Santa Anita Park 30 Acres’ at the left center of the map and ‘Santa Anita Lake’/Baldwin Lake (noted in blue). Also, #16 on the map, ‘Administrative Building for Rancho Santa Anita’ is believed still standing just outside the Arboretum boundary at 303 North Old Ranch Road. Previous owners of the private residence state that a “vault” was found underground during construction of a swimming pool and that horseshoes and ‘barn’ ephemera often appear when the ground in the extensive backyard is disturbed. Note its proximity to ‘Baldwin Stables’ (#15, removed).

**LEGEND**
- Arboretum Boundary
- Baldwin Lake
- Tallac Knoll

*approximate current locations

Figure 5: Map of Eaton’s Santa Anita and surrounding points of interest, ca.1940
The following topographic maps were prepared for the Arboretum by the County of Los Angeles in 1949. Sheets 2 and 3 (Figures 7 & 8) are detailed topographic maps covering the whole site showing utilities, easements and existing trees. These maps represent detailed documentation of the site for the period beginning its function as an arboretum.

Figure 6: Topographic Maps of Arboretum (Sheet 1 of 3), 1949
Figure 7: Topographic Map of Eastern Portion of Arboretum with Vegetation (Sheet 2 of 3), 1949
Figure 8: Topographic Map of Southwestern Portion of Arboretum with Vegetation (Sheet 3 of 3), 1949
The Arboretum Tract Map, prepared by the County of Los Angeles in 1949, shows the existing Baldwin Avenue bisecting the site as well as the proposed layout of a new Baldwin Avenue immediately east of the Arboretum property.

Figure 9: Arboretum Tract Map, 1949
This detailed 1950 Master Plan of the Arboretum was originally featured in LASCA Leaves, Winter 1951. The diagram of the master plan of the Arboretum, designed by Architect, Harry Sims Bent, shows the basic ground layout and functional features of the program and is shown and discussed in greater detail within the Site History section (pages 18-19).
These two aerial photographs show views of Santa Anita Park (Racetrack) and nearby Arboretum site, approximately a decade apart.

The aerial photograph on the right was taken in 1949 from a different angle than the photograph on the left (taken in 1938), showcasing not only Santa Anita Park (Racetrack) and the site of today’s Arboretum, but also the majestic San Gabriel Mountains.

LEGEND*
- Red: Arboretum Boundary
- Blue: Baldwin Lake
- Green: Tallac Knoll
*approximate current locations

Aerial views of Santa Anita Park (Racetrack) and nearby Arboretum site.
Photo 13 (left): 1938
Photo 14 (right): Thanksgiving Day, 1949 (Arcadia Historical Society)
Two period plans of the Arboretum site have been prepared to represent the site’s two periods of significance; The Baldwin Era (1875-1936) and Arboretum (1947-1978). The expansive open landscape which characterized the site at the beginning of the century has changed dramatically. Many of those changes occurred during the Baldwin Era, including development of the site and surrounding properties by Anita Baldwin. The Arboretum incorporated existing Baldwin Era features into its 1950 master plan, however the property began its transformation into the cultural landscape it is today by the founders of the Arboretum in 1947.

Baldwin Era Period Plan

The Baldwin Era (1875-1936) period of significance represents the property’s association with influential investor and real estate speculator Elias J. “Lucky” Baldwin, who purchased the Rancho in 1875 and lived there until his death in 1909. Baldwin’s property was inherited by his daughter Anita, who sold the last remaining parcel of Rancho Santa Anita – a portion of which is currently occupied by the Arboretum – in 1936.

The Baldwin Era period plan represents the landscape during the period of 1875-1936. This plan was created through an extensive analysis and evaluation of research findings. It is a graphic representation of the characteristics and features of the landscape as they have developed through the period. The United States Geological Survey (USGS), Sierra Madre Quadrangle and the County of Los Angeles Topographic Map of Los Angeles State and County Arboretum (County Surveyors Map No. B-2131) from 1948 were used in creating this period plan.

The County of Los Angeles Topographic Map includes three sheets. Sheet 1 of 3 is a large scale (1 inch = 100 feet) overall survey prepared at the request of the Chief Administrative Officer under Sec. 79. Ord. 4099 by letter dated January 27, 1948. Although this sheet was created outside the period of significance, it was compiled August and September 1948 from topographic maps prepared by the engineering firm of Chalmers & Barnett in 1936 and 1937 and shows elevations based on a USGS map from 1928. Because the information on this plan is based on 1936 and 1937 topographic maps, we have considered it to be of the period of significance. This survey and the USGS, Sierra Madre Quadrangle, dated 1928, were used as the primary plan view information for compiling the period plan. These two plans were then compared to other resources such as aerial photographs, historic maps and historic photographs.
PERIOD PLANS

Sheets 2 and 3 of the County of Los Angeles Topographic Map are detailed topographic maps drawn at 1 inch = 40 feet covering the whole site. These maps were prepared on request of the Chief Administrative Officer under Sec. 79, Ord. 4099 by letter dated July 19, 1948 and May 10, 1949. The site was surveyed October 1948 through June 1949 and shows elevations based on the same USGS map from 1928 that was used for Sheet 1. Because these two sheets show information following the 1936 date, they were not used in the preparation of the period plan. However, they were referenced when more detailed information was needed to clarify items seen on Sheet 1. For example, the circular rock lined rose garden is seen on Sheet 1 without a label, but is labeled as “rock bordered rose garden” on Sheet 2.

In preparing the Baldwin Era period plan, circulation, vegetation, topography and feature/structure locations were gathered from Sheet 1 of the 1948 topographic map as well as historic aerial photographs, historic maps, such as the Hammond Hall, and historic photographs.

Since the Baldwin Era period plan represents structures introduced by Lucky Baldwin as well as Anita Baldwin, it was deemed necessary to color code them to clearly show the structures introduced by Lucky Baldwin versus those constructed later by Anita Baldwin. One particular structure that is worth noting because it has relevance to both Lucky Baldwin and Anita Baldwin is an Administration Building, constructed in 1919 for Anita Baldwin. This structure is extant today as a private residence outside the Arboretum boundary. Artifacts found underground on this property strongly suggest that it sits on top of Lucky Baldwin’s old work horse stable area. Photo documentation shows that it was used as an administration building for Anita Baldwin, not just a reconstruction of the Lucky Baldwin horse barn. It was later used by the Arboretum as an interim administration building.

Other challenges encountered in creating this period plan include the limited documentation showing the rock and concrete edged road. These roads are shown on the period plan to the extent that available documentation reveals, but there may have been more or less of them that existed during the Baldwin Era. Also, it was difficult to determine the exact date items were constructed and/or removed as is the case with the Rock Arch near the Reid-Baldwin Adobe. The earliest photo of it, found to date, was featured in a 1938 Los Angeles Times, but there is evidence that suggests that it was possibly extant before then.

Because there was such a heavy concentration of structures and features introduced by Lucky Baldwin within what is referred to as the historic core, this area has been shown in greater detail on a separate sheet.
Arboretum Period Plan
The Arboretum period of significance (1947-1978) represents the property's development as the Los Angeles State and County Arboretum (now the Los Angeles County Arboretum & Botanic Garden) until California State Proposition 13 was approved by voters in June 1978. These budget cutbacks altered the facility's original mission of research, education, and propagation.

The period plan for the Arboretum period of significance represents the landscape in 1978. Similar to the Baldwin Era period plan, this plan was created through an extensive analysis and evaluation of research findings from this time period. A high resolution 1978 aerial photograph of the site was used to determine circulation, vegetation and feature/structure locations. A 2002 Aerial Topography Survey was used to show the topography of the Arboretum period. There have been minimal changes in the topography of the site from 1978 to 2002. Because the topographic map was created from an aerial photograph, there is no information below the tree canopy. However, feature/structure locations were verified with the assistance of historic photographs.
Notes:
Locations of elements on the plan are approximate, based on comparison of the 2002 Aerial Topographic Survey, by M. & M. Co., with historic documents cited below.

Sources:
County of Los Angeles Topographic Map of Los Angeles State and County Arboretum, County Surveyor's Map No. 9-213, Compiled August and September 1948 from topographic maps prepared by the engineering firm of Chalmers & Barnett in 1936 and 1937.
1928 USGS Map, Sierra Madre
1929 Aerial Topographic Survey, by M. & M. Co.
1934 Spence Air Photo, Santa Anita Race Track
*Historic Photographs and Maps

Figure 11: Baldwin Era (1875-1936) Period Plan (kornrandolph, Inc.)
Figure 12: Baldwin Era (1875-1936) Historic Core Detail (kornrandolph, Inc.)
Notes:
Locations of elements on the plan are approximate, based on comparison of the 2002 Aerial Topographic Survey by M. & M. Co. with historic documents cited below.

Sources:

Figure 13: Arboretum (1978) Period Plan (kornrandolph, Inc.)
PART I | Existing Conditions
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ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION

The National Park Service (NPS) cites analysis and evaluation as a critical step for sorting and integrating natural and cultural resource data so it can be used to develop appropriate treatment strategies. Analysis and evaluation generally involves two major activities: defining significance and assessing historic integrity. Both activities use the National Register and criteria.

Definition of Landscape Type

Determining the appropriate landscape type is one of the first steps in a landscape analysis and provides a framework for evaluation. The NPS has defined four types of cultural or historic landscapes for the purposes of evaluation, planning, treatment, and management. These four types of landscapes, which are not mutually exclusive, are historic designed landscapes, historic vernacular landscapes, historic sites, and ethnographic landscapes.

- Historic Designed Landscape: a landscape that was consciously designed or laid out by a landscape architect, master gardener, architect, or horticulturist according to designed principles, or an amateur gardener working in a recognized style or tradition. The landscape may be associated with a significant person(s), trend, or event in landscape architecture; or illustrate an important development in the theory and practice of landscape architecture. Aesthetic values play a significant role in designed landscapes. Examples include parks, campuses, and estates.

- Historic Vernacular Landscape: a landscape that evolved through use by the people whose activities or occupancy shaped that landscape. Through social or cultural attitudes of an individual, family, or a community, the landscape reflects the physical, biological, and cultural character of those everyday lives. Function plays a significant role in vernacular landscapes. They can be a single property such as a farm or a collection of properties such as a district of historic farms along a river valley. Examples include rural villages, industrial complexes, and agricultural landscapes.

- Historic Site: a landscape significant for its association with a historic event, activity, or person. Examples include battlefields and president’s house properties.

- Ethnographic Landscape: a landscape containing a variety of natural and cultural resources that associated people define as heritage resources. Examples are contemporary settlements, religious sacred sites and massive geological structures. Small plant communities, animals, subsistence and ceremonial grounds are often components.

In many instances, the original design intent of a significant designed historic landscape was to complement an adjacent building or buildings. However, designed and vernacular landscapes are differentiated from other cultural resources, such as historic structures, because they

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ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION

are dependent on natural resources and the interconnected systems of land, air and water, vegetation, and wildlife which have dynamic qualities.34

Based on the typologies established by the NPS, the Arboretum is an historic designed landscape. The original master plan for the Arboretum was designed by architect Harry Sims Bent in 1950, which incorporated historic structures and vegetation from the Rancho Santa Anita and Baldwin Ranch eras, while creating a uniquely modern design for an arboretum. The site was already planted with large trees of botanical and horticultural interest, but the plan was intended to extend and develop that planting under a broad master plan. The plan determined the general circulation of roads, the areas to be set aside for administration buildings, the location of service areas and the main entrance. Bent’s broad outline has been generally followed with only minor alterations. The master plan by architects Allison & Rible in 1958 provided guidance for the future development of Arboretum buildings. Landscape architect Edward Huntsman-Trout contributed to several individual garden designs in the early 1960s, and in collaboration with noted artist Millard Sheets designed the entryway project also in the early 1960s. The master plan was designed in the recognized Mid-century Modern style, possesses a high degree of aesthetic value, and was originally intended to complement the botanical and architectural interest of the nineteenth-century Rancho Santa Anita.

In order to establish a consistent National Register designation for designed historic landscapes, the NPS has identified a series of distinct landscape types, so that similar types of designed landscapes can be evaluated according to the same criteria.35 Larger or more complex designed landscapes may incorporate more than one type, but in such cases, the designed landscape should be classified according to the most general type that applies.36 Designed historic landscapes can usually be described as one of the following types:

- Small residential grounds
- Estate or plantation grounds (including a farm where the primary significance is as a landscape design and not as historic agriculture)
- Arboreta, botanical, and display gardens
- Zoological gardens and parks
- Church yards and cemeteries
- Monuments and memorial grounds
- Plaza/square/green/mall or other public spaces
- Campus and institutional grounds
- City planning or civic design
- Subdivisions and planned communities/resorts
- Commercial and industrial grounds and parks

36 Ibid., p. 2.
ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION

- Parks (local, state, and national) and campgrounds
- Battlefield parks and other commemorative parks
- Grounds designed or developed for outdoor recreation and/or sports activities such as country clubs, golf courses, tennis courts, bowling greens, bridle trails, stadiums, ball parks, and race tracks that are not part of a unit listed above
- Fair and exhibition grounds
- Parkways, drives, and trails
- Bodies of water and fountains (considered as an independent component and not as part of a larger design scheme)

The Arboretum cultural landscape is classified as “arboreta, botanical, and display gardens.” Therefore, in the discussion that follows, the Arboretum cultural landscape is referred to, and analyzed as such.

Statement of Significance

National Register criteria are applied to evaluate the significance and integrity of a designed landscape. To be eligible for the National Register, a designed historic landscape must possess the quality of significance in American history, architecture (interpreted to include landscape architecture and planning), archeology, engineering and culture, and meet the following criteria:

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

The Arboretum is significant for its association with the agricultural and residential development of the San Gabriel Valley in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (Criterion A), and its association with Elias J. “Lucky” Baldwin (1828-1909), one of the most prominent and influential figures in the early development of Southern California (Criterion B). It is also significant as an excellent surviving example of large-scale, institutional, post-World War II landscape architecture and design in Southern California (Criterion C). It is associated with significant architects and landscape architects of the post-war era including Harry Sims Bent, Charles Gibbs Adams, Allison & Rible, Millard Sheets, and Edward Huntsman-Trout, and its naturalistic, informal layout reflects Mid-century Modern landscape design ideals. It retains a majority of contributing features from each period of significance and continues to convey the general layout and horticultural intent of the
ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION

original 1950 Master Plan by Harry Sims Bent. For these associations this study has found that the Arboretum appears eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places at the local level of significance as a historic district. Additionally, two buildings associated with Baldwin, the Queen Anne Cottage and the Coach Barn, are listed in the National Register of Historic Resources. The Reid-Baldwin Adobe is California Historical Landmark #368. The Santa Anita Depot is a California Point of Historical Interest (P33).

Period of Significance

Establishing a period of significance for a historic property or landscape creates a chronological framework for identifying and evaluating the potential significance of landscape features, as well as changes to the landscape over time. According to the NPS, the period of significance “should be the time period in which the property achieved the qualities that make it eligible for the National Register.” Generally speaking, this time period encompasses the span of time when the property was associated with significant events, activities, persons, or groups. For landscapes, this may include the time in which the property attained its important physical characteristics. However, the NPS also notes that for landscapes in particular, “continued use over time does not necessarily mean that the period of significance necessarily coincides with that time.”

The Arboretum consists of a 127-acre cultural landscape occupying the historic core of the former Rancho Santa Anita. There are two periods of significance; Baldwin Era (1875-1936) and Arboretum (1947-1978). The expansive landscape of the Baldwin Era is no longer in evidence, so this period of significance is limited to the existing historic features from that time period. The Arboretum consciously incorporated the Baldwin Era features into its master plan to create “A preserve of early California building and authentic historical gardens,” however the property was ultimately transformed into the cultural landscape it is today by the founders of the Arboretum beginning in 1947.

The Baldwin Era (1875-1936) period of significance represents the property’s association with influential investor and real estate speculator Elias J. “Lucky” Baldwin, who purchased the Rancho in 1875 and lived there until his death in 1909. Baldwin’s property was inherited by his daughter Anita, who sold the last remaining parcel of the Rancho – a portion of which is currently occupied by the Arboretum – in 1936. The Arboretum (1947-1978) period of significance represents the property’s development as the Los Angeles State and County Arboretum (now the Los Angeles County Arboretum & Botanic Garden) until budget cutbacks in 1978 altered the facility’s original mission of research, education, and propagation. These two periods each represent the most extensive reworking of the landscape; Baldwin transformed “a desert, and made it a land of flowers, trees and fruit-

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37 The boundary of the Queen Anne Cottage/Coach Barn National Register nomination includes the Baldwin Lake and the Baldwin Boathouse as associated features.
38 The landmark nomination was recently updated and formally adopted by the Office of Historic Preservation in April 2014. The name was changed from Hugo Reid Adobe to Reid-Baldwin Adobe. The nomination documented Lucky Baldwin’s long and direct association with the historic adobe and incorporates more current historic research and writing standards for the historic property.
40 Ibid., p. 4.
bearing orchards,” and the Arboretum became the steward of that landscape and its cultural resources by creating a public resource with the intention to cultivate the existing planting and develop a horticultural center for Southern California.

Aspects of Integrity
An analysis of integrity is a key component of any cultural landscape study. Integrity is defined in Preservation Brief 36 as “a property’s historic identity evidence by the survival of physical characteristics from the property’s historic or prehistoric period.” This is generally understood to mean that integrity represents a property’s ability to convey its historic significance.

The integrity of an historic landscape is determined by undertaking a direct comparison of the historic landscape characteristics of a property and the existing landscape characteristics, including land use, circulation, topography, vegetation, and buildings and structures. The continued presence of physical characteristics from the property’s period of significance is the evidence of a property’s integrity. The retention of these physical characteristics is what gives historic landscapes authenticity and allows for the understanding of the property’s historic identity.

Seven aspects or qualities of integrity have been recognized under National Register criteria. They are defined as follows:

- **Location**—the place where the cultural landscape was constructed or the landscape where the historic event occurred
- **Design**—the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a cultural landscape
- **Setting**—the physical environment of the cultural landscape
- **Materials**—the physical elements that were combined or deposited during the particular period(s) of time and in particular pattern to form the cultural landscape
- **Workmanship**—the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period of history or prehistory
- **Feeling**—a cultural landscape’s expression of the aesthetic of historic sense of a particular period of time
- **Association**—the direct link between the important historic event or person and a cultural landscape

According to National Register Bulletin 15, properties that retain historic integrity will possess “several, and usually most, of the aspects” of integrity. “The retention of specific aspects of integrity is paramount for a property to convey its significance.” However, because landscapes are inherently dynamic entities which evolve over time, assessing the integrity of a historic landscape can be a complex process. As the NPS notes, “No landscape appears exactly as it did 50 or 100 years ago. Vegetation grows, land uses change, and structures deteriorate.”

Los Angeles Times, June 11, 1893.
ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION

The inherent characteristics of plant materials and their lifespan present different issues relating to integrity than those of buildings and structures. In addition to the seven aspects of integrity, which are also used in the evaluation of historic buildings and structures, there are additional factors which must be considered in evaluating the integrity of historic landscapes.

One of the prevailing factors in the evaluation of landscapes is the change in vegetation over time due to weather conditions, maintenance, age, growth and overgrowth, and changes in available plant materials and species. The NPS states that "a designed historic landscape need not exist today exactly as it was originally designed or first executed if integrity of location and visual effect have been preserved. Originality of plant materials can increase integrity but absence of original materials does not automatically disqualify a designed landscape." Additionally, further documentation states that "Historic integrity is determined by the extent to which the general character of the historic period is evident, and the degree to which incompatible elements obscuring that character can be reversed."

The Arboretum continues to convey its historic significance and retains integrity. The retention of many physical characteristics from the property's periods of significance is evidence of the Arboretum's authenticity and historic identity. The nature and overall character of the Arboretum continues to reflect the planning and philosophy as laid out in the 1950 Master Plan. The design retains a great deal of visual cohesion throughout the property. Remnant features associated with the Baldwin Era remain and have been incorporated into the overall design of the Arboretum. Although there have been changes to individual landscape features and collections over time, the Arboretum as a whole retains integrity.

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EXISTING CONDITIONS

Existing conditions are documented as part of a CLR in order to clearly identify and describe the landscape characteristics that compose a cultural landscape. An inventory of existing conditions provides the basis for the analysis of historic integrity and treatment recommendations provided in this report. The investigation and documentation of existing landscape conditions generally includes two components: site research and site surveys, which require on-the-ground field work to inventory and document the existing landscape characteristics and associated features.

This section of the CLR documents the current existing conditions of the Arboretum in a data table and describes its landscape and built resource characteristics. As a part of the preparation of this CLR, investigation and fieldwork was completed by Historic Resources Group and Kornrandolph landscape architects. Documentation of the existing conditions is organized into eight distinct zones, which have been identified and delineated based on their physical qualities and historic land use patterns. These areas are:

- Entry Complex (EC)
- North Complex (NC)
- Africa/Australia (AA)
- Lawn Area (LA)
- Historic Circle (HC)
- West Acres (WA)
- Tallac Knoll (TK)
- Baldwin Buffer (BB)

The Entry Complex (EC) consists of a group of primarily Mid-century Modern buildings housing visitor accommodations and the Arboretum’s administrative offices. The North Complex (NC) contains demonstration gardens as well as propagation and service facilities. The Australia and Africa landscapes (AA) feature representative flora from those two continents. The Lawn Area (LA) was designed to provide a dramatic vista for visitors entering the Arboretum. The Historic Circle (HC) encompasses Baldwin Lake and the surviving historic buildings of the old Rancho Santa Anita. The West Acres (WA) and Tallac Knoll (TK) contain a wide variety of themed gardens, landscapes, and water features. The Baldwin Buffer (BB) includes surface parking and serves as a transitional strip between the Historic Circle and Baldwin Avenue.

Each zone includes all the individual landscape and built features within that zone, and each feature has been assigned an ID-Code, which are keyed to the existing features site plans in the section following the table. The data table contains a list of the features within each zone at the Arboretum including narrative descriptions (with timelines and a list of alterations), as-found conditions, and statements of significance of each. Each record contains a determination of integrity and an assessment of condition. These determinations were made upon close observation in the field in relation with historic research. Integrity was determined by a feature’s ability to convey its significance, and the criteria used to categorize conditions were good, fair and poor. In addition, at the County’s request, the Arboretum was evaluated as an historic district and determination was made to whether each feature was a contributor or non-contributor to the district.

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49 Ibid., p. 62.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entry Complex (EC)</th>
<th>Administration Building</th>
<th>EC Code</th>
<th>1953-56 Allison &amp; Rible</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Timeline</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>September 12, 1955: Architectural drawings for Administration Building Group. Building drawings Mar 1, 1957.</td>
<td>Approached by three tiers of broad concrete and pebble stone steps leading up to entrance pavilion with low retaining walls. A corridor runs the length of the building with various offices opening onto the hallway. Just inside the main door and to the left is the reception office. The basement houses the heating, mechanical equipment and limited storage. The conference room and meeting garden at the east end with sliding glass doors and fixed clerestory windows that open onto walled garden with open brickwork and colored cement and tile floor. The open gable roof extends over the garden in a prow shape. The garden opens to the exterior by a grille gate leading to a concrete ramp sloping down to the street level parking. Semi-tropical in design to fit the surroundings with partially enclosed porches. Constructed of concrete block walls with wood framing, with interiors of partially exposed concrete blocks, plaster and acoustical tile ceilings. The Gate House, to be connected by walkways with the Administration Building on a higher level, will contain an office for dealing with the visiting public a first-aid room and storage space. The larger building is designed to house administrative personnel. Est. cost: $200,000; 11,500 square feet including basement The Administration Building was designed with overhanging eaves and concrete block construction. It included a plant display entry porch, business offices, research offices, a room for library use, and a meeting room adjacent to a walled garden with sliding glass doors.</td>
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<td>September 28, 1955: Bids for construction of the administration buildings will be opened. Contemplated are construction of an administrative facility and a gate house. (Los Angeles Times)</td>
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<td>November 15, 1955: Two Phoenix reconstituted palm trees arrive at Arboretum donated by Lyman McFie. Began landscaping for new Admin Bldg. (Arboretum Album, p. 49)</td>
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<td>December 2, 1956: New buildings will be dedicated December 14, 1956. Supervision John Anson Ford will present the buildings. Millard Sheets will give a dedicatory address. (Los Angeles Times)</td>
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<td>&quot;Lasca News&quot; April 10, 1956: Dedication of new gate house and Admin bldg. is planned for July.</td>
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<td>&quot;Staff News&quot; November 14, 1956: Dedication scheduled for December 14, 1956.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1947-1978 Arboretum</td>
<td>Administration Building and Gate House recognized by Concrete Masonry Association as best example of cement block structures in Southern California in 1956/7. Julius Shulman photographed structure for Concrete Masonry Association. Constructed as part of 1956 Master Plan for buildings developed by Allison &amp; Rible. Architects, Allison &amp; Rible George Allison and Ulysses Rible worked together as Allison and Rible from 1944-1964. George Allison was the nephew of prominent architects David Clark Allison and James Edward Allison (Allison &amp; Allison). He studied architecture at the Carnegie Institute of Technology and the University of Pennsylvania before moving to Los Angeles in 1931 and starting his career at his uncle’s firm. Ulysses Rible studied at the University of Pennsylvania and the University of Southern California. He worked for Parkinson &amp; Parkinson in 1934-1935, and then his own firm from 1935-1943 before partnering with Allison. The Allison and Rible firm specialized in master planning and design for educational campuses. Major commissions include master plans for California State Polytechnic University, San Luis Obispo (1949); and Appleby Hall, Claremont College (1947).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Photographs</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>Zone</td>
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<tr>
<td>Entry Complex (EC)</td>
<td>Garden and Gift Shop (Gate House)</td>
<td>EC-B2</td>
<td>1955-56</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zone</td>
<td>Feature</td>
<td>ID Code</td>
<td>Year Built</td>
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| Entry Complex (EC) | Library & Classrooms | EC-03 | 1956-59 | Allison & Rible | Repairs from water infiltration damage, floors and ceilings replaced in classrooms | 1986 Library Annex addition to east facade | November 11, 1956: Preparation of plans and specifications for construction of a new building wing has been ordered. ([Los Angeles Times])  
"LASCA News" March 1957: Planning committee considering schematic plans for Admin Wing. Will provide space in the full basement for classrooms which can be converted to lecture halls to hold 250 people. The upper floor will house the library and herbarium.  
April 15, 1958: Architectural drawings for Administrative Building Wing.  
"Staff News" July 10, 1959: New wing to Admin bldg nearly completed. Landscaping soon underway  
"LASCA News" September 1959: Library wing completed June 8, the reading room will soon be furnished and be open after the first of the year. Herbarium will occupy the rear half of the upper level, the lower level used for meetings was finished Sep 8. The seasons first meeting of the San Gabriel Valley Branch of the American Begonia Society was held in the new building.  
November 8, 1959: Completion of first building phase of 20-year plan. Phase 1 of long range master development plan comprises, in addition to the gate house, waiting shelter and administrative building which were built last year, a newly completed 11,713 square feet administration wing which contains a library, offices and a herbarium on the upper level and classrooms in the lower story. ([Los Angeles Times])  
LASCA Annual Report 1958-59: Administration Building Wing completed. Conforms in style with Two-story rectangular building with painted concrete masonry walls, extended open gable roof with plastic panels. Library and office space in the second floor; classrooms on ground floor. Asphalt roof tiles. Curved concrete ramp. Administration Building Wing. The new wing provided quarters for the Arboretum library, herbarium and laboratory. The new structure was an addition to the previously built administration building. Est. cost: $156,000 | 1) Good 2) Peeling paint on rafters and beams and underside of finished eaves | Yes | 1947-1978 | Arboretum | Constructed as part of 1958 Master Plan for buildings developed by Allison & Rible. Architects, Allison & Rible. George Allison and Ulysses Rible worked together as Allison and Rible from 1944-1964. George Allison was the nephew of prominent architects David Clark Allison and James Edward Allison (Allison & Allison). He studied architecture at the Carnegie Institute of Technology and the University of Pennsylvania before moving to Los Angeles in 1931 and starting his career at his uncle’s firm. Ulysses Rible studied at the University of Pennsylvania and the University of Southern California. He worked for Parkinson & Parkinson in 1934-1935, and then his own firm from 1935-1943 before partnering with Allison. The Allison and Rible firm specialized in master planning and design for educational campuses. Major commissions include master plans for California State Polytechnic University, San Luis Obispo (1949); and Appleby Hall, Claremont College (1947). Mexican tile murals by Puebla artist Pedro Sanchez hanging on walls of entrance ramp were collected by Colonel and Mrs. William Green. After Colonel Green’s death Mrs. Green gave the tiles to her friend and neighbor, Dr. R. S. Harrison, head of Radiology at Huntington Memorial Hospital. Dr. and Mrs. Harrison donated the tiles to the Arboretum. (Arboretum Album, p. 66) | Yes |
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Zone</th>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>ID Code</th>
<th>Year Built</th>
<th>Architect</th>
<th>Alterations</th>
<th>Timeline</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>1) Condition</th>
<th>2) Assessment</th>
<th>Integrity</th>
<th>Period of Significance</th>
<th>Significance</th>
<th>Contributor to District</th>
<th>Photographs</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Entry Complex</td>
<td>Membership Building</td>
<td>EC-B4</td>
<td>1973</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>One-story diamond-shape building with painted concrete masonry walls and extended gable roof, Bricks laid in an in-and-out pattern at building corners. Aluminum sliding windows and fixed clerestory windows. Several windows have been infilled with board and batten wood panels. Storefront main door. Asphalt roof tiles.</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Wood deterioration at rafter tails</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>1947-1978 Arboretum</td>
<td>The Membership Building was constructed under the auspices of the Allison &amp; Rible 1958 Master Plan and during the Arboretum’s period of significance. It was designed to be compatible with the existing buildings of the Entry Complex.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>Zone</td>
<td>Feature</td>
<td>ID Code</td>
<td>Year Built</td>
<td>Architect Alterations</td>
<td>Timeline</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>J1) Condition 2) Assessment</td>
<td>Integrity</td>
<td>Period of Significance</td>
<td>Significance</td>
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<tr>
<td>Entry Complex</td>
<td>Peacock Café and Oak Room Classroom</td>
<td>EC-B5</td>
<td>1966-67</td>
<td>Dept. of the County Engineer</td>
<td>1989-90 Renovations 2005-06 Kitchen renovations</td>
<td>Two-story octagonal shape building with painted concrete masonry support walls. Blood framed window walls. Double butterfly roof supported by glu-lam beams. Lower level currently used for classrooms and upper level is an eating facility with kitchen. Original intent: Lower level of building provided space for Foundation offices and a gift and book shop. The upper level was an eating facility. Vending machines were located outside of the Café. Landscaped grounds around Pavilion with 24 large trees and small plants and shrubs.</td>
<td>1) Good 2) Composition gravel roof replaced with asphalt tiles, new entry doors, guardrail replaced, terrace extended</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>1947-1978 Arboretum</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>Feature</td>
<td>ID Code</td>
<td>Architect</td>
<td>Alterations</td>
<td>Timeline</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>1) Condition 2) Assessment</td>
<td>Integrity</td>
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<tr>
<td>Entry Complex (EC)</td>
<td>Restroom Building</td>
<td>EC-86</td>
<td>Dept. of the County Engineer</td>
<td>1985 Update for ADA requirements</td>
<td>1954</td>
<td>&quot;LASCA News&quot; June 1954: Public restrooms scheduled to be completed by the fall.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>1947-1978 Arboretum</td>
<td>East wing of Service Yard building in North Complex and Restroom at Entry Complex were first permanent buildings at Arboretum. Constructed under the auspices of the 1950 Master Plan.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Entry Complex (EC)</td>
<td>Organic Vegetable Garden</td>
<td>EC-L1</td>
<td>Mesa Architects</td>
<td>Architectural drawings dated May 1, 1997: Garden installed when repairs were being made to Library/Classroom building; Mesa Architects</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>A demonstration/display of organic vegetables grown in a bed adjacent to the Library/Plant Information/Palm Room &amp; Bamboo Room, bound/contained by a curvilinear low wall.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Installed outside period of significance.</td>
<td>No</td>
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1989-90: Peacock Pavilion underwent extensive renovations inside and out including new outdoor dining terraces. (Arboretum Album, p. 106)  
1990: Peacock Café is renovated with new kitchen, new interior décor and construction of extended outdoor dining terraces. Brown Jordan designs a line of peacock feather motif furniture for the project. (Arboretum Album, p. 119)  
2005-06: Kitchen and counter area renovated to accommodate prepared foods as well as made to order fare. (Snider)
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Zone</th>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>ID Code</th>
<th>Year Built</th>
<th>Architect</th>
<th>Alterations</th>
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<th>1) Condition</th>
<th>2) Assessment</th>
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<th>Significance</th>
<th>Contributor to District</th>
<th>Photographs</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Entry Complex (EC)</td>
<td>Circular Entrance Fountain</td>
<td>EC-L3</td>
<td>1975</td>
<td>Lang &amp; Wood</td>
<td>LASCA Leaves March 1975: Further progress in the development of the vehicle entranceway to the Arboretum has been achieved with the completion of the fountain set in the curve of the entrance road off Baldwin Avenue. Designed by Lang &amp; Wood, the landscaping and environmental planning firm was responsible for laying out this new addition to the entry complex, the fountain and pool are totally automated. Lights and operational periods are determined by a preset timer and a wind sensor shuts the fountain off when winds get too high.</td>
<td>A circular exposed aggregate poured in place concrete fountain with center jet. The fountain is surrounded by a grand stand of <em>Hemerocallis</em>/daylilies that can be seen from Baldwin Avenue and is one of the first features one sees as they enter the site. &quot;The alignment of the circular entry fountain with the McFie Pool and the Bauer Fountain creates a striking first impression for the motorist&quot; (Bishop)</td>
<td>3) Good</td>
<td>2) Some cracking and shrinkage of the concrete. Soil erosion at base of concrete ring.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>1947-1978</td>
<td>Arboretum</td>
<td>constructed during the Arboretum’s period of significance and part of redesigned vehicular roadway at main Arboretum entrance meant to complement the entrance vista. Original landscape design intention: Designed</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Entry Complex (EC)</td>
<td>Entry Sign</td>
<td>EC-L4</td>
<td>1993-94</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>1993-94: New sign reflected the name and administrative changes at the Arboretum. Effective Jan 1, 1993, the Department of Arboreta and Botanic Gardens was merged into the Los Angeles County Department of Parks and Recreation. The name change from Los Angeles State and County Arboretum reflected a 1988 legal quitclaim of the state’s interest in the property. The new name, The Arboretum of Los Angeles County did not come into official use until 1994.</td>
<td>Carved and painted wood sign, flanked by two arborvitae specimens, announcing entry and arrival to the Arboretum on southwest corner of Baldwin Avenue and entry drive.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Constructed outside period of significance.</td>
<td>No</td>
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<tr>
<td>Entry Complex (EC)</td>
<td>Entrance Gate</td>
<td>EC-P</td>
<td>1954-55</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>&quot;LASCA News&quot; Feb 1954: Progress being made on main entrance at 301 N. Baldwin. Removal of some old eucalypti, grading and paving will complete public entrance. &quot;LASCA News&quot; May 13, 1954: Parking lot at 302 N. Baldwin Ave completed. &quot;LASCA News&quot; June 1954: Grading of forecourt and main public entrance will provide parking for 350 cars; area extending north to Colorado Blvd. will have space for additional 250 cars. January 9, 1955: Arboretum formally opens to the public. Entry through the 301 gate led directly onto the property. Entry largely undeveloped at this time – only tall sycamores in center of photo remained in 1997.</td>
<td>Asphalt paved surface parking lot featuring plants with trees and shrubs. Parking along Baldwin Avenue separated from street by long linear planter. Solar powered overhead lights.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>1947-1978</td>
<td>Arboretum</td>
<td>Does not contribute to significance of Arboretum.</td>
<td>No</td>
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<td>Zone</td>
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<td>North Complex (NC)</td>
<td>Ayres Hall</td>
<td>NC-01</td>
<td>1980-81</td>
<td>Rectangular flat roof building with 7.5-11 wood siding. Anodized aluminum storefront double doors on west, south and east facades. Interior: Panelized roof system and concrete floors. Four foot thick laminated beams span interior to allow uninterrupted exhibit space and concrete floors impervious to damage from plant waterings.</td>
<td>1)</td>
<td>T/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Constructed outside period of significance.</td>
<td>No</td>
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**INVENTORY OF EXISTING FEATURES TABLE**

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<tr>
<th>Zone</th>
<th>Feature</th>
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<th>Year Built</th>
<th>Architect</th>
<th>Alterations</th>
<th>Timeline</th>
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</table>

January 9, 1955: There are parking facilities at the Baldwin Ave. entrance sufficient to handle about 500 cars. (Los Angeles Times)

1957: Completion of the Gatehouse and Administration complex allowed the Arboretum to open to the public 7 days/week. Attendance increased dramatically; first six months of 1957 had as many visitors as all of 1956. Parking was squeezed around a central grassy area in the main lot. (Arboretum Album, p. 52)

1961-63: New entryway vista project changes configuration of entry surface parking lot. (Arboretum Album, p. 71)

1975: A new curving vehicular roadway was completed off Baldwin Ave and an automated fountain and pool was set in the curve of the road to complement the entryway vista. (Arboretum Album, p. 94)

1996: Security lighting for the parking lot and decorative lighting at the entranceway fountain and sign are installed by Parks and Recreation. (Arboretum Album, p 119)

2013: Solar powered security lighting installed throughout entire parking lot. (Snider)

1980-81: Hall of Environmental Education constructed 1980-81 to house major flower shows, exhibits, and special events. Cost was $650,000. Six year fundraising effort by CAF. First event in completed Hall was first Environmental Education Fair, March 14, 1981, to help promote environmental awareness. (Arboretum Album, p. 98)

1983: Hall of Environmental Education was re-dedicated as Ayres Hall in honor of Dr. Samuel Ayres, the founding father of the Arboretum. (Arboretum Album, p. 99)

1984: A new 350-foot concrete walkway with circular walks at either end was constructed west of Ayres Hall to accommodate vehicles setting up exhibits. Cost was $15,000, donated by 1983 Garden Show steering committee. (Arboretum Album, p. 119)
## INVENTORY OF EXISTING FEATURES TABLE

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<th>Feature (ID)</th>
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<th>1) Condition</th>
<th>2) Integrity</th>
<th>Period of Significance</th>
<th>Significance</th>
<th>Contributor to District</th>
<th>Photographs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>North Complex (NC)</td>
<td>Youth Education Building (Education Greenhouse)</td>
<td>NC-82</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rectangular clapboard structure with gable standing seam metal roof. Metal framed sliding windows and glazed wood framed doors. Attached shade structure with galvanized pipe frame and vinyl screen. Two gable roof storage buildings with vertical wood siding.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Constructed outside period of significance.</td>
<td>No</td>
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</table>
### North Complex (NC)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Carnivorous Plants Greenhouse</th>
<th>Epiphyllum Display Collection</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NC-84</td>
<td>1959</td>
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</table>

#### Alterations
- 1959: Southern California chapter of the American Begonia Society donates a glasshouse for the Arboretum begonia collection. (Arboretum Album, p. 116)

#### Description
Concrete block stem walls with divided-light glazed aluminum-framed walls and gabled roof structure. New aluminum-framed entry door with side light. Colored concrete pathway with flagstone impression. The shade structure over the greenhouse protects a variety of carnivorous plants and Epiphyllum collection. This area also features a multi-tiered fountain.

#### Timeline
- 1959: Southern California chapter of the American Begonia Society donated an 18 x 50 foot glasshouse with fully automatic controls to house begonias. Most of the funds came from Mrs. Elvira Slossen and later from her estate. The Begonia Society's San Gabriel Valley Branch donated numerous begonias to provide the Arboretum with a fine collection of these popular plants. (First 25 Years, p. 36)
- 2007: Added $60,000 reverse osmosis system to accommodate carnivorous plants. (Snider)

#### Condition
- 1: Good

#### Condition Assessment
- Yes

#### Integrity
- Yes

#### Period of Significance
- 1947-1978

#### Significance
- Arboretum

#### Contributor to District
- Yes
## INVENTORY OF EXISTING FEATURES TABLE

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<th>Significance</th>
<th>Contributor to District</th>
<th>Photographs</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>North Complex (NC)</strong></td>
<td><strong>Garland Orchid Greenhouse</strong></td>
<td>NC-B5</td>
<td>1988-89</td>
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<td>1988: A new 4,500 square foot orchid greenhouse is constructed just east of the older orchid houses. Innovative features include rolling benches, motorized screens, and Dynaglass walls and ceilings. (Arboretum Album, p. 118) Named after Blanche Hinman Garland. The Garland family also donated funds for a propagation orchid greenhouse in the late-1950s. (Snider)</td>
<td>Double gabled greenhouse with corrugated fiberglass cladding of walls and roof on galvanized metal framing. Concrete slab foundation with concrete block retaining walls. Wall A/C and exhaust fans.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Constructed outside period of significance.</td>
<td>No</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>North Complex (NC)</strong></td>
<td><strong>Orchid Shade Structure</strong></td>
<td>NC-B6</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Galvanized metal pipe structure with vinyl screen.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Constructed outside period of significance.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>North Complex (NC)</strong></td>
<td><strong>Tropical Greenhouse</strong></td>
<td>NC-B7</td>
<td>1974-75</td>
<td>Dept. of the County Engineer</td>
<td></td>
<td>May 18, 1955: Objective: construction of greenhouse for tropical plants. (Los Angeles Times) LASC Annual Report 1959-61: A 20 x 40 work and storage room was constructed with County funds adjacent to the growing houses. This room currently serves as an orchid display area until the display greenhouse becomes a reality. June 30, 1963: Plans for 35,000 sq. ft. tropical greenhouse and conservatory, drawn by Edward Huntsman-Trout landscape architect for Arboretum, have been approved by Board of Supervisors. (Los Angeles Times) [Never realized] November 1, 1964: A tropical plant greenhouse is planned. Estimated cost: $53,330 A graded earth floor, concrete block walls and a roof of corrugated plastic are scheduled. The building will be climatized with forced-air heating and evaporative cooling and humidified with spray</td>
<td>2,000 sq. ft. greenhouse showcases a wide variety of blooming orchids situated among other tropical plants. Combination of smooth and split faced concrete block walls. Galvanized steel framed roof with plastic panels and corrugated fiberglass pediment panel. Multi light aluminum framed sliding door in east wall. There is also a meandering paved path and koi pond.</td>
<td>1) Good</td>
<td>2) The aluminum-framed entry doors with side lights are replacements.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>1947-1978 Arboretum</td>
<td>Constructed during the period of significance and reflects the original horticultural intent of the 1950 Master Plan.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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</table>
noodles. Curved walls, a pool and waterfall will be financed with donations.

1974-75: 100’x 38’ Tropical Greenhouse constructed adjacent to growing greenhouses. An indoor, climate controlled display area landscaped to approximate tropical outdoor scenery. Ponds streams and stoney banks add to the tropical effect. (Arboretum Album, p. 93)

1975: Tropical Greenhouse is completed and opened to public. (Arboretum Album, p. 117)

North Complex (NC) Orchid Greenhouses NC-B8 1956-60


LASCA Annual Report 1956-57: Two small orchid growing houses were completed with private donations; Robert C. Casamajor Orchid Propagating House, and J.F. Douglas Memorial Orchid House

March 18, 1959: Orchid propagation greenhouse dedicated to memory of Mrs. William May Garland. A bronze plaque was placed over the air-conditioned, humidity-controlled glass unit. Garland family collection of orchids and growing houses donated with money to Arboretum, is third of a projected four orchid greenhouses. (Los Angeles Times)


"LASCA News" April 1960: Mrs. Robert Casamajor donated glass house used by late Robert Casamajor for his orchids, (16 x 45) aluminum structure with three compartments of air conditioned space. Ethel Casamajor glass house to be used for agriculture and horticulture activities in the Children’s Education Dept. Mrs. Archibald B. Young made possible the construction of the fourth of a group of orchid greenhouses.

LASCA Annual Report 1959-61: Donation of an orchid greenhouse was received by Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Young (18 x 45) with automatically controlled A/C. This Rectangular volume situated next to Tropical Greenhouse, the four greenhouses are connected in the center by a headhouse. Each greenhouse has concrete block stem walls with multi-light glazed aluminum-framed walls and gabled roof structure.

Started in 1955 with a small collection of Cattleyas, then greatly enlarged with major donations of Cypripedium orchids in 1956 (gifts of Samuel Mosher, Arthur Freed and Lyman McFie), the orchid collection quickly outgrew its home under benches in the propagation house. In 1957-58, four orchid houses would be constructed opposite the service yard to accommodate the specialty collection. Donations made by Casamajor, Douglas, Garland and Young. (Arboretum Album, p. 57)

1) Good

Yes 1947-1978

Arboretum

Built with private donations to Arboretum. The propagating greenhouses were the first privately-funded propagating greenhouses completed at the Arboretum. They were constructed during the period of significance and reflect the original horticultural intent of the 1950 Master Plan.
<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Condition</th>
<th>Assessment</th>
<th>Integrity</th>
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<th>Contributor to District</th>
<th>Photographs</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>North Complex (NC)</td>
<td>Research Building</td>
<td>NC-B9</td>
<td>1968-70</td>
<td>Dept. of the County Engineer</td>
<td>Engawa removed</td>
<td>1955-56</td>
<td>Rectangular post and beam building on concrete block foundation with flat roof and cantilevered finished open eaves, T1. 11 stained redwood siding and aluminum framed sliding windows, and glazed double doors at entries on east and west facades. Floating concrete stairs with metal railings at each entry. Projecting anodized aluminum sunscreens shelter windows on south and west facades. Interior: Single-loaded corridor around open air landscaped atrium.</td>
<td>1) Good</td>
<td>2) Assessment</td>
<td>1) Good</td>
<td>1947-1978 Arboretum</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Complex (NC)</td>
<td>Headhouses</td>
<td>NC-B10</td>
<td>1954/1956</td>
<td>Dept. of the County Engineer</td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;LASCA News&quot; Feb 1954: New greenhouse (10 x 14) aluminum with glass. Future plans for head house and two more greenhouses will complete permanent group. LASCA Annual Report 1954-55: First headhouse completed. LASCA Annual Report 1956-57: Second (15 x 100) greenhouse with attached headhouse was built. 1964 drawing for proposed third headhouse; never built.</td>
<td>Two identical cement block headhouses attached to glass greenhouse structures. Each headhouse has painted cement block walls in stacked bond with live sloped gable roof with boxed eaves and exposed rafter tails. The roof is topped with rolled asphalt. Aluminum framed sliding windows and metal doors with vision lights. Each greenhouse has a masonry base and glass walls and roof with aluminum framing. Interior: Potting room, shower and locker room, plant records office and utility room</td>
<td>1) Good</td>
<td>2) Appears the headhouses have been recently painted. The east headhouse has new windows. Aluminum greenhouse window frames have moderate surface corrosion. Headhouse rafter tails show deterioration. Greenhouse gutters are blocked with plant material.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>1947-1978 Arboretum</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>North Complex (NC)</td>
<td>Nursery</td>
<td>NC-B11</td>
<td>1953</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1953: First greenhouse is constructed for the new nursery/propagation area in the northeast corner of the Arboretum. (Arboretum Album, p. 115)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>1947-1978 Arboretum</td>
<td>Greenhouse structure no longer extant.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td><img src="74x602" alt="image" /></td>
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<tr>
<td>North Complex (NC)</td>
<td>Shade House</td>
<td>NC-B13</td>
<td>ca. 1980</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Galvanized metal pipe structure with vinyl screen. An area for propagating plants and holding until mature or released from quarantine.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Installed outside period of significance.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td><img src="74x349" alt="image" /></td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>North Complex</td>
<td>Cell Towers</td>
<td>NC-B14</td>
<td>1999-2000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Three cell towers along north property line.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Constructed outside period of significance and</td>
<td>does not contribute to significance of Arboretum.</td>
<td>No</td>
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<tr>
<td>North Complex</td>
<td>Gold Line Substation</td>
<td>NC-B15</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Power traction substation which transfers electricity to the overhead wires for the Metro Gold Line.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Constructed outside period of significance and</td>
<td>does not contribute to significance of Arboretum.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>North Complex</td>
<td>Public Restrooms</td>
<td>NC-B16</td>
<td>1998-99</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rectangular one story building with men's and women's restroom facilities. Split-faced concrete masonry walls with flat built-up roof and wood fascia. Wood slab doors with louver vents. Stainless steel wall mounted water fountains with accessible railing.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Constructed outside period of significance.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Complex</td>
<td>Celebration Demonstration Gardens</td>
<td>NC-L1</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>Nuvis Landscape Architecture &amp; Planning</td>
<td></td>
<td>Architectural drawings dated July 15, 1998: Designed as Sunset Demonstration Home Gardens 1998-99: Current garden constructed as part of renovation/update of Sunset Demonstration Gardens (1957-58) area. This renovation was supported by Sunset Magazine and was intended to be an update to reflect current garden design. When the magazine could no longer provide financial support it was renamed Celebration Garden. There remain remnant features (walls, walkways) from original Sunset Demonstration Garden. (Snider)</td>
<td>Eclectic grouping of display gardens are surrounded by a staggered-height stucco concrete wall. Wood pergola entry invites visitors to view the garden &quot;rooms&quot; featured in this garden. Wall at east perimeter has faux stone panels. Pavilions: Three pavilion structures with stone veneered supports and wood framed slate pyramidal and hipped roofs with copper gutters. Pergola: Extends off one of the pavilion structures. Stone veneer base for wood post and beam structure. Wisteria vine growing on top of pergola. Outdoor fireplace: Freestanding cement plaster chimney with stone veneer hearth and mantle, brick firebox and decorative tiles set into walls. Clement plaster clad masonry walls with copper gates on wood jambs.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Original site of Demonstration Home Gardens. Plot plan by Edward Huntsman-Trout; August 7, 1956 and Oct. 12, 1956. Located just north of the Administration Building, the Sunset Home Demonstration Gardens (sponsored by Sunset Magazine in partnership with the Arboretum) was originally four different home/patio gardens designed to give home owners ideas for plantings, fencing, paving, decks, etc., in the same way model homes gave home owners ideas on how to decorate their homes. The project was begun in 1957 and completed in 1958. The current Celebration/ Demonstration Garden is an update on that original idea. Current design installed outside period of significance.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
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<tr>
<td>North Complex (NC)</td>
<td>Weaver’s Garden</td>
<td>NC-L2</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Nancy Goslee Power &amp; Associates</td>
<td>2005: A permanent garden was created in conjunction with the 2005 Baldwin Bonanza Garden Show. The Weaver’s Garden showcases native and Mediterranean plants used in basketry and other native crafts. The garden has featured temporary structures made from bamboo and other plant materials to create whimsical and educational play for all ages. (Nancy Goslee Power &amp; Associates website)</td>
<td>Displays plants used around the world to weave fabrics, mats, baskets, benches and even entire houses.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Installed outside period of significance.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>![Image1]</td>
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<tr>
<td>North Complex (NC)</td>
<td>Garden for All Seasons</td>
<td>NC-L3</td>
<td>1972</td>
<td>2012 Redesigned</td>
<td>October 1972: Overseen by volunteers, the Garden for All Seasons was a response to the loss of the Annual and Perennial display garden which had been the source of many cut flowers. Early on, vegetables were added to the exhibit for variety and interest. Ortho Chemical Co. provided the initial plants and fertilizers. 1972: Garden for All Seasons is begun north of juniper collection by Las Voluntarias as a combination flower and vegetable garden (Arboretum Album, p.117) LASCA Leaves March 1973: Reference to the new garden reflecting the “recent surge of interest in homegrown vegetables”. LASCA Leaves September 1974: The Garden for All Seasons was “designed to demonstrate that blooming flowers and vegetables can be grown side by side throughout the year in Southern California in a manner attractive enough to be used in a front yard flower bed”. 2012: Redesigned by kornrandolph, Inc. landscape architects</td>
<td>Originally founded by volunteers to grow vegetables and provide a demonstration garden for visiting school groups. Currently a demonstration site for sustainable living practices. Visitors walk through a landscape dotted with fruit-producing trees from around the world, past a pond fed with rainwater collected on-site and through to a netted enclosure housing raised vegetable beds, a worm farm, compost bins and a chicken coop. Pavilion: Wood post and beam structure with lattice roof. Plant enclosure: Wire screen enclosure set on synthetic “wood” base with wood posts. Cistern/fountain: There are two water storage cisterns in this location. The first one is an above-grade galvanized steel water storage tank. The other is located below-grade and functions as part of the recirculating gravel, rock and sand water feature/fountain.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>1947-1978 Arboretum</td>
<td>Current design installed outside period of significance.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>![Image2]</td>
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<td>Zone</td>
<td>Feature</td>
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<tr>
<td>North Complex (NC)</td>
<td>Wedding Garden</td>
<td>NC-L4</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2006: Gazebo installed as set dressing for filming purposes of daytime soap opera General Hospital. Monrovia Growers/Nursery added the plantings in the immediate vicinity for a Garden Show exhibit. (Snider)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Installed outside period of significance.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td><img src="image.jpg" alt="Wedding Garden" /></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Soto Water Conservation Garden</td>
<td>NC-L5</td>
<td>1986</td>
<td></td>
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<td>1986: Ground was broken for Henry Soto Water Conservation Garden in October, on site of old turf grass demonstration area north of Peacock Pavilion. Rosemarie Head, widow of Henry Soto, donated $30,000 “bonsaied” Brazilian pepper tree to start project. (Arboretum Album, p. 105) 1988: Dedication plaque. 1989: Wood bench dedicated. Features groupings of water-wise plants with decomposed granite paths. Pavilion: Wood post and beam construction with hipped wood shake roof. Plants chosen for this garden are intended to demonstrate that a colorful mix of perennials, trees and shrubs are possible and in fact can thrive on less water, properly delivered, than most gardeners realize.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Installed outside period of significance.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td><img src="image.jpg" alt="Soto Water Conservation Garden" /></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Desert Display Garden</td>
<td>NC-L6</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>Nick Williams</td>
<td>Designs</td>
<td>2006: Designed by landscape architect Nick Williams for 2006 Garden Show. (Snider) This small garden, paved with decomposed granite, concrete tumbled ashlar pavers and salt finish colored concrete, features rock sculptures, an outdoor fireplace and a variety of North American succulents and drought tolerant plants. Planting beds feature lava rock mulch around the base of plants. There is a water feature with Trex® bridge. Light fixtures consist of a light in a PVC pipe, pathway lights featured in L-shaped welded metal pipe as well as accent up-lights. Outdoor fireplace: Freestanding cement platter over concrete chimney with split-face cast stone veneer hearth and mantle, brick firebox and flagstone bench seating loop.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Installed outside period of significance.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td><img src="image.jpg" alt="Desert Display Garden" /></td>
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<td>Zone</td>
<td>Feature</td>
<td>ID Code</td>
<td>Year Built</td>
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<td>Alterations</td>
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<td>Description</td>
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<td>2) Assessment</td>
<td>Integrity</td>
<td>Period of Significance</td>
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<tr>
<td>North Complex (NC)</td>
<td>Fern Garden</td>
<td>NC-L-8</td>
<td>2006-07</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The Fern Garden is located under a shade structure between the Begonia Greenhouse and Tropical Greenhouse. It was installed by the Los Angeles International Fern Society.</td>
<td></td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Installed outside period of significance.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>North Complex (NC)</td>
<td>Surface Parking</td>
<td>NC-P</td>
<td>1954-55</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1953-54: Planting lampranthus along both sides of Baldwin Ave, from Colorado Boulevard south to the Arboretum’s main entrance. (The First Twenty-Five Years, p. 17-18) “LASGA News” June 1954: Grading of forecourt and main public entrance will provide parking for 150 cars; area extending north to Colorado Blvd. will have space for additional 250 cars LASGA Annual Report 1954-55: Baldwin Ave Esplanade (west side of Baldwin from Colorado to main entrance) Colorado and Baldwin specimen Acacias, 2 years old. Dividing strip between parking lot and Baldwin, low maintenance plantings. 1966: Parking area on the northern end of the grounds was ceded for access to the planned Foothill (210) Freeway. (Arboretum Album, p. 77)</td>
<td>Asphalt surface parking lot. This was the first parking lot at the Arboretum and many trees surrounding this area were introduced during the period of significance. Lagerstroemia indica trees lining the west side of the parking lot are an example of this. However, the parking lot itself is not significant.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>1947-1978</td>
<td>Surface parking does not contribute to significance of Arboretum.</td>
<td>No</td>
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<td>Zone</td>
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<tr>
<td>Africa/</td>
<td>Australian Interpretive</td>
<td>AA-B1</td>
<td>1983</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Two decomposed granite paved areas (one in Africa, the other in Australia) featuring seating and interpretive signage integrated into wood framed structures. Post and beam wood structure with shade roof construction of spaced sleepers set in concrete footings with steel supports.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Constructed outside period of significance.</td>
<td>No</td>
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<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>Interpretive Center</td>
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<td>1947-1978 Arboretum</td>
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<tr>
<td>Africa/</td>
<td>Smog Greenhouses</td>
<td>AA-B3</td>
<td>1985</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Double gabled wood framed and glazed greenhouse with wood frame headhouse.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Constructed outside period of significance.</td>
<td>No</td>
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<td>Australia</td>
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**Note:**
- **Timeline** includes events from the period of significance and beyond.
- **Description** details the architectural and historical significance of the structures.
- **Condition** indicates the overall state of repair.
- **Integrity** refers to the structural integrity of the building.
- **Period of Significance** marks the period when the feature was most significant.
- **Contribution to District** evaluates the feature's role in the local or regional context.
- **Photographs** provide visual documentation of the features.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zone</th>
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<th>Significance</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Africa/ Australia (AA)</td>
<td>African Interpretive Center</td>
<td>AA-A4</td>
<td>1982</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Two decomposed granite paved areas (one in Africa, the other in Australia) featuring seating and interpretive signage integrated into wood framed structures. Post and beam wood structure with shade roof construction of spaced sleepers set in concrete footings with steel supports.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Constructed outside period of significance.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa/ Australia (AA)</td>
<td>Australia Landscape</td>
<td>AA-L1</td>
<td>1950</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;LASCA News&quot; Aug 1950: Seeds for new Australian and South African material for trial. Green house and lath house filling with new and rare plants to be used on Arboretum grounds once improvement work is completed. 1950: Test plantings of Eucalyptus and Acacia are established. (Arboretum Album; p. 115) LASCA Annual Report 1954-55: More than 200 eucalypti added Jan 9, 1955: 5000 rare species are in the early stages of development in the Australian and South African plant areas and will take many more years before they mature. As the plants make progress facilities will be added. (Los Angeles Times) May 18, 1955: Already in the Australian section 200 species of eucalyptus trees are being tested for Southern CA. (Los Angeles Times) 1958-1959: Arboretum seed bank received major addition as result of George Spalding spending six months in Australia for U.S. Department of Agriculture plant exploration trip which produced 137 accessions, mostly Acacia and Eucalyptus. (LASCA Leaves, March 1973) A large portion of the Arboretum's north acreage features a wide variety of flora native to Australia. Species include, but are not limited to, Eucalyptus, Callistemon, Grevillea, Melaleuca, Castanopsis and Erythrina. Many of the original canopy trees have been lost to insects, disease or weather-related conditions.</td>
<td>1) Good</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>1947-1978 Arboretum</td>
<td>Original feature of the 1950 Master Plan by Harry Sims Bent, which provided for &quot;living plant displays using adaptable species introduced from many regions of the world.&quot; Original landscape design intention: Designed/Trial/ Breeding</td>
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<tr>
<td>Africa/ Australia (AA)</td>
<td>Serpent Trail</td>
<td>AA-L2</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Leigh Adams</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Created by commission in 2008, the project was overseen by Arboretum artist-in-residence Leigh Adams. &quot;Her 12' x 16' head holds dichroic glass eyes in which the snake’s thoughts can be seen and interpreted. Her body is 960’ of ADA approved, winding serpentine trail, 5’ wide and textured with snake scales and colors. Within the body are many mosaics (inspired by “dream dots” of Australia’s first peoples) created by</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Constructed outside period of significance.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
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### INVENTORY OF EXISTING FEATURES TABLE

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zone</th>
<th>Feature Details</th>
<th>ID Code</th>
<th>Year Built</th>
<th>Architect</th>
<th>Alterations Timeline</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>1) Condition Assessment</th>
<th>Integrity Period of Significance</th>
<th>Significance</th>
<th>Contributor to District</th>
<th>Photographs</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Africa/ Australia (AA)</td>
<td>Canary Island Trail</td>
<td>AA-L7</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Small area within the Africa landscape that features a pervious concrete path. Plants native to the Canary Islands included in this collection are: Dracaena draco, Asteriscus, Aloe, Limonium, and Echium.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Constructed outside period of significance.</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa/ Australia (AA)</td>
<td>Arcadia Flood Control Channel</td>
<td>AA-L8</td>
<td>1954</td>
<td>U.S. Army Corps of Engineers</td>
<td></td>
<td>Concrete flood channel directs runoff from the foothills and adjacent neighborhoods south. Open channel running alongside/parallel to the northwestern property line of the Arboretum subterranean through, daylighting off site to the southeast. This wash is the collector for Baldwin Lake. Overflow drain at south of the Lake connects directly with the wash.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>1947-1978</td>
<td>Does not contribute to significance of Arboretum.</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa/ Australia (AA)</td>
<td>Chilean Collection</td>
<td>AA-L9</td>
<td>Early 1950s</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Area along the southwest portion of Africa Australia consisting of an assortment of plants native to Chile (such as Chilean wine palm) and representative of the Mediterranean climate. Mixed among this collection are non-native and non-representative plants.</td>
<td>1) Good</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>1947-1978</td>
<td>Significant as part of the original horticultural intent of the 1950 Arboretum Master Plan. Original landscape design intention: Trial/Breeding</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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</table>
## INVENTORY OF EXISTING FEATURES TABLE

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<tr>
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<th>Significance</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lawn Area</td>
<td>McFie Pool</td>
<td>LA-L1</td>
<td>1961-63</td>
<td>Edward Huntsman-Trout/</td>
<td>-Trout/ Millard Sheets</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Designed and built in conjunction with the Bauer Fountain and Lawn. See Bauer Fountain entry.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td>1947-1978 Arboretum</td>
<td>The McFie Pool, together with the Bauer Fountain and Lawn, is a key element of the entry vista completed in 1963. It is a dramatic example of Mid-century Modern landscape architecture, and was designed by noted artist Millard Sheets and landscape architect Edward Huntsman-Trot.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td>1045x200</td>
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<td>supported by the San Fernando Valley. He studied a range of landscape traditions, including the principles of naturalistic English tradition to the more architectonic approach exemplified in Italian Renaissance and Baroque gardens as espoused by the Ecole des Beaux Arts. He based his site plans on Italian Renaissance and Baroque models, diminishing the distinction between structures and surroundings and using plantings to clearly define spaces.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1) Good</td>
<td>2) Minor cracks and grout losses, some staining. Past stone repairs.</td>
<td>1947-1978 Arboretum</td>
<td>The McFie Pool, together with the Bauer Fountain and Lawn, is a key element of the entry vista completed in 1963. It is a dramatic example of Mid-century Modern landscape architecture, and was designed by noted artist Millard Sheets and landscape architect Edward Huntsman-Trot.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td>1045x200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bauer Fountain</td>
<td>LA-L2</td>
<td>1961-63</td>
<td>Edward Huntsman-Trout/</td>
<td>-Trout/ Millard Sheets</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>&quot;LASCA News&quot; January 25, 1963 Minutes of Special Meeting of Board of Councilors and Board of Trustees. Mr. &amp; Mrs. Harry Bauer donated money for development of plans for pool and fountain. Edward Huntsman-Trout evolved the plan, Millard Sheets augmented the vision of the project to develop the entire entrance comprising 30 acres. Sheets presented an artist’s rendering and huntsman-trout discussed the plan. 1) Automobiles would be out of view by screening shrubs and trees. 2) Entrance project would not be a division of the Arboretum, but provide cross views to integrate all parts of the Arboretum. 3) Mr. &amp; Mrs. Bauer’s desire for quality material and permanence achieved thru use of materials. 4) The McFie Pool and Lawn, is a key element of the entry vista completed in 1963. It is a dramatic example of Mid-century Modern landscape architecture, and was designed by noted artist Millard Sheets and landscape architect Edward Huntsman-Trot.</td>
<td>1) Good</td>
<td>2) Minor cracks and grout losses, some staining. Past stone repairs.</td>
<td>1947-1978 Arboretum</td>
<td>The Bauer Fountain, together with the McFie Pool and Lawn, is a key element of the entry vista completed in 1963. It is a dramatic example of Mid-century Modern landscape architecture, and was designed by noted artist Millard Sheets and landscape architect Edward Huntsman-Trot.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td>1045x200</td>
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<td>best materials obtainable. Plan to use travertine marble to be chosen by Sheets in Italy. Sheets expressed desire that mature and interesting trees be brought in, cannot wait 25-50 years to see greatest beauty of project, suggested west side of the wall be treated with mosaic tile with subjects such as the &quot;Evolution of Botany&quot;, etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>California area, as well as a considerable body of institutional planning. Harvey Mudd retained him to work on Scripps College in Claremont. Paul Trousdale, the noted Beverly Hills developer, employed him on his Trousdale Estates as well as on several other development projects, in both Los Angeles and the San Fernando Valley. He studied a range of landscape traditions, including the principles of naturalistic English tradition to the more architectonic approach exemplified in Italian Renaissance and Baroque gardens as espoused by the Ecole des Beaux Arts. He based his site plans on Italian Renaissance and Baroque models, diminishing the distinction between structures and surroundings and using plantings to clearly define spaces.</td>
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<td>&quot;LASCA News&quot; March 15, 1961 Progress on entrance redevelopment; initial grading and water lines installed, surfacing of the parking area complete, waiting for installation of markers, will increase parking by 25%</td>
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<td>LASCA Annual Report 1959-61: Feb 1961 initial grading begun and completed by July 1961. Two pools completed. Remaining work to be completed is construction of west-end walls and electricity. Basic preparation for landscaping to begin. Planting plans already have been drawn and it is expected that actual planting will begin within the next 60-90 days.</td>
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<td>March 10, 1963: Bids for construction of gateway walls will be opened March 27 by the Board of Supervisors.</td>
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<td>LASCA Biennial Report 1961-63: Work on the Entranceway Development has brought to completion several units of the Master Plan and improves the vista the visitor first sees when visiting the Arboretum. The two pools have been completed; the Gateway (McFie) Pool and the Bauer Pool. Construction of the two 15 foot high by 60 foot long travertine faced walls flanking the Gateway Pool were completed.</td>
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<td>LASCA Biennial Report 1961-63: In 1963, Bauer Fountain was enhanced with a 25 foot wide travertine walkway. The two pools were temporarily connected by decomposed granite pathways in lieu of the final marble walkways. A considerable planting of small trees has been completed in the area surrounding the pools, but the need for a few large specimen trees is quite evident. A total of about 50 trees and shrubs are already installed with more to follow.</td>
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Funds donated to build fountain by Arboretum supporters Mabel Bauer in memory of her husband Harry J. Bauer. Prominent LA lawyer and businessman died in 1960. Mrs. Bauer chaired the CA Arboretum Foundation’s Board of Councilors.

Original landscape design intention: Designed
February 16, 1964: Landscape architect Edward Huntsman-Trout has been retained to prepare plans for an entranceway development. (Los Angeles Times)

LASCA Biennial Report 1963-65: During 1963-64, 26 large trees were moved from elsewhere on the grounds to the Entranceway Forecourt. During 1964-65, 46 trees of various species were moved from various areas on the grounds and planted in the Entranceway areas. Future plans for the Entranceway include replanting of additional tree specimens as well as installation and expansion of existing automatic sprinkler system.

"LASCA News" Sep 21, 1965: Board of Trustees meeting minutes. Mr. Edward Huntsman-Trout reviewed progress of Entranceway development and stated they needed additional plantings and other work to reach completion as set forth in Master Plan.


LASCA Biennial Report 1963-65: The area between the Gateway (McFie) and Bauer Pools has been regraded, drains installed and permanent hybrid Bermuda lawns are now well established.

1963: Entrance vista designed by Millard Sheets, Director of the Los Angeles County Art Institute, and with landscape design by Edward Huntsman-Trout. The dramatic Lawn area between the pathways and between the Bauer Fountain and McFie Pool. Also included are the large swaths of turf to the north and south. The large area of turf to the north features mounds of Lonicera japonica 'Halliana' along the southeast edge and an interspersing of shade trees that include, but are not limited to, Chorisia and Quercus. Some of the trees within this area were planted before or within the period of significance, such as the Quercus robur. The Lonicera appear to be cutting-grown, planted in 1998, from plants originally acquired in 1951. The area of turf to the south is bound on the east and west by a collection of plants native to the Greater Mediterranean Basin. Current lawn type is a blend of grasses.

1956: Storm drains completed underground across entry lawn. (Arboretum Album, p. 115)

1964: Over 70 trees are moved from other areas of the Arboretum to the formal entrance area between the Bauer and McFie Pools. (Arboretum Album, p. 116)

LASCA Biennial Report 1963-65: The area between the Gateway (McFie) and Bauer Pools has been regraded, drains installed and permanent hybrid Bermuda lawns are now well established.

1963: Entrance vista designed by Millard Sheets, Director of the Los Angeles County Art Institute, and with landscape design by Edward Huntsman-Trout. The dramatic Lawn area between the pathways and between the Bauer Fountain and McFie Pool. Also included are the large swaths of turf to the north and south. The large area of turf to the north features mounds of Lonicera japonica 'Halliana' along the southeast edge and an interspersing of shade trees that include, but are not limited to, Chorisia and Quercus. Some of the trees within this area were planted before or within the period of significance, such as the Quercus robur. The Lonicera appear to be cutting-grown, planted in 1998, from plants originally acquired in 1951. The area of turf to the south is bound on the east and west by a collection of plants native to the Greater Mediterranean Basin. Current lawn type is a blend of grasses.

1) Good

1947-1978 Arboretum

The Bauer Lawn, together with the McFie Post and Bauer Fountain, is a key element of the entry vista completed in 1963. The composition is a dramatic example of Mid-century Modern landscape architecture, and was designed by noted artist Millard Sheets and landscape architect Edward Huntsman-Trout. Artist and designer Millard Sheets (1907-1989) created the designs for some of the most recognizable and popular commercial buildings in the Los Angeles area. Trained as a painter rather than an architect, Sheets took an approach of incorporating artwork by regional artists into the design of buildings, which defined his architectural work.

Landscape architect Edward Huntsman-Trout (1889-1974) designed landscapes for many prominent residences in the Southern California area, as well as a considerable body of work related to the design and development of public and institutional spaces. His work is characterized by a commitment to integrating landscape design with architecture, creating spaces that are both functional and aesthetically pleasing.

Yes
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<tr>
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<th>Significance</th>
<th>Contributor to District</th>
<th>Photographs</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lawn Area (LA)</td>
<td>Forecourt Planters</td>
<td>LA-L4</td>
<td>1961-63</td>
<td></td>
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<td>entryway transformed the Arboretum. As part of the project, large lawn areas were planted both between the Bauer and McFie Pools and between the McFie Pool and Baldwin Avenue (Arboretum Album, p. 71)</td>
<td>1) Poor 2) There is a missing Italian stone pine in south area</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>1947-1978</td>
<td>Arboretum</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lawn Area (LA)</td>
<td>Forecourt Lawn</td>
<td>LA-L5</td>
<td>1961-63</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Elevated and separated by concrete retaining walls from the Forecourt Lawn to the North and South, these planters contain mature Italian stone pine trees and Pittosporum hedges</td>
<td>1) Fair 2) Windstorm felled two Pinus pinea in south picnic area</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>1947-1978</td>
<td>Arboretum</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Lawn Area (LA)</td>
<td>Entryway Vista Garden</td>
<td>LA-L6</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td></td>
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<td>This area was intended to complete the original vision of the “entryway vista” by adding a third water feature originally known as the “drip wall”. The tufa rock wall was filled with succulents, but the irrigation system never worked properly and the drip wall was abandoned. (Snider)</td>
<td>T/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>1947-1978</td>
<td>Arboretum</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Constructed outside period of significance</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lawn Area (LA)</td>
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<tr>
<td>LA-L7</td>
<td>Historic Mediterranean Basin Collection</td>
<td></td>
<td>1947-1978</td>
<td>Baldwin Era</td>
<td>2) Ongoing stabilization work to remediate damage from water penetration from ground sources and roof leaks.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>\begin{itemize} \item Significant for association of former Rancho Santa Anita property owners Hugo Reid and Elias Jackson Baldwin. \item Hugo Reid (1811-1852), a Scottish settler in Mexican Southern California, was a signer of the 1850 California Constitution. Reid applied for provisional title to the Rancho Santa Anita in 1839, promising that he would plant crops, run cattle and construct a house on the property. He was given the 13,319-acre Rancho Santa Anita as a land grant by Mexican Governor Pio Pico in 1845. Reid was the first private owner of Rancho Santa Anita. \item Elias Jackson Baldwin (1828-1909) successful investor, and real estate speculator during the second half of the 19th century. He earned the nickname &quot;Lucky&quot; Baldwin due to his extraordinary good fortune in a number of business deals. He built the luxury Baldwin Hotel and Theatre in San Francisco and bought vast tracts of land in Southern California. He purchased Rancho Santa Anita in the San Gabriel Valley from Harris Newmark in 1875 for $200,000. \end{itemize}</td>
<td>Baldwin Era</td>
<td>1875-1936</td>
<td>Rancho Santa Anita property owners Hugo Reid and Elias Jackson Baldwin.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>2) Poor</td>
<td>2) Ongoing stabilization work to remediate damage from water penetration from ground sources and roof leaks.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>1875-1936</td>
<td>Baldwin Era</td>
<td>Rancho Santa Anita property owners Hugo Reid and Elias Jackson Baldwin.</td>
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<td>1) Good</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>1847-1978</td>
<td>Arboretum</td>
<td>Significant as part of the original horticultural intent of the 1950 Arboretum Master Plan.</td>
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<td>1847-1978</td>
<td>Arboretum</td>
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</table>
has announced Mr. Charles Gibbs Adams, landscape architect, has offered to donate his services in designing the authentic landscaping of the historic buildings and historic preserve area.

LASCA Annual Report 1956-57: California State Legislature appropriated $102K to restore Coach Barn and Hugo Reid Adobe.


"Staff News" January 10, 1957: Work on Hugo Reid Adobe to continue.

1956-58: Historical Committee decided early on to raze wood frame wing of the "baldwin adobe" and reconstruct Reid adobe. Archeological investigation from November 1956 through May 1958 to determine original building foundations. (Arboretum Album, p. 59)

Oct 20, 1957: Restoration underway in 1957. The adobe will have the same plantings around the house as detailed by Reid in his original planting list. This work will be supervised by Edward Huntsman-Trout, landscape specialist. (Los Angeles Times)


LASCA annual report 1957-58: First progress report completed.

December 7, 1958: Restoration began September 15 after more than a year of exploratory excavation. The walls have been restored, when finished they will probably be stronger than the original. New bricks are made from the old ones ground fine and reformed; Thorite (general purpose concrete restoration) added to mortar and silicone finish coat. Landscaping will recall Reid's era

Dibblee family letters relate observations of their in-person visit to the newly purchased Rancho Santa Anita. A letter from Thomas Dibblee to brother Albert on March 25, 1859 describes the adobe as: "The house is a one story adobe in the form of an L, about 59 on one side, by 80 on the other and one part 20 feet deep, the other 18 feet deep, divided into three rooms in one branch and (as they told me) five rooms in the other, the latter being for the hired persons. It is one uniform height outside; ceiling of one room I measured 9 feet 4 inches. The wall of one of the ends (the west) was cracked and settled and will require to be rebuilt if it is intended to keep up the house eventually. The roof is good apparently; I should think first rate, and is of shingle -- I should have said the rest of the walls seem good and that I did not discover cracks except as above, but they ought to be protected from the wet... the eaves now project about 15 or 18 inches... the outer plastering has mostly crumbled. Four of the rooms are floored, none are ceiled [sic] and there are no window sashes..." (Susanna Bryant Dakin, LASCA Leaves, Summer 1956)

On the grounds of the Arboretum, a reconstructed adobe house has long been attributed as the site of the adobe of Hugo Reid, a notable early foreign resident of Mexican Alta California. Recent research, however, concludes that the site has been incorrectly identified and that the adobe house built and lived in by Reid and his Gabrieleno Indian wife, Victoria, was actually much further west. The Hugo Reid adobe was on the lands of Rancho Santa Anita but in the far southwestern corner near the Mission San Gabriel and not several miles to the northeast in the Arboretum property. Its modern location would be at the junction of Charlton and Euston Roads, just east of Lacy Park within the City of San Marino. (A Tale of Two Adobes: Searching for the Real Hugo Reid Adobe; Cowles, 2011)

### INVENTORY OF EXISTING FEATURES TABLE

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<td>surveyed in the 1860s which documented an L-shaped structure on the site but nothing about its construction. When Baldwin acquired the property the L-shaped structure consisted of an east wing of adobe and a west wing of wood framed construction. Baldwin chose to live in this structure while in residence at the ranch and died there in 1909. (Ellinger, 2007)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 1) Condition Assessment

### 2) Integrity

### Period of Significance

### Significance

### Contributor to District

### Photographs
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Historic Circle (HC)</td>
<td>HC-B2</td>
<td>ca. 1880</td>
<td>Attributed to Albert A. Bennett</td>
<td>1957-58 Restoration 2012 Roof replacement</td>
<td>1949: Historical Committee founded March 1949. One of the first projects of the California Arboretum Foundation was the creation of a Historical Committee, to plan, fund and oversee the restoration of the historic buildings on the Arboretum grounds. (Arboretum Album, p. 46)</td>
<td>“LASCA News” December 1950: Historical Committee under chairmanship of Mrs. Richard Oakin This feature is located at the southwest edge of the Historic Circle and consists of a one-story ancillary building originally constructed in 1879 to house the carriages and carriage horses of Lucky Baldwin and his guests. The building is a combination of the Queen Anne, Stick, and Eastlake styles and is of wood frame construction on a brick foundation. The original building has a T-shaped plan and a moderately pitched, combination hipped and cross gable roof with. 1) Fair 2) Brick foundation is eroding with inappropriate patching</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>1875-1936 Baldwin Era 1947-1978 Arboretum</td>
<td>Significant for association with former Rancho Santa Anita property owner Elias Jackson Baldwin. Elias Jackson Baldwin (1828-1909) successful investor, and real estate speculator during the second half of the 19th century. He earned the nickname “lucky” Baldwin due his extraordinary good fortune in a number of business deals. He built the luxury Baldwin Hotel and Theatre in San Francisco and bought vast tracts of land in Southern California. He</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cottage</td>
<td>RC-83</td>
<td>1885</td>
<td>Schoelles</td>
<td></td>
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<td>1885 renovation, turned wood finials, and secondary gables with decorative gingerbread brackets supported on wood brackets. An octagonal cupola with a tiered hipped roof rises from the junction of the &quot;T.&quot; A rectangular addition with a shed roof fits the northwest corner of the &quot;T.&quot; The building's exterior walls are clad primarily in raised, patterned stick work framing panels of decorative vertical wood siding; the west [rear] façade is clad in horizontal drop siding. The primary entrance is symmetrically located on the west façade and consists of a pair of shouldered, paneled wood doors with a similar pair of hayloft doors centered in the gable above. A similar, secondary entrance is symmetrically located on the west façade. Both entrances are accented by wood plank ramps flanked with brick stem walls. The stem walls are topped with decorative wood coping and terminate in turned wood finials. Fenestration consists primarily of shouldered, one-over-one and two-over-two double hung wood sash windows; there are also small rectangular wood sash windows in the hayloft, and rectangular one-over-one double hung wood sash windows in the cupola, alternating with paired octagonal louvered vent openings. (HRG)</td>
<td>Fair</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>Purchased Rancho Santa Anita in the San Gabriel Valley from Harris Nevanek in 1875 for $100,000. Baldwin improved the land and created a successful working ranch and homestead on the property.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>1875-1936 Baldwin Era 1947-1979 Arboretum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zone</td>
<td>Feature ID</td>
<td>Code</td>
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<td>using offset by the placement of a turned octagonal tower in the southwest corner, and a moderately pitched cross gable roof with overhanging eaves and rake, wood shingles, turned wood finials, and decorative gingerbread trusses supported on wood brackets in each gable. The tower has a bracketed pent roof at the first story; a balcony and a second pent roof, this one with secondary gables, at the second story; and an open belvedere at the third story with a hipped roof topped with a turned-wood finial. The building’s exterior walls are clad primarily in raised, patterned stick work framing panels of decorative vertical wood siding. The cottage is surrounded by a flat-roofed veranda with marble floor, board-and-batten ceiling, chamfered wood posts, x-braced wood balustrade, arched spandrels formed of decorative pickets, and jigsaw-cut roof cresting. The porch is accessed on the west façade by marble steps with stone cheek walls. The primary entrance is asymmetrically located on the west façade, under the tower, and consists of a paneled wood door. Fenestration consists primarily of individual and paired one-over-one rectangular wood sash windows.</td>
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<td>purchased Rancho Santa Anita in the San Gabriel Valley from Harris Newmark in 1875 for $200,000. Baldwin improved the land and created a successful working ranch and home site on the property.</td>
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**LASCA News** December 1950: Historical Committee under chairmanship of Mrs. Richard Susanna Dakin has announced Mr. Charles Gibbs Adams, landscape architect, has offered to donate his services in designing the authentic landscaping of the historic buildings and historic preserve area.

1952: The Cottage restoration was begun in the spring of 1952 and completed in June the following year. Original structural components including marble walkways and mantels, black walnut doors and hardware, tile entry hall floor and all stained glass windows were returned to the house after years of crated storage in the Coach Barn. (Arboretum Album, p. 46)

**LASCA News** December 10, 1952: Restoration is rapidly progressing.

June 1953: Restoration completed.

**LASCA News** May 18, 1954: Dedication of and placement of landmark plaque by State officials.

October 20, 1957: Restoration supervised by Maurice Block, former curator at the Huntington Art Gallery. Money raised by the Arboretum Foundation Historical Committee, $75,000. (Los Angeles Times)

**LASCA News** Apr 1959: Pasadena Garden Club sponsors landscaping at Queen Anne Cottage

LASCA Annual Report 1958-59: Victoria Garden adjacent to Queen Anne Cottage was replanted by Garden Club of Pasadena.

LASCA Biennial Report 1961-63: Protective windows of “plastiglass” are being designed for and tested in the Queen Anne Cottage.

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<td></td>
<td>Lake. Wickiups, boathouse, corral destroyed. Roof of Cottage damaged but limited due to efforts of staff and visitors. (Arboretum Album, p. 79)</td>
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<td>1980: Recognized for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. 1988: State grant is secured to install fire sprinkler systems in the Queen Anne Cottage and Coach Barn and upgrade alarms in each of the buildings. (Arboretum Album, p. 118) 2012: Roof replacement; including in-kind replacement and reconstruction of roof shingles. (HRG)</td>
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<td>Historic Circle (HC)</td>
<td>Dove Cote</td>
<td>HC-B5</td>
<td>ca. 1900</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2010-11</td>
<td>Reconstructed</td>
<td>2010-11: Extensively photo documented. (Snider)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>1875-1956 Baldwin Era 1947-1978 Arboretum</td>
<td>Current reproduction does not represent original dove coat design.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td><img src="https://example.com/image2.png" alt="Image" /></td>
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<tr>
<td>Historic Circle (HC)</td>
<td>Baldwin Ranch Entry Gate</td>
<td>HC-B7</td>
<td>ca. 1890</td>
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<td>Original entry gate structure to Baldwin Ranch. Iron gate supported by Arroyo stone piers with red clay tile gabled canopy. The entry gate was dismantled in the 1950s. The iron gate is now located near the Santa Anita Depot and the lanterns remain in storage on the Arboretum site. Curving row of Baldwin palms visible in early postcard views still present today.</td>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>Polluted and shoreline in need of repair</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>1875-1936 Baldwin Era</td>
<td>Significant as a feature from the Baldwin Era Rancho Santa Anita and a central feature of the Historic Circle. Original landscape design intention: Designed</td>
<td>No</td>
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<td>Baldwin Lake</td>
<td>HC-L1</td>
<td>ca. 1880</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1850-51</td>
<td>1880s: Baldwin dredged and deepened the natural lake and constructed a retaining wall capped by granite boulders around the lake edge. (Arboretum Album, p. 14) 1950: As part of the grounds development, a major project involved changing the outlet of the lake and filling the area east of the adobe. The original spillway ran east of the adobe in the direction of Santa Anita racetrack. It was moved to the north end of the eastern bank where it empties into a storm drain. (The First Twenty-five Years, p. 15) “LASCA News” December 1950: The upper part of the main lagoon is being cleared of past decades of sediment. A large drain between the upper and lower lagoon has been installed. November 26, 1951: Drainage structures, catch basins and spillways to improve lake completed. (Los Angeles Times)</td>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>Polluted and shoreline in need of repair</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>1875-1936 Baldwin Era</td>
<td>Significant as a feature from the Baldwin Era Rancho Santa Anita and a central feature of the Historic Circle. Original landscape design intention: Designed</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Ana winds. Flaming palm fronds blown across lake. Wickups, boathouse, corral destroyed. (Arboretum Album, p. 79)*
### INVENTORY OF EXISTING FEATURES TABLE

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Historic Circle (HC)</td>
<td>Baldwin Fountain</td>
<td>HC-L2</td>
<td>1890</td>
<td></td>
<td>Restored</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>1890: Artesian fountain situated to the west of the Queen Anne Cottage ca. 1890. The Baldwin Ranch was located on a 2,000-acre artesian belt. 60% of the Ranch irrigation came from artesian sources. ([Arboretum Album, p. 15])</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>1875-1936 Baldwin Era</td>
<td>Significant for association with former Rancho Santa Anita property owner Elias Jackson Baldwin.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historic Circle (HC)</td>
<td>Rose Garden</td>
<td>HC-L3</td>
<td>1955/60</td>
<td>Edward Huntsman-Trout</td>
<td>Renovated</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>LASCA Annual Report 1954-55: Old-Fashioned Rose Garden will be companion to Herb Garden. In very early stages, will feature roses prior to 1905. 1956: Herb Society of America plants Victorian Rose Garden not far from Herb Garden. ([Arboretum Album, p. 15]) LASCA Annual Report 1959-61: Old-Fashioned Rose Garden completed in Spring of 1961. Featuring roses grown in Hugo Reid and Baldwin eras. It has been planted with 300 rose bushes in 50 varieties and species. These are all of the selections available to present gardeners from the Baldwin era. There are types of roses grown prior to 1840 in one section, and roses grown between 1840 and 1900 in another section. The east and west ends have orchard plantings of specially selected varieties of oranges, lemons and grapefruit.</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>1847-1978 Arboretum</td>
<td>Designed by landscape architect Edward Huntsman-Trout and part of the original horticultural intent of the 1950 Master Plan.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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</table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Historic Circle (HC)</td>
<td>Citrus Grove</td>
<td>HC-L4</td>
<td>1961</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A citrus grove is planted around the Rose Garden. (Arboretum Album, p. 116)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>1947-1978</td>
<td>Arboretum</td>
<td>Significant as part of the original horticultural intent of the 1950 Master Plan.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td><img src="image1.jpg" alt="Citrus Grove" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historic Circle (HC)</td>
<td>Memorial Redwood Grove</td>
<td>HC-L5</td>
<td>1998-99</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The Memorial Redwood Grove that begins in the Historic Circle and spills out to the north, across the road, contains memorial trees planted in tribute to former members of the Los Angeles Men’s Garden Club, a program that began in the 1990s, and was discontinued in 2009. Historically, members of this club were very much involved in supporting the Arboretum in its early years. (Schulhof)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Installed outside period of significance.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td><img src="image2.jpg" alt="Redwood Grove" /></td>
<td></td>
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These will give the public the opportunity to see what the fast disappearing So. CA citrus orchards looked like.

LASCA Biennial Report 1961-63:
Six acre Modern Rose Garden features roses from 1940 to the present day. Located adjacent to Old-Fashioned Rose Garden.

LASCA Biennial Report 1963-65:
Replanting Old-Fashioned Rose Garden
1993: Victorian Rose Garden renovated with the addition of perennials, companion-plants and 150 new roses to emphasize year-round color. (Arboretum Album, p. 111)

2011-12: Original redwood arbors, benches and other wood members replaced in-kind (using Douglas Fir) during reconstruction project.

Lasca Biennial Report 1961-63:
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LASCA Biennial Report 1963-65:
Replanting Old-Fashioned Rose Garden
1993: Victorian Rose Garden renovated with the addition of perennials, companion-plants and 150 new roses to emphasize year-round color. (Arboretum Album, p. 111)

2011-12: Original redwood arbors, benches and other wood members replaced in-kind (using Douglas Fir) during reconstruction project.

Historic Circle (HC) | Citrus Grove        | HC-L4   | 1961       |           |             |          | A citrus grove is planted around the Rose Garden. (Arboretum Album, p. 116) | Yes           | Yes           | 1947-1978 | Arboretum              | Significant as part of the original horticultural intent of the 1950 Master Plan. | Yes                       | ![Citrus Grove](image1.jpg) |
<p>| Historic Circle (HC) | Memorial Redwood Grove | HC-L5   | 1998-99    |           |             |          | The Memorial Redwood Grove that begins in the Historic Circle and spills out to the north, across the road, contains memorial trees planted in tribute to former members of the Los Angeles Men’s Garden Club, a program that began in the 1990s, and was discontinued in 2009. Historically, members of this club were very much involved in supporting the Arboretum in its early years. (Schulhof) | N/A           | N/A           | N/A               | Installed outside period of significance. | No                       | <img src="image2.jpg" alt="Redwood Grove" /> |</p>
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<tr>
<td>Historic Circle (HC)</td>
<td>Cycad Collection</td>
<td>HC-16</td>
<td>1974</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A collection of a wide variety of cycad plants in the southern section of Historic Circle.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>1947-1978 Arboretum</td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Historic Circle (HC)</td>
<td>Tropical Forest</td>
<td>HC-17</td>
<td>1951</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1947-1978 Arboretum</td>
<td>1974: Cycad collector Loran Whitelock arranged the donation of a number of primitive cycad plants which have survived virtually unchanged for 150 million years. (Arboretum Album, p. 109) A collection of a wide variety of cycad plants in the southern section of Historic Circle.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>1947-1978 Arboretum</td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Historic Circle (HC)</td>
<td>Historic Trees</td>
<td>HC-18</td>
<td>1876</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Historic trees contained within the Historic Circle include, but are not limited to palms that once lined the edges of the historic drive, an orchard (loquats, walnut trees, etc.) planted by Baldwin, several Eucalyptus trees, and the stump of the coastal redwood also planted by Baldwin. A wide variety of genus of trees that pre-date 1948 that have been deemed to have historical value based on the Historic Core Tree Assessment. The Historic Circle has a high concentration of historic trees, especially Baldwin-era trees, such as the large Eucalyptus globulus located just southwest of Queen Anne Cottage. This area is not the only area on the Arboretum site where historic trees exist.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>1875-1936 Baldwin Era 1947-1978 Arboretum</td>
<td>The historic trees are significant for their association with Elias Jackson Baldwin and the Rancho Santa Anita.</td>
<td>Original landscape design intention: Designed/Trial/Breeding</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Historic Circle</td>
<td>Arcadian’s Club Drinking Fountain</td>
<td>HC-L9</td>
<td>1954</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Plaque cites August 1954 dedication date and donor as Arcadian’s Club (a local philanthropic service club). Cylindrical-shaped drinking fountain of granite Arroyo stone construction on concrete base.</td>
<td>1) Good 2) Original location and in functioning condition</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>1947-1978 Arboretum</td>
<td>Installed during the Arboretum period of significance and reflects the original design intent of the 1950 Master Plan.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Historic Circle</td>
<td>Sprankle Family Drinking Fountain</td>
<td>HC-L10</td>
<td>ca. 1995</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Plaque cites that the stones were placed by the family of Judge and Mrs. Joseph A. Sprankle Jr. Dual-level drinking fountain of granite Arroyo stone construction on concrete base with stone border.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Installed outside of period of significance.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historic Circle</td>
<td>Lily Pond</td>
<td>HC-L11</td>
<td>ca. 1892</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1892: Appears in photographs with Boat house just to the east. 1895: Identified as “Lily Pond” on playing card in Baldwin deck of Oakwood Hotel cards. 1972: Photograph of pool of water then encircled by flat stones instead of Arroyo stone boulders. (LASCA Leaves, December 1972)</td>
<td>This pond was edged with trademark granite Arroyo stone boulders. Popular in postcard views of Baldwin Ranch. Remnant stones were embedded in lawn area until 2014 when irrigation project dislodged them. They appear to be part of original capstone edging. (Snider)</td>
<td>MISSING FEATURE; INCLUDED FOR POSSIBLE RECONSTRUCTION</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>1875-1936 Baldwin Era</td>
<td>1947-1978 Arboretum</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Acres</td>
<td>Youth Education Building</td>
<td>WA-B1</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>Harry Sims Bent</td>
<td>Architectural drawings dated May 15, 1949 for “Temporary Project P-1” show “Floor plans and elevations for structures A &amp; B” August 1949: “Temporary” prefabricated wooden Administration building and caretaker’s residence were constructed by the County just inside the Arboretum grounds at Old Hill. This feature is located at the north edge of the West Acres, near the Old Ranch Road gate, and consists of a one-story educational building originally constructed in 1949 to temporarily house the Arboretum administrative offices. The building is of prefabricated, modular wood frame construction. It is Mid-century Modern in style with an L-shaped plan and a low-pitched cross gable roof.</td>
<td>1) Fair</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>1947-1978 Arboretum</td>
<td>The current Youth Education Building was the original administration building for the Arboretum. Designed by Harry Sims Bent in May 1949, it was one of the first buildings on the Arboretum site.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>West Acres (WA)</td>
<td>Wildlife Observation Deck</td>
<td>WA-B2</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>This feature is located in the middle of the West Acres, on the east bank of Meadowbrook, and consists of an elevated viewing platform constructed in 2005. It is constructed of composite decking material (Trex®) and includes a pergola, cable railings, and an access ramp with metal pipe railings. The center of the deck is laid out in a yin-yang pattern.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Constructed outside of period of significance.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
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Roots 'n' Shoots program moved into building.

1957: Youth Education Program moves into building after completion of the new Administration building.

1973: Prefabricated buildings were moved to the grounds adjacent to the Old Ranch Rd gate during the summer of 1949 and occupied by the staff in August of that year. One building served as the administration office and the other as the caretakers' residence. These structures, meant to be temporary, are still in use. The former administrative building now houses an office for the Youth Education section, classrooms and a workroom. (First 25 Years, p. 7)

Caretaker's residence removed in mid-1990s.

The exterior walls are clad in cement plaster. There are multiple entrances consisting of partially glazed flush wood doors accessed by concrete stoops and steps with pipe metal railings. Fenestration consists of sliding nail-on aluminum sash windows.

This feature is located in the north portion of the West Acres, southwest of the Youth Education building, and consists of a one-story structure constructed in 1970 in the Historic Circle and relocated here in 2014. It is a domed structure with a circular plan, constructed of layers of lute reed thatch over a rebar frame.

It is the last remaining structure from the original group of four that were built during the Hugo Reid Adobe restoration in the late 1950s. The original group of four structures were constructed with willow framing; all were destroyed in 1969 fire and all were rebuilt using rebar framing.

The earliest known residents of what is now the Arboretum were the Native American group known as the Tongva. The village known as Aleupkigna or "the place of many waters" was located near the ponds to take advantage of the abundant water, food, and materials for clothing and shelter. The Tongva slept in brush shelters (wickiups), constructed of

with open eaves and built-up roofing. The exterior walls are clad in cement plaster. There are multiple entrances consisting of partially glazed flush wood doors accessed by concrete stoops and steps with pipe metal railings. Fenestration consists of sliding nail-on aluminum sash windows.

This feature is located in the middle of the West Acres, on the east bank of Meadowbrook, and consists of an elevated viewing platform constructed in 2005. It is constructed of composite decking material (Trex®) and includes a pergola, cable railings, and an access ramp with metal pipe railings. The center of the deck is laid out in a yin-yang pattern.

The exterior walls are clad in cement plaster. There are multiple entrances consisting of partially glazed flush wood doors accessed by concrete stoops and steps with pipe metal railings. Fenestration consists of sliding nail-on aluminum sash windows.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>West Acres</td>
<td>Turtle Pond</td>
<td>WA-L1</td>
<td>1950-51</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>A shallow body of water that is fed by adjacent neighborhood storm inlets. The three inlets have been buried by approximately 10' of sediment from the stormwater runoff. Turtle Pond was deeper when first constructed, but is now filled with sediment from stormwater runoff. Overflow from Turtle Pond also flow into Tule Pond. Provides habitat for a variety of wildlife. Avian population of Tule Pond and Baldwin Lake is quite diverse, making these sites popular destinations for bird watchers. Non-native fish and turtles that have been introduced over the years. Some of the existing Eucalyptus around Tule Pond remain from before the pond was constructed.</td>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>Polluted</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>1947-1978</td>
<td>Arboretum</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>West Acres (WA)</td>
<td>California Native Habitat Garden</td>
<td>WA-L2</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>This feature is located in the northeast portion of the West Acres, southeast of the Youth Education Building. It was constructed in 2008 and consists of a small garden designed to exemplify California native habitat.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Installed outside period of significance.</td>
<td>No</td>
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<tr>
<td>West Acres (WA)</td>
<td>Educational Garden</td>
<td>WA-L3</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>A wood-framed and netted enclosure protects the educational edible garden that is specifically designed to serve the Roots and Shoots program. Raised bed vegetable garden is maintained by elementary-aged school children. Participating schools are typically low income, disadvantaged urban children.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Installed outside period of significance.</td>
<td>No</td>
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<tr>
<td>West Acres (WA)</td>
<td>Turtle Pond</td>
<td>WA-L4</td>
<td>1972-73</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>This feature was developed as part of the Meadowbrook project. The feature was named for the abundance of turtles that occupy the pond. Overflow spills into Tule Pond. Turtle Pond is an independent recirculating water feature that is designed to overflow into Turtle Pond when needed (heavy rains, etc.).</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>1947-1978</td>
<td>Arboretum</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>West Acres (WA)</td>
<td>California Native Habitat Garden</td>
<td>WA-L2</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>This feature is located in the northeast portion of the West Acres, southeast of the Youth Education Building. It was constructed in 2008 and consists of a small garden designed to exemplify California native habitat.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Installed outside period of significance.</td>
<td>No</td>
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<tr>
<td>West Acres (WA)</td>
<td>Educational Garden</td>
<td>WA-L3</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>A wood-framed and netted enclosure protects the educational edible garden that is specifically designed to serve the Roots and Shoots program. Raised bed vegetable garden is maintained by elementary-aged school children. Participating schools are typically low income, disadvantaged urban children.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Installed outside period of significance.</td>
<td>No</td>
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<td>Zone</td>
<td>Feature</td>
<td>ID Code</td>
<td>Year Built</td>
<td>Architect</td>
<td>Alterations</td>
<td>Timeline</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>1/ Condition</td>
<td>2/ Assessment</td>
<td>Integrity</td>
<td>Period of Significance</td>
<td>Significance</td>
<td>Contributor to District</td>
<td>Photographs</td>
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<td>West Acres (WA)</td>
<td>Meadowbrook</td>
<td>WA-L5</td>
<td>1972-73</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1956: Streambed reconstructed</td>
<td>Meadowbrook is an independent recirculating streambed that is designed to overflow into Turtle Pond when needed (heavy rains, etc.). 1972: Annual and Perennial display garden removed in 1972 to create Meadowbrook, with basins and hills characteristic of rolling meadow land; 1,000-foot-long brook, maximum 8 feet wide and 18 inches deep, constructed through meadow with walking paths alongside. Pumps circulate water from one end of stream to the other. Planting emphasized seasonal color. Completed in 1973. (Arboretum Album, p. 88) 1996: Meadowbrook’s streambed is completely reconstructed, 1996. (Arboretum Album, p. 119)</td>
<td>3/ Good</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>1947-1978 Arboretum</td>
<td>Originally developed during the Arboretum period of significance and reflects the original design intent of the 1950 Master Plan. Original landscape design intention: Designed/Trial</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>West Acres (WA)</td>
<td>Grace Kallam</td>
<td>WA-L6</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>Shirley Kerins</td>
<td></td>
<td>1990: Grace V. Kallam Garden, located on the west side of Meadowbrook, designed by landscape architect Shirley Kerins and funded by the Kallam family. (Arboretum Album, p. 106)</td>
<td>7,000-square-foot “all-year garden” on west side of Meadowbrook intended to blend perennials with trees and shrubs for constantly rotating color display. Endowed for future maintenance. Designed by Shirley Kerins, this garden was created in honor of Grace Kallam, a well-known gardener and amateur iris hybridizer in the Pasadena area who died in 1970. In the relatively modest half-acre plot, Kerins managed to incorporate nearly 400 plant varieties, a decomposed granite path and places to sit and enjoy the perennials.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Installed outside period of significance.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>West Acres (WA)</td>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>North Temperate Collection</td>
<td>WA-L7</td>
<td>1951</td>
<td></td>
<td>Oldest accessions date to 1951; oldest seed accession for this section dates to 1950; which would have been planted later; first concentration of plantings occurred along the north fence line, with a smattering of plantings southward to the waterfall; subsequent plantings filled in the space between the north fence line and the waterfall. (Jim Henrich)</td>
<td>A collection of plants, predominantly trees, exemplifying Asia-North Temperate, not just Temperate Asia. This collection includes Acer pseudoplatanus, Elaeis guineensis, Deutzia, Prunus, Salix, Amelanchier, Acer, Pistacia, Arbatus, Aponogeton, Celastrus, and Quercus, to name a few. The area west of the paved path is a forest of trees originating from Asia, India, and Europe. There are trees dating from the period of significance in this area that are not representative of Temperate Asia. For</td>
<td>3/ Good</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>1947-1978 Arboretum</td>
<td>Significant as part of the original horticultural intent of the 1950 Master Plan. Original landscape design intention: Designed/Trial</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>Zone</td>
<td>Feature</td>
<td>ID Code</td>
<td>Year Built</td>
<td>Architect</td>
<td>Alterations</td>
<td>Timeline</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>1) Condition</td>
<td>Integrity</td>
<td>Period of Significance</td>
<td>Significance</td>
<td>Contributor to District</td>
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<tr>
<td>West Acres</td>
<td>Daylily and Magnolia Collections</td>
<td>WA-L8</td>
<td>1970s</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The Magnolia collection predated the Daylily collection to the origins of Meadowbrook. 2005: Daylily collection added Nestled within the boundaries of the Asia/North Temperate Collection, is a parcel where there are over 65 different species of Magnolias and an official American Hemerocallis Society (AHS) Daylily Display Garden and Historic Daylily Display Garden. Many of the Magnolias are in bloom from January until early March, while the peak bloom season for the Hemerocallis is during the months of June and July. A 7-foot tall white marble sculpture commissioned by Anita Baldwin in 1930 for her Anoakia estate stands amidst a sea of Hemerocallis. The sculpture, by Louis Aime Lejeune, is titled “Je N’Oublierai Pas” which translates as “I will not forget,” a phrase which appears on the Baldwin family crest.</td>
<td>1) Good</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>1947-1978 Arboretum</td>
<td>Constructed within the Arboretum period of significance and reflects the original design intent of the 1950 Master Plan.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>West Acres</td>
<td>Meyberg Waterfall</td>
<td>WA-L9</td>
<td>1968-69</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>“LASCA News” Jan 25, 1968: Meyberg Waterfall now under construction and scheduled for completion in near future. LASCA Biennial Report 1967-69: Dedicated November 23, 1969 The waterfall cascades at a rate of 48,000 gallons of water per hour to a pool below. The central fall drops 20 feet. From the pool below, the water is pumped to the top of the cascade. A series of steep steps from the top of Tallas Knoll to the base of the waterfall, provide a unique perspective of the waterfall and its surrounding landscape. The landscape around the waterfall consists of ground cover and shrubs that provide year around color against a green background mixed with spray of white water. Meyberg Waterfall is an independent recirculating water feature. The waters of the Aquatic Garden pool above Meyberg Waterfall, are separate, except for the fact that during excessive rainfall the pool will overflow into the waterfall.</td>
<td>1) Good</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>1947-1978 Arboretum</td>
<td>Constructed within the Arboretum period of significance and reflects the original design intent of the 1950 Master Plan. Designed as a memorial to Manfred Meyberg, owner of the German’s Seed Co., active member of the Southern California Horticultural Institute and a California Arboretum Foundation Trustee. Original landscape design intention: Designed</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>West Acres</td>
<td>Old Ranch Road Entrance</td>
<td>WA-L10</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td></td>
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<td>1948: Photo of first Arboretum staff with sign at original entry to Arboretum at Old Ranch Road gate (Arboretum Album, p. 35) 1950: Harry Sims Bent master plan determined that the Old Ranch Road entrance on the west side could not remain as the Arboretum entrance because of the residential nature of the area and the complete lack of parking space (The First Twenty-Five Years, p. 7) This location was the original entrance to Arboretum in 1949. It is currently used as a service entry with asphalt road and metal wire gate. A concrete storm drain catch basin exists just east of the gate and is connected to Baldwin Lake via a 16” pipe.</td>
<td>1) Good</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>1947-1978 Arboretum</td>
<td>The Old Ranch Road Entrance was the original entrance to the Arboretum, prior to the approval and implementation of the 1950 Master Plan, and reflects the earliest years of the Arboretum’s development. Old Ranch Road was the original Baldwin Ranch thoroughfare south from the Santa Anita Depot (at Colorado Boulevard) and passed a number of no-longer standing Ranch structures then turned east towards the Coach Barn.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>Zone</td>
<td>Feature</td>
<td>ID Code</td>
<td>Year Built</td>
<td>Architect</td>
<td>Alterations</td>
<td>Timeline</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>1) Condition</td>
<td>2) Assessment</td>
<td>Integrity</td>
<td>Period of Significance</td>
<td>Significance</td>
<td>Contributor to District</td>
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<tr>
<td>West Acres (WA)</td>
<td>Wildflower Meadow</td>
<td>WA-L11</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>LAND Fritz Haeg</td>
<td>The Theodore Payne Foundation</td>
<td>2013: The turf was removed in the Fall of 2013 and replaced with native wildflowers, a less thirsty alternative. Mounds on which the seed was scattered on December 10, 2013 are made of sod and logs to create land contours and help build fertile soil. Wildflowering L.A. brings beautiful wildflowers to plots of land throughout Los Angeles County. The initiative is presented by LAND (Los Angeles Nomadic Division) in partnership with artist Fritz Haeg and The Theodore Payne Foundation for Wildflowers and Native Plants. The exhibition incorporates 50 sites throughout Los Angeles and will be blooming in spring 2014. Wildflowering L.A. is a “story of the seasons as told by the timing and extent of the bloom in direct proportion to the rainfall, temperatures, and climate” explains Fritz Haeg.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Installed outside period of significance.</td>
<td>No</td>
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<td>West Acres (WA)</td>
<td>Herb Garden</td>
<td>WA-L12</td>
<td>1955</td>
<td>Edward Huntsman-Trout</td>
<td>Renovated</td>
<td>This feature is located at the foot of the northeast slope of Tallac Knoll and was originally constructed in 1954-55. It consists of an asymmetrical grouping of parterres with flagstone paths, arranged in many sections including medicinal plants, plants for cooking, and plants for dyes. Garden features include a decorative well, wood arbors, and benches.</td>
<td>1) Good</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>1947-1978 Arboretum</td>
<td>Designed by landscape architect Edward Huntsman-Trout and part of the original horticultural intent of the 1950 Master Plan. The inclusion of an herb garden had been discussed as early as 1951.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>Zone</td>
<td>Feature</td>
<td>ID</td>
<td>Year Built</td>
<td>Architect</td>
<td>Alterations</td>
<td>Timeline</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>1) Condition</td>
<td>2) Assessment</td>
<td>Integrity</td>
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<td>Tallac Knoll (TK)</td>
<td>Tallac Knoll</td>
<td>TK-L1</td>
<td>Precedes Baldwin Era and Arboretum</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Southern portion of the Arboretum property. Tallac Knoll is a geologic remnant of the Raymond (Hill) fault, which runs from Raymond Hill in today's South Pasadena eastward along Huntington Drive. It runs through today's Arboretum and is responsible for both the uplift of Tallac Knoll and the sag pond known as Baldwin Lake. It joins the Sierra Madre Fault at roughly Monrovia Canyon. A grouping of collections of plants that include oak, avocado, ornamental figs, and oaks, to name a few. In addition to these collections, Tallac Knoll is home to several notable subsections of plants comprised of frost sensitive material. These collections include a Hibiscus, Plumeria, Erythrina, Guava, Bauhinia and miscellaneous citrus collections. It also includes a collection of plants indigenous to the Mexican highlands as well as a collection of South American flowering plants. Also featured among these collections is a specimen ofombu (Phytolacca woodhousei 'aaloa') tree with an accession date of 1975. Also included is the Biblical Collection. Plants such as Ceratonia siliqua, Pterocarpus santinii, Cercis siliquastrum, and the Ficus species (Sycamore fig) are considered part of this collection. The Sycamore fig, an impressive specimen planted in 1953, is one of the most noteworthy trees in this area. It serves as the central feature of the cul-de-sac service drive atop Tallac Knoll.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>1875-1936 Baldwin Era</td>
<td>1947-1978 Arboretum</td>
<td>Native-American habitation in the area is believed to have been sited on today's Tallac Knoll. Tallac Knoll was a significant feature of Baldwin Era Rancho Santa Anita. Tallac Knoll named by Baldwin after Mount Tallac in South Lake Tahoe the tallest mountain in the Lake Tahoe region. In 1879-80 Baldwin purchased a resort in Lake Tahoe and renamed it the Tallac House. Significant as part of the original horticultural intent of the 1950 Master Plan. Original landscape design intention: Designed/Final</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tallac Knoll (TK)</td>
<td>Tropical Bowl</td>
<td>TK-L2</td>
<td>ca. 1950</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Boa/Depression atop Tallac Knoll, densely planted with tropical plants, including, but not limited to, Bishopia, Rhynchosia, Philodendron, Abutilon, Eunice, and Clerodendron. Ficus thonningii located near the Tropical Bowl has acquisition date of 1954.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>1947-1978 Arboretum</td>
<td>Significant as part of the original horticultural intent of the 1950 Arboretum Master Plan. Original landscape design intention: Designed/Final</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tallac Knoll (TK)</td>
<td>Engelmann Oak Grove</td>
<td>TK-L3</td>
<td>Precedes Arboretum</td>
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<td>Large stand of Engelmann oaks covers much of Tallac Knoll on the southwestern corner of the Arboretum. Flags mark seedlings that have sprouted under the canopy of the Engelmann oaks. The Engelmann Oak Grove on Tallac Knoll is home for most of the 225 Quercus engelmannii found on the grounds of the Arboretum.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>1947-1978 Arboretum</td>
<td>The Arboretum has a population of over 250 Engelmann oak trees, purportedly the largest extant population in Los Angeles County, most of which are atop Tallac Knoll. Significant as part of the original horticultural intent of the 1950 Arboretum Master Plan. Original landscape design intention: Trial/Breeding</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>Zone</td>
<td>Feature</td>
<td>ID Code</td>
<td>Year Built</td>
<td>Architect</td>
<td>Alterations</td>
<td>Timeline</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>1) Condition</td>
<td>2) Assessment</td>
<td>Integrity</td>
<td>Period of Significance</td>
<td>Significance</td>
<td>Contributor to District</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tallac Knoll (TK)</td>
<td>Ficus Collection</td>
<td>TK-L4</td>
<td>1957</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Native stand that prefaces the Arboretum. This collection of existing trees has been augmented through the years by Arboretum staff for the purposes of testing and breeding.</td>
<td>1) Good</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>1947-1978 Arboretum</td>
<td>Significant as part of the original horticultural intent of the 1950 Arboretum Master Plan.</td>
<td>Original landscape design intention: Trial/Breeding</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tallac Knoll (TK)</td>
<td>Southwest Collection</td>
<td>TK-L5</td>
<td>1958</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>A variety of mature Ficus trees cover the southeastern corner of the Arboretum. This collection is located on the south slope of Tallac Knoll.</td>
<td>1) Good</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>1947-1978 Arboretum</td>
<td>Significant as part of the original horticultural intent of the 1950 Arboretum Master Plan.</td>
<td>Original landscape design intention: Designed</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tallac Knoll (TK)</td>
<td>Aquatic Garden</td>
<td>TK-L6</td>
<td>1969-71</td>
<td>Lang &amp; Wood, landscape architects</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Approximately ½ acre, the man-made pools are planted with 525 aquatic plants. The shoreline is planted with ground covers that blend with tree ferns, low palms, shrubs of different colors, and stately oaks in the background.</td>
<td>1) Good</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>1947-1978 Arboretum</td>
<td>Significant as part of the original horticultural intent of the 1950 Arboretum Master Plan.</td>
<td>Original landscape design intention: Designed</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tallac Knoll (TK)</td>
<td>Avocado Collection</td>
<td>TK-L7</td>
<td>1957</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Grove of avocado trees with accession date of 1957.</td>
<td>1) Good</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>1947-1978 Arboretum</td>
<td>Significant as part of the original horticultural intent of the 1950 Arboretum Master Plan.</td>
<td>Original landscape design intention: Trial</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>Zone</td>
<td>Feature</td>
<td>ID Code</td>
<td>Year Built</td>
<td>Architect</td>
<td>Alterations</td>
<td>Timelines</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>1) Condition 2) Assessment</td>
<td>Integrity</td>
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<td>Significance</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tallac Knoll (TK)</td>
<td>Oak Collection</td>
<td>TK-18</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Collection of oak trees that date after 1949. Collection includes single specimens of a wide variety of species from the genus Quercus.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>1947-1978 Arboretum</td>
<td>Significant as part of the original horticultural intent of the 1950 Arboretum Master Plan.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tallac Knoll (TK)</td>
<td>South America Collection</td>
<td>TK-19</td>
<td>Early 1950s</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Collection of plants native to South America. The oldest accession in this area belongs to Senna alata var. alata from 1950. Other plants within this area with early accession dates include Tecomaria stanterior var. velutina (1953), Myrtillus atropurpureum (1955), Philodendron evansii (1955), Eucalyptus rubra var. macrophylla (1955), Annona cherimola 'Booth' (1955), Camellia japonica (1955), Tabebuia impetiginosa (1955), Arctocarpus cunninghamii (1956). The majority of the early accessions are 1953, 1955, 1956, 1958, 1959 then the 1960s and sporadically onward through the early 2000s.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>1947-1978 Arboretum</td>
<td>Significant as part of the original horticultural intent of the 1950 Arboretum Master Plan.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Tallac Knoll (TK)</td>
<td>Mexico Collection</td>
<td>TK-10</td>
<td>Mid 1950s</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Originally the Arboretum's Pinetum, this area features a variety of plants native to Mexico as well as remnants of the Pinetum. The oldest plants in the Mexico Collection include Pinus umbraculata (1953), Pinus glabra (1953), Pinus cembra (1956), Erythrina americana (1971), Brachia aculeata (1956), 'Blue Twist' (1976), Wuxia pachyphytocarpa (1998).</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>1947-1978 Arboretum</td>
<td>Significant as part of the original horticultural intent of the 1950 Arboretum Master Plan.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Baldwin Buffer (SB)</td>
<td>Santa Anita Depot</td>
<td>SB-81</td>
<td>1850</td>
<td>Santa Fe Railroad</td>
<td>Moved and rebuilt</td>
<td>1897-1950</td>
<td>Depot was built in 1890 with Baldwin-manufactured bricks. Was in service for fifty years until closure by Santa Fe in 1940. Condemned by State Highway Department in 1968 to make room for 210 Freeway and moved from today's Old Ranch Road and Colorado Boulevard to the Arboretum. (Arboretum Album, p. 19)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>1875-1936 Baldwin Era</td>
<td>Significant as a very rare and intact example of late-19th century railroad depot architecture in Southern California. Also significant for its association with the growth and development of the San Gabriel Valley, and for its association with former Rancho Santa Anita property owner Elias Jackson Baldwin. Built in 1890 by Atchison Topeka &amp; Santa Fe Railroad on its transcontinental main line. Elias Jackson Baldwin.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zone</td>
<td>Feature</td>
<td>ID Code</td>
<td>Year Built</td>
<td>Architect</td>
<td>Alterations</td>
<td>Timeline</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>1/2 Condition</td>
<td>Integrity</td>
<td>Period of Significance</td>
<td>Significance</td>
<td>Contributor to District</td>
<td>Photographs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Baldwin Buffer (BB)</td>
<td>Entrance Gate</td>
<td>88-B2</td>
<td>1876</td>
<td>Relocated to Baldwin Ranch</td>
<td>1990 Relocated to current location</td>
<td>1893: The entrance gate now at the Santa Anita Depot was previously the Baldwin Ranch gate and originally part of the Baldwin Hotel in San Francisco. (Arboretum Album, p. 21)</td>
<td>This feature is located in the southeast portion of the Baldwin Buffer, west of the Santa Anita Depot, and consists of a pair of decorative wrought iron gates originally constructed in 1876 for the Baldwin Hotel in San Francisco.</td>
<td>1) Good 2) No visible signs of deterioration</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>1875-1936 Baldwin Era 1947-1978 Arboretum</td>
<td>Significant for association with former Rancho Santa Anita property owner Elias Jackson Baldwin. The gates were originally at the Baldwin Hotel in San Francisco (1876-1898), moved to Baldwin Ranch (1898-1909) and relocated to current location in 1990a.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zone</td>
<td>Feature</td>
<td>ID Code</td>
<td>Year Built</td>
<td>Architect</td>
<td>Alterations</td>
<td>Timeline</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>1) Condition</td>
<td>2) Assessment</td>
<td>Integrity</td>
<td>Period of Significance</td>
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<td>Contributor to District</td>
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1959: Historical Section restrooms completed. (Arboretum Album, p. 116) | This feature is located in the southwestern portion of the Baldwin Buffer and consists of a one-story restroom facility originally constructed in 1959. The building is in the Spanish Colonial Revival style and is constructed of brick laid in running bond. It has a rectangular plan and a low-pitched gable roof with clay Mission barrel tile, open eaves with exposed rafter tails, and overhanging rake supported on wood outriggers. The entrances are asymmetrically located on the east and west facades behind brick screen walls with decorative tile vents. Fenestration consists of small, rectangular, metal sash awning windows placed high in the wall. | 1) Good       | 2) Brick appears to have been sandblasted previously | Yes        | 1947-1978 Arboretum | Original feature of 1950 Arboretum Master Plan. | Yes |
<p>| Baldwin Buffer (BB) | County Office | BB-B4   | 1984       | Joseph K. Swartz, AIA |             | Ownership of the land upon which this building sits is in question because the Arboretum’s 127 acres of land is restricted to use as a botanic garden/historic purposes per the 1988 State quitclaim deed. | N/A | N/A | N/A | Building is not part of the Arboretum. | No |
| Baldwin Buffer (BB) | Palm &amp; Bamboo Collection | BB-L1   | 1953-54    |                    |             | Ownership of the land upon which this building sits is in question because the Arboretum’s 127 acres of land is restricted to use as a botanic garden/historic purposes per the 1988 State quitclaim deed. | Ownership of the land upon which this building sits is in question because the Arboretum’s 127 acres of land is restricted to use as a botanic garden/historic purposes per the 1988 State quitclaim deed. | N/A | N/A | N/A | Building is not part of the Arboretum. | No |
| Baldwin Buffer (BB) | Redwood Grove | BB-L2   | 1980       |                    |             | Ownership of the land upon which this building sits is in question because the Arboretum’s 127 acres of land is restricted to use as a botanic garden/historic purposes per the 1988 State quitclaim deed. | Ownership of the land upon which this building sits is in question because the Arboretum’s 127 acres of land is restricted to use as a botanic garden/historic purposes per the 1988 State quitclaim deed. | N/A | N/A | N/A | Building is not part of the Arboretum. | No |</p>
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Zone</th>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>ID Code</th>
<th>Year Built</th>
<th>Architect</th>
<th>Alterations</th>
<th>Timeline</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>1) Condition</th>
<th>2) Assessment</th>
<th>Integrity</th>
<th>Period of Significance</th>
<th>Significance</th>
<th>Contributor to District</th>
<th>Photographs</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baldwin Buffer (BB)</td>
<td>Surface Parking</td>
<td>BB-P1</td>
<td>1965-67</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>This feature is located in the northern portion of the Baldwin Buffer, on Baldwin Avenue south of the Forecourt Lawn, and consists of a surface parking lot.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>1947-1978</td>
<td>Arboretum does not contribute to the significance of the Arboretum.</td>
<td>No</td>
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<tr>
<td>Baldwin Buffer (BB)</td>
<td>Surface Parking</td>
<td>BB-P2</td>
<td>1965-67</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>This feature occupies the southern portion of the Baldwin Buffer and consists of a surface parking lot constructed in 1965-67. The lot is paved with asphaltic concrete and is landscaped with trees and shrubs. It can accommodate 215 cars.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>1947-1978</td>
<td>Arboretum does not contribute to the significance of the Arboretum.</td>
<td>No</td>
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<tr>
<td>General Information</td>
<td>Infrastructure</td>
<td></td>
<td>1950-52</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;LASCA News&quot; Aug. 1950: Work underway on preliminary phases; clearing of dangerous old trees, demolition of worthless structures, general grading, drainage, road paving, sewer systems, water system.</td>
<td>&quot;LASCA News&quot; December 1950: Basic grading and road-bed preparation in the central area has advanced to visualize the central road system. Water mains are being installed with sewer line to follow. October 19, 1952: Improvements in the past fiscal year include major drainage facilities, paving of central roadways, tree and debris removal and a central sprinkling system. (Los Angeles Times) October 19, 1952: Arboretum has acquired 1,870 new plants, including collections from Australia, South Africa, Puerto Rico, Java and Argentina. A collection of 227 orchid plants has been received and 1,500 trees have been planted in permanent positions. (Los Angeles Times) LASCA Annual Report 1951-56: Grid markers installed to allow permanent reference mapping of existing plants, concrete markers installed on a 200 ft. grid pattern.</td>
<td>1947-1978</td>
<td>Arboretum</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>1947-1978</td>
<td>Arboretum</td>
<td>No</td>
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<tr>
<td>General Information</td>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Architect</td>
<td>Altered</td>
<td>Timeline</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Condition 1</td>
<td>Condition 2</td>
<td>Integrity</td>
<td>Period of Significance</td>
<td>Significance</td>
<td>Contributor to District</td>
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<tr>
<td>1950 Master Plan</td>
<td>1950</td>
<td>Harry Sims Bent</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The Master Plan was announced in May 1950, approved by Board of Supervisors August 1950, awarded contracts for all budgeted improvements for 1949-50. The plan indicated a main entrance to be located on the proposed extension of Baldwin Avenue (which would connect Huntington Drive on the south with Colorado Blvd on the north). It also meant that a piece of land between the projected Baldwin Avenue and existing Arboretum boundary would have to be acquired for the entrance. The Board of Trustees approached the Los Angeles Turf Club, owners of the parcels needed, and they were finally purchased by the County. New entrance completed in 1954.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1958 Master Plan</td>
<td>1958</td>
<td>Allison &amp; Rible</td>
<td></td>
<td>August 31, 1958: Approved by Board of Supervisors. (Los Angeles Times)</td>
<td>August 31, 1958: The final plan was determined after a series of conferences with the Planning Committee of the California Arboretum Foundation and Arboretum staff. (Los Angeles Times)</td>
<td>Purpose to guide development of Arboretum buildings during the next 20 years. Twelve new buildings with display courts and related areas. The plan envisioned 12 new buildings with display courts and related areas, including a new wing to the administration building, exhibit pavilion, lecture hall, education building, conservatory, tropical greenhouse, plant curiosity building, orchid display building, mechanical services building, restaurant, waiting shelter and main gate, as well as an experimental garden, water plant pools, arbor, night lighting display and outdoor dining area. The structures which will be of light and open architectural design to serve as backdrops for the display of plants, will in general be constructed of reinforced concrete block walls and wood roofs. The green house will be of metal and glass with low concrete block walls. Connecting</td>
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<th>Zone</th>
<th>Feature</th>
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<th>Year Built</th>
<th>Architect</th>
<th>Alterations</th>
<th>Timeline</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>1) Condition</th>
<th>2) Assessment</th>
<th>Integrity</th>
<th>Period of Significance</th>
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<th>Contributor to District</th>
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<td>screens, masonry walls and wood trellises will serve to blend the open courts with adjoining buildings, making a single homogeneous group.</td>
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<tr>
<td>General Information</td>
<td>Grid system</td>
<td>1957</td>
<td>Staff Plant Recorder Tom McGah</td>
<td>1956-1957: Staff Plant Recorder Tom McGah surveys and installs system of grid markers at 200-foot intervals throughout the grounds to make possible a complete and thorough mapping of all plantings. Still used to verify existence and location of recorded plantings. (Arboretum Album, p. 56)</td>
<td>1947-1978</td>
<td>1847-1978 Arboretum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Arboaretum</td>
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</table>
The Arboretum, as it exists today, is the result of countless decisions made and executed throughout its history. It is important to document the site’s existing features to better understand and analyze it for its historic integrity and how it should be properly treated. The gardens at the Arboretum are perceived as individual and distinctive gardens unified by their overall organization within the site.

The boundary of the Arboretum was determined by the site’s property line, bound by Colorado Boulevard to the north, Baldwin Avenue to the east, the Arcadia Wash along the northern portion of the west boundary, Vaquero Road at its midsection and abuts the back of residences along Golden West Avenue which turns into Hugo Reid Drive, and abuts the back of residences at the cul-de-sac of South Old Ranch Road. Based on function, plant collections, topography, and circulation, to name a few, the 127-acre property was divided into eight zones (Figure 11):

- Entry Complex
- North Complex
- Africa | Australia
- Lawn Area
- Historic Circle
- West Acres
- Tallac Knoll
- Baldwin Buffer

Each zone is presented in greater detail, showing extant features, such as gardens or plant collections and structures, within the zone’s boundaries.
Figure 15: Entry Complex Existing Features Map (komrandolph, Inc.)
Figure 16: North Complex Existing Features Map (kornrandolph, Inc.)
Figure 17: Africa | Australia Existing Features Map (kornrandolph, Inc.)
Figure 18: Lawn Area Existing Features Map (kornrandolph, Inc.)
Figure 19: Historic Circle Existing Features Map (kornrandolph, Inc.)
Figure 20: West Acres Existing Features Map (Kornrandolph, Inc.)
Figure 21: Tallac Knoll Existing Features Map (kornrandolph, Inc.)
Figure 22: Baldwin Buffer Existing Features Map (konrandolph, Inc.)
PART II | TREATMENT PLAN
### CONTENTS | TREATMENT PLAN

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The final step in a cultural landscape analysis is to identify an appropriate treatment approach and develop recommendations. Treatment recommendations are often stated as goals and objectives. Treatment goals for the Arboretum have been developed for each character-defining features on the site. An overall approach for the complete cultural landscape has also been developed. Recommended treatments will maintain and develop compatible uses for different parts of the site; they will form the basis for stakeholders’ decisions on management, maintenance, and interpretation. These treatment approaches, goals, and objectives have been developed based on the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes.

The National Park Service (NPS) has identified four basic approaches to treatment: preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction. According to the guidelines established by NPS, a treatment is “a physical intervention carried out to achieve a historic preservation goal” and the selection of a treatment “provide[s] the necessary philosophical framework for a consistent and holistic approach for a cultural landscape project.” As recommended by NPS, “factors to consider when selecting an appropriate treatment for a cultural landscape report… include, but are not limited to, the extent of historic documentation, existing physical conditions, historic value, proposed use, long and short term objectives, operational and code requirements (e.g. accessibility, fire, security), and anticipated capital improvement, staffing, and maintenance costs.”

The four primary treatment approaches are defined as follows:

**Preservation** is defined as the act or process of applying measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity, and materials of an historic property. Work, including preliminary measures to protect and stabilize the property, generally focuses upon the ongoing maintenance and repair of historic features rather than extensive replacement and new construction. New additions are not within the scope of this treatment; however, the limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a preservation process.

**Rehabilitation** is defined as the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features that convey its historical or cultural values.

**Restoration** is defined as the act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of features from other periods in its history and reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period. The limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems and other code-

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51 Ibid., p. 6.
CULTURAL LANDSCAPE STANDARDS AND CRITERIA FOR TREATMENT

required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a restoration project.

Reconstruction is defined as the act or process of depicting, by means of new construction, the form, features, and detailing of a non-surviving site, landscape, building, structure or object for the purpose of replicating its appearance at a specific period of time and in its historic location.

After consideration of the historic significance, high degree of integrity, and continued and varied uses of the Arboretum cultural landscape, it is recommended that "Rehabilitation" be applied as the philosophical framework for the treatment of the site. In Rehabilitation, a cultural landscape's character-defining features and materials are protected and maintained as they are in the treatment Preservation; however, a determination is made prior to work that a greater amount of existing historic fabric has become damaged or deteriorated over time and, as a result, more repair and replacement will be required. The Standards and Guidelines for Rehabilitation allow the replacement of extensively deteriorated, damaged, or missing features using either traditional or substitute materials. Of the four treatments, only Rehabilitation includes an opportunity to make possible an efficient contemporary use through alterations and additions.53

The NPS has identified seven distinct goals of utilizing Rehabilitation as an approach; they are articulated as follows:

Identify, Retain, and Preserve Historic Materials and Features

Like Preservation, guidance for the treatment Rehabilitation begins with recommendations to identify those landscape features and materials important to the landscape's historic character and which must be retained. Therefore, guidance on identifying, retaining, and preserving character-defining features is always given first. An overall evaluation of existing conditions should always begin at this level. The character of a cultural landscape is defined by its spatial organization and land patterns; topography; vegetation; circulation; water features; structures, furnishings, and objects; and other special considerations, such as

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accessibility, health and safety considerations, environmental protection requirements, and/or energy efficiency requirements.

Protect and Maintain Historic Features and Materials
After identifying those materials and features that are important and must be retained in the process of Rehabilitation work, then protecting and maintaining them are addressed. Protection generally involves the least degree of intervention and is preparatory to other work; it may be accomplished through permanent or temporary measures. Maintenance includes daily, seasonal, and cyclical tasks, and the techniques, methods and materials used to implement them.

Repair Historic Features and Materials
When existing conditions of character-defining materials and portions of features warrant more extensive work, repairing is recommended. Rehabilitation guidance for the repair of historic features and materials begins with the least degree of intervention possible. Repairing also includes the limited replacement in kind of extensively deteriorated materials or parts of features, or replacement in kind of materials or parts of features lost due to seasonal change. Using material that matches the historic in design, color, and texture is always the preferred option; however, substitute material is acceptable if the material conveys the same visual appearance as the historic period.

Replace Deteriorated Historic Materials and Features
Following repair in the hierarchy, Rehabilitation guidance is provided for replacing an entire character-defining feature with new material because the level of deterioration or damage precludes repair. Like the guidance for repair, the preferred option is always replacement of the entire feature in kind. Because this approach may not always be technically, economically, or environmentally feasible, the use of compatible substitute materials can be considered. Whatever level of replacement takes place, the historic features and materials should serve as a guide to the work.

While the Guidelines recommend the replacement of an entire feature that is extensively deteriorated or damaged, they never recommend removal and replacement with new material if repair is possible.

Design for the Replacement of Missing Historic Features
When an entire feature is missing, the landscape’s historic character is diminished. Although accepting the loss is one possibility, where an important feature is missing, its replacement is always recommended in the Rehabilitation guidelines as the first or preferred course of action. Thus, if adequate historical, pictorial, and physical documentation exists so that the feature may be accurately reproduced, and if it is desirable to re-establish the feature as part of the landscape’s historical appearance, then planning, designing and installing a

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE STANDARDS AND CRITERIA FOR TREATMENT
new feature based on such information is appropriate.

A second course of action for the replacement feature is a new design that is compatible with the remaining character-defining features of the historic landscape. The new design should always take into account the spatial organization and land patterns, features, and materials of the cultural landscape itself and, most importantly, should be clearly differentiated so that a false historical appearance is not created.

**Alterations/Additions for the New Use**

When alterations to a cultural landscape are needed to assure its continued use, it is most important that such alterations do not radically change, obscure, or destroy character-defining spatial organization and land patterns or features and materials. Such work may also include the selective removal of features that detract from the overall historic character.

The installation of additions to a cultural landscape may seem to be essential for the new use, but it is emphasized in the Rehabilitation guidelines that such new additions should be avoided, if possible, and considered only after it is determined that those needs cannot be met by altering secondary, i.e., non-character-defining, spatial organization and land patterns or features. If, after a thorough evaluation of alternative solutions, a new addition is still judged to be the only viable alternative, it should be planned, designed, and installed to be clearly differentiated from the character-defining features, so that these features are not radically changed, obscured, damaged, or destroyed. For example, constructing a parking lot in a secondary meadow that is enclosed by existing vegetation or installing contemporary trail signage that is compatible with the historic character of a landscape.

**Special Considerations (Accessibility, Health and Safety, Environmental, and Energy Efficiency)**

These sections of the Rehabilitation guidance address work done to meet accessibility requirements; health and safety code; environmental requirements; or limited retrofitting measures to improve energy efficiency. Although this work is quite often an important aspect of preservation projects, it is usually not part of the overall process of protecting, stabilizing, conserving, or repairing character-defining features; rather, such work is assessed for its potential negative impact on the landscape’s character. For this reason, particular care must be taken not to obscure, damage, or destroy character-defining materials or features in the process of undertaking work to meet code and energy requirements.
CULTURAL LANDSCAPE STANDARDS AND CRITERIA FOR TREATMENT

Standards for Rehabilitation

The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties were first established in 1976 to provide a philosophical framework with which to consider the treatment and protection of historic buildings. In 1992 the Standards were revised to apply to all types of historic resources, including landscapes. The Standards for each treatment approach provide guidance to cultural landscape owners, stewards and managers, landscape architects, preservation planners, architects, contractors, and project reviewers prior to and during the planning and implementation of project work. The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation are defined as follows:

1. A property will be used as it was historically or be given a new use that requires minimal change to its distinctive materials, features, spaces, and spatial relationships.

2. The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The removal of distinctive materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided.

3. Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or elements from other historic properties, will not be undertaken.

4. Changes to a property that have acquired historic significance in their own right shall be retained and preserved.

5. Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved.

6. Deteriorated historic features will be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature will match the old in design, color, texture, and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features will be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence.

7. Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.

8. Archeological resources will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.

9. New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction will not destroy historic materials, features, and spatial relationships that characterize the property. The new work will be differentiated from the old and will be compatible with the historic materials, features, size, scale and proportion, and massing to protect the integrity of the property and its environment.

10. New additions and adjacent or related new construction will be undertaken in such a manner that, if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.
Following the revision of the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards in 1992, the National Park Service released an initial draft of a supplemental document called the Guidelines for the Treatment of Historic Landscapes, which was intended to illustrate how to apply the four treatment approaches to cultural landscapes in a way that meets the Standards. In 1996 these guidelines were published in conjunction with the Secretary’s Standards under the title The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes. The guidelines are organized by type of character-defining feature and address each of the seven distinct goals of rehabilitation. The guidelines for rehabilitating cultural landscapes are delineated as follows:

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GUIDELINES FOR REHABILITATING CULTURAL LANDSCAPES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spatial Organization and Land Patterns</th>
<th>Recommended:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Identify, Retain, and Preserve Historic Features and Materials</td>
<td>- Identifying, retaining and preserving the existing spatial organization and land patterns of the landscape as they have evolved over time. Prior to beginning project work, documenting all features which define those relationships. This includes the size, configuration, proportion and relationship of component landscapes; the relationship of features to component landscapes; and the component landscapes themselves, such as a terrace garden, a farmyard, or forest-to-field patterns.</td>
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</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protect and Maintain Historic Features and Materials</th>
<th>Recommended:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Protecting and maintaining features that define spatial organization and land patterns by non-destructive methods in daily, seasonal and cyclical tasks. For example, maintaining topography, vegetation, and structures which comprise the overall pattern of the cultural landscape.</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Repair Historic Features and Materials</th>
<th>Recommended:</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Repairing materials that define the spatial organization and land patterns by use of non-destructive methods and materials when additional work is required. For example, repairing structures or regenerating vegetation which comprise the individual spaces or overall patterns of the cultural landscape.</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Not Recommended:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Undertaking project work without understanding the effect on existing spatial organization and land patterns. For example, constructing a structure that creates new spatial divisions or not researching an agricultural property’s development history.</td>
</tr>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Allowing spatial organization and land patterns to be altered through incompatible development or neglect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Utilizing maintenance methods which destroy or obscure the landscape’s spatial organization and land patterns.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Failing to undertake necessary repairs resulting in the loss of spatial organization and land patterns.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Replacing a feature that defines spatial organization and land patterns when repair is possible.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GUIDELINES FOR REHABILITATING CULTURAL LANDSCAPES

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spatial Organization and Land Patterns</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Replace Deteriorated Historic Materials and Features</td>
<td>• Replacing in kind an entire feature that defines spatial organization and land patterns that is too deteriorated to repair.</td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Design for the Replacement of Missing Historic Features</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Designing and installing new features which respect or acknowledge the historic spatial organization and land patterns. It may be an accurate restoration using historical, pictorial and physical documentation; or be a new design that is compatible with the spatial organization and land patterns. For example, installing a new shrub planting which defines the edge of a missing historic boundary.</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alterations/Additions for the New Use</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Designing new features when required by the new compatible use to assure the preservation of the historic spatial organization and land patterns.</td>
<td>• Adding a new feature that detracts from or alters the spatial organization and land patterns. For example, constructing a new farm house wing over a kitchen garden.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Removing non-significant features which detract from or have altered the spatial organization and land patterns.</td>
<td>• Placing a new feature where it may cause damage to, or be intrusive in spatial organization and land patterns. For example, inserting a new visitors center that blocks or alters a historic view or vista.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Introducing a new feature that is visually incompatible in size, scale, design, materials, color and texture.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Removing historic features which are important in defining spatial organization and land patterns.</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Removing a feature that is beyond repair and not replacing it; or, replacing it with a new feature that does not respect the spatial organization and land patterns.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Creating a false historical appearance because the replacement feature is based on insufficient historical, pictorial and physical documentation.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Introducing a new topographic feature that is incompatible in shape, slope, elevation, aspect and contour.</td>
</tr>
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<td>• Adding a new feature that detracts from or alters the spatial organization and land patterns. For example, constructing a new farm house wing over a kitchen garden.</td>
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<td>• Placing a new feature where it may cause damage to, or be intrusive in spatial organization and land patterns. For example, inserting a new visitors center that blocks or alters a historic view or vista.</td>
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**Topography**

*Identify, Retain, and Preserve Historic Features and Materials*

- **Recommended:** Identifying, retaining and preserving the existing topography. Documenting topographic variation prior to project work, including shape, slope, elevation, aspect, and contour. For example, preparing a topographic survey.
- **Recommended:** Evaluating and understanding the evolution of a landscape’s topography over time. Using archival resources such as plans and aerial photographs or, in their absence, archeological analysis techniques to understand the historic topography.
- **Recommended:** Protecting and maintaining historic topography by use of non-destructive methods and daily, seasonal and cyclical tasks. This may include cleaning drainage systems or mowing vegetative cover.
- **Recommended:** Repairing declining topographic features. For example, re-excavating a silted swale through appropriate regrading or reestablishing an eroding agricultural terrace.
- **Not Recommended:** Undertaking project work that impacts topography without undertaking a topographic survey.
- **Not Recommended:** Executing project work without understanding its impact on historic topographic resources, for example, watershed systems.
- **Not Recommended:** Failing to undertake preventive maintenance.
- **Not Recommended:** Utilizing maintenance methods which destroy or degrade topography, such as using heavily weighted equipment on steep or vulnerable slopes.
- **Not Recommended:** Destroying the shape, slope, elevation or contour of topography when repair is possible.
GUIDELINES FOR REHABILITATING CULTURAL LANDSCAPES

Topography

Replace Deteriorated Historic Materials and Features

Not Recommended:
• Removing a topographic feature that is deteriorated and not replacing it, or replacing it with a new feature that does not convey the same visual appearance. For example, changing stepped terracing to a curved slope.

Recommended:
• Using existing physical evidence of the form and composition to reproduce a deteriorated topographic feature. If using the same kind of material is not technically, economically, or environmentally feasible, then a compatible substitute material may be considered. For example, re-establishing eroded bunkers or ramparts in a battlefield with a substitute soil mix that supports improved drainage and health and vigor of ground cover plant materials.

Design for the Replacement of Missing Historic Features

Not Recommended:
• Creating a false historical appearance because the replacement feature is based on insufficient historical, pictorial and physical documentation.
• Introducing a new topographic feature that is incompatible in shape, slope, elevation, aspect and contour.

Recommended:
• Designing and installing new topographic features when the historic feature is completely missing. It may be an accurate restoration using historical, pictorial and physical documentation or a new design that is compatible with the shape, slope, elevation and contour of the historic topography. For example, installing an artificial jetty to replace one lost to beach erosion.
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### Topography

#### Alterations/Additions for the New Use

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recommended:</th>
<th>Not Recommended:</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Designing new topographic features when required by the new use so that they are as unobtrusive as possible and assure the preservation of the historic landscape. For example, designing and installing drainage systems to protect historic topographic features.</td>
<td>• Placing a new feature where it may cause damage, or is incompatible with historic topography. For example, failing to provide proper drainage for a new feature which results in the decline or loss of topographic features.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Locating a new feature in such a way that it detracts from or alters the historic topography. For example, obscuring a historic shoreline through the construction of a new breakwall.</td>
<td>• Introducing a new feature in an appropriate location, but making it visually incompatible in terms of its size, scale, design, materials, color and texture. For example, installing berms to screen new parking, but using incongruous topographic shape and contour.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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**Vegetation**

*Identify, Retain, and Preserve Historic Features and Materials*

**Recommended:**
- Identifying, retaining and preserving the existing historic vegetation prior to project work. For example, woodlands, forests, trees, shrubs, crops, meadows, planting beds, vines and ground covers. Documenting broad cover types, genus, species, caliper, and/or size, as well as color, scale, form and texture.
- Evaluating the condition and determining the age of vegetation. For example, tree coring to determine age.
- Retaining and perpetuating vegetation through propagation of existing plants. Methods include seed collection and genetic stock cuttings from existing materials to preserve the genetic pool.

**Not Recommended:**
- Undertaking project work that impacts vegetation without executing an existing conditions survey of plant material.
- Undertaking project work without understanding the significance of vegetation. For example, removing roadside trees for utility installations, or indiscriminate clearing of a woodland understory.
- Failing to propagate vegetation from extant genetic stock, when few or no known sources or replacements are available.
## GUIDELINES FOR REHABILITATING CULTURAL LANDSCAPES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vegetation</th>
<th>Recommended:</th>
<th>Not Recommended:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Protect and Maintain Historic Features and Materials | • Protecting and maintaining historic vegetation by use of non-destructive methods and daily, seasonal and cyclical tasks. For example, employing pruning or the careful use of herbicides on historic fruit trees.  
• Utilizing maintenance practices which respect the habit, form, color, texture, bloom, fruit, fragrance, scale and context of historic vegetation.  
• Utilizing historic horticultural and agricultural maintenance practices when those techniques are critical to maintaining the historic character of the vegetation. For example, the manual removal of dead flowers to ensure continuous bloom. | • Failing to undertake preventive maintenance of vegetation.  
• Utilizing maintenance practices and techniques which are harmful to vegetation; for example, over- or under-irrigating.  
• Utilizing maintenance practices and techniques that fail to recognize the uniqueness of individual plant materials. For example, utilizing soil amendments which may alter flower color or, poorly-timed pruning and/or application of insecticide which may alter fruit production.  
• Employing contemporary practices when traditional or historic can be used. For example, utilizing non-traditional harvesting practices when traditional practices are still feasible. |
| Repair Historic Features and Materials | • Rejuvenating historic vegetation by corrective pruning, deep root fertilizing, aerating soil, renewing seasonal plantings and/or grafting onto historic genetic root stock. | • Replacing or destroying vegetation when rejuvenation is possible. For example, removing a deformed or damaged plant when corrective pruning may be employed. |
GUOJEINES FOR REHABILITATING CULTURAL LANDSCAPES

**Vegetation**

*Replace Deteriorated Historic Materials and Features*

**Recommended:**
- Using physical evidence of composition, form, and habit to replace a deteriorated, or declining, vegetation feature. If using the same kind of material is not technically, economically, or environmentally feasible, then a compatible substitute material may be considered. For example, replacing a diseased sentinel tree in a meadow with a disease resistant tree of similar type, form, shape and scale.

**Not Recommended:**
- Creating a false historical appearance because the replaced feature is based on insufficient historical, pictorial and physical documentation.
- Introducing new replacement vegetation that is incompatible with the historic character of the landscape.

*Design for the Replacement of Missing Historic Features*

**Recommended:**
- Designing and installing new vegetation features when the historic feature is completely missing. It may be an accurate restoration using historical, pictorial and physical documentation; or be a new design that is compatible with the habit, form, color, texture, bloom, fruit, fragrance, scale and context of the historic vegetation. For example, replacing a lost vineyard with more hardy stock similar to the historic.

**Not Recommended:**
- Removing deteriorated historic vegetation and not replacing it, or replacing it with a new feature that does not convey the same visual appearance. For example, a large mature, declining canopy tree with a dwarf ornamental flowering tree.
GUIDELINES FOR REHABILITATING CULTURAL LANDSCAPES

Vegetation

**Recommended:**
- Designing a compatible new vegetation feature when required by the new use to assure the preservation of the historic character of the landscape. For example, designing and installing a hedge that is compatible with the historic character of the landscape to screen new construction.

**Not Recommended:**
- Placing a new feature where it may cause damage or is incompatible with the character of the historic vegetation. For example, constructing a new building that adversely affects the root systems of historic vegetation.
- Locating any new vegetation feature in such a way that it detracts from or alters the historic vegetation. For example, introducing exotic species in a landscape that was historically composed of indigenous plants.
- Introducing a new vegetation feature in an appropriate location, which is visually incompatible in terms of its habit, form, color, texture, bloom, fruit, fragrance, scale or context.
GUIDELINES FOR REHABILITATING CULTURAL LANDSCAPES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Circulation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Identify, Retain, and Preserve Historic Features and Materials</strong></td>
<td>• Identifying, retaining, and preserving the existing circulation systems prior to project work. All circulation features should be documented, from small paths and walks to larger transportation corridors such as parkways, highways, railroads and canals. Documenting alignment, surface treatment, edge, grade, materials and infrastructure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Evaluating the existing condition and determining the age of circulation systems. For example, using aerial photographs to understand a transportation corridor’s change from a two-lane route to a six-lane highway.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Protect and Maintain Historic Features and Materials | Recommended: |
| • Protecting and maintaining circulation systems by use of non-destructive methods in daily, seasonal and cyclical tasks. This may include hand-raking, top-dressing, or rolling surface materials. |
| • Utilizing maintenance practices which respect infrastructure. For example, cleaning out debris from drainage systems. |

| Not Recommended: |
| • Executing project work that impacts circulation systems without undertaking an existing conditions survey. |
| • Undertaking work without understanding the significance of circulation systems. For example, changing road alignments and widths without a thorough evaluation of the historic road. |
| • Failing to undertake preventive maintenance of circulation features and materials. For example, using a snow plow across a coarse textured pavement. |
| • Using materials such as salts and chemicals that can hasten the deterioration of surface treatments. |
| • Allowing infrastructure to become dysfunctional. For example, permitting a failed drainage system to contribute to the degradation and loss of associated curbs or erosion of road shoulders. |
## GUIDELINES FOR REHABILITATING CULTURAL LANDSCAPES

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<tr>
<th>Circulation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Repair Historic Features and Materials</strong></td>
<td>• Repairing surface treatment, materials and edges. For example, by applying a traditional material to a stabilized subsurface base or patching a canal corridor retaining wall.</td>
<td>• Replacing or destroying circulation features and materials when repair is possible. For example, not salvaging and reusing historic stone walk material.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Replace Deteriorated Historic Materials and Features</strong></td>
<td>• Using physical evidence of form, detailing and alignment to reproduce a deteriorated circulation feature. If using the same kind of material is not technically, economically or environmentally feasible, then a compatible substitute material may be considered. For example, replacing in kind decayed timber edging along a historic trail route.</td>
<td>• Removing a circulation feature that is deteriorated and not replacing it, or replacing it with a new feature that does not convey the same visual appearance. For example, replacing a set of stairs with a wall or terrace.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Design for the Replacement of Missing Historic Features</strong></td>
<td>• Designing and installing new circulation features when the historic feature is completely missing. It may be an accurate restoration using historical, pictorial and physical documentation; or be a new design that is compatible with the historic character of the landscape. For example, reinstating a lost park entrance at a historic access point.</td>
<td>• Creating a false historical appearance because the replaced feature is based on insufficient historical, pictorial and physical documentation. • Introducing a new circulation feature that is incompatible with the historic character of the landscape. For example, using a standardized concrete barrier along a historic parkway.</td>
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</table>
GUIDELINES FOR REHABILITATING CULTURAL LANDSCAPES

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<th>Circulation</th>
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<tr>
<td>Alterations/Additions for the New Use</td>
<td>• Designing and installing compatible new circulation features when required by the new use to assure the preservation of historic character of the landscape. For example, controlling and limiting new curb cuts, driveways, and intersections along a historic road.</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Placing a new feature where it may cause damage, or is incompatible with the historic circulation. For example, adding new driveways, intersections, and “neck outs” along a historic road.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Locating any new circulation feature in such a way that it detracts from or alters the historic circulation pattern. For example, installing a new bike path when an existing historic path can accommodate the new use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Introducing a new circulation feature which is in an appropriate location, but making it visually incompatible in terms of its alignment, surface treatment, width, edge treatment, grade, materials or infrastructure. For example, installing a new parking lot in a non-significant location, but utilizing paving materials and patterns which are incongruous with the landscape’s historic character.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
GUIDELINES FOR REHABILITATING CULTURAL LANDSCAPES

Water Features

Identify, Retain, and Preserve Historic Features and Materials

**Recommended:**
- Identifying, retaining and preserving existing water features and water sources such as retention ponds, pools, and fountains prior to beginning project work. Documenting the shape, edge and bottom condition/material; water level, sound and reflective qualities; and associated plant and animal life, and water quality.
- Evaluating the condition, and, where applicable, the evolution of water features over time. For example, assessing water quality and/or utilizing archeological techniques to determine the changing path of a watercourse.

**Protect and Maintain Historic Features and Materials**

- Protecting and maintaining water features by use of non-destructive methods in daily, seasonal and cyclical tasks. For example, cleaning leaf litter or mineral deposits from drainage inlets or outlets.
- Maintaining a water feature’s mechanical, plumbing and electrical systems to insure appropriate depth of water or direction of flow. For example, maintaining the timing and sequencing mechanisms for irrigation systems.

**Not Recommended:**
- Executing project work that impacts water features, and associated hydrology, without undertaking an existing conditions survey. For example, filling in a pond that was historically used for farm or recreation purposes.
- Executing project work without understanding its impact on water features. For example, placing a section of stream in a culvert or concrete channel.
- Failing to undertake preventive maintenance of water features and materials.
- Utilizing maintenance methods which destroy or degrade water features, for example, the use of harsh chemical additives for maintaining water quality.
- Allowing mechanical systems to fall into a state of disrepair, resulting in changes to the water feature. For example, failing to maintain a pool’s aeration system thus leading to algae growth.

Identify, Retain, and Preserve Historic Features and Materials
GUIDELINES FOR REHABILITATING CULTURAL LANDSCAPES

### Water Features

**Repair Historic Features and Materials**
- Repairing water features by reinforcing materials or augmenting mechanical systems. For example, patching a crack in a pond liner or repairing a failed pump mechanism.

**Replace Deteriorated Historic Materials and Features**
- Using existing physical evidence of form, depth and detailing to reproduce a deteriorated water feature. If using the same kind of material is not technically, economically, or environmentally feasible, then a compatible substitute material may be considered. For example, replacing a lead pond liner with one made of plastic.

**Design for the Replacement of Missing Historic Features**
- Designing and installing a new water feature when the historic feature is completely missing. It may be an accurate restoration using historical, pictorial and physical documentation; or be a new design that is compatible with the historic character of the landscape. For example, replacing a lost irrigation feature using materials that convey the same visual appearance.

### Not Recommended:

**Repair Historic Features and Materials**
- Replacing or removing features or systems when repair is possible. For example, abandoning a silted-in retention pond.

**Replace Deteriorated Historic Materials and Features**
- Removing a water feature that is unrepairable and not replacing it, or replacing it with a new feature that does not convey the same visual appearance. For example, replacing a single orifice nozzle with a spray nozzle, thus changing the fountain’s historic character from a singular stem of water to a mist-like stream.

**Design for the Replacement of Missing Historic Features**
- Creating a false historical appearance because the replaced feature is based on insufficient historical, pictorial and physical documentation.
- Introducing a new design that is incompatible with the historic character of the landscape. For example, replacing a natural pond with a manufactured pool.
<table>
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<th>Water Features</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Recommended:</strong></td>
<td>• Designing and installing a compatible new water feature when required by the new use to assure the preservation of historic character of the landscape. For example, siting a new retention basin in a secondary, or non-significant space in the cultural landscape.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Placing a new water feature where it may cause damage, or is incompatible with the historic character, such as adding a water slide.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Locating any new water feature in such a way that it detracts from or alters the historic character of the landscape. For example, installing a “period” fountain where one never existed.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Introducing a new water feature which is in an appropriate location, but is visually incompatible in terms of its shape, edge, and bottom condition/material; or water level, movement, sound, and reflective quality. For example, introducing a wading pool in a non-significant space, but utilizing non-traditional materials and colors.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Alterations/Additions for the New Use**
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Structures, Furnishings, and Objects

**Identify, Retain, and Preserve Historic Features and Materials**

**Recommended:**
- Identifying, retaining and preserving existing buildings, structures, furnishings and objects prior to beginning project work. For example, gazebos and bridges, playground equipment and drinking fountains, benches and lights, and statuary and troughs. Documenting the relationship of these features to each other, their surrounds, and their material compositions.
- Evaluating the condition and determining the age of structures, furnishings and objects. For example, utilizing Historic Structure Inventories and historic aerial photographs to understand the relationship of barns, windmills, silos and water troughs in a ranch compound or the placement of light standards and benches along park paths.
- Retaining the historic relationships between the landscape and its buildings, structures, furnishings and objects.

**Not Recommended:**
- Undertaking project work that impacts buildings, structures, furnishings, and objects without executing an "existing conditions" survey.
- Undertaking work without understanding the significance of structures, furnishings and objects. For example, removing an arbor that defines the axis of a garden or fence posts that delineate the limits of a vineyard.
- Removing or relocating structures, furnishings and objects, thus destroying or diminishing the historic relationship between the landscape and these features. For example, relocating a bridge from its historic crossing point or relocating a historic flagpole to a new location.
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<th><strong>GUIDELINES FOR REHABILITATING CULTURAL LANDSCAPES</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Structures, Furnishings, and Objects</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protect and Maintain Historic Features and Materials</td>
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<tr>
<td>Replace Deteriorated Historic Materials and Features</td>
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</tbody>
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GUIDELINES FOR REHABILITATING CULTURAL LANDSCAPES

Structures, Furnishings, and Objects

Design for the Replacement of Missing Historic Features

Recommended:
- Designing and installing new structures, furnishings and objects when the historic features are missing. It may be an accurate restoration using historical, pictorial and physical documentation; or be a new design that is compatible with the historic character of the landscape. For example, replacing a picnic shelter with one of a new compatible design.

Not Recommended:
- Creating a false historical appearance because the replaced feature is based on insufficient historical, pictorial and physical documentation.
- Introducing a new design that is incompatible with the historic character of the landscape. For example, replacing a lost wooden fence with chain link fence.

Alterations/Additions for the New Use

Recommended:
- Designing and installing a new structure, furnishing or object when required by the new use, which is compatible with the preservation of the historic character of the landscape. For example, constructing a new farm outbuilding utilizing traditional building materials or installing appropriately scaled and detailed signage.

Not Recommended:
- Placing a new structure, furnishing, or object where it may cause damage, or is incompatible with the historic character of the landscape. For example, constructing a new maintenance facility in a primary space.
- Locating any new structure, furnishing or object in such a way that it detracts from or alters the historic character of the landscape. For example, installing a “period” gazebo that was never present in the cultural landscape.
- Introducing a new structure, furnishing or object in an appropriate location, but making it visually incompatible in mass, scale, form, features, materials, texture or color. For example, constructing a visitors’ center that is incompatible with the historic character of the cultural landscape.
GUIDELINES FOR REHABILITATING CULTURAL LANDSCAPES

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Special Considerations</th>
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<th>Not Recommended:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Accessibility Considerations</strong></td>
<td>• Identifying the cultural landscape’s character-defining features, materials and finishes so that accessibility code-required work will not result in their damage or loss.</td>
<td>• Undertaking code-required alterations before identifying those features, materials and finishes which are character-defining and must therefore be preserved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Complying with barrier-free access requirements, in such a way that character-defining features, materials and finishes are preserved. For example, widening existing stone walks by adding new stone adjacent to it to achieve the desired width.</td>
<td>• Damaging or destroying character-defining features in attempting to comply with accessibility requirements. For example, paving over gravel walks with blacktop.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Working with local accessibility and preservation specialists to determine the most appropriate solution to access problems which will have the least impact on character-defining features.</td>
<td>• Altering, character-defining features, materials and finishes without consulting with local experts.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Providing barrier-free access that promotes independence for the disabled person to the highest degree practicable, while preserving character-defining landscape features, materials and finishes. For example, incorporating wider sidewalks only at intersections where ramps are being installed, leaving the main runs of historic sidewalks in place.</td>
<td>• Making access modifications that do not provide a reasonable balance between independent, safe access and preservation of character-defining landscape features, materials and finishes. For example, replacing three foot wide stone, brick, or historic concrete sidewalks with new wider concrete sidewalks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Making modifications for accessibility without considering the impact on the cultural landscape. For example, introducing a new access element (ramp or lift) that destroys the symmetry of a foundation planting along a building’s main facade.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
GUIDELINES FOR REHABILITATING CULTURAL LANDSCAPES

Health and Safety Considerations

**Recommended:**
- Identifying the cultural landscape’s character-defining features, materials and finishes so that code-related work will not result in their damage or loss.
- Complying with health and safety code requirements in such a manner that character-defining features, materials and finishes are preserved. For example, recognizing standards for the application of herbicides.
- Removing toxic materials only after thorough testing has been conducted and only after less invasive abatement methods have been shown to be inadequate.
- Providing workers with appropriate personal protective equipment for hazards found in the worksite.
- Working with local code officials to investigate systems, methods, or devices of equivalent or superior effectiveness and safety to those prescribed by code so that unnecessary alterations can be avoided.
- Upgrading character-defining features to meet health and safety codes in a manner that assures their preservation. For example, upgrading a historic stairway without destroying its character-defining handrails and balustrades.

**Not Recommended:**
- Undertaking code-required alterations before identifying those features, materials and finishes which are character-defining and must therefore be preserved.
- Altering, damaging or destroying character-defining features, materials and finishes while making modifications to a cultural landscape to comply with safety codes.
- Destroying a cultural landscape’s character-defining features, materials and finishes without careful testing and without considering less invasive abatement methods.
- Removing unhealthful materials without regard to personal and environmental safety.
- Making changes to cultural landscapes without first exploring equivalent health and safety systems, methods, or devices that may be less damaging to character-defining features, materials and finishes.
- Damaging or obscuring character-defining features, materials and finishes or adjacent areas in the process of doing work to meet code requirements.
- Covering character-defining features with fire resistant sheathing which results in altering their visual appearance.
GUIDELINES FOR REHABILITATING CULTURAL LANDSCAPES

Health and Safety Considerations (continued)

Special Considerations

Recommended:

• Installing safety-related systems that result in the retention of character-defining features, materials, and finishes; for example, fire-suppression systems or seismic retrofits.

• Applying the necessary materials to add protection to character-defining features, materials and finishes. For example, applying fire retardant, intumescent paint coatings to a deck to add thermal protection to its steel.

• Adding new features to meet health and safety codes in a manner that preserves adjacent character-defining features, materials and finishes. For example, providing a new fire access route along a derelict historic corridor.

Not Recommended:

• Using materials intended to provide additional protection, such as fire-retardant coatings, if they damage or obscure character-defining features, materials and finishes.

• Radically changing, damaging or destroying character-defining features, materials and finishes when adding new code-required features.
GUIDELINES FOR REHABILITATING CULTURAL LANDSCAPES

Special Considerations

Environmental Considerations

Recommended:

• Identifying the cultural landscape’s character-defining features, materials and finishes so that environmental protection-required work will not result in their damage or loss.

• Complying with environmental protection regulations in such a manner that character-defining features, materials and finishes are preserved. For example, protecting historic vegetation in which rare and endangered species nest.

• Working with environmental protection officials to investigate systems, methods, devices or technologies of equivalent or superior effectiveness to those prescribed by regulation so that unnecessary alterations can be avoided.

• Reclaiming or re-establishing natural resources in a manner that promotes the highest degree of environmental protection, while preserving significant historic features, materials and finishes. For example, reclaiming a wetland to comply with applicable environmental regulations, while re-establishing the feature as it appeared historically.

Not Recommended:

• Undertaking environmental protection-required work before identifying those features, materials and finishes which are character-defining and must therefore be preserved.

• Altering, damaging, or destroying character-defining features, materials and finishes while making modifications to a cultural landscape to comply with environmental protection regulations.

• Making changes to cultural landscapes without first exploring equivalent environmental protection systems, methods, devices or technologies that may be less damaging to historic features, materials and finishes.

• Making environmental protection modifications that do not provide a reasonable balance between improved environmental conditions and the preservation of historic features, materials and finishes.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Special Considerations</th>
<th>Recommended:</th>
<th>Not Recommended:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Energy Efficiency      | • Retaining and maintaining those energy efficient features or parts of features of the landscape. For example, maintaining vegetation which performs passive solar energy functions.  
• Improving energy efficiency of existing features through non-destructive means. For example, utilizing a recirculating system in a fountain rather than uncontrolled discharge to a storm system. | • Removing or altering those features or parts of features which play an energy conserving role. For example, removing a historic windbreak.  
• Replacing energy inefficient features rather than improving their energy conservation potential. For example, replacing an entire historic light standard rather than retrofitting the fixture to be more efficient. |
GENERAL GUIDELINES FOR MATERIAL CONSERVATION

Concrete and Masonry
Exterior features as well as exterior surfaces and their treatment (modeling, tooling, bonding patterns, joint size, and color) are important in defining the historic character of a building. Buildings that have concrete exteriors or masonry detailing may exhibit the following conditions and, therefore, require maintenance and rehabilitation: impact damage at building corners; cracks; damage due to spalling; damaged ornamentation on friezes and columns; peeling paint; inappropriate patching methods; and repointing of brick with non-matching tooling.

Guidelines for Concrete and Masonry:
1. Repair walls and other features where there is evidence of deterioration such as spalling, damp walls, or damaged concrete or masonry.
2. Sandblasting shall not be used to prepare or clean exterior concrete or masonry. Blasting by any media, including liquids, shall not be used unless it can be demonstrated that no surface material is removed by application. Application of any liquid media shall not exceed a pressure of 150 pounds per square inch measured where the liquid leaves the application nozzle. Use non-abrasive tools, such as natural bristle brushes; do not use abrasive or gouging tools, such as wire brushes and scrapers.
3. Repair concrete or masonry features by patching, piecing-in, or consolidating the concrete or masonry. Repair may also include the limited replacement in kind, or with compatible substitute material, of those extensively deteriorated or missing parts of concrete or masonry features when there are surviving prototypes, such as brackets, pilasters or chimneys.
4. Install a new concrete or masonry feature such as steps, door pediments, detailing, or chimneys when the historic feature is completely missing. This should be an accurate reconstruction using historical, pictorial, and physical documentation when available. If documentation is not available, this may be a new design that is compatible with the size, scale, material, and color of the historic building.
5. It is recommended, but not required, that the building be repainted with colors that are identified through examination of strata by a qualified architect or conservator, or which are historically appropriate to the building.
6. Testing and application of treatments to stabilize historic concrete, stone and masonry materials is encouraged, provided that any consolidants or coatings can be demonstrated to have a minimum permeability rating of 12 perms, and to have no long term detrimental effects on the historic materials.

*This section provides general guidelines for the conservation and rehabilitation of primary historic materials found at the Arboretum.*
7. Repointing of historic masonry mortar joints shall utilize mortar mixes formulated to match the composition and color of historic mortar based on laboratory analysis and reporting of the composition and color of the matrix and aggregate in the historic mortar. Tooling of mortar repairs and restorations shall match historic mortar tooling as identified by the HSR or a qualified preservation architect or building materials conservator. Removal of deteriorated or inappropriate mortars prior to repair shall be accomplished with the utmost care, preferably using hand tools, and shall cause no damage or change to the historic masonry.

8. Do not permit plants or weeds to grow on the building. Uproot all weeds as soon as possible. Remove climbing plants from walls.

9. Provide sound roofs and flashing, and proper drainage so that water does not infiltrate, wash down, stand or accumulate. Provide inconspicuous site drainage.

Concrete and Masonry References:
- Preservation Brief 1: The Cleaning and Water-Repellent Treatment of Historic Masonry Buildings
- Preservation Brief 2: Repointing Mortar Joints in Brick Buildings
- Preservation Brief 3: Conserving Energy in Historic Buildings
- Preservation Brief 6: Dangers of Abrasive Cleaning to Historic Buildings
- Preservation Brief 15: Preservation of Historic Concrete
- Preservation Brief 16: The Use of Substitute Materials on Historic Buildings Exteriors
- Preservation Brief 22: Preservation and Repair of Historic Stucco
- Preservation Brief 38: Removing Graffiti from Historic Masonry
- Preservation Brief 39: Controlling Unwanted Moisture in Historic Buildings
- Preservation Brief 41: The Seismic Retrofit of Historic Buildings: Keeping Preservation in the Forefront

Preservation Tech Notes: Non-destructive Evaluation Techniques for Masonry Construction

General Guidelines for Material Conservation (continued)

Concrete and Masonry (continued)

Preservation Briefs are published by the National Park Service and provide guidance on preserving, rehabilitating, and restoring historic buildings. They can be accessed via the internet at http://www.nps.gov/tps/how-to-preserve/briefs.htm
GENERAL GUIDELINES FOR MATERIAL CONSERVATION

**Wood**

Buildings with wood features exhibit the following conditions which may require maintenance and rehabilitation: repair of deteriorating material; sealing or painting eaves or trim due to weathering, water damage, fungal or insect damage.

**Guidelines for Wood:**

1. Evaluate the overall condition of the wood to determine the extent of protection and maintenance required.

2. Repair wood features by patching, piecing-in, consolidating, or otherwise reinforcing the wood using recognized preservation methods. Repair may also include the limited replacement in kind, or with compatible substitute material, of those extensively deteriorated or missing parts of features where there are surviving prototypes such as brackets, moldings, or sections of siding.

3. Use matching species wherever feasible when replacing irreparable historic painted elements. Utilize wherever possible wood which is naturally resistant or treated to be resistant to water, fungus and insect damage. Utilize wood which is naturally dried or kiln dried and relatively free of knots and checks in order to assure a longer life for replacement materials.

4. Design and install a new wood feature such as a cornice or doorway when the historic feature is completely missing. This should be an accurate restoration using historical, pictorial, and physical documentation. Where documentation does not exist, a new design that is compatible with the size, scale, material, and color of the historic building may be used.

5. Apply compatible paint coating systems following proper surface preparation. Sandblasting shall not be used to prepare or clean historic wood exterior elements. Blasting by any media, including liquids, shall not be used unless it can be demonstrated that no surface material is removed by application. Application of any liquid media shall not exceed a pressure of 150 pounds per square inch measured where the liquid leaves the application nozzle. Paint shall match existing surface coating thickness. Use non-abrasive tools, such as natural bristle brushes; do not use abrasive or gouging tools, such as wire brushes and scrapers.

6. It is recommended, but not required, that the building be refinished with colors that are identified through examination of strata by a qualified architect or conservator, or which are historically appropriate to the building.
GENERAL GUIDELINES FOR MATERIAL CONSERVATION

Architectural Metals

Architectural metal features may require rehabilitation and maintenance due to weathering and corrosion.

Guidelines for Architectural Metals:

1. Identify, retain, and preserve architectural metal features such as columns, capitals, window hoods, canopy cladding or fascia, stairways, light fixtures, or gates that are important in defining the overall historic character of the building. Also identify and preserve their finishes and colors. If originally painted, it is recommended, but not required, that the architectural metals be repainted with colors that are historically appropriate to the building.

2. Clean architectural metal, when necessary, with gentle non-abrasive cleaning methods to remove corrosion. Sandblasting shall not be used to clean historic metal surfaces.

3. Apply appropriate paint or other coating systems after cleaning in order to decrease the corrosion rate of metals or alloys.

4. Repair architectural metal features by patching, splicing, or otherwise reinforcing the metal. Repairs may also include the limited replacement in kind, or with a compatible substitute material, of those extensively deteriorated or missing parts of features when there are surviving prototypes such as porch balusters, column capitals or bases, or roof ornaments.

5. Design and install a new architectural metal feature such as an entry door or sheet metal cornice when the historic feature is completely missing. It may be an accurate reconstruction using historical, pictorial, and physical documentation; or be a new design that is compatible with the size, scale, material, and color of the building.

Architectural Metals References:
Preservation Brief 16: The Use of Substitute Materials on Historic Building Exteriors
Preservation Brief 25: The Preservation of Historic Signs
Doors and Entrances

Doors and entrances are often the principal features of historic buildings, particularly when they occur on primary elevations. Their functional and decorative features, such as the type of door, steps, balustrades, and entrances are extremely important in defining the overall historic character of a building. Their retention, protection, and repair should always be carefully considered when planning rehabilitation work.

Doors are subject to weathering and deterioration and may require maintenance and rehabilitation, which could include cleaning and repair of attachments, flashing and hardware.

Guidelines for Doors, Entrances and Porches:

1. Identify, retain, and preserve entrances, and their functional and decorative features that are important in defining the overall historic character of the building such as doors, transoms, sidelights, columns, balustrades, and stairs.

2. Protect and maintain the masonry and architectural metal that comprise entrances through appropriated surface treatments such as cleaning, rust removal, limited paint removal, and re-application of protective coating systems, replacement of broken glass, and replacement of deteriorated sealants or glazing compounds.

3. Repair entrances by reinforcing the historic materials. Repair will also generally include the limited replacement in kind, or with compatible substitute material, of those extensively deteriorated or missing parts of repeated features where there are surviving prototypes such as balustrades, columns, sidelights, and stairs.

4. Design and construct a new entrance if the historic entrance is completely missing. It may be a reconstruction based on historical, pictorial, and physical documentation; or be, a new design that is compatible with the historic character of the building.

5. Design and install additional entrances when required for the new uses in a manner that preserves the historic character of the building. In general, such alterations should be limited to non-character defining elevations. New entrances shall be compatible and may be of contemporary design provided they do not destroy character-defining features. To the extent visible, new entrances shall be reversible.

Doors and Entrances References:

Preservation Brief 15: Preservation of Historic Concrete
Preservation Brief 16: The Use of Substitute Materials on Historic Buildings
Preservation Brief 39: Controlling Unwanted Moisture in Historic Buildings
GENERAL GUIDELINES FOR MATERIAL CONSERVATION

Windows

The type and size of window openings are extremely important in defining the overall historic character of a building. Their retention, protection, and repair should always be carefully considered when planning rehabilitation work. Wood windows may deteriorate from hard use, warping, or settling, and metal windows are susceptible to water damage. Glazed openings may shatter.

Windows References:
Preservation Brief 3: Conserving Energy in Historic Buildings
Preservation Brief 13: The Repair and Thermal Upgrading of Historic Steel Windows
Preservation Brief 39: Controlling Unwanted Moisture in Historic Buildings

Guidelines for Windows:

1. Identify, retain, and preserve historic window features that are important in defining the overall historic character of the building. Such features include frames, sash, muntins, glazing, sills, heads, and hood molds.

2. Protect and maintain the wood and architectural metal, which comprise the window frame, sash, muntins, and surrounds through appropriate surface treatments such as cleaning, rust removal, limited paint removal, and re-application of protective coating systems.

3. Make windows weather tight and improve thermal efficiency by re-caulking and replacing or installing weather stripping.

4. Construct and install new windows if the historic windows (frame, sash, and glazing) are completely missing, have been replaced with non-original materials, or are too deteriorated to repair. The replacement windows shall be an accurate reconstruction using historical, pictorial, and physical documentation.

5. Replace broken clear glass with clear non-reflective glass to match historic materials and configuration.
GENERAL GUIDELINES FOR MATERIAL CONSERVATION

Roofs
The roof is a contributing factor in defining the building’s overall historic character. In addition to the design role it plays, a weather tight roof is essential to the preservation of the entire structure. Thus, protecting and repairing the roof as a “cover” is a critical aspect of a rehabilitation project.

Guidelines for Roofs:
1. Protect and maintain a roof by cleaning and refinishing coping, cleaning the gutters and downspouts, and replacing deteriorated flashing. Roof sheathing should also be checked for proper venting to prevent moisture condensation and water penetration; and to insure that materials are free from insect infestation.
2. Provide adequate anchorage for roofing material to guard against wind damage and moisture penetration.
3. Repair a roof by reinforcing the historic materials which comprise roof features. Replacement or repairs should use replacement in kind, or with compatible substitute material. When replacing the roof, remove existing membrane down to wood decking. Inspect exposed decking and replace deteriorated wood members; retain historic sheathing materials such as board sheathing.
4. Install mechanical and service equipment on the roof so that they are inconspicuous from the public right-of-way and do not damage or obscure character-defining features.
5. Repair broken gutters and downspouts. If repair is not possible, replace in kind to match existing. Re-solder broken joints. Where missing, replicate historic gutters and downspouts or provide compatible new gutters and downspouts.

Roofs References:
Preservation Brief 3: Conserving Energy in Historic Buildings
Preservation Brief 4: Roofing for Historic Buildings
Preservation Brief 39: Controlling Unwanted Moisture in Historic Buildings
GENERAL GUIDELINES FOR MATERIAL CONSERVATION

Structural and Mechanical Systems

Structural systems of historic buildings may need repair due to deterioration, fire, or seismic activity.

Guidelines for Structural and Mechanical Systems:
1. Protect and maintain the structural system by cleaning the roof gutters and downspouts; replacing roof flashing; keeping masonry, wood, and architectural metals in a sound condition; and assuring that structural members are free from insect infestation.
2. Repair the structural system by augmenting or upgrading individual parts or features. For example, weakened structural members such as floor framing can be spliced, braced, or otherwise supplemented and reinforced.
3. Install new work as a requirement of current seismic or code requirements so as not to adversely impact exterior facades. Provide seismic reinforcements as required to an historic building in a manner that avoids damaging the structural system and character-defining features, including window and door openings.
4. Design and install new mechanical or electrical systems which minimize the number of cutouts or holes in structural members.

Structural and Mechanical Systems References:
Preservation Brief 3: Conserving Energy in Historic Buildings
Preservation Brief 4: Roofing for Historic Buildings
Preservation Brief 24: Heating, Ventilating and Cooling Historic Buildings
Preservation Brief 39: Controlling Unwanted Moisture in Historic Buildings
Preservation Brief 41: The Seismic Retrofit of Historic Buildings
Preservation Tech Note: Replicating Historic Elevator Enclosures
GENERAL GUIDELINES FOR MATERIAL CONSERVATION

Interior Spaces
The building retains much of its interior character-defining features and materials, such as space configurations, interior walls, finishes, trim, and some decorative elements.

Guidelines for Interior Spaces:
1. Interior character-defining spaces and features should be retained.
2. Construction of new interior floor plans or arrangement of spaces shall not adversely impact the exterior historic character of the building facade, i.e., infill of window or door openings, or the creation of new inappropriate openings. Where doors or windows are no longer needed, the existing doors and windows should be retained in place, and if necessary made inoperable in a reversible manner which would allow for later reuse. If in the reuse of existing spaces, the covering of door and window openings cannot be avoided by alternate uses or interior space design, then interior coverings shall be added in such a manner that any glazed openings match the appearance of uncovered glazed openings in both daylight and at night.
3. Retention, protection, and repair should be given prime consideration and caution exercised in pursuing any plan that would radically change character-defining spaces or obscure, damage or destroy interior features or finishes.
4. Materials, surfaces and finishes on ceilings, walls, floors and trim shall be retained in the course any alterations or additions.
5. It is recommended, but not required, that the building be repainted with colors identified through examination of strata by a qualified architect or conservator, or which are historically appropriate to the building.

Interior Spaces References:
Preservation Brief 6: Dangers of Abrasive Cleaning to Historic Buildings
Preservation Brief 10: Paint Problems on Historic Woodwork
Preservation Brief 18: Rehabilitating Interiors in Historic Buildings
Preservation Brief 21: Repairing Historic Flat Plaster – Walls and Ceilings
Preservation Brief 28: Painting Historic Interiors
Preservation Tech Note: Preserving Historic Corridor Doors and Glazing in High-Rise Buildings
Preservation Tech Note: Replicating Historic Elevator Enclosures
GENERAL GUIDELINES FOR MATERIAL CONSERVATION

Decorative Arts
The presence of decorative arts adds to the character and significance of a building by providing rare and unique elements of artistic creation. These decorative arts can represent the work of a master artisan, the development of important artistic techniques, and the depiction of cultural taste at a particular period in time. Retaining, repairing, and protecting decorative arts requires careful work and proper documentation.

Decorative Arts References:
Preservation Brief 23: Preserving Historic Ornamental Plaster
Preservation Brief 34: Preserving Historic Composition Ornament
Preservation Brief 40: Preserving Historic Ceramic Tile Floors

Guidelines for Decorative Arts:
1. If significant decorative painting or wall papering is discovered during the course of work on the buildings, then those elements should be protected, and stabilized to retard or prevent future deterioration, preferable left visible for display and interpretation, or documented if covered by reversible finishes.
2. The element shall be photo-documented and the location described precisely.
3. Surface dust shall be removed. Excess dirt and grease shall be removed only where necessary and only using gentle methods. General cleaning shall occur, if at all, after assessment and specification of methods and materials by a qualified art or materials conservator.
GENERAL GUIDELINES FOR MATERIAL CONSERVATION

Site Characteristics
The relationship between historic buildings and landscape features helps to define historic character and should be considered an integral part of planning for rehabilitation project work.

Guidelines for Site Characteristics:
1. Identify and evaluate building site features important in defining its historic character. Site features can include walkways, lighting, fencing, signage, fountains, plants, trees, paving, sidewalks, and curbs.
2. Retain the historic relationship between buildings, landscape features, and open space to the extent feasible.
3. New plantings shall be compatible with the historic landscape character of the site and may be of contemporary design provided such alterations and additions do not destroy character-defining features. Important resources, such as healthy large specimen trees, shall be retained if feasible. All planted areas shall reflect the need for water conservation.
4. In general, the existing streets and their elements (curbs, sidewalks, and street paving) should be retained where possible. Where changes are made, the new design shall reflect the traditional elements of the existing streets by referencing elements of street, curb, and sidewalk. These references may be made by delineating materials, colors, or texture of paving.
5. New paving, if any, should not overwhelm or detract from the colors and architectural features of the building. Use of street furniture and movable landscaping are appropriate for enhancing the setting and pedestrian use of the site.

Site Characteristics References:
Preservation Brief 36: Planning, Treatment and Management of Historic Landscapes
It is often necessary to make modifications to an historic building so that it can comply with current health, safety, and code requirements. Such work needs to be carefully planned and undertaken so that it does not result in a loss of interior or exterior character-defining spaces, features, and finishes.

The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) applies to employment, as well as access to public structures and services or public accommodations owned or operated by private entities. In general, there are special rules and minimum access requirements where an alteration would threaten or destroy the historic significance of an historic building. To use the minimum requirements, consultation is required with the State Office of Historic Preservation. The California Historical Building Code offers alternative measures for application to qualified historical structures that help avoid the loss of historic character. It is mandatory that local and state building and fire safety officials recognize the code where applicants utilize relevant provisions.

**Guidelines for Code Compliance:**

1. Identify the historic building’s character-defining spaces, features, and finishes so that code-required work will not result in their damage or loss.
2. Comply with health and safety codes, including seismic codes and barrier-free access requirements, in such a manner that character-defining spaces, features, and finishes are preserved.
3. If alterations for code compliance result in the loss of historic character due to the substantial alteration of character-defining features and spaces, study alternatives to demonstrate whether or not there are other designs that would provide both code compliance and retention of historic character.
4. If there are no alternatives under general application codes allowing historic character to be retained, use of the State Historical Building Safety Code shall govern code requirements. Study alternatives to demonstrate whether or not there are other designs which would provide both compliance and retention of historic character using this code.
5. New structural or seismic reinforcement members, including anchor bolts, shall be hidden from view whenever possible.

**Code Compliance References:**

- Preservation Brief 32: Making Historic Properties Accessible

**GENERAL GUIDELINES FOR MATERIAL CONSERVATION**
**RECOMMENDATIONS FOR TREATMENT BY FEATURE**

The following treatment recommendations are intended to provide an overall planning framework for the Arboretum to ensure that actions within and around the site are sensitive to the property’s historic character and character-defining features. Recommendations are organized by zone and address specific characteristics of the site.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zone</th>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>ID Code</th>
<th>Significant / Character-defining</th>
<th>Treatment Recommendations</th>
<th>Priority</th>
<th>Maintenance Recommendations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Entry Complex (EC)</td>
<td>Administration Building</td>
<td>EC-B1</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Retain. 1. Conform to the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation. 2. Prepare a Historic Structure Report (HSR). 4. Rehabilitate the building by updating systems, adapting secondary non-public spaces to meet current functional requirements (including efficient gateway operations for individuals and groups), restore to the extent possible primary public areas in order to recover significant Mid-Century Modern spatial and material characteristics that are congruent with the Arboretum’s initial planning and construction. 5. Add fire and life safety detection, alarm, reporting system. 6. Add fully automatic fire suppression water sprinkler system.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>ANNUAL WRITTEN INSPECTION REPORTS: A. Roofing and waterproofing B. Wood beams, rafters, &amp; sheathing (termites, fungus) C. Electrical systems (licensed contractor or engineer) D. Combustion systems &amp; exhausts (gas air and water heating) E. Heat and fire detection, alarms, and reporting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entry Complex (EC)</td>
<td>Garden and Gift Shop (Gate House)</td>
<td>EC-B2</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Retain. 1. Conform to the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation. 3. Prepare a Historic Structure Report (HSR). 4. Add fire and life safety detection, alarm, reporting system. 5. Add fully automatic fire suppression water sprinkler system.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>ANNUAL WRITTEN INSPECTION REPORTS: A. Roofing and waterproofing B. Wood beams, rafters, &amp; sheathing (termites, fungus) C. Electrical systems (licensed contractor or engineer) D. Combustion systems &amp; exhausts (gas air and water heating) E. Heat and fire detection, alarms, and reporting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entry Complex (EC)</td>
<td>Library &amp; Classrooms</td>
<td>EC-B3</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Retain. 1. Conform to the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation. 3. Prepare a Historic Structure Report (HSR). 4. Add fire and life safety detection, alarm, reporting system. 5. Add fully automatic fire suppression water sprinkler system.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>ANNUAL WRITTEN INSPECTION REPORTS: A. Roofing and waterproofing B. Wood beams, rafters, &amp; sheathing (termites, fungus) C. Electrical systems (licensed contractor or engineer) D. Combustion systems &amp; exhausts (gas air and water heating) E. Heat and fire detection, alarms, and reporting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entry Complex (EC)</td>
<td>Membership Building (Gatehouse / Information Center)</td>
<td>EC-B4</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Retain. 1. Conform to the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation. 3. Prepare a Historic Structure Report (HSR). 4. Add fire and life safety detection, alarm, reporting system. 5. Add fully automatic fire suppression water sprinkler system.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>ANNUAL WRITTEN INSPECTION REPORTS: A. Roofing and waterproofing B. Wood beams, rafters, &amp; sheathing (termites, fungus) C. Electrical systems (licensed contractor or engineer) D. Combustion systems &amp; exhausts (gas air and water heating) E. Heat and fire detection, alarms, and reporting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entry Complex (EC)</td>
<td>Peacock Café and Oak Room Classroom</td>
<td>EC-B5</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Retain. 2. Conform to the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation. 3. Prepare a Historic Structure Report (HSR). 4. Add fire and life safety detection, alarm, reporting system. 5. Add fully automatic fire suppression water sprinkler system.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>ANNUAL WRITTEN INSPECTION REPORTS: A. Roofing and waterproofing B. Wood beams, rafters, &amp; sheathing (termites, fungus) C. Electrical systems (licensed contractor or engineer) D. Combustion systems &amp; exhausts (gas air and water heating) E. Heat and fire detection, alarms, and reporting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entry Complex (EC)</td>
<td>Restroom Building</td>
<td>EC-B6</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Retain. 2. Conform to the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation. 3. Prepare a Historic Structure Report (HSR). 4. Add fire and life safety detection, alarm, reporting system. 5. Add fully automatic fire suppression water sprinkler system.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>ANNUAL WRITTEN INSPECTION REPORTS: A. Roofing and waterproofing B. Wood beams, rafters, &amp; sheathing (termites, fungus) C. Electrical systems (licensed contractor or engineer) D. Combustion systems &amp; exhausts (gas air and water heating) E. Heat and fire detection, alarms, and reporting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entry Complex (EC)</td>
<td>Organic Vegetable Garden</td>
<td>EC-L1</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entry Complex (EC)</td>
<td>Peacock Pool</td>
<td>EC-L2</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Retain. 2. Conform to the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>ANNUAL WRITTEN INSPECTION REPORTS: A. Tile surface and lamination B. Plumbing systems (Licensed contractor or engineer)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entry Complex (EC)</td>
<td>Circular Entrance</td>
<td>EC-L3</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Retain. 2. Conform to the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation. 3. Repair concrete cracks, assess waterproofing of basin. 4. Restore finished grade profile. 5. Develop a water conservation plan.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>ANNUAL WRITTEN INSPECTION REPORTS: A. Concrete surfaces, cracking, incipient spills B. Plumbing systems (Licensed contractor or engineer)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entry Complex (EC)</td>
<td>Entry Signs</td>
<td>EC-L4</td>
<td>No</td>
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<td>Entry Complex (EC)</td>
<td>Entrance</td>
<td>EC-P</td>
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<tr>
<td>North Complex (NC)</td>
<td>Ayers Hall</td>
<td>NC-81</td>
<td>No</td>
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<td>North Complex (NC)</td>
<td>Youth Education Building</td>
<td>NC-82</td>
<td>No</td>
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<tr>
<td>North Complex (NC)</td>
<td>Service Building</td>
<td>NC-83</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>1. Retain.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>ANNUAL WRITTEN INSPECTION REPORTS:</td>
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<td>2. Conform to the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation.</td>
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<td>A. Roofing and waterproofing</td>
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<td>3. Repair deteriorated wood and repaint.</td>
<td></td>
<td>B. Wood beams, rafters, &amp; shaving (termites, fungus)</td>
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<td>North Complex (NC)</td>
<td>Campanulaceous Plants</td>
<td>NC-84</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>1. Retain.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>C. Electrical systems (licensed contractor or engineer)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Epiphyllum Collection</td>
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<td>2. Conform to the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation.</td>
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<td>D. Combustion systems &amp; exhausts (gas air and water heating)</td>
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<td>North Complex (NC)</td>
<td>Garland Orchid</td>
<td>NC-85</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>E. Heat and fire detection, alarms, and reporting</td>
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<td>North Complex (NC)</td>
<td>Orchard Shade Structure</td>
<td>NC-86</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>F. Cut back overhanging tree branches and remove dead leaves on a regular basis to avoid</td>
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<td>North Complex (NC)</td>
<td>Tropical Greenhouse</td>
<td>NC-87</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>accelerated deterioration of eaves and roof.</td>
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<td>North Complex (NC)</td>
<td>Orchid Greenhouses</td>
<td>NC-88</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>North Complex (NC)</td>
<td>Research Building</td>
<td>NC-89</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>North Complex (NC)</td>
<td>Headhouses</td>
<td>Research</td>
<td>NC-90</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>cracked and/or replace termite and fungal damage at walls and roofs.</td>
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<td>North Complex (NC)</td>
<td>Nursery</td>
<td>NC-91</td>
<td>No</td>
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<td>North Complex (NC)</td>
<td>Lath House</td>
<td>NC-92</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>North Complex (NC)</td>
<td>Shade House</td>
<td>NC-93</td>
<td>No</td>
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<td>North Complex (NC)</td>
<td>Cell Towers</td>
<td>NC-94</td>
<td>No</td>
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<td>North Complex (NC)</td>
<td>Gold Line Substation</td>
<td>NC-95</td>
<td>No</td>
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<td>North Complex (NC)</td>
<td>Public Restrooms</td>
<td>NC-96</td>
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<td>North Complex (NC)</td>
<td>Celebration</td>
<td>Demonstration Garden</td>
<td>NC-97</td>
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<td>North Complex (NC)</td>
<td>Weaver’s Garden</td>
<td>NC-98</td>
<td>No</td>
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<td>North Complex (NC)</td>
<td>Garden for All Seasons</td>
<td>NC-99</td>
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<td>North Complex (NC)</td>
<td>Wedding Garden</td>
<td>NC-100</td>
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<td>North Complex (NC)</td>
<td>Soto Water Conservation Garden</td>
<td>NC-101</td>
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<td>North Complex (NC)</td>
<td>Desert Display Garden</td>
<td>NC-102</td>
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<td>North Complex (NC)</td>
<td>Circular Walkways</td>
<td>NC-103</td>
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<td>North Complex (NC)</td>
<td>Fern Garden</td>
<td>NC-104</td>
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<td>North Complex (NC)</td>
<td>Surface Parking</td>
<td>NC-105</td>
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<td>Australian Interpretive Center</td>
<td>AA-B1</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>1. Retain. 2. Conform to the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation. 3. Prepare a Historic Structure Report (HSR). 4. Though the building has lost a degree of integrity of design and materials, it retains and conveys architectural characteristics of the Anoakia Breeding Farm and is associated with Anita M. Baldwin. Develop a rehabilitation plan based on the findings of the HSR, which could include some restoration of missing features or use of more compatible features to interpret the farm and its significance. 5. Add fire and life safety detection, alarm, reporting system. 6. Add fully automatic fire suppression water sprinkler system.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>ANNUAL WRITTEN INSPECTION REPORTS: A. Roofing and waterproofing B. Wood beams, rafters, &amp; shuddering (termites, fungus) C. Electrical systems (licensed contractor or engineer) D. Combustion systems &amp; exhausts (gas air and water heating) E. Heat and fire detection, alarms, and reporting</td>
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<td>Smog Greenhouses</td>
<td>AA-B3</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>1. Retain. 2. Conform to the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation. 3. Replace original canopy trees that have been lost.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Australian Landscape</td>
<td>AA-L1</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>1. Retain. 2. Conform to the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation. 3. Replace original canopy trees that have been lost.</td>
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<td>Serpent Trail</td>
<td>AA-L2</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>1. Retain. 2. Conform to the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation. 3. Replace original canopy trees that have been lost.</td>
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<td>African Landscape</td>
<td>AA-L3</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>1. Retain. 2. Conform to the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation. 3. Replace original canopy trees that have been lost.</td>
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<td>Madagascar Spiny Forest</td>
<td>AA-L4</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>1. Retain. 2. Conform to the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation. 3. Replace original canopy trees that have been lost.</td>
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<td>Axle Trail</td>
<td>AA-L5</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>1. Retain. 2. Conform to the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation. 3. Replace original canopy trees that have been lost.</td>
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<td>Amphitheater</td>
<td>AA-L6</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>1. Retain. 2. Conform to the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation. 3. Replace original canopy trees that have been lost.</td>
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<td>Canary Island Trail</td>
<td>AA-L7</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>1. Retain. 2. Conform to the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation. 3. Replace original canopy trees that have been lost.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arcadia Flood Control Channel</td>
<td>AA-L8</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>1. Retain. 2. Conform to the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation. 3. Replace original canopy trees that have been lost.</td>
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<td>Chilean Collection</td>
<td>AA-L9</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>1. Retain. 2. Conform to the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation. 3. Replace original canopy trees that have been lost.</td>
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<tr>
<td>McFie Pool</td>
<td>LA-L1</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>1. Retain. 2. Conform to the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation. 3. Recently repaired, with minor cracks, minor grout losses, minor stains. 4. Develop a water conservation plan.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>ANNUAL WRITTEN INSPECTION REPORTS: A. Stone body &amp; surfaces; grout joints; cracking, incipient spalls, by architectural conservator with stone qualifications B. Plumbing systems (licensed contractor or engineer)</td>
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<td>Bauer Fountain</td>
<td>LA-L2</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>1. Retain. 2. Conform to the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation. 3. Recently repaired, with minor cracks, minor grout losses, minor stains. 4. Develop a water conservation plan.</td>
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<td>Bauer Lawn</td>
<td>LA-L3</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>1. Retain. 2. Conform to the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation. 3. Retain the visual and material character, as this feature strongly contributes to the McFie/Bauer ensemble, and holds a primary spatial and visual relationship to the overall plan of the facility, as well as the iconic public view and reveal from Baldwin Avenue. 4. Develop a water conservation plan.</td>
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<td>Forecourt Planters</td>
<td>LA-L4</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>1. Retain. 2. Conform to the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation. 3. Replace missing Pinus pinea. 4. Repair cracks in concrete retaining walls. 5. Remove picnic tables for safety reasons. 6. Develop a water conservation plan.</td>
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# RECOMMENDATIONS FOR TREATMENT BY FEATURE

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<th>Feature</th>
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<th>Significant</th>
<th>Contributor</th>
<th>Character</th>
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<th>Priority</th>
<th>Maintenance Recommendations</th>
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<th>Contributor</th>
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<tr>
<td>Lawn Area (LA)</td>
<td>Forecourt Lawn</td>
<td>LA-LS</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>1. Retain</td>
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<td>Lawn Area</td>
<td>Entryway Vista Garden</td>
<td>LA-LE</td>
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<td>Lawn Area (LA)</td>
<td>Greater Mediterranean Basin Collection</td>
<td>LA-L2</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>1. Retain</td>
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<td>Lawn Area</td>
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<tr>
<td>Historic Circle (HC)</td>
<td>Reid-Baldwin Adobe</td>
<td>HC-B1</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>1. Retain</td>
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<td>Historic</td>
<td>Coach Barn</td>
<td>HC-B2</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>Historic Circle (HC)</td>
<td>Queen Anne Cottage</td>
<td>HC-B3</td>
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<td>1. Retain</td>
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<td>Historic</td>
<td>Baldwin Doghouse</td>
<td>HC-B4</td>
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<td>Historic Circle (HC)</td>
<td>Dove Cote</td>
<td>HC-B5</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
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<td>1. Consider reconstructing Dove Cote with as accurate configuration, features, and dimensions as possible using available documentation, to conform to the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Reconstruction.</td>
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<td>Historic</td>
<td>Baldein Boohtouse</td>
<td>HC-B6</td>
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<td>Historic Circle (HC)</td>
<td>Baldein Ranch Entry Gate</td>
<td>HC-B7</td>
<td>No</td>
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<td>1. Reconstruct</td>
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<td>Historic</td>
<td>Baldein Lake</td>
<td>HC-L1</td>
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**Treatment Recommendations**
- 1. Retain
- 2. Conform to the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation.
- 3. Develop a water conservation plan.
- 4. Replace original canopy trees that have been lost.
- 5. Improve aeration and water quality.
- 6. Add fire and life safety detection, alarm, reporting system.
- 7. As this is a significant feature of the Baldwin Era Rancho Santa Anita, note the importance of restoring the lake edges to a historic configuration, rather than adaptive to new uses and interpretations.

**Maintenance Recommendations**
- Annual Written Inspection Reports:
  - A. Roofing and waterproofing
  - B. Wood beams, rafters, & sheathing (termites, fungus, bees)
  - C. Electrical systems (licensed contractor or engineer)
  - D. Combustion systems & exhausts (gas air and water heating)
  - E. Heat and fire detection, alarm, reporting system.
  - F. Electronic security systems

**Zone**
- Lawn Area (LA)
- Historic Circle (HC)

**Feature**
- Forecourt Lawn
- Greater Mediterranean Basin Collection
- Entryway Vista Garden
- Coach Barn
- Queen Anne Cottage
- Reid-Baldwin Adobe
- Baldwin Doghouse
- Dove Cote
- Baldein Boohtouse
- Baldein Ranch Entry Gate
- Baldein Lake

**ID Code**

**Significant**
- Yes

**Contributor**
- Significant

**Character**
- Medium: 2
  - Low: 1

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**ANNUAL WRITTEN INSPECTION REPORTS:**
- A. Roofing and waterproofing
- B. Wood beams, rafters, & sheathing (termites, fungus, bees)
- C. Electrical systems (licensed contractor or engineer)
- D. Combustion systems & exhausts (gas air and water heating)
- E. Heat and fire detection, alarm, reporting system.
- F. Electronic security systems

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**Priority**
- High: 3
  - Medium: 2
  - Low: 1
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<td>8. Refer to Baldwin Lake Planning Study.</td>
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<td>9. Preserve historic trees at water’s edge.</td>
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<td>10. Explore storm water management and water conservation methods.</td>
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<td>Historic Cirle (HC)</td>
<td>Baldwin Fountain</td>
<td>HC-L2</td>
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<td>4. Develop a water conservation plan</td>
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<td>Historic Cirle (HC)</td>
<td>Rose Garden</td>
<td>HC-L3</td>
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<td></td>
<td>3. Consider restoring garden to original Huntsman-Trout design using archival planting diagram.</td>
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<td>Historic Cirle (HC)</td>
<td>Citrus Grove</td>
<td>HC-L4</td>
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<td>3. Consider restoring garden to original Huntsman-Trout design using archival planting diagram.</td>
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<td>Memorial/Redwood Grove</td>
<td>HC-L5</td>
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<td>A. Roofing and waterproofing</td>
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<td></td>
<td>B. Wood beams, rafters, &amp; sheathing (termites, fungus, bees)</td>
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<td>C. Electrical systems (licensed contractor or engineer)</td>
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<td>D. Combustion systems &amp; exhausts (gas air and water heating)</td>
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<tr>
<td>West Acres (WA)</td>
<td>Youth Education Building</td>
<td>WA-B1</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>1. Retain.</td>
<td></td>
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<td>2. Conform to the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation.</td>
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<td>West Acres (WA)</td>
<td>Wildfire Observation Deck</td>
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<td>No</td>
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<td>West Acres (WA)</td>
<td>Native American Wickup</td>
<td>WA-B3</td>
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<td>A. Roofing and waterproofing</td>
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<tr>
<td>West Acres (WA)</td>
<td>Tule Pond</td>
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<td>1. Retain.</td>
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<td>Educational Garden</td>
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<td>West Acres (WA)</td>
<td>Turtle Pond</td>
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<td>2. Conform to the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation.</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Zone</th>
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<th>ID Code</th>
<th>Significant Contributor</th>
<th>Treatment Recommendations</th>
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<tr>
<td>West Acres (WA)</td>
<td>Meadowbrook</td>
<td>WA-L5</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>1. Retain. 2. Conform to the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation.</td>
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<tr>
<td>West Acres (WA)</td>
<td>Grace Kalam Perennial Garden</td>
<td>WA-L6</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
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<td>West Acres (WA)</td>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>North Temperate Collection</td>
<td>WA-L7</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>West Acres (WA)</td>
<td>Skylly and Magnolia Collections</td>
<td>WA-L8</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>West Acres (WA)</td>
<td>Meyberg Waterfall</td>
<td>WA-L9</td>
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<tr>
<td>West Acres (WA)</td>
<td>Old Ranch Road Entrance</td>
<td>WA-L10</td>
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<td>West Acres (WA)</td>
<td>Wildflower Meadow</td>
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<td>West Acres (WA)</td>
<td>Herb Garden</td>
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<td>Tallac Knoll (TK)</td>
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<td>TK-L2</td>
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<td>Tropical Bowl</td>
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<td>Tallac Knoll (TK)</td>
<td>Engelmann Oak Grove</td>
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<td>Tallac Knoll (TK)</td>
<td>Ficus Collection</td>
<td>TK-L4</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>1. Retain. 2. Conform to the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tallac Knoll (TK)</td>
<td>Southwest Collection</td>
<td>TK-L5</td>
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<td>1. Retain. 2. Conform to the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tallac Knoll (TK)</td>
<td>Aquatic Garden</td>
<td>TK-L6</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>1. Retain. 2. Conform to the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tallac Knoll (TK)</td>
<td>Avocado Collection</td>
<td>TK-L7</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>1. Retain. 2. Conform to the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tallac Knoll (TK)</td>
<td>Oak Collection</td>
<td>TK-L8</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>1. Retain. 2. Conform to the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tallac Knoll (TK)</td>
<td>South America Collection</td>
<td>TK-L9</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>1. Retain. 2. Conform to the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zone</td>
<td>Feature</td>
<td>ID Code</td>
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<td>---------------------</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
2. Conform to the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation.  
3. Replace Mexico Collection canopy trees that have been lost.  
4. Conduct research to determine whether elements of the Pinetum should be reintroduced. | 3        | 3, 2, 2                                    |  
| Chuck Knoll (TK)    | Flowering Tropical Trees         | TL-111  | Yes                                       | 1. Retain.  
2. Conform to the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation.  
3. Replace original canopy trees that have been lost. | 3        | 3, 2, 2                                    |  
2. Conform to the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Restoration.  
4. Though relocated in the late-1960s, with altered setting and hardscape, little documentation of alterations was located. HSR recommendations shall attend to security and conservation of collection housed in the building.  
5. Add fire and life safety detection, alarm, reporting system.  
6. Add fully automatic fire suppression water sprinkler system. | 3        | 3, 2, 2, 2, 2                              |  
2. Conform to the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Preservation.  
3. ANNUAL WRITTEN INSPECTION REPORTS:  
A. By architectural conservator with metal qualifications | 3        | 3                                           |  
| Baldwin Buffer (BB) | Restroom Building                | BB-B3   | Yes                                       | 1. Retain.  
2. Conform to the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation.  
3. ANNUAL WRITTEN INSPECTION REPORTS:  
A. Roofing and waterproofing  
B. Wood beams, rafters, & shawling (termites, fungus, bees)  
C. Electrical systems (licensed contractor or engineer)  
D. Combustion systems & exhausts (gas air and water heating)  
E. Heat and fire detection, alarms, and reporting  
F. Electronic security systems | 3        | 3, 3, 3, 3, 3                              |  
| Baldwin Buffer (BB) | County Office (Department of Public Works) | BB-B4 | No | N/A |  
| Baldwin Buffer (BB) | Palm & Bamboo Collection         | BB-L1   | Yes                                       | 1. Retain.  
2. Conform to the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation.  
3. Develop a water conservation plan. | 3        | 3                                           |  
| Baldwin Buffer (BB) | Redwood Grove                    | BB-L2   | No                                        | N/A |  
| Baldwin Buffer (BB) | Surface Parking                  | BB-P1   | No                                        | N/A |  
| Baldwin Buffer (BB) | Surface Parking                  | BB-P2   | No                                        | N/A |  

ANNUAL WRITTEN INSPECTION REPORTS:
A. Roofing and waterproofing
B. Wood beams, rafters, & shawling (termites, fungus, bees)
C. Electrical systems (licensed contractor or engineer)
D. Combustion systems & exhausts (gas air and water heating)
E. Heat and fire detection, alarms, and reporting
F. Electronic security systems
BIBLIOGRAPHY

Works Consulted


• California Arboretum Foundation, Inc. LASCA Leaves, 1950-1976. Quarterly publication for the Los Angeles State and County Arboretum.


• konrandolph landscape architects. Baldwin Lake Planning Study for The Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden, 2012.

• Los Angeles County Arboretum & Botanic Garden website. www.arboretum.org.


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- ProQuest Historical Newspapers: Los Angeles Times Collection (1881-1990).
- Warren, Patricia Armstrong. “Rancho Santa Anita: The Story of the People and the Times of the Rancho that was to become the Los Angeles State and County Arboretum,” 1975.

Photos & Figures
Provided by the Los Angeles County Arboretum & Botanic Garden, unless otherwise noted.

Architectural Drawings
See Appendices.
I. List of Archival Drawings
The drawings listed here are archived at the Arboretum and the Department of Public Works and were reviewed as part of this Cultural Landscape Report.

II. DPR Forms
The County Department of Parks and Recreation requested as part of this Cultural Landscape Report a determination of eligibility be made of the Arboretum. Each feature, landscape and built, was surveyed, analyzed and recorded on the attached DPR 523 forms. It was determined that the Arboretum is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as a historic district; it also meets similar criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources.\(^\text{55}\)

\(^{55}\) The following DPR forms are from a previous draft of this Cultural Landscape Report. They have not been updated to correspond to the current information in the report.
Archival Drawings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Architect</th>
<th>ID No.</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1948_Mar</td>
<td>Fencing Plan</td>
<td>County Engineer</td>
<td></td>
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<td>DPW</td>
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<tr>
<td>1949_05-15</td>
<td>Structures A &amp; B</td>
<td>Harry Sims Bent</td>
<td>WA-B1</td>
<td>Temporary Project; original admin bldg. and caretakers</td>
<td>DPW</td>
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<tr>
<td>1949_05-15</td>
<td>Lath House</td>
<td>Harry Sims Bent</td>
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<td>Temporary Project; lath house relocated to northwest section in 1952</td>
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<tr>
<td>1950_05-01</td>
<td>Topographic Survey Map</td>
<td>County Surveyor</td>
<td></td>
<td>Surveyed Oct 1948 – June 1949</td>
<td>DPW</td>
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<tr>
<td>1950_05-26</td>
<td>General Grading; Layout of Road bed and Paving work and Road alignments</td>
<td>Harry Sims Bent</td>
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<td>DPW</td>
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<tr>
<td>1950_05-26</td>
<td>Road Construction</td>
<td>Harry Sims Bent</td>
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<td>Relocated existing 1949 lath house added to new lath structure</td>
<td>DPW</td>
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<tr>
<td>1952_Feb</td>
<td>Lath Houses</td>
<td>County Engineer</td>
<td>NC-B11</td>
<td>Relocated existing 1949 lath house added to new lath structure</td>
<td>DPW</td>
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<td>1952_Feb</td>
<td>North Acres Road Plan</td>
<td>County Engineer</td>
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<tr>
<td>1953_June</td>
<td>New Greenhouse</td>
<td>Dept. of the County Engineer</td>
<td>NC-B9</td>
<td>Glass greenhouse; attached to headhouse in 1954</td>
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<tr>
<td>1953_09-28</td>
<td>Herb Garden</td>
<td>Edward Huntsman-Trout</td>
<td>TK-L5</td>
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<td>ARB</td>
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<td>1954_May</td>
<td>Headhouse, Service Building and Comfort Station</td>
<td>Dept. of the County Engineer</td>
<td>EC-B6</td>
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<td>DPW</td>
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<td>1954_11-19</td>
<td>Revised Knot Garden</td>
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<tr>
<td>1955_09-12</td>
<td>Administration Building Group</td>
<td>Allison &amp; Rible</td>
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<td>Admin building and Gate House (3-1-1957 as-built)</td>
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<td>EC-B2</td>
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<td>1956_08-07</td>
<td>Demonstration Home Gardens</td>
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<td>Plot Plan</td>
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<td>1957_Jan</td>
<td>Propagating Headhouse and Greenhouse</td>
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<td>Service Building Addition</td>
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<td>L-shape addition</td>
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<td>1957_08-29</td>
<td>Comfort Station</td>
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<td>Schematic and Preliminary</td>
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<td>Administrative Building Wing</td>
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<td>1958_May</td>
<td>Comfort Station</td>
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<td>EB-B2</td>
<td>As-built</td>
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1 This is not a complete list of drawings located at the Arboretum or the Department of Public Works archives. These were the drawings consulted for this report.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Date</th>
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<th>ID No.</th>
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<th>Location</th>
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<td>Survey Map</td>
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<td>Showing sewer, gas, power, telephone and drains</td>
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<td>1960-09-30</td>
<td>Entranceway Development</td>
<td>Edward Huntsman-Trout</td>
<td>LA-L1, LA-L2, LA-L3</td>
<td>Phase I</td>
<td>ARB</td>
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<td>1961-01-12</td>
<td>Gateway Pool and Wall (McFie Pool)</td>
<td>Edward Huntsman-Trout &amp; Millard Sheets</td>
<td>LA-L1</td>
<td>Proposed cobblestone retaining walls</td>
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<td>Entranceway Pool</td>
<td>Edward Huntsman-Trout</td>
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<td>1961-12-19</td>
<td>Research Laboratory Building</td>
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<td>Preliminary plans</td>
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<td>Tropical Planthouse</td>
<td>Edward Huntsman-Trout</td>
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<td>1965-04-16</td>
<td>Addition to Equipment Storage Building</td>
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<td>Addition to southeast facade</td>
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<td>1966_April</td>
<td>Eating Pavilion</td>
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<td>1967-06-02</td>
<td>Peacock Fountain</td>
<td>Victor H. Pinckney</td>
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<td>Pool Plan</td>
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<td>Master Plan</td>
<td>County Engineer</td>
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<td>1974_Jan</td>
<td>Tropical Plant Greenhouse</td>
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<td>1974_April</td>
<td>Entrance Development Fountain and Pool</td>
<td>Lang &amp; Wood</td>
<td>EC-L2</td>
<td>As-built</td>
<td>DPW</td>
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<td>1976</td>
<td>Aerial photograph</td>
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<td>1981-12-11</td>
<td>Gift Shop</td>
<td>John Galbraith</td>
<td>EC-B2</td>
<td>Remodel Gate House to Gift Shop</td>
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<td>1985-04-24</td>
<td>Arboretum Modifications</td>
<td>Dept. of the County Engineer</td>
<td>EC-B1, EC-B6</td>
<td>Remodel Admin Rotunda and Toilet Bldg (Comfort Station)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1989 (ca.)</td>
<td>Peacock Dining Pavilion</td>
<td>Campbell &amp; Campbell</td>
<td>EC-B5</td>
<td>Master Plan Implementation Remodel and enlarge dining terrace</td>
<td>ARB</td>
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<tr>
<td>1989-08-15</td>
<td>Peacock Pavilion Cafe</td>
<td>Campbell &amp; Campbell</td>
<td>EC-B5</td>
<td>Remodel and enlarge dining terrace</td>
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<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Subject</td>
<td>Architect</td>
<td>ID No.</td>
<td>Notes</td>
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<tr>
<td>1989_11-29</td>
<td>Peacock Pavilion Cafe</td>
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<td>Terrace Layout Plan</td>
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<td>1997_05-01</td>
<td>Admin Classroom Refurbishment</td>
<td>Mesa Architects</td>
<td>EC-B3</td>
<td>Repair drainage and sitework, replace floors and ceilings</td>
<td>ARB</td>
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<tr>
<td>1998_07-15</td>
<td>Sunset Demonstration Homes Gardens</td>
<td>Nuvis Landscape Architecture</td>
<td>NC-L1</td>
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</table>
The Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden (the “Arboretum”) occupies 127 acres of gently sloping terrain on what was formerly the Rancho Santa Anita. It is composed of a series of designed landscapes, natural and man-made water features, buildings, and structures connected by a network of curvilinear roadways. The buildings and landscape features on the Arboretum property date from the mid-19th century to 2013 and represent diverse architectural styles and construction methods ranging from adobe construction, to Queen Anne, to Mid-Century Modern. The current configuration and appearance of the Arboretum is the result of the 1950 Master Plan designed by architect Harry Sims Bent, whose informal, naturalistic plan determined the general circulation of the roads, specific areas devoted to administrative buildings, the location of service areas, and the main entrance. A second, more narrowly focused Master Plan, approved in 1958, was developed by the prominent local architectural firm of Allison & Rible with the purpose of guiding development of Arboretum buildings during the next 20 years. The 1958 plan further delineated the broad strokes of the 1950 plan by detailing twelve new buildings, including those for administration, education, exhibition, and service, in the areas designated for these purposes by Bent.

**D3. Detailed Description**

The Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden Historic District consists of a 127-acre cultural landscape occupying the historic core of the former Rancho Santa Anita. It is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places at the local level of significance as a historic district under Criteria A, B, and C. There are two periods of significance. The first period of significance is 1875-1936 and represents the property’s association with influential investor and real estate speculator Elias J. “Lucky” Baldwin, who purchased the Rancho in 1875 and lived there until his death in 1909. Baldwin’s property was inherited by his daughter Anita, who sold the last remaining parcel of the Rancho – a portion of which is currently occupied by the Arboretum – in 1936. The second period of significance is 1947-1978 and represents the property’s development as the Los Angeles State and County Arboretum (now the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden) until budget cutbacks in 1978 altered the facility’s original mission of research, education, and propagation.

See continuation sheet

**D4. Boundary Description**

The boundaries of the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden historic district are irregular and are formed in part by surrounding streets, as well as the rear and side property lines of properties fronting on those streets. The district is bounded on the north by West Colorado Boulevard; on the east by North Baldwin Avenue; on the south by Hugo Reid Drive and properties fronting on South Old Ranch Road and Hugo Reid Drive; on the southwest by properties fronting on South Golden West Avenue; and on the west by North Golden West Avenue, Vaquero Road, and North Old Ranch Road.

**D5. Boundary Justification:**

The boundaries of the proposed district correspond to the boundaries of the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden, as finalized with the last acquisition of land for the Arboretum in 1954.

**D6. Significance:**

- **Theme:** Residential Development and Suburbanization; Post-World War II Landscape Architecture and Design
- **Area:** Designed Landscapes
- **Period of Significance:** 1875-1936, 1947-1978
- **Applicable Criteria:** 1,2,3

The Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden Historic District consists of a 127-acre cultural landscape occupying the historic core of the former Rancho Santa Anita. It is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places at the local level of significance as a historic district under Criteria A, B, and C. There are two periods of significance. The first period of significance is 1875-1936 and represents the property’s association with influential investor and real estate speculator Elias J. “Lucky” Baldwin, who purchased the Rancho in 1875 and lived there until his death in 1909. Baldwin’s property was inherited by his daughter Anita, who sold the last remaining parcel of the Rancho – a portion of which is currently occupied by the Arboretum – in 1936. The second period of significance is 1947-1978 and represents the property’s development as the Los Angeles State and County Arboretum (now the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden) until budget cutbacks in 1978 altered the facility’s original mission of research, education, and propagation.

See continuation sheet

**D7. References**


**D8. Evaluator:** Peyton Hall, FAIA; Laura Janssen  
**Affiliation and Address:** Historic Resources Group, 12 S Fair Oaks Ave, Ste 200, Pasadena CA 91105  
**Date:** November 2013
The Arboretum is divided into multiple zones to accommodate specific landscapes, plant collections, buildings, and functions. The Entry Complex consists of a group of primarily Mid-century Modern buildings housing visitor accommodations and the Arboretum’s administrative offices. The North Complex contains demonstration gardens as well as propagation and service facilities. The Australia and Africa Landscapes feature representative flora from those two continents. The Lawn Area was designed to provide a dramatic vista for visitors entering the park. The Historic Circle encompasses Baldwin Lake and the surviving historic buildings of the former Rancho Santa Anita. The West Acres and Tallac Knoll contain a wide variety of themed gardens, landscapes, and water features. The Baldwin Buffer includes surface parking and serves as the transition between the Historic Circle and Baldwin Avenue.

The nature and overall character of the district continues to reflect the two important master plans of the 1950s. As a result of the 1950 Bent Master Plan, the Arboretum design retains a great deal of visual cohesion throughout the property. The implementation of the 1958 Master Plan, with a number of new buildings and features designed by Allison & Rible in the locations specified by Bent, also contributes to the cohesion and character of the district. The buildings were designed to fit within significant landscape components of the plan. Remnant features associated with the Hugo Reid and Baldwin eras are located throughout the site, primarily in the Historic Circle, and have been incorporated into the overall design of the Arboretum. Although there have been changes to individual landscape features and collections over time, the district as a whole retains integrity.

Of the 103 features identified in the Arboretum, 62, or approximately 60 percent, are contributors to the district; 41, or approximately 40 percent, are non-contributors. The contributors date from one of the two periods of significance, contribute to the overall character of the Arboretum, and retain sufficient integrity to convey their significance. The non-contributors do not date from one of the two periods of significance, do not retain integrity, or do not contribute to the overall character of the Arboretum. Many of the contributing features, such as the Africa and Australia Landscapes, Temperate Asia, and Tallac Knoll, are large designed landscapes covering several acres each; while most of the non-contributing features are individual buildings or features, or small themed gardens within the larger landscaped areas that do not detract from the overall character and cohesion of the district. A list of contributing and non-contributing features begins on Page 6.

Integrity

The integrity of a cultural landscape is defined by the National Park Service as “a property’s historic identity evidenced by the survival of physical characteristics from the property’s historic or prehistoric period” (Charles A. Birnbaum, Protecting Cultural Landscapes: Planning, Treatment and Management of Historic Landscapes, Preservation Brief 36, Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 1996, 10). This is generally understood to mean that integrity represents a property’s ability to convey its historic significance. The integrity of an historic landscape is determined by undertaking a direct comparison of the historic landscape characteristics of a property and the existing landscape characteristics, including land use, circulation, topography, vegetation, and buildings and structures. The continued presence of physical characteristics from the property’s period of significance is the evidence of a property’s integrity. The retention of these physical characteristics is what gives historic landscapes authenticity and allows for the understanding of the property’s historic identity.

Seven aspects or qualities of integrity have been recognized under National Register criteria. They are: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. According to National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation, properties that retain historic integrity will possess “several, and usually most, of the aspects” of integrity. However, because landscapes are inherently dynamic entities which evolve over time, assessing the integrity of a historic landscape can be a complex process. In addition to the seven aspects of integrity, which are also used in the evaluation of historic buildings and structures, several special factors must be considered in evaluating the integrity of historic landscapes, including vegetation, continuing or changing use, intrusions, and condition (General Guidelines for Identifying and Evaluating Historic Landscapes, 13-14). One of the prevailing factors in the evaluation of landscapes is the change in vegetation over time due to weather conditions, maintenance, age, growth and overgrowth, and changes in available plant materials and species. The National Park Service states that “a designed historic landscape need not exist today exactly as it was originally designed or first executed if integrity of location and visual effect have been preserved. Originality of plant materials can increase integrity but absence of original materials does not automatically disqualified a designed landscape” (National Register Bulletin 18, 7).

See continuation sheet
Rancho Santa Anita

The Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden occupies land that was once the center of the Rancho Santa Anita, set aside in about 1800 as the agricultural holding of the nearby Mission San Gabriel Arcángel. Mexico gained independence from Spain in 1821, and in 1833 the Mexican government secularized the missions of Alta California, making vast tracts of former mission lands available for private ownership. In 1837, Don Perfecto Hugo Reid, a Scottish immigrant and naturalized Mexican citizen married to a native Gabriélito woman, petitioned for title to 13,319 acres of the Rancho Santa Anita. To stake his claim, in compliance with Mexican law Reid planted the land with crops, grazed cattle, and built what he described as a “house of stone” near the spring-fed sag pond in the middle of the Rancho around 1840. Reid won provisional title to the Rancho in 1841, and in 1845 was granted full title by Governor Pio Pico. Mounting debts forced Reid to sell the Rancho in 1847 to his friend and neighbor Henry Dalton, and over the next three decades the property went through a series of owners and subdivisions until the remaining 8,000 acres of the Rancho Santa Anita were purchased by Elias Jackson “Lucky” Baldwin in 1875.

Elias J. “Lucky” Baldwin

Elias Jackson Baldwin (1828-1909) was a successful investor and real estate speculator during the second half of the 19th century. Born in Ohio and raised primarily in Indiana, Baldwin began his career as the owner of grocery stores, hotels, and saloons. He arrived in San Francisco in 1853 in search of bigger opportunities and began investing in real estate. In 1862 he moved to Virginia City to invest in the Comstock silver mines and made a profit of more than $5 million. Baldwin’s extraordinarily good fortune in his business dealings earned him the nickname “Lucky.” By 1875 Baldwin had moved to Southern California and began investing in real estate. He eventually acquired more than 40,000 acres, including Rancho Santa Anita, Rancho Francesquito, Rancho La Cienga O Paso de La Tijera, Rancho La Merced, Rancho Porterro Grande, Rancho Porterro Chico, Rancho Porterro Felipe Lugo, and half of Rancho La Puente. Much of Baldwin’s land was in the San Gabriel Valley. Baldwin made Santa Anita his home, moving into and improving the existing adobe house near the sag pond. He dredged the pond to create a lake that served as a holding reservoir for the ranch’s irrigation system; planted 1,200 acres of fruit and nut trees, another 300 acres in vineyards, and 500 acres of orange groves; built stables, barns, and a picturesque Queen Anne-style guest cottage; and imported peafowl from India, and specimen trees from around the world to ornament his homestie. At its peak the ranch grazed 33,000 sheep, 3,000 head of cattle, and 500 horses, 70 of whom were champion thoroughbreds.

In the 1880s, as Southern California experienced one of its most significant early periods of growth, Baldwin subdivided portions of his many ranchos for development. He sold land in the northern part of the Rancho Santa Anita to develop the town of Sierra Madre. L.J. Rose established the town of Rosemead in the southern portion of the Rancho, and Newton Monroe founded the town of Monrovia in the western portion. Baldwin himself developed the Santa Anita Tract which became the city of Arcadia. Baldwin contracted with the San Gabriel Valley Railroad, later absorbed by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, for the construction of two depots on the Rancho. The first was built in 1887 on First Avenue in Arcadia; the second was constructed in 1890 to serve the ranch and the nearby town of Sierra Madre. In 1907, Baldwin built a racetrack on the Rancho that in later years would become Santa Anita Park, one of the county’s premier thoroughbred racecourses.

Baldwin died in 1909 in his adobe house at Santa Anita, and the Rancho was inherited by his daughters Clara and Anita. Anita eventually leased out Clara’s half interest in the property and built a 3-story, 50-room mansion she called “Anoakia” at what is today the corner of Foothill Boulevard and Baldwin Avenue. She reorganized the Rancho into the Anoakia Stock and Breeding Farm, replacing orange groves and vineyards with pastures for grazing. In the 1920s and 1930s, having disbanded the farm, Anita sold parcels of the ranch lands for development, including 214 acres for the construction of Santa Anita Park in 1934. In 1936, Anita Baldwin sold the last 1,300 acres of the Rancho, except for her own 19-acre Anoakia estate, to Los Angeles Times publisher and real estate developer Harry Chandler. Most of the land was developed for residential tracts, with the historic core of the ranch left as a private park. In 1947, the State of California and the County of Los Angeles jointly purchased 111 acres around Baldwin Lake, including the adobe, Queen Anne Cottage, Boathouse and Coach Barn that formed the historic center of the Baldwin ranch, for the development of the Los Angeles State and County Arboretum.

Los Angeles State and County Arboretum

In late 1943, the Southern California Horticultural Institute formed a committee to study the feasibility of developing an arboretum and botanic garden to introduce, study, and propagate adaptable plant species from many regions of the world, and to advance horticultural science, practice, and education. The committee began to investigate possible sites and in 1945 focused its attention on the undeveloped remnant of the Baldwin ranch. The Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors and the State of California were persuaded to support the project and in 1947 jointly purchased the 111-acre property; additional purchases would expand the area to 127 acres by 1954. In 1948, the non-profit California Arboretum Foundation was organized to operate the facility, which would be unique among contemporary arboreta by incorporating the historic buildings and features of the old Baldwin ranch. In March 1949, one of the Foundation’s first projects was the creation of an Historical Committee to plan, fund, and oversee the restoration of the historic buildings on the Arboretum grounds. A temporary Administration building, greenhouse, lath house, and potting shed were constructed in 1949, marking the start of the Arboretum’s propagation program.

See continuation sheet
The Arboretum is the largest such facility in California designed in the mid-20th century for the express mission of botanical research, propagation, and education, and served as a significant research institution for more than 20 years. Although the period of significance extends to 1978 the Arboretum is a reflection of post-World War II architecture and landscape architecture movements, and most features either date to the 1950s or were constructed or established under criteria determined by the 1950 Master Plan. Due to its significance as a prominent designed landscape and research institution in Southern California and its association with important architects and landscape architects of the post-war period, the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden exhibits exceptional importance as required by Criteria Consideration G for resources that have achieved significance within the past fifty years.

Conclusion

The Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places at the local level of significance as a historic district. It is eligible under Criterion A for its association with the Rancho Santa Anita and the agricultural and residential development of the San Gabriel Valley in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. It is eligible under Criterion B for its association with Elias J. “Lucky” Baldwin (1828-1909), one of the most prominent and influential figures in the early development of Southern California. It is eligible under Criterion C as an excellent surviving example of large-scale, institutional, post-World War II landscape architecture and design in Southern California. It is associated with significant architects and landscape architects of the post-war era including Harry Sims Bent, Allison & Rible, Millard Sheets, and Edward Huntsman-Trout, and its naturalistic, informal layout reflects Mid-century Modern landscape design ideals. It retains a majority of contributing features from each period of significance and continues to convey the general layout and horticultural intent of the original 1950 Master Plan by Harry Sims Bent.
HISTORIC DISTRICT KEY MAP

62 Contributors, 41 Non-contributors
CONTRIBUTORS, LOS ANGELES COUNTY ARBORETUM AND BOTANIC GARDEN HISTORIC DISTRICT

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<td>Library &amp; Classrooms</td>
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<td>Membership Building (Gatehouse/Information Center)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Peacock Café and Oak Room Classroom</td>
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<td>Peacock Pool/Donor Fountain</td>
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**CONTRIBUTORS, LOS ANGELES COUNTY ARBORETUM AND BOTANIC GARDEN HISTORIC DISTRICT**

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Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden

Historic Resources Group

Nov. 2013

Baldwin Lake, view looking southwest

Lawn Area, View looking northeast

*Resource Name or #

*Recorded by:

*Date:

Continuation

Update

*Required information
Africa Landscape, view looking north

West Acres, view looking south
Resource Name or #: Administration Building (EC-B1)

**P1. Other Identifier:**

- **P2. Location:** Not for Publication, Unrestricted
  - a. **County:** Los Angeles County
  - b. **USGS 7.5' Quad:** Mount Wilson
  - c. **Address:** 301 N Baldwin Ave
  - d. **City:** Arcadia
  - e. **Zip:** 91007

**P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This feature is located in the northeast portion of the Entry Complex and consists of a one-story institutional building originally constructed in 1956 to house the Arboretum’s administrative offices. It is located atop a heavily landscaped slope and is approached by a series of chevron-shaped concrete steps and landings flanked by concrete masonry raised planters. The building is Mid-century Modern in style and is of painted concrete masonry unit construction with a wood frame, low-pitched cross gable roof. The roof has overhanging open eaves with a wood fascia and is covered in asphalt composition shingles. The main body of the building has a rectangular plan, with a rotated, truncated square forming an entrance pavilion at the west. The roof extends to form a partially open shade structure, supported on steel posts, over a triangular walled garden on the east. The garden is enclosed by perforated bond concrete masonry screen walls and decorative metal gates. The building’s primary entrance is asymmetrically located on the south façade of the entrance pavilion and consists of two pairs of fully-glazed metal doors with fixed, metal-framed sidelights and full-height transom lights. There is a similar secondary entrance located on the north façade of the entrance pavilion. Fenestration consists primarily of rectangular, metal sash sliding windows.

See continuation sheet

**P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP39. Other

**P4. Resources Present:** Building, Structure, Object, Site, District, Element of District, Other (Isolates, etc.)

**P5b. Description of Photo:** View looking north, November 2013

**P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** Historic

- Prehistoric
- Both
- 1956

**P7. Owner and Address:**

Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden
301 N Baldwin Ave
Arcadia, CA 91007

**P8. Recorded by:**

Historic Resources Group
12 S Fair Oaks Ave, Ste 200
Pasadena, CA 91105

**P9. Date Recorded:** Nov. 2013

**P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

**P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden, Cultural Landscape Report and Treatment Plan, 2014

**Attachments:** NONE, Location Map, Sketch Map, Continuation Sheet, Building, Structure, and Object Record, Archaeological Record, District Record, Linear Feature Record, Milling Station Record, Rock Art Record, Artifact Record, Photograph Record, Other (List): DPR 523A (1/95)

*Required information*
**Alterations:** The original gravel roof has been replaced with asphalt composition shingles; aluminum sliding windows in the conference room were replaced with dual glazed windows; planter beds in the walled garden were replaced with infill pavers; access ramp was added to the south steps in 1973; and the originally open entrance pavilion was enclosed with a glazed storefront system in 1985.

**Significance:** The Administration Building, together with the adjacent Gatehouse, was completed in 1956 in fulfillment of the 1950 Master Plan by Harry Sims Bent, which dedicated the northeast portion of the Arboretum to administrative, research, and service buildings. The Administration Building is a good example of Mid-century Modern institutional architecture, reflecting new ideas for master planning and campus design in the post-World War II era. It was designed by the noted Los Angeles architectural firm Allison and Rible, and retains sufficient integrity to convey its historical significance. It is therefore a contributor to the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden historic district.
P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: □ Not for Publication □ Unrestricted *a. County: Los Angeles County

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mount Wilson

c. Address: 301 N Baldwin Ave

d. UTM: Zone: 10 ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation:

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This feature is located in the north portion of the Entry Complex and consists of a one-story institutional building originally constructed in 1956 as the Arboretum Gate House. It is located southwest of the Administration Building. The building is Mid-century Modern in style and forms an irregular hexagon in plan. It is of concrete masonry unit and wood frame construction. It has a low-pitched gable roof with angled rakes, open overhanging eaves, wood fascia, and asphalt composition shingles. The exterior walls are of painted concrete masonry units and wood panel-and-batten siding. The primary entrance is symmetrically located on the west façade, accessed from a scored concrete plaza, and consists of a single, fully-glazed metal door. Fenestration consists primarily of fixed, wood-frame plate glass windows.

Alterations: The Gate House was remodeled in 1983 to serve as the Garden and Gift Shop. The entrance turnstiles were removed and the large open area under the overhanging roof was enclosed with wood panel-and-batten partitions around its perimeter. The original gravel roof has been replaced with asphalt composition shingles.

See continuation sheet

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP6. 1-3 story commercial building

*P4. Resources Present: □ Building □ Structure □ Object □ Site □ District □ Element of District □ Other (Isolates, etc.)

*P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) View looking north, November 2013

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: □ Historic □ Prehistoric □ Both 1956

*P7. Owner and Address: Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden 301 N Baldwin Ave Arcadia, CA 91007

*P8. Recorded by: Historic Resources Group 12 S Fair Oaks Ave, Ste 200 Pasadena, CA 91105

*P9. Date Recorded: Nov. 2013

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden, Cultural Landscape Report and Treatment Plan, 2014

*Attachments: □NONE □Location Map □Sketch Map □ Continuation Sheet □ Building, Structure, and Object Record □ Archaeological Record □ District Record □ Linear Feature Record □ Milling Station Record □ Rock Art Record □ Artifact Record □ Photograph Record □ Other (List):

DPR 523A (1/95)

*Required information
Significance: The original Gatehouse, now the Garden and Gift Shop, was constructed together with the Administration Building in 1956 in fulfillment of the 1950 Master Plan by Harry Sims Bent, which dedicated the northeast portion of the Arboretum to administrative, research, and service buildings. The Gatehouse is a good example of Mid-century Modern institutional architecture, reflecting new ideas for master planning and campus design in the post-World War II era. It was designed by the noted Los Angeles architectural firm Allison and Rible, and retains sufficient integrity to convey its historical significance. It is therefore a contributor to the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden historic district.
*Resource Name or #*  Garden and Gift Shop – Gate House (EC-B2)

*Recorded by:* Historic Resources Group

*Date:* Nov. 2013

**Sketch Map:**

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ENTRY COMPLEX

- **EC-B1** ① Administration Building
- **EC-B2** ② Garden and Gift Shop
- **EC-B3** ③ Library & Classrooms
- **EC-B4** ④ Membership Building
- **EC-B5** ⑤ Peacock Cafe & Oak Room Classroom
- **EC-B6** ⑥ Restroom Building
- **EC-L1** ⑦ Organic Vegetable Garden
- **EC-L2** ⑧ Peacock Pool / Donor Fountain
- **EC-L3** ⑨ Circular Entrance Fountain
- **EC-L4** ⑩ Entry Sign
- **EC-P** ⑪ Entrance Gate / Surface Parking

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*DPR 523L (1/95)*

*Required information*
Resource Name or #: Library & Classrooms (EC-B3)

**P1. Other Identifier:**

- **P2. Location:**
  - Not for Publication
  - Unrestricted
  - a. County: Los Angeles County
  - b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mount Wilson
  - c. Address: 301 N Baldwin Ave
  - d. UTM: Zone: 10; mE/mN (G.P.S.)
  - e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

**P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This feature is located in the north portion of the Entry Complex and consists of a two-story institutional building originally constructed in 1959 to house the Arboretum’s library, herbarium, classrooms, and lecture rooms. It is built into sloping terrain west of the Administration Building and north of the Garden and Gift Shop. The building is Mid-century Modern in style and is of concrete masonry unit construction. It has a rectangular plan and a wood framed gable roof with asphalt composition shingles and overhanging open eaves with a wood fascia. The roof extends over the south façade to form a triangular glazed atrium, and overlaps the roof of the Gift Shop below, with the two overlapping ridge beams supported on stacked steel posts. The landscaped atrium is occupied by a triangular concrete ramp with perforated metal railings that connects the primary library entrance on the first story to the lecture hall entrance on the lower story. The recessed primary entrance is asymmetrically located at the southeast corner of the building and consists of a pair of fully glazed metal storefront doors. The lecture hall entrance consists of a pair of flush metal doors. There is no fenestration.

See continuation sheet

**P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP15. Educational building

**P4. Resources Present:**
- Building
- Structure
- Object
- Site
- District
- Element of District
- Other (Isolates, etc.)

**P5b. Description of Photo:**

View looking northeast, November 2013

**P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
- Historic
- Prehistoric
- Both

**P7. Owner and Address:**

Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden
301 N Baldwin Ave
Arcadia, CA 91007

**P8. Recorded by:**

Historic Resources Group
12 S Fair Oaks Ave, Ste 200
Pasadena, CA 91105

**P9. Date Recorded:** Nov. 2013

**P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden, Cultural Landscape Report and Treatment Plan, 2014

**Attachments:**
- NONE
- Location Map
- Sketch Map
- Continuation Sheet
- Building, Structure, and Object Record
- Archaeological Record
- District Record
- Linear Feature Record
- Milling Station Record
- Rock Art Record
- Artifact Record
- Photograph Record
- Other (List):

DPR 523A (1/95)

*Required information*
**Alterations:** The classroom floors and ceilings were replaced in 1997. An addition on the west façade with a rectangular plan and a shed roof was constructed at an unknown date.

**Significance:** The Library & Classrooms building was constructed in 1959 as the first phase of the 1958 Master Plan by Allison and Rible, which was intended to guide development of Arboretum buildings during the next 20 years. The Library & Classroom building is a good example of Mid-century Modern institutional architecture, reflecting new ideas for master planning and campus design in the post-World War II era. It was designed by the noted Los Angeles architectural firm Allison and Rible, and retains sufficient integrity to convey its historical significance. It is therefore a contributor to the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden historic district.
*Resource Name or #: Library & Classrooms (EC-B3)
*Recorded by: Historic Resources Group
*Date: Nov. 2013

Sketch Map:
Resource Name or #: Membership Building (EC-B4)

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☐ Unrestricted  *a. County: Los Angeles County
   and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)
   *b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mount Wilson  Date: May 17, 2012
   c. Address: 301 N Baldwin Ave  City: Arcadia  Zip: 91007
   d. UTM: Zone: 10;  mE/ mN (G.P.S.)
   e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation:

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)
This feature is located immediately south of the Administration Building and consists of a one-story institutional building originally constructed in 1973 as the Gatehouse/Information Center. It is Mid-century Modern in style and is of concrete masonry unit construction with an in-and-out-bond at the salient corners. It has a hexagonal plan and a wood frame side gable roof with asphalt composition shingles and overhanging open eaves with a wood fascia. The primary entrance is asymmetrically located on the west façade and consists of a pair of fully-glazed metal storefront doors. Fenestration consists primarily of aluminum sliding windows with fixed transom lights in wood frames.

Alterations: Several door and window openings have been blocked with plywood panels.
See continuation sheet

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP39. Other

*P4. Resources Present: ☐ Building  ☐ Structure  ☐ Object  ☐ Site  ☐ District  ☐ Element of District  ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) View looking east, November 2013

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: ☐ Historic  ☐ Prehistoric  ☐ Both
   1973

*P7. Owner and Address:
Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden
301 N Baldwin Ave
Arcadia, CA 91007

*P8. Recorded by:
Historic Resources Group
12 S Fair Oaks Ave, Ste 200
Pasadena, CA 91105

*P9. Date Recorded: Nov. 2013

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")
Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden, Cultural Landscape Report and Treatment Plan, 2014

*Attachments: ☐ NONE  ☐ Location Map  ☐ Sketch Map  ☐ Continuation Sheet  ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record  ☐ District Record  ☐ Linear Feature Record  ☐ Milling Station Record  ☐ Rock Art Record
☐ Artifact Record  ☐ Photograph Record  ☐ Other (List):
DPR 523A (1/95)

*Required information
Significance: The Membership Building was constructed in 1973, under the auspices of the Allison and Rible master plan and during the Arboretum’s period of significance. It was designed to be compatible with the existing buildings of the Entry Complex. It is a good example of Mid-century Modern institutional architecture, reflecting new ideas for master planning and campus design in the post-World War II era, and retains sufficient integrity to convey its historical significance. It is therefore a contributor to the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden historic district.

Sketch Map:
State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Other Listings</th>
<th>Review Code</th>
<th>Reviewer</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
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</table>

Page 1 of 3

Resource Name or #: Peacock Café and Oak Room Classroom (EC-B5)

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☐ Unrestricted
   and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)
  *a. County: Los Angeles County
  *b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mount Wilson
     Date: May 17, 2012
     City: Arcadia
     Zip: 91007
  c. Address: 301 N Baldwin Ave
  d. UTM: Zone: 10 ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)
  e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)
This feature is located in the northwest corner of the Entry Complex and consists of a two-story institutional building originally constructed in 1967 as a restaurant on the upper level with offices and gift shop in the semi-subterranean lower level. The building is nestled into a sloping site with lush plantings and is flanked by scored concrete terraces at each level. It is Mid-century Modern in style with an octagonal plan and a cross gable roof with angled rakes. The wood-framed roof is covered with asphalt composition shingles and is supported on eight piers of concrete masonry unit construction. The piers are spanned primarily with wood framed window walls, with some wood framed partitions with cement plaster veneer. A cantilevered concrete balcony with a metal railing wraps the upper level on the southeast façade. Entrances on the upper level consist of pairs of wood, single-light French doors with fixed sidelights in wood framed window walls. The primary entrance on the lower level consists of a pair of fully glazed automatic metal sliding doors with sidelights.

See continuation sheet

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP6. 1-3 story commercial building

*P4. Resources Present: ☑Building ☑Structure ☑Object ☑Site ☑District ☑Element of District ☑Other (isolates, etc.)

*P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) View looking southeast, October 2013

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:
   ☑Historic
   ☑Prehistoric ☑Both
   1967

*P7. Owner and Address:
   Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden
   301 N Baldwin Ave
   Arcadia, CA 91007

*P8. Recorded by:
   Historic Resources Group
   12 S Fair Oaks Ave, Ste 200
   Pasadena, CA 91105

*P9. Date Recorded: Nov. 2013

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")
Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden, Cultural Landscape Report and Treatment Plan, 2014

*Attachments: ☐NONE ☐Location Map ☑Sketch Map ☑Continuation Sheet ☑Building, Structure, and Object Record
   ☑Archaeological Record ☑District Record ☑Linear Feature Record ☑Milling Station Record ☐Rock Art Record
   ☐Artifact Record ☑Photograph Record ☐Other (List):

DPR 523A (1/95)

*Required information
Alterations: In 1983 the California Arboretum Foundation offices expanded into the former Gift Shop space on the lower level when the Gift Shop relocated to the remodeled Gatehouse. In 1989-90 the interior of the Peacock Café was extensively remodeled, including a new kitchen and interior décor. Extended outdoor dining terraces, a new metal railing and equipment cage at the second story balcony, and automatic sliding doors at the first story were added at this time as well.

Significance: The Peacock Café was constructed under the auspices of the Allison and Rible master plan and during the Arboretum’s period of significance. It was designed to be compatible with the existing buildings in the Entry Complex. It is a good example of Mid-century Modern institutional architecture, reflecting new ideas for master planning and campus design in the post-World War II era, and retains sufficient integrity to convey its historical significance. It is therefore a contributor to the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden historic district.
*Resource Name or #: Peacock Café and Oak Room Classroom (EC-B5)
*Recorded by: Historic Resources Group
*Date: Nov. 2013

Sketch Map:

ENTRY COMPLEX
EC-B1 ① Administration Building
EC-B2 ② Garden and Gift Shop
EC-B3 ③ Library & Classrooms
EC-B4 ④ Membership Building
EC-B5 ⑤ Peacock Café & Oak Room Classroom
EC-B6 ⑥ Restroom Building
EC-L1 ⑦ Organic Vegetable Garden
EC-L2 ⑧ Peacock Pool & Donor Fountain
EC-L3 ⑨ Circular Entrance Fountain
EC-L4 ⑩ Entry Sign
EC-P ⑪ Entrance Gate & Surface Parking
Resource Name or #: Restroom Building (EC-B6)

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☑ Unrestricted

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

* a. County: Los Angeles County

* b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mount Wilson

Date: May 17, 2012

 City: Arcadia Zip: 91007

c. Address: 301 N Baldwin Ave
d. UTM: Zone: 10 ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation:

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This feature is located west of the Gift Shop and Library buildings and consists of a one-story building originally constructed in 1954 to house public restrooms. The building is flanked on the north and west by mature trees, shrubs, and lawns and on the south and east by a scored concrete plaza. The building is Mid-century Modern in style and is of stack bond concrete masonry unit construction. It has a rectangular plan and a wood framed gable roof with overhanging open eaves, a wood fascia, asphalt composition shingle roofing, and domed skylights. The roof extends beyond the east and west façades and is supported on wood posts. The roof extension shelters the triangular entrance vestibules formed by angled concrete masonry screen walls. Restroom entrances consist of rectangular openings on the east and west façades. Fenestration consists of rectangular louvered metal vents with projecting sills.

Alterations: The building’s original crushed rock roof has been replaced with asphalt composition tiles and skylights have been added. Original aluminum sliding windows were replaced with metal louvered vents. The restroom interiors have been updated to comply with accessibility requirements.
See continuation sheet

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP39. Other

*P4. Resources Present:

[ ] Building [ ] Structure [ ] Object [ ] Site [ ] District [ ] Element of District [ ] Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) View looking southwest, October 2013

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: [ ] Historic [ ] Prehistoric [ ] Both 1954

*P7. Owner and Address:

Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden
301 N Baldwin Ave
Arcadia, CA 91007

*P8. Recorded by:

Historic Resources Group
12 S Fair Oaks Ave, Ste 200
Pasadena, CA 91105

P9. Date Recorded: Nov. 2013

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter “none.”)

Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden, Cultural Landscape Report and Treatment Plan, 2014

*Attachments: ☐ NONE ☐ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☐ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record ☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

DPR 523A (1/95)
Significance: The Restroom Building, completed in 1954, was one of the first two permanent buildings constructed at the Arboretum under the auspices of the original master plan by Harry Sims Bent. It is a good example of Mid-century Modern institutional architecture, reflecting new ideas for master planning and campus design in the post-World War II era. It is therefore a contributor to the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden historic district.

Sketch Map:
Resource Name or #: Organic Vegetable Garden/ Childrens Edible Garden (EC-L1)

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location:  □ Not for Publication  □ Unrestricted  *a. County: Los Angeles County

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

b. USGS 7.5’ Quad: Mount Wilson  Date: May 17, 2012
c. Address: 301 N Baldwin Ave  City: Arcadia  Zip: 91007
d. UTM: Zone: 10 ;  mE/  mN (G.P.S.)
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation:

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This feature is located in the northwest portion of the Entry Complex, along the west façade of the Library building, and was originally installed in 1997 as a demonstration/display garden. It consists of a raised planter bed bounded by a low, curvilinear wall of concrete masonry unit construction.

Alterations: This feature appears to be unaltered.

See continuation sheet

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP29. Landscape architecture

*P4. Resources Present:  □ Building  □ Structure  □ Object  □ Site  □ District  □ Element of District  □ Other (Isolates, etc.)

*P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) View looking south, November 2013

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:  □ Historic  □ Prehistoric  □ Both  1997

*P7. Owner and Address:
Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden
301 N Baldwin Ave
Arcadia, CA 91007

*P8. Recorded by:
Historic Resources Group
12 S Fair Oaks Ave, Ste 200
Pasadena, CA 91105

*P9. Date Recorded: Nov. 2013

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")
Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden, Cultural Landscape Report and Treatment Plan, 2014

*Attachments: □ NONE  □ Location Map  □ Sketch Map  □ Continuation Sheet  □ Building, Structure, and Object Record
□ Archaeological Record  □ District Record  □ Linear Feature Record  □ Milling Station Record  □ Rock Art Record
□ Artifact Record  □ Photograph Record  □ Other (List):
DPR 523A (1/95)  *Required information
Significance: The Organic Vegetable Garden/Children's Edible Garden was constructed outside the Arboretum's period of significance and therefore is not a contributor to the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden historic district.

Sketch Map:
**Resource Name or #:** Peacock Pool/Donor Fountain (EC-L2)

**Other Identifier:** *P2. Location: □ Not for Publication □ Unrestricted*  
*a. County: Los Angeles County*  
*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mount Wilson*  
*c. Address: 301 N Baldwin Ave*  
*d. UTM: Zone: 10 ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)*  
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)  

**Description:** This feature is located at the south corner of the Peacock Café building and was originally constructed in 1967. It consists of a raised circular basin clad in glazed terra cotta tiles; the same tiles form concentric circular patterns in the concrete paving around the fountain. Behind the fountain is a semicircular screen wall of concrete masonry unit construction, set with glazed terra cotta tile plaques.

**Alterations:** This feature appears to be unaltered but is not currently functioning.

See continuation sheet

**Resource Attributes:** HP29. Landscape architecture

**Resources Present:** □ Building □ Structure □ Object □ Site □ District □ Element of District □ Other (Isolates, etc.)

**Description of Photo:** (View, date, accession #) View looking west, November 2013

**Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** □ Historic □ Prehistoric □ Both

**Owner and Address:**  
Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden  
301 N Baldwin Ave  
Arcadia, CA 91007

**Recorded by:**  
Historic Resources Group  
12 S Fair Oaks Ave, Ste 200  
Pasadena, CA 91105

**Date Recorded:** Nov. 2013

**Survey Type:** Intensive

**Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")  
Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden, Cultural Landscape Report and Treatment Plan, 2014

**Attachments:** □ NONE □ Location Map □ Sketch Map □ Continuation Sheet □ Building, Structure, and Object Record □ Archaeological Record □ District Record □ Linear Feature Record □ Milling Station Record □ Rock Art Record □ Artifact Record □ Photograph Record □ Other (List):

DPR 523A (1/95)  
*Required information*
Significance: The Peacock Pool/Donor Fountain was constructed during the Arboretum’s period of significance, soon after the completion of the Peacock Café, and retains sufficient integrity to convey its historical significance. It is therefore a contributor to the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden historic district.

Sketch Map:
Resource Name or #: Circular Entrance Fountain (EC-L3)

*P2. Location:  □ Not for Publication  □ Unrestricted  □ Restricted  (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)
  *a. County: Los Angeles County
  *b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mount Wilson
  c. Address: 301 N Baldwin Ave
  d. UTM: Zone: 10 ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)
  e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation:

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)
This feature is located in the southeast portion of the Entry Complex, along Baldwin Avenue, and was originally constructed in 1975 to mark the main entrance to the Arboretum. It consists of a circular fountain with a raised, poured-in-place exposed aggregate concrete basin with a center jet. The fountain is surrounded by a grandstand of Hemerocallis/daylilies and is aligned on a central axis with the McFie Pool and the Bauer Fountain.

Alterations: This feature appears to be unaltered.

See continuation sheet

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP29. Landscape architecture

*P4. Resources Present:  □ Building  □ Structure  □ Object  □ Site  □ District  □ Element of District  □ Other (isolates, etc.)

*P5a. Photo or Drawing: (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) View looking southeast, November 2013

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:  □ Historic  □ Prehistoric  □ Both
1975

*P7. Owner and Address:
Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden
301 N Baldwin Ave
Arcadia, CA 91007

*P8. Recorded by:
Historic Resources Group
12 S Fair Oaks Ave, Ste 200
Pasadena, CA 91105

*P9. Date Recorded: Nov. 2013
*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")
Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden, Cultural Landscape Report and Treatment Plan, 2014

*Attachments:  □ NONE  □ Location Map  □ Sketch Map  □ Continuation Sheet  □ Building, Structure, and Object Record
□ Archaeological Record  □ District Record  □ Linear Feature Record  □ Milling Station Record  □ Rock Art Record
□ Artifact Record  □ Photograph Record  □ Other (List):
DPR 523A (1/95)  *Required information
Significance: The Circular Entrance Fountain was constructed during the Arboretum’s period of significance and was designed to complement the entryway vista. It retains sufficient integrity to convey its historical significance. It is therefore a contributor to the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden historic district.

Sketch Map:
**P1. Other Identifier:**

**P2. Location:**  
- Not for Publication  
- Unrestricted  

  - a. County: Los Angeles County  
  - b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mount Wilson  
  - c. Address: 301 N Baldwin Ave  
  - d. UTM: Zone: 10; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)  
  - e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation:  

**P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)  
This feature is located in the south portion of the Entry Complex, at the southwest corner of the intersection of Baldwin Avenue and the entry drive, and was originally constructed in 1994. It consists of a carved and painted wood sign announcing arrival/entrance to the Arboretum.  

Alterations: This feature appears to be unaltered.  

See continuation sheet  

**P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP39. Other  

**P4. Resources Present:**  
- □ Building  
- □ Structure  
- □ Object  
- □ Site  
- □ District  
- □ Element of District  
- □ Other (Isolates, etc.)  

**P5a. Photo or Drawing:** (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)  

**P5b. Description of Photo:** (View, date, accession #) View looking southwest, December 2013  

**P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**  
- Historic  
- Prehistoric  
- Both  
1994  

**P7. Owner and Address:**  
Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden  
301 N Baldwin Ave  
Arcadia, CA 91007  

**P8. Recorded by:**  
Historic Resources Group  
12 S Fair Oaks Ave, Ste 200  
Pasadena, CA 91105  

**P9. Date Recorded:** Nov. 2013  

**P10. Survey Type:** Intensive  

**P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")  
Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden, Cultural Landscape Report and Treatment Plan, 2014  

**Attachments:**  
- □ NONE  
- □ Location Map  
- □ Sketch Map  
- □ Continuation Sheet  
- □ Building, Structure, and Object Record  
- □ Archaeological Record  
- □ District Record  
- □ Linear Feature Record  
- □ Milling Station Record  
- □ Rock Art Record  
- □ Artifact Record  
- □ Photograph Record  
- □ Other (List):  

DPR 523A (1/95)  

*Required information*
Significance: This feature was constructed outside the Arboretum period of significance and therefore is not a contributor to the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden historic district.

Sketch Map:
Resource Name or #: Entrance Gate/ Surface Parking (EC-P)

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location:  Not for Publication  Unrestricted

  a. County: Los Angeles County

  b. USGS 7.5’ Quad: Mount Wilson

  c. Address: 301 N Baldwin Ave

  d. UTM: Zone: 10; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)

  e. Other Locational Data: Elevation:

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This feature is located in the central and western portion of the Entry Complex and was originally constructed in 1955. It consists of an L-shaped, asphalt-paved surface parking lot featuring planters with trees and shrubs, and solar-powered pole lights. The portion along Baldwin Avenue is separated from the street by a long, linear planter.

Alterations: The parking entrance was reconfigured in 1963 with the construction of the new entryway vista. A new curving vehicular roadway and fountain were added off of Baldwin Avenue in 1975. Security lighting for the parking lot, and decorative lighting at the entranceway, fountain and sign area were installed in 1996.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP39. Other

*P4. Resources Present:  Building  Structure  Object  Site  District  Element of District  Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) View looking northwest, December 2013

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: Historic

P7. Owner and Address:

Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden
301 N Baldwin Ave
Arcadia, CA 91007

P8. Recorded by:

Historic Resources Group
12 S Fair Oaks Ave, Ste 200
Pasadena, CA 91105

P9. Date Recorded: Nov. 2013

P10. Survey Type: Intensive

P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden, Cultural Landscape Report and Treatment Plan, 2014

Attachments: NONE  Location Map  Sketch Map  Continuation Sheet  Building, Structure, and Object Record  Archaeological Record  District Record  Linear Feature Record  Milling Station Record  Rock Art Record  Artifact Record  Photograph Record  Other (List):

DPR 523A (1/95)
Significance: The Entrance Gate/Surface Parking does not contribute to the Arboretum’s significance, and therefore is not a contributor to the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden Historic District.

Sketch Map:
Resource Name or #: Ayres Hall (NC-B1)

**P2. Location:**
- Not for Publication
- Unrestricted
- **County:** Los Angeles County
- **Date:** May 17, 2012
- **USGS 7.5' Quad:** Mount Wilson
- **Address:** 301 N Baldwin Ave
- **City:** Arcadia
- **Zip:** 91007
- **UTM:** Zone 10, mE/mN (G.P.S.)

**P3a. Description:**
This feature is located in the southeast portion of the North Complex and consists of a one-story institutional building originally constructed in 1981 as the Hall of Environmental Education to house major flower shows, exhibits, and special events. The building is flanked by wide, scored concrete walks on the south, west, and north, and by a surface parking lot on the east. It is utilitarian in style, of wood-frame construction, with a rectangular plan and a flat roof. The exterior walls are clad in painted T1-11 siding. The primary entrance is symmetrically located on the west façade and consists of two pairs of fully-glazed aluminum storefront doors set in a pair of recessed, rectangular storefront openings. There are similar paired storefront openings on the north and south façades. A decorative metal canopy is located in front of the west façade.

**Alterations:**
- A wood-framed pergola that originally spanned the building’s west façade was removed at an unknown date and replaced with the current metal canopy structure.
- A new 350-foot concrete walkway with circular walks at either end was constructed to the west of Ayres Hall in 1984.
- In 1985 landscaped steps and landings were constructed to connect Ayres Hall to the Sunset Home Demonstration Gardens to the south (now the Celebration Garden.)

See continuation sheet

**P3b. Resource Attributes:**
- HP15. Educational building

**P4. Resources Present:**
- Building
- Structure
- Object
- Site
- District
- Element of District
- Other (Isolates, etc.)

**P5b. Description of Photo:** View looking east, October 2013

**P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
- Historic
- Prehistoric
- Both
- 1981

**P7. Owner and Address:**
Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden
301 N Baldwin Ave
Arcadia, CA 91007

**P8. Recorded by:**
Historic Resources Group
12 S Fair Oaks Ave, Ste 200
Pasadena, CA 91105

**P9. Date Recorded:**
Nov. 2013

**P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

**P11. Report Citation:**
Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden, Cultural Landscape Report and Treatment Plan, 2014

**Attachments:**
- NONE
- Location Map
- Sketch Map
- Continuation Sheet
- Building, Structure, and Object Record
- Archaeological Record
- District Record
- Linear Feature Record
- Milling Station Record
- Rock Art Record
- Artifact Record
- Photograph Record
- Other (List):

DPR 523A (1/95)

*Required information*
Significance: Ayres Hall was constructed outside the period of significance and therefore is not a contributor to the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden historic district.

Sketch Map:
State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMAR Y RECORD

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Resource Name or #: Education Building (Education Greenhouse) (NC-B2)

P1. Other Identifier:
*P2. Location: □ Not for Publication  □ Unrestricted  *
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)
  *a. County: Los Angeles County
  *b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mount Wilson
  c. Address: 301 N Baldwin Ave
  d. UTM: Zone: 10 ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

P2. Location: □ Not for Publication  □ Unrestricted  *
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)
  *a. County: Los Angeles County
  *b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mount Wilson
  c. Address: 301 N Baldwin Ave
  d. UTM: Zone: 10 ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

Elevation:

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)
This feature is located in the central portion of the North Complex and consists of a one-story institutional building constructed in 2013 for camp programs and other youth education endeavors. It is flanked by a service road to the west, the Service Yard building to the north, and open areas to the east and south. The building is of wood-frame construction in a contemporary vernacular style. It has a rectangular plan and a front gable roof with boxed eaves, overhanging rakes, and standing-seam metal roofing. The exterior walls are clad in wood clapboard siding. The primary entrance is symmetrically located on the south façade and consists of a single, fully-glazed wood door with wood surround. Fenestration consists primarily of rectangular metal sliding windows with wood surrounds. There is an attached shade structure on the east façade with a galvanized metal pipe frame and vinyl screening. Two gable-roofed storage sheds, one of wood construction and one pre-fabricated, are adjacent to the west.

Alterations: The headhouse of the former Education Greenhouse was deconstructed to bare studs in 2013 and reconstructed as the new Education Building.

See continuation sheet

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP15. Educational building

*P4. Resources Present: □ Building  □ Structure  □ Object  □ Site  □ District  □ Element of District  □ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) View looking north, October 2013

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:  □ Historic  □ Prehistoric  □ Both 2013

*P7. Owner and Address:
Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden
301 N Baldwin Ave
Arcadia, CA 91007

*P8. Recorded by:
Historic Resources Group
12 S Fair Oaks Ave, Ste 200
Pasadena, CA 91105

*P9. Date Recorded: Nov. 2013

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden, Cultural Landscape Report and Treatment Plan, 2014

*Attachments: □ NONE  □ Location Map  □ Sketch Map  □ Continuation Sheet  □ Building, Structure, and Object Record
□ Archaeological Record  □ District Record  □ Linear Feature Record  □ Milling Station Record  □ Rock Art Record
□ Artifact Record  □ Photograph Record  □ Other (List):
DPR 523A (1/95)

*Required information
Significance: The Education Greenhouse was substantially altered in 2013 to serve as the Education Building, and no longer retains sufficient integrity to convey its historical significance. It therefore is not a contributor to the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden historic district.

Sketch Map:
**Resource Name or #:** Service Yard Building (NC-B3)

**P1. Other Identifier:**

*P2. Location:*
- Not for Publication
- Unrestricted

*P2b. USGS 7.5' Quad:* Mount Wilson

*P2c. Address:* 301 N Baldwin Ave

*P2d. Address:* City: Arcadia

*P2e. Other Locational Data:* Elevation:

**P3a. Description:**
This feature is located in the central portion of the North Complex and consists of a one-story storage and maintenance building originally constructed in 1955 and 1957. It is flanked by a service road to the west, the Tropical Greenhouse and service yard to the north, a surface parking lot the east, and the Education House to the south. The building is Mid-century Modern in style and is of stack bond concrete masonry unit and wood frame construction. It has a U-shaped plan and a low-pitched, cross gable roof with wide boxed eaves, overhanging rakes supported on wood outriggers, and ballasted composition roofing. Multiple entrances are asymmetrically located and consist of single, flush wood doors, some with single lights; paneled wood overhead sectional doors; and metal overhead sectional doors. Fenestration consists primarily of rectangular wood sash hopper windows with fixed plate glass transom lights; rectangular metal sash sliding windows; and rectangular vent openings with wood louvers.

**Alterations:** The east wing of the service building was completed in 1955; the L-shaped west wing was completed in 1957. A rectangular addition on the east portion of the south façade was constructed in 1965.

*See continuation sheet*

**P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP39. Other

**P4. Resources Present:**
- Building
- Structure
- Object
- Site
- District
- Element of District
- Other (Isolates, etc.)

**P5b. Description of Photo:**
View looking south, October 2013

**P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
- Historic
- Prehistoric
- Both

1955-57

**P7. Owner and Address:**
Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden
301 N Baldwin Ave
Arcadia, CA 91007

**P8. Recorded by:**
Historic Resources Group
12 S Fair Oaks Ave, Ste 200
Pasadena, CA 91105

**P9. Date Recorded:**
Nov. 2013

**P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

**P11. Report Citation:**
Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden, Cultural Landscape Report and Treatment Plan, 2014

**Attachments:**
- NONE
- Location Map
- Sketch Map
- Continuation Sheet
- Building, Structure, and Object Record
- Archaeological Record
- District Record
- Linear Feature Record
- Milling Station Record
- Rock Art Record
- Artifact Record
- Photograph Record
- Other (List):

DPR 523A (1/95)
Significance: The east wing of the Service Yard Building was completed in 1954 and was one of the first two permanent buildings constructed at the Arboretum in fulfillment of the 1950 Master Plan by Harry Sims Bent, which dedicated the northeast portion of the Arboretum to administrative, research, and service buildings. It retains sufficient integrity to convey its historical significance and therefore is a contributor to the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden historic district.

Sketch Map:
P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: □ Not for Publication □ Unrestricted

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mount Wilson
*c. Address: 301 N Baldwin Ave
*d. UTM: Zone: 10 ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)
*e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation:

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)
This feature is located in the central portion of the North Complex and consists of a one-story greenhouse originally constructed in 1959 to house the Arboretum’s begonia collection. The building is utilitarian in style with a rectangular plan and a gable roof. It is constructed of concrete masonry unit stem walls with glazed, divided-light, aluminum framed walls and roof. The primary entrance is symmetrically located on the east façade and consists of a single, fully-glazed aluminum door with fixed sidelight. A rectangular, metal, louvered vent is located in the gable above the door. A shade structure over the greenhouse is supported on metal posts and extends to the north and south of the building.

Alterations: This feature appears to be unaltered.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP39. Other

*P4. Resources Present: □ Building □ Structure □ Object □ Site □ District ■ Element of District □ Other (Isolates, etc.)

*P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) View looking east, October 2013

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: ■ Historic □ Prehistoric □ Both 1959

*P7. Owner and Address:
Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden
301 N Baldwin Ave
Arcadia, CA 91007

*P8. Recorded by:
Historic Resources Group
12 S Fair Oaks Ave, Ste 200
Pasadena, CA 91105

*P9. Date Recorded: Nov. 2013
*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")
Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden, Cultural Landscape Report and Treatment Plan, 2014

*Attachments: □ NONE □ Location Map □ Sketch Map □ Continuation Sheet □ Building, Structure, and Object Record □ Archaeological Record □ District Record □ Linear Feature Record □ Milling Station Record □ Rock Art Record □ Artifact Record □ Photograph Record □ Other (List):

DPR 523A (1/95) *Required information
Significance: The Carnivorous Plants/Epiphyllum Collection Greenhouse was constructed during the Arboretum’s period of significance and reflects the original horticultural intent of the 1950 Master Plan. It retains sufficient integrity to convey its historical significance. It is therefore a contributor to the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden historic district.

Sketch Map:
State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

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<th>Review Code</th>
<th>Reviewer</th>
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Page 1 of 2

Resource Name or #: Garland Orchid Greenhouse (NC-B5)

**P1. Other Identifier:**

*P2. Location:  □ Not for Publication  □ Unrestricted  *a. County: Los Angeles County
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mount Wilson  Date: May 17, 2012

c. Address: 301 N Baldwin Ave  City: Arcadia  Zip: 91007

d. UTM: Zone: 10 ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

**P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This feature is located in the central portion of the North Complex and consists of a one-story greenhouse originally constructed in 1988 to house the Arboretum's orchid collection. It is flanked to the west by a service road, to the north by the Research Laboratory Building, to the east by a service yard, and to the south by the Service Yard Building. The building is utilitarian in style with a rectangular plan and a parallel gable roof with projecting metal scuppers. It has a concrete slab foundation with concrete masonry unit retaining walls, and is of galvanized metal frame construction with corrugated fiber-reinforced plastic panels. The primary entrances are asymmetrically located on the west façade and consist of sliding, metal-framed, rectangular doors with corrugated fiber-reinforced plastic panels. Large exhaust fans are asymmetrically located on the east and west façades. A portion of the north wall is operable as an awning window.

Alterations: The corrugated panels on the southernmost portion of the building have been painted.

See continuation sheet

**P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP39. Other

**P4. Resources Present:**  ■Building  □Structure  □Object  □Site  □District  ■Element of District  □Other (Isolates, etc.)

**P5b. Description of Photo:** (View, date, accession #) View looking northwest, October 2013

**P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**  ■Historic  □Prehistoric  □Both

1988

**P7. Owner and Address:**

Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden
301 N Baldwin Ave
Arcadia, CA 91007

**P8. Recorded by:**

Historic Resources Group
12 S Fair Oaks Ave, Ste 200
Pasadena, CA 91105

**P9. Date Recorded:** Nov. 2013

**P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

**P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden, Cultural Landscape Report and Treatment Plan, 2014

**Attachments:**  □NONE  □Location Map  ■Sketch Map  ■Continuation Sheet  □Building, Structure, and Object Record  □Archaeological Record  □District Record  □Linear Feature Record  □Milling Station Record  □Rock Art Record  □Artifact Record  □Photograph Record  □ Other (List):

DPR 523A (1/95)

*Required information
Significance: The Garland Orchid Greenhouse was constructed outside the Arboretum period of significance and therefore is not a contributor to the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden historic district.

Sketch Map:
P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: □ Not for Publication □ Unrestricted *a. County: Los Angeles County

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mount Wilson Date: May 17, 2012
c. Address: 301 N Baldwin Ave City: Arcadia Zip: 91007
d. UTM: Zone: 10 ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation:

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This feature is located in the central portion of the North Complex and consists of a one-story, galvanized metal pipe structure with vinyl screening, constructed in 1980. It has a rectangular plan and a flat roof.

Alterations: This feature appears to be unaltered.

See continuation sheet.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP39. Other
*P4. Resources Present: □ Building □ Structure □ Object □ Site □ District □ Element of District □ Other (isolates, etc.)

*P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) View looking southwest, October 2013

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: □ Historic □ Prehistoric □ Both 1980

*P7. Owner and Address:
Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden
301 N Baldwin Ave
Arcadia, CA 91007

*P8. Recorded by:
Historic Resources Group
12 S Fair Oaks Ave, Ste 200
Pasadena, CA 91105

*P9. Date Recorded: Nov. 2013
*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")
Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden, Cultural Landscape Report and Treatment Plan, 2014

*Attachments: □ NONE □ Location Map □ Sketch Map □ Continuation Sheet □ Building, Structure, and Object Record □ Archaeological Record □ District Record □ Linear Feature Record □ Milling Station Record □ Rock Art Record □ Artifact Record □ Photograph Record □ Other (List):
DPR 523A (1/95) *Required information
Significance: The Orchid Shade Structure was constructed outside the period of significance and therefore is not a contributor to the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden historic district.
P1. Resource Name or #: Public Tropical Greenhouse (NC-B7)

P2. Location:  

- Not for Publication  
- Unrestricted  

* P2a. County: Los Angeles County

- USGS 7.5' Quad: Mount Wilson

- Address: 301 N Baldwin Ave

- UTM: Zone 10; mE/mN (G.P.S.)

* P2e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This feature is located in the central portion of the North Complex and consists of a greenhouse originally constructed in 1975 adjacent to the growing greenhouses. The building is utilitarian in style with a rectangular plan and a gable roof. It is of split-face concrete masonry unit construction with a galvanized steel framed roof with plastic panels. The gables are enclosed with corrugated fiberglass panels. The primary entrances are symmetrically located in the north, west, and east façades and consist of single, fully-glazed aluminum doors with fixed sidelights. There is a pair of divided light, glazed aluminum sliding doors on the east façade.

Alterations: The aluminum entry doors are replacements.

See continuation sheet

P3b. Resource Attributes: HP39. Other

P4. Resources Present:  ■Building  ■Structure  ■Object  ■Site  ■District  ■Element of District  □Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) View looking northeast, October 2013

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:  ■Historic  □Prehistoric  □Both

1975

P7. Owner and Address:
Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden
301 N Baldwin Ave
Arcadia, CA 91007

P8. Recorded by:
Historic Resources Group
12 S Fair Oaks Ave, Ste 200
Pasadena, CA 91105

P9. DateRecorded: Nov. 2013

P10. Survey Type: Intensive

P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")
Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden, Cultural Landscape Report and Treatment Plan, 2014

Attachments:  □NONE  □Location Map  □Sketch Map  □Continuation Sheet  □Building, Structure, and Object Record  □Archaeological Record  □District Record  □Linear Feature Record  □Milling Station Record  □Rock Art Record  □Artifact Record  □Photograph Record  □Other (List):

DPR 523A (1/95)  *Required information
**Significance:** The Public Tropical Greenhouse was constructed during the period of significance and reflects the original horticultural intent of the 1950 Master Plan. It retains sufficient integrity to convey its historical significance. Therefore it is a contributor to the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden historic district.

**Sketch Map:**

![Sketch Map of the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden](image-url)
**Resource Name or #:** Orchid Greenhouses (NC-B8)

**P1. Other Identifier:**

*P2. Location:*
- □ Not for Publication
- □ Unrestricted
- *a. County: Los Angeles County
- *b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mount Wilson
- c. Address: 301 N Baldwin Ave
- d. UTM: Zone: 10 ; me/ mN (G.P.S.)
- e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)
- Elevation:

**P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This feature is located in the central portion of the North Complex, east of the Public Greenhouse, and consists of four greenhouses constructed between 1956 and 1961 for the propagation of orchids; the greenhouses are connected by a central headhouse. The building is flanked on the west by the Public Greenhouse and on the east by the Orchid Shade Structure. It is utilitarian in style with a rectangular plan and parallel gable roof. It is constructed of concrete masonry unit stem walls with glazed, divided-light, aluminum framed walls and roof. The primary entrances are located on the east and west façades and consist of glazed, divided light metal doors. Portions of the building are covered with a fabric shade structure.

**Alterations:** Portions of the glazing have been painted over.

See continuation sheet

**P3b. Resource Attributes: HP39. Other**

**P4. Resources Present:**
- ▬Building
- □Structure
- □Object
- □Site
- □District
- ▬Element of District
- □Other (Isolates, etc.)

**P5b. Description of Photo:** (View, date, accession #) View looking northeast, October 2013

**P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
- ▬Historic
- □Prehistoric
- □Both
- 1956-61

**P7. Owner and Address:**
- Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden
- 301 N Baldwin Ave
- Arcadia, CA 91007

**P8. Recorded by:**
- Historic Resources Group
- 12 S Fair Oaks Ave, Ste 200
- Pasadena, CA 91105

**P9. Date Recorded:** Nov. 2013

**P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

**P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden, Cultural Landscape Report and Treatment Plan, 2014

**Attachments:**
- □NONE
- □Location Map
- ▬Sketch Map
- ▬Continuation Sheet
- ▬Building, Structure, and Object Record
- ▬Archaeological Record
- ▬District Record
- ▬Linear Feature Record
- ▬Milling Station Record
- ▬Rock Art Record
- □Artifact Record
- □Photograph Record
- □Other (List):
- DPR 523A (1/95)

*Required information*
Significance: The 1956 orchid propagating greenhouse was the first privately-funded propagating greenhouse completed at the Arboretum. It was constructed during the period of significance and reflects the original horticultural intent of the 1950 Master Plan. It retains sufficient integrity to convey its historical significance. The Orchid Greenhouse therefore is a contributor to the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden historic district.
P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location:  □ Not for Publication  □ Unrestricted  *

□ (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

+a. County: Los Angeles County

+b. USGS 7.5' Quad:  Mount Wilson

c. Address:  301 N Baldwin Ave

d. UTM: Zone: 10 ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This feature is located in the central portion of the North Complex and consists of a one-story institutional building originally constructed in 1970 to house the Arboretum’s research laboratories. The building is surrounded by landscaped planters, concrete walks, and mature trees, and is flanked on the north and east by a surface parking lot. It is Late Modern in style with Japanese influences, and is of wood frame construction on a raised foundation of concrete masonry unit construction. It has a rectangular plan with a central courtyard, and a flat roof with wide overhanging eaves supported on wood outriggers. The exterior walls are clad in T1-11 siding and are divided into bays by paired wood posts. The primary entrances are symmetrically located in cement plaster-veneered recesses on the west and east façades, and each consist of a pair of fully glazed aluminum doors. The entrances are accessed by floating staircases of concrete and steel with metal railings. The west entrance is flanked on each side by a rectangular, floor-to-ceiling metal-framed fixed window with wood trim. Fenestration consists primarily of rectangular, aluminum sash sliding windows with wood trim. The windows on the west and south façades are shaded by decorative metal sunscreens mounted to the wall and soffit. The interior courtyard is surrounded by window walls of aluminum framed storefront, and features a rectangular lily pond surrounded by small palm trees.

See continuation sheet

P3b. Resource Attributes: HP39. Other

P4. Resources Present:  □ Building  □ Structure  □ Object  □ Site  □ District  □ Element of District  □ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing: (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)  View looking northeast, October 2013

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:  □ Historic  □ Prehistoric  □ Both

1970

P7. Owner and Address:

Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden
301 N Baldwin Ave
Arcadia, CA 91007

P8. Recorded by:

Historic Resources Group
12 S Fair Oaks Ave, Ste 200
Pasadena, CA 91105

P9. Date Recorded: Nov, 2013

P10. Survey Type: Intensive

P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden, Cultural Landscape Report and Treatment Plan, 2014

Attachments: □ NONE  □ Location Map  □ Sketch Map  □ Continuation Sheet  □ Building, Structure, and Object Record

□ Archaeological Record  □ District Record  □ Linear Feature Record  □ Milling Station Record  □ Rock Art Record

□ Artifact Record  □ Photograph Record  □ Other (List):

DPR 523A (1/95)  *

Required information

DPR 523A (1/95)
Alterations: The Research Laboratory Building was originally constructed with an engawa, a wood-framed platform, surrounding its perimeter. The engawa was removed in 1995-96 following the theft of computer equipment.

Significance: The Research Laboratory Building was constructed during the period of significance and provided the first facilities dedicated exclusively to the Arboretum’s research division. It is a good example of Late Modern institutional design with Japanese influences, and it retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance. Therefore it is a contributor to the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden historic district.

Sketch Map:
State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Resource Name or #: Headhouses/Research Greenhouses (NC-B10)

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: □ Not for Publication □ Unrestricted and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP39. Other

P4. Resources Present: □ Building □ Structure □ Object □ Site □ District □ Element of District □ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) View looking northwest, October 2013

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: □ Historic □ Prehistoric □ Both 1954-57

P7. Owner and Address:

Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden
301 N Baldwin Ave
Arcadia, CA 91007

P8. Recorded by:

Historic Resources Group
12 S Fair Oaks Ave, Ste 200
Pasadena, CA 91105

P9. Date Recorded: Nov. 2013

P10. Survey Type: Intensive

Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden, Cultural Landscape Report and Treatment Plan, 2014

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Attachments: □ NONE □ Location Map □ Sketch Map □ Continuation Sheet □ Building, Structure, and Object Record □ Archaeological Record □ District Record □ Linear Feature Record □ Milling Station Record □ Rock Art Record □ Artifact Record □ Photograph Record □ Other (List):

DPR 523A (1/95) *Required information
Alterations: Greenhouse glazing has been painted.

Significance: The Headhouses/Research Greenhouses were constructed during the Arboretum period of significance and reflect the original horticultural intent of the 1950 Master Plan. They retain sufficient integrity to convey their historical significance. Therefore they are contributors to the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden historic district.

Sketch Map:
State of California — The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
PRIMARY RECORD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Other Listings</th>
<th>Review Code</th>
<th>Reviewer</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

P1. Resource Name or #: Propagation Area (NC-B11)

P2. Other Identifier:
- Not for Publication  
- Unrestricted  
- County: Los Angeles County  
- USGS 7.5' Quad: Mount Wilson  
- Address: 301 N Baldwin Ave  
- City: Arcadia  
- Zip: 91007

P3a. Description:
This feature is located in the north portion of the North Complex and consists of an open area for propagating plants. It is located immediately to the west of the west Headhouse/Research Greenhouse. It consists of planter beds, shade structures, and open areas. There are visible remnants of the foundation of a greenhouse that was constructed on this site in 1953 and later demolished.

Alterations: A greenhouse constructed on this site in 1953 has been demolished.

See continuation sheet

P5a. Photo or Drawing

Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden, Cultural Landscape Report and Treatment Plan, 2014

P5b. Description of Photo: View looking south, October 2013

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:
- Historic  
- Prehistoric  
- Both  
- 1953

P7. Owner and Address:
Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden  
301 N Baldwin Ave  
Arcadia, CA 91007

P8. Recorded by:
Historic Resources Group  
12 S Fair Oaks Ave, Ste 200  
Pasadena, CA 91105

P9. Date Recorded: Nov. 2013

P10. Survey Type: Intensive

P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

*Attachments: NONE  Location Map  Sketch Map  Continuation Sheet  Building, Structure, and Object Record  Archaeological Record  District Record  Linear Feature Record  Milling Station Record  Rock Art Record  Artifact Record  Photograph Record  Other (List): DPR 523A (1/95)

*Required information
Significance: The Propagation Area has been significantly altered and no longer retains integrity, and it does not contribute to the significance of the Arboretum. Therefore it is not a contributor to the Los Angeles County and Botanic Garden historic district.

Sketch Map:
Resource Name or #: Epiphyllum Society Shade Structure (NC-B12)

P2. Location: □ Not for Publication □ Unrestricted

   a. County: Los Angeles County

   b. USGS 7.5’ Quad: Mount Wilson

   c. Address: 301 N Baldwin Ave

   d. UTM: Zone: 10 ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)

   e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This feature is located in the north portion of the North Complex and consists of a cluster of one-story lath structures originally constructed in 1947-52 to house Epiphyllum hybrids. The building is utilitarian in style with a rectangular plan and a flat roof. It sits on a raised platform with concrete masonry unit retaining walls and consists of two adjoining structures, an aluminum lath structure to the south and a slightly taller wood lath structure to the north, both covered in vinyl screening.

Alterations: The shade structure was moved to this location in 1953.

See continuation sheet

P3b. Resource Attributes: HP39. Other

P4. Resources Present: □ Building □ Structure □ Object □ Site □ District □ Element of District □ Other (isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) View looking southeast, October 2013

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: □ Historic

   □ Prehistoric □ Both 1947-52

P7. Owner and Address:

Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden

301 N Baldwin Ave

Arcadia, CA 91007

P8. Recorded by:

Historic Resources Group

12 S Fair Oaks Ave, Ste 200

Pasadena, CA 91105

P9. Date Recorded: Nov. 2013

P10. Survey Type: Intensive

P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter “none.”)

Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden, Cultural Landscape Report and Treatment Plan, 2014

Attachments: □ NONE □ Location Map □ Sketch Map □ Continuation Sheet □ Building, Structure, and Object Record

 archaeological record □ district record □ linear feature record □ milling station record □ rock art record

 □ artifact record □ photograph record □ other (List): DPR 523A (1/95)

*Required information
**Significance:** The Epiphyllum Society Shade Structure was constructed during the Arboretum period of significance and reflects the original horticultural intent of the 1950 Master Plan. It retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance. It is a contributor to the Los Angeles County and Botanic Garden historic district.

**Sketch Map:**

![Sketch Map of the Epiphyllum Society Shade Structure](image-url)
Resource Name or #: Propagation & Holding Pen (NC-B13)

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: □ Not for Publication  □ Unrestricted

  and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

  *a. County: Los Angeles County

  *b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mount Wilson

  c. Address: 301 N Baldwin Ave

  d. UTM: Zone: 10; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)

  e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation:

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)
This feature is located in the northernmost portion of the North Complex, at the southeast corner of the intersection of North Baldwin Avenue and Colorado Boulevard, and consists of an area for propagating plants and holding until mature or released from quarantine. It was constructed c. 1980 and consists of a rectangular, galvanized metal pipe structure covered in metal screening.

Alterations: This feature appears to be unaltered.

See continuation sheet

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP39. Other

*P4. Resources Present: □ Building  □ Structure  □ Object  □ Site  □ District  □ Element of District  □ Other (Isolates, etc.)

*P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) View looking southeast, October 2013

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: □ Historic  □ Prehistoric  □ Both

c. 1980

*P7. Owner and Address: Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden 301 N Baldwin Ave Arcadia, CA 91007

*P8. Recorded by: Historic Resources Group 12 S Fair Oaks Ave, Ste 200 Pasadena, CA 91105

*P9. Date Recorded: Nov. 2013

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")
Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden, Cultural Landscape Report and Treatment Plan, 2014

*Attaches: □ NONE  □ Location Map  □ Sketch Map  □ Continuation Sheet  □ Building, Structure, and Object Record  □ Archaeological Record  □ District Record  □ Linear Feature Record  □ Milling Station Record  □ Rock Art Record  □ Artifact Record  □ Photograph Record  □ Other (List):

DPR 523A (1/95)  *Required information
**Significance:** The Propagation & Holding Pen was constructed outside the Arboretum period of significance and therefore is not a contributor to the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden historic district.

Sketch Map:
Resource Name or #: Cell Towers (NC-B14)

*P2. Location: □ Not for Publication □ Unrestricted  *a. County: Los Angeles County
   and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)
   *b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mount Wilson  Date: May 17, 2012
   c. Address: 301 N Baldwin Ave  City: Arcadia  Zip: 91007
   d. UTM: Zone: 10 ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)
   e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)
This feature is located on the northern edge of the North Complex, along Colorado Boulevard, and consists of three cellular phone towers, each surrounded by a chain link fence. They were erected between 1999 and 2000.

Alterations: This feature appears to be unaltered.

See continuation sheet

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP39. Other

*P4. Resources Present: □ Building □ Structure □ Object □ Site □ District □ Element of District □ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) View looking west, October 2013

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: □ Historic  □ Prehistoric  □ Both 1999-2000

*P7. Owner and Address:
Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden
301 N Baldwin Ave
Arcadia, CA 91007

*P8. Recorded by:
Historic Resources Group
12 S Fair Oaks Ave, Ste 200
Pasadena, CA 91105

*P9. Date Recorded: Nov. 2013

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")
Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden, Cultural Landscape Report and Treatment Plan, 2014

*Attachments: □ NONE □ Location Map □ Sketch Map □ Continuation Sheet □ Building, Structure, and Object Record
   □ Archaeological Record □ District Record □ Linear Feature Record □ Milling Station Record □ Rock Art Record
   □ Artifact Record □ Photograph Record □ Other (List):
   DPR 523A (1/95)

*Required information
Significance: The Cell Towers were constructed outside the period of significance and do not contribute to the significance of the Arboretum. Therefore they are not contributors to the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden historic district.

Sketch Map:
Resource Name or #: Public Restrooms (NC-B15)

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: □ Not for Publication  □ Unrestricted  *
a. County: Los Angeles County

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mount Wilson

c. Address: 301 N Baldwin Ave

d. UTM: Zone: 10 ;  mE/ mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation:

date:

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This feature is located in the south portion of the North Complex and consists of a one-story building originally constructed in 1998-99 to house public restrooms. The building is located just south of Ayres Hall and is flanked to the east and south by the Celebration Garden. It is surrounded by concrete walks, raised planters and mature trees. It is utilitarian in style with a rectangular plan and a flat, built-up roof with a painted wood fascia. It is constructed of split-face concrete masonry units laid in running bond. The primary entrance is symmetrically recessed on the west façade and consists of painted, flush wood doors with louvered vents. There are wall-mounted stainless steel drinking fountains with flanking guardrails on the south façade.

Alterations: This feature appears to be unaltered.

See continuation sheet

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP39. Other

*P4. Resources Present:  □ Building  □ Structure  □ Object  □ Site  □ District  □ Element of District  □ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) View looking northeast, October 2013

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: □ Historic  □ Prehistoric  □ Both

1998-99

*P7. Owner and Address:

Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden
301 N Baldwin Ave
Arcadia, CA 91007

*P8. Recorded by:

Historic Resources Group
12 S Fair Oaks Ave, Ste 200
Pasadena, CA 91105

*P9. Date Recorded: Nov. 2013

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden, Cultural Landscape Report and Treatment Plan, 2014

*Attachments: □ NONE  □ Location Map  □ Sketch Map  □ Continuation Sheet  □ Building, Structure, and Object Record  □ Archaeological Record  □ District Record  □ Linear Feature Record  □ Milling Station Record  □ Rock Art Record  □ Artifact Record  □ Photograph Record  □ Other (List):

DPR 523A (1/95)  

*Required information
Significance: The Public Restrooms building was constructed outside the Arboretum period of significance and therefore is not a contributor to the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden historic district.

Sketch Map:
P1. Resource Name or #: Celebration/Demonstration Garden (NC-L1)

P2. Location:
- Not for Publication
- Unrestricted
- County: Los Angeles County
- USGS 7.5' Quad: Mount Wilson
- Address: 301 N Baldwin Ave
- City: Arcadia
- Zip: 91007
- Date: May 17, 2012
- Elevation: 

P3a. Description:
This feature is located in the southeast corner of the North Complex and consists of an eclectic grouping of display gardens constructed in 1998 as part of the renovation of the Sunset Demonstration Gardens area. It consists of a symmetrical lawn area flanked by concrete paths and framed with three pavilions of wood frame construction with stone veneered piers and hipped and pyramidal slate roofs with copper gutters. The east perimeter wall is veneered in faux stone panels. A wood framed pergola with stone veneer piers extends from the southwest pavilion and leads to a series of garden areas surrounded by staggered height, concrete masonry unit walls veneered in cement plaster, with copper gates mounted on wood jambs. There is a freestanding chimney with cement plaster veneer, stone surround and hearth, brick firebox, and decorative wall tiles. Paving consists primarily of exposed aggregate concrete and flagstone, with boulders placed along paths. There are railroad tie terraces in the Stairway Garden.

Alterations: The Celebration/Demonstration Garden is a renovation of the Sunset Demonstration Gardens, originally constructed in 1957-58.

P3b. Resource Attributes: HP29. Landscape architecture

P4. Resources Present:
- Building
- Structure
- Object
- Site
- District
- Element of District
- Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo:
View looking north, October 2013

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:
1998

P7. Owner and Address:
Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden
301 N Baldwin Ave
Arcadia, CA 91007

P8. Recorded by:
Historic Resources Group
12 S Fair Oaks Ave, Ste 200
Pasadena, CA 91105

P9. Date Recorded: Nov. 2013

P10. Survey Type: Intensive

P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")
Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden, Cultural Landscape Report and Treatment Plan, 2014

*Attachments: [NONE] Location Map [Sketch Map] Continuation Sheet [Building, Structure, and Object Record] Archaeological Record [District Record] Linear Feature Record [Milling Station Record] Rock Art Record [Artifact Record] Photograph Record [Other (List):] DPR 522A (1/95)

*Required information
**Significance:** The Celebration Garden was installed outside the Arboretum period of significance and therefore is not a contributor to the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden Historic District.

**Sketch Map:**

[Image of a map showing the layout of the Celebration Garden (NC-L1) and other areas of the Arboretum.]
Resource Name or #: Weaver’s Garden (NC-L2)

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location:  
- Not for Publication  
- Unrestricted

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*a. County: Los Angeles County

*b. USGS 7.5’ Quad: Mount Wilson

Date: May 17, 2012

City: Arcadia

Zip: 91007

c. Address: 301 N Baldwin Ave

d. UTM: Zone: 10; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation:

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) This feature is located in the southwest corner of the North Complex and was constructed in 2005 as a display of plants used around the world to weave fabrics, mats, baskets, benches, and houses. The garden is roughly rectangular in plan, flanked to the south and west by service roads and to the north and east by concrete walks, and consists of curvilinear paths between irregular planting beds.

Alterations: This feature appears to be unaltered.

See continuation sheet

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP29. Landscape architecture

*P4. Resources Present:  
- Building  
- Structure  
- Object  
- Site  
- District

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) June 2013

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: 
- Historic

Prehistoric  
- Both

2005

*P7. Owner and Address: 
Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden
301 N Baldwin Ave
Arcadia, CA 91007

*P8. Recorded by: 
Historic Resources Group
12 S Fair Oaks Ave, Ste 200
Pasadena, CA 91105

*P9. Date Recorded: Nov. 2013

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter “none.”)
Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden, Cultural Landscape Report and Treatment Plan, 2014

*Attachments:  
- NONE  
- Location Map  
- Sketch Map  
- Continuation Sheet

- Building, Structure, and Object Record

- Archaeological Record  
- District Record  
- Linear Feature Record  
- Milling Station Record  
- Rock Art Record

- Artifact Record  
- Photograph Record

Other (List):
DPR 523A (1/95)

*Required information
**Resource Name or #**: Weaver’s Garden (NC-L2)

**Recorded by**: Historic Resources Group  
**Date**: Nov. 2013

**Significance**: The Weaver’s Garden was installed outside the Arboretum period of significance and therefore is not a contributor to the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden historic district.

Sketch Map:
State of California — The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
PRIMARY RECORD  

Other Listings  
Review Code  
Reviewer  
Date  

Resource Name or #: Garden for All Seasons (NC-L3)  

P1. Other Identifier:  

*P2. Location: □ Not for Publication  □ Unrestricted  
   □ Confinement  
   □ County: Los Angeles County  
   □ USGS 7.5' Quad: Mount Wilson  
   □ Address: 301 N Baldwin Ave  
   □ City: Arcadia  
   □ Zip: 91007  
   □ UTM: Zone: 10; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)  
   □ Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)  

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)  

This feature is located in the central portion of the North Complex and consists of a sustainable living demonstration garden, originally constructed in 1972 as a demonstration flower and vegetable garden. The garden includes fruit-producing trees from around the world, a pond fed with rainwater collected on site, a netted enclosure housing raised vegetable beds, a worm farm, compost bins, and a chicken coop. There is a pavilion of wood post-and-beam construction with a flat lattice roof.  

Alterations: The garden was redesigned in 2012.  

See continuation sheet  

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP29. Landscape architecture  

*P4. Resources Present: □ Building  □ Structure  □ Object  □ Site  □ District  □ Element of District  □ Other (Isolates, etc.)  

*P5a. Photo or Drawing  

(Please include a photo or drawing as required.)  

*P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) View looking north, June 2013  

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: □ Historic  □ Prehistoric  □ Both  

2012  

*P7. Owner and Address:  

Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden  
301 N Baldwin Ave  
Arcadia, CA 91007  

*P8. Recorded by:  

Historic Resources Group  
12 S Fair Oaks Ave, Ste 200  
Pasadena, CA 91105  

*P9. Date Recorded: Nov. 2013  

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive  

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")  

Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden, Cultural Landscape Report and Treatment Plan, 2014  

*Attachments: □NONE  □ Location Map  □ Sketch Map  □ Continuation Sheet  □ Building, Structure, and Object Record  
 □ Archaeological Record  □ District Record  □ Linear Feature Record  □ Milling Station Record  □ Rock Art Record  
 □ Artifact Record  □ Photograph Record  □ Other (List):  

DPR 523A (1/95)  

*Required information
**Significance:** The Garden for All Seasons was completely redesigned in 2012 and does not retain integrity from the Arboretum period of significance. It therefore is not a contributor to the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden Historic District.

**Sketch Map:**

![Sketch Map of Garden for All Seasons](image-url)
Resource Name or #: Wedding Garden (NC-L4)

**P2. Location:** □ Not for Publication □ Unrestricted

- *a. County:* Los Angeles County
- *b. USGS 7.5’ Quad:* Mount Wilson
- c. Address: 301 N Baldwin Ave
- d. UTM: Zone: 10 ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)
- e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

**P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This feature is located in the west portion of the North Complex and consists of an expansive, rectangular lawn flanked with showy ornamental and specimen plants. The lawn terminates at its north end in an elevated, pre-fabricated, octagonal Victorian-style wood gazebo with a wood shingle roof. The gazebo was installed in 2006. There are floss silk trees at the south end of the lawn.

**Alterations:** This feature appears to be unaltered.

See continuation sheet

**P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP29. Landscape architecture

**P4. Resources Present:** □ Building □ Structure □ Object □ Site □ District □ Element of District □ Other (Isolates, etc.)

**P5a. Photo or Drawing** (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

**P5b. Description of Photo:** (View, date, accession #) View looking north, December 2013

**P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** □ Historic □ Prehistoric □ Both 2006

**P7. Owner and Address:**
Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden
301 N Baldwin Ave
Arcadia, CA 91007

**P8. Recorded by:**
Historic Resources Group
12 S Fair Oaks Ave, Ste 200
Pasadena, CA 91105

**P9. Date Recorded:** Nov. 2013

**P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

**P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

*Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden, Cultural Landscape Report and Treatment Plan, 2014*

**Attachments:** □ NONE □ Location Map □ Sketch Map □ Continuation Sheet □ Building, Structure, and Object Record □ Archaeological Record □ District Record □ Linear Feature Record □ Milling Station Record □ Rock Art Record □ Artifact Record □ Photograph Record □ Other (List):

DPR 523A (1/95)
Significance: The Wedding Garden was installed outside the Arboretum period of significance and therefore is not a contributor to the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden historic district.

Sketch Map:
State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Resource Name or #: Water Conservation Garden (NC-L5)

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication  ☐ Unrestricted  *a. County: Los Angeles County
and  (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mount Wilson

*c. Address: 301 N Baldwin Ave

d. UTM: Zone: 10 ;  mE/ mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

Elevation:

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This feature is located on the west edge of the North Complex, west of the Wedding Garden, and was originally constructed in 1986 to demonstrate that a colorful mix of perennials, trees, and shrubs can thrive on less water. The garden consists of a grouping of water-wise plants with decomposed granite paths, recycled concrete planter walls, and a central open area with concrete pavers and a pavilion of wood post-and-beam construction with a flat mansard roof covered in wood shaves.

Alterations: This feature appears to be unaltered.

See continuation sheet

*P3b. Resource Attributes:  HP29. Landscape architecture

*P4. Resources Present:  ☐ Building  ☐ Structure  ☐ Object  ☐ Site  ☐ District  ☐ Element of District  ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

*P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) View looking northeast, December 2013

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

☐ Prehistoric  ☐ Both  1986

*P7. Owner and Address:

Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden
301 N Baldwin Ave
Arcadia, CA 91007

*P8. Recorded by:

Historic Resources Group
12 S Fair Oaks Ave, Ste 200
Pasadena, CA 91105

*P9. Date Recorded:  Nov. 2013

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden, Cultural Landscape Report and Treatment Plan, 2014

*Attachments:  ☐ NONE  ☐ Location Map  ☐ Sketch Map  ☐ Continuation Sheet  ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record

☐ Archaeological Record  ☐ District Record  ☐ Linear Feature Record  ☐ Milling Station Record  ☐ Rock Art Record

☐ Artifact Record  ☐ Photograph Record  ☐ Other (List):

DPR 523A (1/95)

*Required information
Significance: The Water Conservation Garden was installed outside the Arboretum period of significance and therefore is not a contributor to the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden historic district.
Resource Name or #: Desert Display Garden (NC-L6)

P1. Other Identifier:

P2. Location:  □ Not for Publication  □ Unrestricted  □ County: Los Angeles County
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

P2b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mount Wilson

P2c. Address: 301 N Baldwin Ave

P2d. UTM: Zone: 10; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)

P2e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This feature is located in the southwest corner of the North Complex and was designed for the 2006 Garden Show. It consists of a central open area paved with tumbled concrete ashlar pavers and featuring a free-standing fireplace with cement plaster veneer chimney and screen wall, cast stone hearth and surround, brick firebox, and flagstone bench seating. The garden is paved with decomposed granite and salt-finished colored concrete, and features rock sculptures and a variety of North American succulents and drought-tolerant plants. Planting beds feature lava rock mulch around the base of plants.

Alterations: This feature appears to be unaltered.

See continuation sheet

P3b. Resource Attributes: HP29. Landscape architecture

P4. Resources Present: □ Building □ Structure □ Object □ Site □ District □ Element of District □ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

P5b. Description of Photo: View looking northwest, October 2013

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:  □ Historic □ Prehistoric □ Both

P7. Owner and Address: Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden

P8. Recorded by: Historic Resources Group

P9. Date Recorded: Nov. 2013

P10. Survey Type: Intensive

P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter “none.”)

Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden, Cultural Landscape Report and Treatment Plan, 2014

Attachments: □ NONE □ Location Map □ Sketch Map □ Continuation Sheet □ Building, Structure, and Object Record □ Archaeological Record □ District Record □ Linear Feature Record □ Milling Station Record □ Rock Art Record □ Artifact Record □ Photograph Record □ Other (List): DPR 523A (1/95)
Significance: The Desert Display Garden was installed outside the Arboretum period of significance and therefore is not a contributor to the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden historic district.

Sketch Map:
Resource Name or #: Circular Walkways (NC-L7)

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: □ Not for Publication  □ Unrestricted  
   *a. County: Los Angeles County
   
   *b. USGS 7.5’ Quad: Mount Wilson  
   Date: May 17, 2012
   
   c. Address: 301 N Baldwin Ave
   
   City: Arcadia  
   Zip: 91007
   
   d. UTM: Zone: 10 ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)
   
   e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation:

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This feature is located in the south portion of the North Complex, west of Ayres Hall, and was originally constructed in 1984. It consists of a 350-foot concrete walkway with circular walks at either end. The east circular walk is flanked by two semicircular pergolas of wood posts and brackets supporting wire supports for vines. The garden is planted with trumpet vine, willow, blood red trumpet vine, and juniper, and is centered on an olive tree.

Alterations: In 2013 the junipers that originally surrounded the east circular walk were removed and replaced with the current plantings and pergolas.

See continuation sheet

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP39. Other

*P4. Resources Present: □ Building  □ Structure  □ Object  □ Site  □ District  □ Element of District  □ Other (Isolates, etc.)

*P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) View looking northwest, October 2013

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: □ Historic  □ Prehistoric  □ Both

1984

*P7. Owner and Address: Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden 301 N Baldwin Ave Arcadia, CA 91007

*P8. Recorded by: Historic Resources Group 12 S Fair Oaks Ave, Ste 200 Pasadena, CA 91105

*P9. Date Recorded: Nov. 2013

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")
Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden, Cultural Landscape Report and Treatment Plan, 2014

*Attachments: □ NONE  □ Location Map  □ Sketch Map  □ Continuation Sheet  □ Building, Structure, and Object Record
 □ Archaeological Record  □ District Record  □ Linear Feature Record  □ Milling Station Record  □ Rock Art Record
 □ Artifact Record  □ Photograph Record  □ Other (List):

DPR 523A (1/95)  

*Required information
**Resource Name or #** Circular Walkways (NC-L7)

**Recorded by:** Historic Resources Group  
**Date:** Nov. 2013

**Significance:** The Walkways were installed outside the Arboretum period of significance and therefore are not a contributor to the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden historic district.

**Sketch Map:**

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DPR 523L (1/95)

*Required information*
<table>
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<th>Resource Name or #: Surface Parking (NC-P)</th>
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**P1. Other Identifier:**

*P2. Location: □ Not for Publication  □ Unrestricted  *

*a. County: Los Angeles County  
*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mount Wilson  
c. Address: 301 N Baldwin Ave  
d. UTM: Zone: 10 ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)  
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation:

**P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This feature is located on the east edge of the North Complex, along Baldwin Avenue, and was originally constructed in 1954-55. It consists of a linear surface parking lot paved with asphaltic concrete. Many trees surrounding the lot were introduced during the period of significance, including the *Lagerstroemia indica* trees lining the west side of the lot.

Alterations: Parking at the northern end was ceded for access to the planned Foothill (210) freeway in 1966.

*See continuation sheet*

**P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP29. Landscape architecture

**P4. Resources Present:** □ Building  □ Structure  □ Object  □ Site  □ District  □ Element of District  □ Other (Isolates, etc.)

**P5b. Description of Photo:** (View, date, accession #) View looking northwest, March 2014

**P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** □ Historic  □ Prehistoric  □ Both  1954-55

**P7. Owner and Address:**  
Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden  
301 N Baldwin Ave  
Arcadia, CA 91007

**P8. Recorded by:**  
Historic Resources Group  
12 S Fair Oaks Ave, Ste 200  
Pasadena, CA 91105

**P9. Date Recorded:** Nov. 2013

**P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

**P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")  
*Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden, Cultural Landscape Report and Treatment Plan, 2014*

**Attachments:** □ NONE  □ Location Map  □ Sketch Map  □ Continuation Sheet  □ Building, Structure, and Object Record  
□ Archaeological Record  □ District Record  □ Linear Feature Record  □ Milling Station Record  □ Rock Art Record  
□ Artifact Record  □ Photograph Record  □ Other (List):  
DPR 523A (1/95)  
*Required information*
Significance: Although some of the surrounding trees were planted during the Arboretum period of significance, the Surface Parking itself does not contribute to the significance of the Arboretum and therefore is not a contributor to the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden historic district.

Sketch Map:
Resource Name or #: Australian Interpretive Center (AA-B1)

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: □ Not for Publication □ Unrestricted
   *a. County: Los Angeles County
   *b. USGS 7.5’ Quad: Mount Wilson
   c. Address: 301 N Baldwin Ave
   d. UTM: Zone: 10 ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)
   e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation:

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This feature is located in the central portion of the Australia Landscape and consists of a one-story structure originally constructed in 1983 to provide seating and interpretive signage. The structure is utilitarian with an irregular plan, and is of wood post-and-beam construction. The flat roof consists of spaced sleepers to provide dappled shade. Wood benches and interpretive signage are mounted to the posts. The area under and around the structure is paved with decomposed granite.

Alterations: This feature appears to be unaltered.

See continuation sheet

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP39. Other

*P4. Resources Present: □ Building □ Structure □ Object □ Site □ District □ Element of District □ Other (Isolates, etc.)

*P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) View looking north, April 2013

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: □ Historic □ Prehistoric □ Both
1983

*P7. Owner and Address:
Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden
301 N Baldwin Ave
Arcadia, CA 91007

*P8. Recorded by:
Historic Resources Group
12 S Fair Oaks Ave, Ste 200
Pasadena, CA 91105

*P9. Date Recorded: Nov. 2013

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")
Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden, Cultural Landscape Report and Treatment Plan, 2014

*Attachments: □ NONE □ Location Map □ Sketch Map □ Continuation Sheet □ Building, Structure, and Object Record
□ Archaeological Record □ District Record □ Linear Feature Record □ Milling Station Record □ Rock Art Record
□ Artifact Record □ Photograph Record □ Other (List): DPR 523A (1/95)
**Significance:** The Australian Interpretive Center was constructed outside the Arboretum period of significance and therefore is not a contributor to the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden historic district.

**Sketch Map:**
Resource Name or #: Anita Baldwin Garage (AA-B2)

*a. County: Los Angeles County
*b. USGS 7.5’ Quad: Mount Wilson

P2. Location: [ ] Not for Publication  [ ] Unrestricted

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

c. Address: 301 N Baldwin Ave

d. UTM: Zone: 10 ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)

Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This one-story service building is located in the south portion of the Africa Landscape and was originally constructed c. 1913-16. The building is in the Mission Revival style with a rectangular plan and a low-pitched shed roof with asphalt composition roll roofing, a parapet on three façades, and open eaves on the fourth (north) façade. There is a pent roof with clay tiles and open bracketed eaves on the west, south, and east façades, below the parapet. The exterior walls are finished with cement plaster. There are five large rectangular openings on the north façade, three fitted with horizontal plank wood overhead doors; one with a vertical plank wood overhead door; and one with a plywood partition and a flush wood door with a rectangular, wire glass view light. Fenestration consists of rectangular, wood sash, divided light hopper windows with projecting plaster sills.

Alterations: The cement plaster walls appear to have been redashed. Wood windows, roof structure, and brackets may be replacements.

See continuation sheet

P3b. Resource Attributes: HP4. Ancillary building

P4. Resources Present: [ ] Building  [ ] Structure  [ ] Object  [ ] Site  [ ] District  [ ] Element of District  [ ] Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) View looking north, July 2013

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: [ ] Historic  [ ] Prehistoric  [ ] Both
c. 1913-16

P7. Owner and Address:
Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden
301 N Baldwin Ave
Arcadia, CA 91007

P8. Recorded by:
Historic Resources Group
12 S Fair Oaks Ave, Ste 200
Pasadena, CA 91105

P9. Date Recorded: Nov. 2013

P10. Survey Type: Intensive

P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden, Cultural Landscape Report and Treatment Plan, 2014.

Potions: [ ] None  [ ] Location Map  [ ] Sketch Map  [ ] Continuation Sheet  [ ] Building, Structure, and Object Record

[ ] Archaeological Record  [ ] District Record  [ ] Linear Feature Record  [ ] Milling Station Record  [ ] Rock Art Record

[ ] Artifact Record  [ ] Photograph Record  [ ] Other (List):

*Required information
**Resource Name or #** Anita Baldwin Garage (AA-B2)

**Recorded by:** Historic Resources Group

**Date:** Nov. 2013

**Significance:** The Anita Baldwin Garage was constructed during the Baldwin period of significance and is potentially the last remaining structure of the Anoakia Breeding Farm. The building retains sufficient integrity to convey its historical significance and therefore is a contributor to the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden historic district.

![View looking southeast, July 2013](image_url)
*Resource Name or #: Anita Baldwin Garage (AA-B2)

*Recorded by: Historic Resources Group

*Date: Nov. 2013

Sketch Map:

AFRICA | AUSTRALIA
AA-81  1 Australian Interpretive Center
AA-82  2 Anita Baldwin Garage
AA-83  3 Smog Greenhouse
AA-84  4 African Interpretive Center
AA-85  5 Australia Landscape
AA-86  6 Serpent Trail
AA-87  7 Africa Landscape
AA-88  8 Madagascar Spiny Forest
AA-89  9 Aloe Trail
AA-90  10 Amphitheater
AA-91  11 Canopy Island Trail
AA-92  12 Arcadia Flood Control Channel
AA-93  13 Chilean Collection

*Required information

DPR 523L (1/95)
**State of California — The Resources Agency**

**DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION**

**PRIMARY RECORD**

<table>
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<th>Other Listings</th>
<th>Review Code</th>
<th>Reviewer</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Resource Name or #:** Smog Greenhouse (AA-B3)

**P1. Other Identifier:**

- **P2. Location:**
  - Not for Publication
  - Unrestricted
  - and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

- **P2a. County:** Los Angeles County
- **P2b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Mount Wilson
- **P2c. Address:** 301 N Baldwin Ave
- **P2d. UTM:** Zone: 10; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)
- **P2e. Other Locational Data:** (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

**P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This feature is located in the southern portion of the Africa Landscape and consists of twin one-story greenhouses originally constructed in 1986 to house duplicate sets of plants, one exposed to filtered, smog-free air and the other to unfiltered air. The building is utilitarian with a rectangular plan and a parallel gable roof. It is of wood frame construction with glazed walls and roof. The lower portions of the greenhouse walls are clad in horizontal wood siding. The headhouse is located at the north end of the west greenhouse and is of wood frame construction with a rectangular plan and a gable roof with asphalt composition shingles and open eaves. The exterior walls are clad in horizontal wood siding. The primary entrance is asymmetrically located on the east façade and consists of a single flush wood door with a shed roofed porch supported on wood posts.

**Alterations:** The greenhouse appears to be abandoned and is not maintained.

*See continuation sheet*

**P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP39. Other

**P4. Resources Present:**

- Building
- Structure
- Object
- Site
- District
- Element of District
- Other (Isolates, etc.)

**P5. Description of Photo:** (View, date, accession #) View looking west, November 2013

**P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**

- Historic
- Prehistoric
- Both
- 1986

**P7. Owner and Address:**

Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden
301 N Baldwin Ave
Arcadia, CA 91007

**P8. Recorded by:**

Historic Resources Group
12 S Fair Oaks Ave, Ste 200
Pasadena, CA 91105

**P9. Date Recorded:** Nov. 2013

**P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

**P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

*Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden, Cultural Landscape Report and Treatment Plan, 2014*

*Attachments:*

- NONE
- Location Map
- Sketch Map
- Continuation Sheet
- Building, Structure, and Object Record
- Archaeological Record
- District Record
- Linear Feature Record
- Milling Station Record
- Rock Art Record
- Artifact Record
- Photograph Record
- Other (List):

DPR 523A (1/95)

*Required information*
Significance: The Smog Greenhouse was constructed outside the Arboretum period of significance and therefore is not a contributor to the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden historic district.

Sketch Map:
Resource Name or #: African Interpretive Center (AA-B4)

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: □ Not for Publication □ Unrestricted
   and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)
   *a. County: Los Angeles County
   *b. USGS 7.5’ Quad: Mount Wilson
   c. Address: 301 N Baldwin Ave
   d. UTM: Zone: 10 ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)
   e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

Elevation:

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This feature is located in the central portion of the Africa Landscape and consists of a one-story structure originally constructed in 1982 to provide seating and interpretive signage. The structure is utilitarian in style with an irregular plan, and is of wood post-and-beam construction. The flat roof consists of spaced sleepers to provide dappled shade. Wood benches and interpretive signage are mounted to the posts. The area under and around the structure is paved with decomposed granite and surrounded by a rock border.

Alterations: This feature appears to be unaltered.

See continuation sheet

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP39. Other

*P4. Resources Present: □ Building □ Structure □ Object □ Site □ District □ Element of District □ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) View looking northwest, November 2013

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: □ Historic □ Prehistoric □ Both 1982

*P7. Owner and Address:
Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden
301 N Baldwin Ave
Arcadia, CA 91007

*P8. Recorded by:
Historic Resources Group
12 S Fair Oaks Ave, Ste 200
Pasadena, CA 91105

*P9. Date Recorded: Nov. 2013

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")
Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden, Cultural Landscape Report and Treatment Plan, 2014

*Attachments: □ NONE □ Location Map □ Sketch Map □ Continuation Sheet □ Building, Structure, and Object Record
 □ Archaeological Record □ District Record □ Linear Feature Record □ Milling Station Record □ Rock Art Record
 □ Artifact Record □ Photograph Record □ Other (List):
DPR 523A (1/95)

*Required information
Significance: The African Interpretive Center was constructed outside the Arboretum period of significance and therefore is not a contributor to the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden historic district.

Sketch Map:
**Resource Name or #:** Australia Landscape (AA-L1)

*P1. Other Identifier:*

**P2. Location:** □ Not for Publication □ Unrestricted

*P2a. County: Los Angeles County

*P2b. USGS 7.5’ Quad: Mount Wilson

*P2c. Address: 301 N Baldwin Ave

*P2d. Address: 301 N Baldwin Ave

*P2e. Address: 301 N Baldwin Ave

*P3a. Description:*

This feature occupies the northwest portion of the Arboretum and was completed in 1950. It consists of 40 acres planted with a wide variety of flora native to Australia and is traversed by a curvilinear roadway. Species include Eucalyptus, Callistemon, Grevillea, Melaleuca, Castanospermum, and Erythrina.

**Alterations:** Many of the original canopy trees have been lost to insects, disease, or weather-related conditions.

*See continuation sheet*

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP29. Landscape architecture*

*P4. Resources Present: □ Building □ Structure □ Object □ Site □ District □ Element of District □ Other (Isolates, etc.)*

*P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)*

*P5b. Description of Photo: View looking north, December 2013*

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: □ Historic □ Prehistoric □ Both 1950*

*P7. Owner and Address:*

Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden
301 N Baldwin Ave
Arcadia, CA 91007

*P8. Recorded by:*

Historic Resources Group
12 S Fair Oaks Ave, Ste 200
Pasadena, CA 91105

*P9. Date Recorded: Nov. 2013*

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive*

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")*

Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden, Cultural Landscape Report and Treatment Plan, 2014

*Attachments: □ NONE □ Location Map □ Sketch Map □ Continuation Sheet □ Building, Structure, and Object Record □ Archaeological Record □ District Record □ Linear Feature Record □ Milling Station Record □ Rock Art Record □ Artifact Record □ Photograph Record □ Other (List):*

DPR 523A (1/95)

*Required information*
Significance: The Australia Landscape is an original feature of the 1950 Master Plan by Harry Sims Bent, which provided for “living plant displays using adaptable species introduced from many regions of the world.” It retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance and therefore is a contributor to the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden historic district.
*Resource Name or #* Australia Landscape (AA-L1)

*Recorded by:* Historic Resources Group

*Date:* Nov. 2013

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Sketch Map:

- **AFRICA | AUSTRALIA**
  - AA-91: Australian Interpretive Center
  - AA-92: Amna Island Wine Garage
  - AA-93: Smag Greenhouse
  - AA-94: African Interpretive Center
  - AA-11: Australia Landscape
  - AA-12: Serpent Trail
  - AA-13: Africa Landscape
  - AA-14: Madagascar Spiny Forest
  - AA-15: Aloe Trail
  - AA-16: Amphitheater
  - AA-17: Canary Island Trail
  - AA-18: Areada Flood Control Channel
  - AA-19: Chilen Collection

---

DPR 523L (1/95)

*Required information*
State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

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<th>date</th>
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</thead>
</table>

Page 1 of 2

**Resource Name or #:** Serpent Trail (AA-L2)

**P1. Other Identifier:**

*P2. Location:*
- Not for Publication
- Unrestricted

**a. County:** Los Angeles County

**b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Mount Wilson
**Date:** May 17, 2012
**City:** Arcadia
**Zip:** 91007

**c. Address:** 301 N Baldwin Ave
**d. UTM Zone:** 10
**Elevation:**
- mE
- mN (G.P.S.)

**e. Other Locational Data:** (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

**P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This feature divides the Africa and Australia landscapes and was constructed in 2008. It consists of a 960-foot-long, 5-foot-wide, serpentine path of concrete textured to resemble snake scales. Embedded within the path are numerous mosaics created by children and friends of the Arboretum.

**Alterations:** This feature appears to be unaltered.

See continuation sheet

**P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP29. Landscape architecture

**P4. Resources Present:**
- Building
- Structure
- Object
- Site
- District
- Element of District
- Other (Isolates, etc.)

**P5b. Description of Photo:** (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

![Photo or Drawing](Image)

**P5a. Photo or Drawing:** View looking west, December 2013

**P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
- Historic
- Prehistoric
- Both
- 2008

**P7. Owner and Address:**
Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden
301 N Baldwin Ave
Arcadia, CA 91007

**P8. Recorded by:**
Historic Resources Group
12 S Fair Oaks Ave, Ste 200
Pasadena, CA 91105

**P9. Date Recorded:** Nov. 2013

**P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

**P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden, Cultural Landscape Report and Treatment Plan, 2014

**Attachments:**
- NONE
- Location Map
- Sketch Map
- Continuation Sheet
- Building, Structure, and Object Record
- Archaeological Record
- District Record
- Linear Feature Record
- Milling Station Record
- Rock Art Record
- Artifact Record
- Photograph Record
- Other (List):

DPR 523A (1/95)

*Required information*
Significance: The Serpent Trail was constructed outside the Arboretum period of significance and therefore is not a contributor to the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden historic district.

Sketch Map:
State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Other Listings</th>
<th>Review Code</th>
<th>Reviewer</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<td>NRHP Status Code</td>
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Page 1 of 3

Resource Name or #: Africa Landscape (AA-L3)

P1. Other Identifier:

P2. Location: □ Not for Publication □ Unrestricted
   and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)
   *a. County: Los Angeles County
   Date: May 17, 2012
   City: Arcadia
   Zip: 91007

   *b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mount Wilson
   c. Address: 301 N Baldwin Ave
   d. UTM: Zone: 10 ; mE/mN (G.P.S.)
   e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)
This feature is located south of the Australia Landscape and north of the Entryway Vista and was originally established in 1950. It consists of three sections - South Africa, Canary Island, and Madagascar Spiny Forest - featuring flora representative of each region.

Alterations: There are trees, dating from the period of significance, that are not representative of Africa. Tabebuia chryotricha (Handroanthus chrysotrichus), native to Brazil, were planted on a trial basis in 1957 and 1959 at the southwest corner of the Africa landscape.

See continuation sheet

P3b. Resource Attributes: HP29. Landscape architecture

P4. Resources Present: □ Building □ Structure □ Object □ Site □ District □ Element of District □ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
View looking southeast, December 2013

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: □ Historic □ Prehistoric □ Both
1950

P7. Owner and Address:
Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden
301 N Baldwin Ave
Arcadia, CA 91007

P8. Recorded by:
Historic Resources Group
12 S Fair Oaks Ave, Ste 200
Pasadena, CA 91105

P9. Date Recorded: Nov. 2013

P10. Survey Type: Intensive

P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none")
Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden, Cultural Landscape Report and Treatment Plan, 2014

*Attachments: □ NONE □ Location Map □ Sketch Map □ Continuation Sheet □ Building, Structure, and Object Record
□ Archaeological Record □ District Record □ Linear Feature Record □ Milling Station Record □ Rock Art Record
□ Artifact Record □ Photograph Record □ Other (List):
DPR 523A (1/95)

*Required information
Significance: The Africa Landscape is an original feature of the 1950 Master Plan by Harry Sims Bent, which provided for “living plant displays using adaptable species introduced from many regions of the world.” It retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance and therefore is a contributor to the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden historic district.
*Resource Name or #:* Africa Landscape (AA-L3)

*Recorded by:* Historic Resources Group  

*Date:* Nov. 2013

Continuation Sheet

Sketch Map:

AFRICA

AA-81  Australian Interpretive Center
AA-82  Anita Baldwin Garage
AA-83  Smog Greenhouse
AA-84  African Interpretive Center
AA-85  Australia Landscape
AA-86  Serpent Trail
AA-87  Africa Landscape
AA-88  Madagascar Spiny Forest
AA-89  Aloe Trail
AA-90  Amphitheater
AA-91  Canary Island Trail
AA-92  Arcadia Flood Control Channel
AA-93  Chilean Collection

South Knoll
West Acres
Historic Circles
Lawn Area
Entry Complex
Horse Complex
Resource Name or #: Madagascar Spiny Forest (AA-L4)

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: □ Not for Publication □ Unrestricted
   *a. County: Los Angeles County
   and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)
   *b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mount Wilson
   c. Address: 301 N Baldwin Ave
   d. UTM: Zone: 10 ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)
   e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation:

   *P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)
   This feature is located in the northeast portion of the Africa Landscape and was established in 2007. It consists of plants representative of Africa’s Spiny Forest and features a colored, stamped concrete path, interpretive messages, and sculptures.

   Alterations: This feature appears to be unaltered.

   See continuation sheet

   *P3b. Resource Attributes: HP29. Landscape architecture

   *P4. Resources Present: □ Building □ Structure □ Object □ Site □ District □ Element of District □ Other (isolates, etc.)

   *P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) View looking south, November 2013

   *P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:
   □ Historic □ Prehistoric □ Both
   2007

   *P7. Owner and Address:
   Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden
   301 N Baldwin Ave
   Arcadia, CA 91007

   *P8. Recorded by:
   Historic Resources Group
   12 S Fair Oaks Ave, Ste 200
   Pasadena, CA 91105

   *P9. Date Recorded: Nov. 2013

   *P10. Survey Type: Intensive

   *P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")
   Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden, Cultural Landscape Report and Treatment Plan, 2014

   *Attachments: □ NONE □ Location Map □ Sketch Map □ Continuation Sheet □ Building, Structure, and Object Record
   □ Archaeological Record □ District Record □ Linear Feature Record □ Milling Station Record □ Rock Art Record
   □ Artifact Record □ Photograph Record □ Other (List):
   DPR 523A (1/95)
   *Required information
Significance: The Madagascar Spiny Forest was installed outside the Arboretum period of significance and therefore is not a contributor to the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden historic district.

### Sketch Map:

```
AFRICA | AUSTRALIA
AA-81  1. Australian Interpretive Center
AA-82  2. Anita Bouldyn Garage
AA-83  3. Smog Greenhouse
AA-84  4. African Interpretive Center
AA-86  5. Australia Landscape
AA-87  6. Serpent Trail
AA-89  7. Africa Landscape
AA-90  8. Madagascar Spiny Forest
AA-91  9. Aloe Trail
AA-92 10. AmphiTheater
AA-93 11. Canary Island Trail
AA-94 12. Aridia Woodland Channel
AA-95 13. Chilean Collection
```
Resource Name or #: Aloe Trail (AA-L5)

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☐ Unrestricted
   and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)
   *a. County: Los Angeles County
   *b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mount Wilson
   c. Address: 301 N Baldwin Ave
   d. UTM: Zone: 10 ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)
   e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation:

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)
This feature is located in the southeast corner of the Africa Landscape and was established in 2005. It is traversed by a curvilinear colored concrete pedestrian path and features a collection of 106 different Aloe taxa representing over one-quarter of the world’s 365 species and almost half of the 125 species endemic to South Africa, the region with the world’s most Aloe species.

Alterations: This feature appears to be unaltered.

See continuation sheet

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP29. Landscape architecture

*P4. Resources Present: ☐ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) View looking west, December 2013

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: ☐ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both 2005

*P7. Owner and Address:
Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden
301 N Baldwin Ave
Arcadia, CA 91007

*P8. Recorded by:
Historic Resources Group
12 S Fair Oaks Ave, Ste 200
Pasadena, CA 91105

*P9. Date Recorded: Nov. 2013

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")
Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden, Cultural Landscape Report and Treatment Plan, 2014

*Attachments: ☐ NONE ☐ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☐ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):
DPR 523A (1/95) *Required information
Significance: The Aloe Trail was installed outside the Arboretum period of significance and therefore is not a contributor to the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden historic district.
Resource Name or #: Amphitheater (AA-L6)

P1. Other Identifier:

**P2. Location:**
- Not for Publication
- Unrestricted
- County: Los Angeles County
- USGS 7.5' Quad: Mount Wilson
- Address: 301 N Baldwin Ave
- City: Arcadia
- Zip: 91007
- Date: May 17, 2012

P3a. Description:
This feature is located in the east portion of the Australia Landscape, just north of the Serpent Trail, and was constructed in 2009. It consists of a small, three-tiered amphitheater with curved seating walls clad in flagstone with concrete caps. There is a flagstone-paved area at the center of the amphitheater.

Alterations: This feature appears to be unaltered.

*Required information

P5a. Photo or Drawing

P5b. Description of Photo:
View looking west, November 2013

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:
- Historic
- Prehistoric
- Both 2009

P7. Owner and Address:
Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden
301 N Baldwin Ave
Arcadia, CA 91007

P8. Recorded by:
Historic Resources Group
12 S Fair Oaks Ave, Ste 200
Pasadena, CA 91105

P9. Date Recorded: Nov. 2013

P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*Required information
**Significance:** The Amphitheater was constructed outside the Arboretum period of significance and therefore is not a contributor to the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden historic district.

**Sketch Map:**
Resource Name or #: Canary Island Trail (AA-L7)

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: □ Not for Publication □ Unrestricted

□ a. County: Los Angeles County

□ b. USGS 7.5’ Quad: Mount Wilson

□ c. Address: 301 N Baldwin Ave

□ d. UTM: Zone: 10; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)

□ e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

Elevation:

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This feature is located within the Africa Landscape and was established in 2011. It consists of a small area with a pervious concrete path, featuring plants native to the Canary Islands including statuesque Dacaena draco surrounded by Asteriscus, Aloe, Limonium, and Echium.

Alterations: This feature appears to be unaltered.

See continuation sheet

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP29. Landscape architecture

*P4. Resources Present: □ Building □ Structure □ Object □ Site □ District □ Element of District □ Other (Isolates, etc.)

*P5a. Photo or Drawing: (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) View looking west, March 2014

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: ■ Historic □ Prehistoric □ Both

2011

*P7. Owner and Address:

Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden
301 N Baldwin Ave
Arcadia, CA 91007

*P8. Recorded by:

Historic Resources Group
12 S Fair Oaks Ave, Ste 200
Pasadena, CA 91105

*P9. Date Recorded: Nov. 2013

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden, Cultural Landscape Report and Treatment Plan, 2014

*Attachments: □ NONE □ Location Map □ Sketch Map □ Continuation Sheet □ Building, Structure, and Object Record

□ Archaeological Record □ District Record □ Linear Feature Record □ Milling Station Record □ Rock Art Record

□ Artifact Record □ Photograph Record □ Other (List):

DPR 523A (1/95)

*Required information
Significance: The Canary Island Trail was installed outside the Arboretum period of significance. Therefore it is not a contributor to the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden historic district.
Resource Name or #: Arcadia Flood Control Channel (AA-L8)

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: 
   □ Not for Publication  □ Unrestricted
   and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)
   *a. County: Los Angeles County
   *b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mount Wilson
   c. Address: 301 N Baldwin Ave
   d. UTM: Zone: 10 ;  mE/ mN (G.P.S.)
   e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation:

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This feature is located along the west edge of the Africa & Australia landscapes and consists of an open concrete flood control channel constructed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers between 1954 and 1957. The open channel runs parallel to the northwest property line of the Arboretum, becoming a subterranean channel through the central portion and daylighting again off site to the southeast. The channel is separated from the Arboretum by chain link fencing.

Alterations: This feature appears to be unaltered.

See continuation sheet

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP39. Other

*P4. Resources Present:  □ Building  □ Structure  □ Object  □ Site  □ District  □ Element of District  □ Other (isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) View looking north, December 2013

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:  □ Prehistoric  □ Both 1954-57

*P7. Owner and Address:  
Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden
301 N Baldwin Ave
Arcadia, CA 91007

*P8. Recorded by:  
Historic Resources Group
12 S Fair Oaks Ave, Ste 200
Pasadena, CA 91105

*P9. Date Recorded: Nov. 2013

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden, Cultural Landscape Report and Treatment Plan, 2014

*Attachments:  □ NONE  □ Location Map  □ Sketch Map  □ Continuation Sheet  □ Building, Structure, and Object Record
   □ Archaeological Record  □ District Record  □ Linear Feature Record  □ Milling Station Record  □ Rock Art Record
   □ Artifact Record  □ Photograph Record  □ Other (List):

DPR 523A (1/95)  
*Required information
Significance: The Arcadia Flood Control Channel does not contribute to the significance of the Arboretum and therefore is not a contributor to the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden historic district.

Sketch Map:
*P1. Other Identifier:

Resource Name or #: Chilean Collection (AA-L9)

P2. Location: □ Not for Publication  □ Unrestricted

a. County: Los Angeles County

b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mount Wilson

c. Address: 301 N Baldwin Ave

d. UTM: Zone: 10 ;  mE/ mN (G.P.S.)
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

P3a. Description:

(Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This feature is located in the southwest portion of the Africa/Australia section and was established c. 1950. It consists of an assortment of plants native to Chile, such as the Chilean wine palm, and representative of the Mediterranean climate. Mixed among this collection are non-native and non-representative plants.

Alterations: There are gaps in this planting space. Some plants need to be removed and other areas need to be filled in.

See continuation sheet

P3b. Resource Attributes: HP29. Landscape architecture

P4. Resources Present: □ Building □ Structure □ Object □ Site □ District □ Element of District □ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing

(Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

P5b. Description of Photo:

(View, date, accession #) View looking southeast, May 2014

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

■ Historic □ Prehistoric □ Both

c. 1950

P7. Owner and Address:

Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden

301 N Baldwin Ave

Arcadia, CA 91007

P8. Recorded by:

Historic Resources Group

12 S Fair Oaks Ave, Ste 200

Pasadena, CA 91105

P9. Date Recorded: May 2014

P10. Survey Type: Intensive

P11. Report Citation:

(Cite survey report and other sources, or enter “none.”)

Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden, Cultural Landscape Report and Treatment Plan, 2014

*Attachments: □ NONE □ Location Map □ Sketch Map □ Continuation Sheet □ Building, Structure, and Object Record

□ Archaeological Record □ District Record □ Linear Feature Record □ Milling Station Record □ Rock Art Record

□ Artifact Record □ Photograph Record □ Other (List):

DPR 523A (1/95)

*Required information
Significance: The Chilean Collection was begun within the Arboretum period of significance and represents the original horticultural intent of the 1950 Master Plan. It is therefore a contributor to the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden Historic District.

Sketch Map:
Resource Name or #: McFie Pool (LA-L1)

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☐ Unrestricted

☐ (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

a. County: Los Angeles County

b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mount Wilson

c. Address: 301 N Baldwin Ave

d. UTM: Zone: 10 ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation:

P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This feature is located at the west edge of the Lawn Area and was constructed in 1961-63 in conjunction with the Bauer Fountain and Lawn to improve the vista visitors see upon entering the Arboretum. The fountain consists of a long, rectangular travertine basin flanked by free-standing walls clad in travertine. There are raised planters along the east side of each wall.

Alterations: The ponytail palm and multi-trunk *Phoenix reclinata* in each planter appear to have been installed later, replacing drought-tolerant desert landscaping seen in historic photographs.

See continuation sheet

P3b. Resource Attributes: HP29. Landscape architecture

P4. Resources Present: ☐Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☐Other (isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) View looking southwest, December 2013

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

☐Historic ☐Prehistoric ☐Both

1961-63

P7. Owner and Address:

Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden
301 N Baldwin Ave
Arcadia, CA 91007

P8. Recorded by:

Historic Resources Group
12 S Fair Oaks Ave, Ste 200
Pasadena, CA 91105

P9. Date Recorded: Nov. 2013

P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter “none.”)

Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden, Cultural Landscape Report and Treatment Plan, 2014

*Attachments: ☐NONE ☐Location Map ☐Sketch Map ☐Continuation Sheet ☐Building, Structure, and Object Record

☐Archaeological Record ☐District Record ☐Linear Feature Record ☐Milling Station Record ☐Rock Art Record

☐Artifact Record ☐Photograph Record ☐Other (List):

DPR 523A (1/95)

*Required information
Significance: The McFie Pool, together with the Bauer Fountain and Lawn, is a key element of the entry vista completed in 1963. It is a dramatic example of Mid-century Modern landscape architecture, and was designed by noted artist Millard Sheets and landscape architect Edward Huntsman/Trout. It retains sufficient integrity to convey its historical significance. It is therefore a contributor to the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden historic district.

Sketch Map:
Resource Name or #: Bauer Fountain (LA-L2)

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: □ Not for Publication  □ Unrestricted  *a. County: Los Angeles County

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mount Wilson

c. Address: 301 N Baldwin Ave

d. UTM: Zone: 10 ;  mE/ mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

Elevation:

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This feature is located in the center of the Lawn Area and was constructed in 1961-63 in conjunction with the McFie Pool and Lawn to improve the vista visitors see upon entering the Arboretum. The fountain consists of a large, square basin surrounded by travertine-paved walks with a continuous step leading down to the water. Nine water jets are in a circular formation in the center of the basin.

Alterations: This feature appears to be unaltered.

See continuation sheet

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP29. Landscape architecture

*P4. Resources Present: □ Building  □ Structure  □ Object  □ Site  □ District  □ Element of District  □ Other (isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) View looking northeast, November 2013

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: □ Prehistoric  □ Historic  □ Both

1961-63

*P7. Owner and Address:

Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden
301 N Baldwin Ave
Arcadia, CA 91007

*P8. Recorded by:

Historic Resources Group
12 S Fair Oaks Ave, Ste 200
Pasadena, CA 91105

*P9. Date Recorded: Nov. 2013

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden, Cultural Landscape Report and Treatment Plan, 2014

*Attachments: □ NONE  □ Location Map  □ Sketch Map  □ Continuation Sheet  □ Building, Structure, and Object Record

□ Archaeological Record  □ District Record  □ Linear Feature Record  □ Milling Station Record  □ Rock Art Record

□ Artifact Record  □ Photograph Record  □ Other (List):

DPR 523A (1/95)  

*Required information
Significance: The Bauer Fountain, together with the McFie Pool and Lawn, is a key element of the entry vista completed in 1963. It is a dramatic example of Mid-century Modern landscape architecture, and was designed by noted artist Millard Sheets and landscape architect Edward Huntsman/Trout. It retains sufficient integrity to convey its historical significance. It is therefore a contributor to the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden historic district.

Sketch Map:
Resource Name or #: Bauer Lawn (LA-L3)

P1. Other Identifier:
*P2. Location: □ Not for Publication □ Unrestricted  
   and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)
   *a. County: Los Angeles County
   *b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mount Wilson
   c. Address: 301 N Baldwin Ave
   d. UTM: Zone: 10 ; ∆mE/ ∆mN (G.P.S.)
   e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation:

   *P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)
   This feature is located in the central portion of the Lawn Area and was constructed in 1961-63 in conjunction with the McFie Pool and Bauer Fountain to improve the vista visitors see upon entering the Arboretum. It consists of two lawn areas: one between the Entryway Vista Garden and the Bauer Fountain; and one between the Bauer Fountain and the McFie Pool. The lawns are flanked by linear concrete paths connecting the Vista Garden, the Fountain and the Pool. Also included are the large swaths of turf to the north and south. The area to the north features mounds of *Lonicera japonica 'Halliana'* along the southeast edge and shade trees including *Chorisia* and *Quercus*, some of which were planted during the period of significance. The *Lonicera* appear to be cutting-grown, planted in 1998, from plants originally acquired in 1951. The area to the south is bounded on the east and west by the Greater Mediterranean Basin Collection. Current lawn type is a blend of grasses.

   Alterations: This feature appears to be unaltered.

   See continuation sheet

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP29. Landscape architecture

*P4. Resources Present: □ Building □ Structure □ Object □ Site □ District □ Element of District □ Other (Isolates, etc.)

*P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) View looking northwest, December 2013

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: □ Historic
   □ Prehistoric □ Both
   1961-63

*P7. Owner and Address:
Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden
301 N Baldwin Ave
Arcadia, CA 91007

*P8. Recorded by:
Historic Resources Group
12 S Fair Oaks Ave, Ste 200
Pasadena, CA 91105

*P9. Date Recorded: Nov. 2013

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none."

*Attachments: □ NONE □ Location Map □ Sketch Map □ Continuation Sheet □ Building, Structure, and Object Record
   □ Archaeological Record □ District Record □ Linear Feature Record □ Milling Station Record □ Rock Art Record
   □ Artifact Record □ Photograph Record □ Other (List):

DPR 523A (1/95)  

*Required information
Significance: The Bauer Lawn, together with the McFie Pool and Bauer Fountain, is a key element of the entry vista completed in 1963. The composition is a dramatic example of Mid-century Modern landscape architecture, and was designed by noted artist Millard Sheets and landscape architect Edward Huntsman/Trout. It retains sufficient integrity to convey its historical significance. It is therefore a contributor to the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden historic district.

Sketch Map:
Resource Name or #: Forecourt Planters (LA-L4)

*P2. Location:  □ Not for Publication  □ Unrestricted  *a. County: Los Angeles County

   and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

   *b. USGS 7.5’ Quad: Mount Wilson

c. Address: 301 N Baldwin Ave

d. UTM: Zone: 10 ;  mE/  mN (G.P.S.)
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) This feature is located in the east portion of the Lawn Area, flanking the north and south sides of the Forecourt Lawn, and was originally constructed in 1963. It consists of two linear arrangements of picnic tables and benches under the Pinus pinea (Italian Stone Pine) trees adjacent to the parking lots to the north and south of the Lawn Area.

Alterations: This feature appears to be unaltered.

See continuation sheet

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP29. Landscape architecture

*P4. Resources Present:  □ Building  □ Structure  □ Object  □ Site  □ District  □ Element of District  □ Other (Isolates, etc.)

*P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) View looking southeast, December 2013

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: □ Historic  □ Prehistoric  □ Both

1963

*P7. Owner and Address: Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden

301 N Baldwin Ave

Arcadia, CA 91007

*P8. Recorded by: Historic Resources Group

12 S Fair Oaks Ave, Ste 200

Pasadena, CA 91105

*P9. Date Recorded: Nov. 2013

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden, Cultural Landscape Report and Treatment Plan, 2014

*Attachments: □ NONE  □ Location Map  □ Sketch Map  □ Continuation Sheet  □ Building, Structure, and Object Record  □ Archaeological Record  □ District Record  □ Linear Feature Record  □ Milling Station Record  □ Rock Art Record  □ Artifact Record  □ Photograph Record  □ Other (List):

DPR 523A (1/95)  *Required information
Significance: The Forecourt Planters, together with the McFie Pool, Bauer Fountain and Lawn, and Forecourt Lawn, are key elements of the entry vista completed in 1963. The composition is a dramatic example of Mid-century Modern landscape architecture, and was designed by noted artist Millard Sheets and landscape architect Edward Huntsman/Trout. They retain sufficient integrity to convey their historical significance and therefore are contributors to the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden historic district.

Sketch Map:
Resource Name or #: Forecourt Lawn (LA-L5)

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mount Wilson

c. Address: 301 N Baldwin Ave

d. UTM: Zone: 10 mE/mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation:

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This feature is located at the east end of the Lawn Area, between the Circular Entrance Fountain and the McFie Pool, and was originally constructed in 1963. It consists of a wide lawn flanked to north and south by the Forecourt Planters.

Alterations: This feature appears to be unaltered.

See continuation sheet

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP29. Landscape architecture

*P4. Resources Present: ☐ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) View looking northwest, December 2013

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: ☐ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

1963

*P7. Owner and Address:

Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden
301 N Baldwin Ave
Arcadia, CA 91007

*P8. Recorded by:

Historic Resources Group
12 S Fair Oaks Ave, Ste 200
Pasadena, CA 91105

*P9. Date Recorded: Nov. 2013

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden, Cultural Landscape Report and Treatment Plan, 2014

*Attachments: ☐ NONE ☐ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☐ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record

☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record

☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

DPR 523A (1/95) *Required information
Significance: The Forecourt Lawn, together with the Forecourt Planters, McFie Pool, Bauer Fountain and Bauer Lawn, is a key element of the entry vista completed in 1963. The composition is a dramatic example of Mid-century Modern landscape architecture, and was designed by noted artist Millard Sheets and landscape architect Edward Huntsman/Trout. It retains sufficient integrity to convey its historical significance and therefore is a contributor to the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden historic district.

Sketch Map:
Resource Name or #: Entryway Vista Garden (LA-L6)

**P1. Other Identifier:**
- **Location:** □ Not for Publication □ Unrestricted
- and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)  
  - □ USGS 7.5’ Quad: Mount Wilson
  - □ Address: 301 N Baldwin Ave
  - d. UTM: Zone: 10; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)
- □ Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

**P2a. County:** Los Angeles County

**P2b. USGS 7.5’ Quad:** Mount Wilson

**P2c. Address:** 301 N Baldwin Ave

**P2d. Date:** May 17, 2012

**P2e. City:** Arcadia

**P2f. Zip:** 91007

**P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This feature is located at the east end of the Bauer Lawn and was constructed in 1989 to complete the entryway vista with a third water feature known as the “drip wall,” a tufa rock wall filled with succulents. The irrigation system never worked properly and the drip wall was abandoned. The feature consists of a minimally landscaped semi-circular terrace with a retaining wall of concrete masonry unit construction, veneered on one side with tufa stone and on the other with flagstone. Arts & Crafts style lanterns are set at either end of the wall. The terrace is paved with exposed aggregate concrete with flagstone steps and borders. There are two high-backed, flagstone-veneered benches on the west edge of the terrace.

**Alterations:** The benches and lanterns were added c. 2000.

*See continuation sheet*

**P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP29. Landscape architecture

**P4. Resources Present:** □ Building □ Structure □ Object □ Site □ District □ Element of District □ Other (Isolates, etc.)

**P5a. Photo or Drawing:** (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

**P5b. Description of Photo:** View looking northwest, November 2013

**P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** □ Historic □ Prehistoric □ Both

1989

**P7. Owner and Address:**
- Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden
- 301 N Baldwin Ave
- Arcadia, CA 91007

**P8. Recorded by:**
- Historic Resources Group
- 12 S Fair Oaks Ave, Ste 200
- Pasadena, CA 91105

**P9. Date Recorded:** Nov. 2013

**P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

**P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter “none.”)

Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden, Cultural Landscape Report and Treatment Plan, 2014

**Attachments:** □ NONE □ Location Map □ Sketch Map □ Continuation Sheet □ Building, Structure, and Object Record □ Archaeological Record □ District Record □ Linear Feature Record □ Milling Station Record □ Rock Art Record □ Artifact Record □ Photograph Record □ Other (List):

DPR 523A (1/95)
**Significance:** The Entryway Vista Garden was constructed outside the Arboretum period of significance and therefore is not a contributor to the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden historic district.

**Sketch Map:**

![Sketch Map of Entryway Vista Garden](image-url)
**P1. Resource Name or #:** Greater Mediterranean Basin Collection (LA-L7)

**P2. Other Identifier:**

* a. **County:** Los Angeles County
* b. **USGS 7.5’ Quad:** Mount Wilson
* c. **Address:** 301 N Baldwin Ave
* d. **UTM:** Zone: 10 ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)
* e. **Other Locational Data:** (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

**P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This feature flanks the south portion of Bauer Lawn and consists of two large, irregularly shaped planting beds with vegetation (mostly trees) native to the Greater Mediterranean Basin. Plants in this collection include *Brachychiton, Stenocarpus, Fraxinus* and *Magnolia*.

**Alterations:** The area was originally planted in 1952 with additions later in the 1950s, 1960s and into the 1980s. *Quercus suber* were planted in both beds in 2007; perennials were added in the eastern bed in 2012; *Cistus* was added in 2013.

See continuation sheet

**P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP29. Landscape architecture

**P4. Resources Present:** □Building □Structure □Object □Site □District □Element of District □Other (Isolates, etc.)

**P5b. Description of Photo:** (View, date, accession #) View looking northwest, May 2014

**P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** □Historic □Prehistoric □Both 1952

**P7. Owner and Address:**

Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden
301 N Baldwin Ave
Arcadia, CA 91007

**P8. Recorded by:**

Historic Resources Group
12 S Fair Oaks Ave, Ste 200
Pasadena, CA 91105

**P9. Date Recorded:** May 2014

**P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

**P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

*Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden, Cultural Landscape Report and Treatment Plan, 2014*

**Attachments:** □NONE □Location Map □Sketch Map □Continuation Sheet □Building, Structure, and Object Record □Archaeological Record □District Record □Linear Feature Record □Milling Station Record □Rock Art Record □Artifact Record □Photograph Record □Other (List):

DPR 523A (1/95)
Significance: The Greater Mediterranean Basin Collection was initially planted during the Arboretum period of significance and reflects the original horticultural intent of the 1950 Master Plan. It is therefore a contributor to the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden historic district.
Resource Name or #: Reid-Baldwin Adobe (HC-B1)

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: □ Not for Publication □ Unrestricted *a. County: Los Angeles County
   and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)
   b. USGS 7.5’ Quad: Mount Wilson
   c. Address: 301 N Baldwin Ave
   d. UTM: Zone: 10 ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)
   e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

This feature is located at the southeast edge of the Historic Circle and consists of a one-story adobe structure originally constructed c. 1839-75. The building sits near the south shore of Baldwin Lake and is surrounded by a dirt yard and several mature trees. It is utilitarian in style and has a rectangular plan and a flat, wood-framed roof with open eaves and built-up roofing. The primary entrance is asymmetrically located on the primary (west) façade. Fenestration consists of recessed, divided light, wood sash casement windows with exposed wood lintels. The interior consists of three rooms with earth floors and wood and cane ceilings.

Alterations: Though traditionally associated with Don Perfecto Hugo Reid (1809-1852), the first private owner of the Rancho Santa Anita, the original construction date of the adobe is undocumented. It is known to have been constructed before the Rancho was purchased by Elias “Lucky” Baldwin in 1875. A wood framed wing to the west was constructed in 1879 by Baldwin. The resulting L-shaped building had a hipped roof, double-hung windows and a covered veranda around all four sides.

See continuation sheet

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) View looking southwest, November 2014

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: □ Historic □ Prehistoric □ Both c. 1839-76

P7. Owner and Address:
   Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden
   301 N Baldwin Ave
   Arcadia, CA 91007

P8. Recorded by:
   Historic Resources Group
   12 S Fair Oaks Ave, Ste 200
   Pasadena, CA 91105

P9. Date Recorded: Nov. 2013

P10. Survey Type: Intensive

P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")
   Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden, Cultural Landscape Report and Treatment Plan, 2014

*Attachments: □NONE □ Location Map □ Sketch Map □ Continuation Sheet □ Building, Structure, and Object Record
   □ Archaeological Record □ District Record □ Linear Feature Record □ Milling Station Record □ Rock Art Record
   □ Artifact Record □ Photograph Record □ Other (List):
   DPR 523A (1/95)
The adobe was reconstructed in 1956-61 to restore it to its presumed appearance during the Reid period; the frame wing, hipped roof and veranda were demolished; the adobe walls were repaired and reconstructed as needed, and reinforced with a concrete bond beam; and windows and doors were relocated, reconfigured, and replaced. The building is currently undergoing stabilization and preservation to prevent damage by water penetration from ground sources and roof leaks. The current work involves re-grading of soil to direct water away from the adobe, and resurfacing of walls to protect the adobe brick.

**Significance:** Although significantly altered, the Reid-Baldwin Adobe is a rare surviving example of mid-19th century adobe construction in Southern California. In 1991 the Getty Research Institute compiled a list of approximately 350 extant adobes, out of more than 2,000 that were estimated to have been constructed in California (Steade R. Craigo, “To Do No Harm: Conserving, Preserving, and Maintaining Historic Adobe Structures,” Getty Conservation Institute). In the ensuing decades, which include the 1994 Northridge earthquake, additional adobe structures have been lost. Most adobe structures have been abandoned, and only those that have had continuous care have survived. Many of the surviving adobes are in ruins, or heavily altered, and therefore do not retain their authenticity or historic integrity. Because of the rarity of this property type, a greater degree of alteration is acceptable and extant examples are likely to retain eligibility for listing in the National Register.

The Reid-Baldwin Adobe is the oldest surviving structure at the Arboretum and is significant for its association with the Rancho Santa Anita and two of its private owners, Don Perfecto Hugo Reid and Elias Jackson “Lucky” Baldwin. Reid was the first private owner of the Rancho and most likely constructed a small adobe structure, now demolished, that evolved over the years into the present adobe. Baldwin was a successful investor and real estate speculator during the second half of the 19th century, and was responsible for much of the early development of the San Gabriel Valley. Baldwin had settled in Southern California by 1875 and began investing in real estate, eventually acquiring more than 40,000 acres, much of it in the San Gabriel Valley. His holdings included the Rancho Santa Anita which he made his home, moving into and improving the existing adobe house. In the 1880s, as Southern California experienced one of its most significant early periods of growth, Baldwin subdivided portions of his many ranchos for development; the towns of Arcadia, Monrovia, Rosemead, and Sierra Madre were developed on tracts of land that had formerly been part of Rancho Santa Anita. Baldwin contracted with the San Gabriel Valley Railroad, later absorbed by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, to construct two depots in the Valley, one serving the town of Arcadia and the second serving the Rancho itself and the town of Sierra Madre.

The Reid-Baldwin Adobe, then known as the Hugo Reid Adobe, was individually designated as California Historical Landmark #368 in 1940. Because it is a rare surviving example of adobe construction, and is associated with Hugo Reid and “Lucky” Baldwin, the Adobe is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and is a contributor to the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden Historic District.
HISTORIC CIRCLE

HC-B1 ① Reid - Baldwin Adobe
HC-B2 ② Coach Barn
HC-B3 ③ Queen Anne Cottage
HC-B4 ④ Baldwin Doghouse
HC-B5 ⑤ Dove Cote
HC-B6 ⑥ Baldwin Boat House
HC-L1 ⑦ Baldwin Lake
HC-L2 ⑧ Baldwin Fountain
HC-L3 ⑨ Rose Garden
HC-L4 ⑩ Citrus Grove
HC-L5 ⑪ Redwood Grove
HC-L6 ⑫ Cycad Collection
HC-L7 ⑬ Prehistoric Forest
HC-L8 ⑭ Historic Trees

Sketch Map:
State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Resource Name or #: Coach Barn (HC-B2)

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location:  □ Not for Publication  □ Unrestricted  *a. County: Los Angeles County

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5’ Quad:  Mount Wilson  Date: May 17, 2012

c. Address:  301 N Baldwin Ave  City: Arcadia  Zip: 91007

d. UTM: Zone:  10 ;  mE/  mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation:

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This feature is located at the southwest edge of the Historic Circle and consists of a one-story ancillary building originally constructed in 1879 to house the carriages and carriage horses of Lucky Baldwin and his guests. The building is a combination of the Queen Anne, Stick, and Eastlake styles and is of wood frame construction on a brick foundation. The original building has a T-shaped plan and a moderately pitched, combination hipped and cross gable roof with overhanging boxed eaves and rakes, wood shingles, turned wood finials, and secondary gables with decorative gingerbread trusses supported on wood brackets. An octagonal cupola with a tiered hipped roof rises from the junction of the “T.” A rectangular addition with a shed roof fills the northwest corner of the “T.” The building’s exterior walls are clad primarily in raised, patterned stick work framing panels of decorative vertical wood siding; the west (rear) façade is clad in horizontal drop siding. The primary entrance is symmetrically located on the east façade and consists of a pair of shouldered, paneled wood doors with a similar pair of hayloft doors centered in the gable above. A similar, secondary entrance is symmetrically located on the west façade. Both entrances are accessed by wood plank ramps flanked with brick stem walls. The stem walls are topped with decorative wood coping and terminate in turned wood finials.

See continuation sheet

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP4. Ancillary building

*P4. Resources Present:  ■Building  ■Structure  ■Object  ■Site  ■District  ■Element of District  □Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)  View looking southwest, November 2013

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:  ■Historic  □Prehistoric  □Both 1879

*P7. Owner and Address:

Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden
301 N Baldwin Ave
Arcadia, CA 91007

*P8. Recorded by:

Historic Resources Group
12 S Fair Oaks Ave, Ste 200
Pasadena, CA 91105

*P9. Date Recorded: Nov. 2013

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden, Cultural Landscape Report and Treatment Plan, 2014

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden, Cultural Landscape Report and Treatment Plan, 2014

Attachments:  ■NONE  ■Location Map  ■Sketch Map  ■Continuation Sheet  ■Building, Structure, and Object Record

■Archaeological Record  ■District Record  ■Linear Feature Record  ■Milling Station Record  ■Rock Art Record

■Artifact Record  ■Photograph Record  □ Other (List):

DPR 523A (1/95)  *Required information
Fenestration consists primarily of shouldered, one-over-one and two-over-two double hung wood sash windows; there are also small rectangular wood sash windows in the hayloft, and rectangular one-over-one double hung wood sash windows in the cupola, alternating with paired octagonal louvered vent openings.

Carriages were housed in the west wing, while the north and south wings provided stables for carriage horses. A c. 1885 addition in the northwest corner of the building provided additional carriage space. The interior is finished in alternating tongue-and-groove planks of Port Orford cedar and redwood to create a vertical striped pattern. Interior stairs lead to the hayloft above. A ladder in the hayloft provides access to the cupola, which was originally used a coachman’s quarters. Original interior features include the decorative iron hay shoots in the stall areas, which are treated as half-round sculptural forms; and the wood partitions between the stalls, topped with acorn-motif finials.

**Alterations**: The shed-roofed rectangular addition in the northwest corner of the building was constructed c. 1885. The building was restored in 1958; the roof, some deteriorated windows and doors, and several sections of deteriorated gingerbread trim were replaced in kind, and new wall studs were added for additional support. All original interior siding and cast iron components were retained. A fire sprinkler system was installed in 1988. A compatible new wood shingle roof was installed in 2012, its profile, pattern and color based on archival photographs and surviving samples of the original shingles.

**Significance**: The Coach Barn is significant for its direct association with investor and real estate speculator Elias J. “Lucky” Baldwin (1828-1909) and as an outstanding example of the combined Queen Anne, Eastlake, and Stick architectural styles. It was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1980 and is listed in the California Register. It is a contributor to the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden historic district.
*Resource Name or #: Coach Barn (HC-B2)

Recorded by: Historic Resources Group

*Date: Nov. 2013

Sketch Map:

HISTORIC CIRCLE

HC-B1  Reld - Baldwin Adobe
HC-B2  Coach Barn
HC-B3  Queen Anne Cottage
HC-B4  Baldwin Doghouse
HC-B5  Dove Cote
HC-B6  Baldwin Boathouse
HC-L1  Baldwin Lake
HC-L2  Baldwin Fountain
HC-L3  Rose Garden
HC-L4  Citrus Grove
HC-L5  Redwood Grove
HC-L6  Croquet Collection
HC-L7  Prehistoric Forest
HC-L8  Historical Trees
Resource Name or #: Queen Anne Cottage (HC-B3)

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: □ Not for Publication □ Unrestricted
   and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)
   *a. County: Los Angeles County
   *b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mount Wilson
   c. Address: 301 N Baldwin Ave
   d. UTM: Zone: 10 ; mE/mN (G.P.S.)
   e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation:

*P3. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)
This feature is located near the center of the Historic Circle, on the west shore of Baldwin Lake, and consists of a one-story residential building originally constructed in 1885. The building is sited on a lushly-landscaped peninsula surrounded on three sides by the lake. It is designed in a combination of the Queen Anne, Stick, and Eastlake styles and is of wood frame construction on a brick foundation. It has a modified cruciform plan, with the south wing offset by the placement of a tiered octagonal tower in the southwest corner, and a moderately pitched cross gable roof with overhanging eaves and rake, wood shingles, turned wood finials, and decorative gingerbread trusses supported on wood brackets in each gable. The tower has a bracketed pent roof at the first story; a balcony and a second pent roof, this one with secondary gables, at the second story; and an open belvedere at the third story with a hipped roof topped with a turned wood finial. The building’s exterior walls are clad primarily in raised, patterned stick work framing panels of decorative vertical wood siding. The cottage is surrounded by a flat-roofed veranda with marble floor, board-and-batten ceiling, chamfered wood posts, x-braced wood balustrade, arched spandrels formed of decorative pickets, and jigsaw-cut roof cresting. The porch is accessed on the west façade by marble steps with stone parastades. The primary entrance is asymmetrically located on the west façade, under the tower, and consists of a paneled wood door. Fenestration consists primarily of individual and paired one-over-one rectangular wood sash windows.
See continuation sheet

*P4. Resources Present: □Building □Structure □Object □Site □District □Element of District □Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) View looking east, November 2013

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: □Historic □Prehistoric □Both
1885

*P7. Owner and Address: Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden 301 N Baldwin Ave Arcadia, CA 91007

*P8. Recorded by: Historic Resources Group 12 S Fair Oaks Ave, Ste 200 Pasadena, CA 91105

*P9. Date Recorded: Nov. 2013

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")
Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden, Cultural Landscape Report and Treatment Plan, 2014

*Attachments: □NONE □Location Map □Sketch Map □Continuation Sheet □Building, Structure, and Object Record □Archaeological Record □District Record □Linear Feature Record □Milling Station Record □Rock Art Record □Artifact Record □Photograph Record □Other (List):
DPR 523A 1/95

*Required information
Alterations: The Queen Anne Cottage was restored in 1952-53 and again in 1957. The roof was damaged by fire in 1979. A fire sprinkler system was installed in 1988. A compatible new wood shingle roof was installed in 2012, its profile, pattern and color based on archival photographs and surviving samples of the original shingles.

Significance: The Queen Anne Cottage is significant for its direct association with investor and real estate speculator Elias Joseph “Lucky” Baldwin (1828-1909) and as an outstanding example of the combined Queen Anne, Eastlake, and Stick architectural styles. It was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1980 and is listed in the California Register. It is a contributor to the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden historic district.
*Resource Name or #: Queen Anne Cottage (HC-B3)

*Recorded by: Historic Resources Group

*Date: Nov. 2013

Sketch Map:

HISTORIC CIRCLE

HC-B1  1  Reid - Baldwin Adobe
HC-B2  2  Creek Barn
HC-B3  3  Queen Anne Cottage
HC-B4  4  Baldwin Doghouse
HC-B5  5  Dove Cots
HC-B6  6  Baldwin Boathouse
HC-L1  7  Baldwin Lake
HC-L2  8  Baldwin Fountain
HC-L3  9  Rose Garden
HC-L4 10  Citrus Grove
HC-L5 11  Redwood Grove
HC-L6 12  Cycad Collection
HC-L7 13  Prehistoric Forest
HC-L8 14  Historic Trees
Resource Name or #: Baldwin Doghouse (HC-B4)

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location:  □ Not for Publication □ Unrestricted
   *a. County: Los Angeles County
   *b. USGS 7.5’ Quad: Mount Wilson
   c. Address: 301 N Baldwin Ave
   d. UTM: Zone: 10 ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)
   e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation:

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This feature is located in the southwest portion of the Historic Circle, in front of the east façade of the Coach Barn, and consists of a two-room doghouse originally constructed c. 1889 to house Lucky Baldwin’s mastiffs. The doghouse is of wood frame construction in the same architectural style as the Coach Barn and the Queen Anne Cottage. It has a rectangular plan and a side gable roof with wood shingles and turned wood finials. The exterior walls are clad in raised, patterned stick work. The interior is accessed by two shouldered openings.

Alterations: The Baldwin Doghouse was restored in 1958 and re-roofed in 2012.

See continuation sheet

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP39. Other

*P4. Resources Present: □ Building □ Structure □ Object □ Site □ District □ Element of District □ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) View looking northwest, November 2013

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: □ Historic
   □ Prehistoric □ Both c. 1889

*P7. Owner and Address:
Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden
301 N Baldwin Ave
Arcadia, CA 91007

*P8. Recorded by:
Historic Resources Group
12 S Fair Oaks Ave, Ste 200
Pasadena, CA 91105

*P9. Date Recorded: Nov. 2013

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden, Cultural Landscape Report and Treatment Plan, 2014

*Attachments: □ NONE □ Location Map □ Sketch Map □ Continuation Sheet □ Building, Structure, and Object Record
   □ Archaeological Record □ District Record □ Linear Feature Record □ Milling Station Record □ Rock Art Record
   □ Artifact Record □ Photograph Record □ Other (List):

DPR 523A (1/95)  *Required information
Significance: The Baldwin Doghouse is significant for its association with Elias J. “Lucky” Baldwin (1828-1909) and as a unique application of Queen Anne design, and retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance. It is a contributor to the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden historic district.

Sketch Map:
Resource Name or #: Dovecote (HC-B5)

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: □ Not for Publication □ Unrestricted
   and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)
   *a. County: Los Angeles County
   *b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mount Wilson
   c. Address: 301 N Baldwin Ave
   d. UTM: Zone: 10; mE/mN (G.P.S.)
   e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)
This feature is located in the southern portion of the Historic Circle, just north of the Rose Garden, and consists of a one-story structure constructed in 2010-11 to replace an earlier dovecote that was presumed to date from the Baldwin Ranch era. The structure is of wood frame construction with an octagonal plan and a flared, hipped roof with open eaves. The exterior walls are clad with vertical and horizontal wood siding. The primary entrance consists of a flush wood door with a rectangular glazed viewport. There are rectangular openings at the top of each wall.

Alterations: The original Dovecote probably dated to the Baldwin era. It was demolished and replaced with an inaccurate reconstruction in 2010-11.

See continuation sheet

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP39. Other

*P4. Resources Present: □ Building □ Structure □ Object □ Site □ District □ Element of District □ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) View looking northwest, February 2014

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: □ Historic
   □ Prehistoric □ Both
   2010-11

*P7. Owner and Address:
Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden
301 N Baldwin Ave
Arcadia, CA 91007

*P8. Recorded by:
Historic Resources Group
12 S Fair Oaks Ave, Ste 200
Pasadena, CA 91105

*P9. Date Recorded: Nov. 2013

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")
Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden, Cultural Landscape Report and Treatment Plan, 2014

*Attachments: □ NONE □ Location Map □ Sketch Map □ Continuation Sheet □ Building, Structure, and Object Record
   □ Archaeological Record □ District Record □ Linear Feature Record □ Milling Station Record □ Rock Art Record
   □ Artifact Record □ Photograph Record □ Other (List): DPR 523A (1/95)
   *Required information
**Significance:** The Dovecote was inaccurately reconstructed outside the Baldwin period of significance and is not a contributor to the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden historic district.

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**Sketch Map:**

![Sketch Map](image_url)
Resource Name or #: Baldwin Boathouse (HC-B6)

P1. Other Identifier:

**P2. Location:**
- □ Not for Publication
- □ Unrestricted
- and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)
  - *a. County:* Los Angeles County
  - *b. USGS 7.5' Quad:* Mount Wilson
  - c. Address: 301 N Baldwin Ave
  - d. UTM: Zone: 10; mE/mN (G.P.S.)
  - e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

**P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)
This feature is located in the central portion of the Historic Circle, south of the Queen Anne Cottage at the southwest shore of Baldwin Lake. It consists of the granite rubble foundation wall and steps of the boathouse constructed by Lucky Baldwin in 1892.

**Alterations:** The original boathouse was demolished before 1936. It was reconstructed in 1961 on the original foundation but burned to the ground in 1969. It was reconstructed again but destroyed by vandals in 1981.

See continuation sheet

**P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP39. Other

**P4. Resources Present:**
- □ Building
- □ Structure
- □ Object
- □ Site
- □ District
- □ Element of District
- □ Other (Isolates, etc.)

**P5b. Description of Photo:** (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

**P5a. Photo or Drawing:** (View, date, accession #)

**P5b. Description of Photo:** View looking south, November 2013

**P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
- □ Historic
- □ Prehistoric
- □ Both
- 1892

**P7. Owner and Address:**
- Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden
- 301 N Baldwin Ave
- Arcadia, CA 91007

**P8. Recorded by:**
- Historic Resources Group
- 12 S Fair Oaks Ave, Ste 200
- Pasadena, CA 91105

**P9. Date Recorded:** Nov. 2013

**P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

**P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

*Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden, Cultural Landscape Report and Treatment Plan, 2014*

**Attachments:**
- □ NONE
- □ Location Map
- □ Sketch Map
- □ Continuation Sheet
- □ Building, Structure, and Object Record
- □ Archaeological Record
- □ District Record
- □ Linear Feature Record
- □ Milling Station Record
- □ Rock Art Record
- □ Artifact Record
- □ Photograph Record
- □ Other (List):

*DPR 523A (1/95)*

*Required information*
**Significance:** The Baldwin Boathouse foundation is a remnant feature significant for its association with Elias J. “Lucky” Baldwin (1828-1909) and the Rancho Santa Anita and is a contributor to the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden historic district.

**Sketch Map:**
Resource Name or #: Baldwin Lake (HC-L1)

P1. Other Identifier:
*P2. Location:  □ Not for Publication  □ Unrestricted  *a. County: Los Angeles County
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)
*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mount Wilson  Date: May 17, 2012
c. Address: 301 N Baldwin Ave  City: Arcadia  Zip: 91007
d. UTM: Zone: 10 ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

Elevation:

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)
This feature occupies most of the north and west area of the Historic Circle and consists of a shallow, irregularly shaped lake. Originally a spring-fed, marsh-like sag pond that formed in a depression of the Raymond Hill Fault, the lake was dredged by Lucky Baldwin in 1876 to serve as a supply/holding reservoir for potable and irrigation water. Baldwin lined the lake edge with granite boulders and Washingtonia robusta trees, many of which remain.

Alterations: In 1950-51 drainage structures, catch basins, and spillways were completed to improve the lake, and the upper part of the main lagoon was dredged of sediment.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP22. Lake/river/reservoir

*P4. Resources Present:  □ Building  □ Structure  □ Object  □ Site  □ District  □ Element of District  □ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing: (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

*P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) View looking northwest, November 2013

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: □ Historic □ Prehistoric  □ Both 1876

*P7. Owner and Address: Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden 301 N Baldwin Ave Arcadia, CA 91007

*P8. Recorded by: Historic Resources Group 12 S Fair Oaks Ave, Ste 200 Pasadena, CA 91105

*P9. Date Recorded: Nov. 2013

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")
Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden, Cultural Landscape Report and Treatment Plan, 2014

*Attachments: □ NONE  □ Location Map  □ Sketch Map  □ Continuation Sheet  □ Building, Structure, and Object Record
□ Archaeological Record  □ District Record  □ Linear Feature Record  □ Milling Station Record  □ Rock Art Record
□ Artifact Record  □ Photograph Record  □ Other (List):
DPR 523A (1/95)  *Required information
Significance: Baldwin Lake is the central feature of the Historic Circle and is significant for its direct association with Elias J. “Lucky” Baldwin (1828-1909) as a holding pond for irrigation waters of the Rancho Santa Anita. It is a contributor to the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden historic district.

View looking north, November 2013
*Resource Name or #* Baldwin Lake (HC-L1)

*Recorded by:* Historic Resources Group  
*Date:* Nov. 2013  
- Continuation  
- Update

Sketch Map:

**HISTORIC CIRCLE**
- HC-B1: 1. Field - Baldwin Adobe
- HC-B2: 2. Coach Barn
- HC-B3: 3. Queen Anne Cottage
- HC-B4: 4. Baldwin Doghouse
- HC-B5: 5. Dove Coop
- HC-L1: 7. Baldwin Lake
- HC-L2: 8. Baldwin Fountain
- HC-L3: 9. Rose Garden
- HC-L4: 10. Citrus Grove
- HC-L5: 11. Redwood Grove
- HC-L6: 12. Cycad Collection
- HC-L7: 13. Prehistoric Forest
- HC-L8: 14. Historic Trees

DPR 523L (1/95)  
*Required information*
Resource Name or #: Baldwin Fountain (HC-L2)

P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☐ Unrestricted

a. County: Los Angeles County

b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mount Wilson

c. Address: 301 N Baldwin Ave

d. UTM Zone: 10 ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This feature is located in the middle of the Historic Circle, west of the Queen Anne Cottage, and consists of an artesian fountain constructed c. 1890. The fountain consists of a raised octagonal granite basin with a single jet at its center. The basin is surrounded by a circular bed with a granite curb, and is divided into quadrants by four large granite paving stones. The bed is planted with roses and is surrounded by decomposed granite walks.

Alterations: The Baldwin Fountain was restored in 1995 with new plumbing and electrical systems and a fiberglass-sealed basin. See continuation sheet

P3b. Resource Attributes: HP29. Landscape architecture

P4. Resources Present: ☐ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) View looking east, November 2013

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: ☐ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both c. 1890

P7. Owner and Address:

Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden
301 N Baldwin Ave
Arcadia, CA 91007

P8. Recorded by:

Historic Resources Group
12 S Fair Oaks Ave, Ste 200
Pasadena, CA 91105

P9. Date Recorded: Nov. 2013

P10. Survey Type: Intensive

P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden, Cultural Landscape Report and Treatment Plan, 2014

Attachments: ☐ NONE ☐ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☐ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record

☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record

☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

DPR 523A (1/95)

*Required information
Significance: The Baldwin Fountain is significant for its direct association with Elias J. “Lucky” Baldwin (1828-1909) and the Rancho Santa Anita, and as a complementary focal point in front of the Queen Anne Cottage. It is a contributor to the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden historic district.

Sketch Map:
Resource Name or #: Rose Garden (HC-L3)

P1. Other Identifier:
*P2. Location:  □ Not for Publication  □ Unrestricted  *a. County: Los Angeles County
   and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)
   *b. USGS 7.5’ Quad: Mount Wilson
   c. Address: 301 N Baldwin Ave
   d. UTM: Zone: 10; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)
   e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)
This feature is located at the southern edge of the Historic Circle and consists of a formal Victorian-style rose garden originally constructed in 1956. It is elliptical in plan and symmetrical in arrangement, with beds of roses, perennials, and accent shrubs arranged around a central turf with semicircular wood arbors at each end. Among the beds are paths of running bond brick and wood arches and pillars with integrated seating.

Alterations: The Rose Garden was renovated in 1993 with the addition of perennials, companion plants, and 150 new roses to emphasize year-round color.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP29. Landscape architecture

*P4. Resources Present: □ Building  □ Structure  □ Object  □ Site  □ District  □ Element of District  □ Other (Isolates, etc.)

*P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

*P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) View looking northwest, November 2013

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: □ Historic  □ Prehistoric  □ Both
1956

*P7. Owner and Address:
Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden
301 N Baldwin Ave
Arcadia, CA 91007

*P8. Recorded by:
Historic Resources Group
12 S Fair Oaks Ave, Ste 200
Pasadena, CA 91105

*P9. Date Recorded: Nov. 2013

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")
Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden, Cultural Landscape Report and Treatment Plan, 2014

*Attachments: □ NONE  □ Location Map  □ Sketch Map  □ Continuation Sheet  □ Building, Structure, and Object Record
□ Archaeological Record  □ District Record  □ Linear Feature Record  □ Milling Station Record  □ Rock Art Record
□ Artifact Record  □ Photograph Record  □ Other (List):

DPR 523A (1/95)  

*Required information
**Significance:** The Rose Garden was installed within the Arboretum period of significance and reflects the original horticultural intent of the 1950 Master Plan. It retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance. It is a contributor to the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden historic district.

**Sketch Map:**

![Sketch Map](image-url)
Resource Name or #: Citrus Grove (HC-L4)

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: □ Not for Publication □ Unrestricted
   *a. County: Los Angeles County
   and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)
   *b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mount Wilson
   c. Address: 301 N Baldwin Ave
   d. UTM: Zone: 10; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)
   e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation:

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)
   This feature is located at the southern edge of the Historic Circle and consists of groves of citrus trees (grapefruit, lemon, Valencia and Washington Navel oranges) planted around the Rose Garden in 1961. The Citrus aurantiaca ‘Chinotto’ hedge is from two acquisitions, 1966 and 1975.

Alterations: This feature appears to be unaltered.

See continuation sheet

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP29. Landscape architecture

*P4. Resources Present: □ Building □ Structure □ Object □ Site □ District □ Element of District □ Other (Isolates, etc.)

*P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) View looking southeast, December 2013

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: □ Historic □ Prehistoric □ Both
   1961

*P7. Owner and Address:
   Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden
   301 N Baldwin Ave
   Arcadia, CA 91007

*P8. Recorded by:
   Historic Resources Group
   12 S Fair Oaks Ave, Ste 200
   Pasadena, CA 91105

*P9. Date Recorded: Nov. 2013

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")
   Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden, Cultural Landscape Report and Treatment Plan, 2014

*Attachments: □ NONE □ Location Map □ Sketch Map □ Continuation Sheet □ Building, Structure, and Object Record
   □ Archaeological Record □ District Record □ Linear Feature Record □ Milling Station Record □ Rock Art Record
   □ Artifact Record □ Photograph Record □ Other (List):
   DPR 523A (1/95) *Required information
**Significance:** The Citrus Grove was planted during the Arboretum period of significance and reflects the original horticultural intent of the 1950 Master Plan. It retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance and therefore is a contributor to the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden Historic District.

**Sketch Map:**

![Sketch Map of the Arboretum](image-url)
Resource Name or #: Redwood Grove (HC-L5)

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: 
- Not for Publication
- Unrestricted

  *a. County: Los Angeles County

  *b. USGS 7.5’ Quad: Mount Wilson

  c. Address: 301 N Baldwin Ave

  d. UTM: Zone: 10 ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)

  e. Other Locational Data: Elevation:

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This feature is located at the north edge of the Historic Circle and consists of a grove of coast redwood trees of varying heights. It was originally planted in 1980 and served as a memorial program with a stone and bronze plaque.

Alterations: This feature appears to be unaltered.

See continuation sheet

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP29. Landscape architecture

*P4. Resources Present: 
- Building
- Structure
- Object
- Site
- District
- Element of District
- Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) View looking southeast, June 2013

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:
- Historic
- Prehistoric
- Both
- 1980

*P7. Owner and Address:
Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden
301 N Baldwin Ave
Arcadia, CA 91007

*P8. Recorded by:
Historic Resources Group
12 S Fair Oaks Ave, Ste 200
Pasadena, CA 91105

*P9. Date Recorded: Nov. 2013

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden, Cultural Landscape Report and Treatment Plan, 2014

*Attachments: 
- NONE
- Location Map
- Sketch Map
- Continuation Sheet
- Building, Structure, and Object Record
- Archaeological Record
- District Record
- Linear Feature Record
- Milling Station Record
- Rock Art Record
- Artifact Record
- Photograph Record
- Other (List):

DPR 523A (1/95) *Required information
Significance: The Redwood Grove was planted outside the Arboretum period of significance and therefore is not a contributor to the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden Historic District.

Sketch Map:
Resource Name or #: Cycad Collection (HC-L6)

**P2. Location:**
- □ Not for Publication
- □ Unrestricted
- *a. County:* Los Angeles County
- *b. USGS 7.5’ Quad:* Mount Wilson
- *c. Address:* 301 N Baldwin Ave
- *d. UTM: Zone: 10; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)*
- *e. Other Locational Data:* (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

**Elevation:**

**P3a. Description:**
This feature is located at the northeast edge of the Historic Circle and consists of a collection of cycads, primitive plants which have survived virtually unchanged for 150 million years, along with a large topiary Tyrannosaurus Rex representing the “Age of Dinosaurs” that is also termed the “Age of Cycads.” The collection was developed between 1974 and 1986.

**Alterations:**
This feature appears to be unaltered.

*See continuation sheet*

**P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP29. Landscape architecture

**P4. Resources Present:**
- □ Building
- □ Structure
- □ Object
- □ Site
- □ District
- □ Element of District
- □ Other (Isolates, etc.)

**P5b. Description of Photo:** View, date, accession #) View looking southwest, June 2013

**P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
- □ Historic
- □ Prehistoric
- □ Both
- 1974-86

**P7. Owner and Address:**
Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden
301 N Baldwin Ave
Arcadia, CA 91007

**P8. Recorded by:**
Historic Resources Group
12 S Fair Oaks Ave, Ste 200
Pasadena, CA 91105

**P9. Date Recorded:** Nov. 2013

**P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

**P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter “none.”)

Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden, Cultural Landscape Report and Treatment Plan, 2014
Significance: The development of the Cycad Collection began in 1974 during the Arboretum period of significance and reflects the original horticultural intent of the 1950 Master Plan. It therefore it is a contributor to the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden historic district.
Prehistoric Forest (HC-L7)

**P2. Location:**
- **Not for Publication**
- **Unrestricted**
- **County:** Los Angeles County
- **USGS 7.5' Quad:** Mount Wilson
- **Address:** 301 N Baldwin Ave
- **City:** Arcadia
- **Zip:** 91007
- **UTM:** Zone: 10; mE/mN (G.P.S.)
- **Other Locational Data:** Elevation:

**P3a. Description:**
This feature occupies the northern portion of the Historic Circle, along the north shore of Baldwin Lake. It consists of a large area progressing from a variety of prehistoric plants such as cycads and Dawn Redwood on the east, to more tropical species in the middle portion, to a subtropical Coastal Redwood forest on the west. A man-made, concrete-lined pond in the forest is currently drained and undergoing repair.

**Alterations:** The dense, jungle-like growth on the north shore of Baldwin Lake was conserved as part of the 1950 Master Plan, and a trail was completed in 1951. In 1976, the Prehistoric Jungle Garden was completed with the addition of cycads, ferns, dawn redwoods, gingkos, and magnolias. In 1992-95 the area was redeveloped as an example of forest life that existed at the time of the dinosaurs. The cycad, dawn redwoods and gingkos were retained; several trees were planted, some donated and others relocated from other Arboretum sites; overgrowth was cleared; and a new path was mapped. An artificial pond with recirculating water was added in 1994.

*See continuation sheet*

**P3b. Resource Attributes:**
- HP29. Landscape architecture

**P4. Resources Present:**
- Building
- Structure
- Object
- Site
- District
- Element of District
- Other (Isolates, etc.)

**P5b. Description of Photo:**
View looking northwest, January 2014

**P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
- Historic
- Prehistoric
- Both
- 1951

**P7. Owner and Address:**
Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden
301 N Baldwin Ave
Arcadia, CA 91007

**P8. Recorded by:**
Historic Resources Group
12 S Fair Oaks Ave, Ste 200
Pasadena, CA 91105

**P9. Date Recorded:**
Nov. 2013

**P10. Survey Type:**
Intensive

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Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden, Cultural Landscape Report and Treatment Plan, 2014

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*Note: Attachments and reports as indicated.*
Significance: The Prehistoric Forest dates in part to the Baldwin era, and is significant as part of the original horticultural intent of the 1950 Master Plan. Although some alterations have been made it retains integrity of location and visual effect. Therefore it is a contributor to the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden historic district.

Sketch Map:
**Resource Name or #:** Historic Trees (HC-L8)

**P1. Other Identifier:**

**P2. Location:** □ Not for Publication   □ Unrestricted *a. County: Los Angeles County

□ USGS 7.5’ Quad: Mount Wilson

d. Address: 301 N Baldwin Ave

c. UTM Zone: 10; mE/mN (G.P.S.)
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

**P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This feature is located in the Historic Circle and consists of several trees and tree groupings including palms that once lined the edges of the historic drive; an orchard of loquats, walnuts, and other trees planted by Baldwin; several Eucalyptus trees; and the stump of a coast redwood also planted by Baldwin. A wide variety of genus trees that pre-date 1948 have been determined historically significant in the Historic Core Tree Assessment. The Historic Circle has a high concentration of historic trees, especially Baldwin-era trees such as the large *Eucalyptus globulus* located just southwest of the Queen Anne Cottage.

**Alterations:** A major windstorm in 1980 felled over 100 trees including 60 eucalyptus and the then 104-year-old coast redwood planted by Baldwin.

*See continuation sheet*

**P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP29. Landscape architecture

**P4. Resources Present:** □ Building  □ Structure  □ Object  □ Site  □ District  □ Element of District  □ Other (Isolates, etc.)

**P5b. Description of Photo:** (View, date, accession #) View looking northeast, March 2014

**P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** □ Historic  □ Prehistoric  □ Both

c. 1876

**P7. Owner and Address:**

Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden
301 N Baldwin Ave
Arcadia, CA 91007

**P8. Recorded by:**

Historic Resources Group
12 S Fair Oaks Ave, Ste 200
Pasadena, CA 91105

**P9. Date Recorded:** Nov. 2013

**P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

**P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter “none.”)

*Required information*
Significance: The historic trees are significant for their association with Elias J. “Lucky” Baldwin and the Rancho Santa Anita, and retain sufficient integrity to convey their significance. Therefore, this collection of trees is a contributor to the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden historic district.
History Sites and Structures

HC-81: ① Field - Baldwin Adobe
HC-82: ② Coach Barn
HC-83: ③ Queen Anne Cottage
HC-84: ④ Baldwin Doghouse
HC-85: ⑤ Dove Cote
HC-86: ⑥ Baldwin Boathouse
HC-87: ⑦ Baldwin Estate
HC-88: ⑧ Baldwin Fountain
HC-89: ⑨ Rose Garden
HC-90: ⑩ Citrus Grove
HC-91: ⑪ Rockwood Grove
HC-92: ⑫ Cycad Collection
HC-93: ⑬ Prehistoric Forest
HC-94: ⑭ Historic Trees

Sketch Map:
Resource Name or #: Youth Education Building (WA-B1)

*P2. Location: □ Not for Publication  □ Unrestricted  □ Restricted
   and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)
   a. County: Los Angeles County
   b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mount Wilson
   c. Address: 301 N Baldwin Ave
   d. UTM: Zone: 10 ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)
   e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation:

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)
This feature is located at the north edge of the West Acres, near the Old Ranch Road gate, and consists of a one-story educational building originally constructed in 1949 to temporarily house the Arboretum administrative offices. The building is of prefabricated, modular wood frame construction. It is Mid-century Modern in style with an L-shaped plan and a low-pitched cross gable roof with open eaves and built-up roofing. The exterior walls are clad in cement plaster. There are multiple entrances consisting of partially glazed flush wood doors accessed by concrete stoops and steps with pipe metal railings. Fenestration consists of sliding nail-on aluminum sash windows.

Alterations: The building was taken over by the Youth Education Program in 1957 after completion of the new Administration building. Sometime after 1960, the original awning windows were replaced with aluminum sliders and the original plywood wall panels were replaced with cement plaster.

See continuation sheet

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP15. Educational building

*P4. Resources Present: □ Building  □ Structure  □ Object  □ Site  □ District  □ Element of District  □ Other (Isolates, etc.)

*P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) View looking west, November 2013

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: □ Prehistoric  □ Both 1949

*P7. Owner and Address:
Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden
301 N Baldwin Ave
Arcadia, CA 91007

*P8. Recorded by:
Historic Resources Group
12 S Fair Oaks Ave, Ste 200
Pasadena, CA 91105

*P9. Date Recorded: Nov. 2013

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")
Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden, Cultural Landscape Report and Treatment Plan, 2014

*Attachments: □ NONE  □ Location Map  □ Sketch Map  □ Continuation Sheet  □ Building, Structure, and Object Record
□ Archaeological Record  □ District Record  □ Linear Feature Record  □ Milling Station Record  □ Rock Art Record
□ Artifact Record  □ Photograph Record  □ Other (List):
DPR 523A (1/95)
Significance: The current Youth Education Building was one of the first buildings constructed for the Arboretum. It was designed by Harry Sims Bent and originally served as the temporary Administration building. It is a contributor to the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden historic district.
Resource Name or #: Zen Deck (WA-B2)

*P2. Location:  □ Not for Publication □ Unrestricted

   *a. County: Los Angeles County
   *b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mount Wilson
   c. Address: 301 N Baldwin Ave
   d. UTM: Zone: 10 ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This feature is located in the middle of the West Acres, on the east bank of Meadowbrook, and consists of an elevated viewing platform constructed in 2005. It is constructed of composite decking material and includes a pergola, cable railings, and an access ramp with metal pipe railings. The center of the deck is laid out in a yin-yang pattern.

Alterations: This feature appears to be unaltered.

See continuation sheet

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP39. Other

*P4. Resources Present: □ Building □ Structure □ Object □ Site □ District □ Element of District □ Other (Isolates, etc.)

*P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) View looking southwest, December 2013

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: □ Historic □ Prehistoric □ Both

2005

*P7. Owner and Address:
Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden
301 N Baldwin Ave
Arcadia, CA 91007

*P8. Recorded by:
Historic Resources Group
12 S Fair Oaks Ave, Ste 200
Pasadena, CA 91105

*P9. Date Recorded: Nov. 2013

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden, Cultural Landscape Report and Treatment Plan, 2014

*Attachments: □ ONE □ Location Map □ Sketch Map □ Continuation Sheet □ Building, Structure, and Object Record
□ Archaeological Record □ District Record □ Linear Feature Record □ Milling Station Record □ Rock Art Record
□ Artifact Record □ Photograph Record □ Other (List):

DPR 523A (1/95)
Significance: The Zen Deck was constructed outside the Arboretum period of significance and therefore is not a contributor to the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden historic district.
Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: □ Not for Publication □ Unrestricted and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)
   □ a. County: Los Angeles County
   □ b. USGS 7.5’ Quad: Mount Wilson
   □ c. Address: 301 N Baldwin Ave
   □ d. UTM: Zone: 10 ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)
   □ e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation:

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This feature is located in the north portion of the West Acres, southwest of the Youth Education Building, and consists of a one-story structure constructed in 1970 in the Historic Circle and relocated here in 2014. It is a domed structure with a circular plan, constructed of layers of tule reed thatch over a metal frame.

Alterations: The wickiup is the last remaining of the group of four willow-framed huts that were constructed in 1960 near the Reid/Baldwin Adobe as part of the adobe reconstruction and re-interpretation. The wickiups represented the dwellings of the Gabrieliño (Tongva) people who originally occupied the lands that became the Rancho Santa Anita. The wickiups were destroyed by fire in 1969, and reconstructed in 1970 with metal frames. Three have since been demolished. The remaining wickiup was relocated to the West Acres in 2014.

See continuation sheet

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP39. Other

*P4. Resources Present: □ Building □ Structure □ Object □ Site □ District □ Element of District □ Other (Isolates, etc.)

*P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) View looking southwest, March 2014

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: □ Historic □ Prehistoric □ Both 1970

*P7. Owner and Address:
Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden
301 N Baldwin Ave
Arcadia, CA 91007

*P8. Recorded by:
Historic Resources Group
12 S Fair Oaks Ave, Ste 200
Pasadena, CA 91105

*P9. Date Recorded: Nov. 2013

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden, Cultural Landscape Report and Treatment Plan, 2014

*Attachments: □ NONE □ Location Map □ Sketch Map □ Continuation Sheet □ Building, Structure, and Object Record
□ Archaeological Record □ District Record □ Linear Feature Record □ Milling Station Record □ Rock Art Record
□ Artifact Record □ Photograph Record □ Other (List):

DPR 523A (1/95)

*Required information
Significance: The four Native American Wikiups were originally constructed in the Historic Circle as part of the 1959 interpretation of the Reid/Baldwin Adobe, and reconstructed in 1970 after fire destroyed the originals. This, the only surviving of the four, has been relocated and no longer reflects the context of the adobe interpretation. It is therefore not a contributor to the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden historic district.

Sketch Map:
Resource Name or #: Tule Pond (WA-L1)

**P2. Location:** □ Not for Publication  □ Unrestricted

*a. County: Los Angeles County*

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad:* Mount Wilson  

d. Address: 301 N Baldwin Ave

**P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This feature is located in the north portion of the West Acres and consists of a shallow, irregularly-shaped body of water fed by adjacent neighborhood storm inlets. The pond was created in 1950-51 in a low-lying area and provides a habitat for a variety of wildlife. The pond was originally deeper but is now filled with sediment from stormwater runoff. Some of the existing Eucalyptus around Tule Pond predate the pond’s construction.

**Alterations:** This feature appears to be unaltered.

See continuation sheet.

**P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP29. Landscape architecture

**P4. Resources Present:** □ Building □ Structure □ Object □ Site □ District □ Element of District □ Other (Isolates, etc.)

**P5b. Description of Photo:** (View, date, accession #) View looking west, April 2013

**P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** □ Historic □ Prehistoric □ Both 1950-51

**P7. Owner and Address:**

Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden  

301 N Baldwin Ave  

Arcadia, CA 91007

**P8. Recorded by:**

Historic Resources Group  

12 S Fair Oaks Ave, Ste 200  

Pasadena, CA 91105

**P9. Date Recorded:** Nov. 2013

**P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

**P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden, Cultural Landscape Report and Treatment Plan, 2014

**Attachments:** □ NONE □ Location Map □ Sketch Map □ Continuation Sheet □ Building, Structure, and Object Record □ Archaeological Record □ District Record □ Linear Feature Record □ Milling Station Record □ Rock Art Record □ Artifact Record □ Photograph Record □ Other (List):

DPR 523A (1/95)  

*Required information*
**Significance:** The Tule Pond was installed during the Arboretum period of significance and reflects the original design intent of the 1950 Master Plan. It retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance. Therefore it is a contributor to the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden historic district.
Resource Name or #: California Native Habitat Garden (WA-L2)

P1. Other Identifier:

P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☑ Unrestricted
   and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

   a. County: Los Angeles County

   b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mount Wilson
   Date: May 17, 2012
   City: Arcadia
   Zip: 91007

   c. Address: 301 N Baldwin Ave
   d. UTM: Zone: 10 ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)
   e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This feature is located in the northeast portion of the West Acres, southeast of the Youth Education Building. It was constructed in 2008 and consists of a small garden designed to exemplify California native habitat.

Alterations: This feature appears to be unaltered.

See continuation sheet

P3b. Resource Attributes: HP29. Landscape architecture

P4. Resources Present: ☐ Building ☑ Structure ☑ Object ☑ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) View looking northwest, January 2014

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: ☑ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both 2008

P7. Owner and Address:
Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden
301 N Baldwin Ave
Arcadia, CA 91007

P8. Recorded by:
Historic Resources Group
12 S Fair Oaks Ave, Ste 200
Pasadena, CA 91105

P9. Date Recorded: Nov. 2013

P10. Survey Type: Intensive

P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")
Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden, Cultural Landscape Report and Treatment Plan, 2014

Attachments: ☑ NONE ☐ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☐ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record
 ■ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record
 ■ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

DPR 523A (1/95) ☐ Required information
Significance: The California Native Habitat Garden was installed outside the Arboretum period of significance and therefore is not a contributor to the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden historic district.
Resource Name or #: Educational Garden (WA-L3)

*P2. Location: □ Not for Publication □ Unrestricted  
   *a. County: Los Angeles County  
   and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)  
   *b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mount Wilson  
   Date: May 17, 2012  
   c. Address: 301 N Baldwin Ave  
   City: Arcadia  
   Zip: 91007  
   d. UTM: Zone: 10 ;  
   mE/ mN (G.P.S.)  
   e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)  
   Elevation:

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)  
This feature is located in the northeast portion of the West Acres, in the middle of the California Native Habitat Garden, and was constructed in 1994 to serve the Roots and Shoots program. It consists of a raised bed vegetable garden in a netted, wood frame enclosure and is maintained by elementary-age school children.

Alterations: This feature appears to be unaltered.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP29. Landscape architecture

*P4. Resources Present: □ Building □ Structure □ Object □ Site □ District □ Element of District □ Other (isolates, etc.)

*P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

*P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) View looking southeast, November 2013

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: □ Historic □ Prehistoric □ Both  
1994

*P7. Owner and Address:  
Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden  
301 N Baldwin Ave  
Arcadia, CA 91007

*P8. Recorded by:  
Historic Resources Group  
12 S Fair Oaks Ave, Ste 200  
Pasadena, CA 91105

*P9. Date Recorded: Nov. 2013

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")  
Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden, Cultural Landscape Report and Treatment Plan, 2014

*Attachments: □ NONE □ Location Map □ Sketch Map □ Continuation Sheet □ Building, Structure, and Object Record  
□ Archaeological Record □ District Record □ Linear Feature Record □ Milling Station Record □ Rock Art Record  
□ Artifact Record □ Photograph Record □ Other (List):  
DPR 523A (1/95)  
*Required information
Significance: The Educational Garden was installed outside the Arboretum period of significance and therefore is not a contributor to the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden historic district.
Resource Name or #: Turtle Pond (WA-L4)

P2. Location: [Not for Publication] [Unrestricted]
   a. County: Los Angeles County
   b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mount Wilson
   c. Address: 301 N Baldwin Ave
   d. UTM: Zone: 10 ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)
   e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)
This feature is located in the north portion of the West Acres and consists of a roughly circular pond developed in 1972-73 as part of the Meadowbrook project. It is named for the abundance of turtles that occupy the pond. Turtle Pond is an independent recirculating water feature that is designed to overflow into Tule Pond when needed (heavy rains, etc.).

Alterations: This feature appears to be unaltered.

See continuation sheet

P3b. Resource Attributes: HP29. Landscape architecture
P4. Resources Present: [Building] [Structure] [Object] [Site] [District] [Element of District] [Other (Isolates, etc.)]

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) View looking northwest, January 2014

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: [Historic] [Prehistoric] [Both 1972-73]

P7. Owner and Address:
Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden
301 N Baldwin Ave
Arcadia, CA 91007

P8. Recorded by:
Historic Resources Group
12 S Fair Oaks Ave, Ste 200
Pasadena, CA 91105

P9. Date Recorded: Nov. 2013

P10. Survey Type: Intensive

P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")
Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden, Cultural Landscape Report and Treatment Plan, 2014

Attachments: [NONE] [Location Map] [Sketch Map] [Continuation Sheet] [Building, Structure, and Object Record]
[Archaeological Record] [District Record] [Linear Feature Record] [Milling Station Record] [Rock Art Record]
[Artifact Record] [Photograph Record] [Other (List)]

*DPR 523A (1/95)

*Required information
**Resource Name or #**: Turtle Pond (WA-L4)

**Recorded by**: Historic Resources Group  
**Date**: Nov. 2013

**Significance**: Turtle Pond was developed during the Arboretum period of significance and reflects the original design intent of the 1950 Master Plan. It retains sufficient integrity to convey its historical significance. It is a contributor to the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden historic district.

**Sketch Map**: 

[Sketch Map Image]
Resource Name or #: Meadowbrook (WA-L5)

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: □ Not for Publication □ Unrestricted

   and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

   *a. County: Los Angeles County

   *b. USGS 7.5’ Quad: Mount Wilson

   c. Address: 301 N Baldwin Ave

   d. UTM: Zone: 10 ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)

   e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation:

P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This feature is located in the middle of the West Acres and was created in 1972-73 on the site of the 1956 Annual and Perennial display garden. Meadowbrook consists of a 1,000-foot-long brook, 18 inches deep and a maximum of 8 feet wide, running through basins and hills characteristic of rolling meadow land. Pumps circulate water from one end of the stream to the other. There are walking paths along the brook, and surrounding plantings emphasize seasonal color. Meadowbrook is an independent recirculating streambed that is designed to overflow into Tule Pond when needed (e.g. during heavy rains).

Alterations: The streambed was completely reconstructed in 1996.

See continuation sheet

P3b. Resource Attributes: HP29. Landscape architecture

P4. Resources Present: □ Building □ Structure □ Object □ Site □ District □ Element of District □ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) View looking southeast, January 2014

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: □ Historic □ Prehistoric □ Both 1972-73, 1996

P7. Owner and Address:

Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden
301 N Baldwin Ave
Arcadia, CA 91007

P8. Recorded by:

Historic Resources Group
12 S Fair Oaks Ave, Ste 200
Pasadena, CA 91105

P9. Date Recorded: Nov. 2013

P10. Survey Type: Intensive

P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden, Cultural Landscape Report and Treatment Plan, 2014

Attachments: □ NONE □ Location Map □ Sketch Map □ Continuation Sheet □ Building, Structure, and Object Record
□ Archaeological Record □ District Record □ Linear Feature Record □ Milling Station Record □ Rock Art Record
□ Artifact Record □ Photograph Record □ Other (List):

DPR 523A (1/95)
**Significance:** Meadowbrook was originally installed during the Arboretum period of significance. The streambed was reconstructed in 1996 but retains integrity of location, design, and visual effect. Therefore it is a contributor to the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden historic district.

**Sketch Map:**

[Diagram of the area with Meadowbrook highlighted]
Resource Name or #: Grace Kallam Perennial Garden (WA-L6)

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: □ Not for Publication □ Unrestricted
   *a. County: Los Angeles County
   and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)
   *b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mount Wilson
   c. Address: 301 N Baldwin Ave
   d. UTM: Zone: 10 ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)
   e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation:

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)
This feature is located in the central portion of the West Acres, west of Meadowbrook, and was created in 1990 in honor of Grace Kallam, a former Arboretum volunteer. The half-acre garden consists of nearly 400 plant varieties, a decomposed granite path, and seating areas.

   Alterations: This feature appears to be unaltered.

See continuation sheet

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP29. Landscape architecture

*P4. Resources Present: □ Building □ Structure □ Object □ Site □ District □ Element of District □ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) View looking northwest, January 2014

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: □ Historic □ Prehistoric □ Both
   1990

*P7. Owner and Address:
   Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden
   301 N Baldwin Ave
   Arcadia, CA 91007

*P8. Recorded by:
   Historic Resources Group
   12 S Fair Oaks Ave, Ste 200
   Pasadena, CA 91105

*P9. Date Recorded: Nov. 2013

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")
   Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden, Cultural Landscape Report and Treatment Plan, 2014

*Attachments: □ NONE □ Location Map □ Sketch Map □ Continuation Sheet □ Building, Structure, and Object Record
   □ Archaeological Record □ District Record □ Linear Feature Record □ Milling Station Record □ Rock Art Record
   □ Artifact Record □ Photograph Record □ Other (List):

DPR 523A (1/95) *

*Required information
**Significance:** The Grace Kallam Perennial Garden was installed outside the Arboretum period of significance and therefore is not a contributor to the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden historic district.

**Sketch Map:**
Resource Name or #: Temperate Asia (WA-L7)

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location:  □ Not for Publication  □ Unrestricted  □ Restricted
   and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)
   □ a. County: Los Angeles County
   □ b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mount Wilson
   □ c. Address: 301 N Baldwin Ave
   □ d. UTM: Zone: 10; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)
   □ e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This feature occupies the southwest portion of the West Acres and was created in 1951. It consists of a collection of plants, mostly trees, exemplifying Asia-North Temperate, not just Temperate Asia. This collection includes Koelreuteria, Ehretia, Acer, Pistacia, Arbutus, Apollonias, Celtis, and Quercus. The area west of the paved path is a forest of trees originating in Asia, India, and Europe. There are trees dating from the period of significance that are not representative of Temperate Asia; for example, Melaleuca linarifolia, native to Australia, planted in this zone have an acquisition date of 1954, planted in 1964.

Alterations: This feature appears to be unaltered.

See continuation sheet

P3b. Resource Attributes: HP29. Landscape architecture

*P4. Resources Present: □ Building □ Structure □ Object □ Site □ District □ Element of District □ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: View, date, accession # View looking north, January 2014

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: □ Historic
   □ Prehistoric  □ Both
   1951

*P7. Owner and Address:
   Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden
   301 N Baldwin Ave
   Arcadia, CA 91007

*P8. Recorded by:
   Historic Resources Group
   12 S Fair Oaks Ave, Ste 200
   Pasadena, CA 91105

*P9. Date Recorded: Nov. 2013

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")
   Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden, Cultural Landscape Report and Treatment Plan, 2014

*Attachments: □ NONE  □ Location Map  □ Sketch Map  □ Continuation Sheet  □ Building, Structure, and Object Record
   □ Archaeological Record  □ District Record  □ Linear Feature Record  □ Milling Station Record  □ Rock Art Record
   □ Artifact Record  □ Photograph Record  □ Other (List):
   DPR 523A (1/95)  □ Required information
**Significance:** Temperate Asia was planted as part of the original horticultural intent of the 1950 Master Plan and retains integrity of location and visual effect. Therefore it is a contributor to the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden historic district.

**Sketch Map:**

[Map showing various locations such as Youth Education Building, Grace Kallam Perennial Garden, etc.]
*P1. Other Identifier:

**P2. Location:** □ Not for Publication  □ Unrestricted
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

* □ Los Angeles County

**P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This feature is located in the south portion of the West Acres and was installed c.2005 to display the Arboretum’s collections of Daylilies and Magnolias. Decomposed granite paths wind through over 50 different species of Magnolia and an official American Hermerocallis Society (AHS) Daylily Display Garden. A 7-foot tall white marble sculpture commissioned by Anita Baldwin in 1930 for her Anoakia Estate stands in the middle of the Hermerocallis.

**Alterations:** This feature appears to be unaltered.

See continuation sheet.

**P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP29. Landscape architecture

**P4. Resources Present:** □ Building  □ Structure  □ Object  □ Site  □ District  □ Element of District  □ Other (Isolates, etc.)

**P5b. Description of Photo:** (View, date, accession #) View looking northwest, November 2013

**P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** □ Historic
□ Prehistoric  □ Both

**P7. Owner and Address:**
Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden
301 N Baldwin Ave
Arcadia, CA 91007

**P8. Recorded by:**
Historic Resources Group
12 S Fair Oaks Ave, Ste 200
Pasadena, CA 91105

**P9. Date Recorded:** Nov. 2013

**P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

**P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden, Cultural Landscape Report and Treatment Plan, 2014
Significance: The Daylily and Magnolia Collection was planted outside the Arboretum period of significance and therefore is not a contributor to the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden historic district.
Resource Name or #: Meyberg Waterfall (WA-L9)

*P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location:  □ Not for Publication  □ Unrestricted

  and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

  *a. County: Los Angeles County

  *b. USGS 7.5’ Quad: Mount Wilson

  c. Address: 301 N Baldwin Ave

  d. UTM: Zone: 10 ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)

  e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

Elevation:

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This feature is located at the southern edge of the West Acres and consists of a man-made waterfall constructed in 1968-69 as a memorial to Manfred Meyberg, an active member of the Southern California Horticultural Institute and a California Arboretum Foundation Trustee. The waterfall starts in a tropical garden atop Tallac Knoll and cascades at a rate of 48,000 gallons per hour to a pool below, from which the water is pumped back to the top. The central fall drops 20 feet. The landscape around the waterfall consists of ground cover and shrubs that provide year-round color against a green background and the spray of white water. Meyberg Waterfall is an independent recirculating water feature. The waters of the Aquatic Garden pool above are separate, except during excessive rainfall when the the pool will overflow into the waterfall.

Alterations: This feature appears to be unaltered.

See continuation sheet

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP29. Landscape architecture

*P4. Resources Present:  □ Building  □ Structure  □ Object  □ Site  □ District  □ Element of District  □ Other (Isolates, etc.)

*P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)  View looking southwest, June 2013

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: □ Prehistoric  □ Historic  □ Both 1968-69

*P7. Owner and Address: Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden
301 N Baldwin Ave
Arcadia, CA 91007

*P8. Recorded by: Historic Resources Group
12 S Fair Oaks Ave, Ste 200
Pasadena, CA 91105

*P9. Date Recorded: Nov. 2013

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden, Cultural Landscape Report and Treatment Plan, 2014

*Attachments: □ NONE  □ Location Map  □ Sketch Map  □ Continuation Sheet  □ Building, Structure, and Object Record
 □ Archaeological Record  □ District Record  □ Linear Feature Record  □ Milling Station Record  □ Rock Art Record
 □ Artifact Record  □ Photograph Record  □ Other (List): DPR 523A (1/95)

*Required information
Significance: The Meyberg Waterfall was constructed within the Arboretum period of significance and reflects the original design intent of the 1950 Master Plan. It retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance. Therefore it is a contributor to the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden historic district.

Sketch Map:
Resource Name or #: Old Ranch Road Entrance (WA-L10)

P1. Other Identifier:
   □ Not for Publication □ Unrestricted    *a. County: Los Angeles County

   and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)
   *b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mount Wilson
   c. Address: 301 N Baldwin Ave
   d. UTM: Zone: 10 ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)
   e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

This feature is located on the northeast edge of the West Acres and was constructed in 1949 as the original entrance to the Arboretum. It consists of a chain link gate opening onto a road paved in asphaltic concrete. The gate is currently used as a service entrance. A concrete storm drain just east of the gate is connected to Baldwin Lake via a 16-inch diameter pipe.

Alterations: The 1950 master plan determined that the Old Ranch Road entrance could not remain the Arboretum’s main entrance because of the residential nature of the area surrounding area and the complete lack of parking. The new Entry Complex was completed in 1956.

See continuation sheet

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) View looking north, November 2013

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: Historic
   □ Prehistoric □ Both 1949

P7. Owner and Address:
   Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden
   301 N Baldwin Ave
   Arcadia, CA 91007

P8. Recorded by:
   Historic Resources Group
   12 S Fair Oaks Ave, Ste 200
   Pasadena, CA 91105

P9. Date Recorded: Nov. 2013

P10. Survey Type: Intensive

P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter “none.”)
   Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden, Cultural Landscape Report and Treatment Plan, 2014

*Attachments: □ NONE □ Location Map □ Sketch Map □ Continuation Sheet □ Building, Structure, and Object Record
   □ Archaeological Record □ District Record □ Linear Feature Record □ Milling Station Record □ Rock Art Record
   □ Artifact Record □ Photograph Record □ Other (List):
   DPR 523A (1/95)

*Required information
**Significance:** The Old Ranch Road Entrance was the original entrance to the Arboretum, prior to the approval and implementation of the 1950 Master Plan, and reflects the earliest years of the Arboretum’s development. It retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance. Therefore it is a contributor to the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden historic district.

**Sketch Map:**
Resource Name or #: Wildflower Meadow (WA-L11)

*P2. Location: [Not for Publication] [Unrestricted]
*a. County: Los Angeles County
*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mount Wilson
*c. Address: 301 N Baldwin Ave
*d. UTM: Zone: 10; mE/mN (G.P.S.)
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

Elevation:

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)
This feature is located in the southeast portion of the West Acres and was installed in 2013. Existing turf was removed and wildflower seeds were scattered on mounds of sod and logs to create land contours and help build fertile soil. It is part of an exhibition incorporating 50 sites throughout Los Angeles presented by LAND (Los Angeles Nomadic Division) in partnership with artist Fritz Haeg and the Theodore Payne Foundation for Wildflowers and Native Plants.

Alterations: This appears to be unaltered.

See continuation sheet

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP29. Landscape architecture

*P4. Resources Present: [Building] [Structure] [Object] [Site] [District] [Element of District] [Other (Isolates, etc.)]

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) View looking southwest, May 2014

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: [Historic] [Prehistoric] [Both]
2013

*P7. Owner and Address:
Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden
301 N Baldwin Ave
Arcadia, CA 91007

*P8. Recorded by:
Historic Resources Group
12 S Fair Oaks Ave, Ste 200
Pasadena, CA 91105

*P9. Date Recorded: Nov. 2013

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none."
Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden, Cultural Landscape Report and Treatment Plan, 2014

*Attachments: [NONE] [Location Map] [Sketch Map] [Continuation Sheet] [Building, Structure, and Object Record]
[Archaeological Record] [District Record] [Linear Feature Record] [Milling Station Record] [Rock Art Record]
[Artifact Record] [Photograph Record] [Other (List):]

DPR 523A (1/95)

*Required information
Significance: The Wildflower Meadow was installed outside the Arboretum period of significance and therefore is not a contributor to the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden historic district.
**P2. Location:** □ Not for Publication □ Unrestricted  
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)
  
  a. **County:** Los Angeles County  
  b. **USGS 7.5' Quad:** Mount Wilson  
  c. **Address:** 301 N Baldwin Ave  
  d. **UTM:** Zone: 10; mE/mN (G.P.S.)  
  e. **Other Locational Data:** (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

**Elevation:**

**P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This feature is located at the foot of the northeast slope of Tallac Knoll and was originally designed by noted landscape architect Edward Huntsman-Trout and constructed in 1954-55. It consists of an asymmetrical grouping of parterres with flagstone paths, arranged in many sections including medicinal plants, plants for cooking, and plants for dyes. Garden features include a decorative well, wood arbors, and benches.

**Alterations:** The original knot garden section was completely redesigned and replanted in 1961-63. Decorative stone coping was installed around some beds in 1963. The original dirt paths were replaced with flagstone in 1979. The Herb Garden was renovated in 1994 with an emphasis on seasonal color.

See continuation sheet

**P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP29. Landscape architecture

**P4. Resources Present:** □ Building □ Structure □ Object □ Site □ District □ Element of District □ Other (Isolates, etc.)

**P5b. Description of Photo:** (View, date, accession #) View looking northwest, June 2013

**P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** □ Historic □ Prehistoric □ Both 1954-55

**P7. Owner and Address:**
Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden
301 N Baldwin Ave
Arcadia, CA 91007

**P8. Recorded by:**
Historic Resources Group
12 S Fair Oaks Ave, Ste 200
Pasadena, CA 91105

**P9. Date Recorded:** Nov. 2013

**P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

**P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

*Required information*
Significance: The Herb Garden is significant as part of the original horticultural intent of the 1950 Master Plan, and for its design by noted landscape architect Edward Huntsman-Trout. It retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance and therefore is a contributor to the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden historic district.

Sketch Map:
**Resource Name or #:** Tallac Knoll (TK-L1)

**P2. Location:**
- **Not for Publication**
- **Unrestricted**
  - **a. County:** Los Angeles County
  - **b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Mount Wilson
  - **c. Address:** 301 N Baldwin Ave
  - **d. UTM:** Zone: 10 ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)
  - **e. Other Locational Data:** (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

**P3a. Description:**
This feature is located in the southern portion of the Arboretum property and is a geologic remnant of the Raymond (Hill) Fault, which is responsible for both the uplift of Tallac Knoll and the sag pond that is now Baldwin Lake. The knoll is planted with a grouping of collections including oaks, avocados, and ornamental figs. Oak trees noted on the hill in 1906 are still present today.

**Alterations:**
In 1920 the Anoakia piggery was located at the base of the south side of Tallac Knoll. In 1957, avocados, ornamental figs, and an economic fruit orchard were added to the Knoll’s plantings. The South American plant section was moved from an area near Old Ranch Road to the south slope of Tallac Knoll in 1963. In 1995, the flowering tree section atop Tallac Knoll was renovated with large scale pruning and the installation of a trail system through newly accessible plantings.

**P5a. Photo or Drawing:** (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

**P5b. Description of Photo:**
View looking northeast, June 2013

**P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
- **Both**

**P7. Owner and Address:**
Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden
301 N Baldwin Ave
Arcadia, CA 91007

**P8. Recorded by:**
Historic Resources Group
12 S Fair Oaks Ave, Ste 200
Pasadena, CA 91105

**P9. Date Recorded:**
Nov. 2013

**P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

**P11. Report Citation:**
Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden, Cultural Landscape Report and Treatment Plan, 2014

**Attachments:**
- NONE
- Location Map
- Sketch Map
- Continuation Sheet
- Building, Structure, and Object Record
- Archaeological Record
- District Record
- Linear Feature Record
- Milling Station Record
- Rock Art Record
- Artifact Record
- Photograph Record
- Other (List):
  DPR 523A (1/95)

*Required information*
Description (continued): Tallac Knoll has a grouping of collections of plants including oaks, avocados, and ornamental figs. In addition to these collections, the Knoll is home to several notable subsections of frost-sensitive plants. These collections include *Hibiscus*, *Plumeria*, *Erythrina*, *Guava*, *Bauhinia* and miscellaneous citrus collections. It also includes a collection of plants indigenous to the Mexican highlands as well as a collection of South American flowering plants. Also featured among these collections is a specimen *Ombu* (*Phytolacca weberbaueri x dioica*) tree with an accession date of 1975.

The remnants of the Biblical Garden, planted atop Tallac Knoll in 1953, include *Ceratonia*, *Phoenix canariensis*, and a huge *Ficus sycomorus* (Sycamore fig). The Sycamore fig is one of the most noteworthy trees in the area and serves as the central feature of the cul-de-sac service drive atop Tallac Knoll.

Significance: Tallac Knoll was an important natural feature of the Baldwin-era Rancho Santa Anita, and continues to be an important feature of the Arboretum. It is a contributor to the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden historic district.
Significance: Tallac Knoll was an important natural feature of the Baldwin-era Rancho Santa Anita, and continues to be an important feature of the Arboretum. It is a contributor to the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden historic district.

Sketch Map:
**Primary Record**

**Resource Name or #:** Tropical Bowl (TK-L2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Review Code</th>
<th>Reviewer</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**P1. Other Identifier:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>*P2. Location: □ Not for Publication □ Unrestricted *a. County:</th>
<th>Los Angeles County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*b. USGS 7.5' Quad:</td>
<td>Mount Wilson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*c. Address:</td>
<td>301 N Baldwin Ave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*d. UTM: Zone: 10 ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)</td>
<td>Elevation:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

- This feature is located at the top of Tallac Knoll and consists of a roughly circular natural depression densely planted c.1950 with tropical plants, including *Bischofia*, *Rhamnus*, *Philodendron*, *Abutilon*, *Ensete*, and *Clivia*. *Ficus thonnianaii* located near the Tropical Bowl has acquisition date of 1954.

**Alterations:** The tropical plant collection has been periodically updated.

*See continuation sheet*

**P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP29. Landscape architecture

**P4. Resources Present:** □Building □Structure □Object □Site □District □Element of District □Other (Isolates, etc.)

**P5b. Description of Photo:** (View, date, accession #) July 2013

**P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** □Historic

- c. 1950

**P7. Owner and Address:**

Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden

301 N Baldwin Ave

Arcadia, CA 91007

**P8. Recorded by:**

Historic Resources Group

12 S Fair Oaks Ave, Ste 200

Pasadena, CA 91105

**P9. Date Recorded:** Nov. 2013

**P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

**P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

*Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden, Cultural Landscape Report and Treatment Plan, 2014*

**Attachments:** □NONE □Location Map □Sketch Map □Continuation Sheet □Building, Structure, and Object Record □Archaeological Record □District Record □Linear Feature Record □Milling Station Record □Rock Art Record □Artifact Record □Photograph Record □Other (List):

*DPR 523A (1/95)*

*Required information*
Significance: The Tropical Bowl is significant as part of the original horticultural intent of the 1950 Master Plan and is a contributor to the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden historic district.

Sketch Map:
Resource Name or #: Engelmann Oak Grove (TK-L3)

P2. Location: □ Not for Publication  □ Unrestricted
   *a. County: Los Angeles County
   "b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mount Wilson
   c. Address: 301 N Baldwin Ave
   d. UTM Zone: 10; mE/mN (G.P.S.)
   e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation:

P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)
This feature is located on the south slope of Tallac Knoll and consists of a large grove of native Engelmann oak trees that predates the Baldwin era. The Arboretum's population of nearly 250 Englemann oaks, most of which are on Tallac Knoll, is purportedly the largest extant in Los Angeles County.

Alterations: In 1963-65 the Arboretum relocated 34 oak trees of various species and sizes from their original locations on Tallac Knoll to just south of the native stand of Engelmann oaks to create an oak “forest” and consolidate the oak collection in one area. The collection of existing trees has been augmented through the years by Arboretum staff for purposes of testing and breeding.

See continuation sheet


P4. Resources Present: □ Building  □ Structure  □ Object  □ Site  □ District  ■ Element of District  □ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) View looking southeast, June 2013

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: □ Historic
   ■ Prehistoric  □ Both

P7. Owner and Address:
Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden
301 N Baldwin Ave
Arcadia, CA 91007

P8. Recorded by:
Historic Resources Group
12 S Fair Oaks Ave, Ste 200
Pasadena, CA 91105

P9. Date Recorded: Nov. 2013

P10. Survey Type: Intensive

P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter “none.”)
Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden, Cultural Landscape Report and Treatment Plan, 2014

Attachments: □ NONE  □ Location Map  ■ Sketch Map  ■ Continuation Sheet  □ Building, Structure, and Object Record
□ Archaeological Record  □ District Record  □ Linear Feature Record  □ Milling Station Record  □ Rock Art Record
□ Artifact Record  □ Photograph Record  □ Other (List):
DPR 523A (1/95)
Significance: The Engelmann Oak Grove was an important natural feature of the Baldwin-era Rancho Santa Anita and continues to be an important feature of the Arboretum. It is a contributor to the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden historic district.

Sketch Map:
Resource Name or #: Ficus Collection (TK-L4)

P2. Location: □ Not for Publication □ Unrestricted □ Restricted
   (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)
   a. County: Los Angeles County
   b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mount Wilson
      Date: May 17, 2012
   c. Address: 301 N Baldwin Ave
      City: Arcadia
      Zip: 91007
   d. UTM: Zone: 10 ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)
   e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)
This feature is located on the southwest slope of Tallac Knoll and consists of a variety of mature ornamental fig trees planted in 1957 for research purposes involving latex production by the University of California, Riverside.

Alterations: This feature appears to be unaltered.

See continuation sheet

P3b. Resource Attributes: HP29. Landscape architecture
P4. Resources Present: □ Building □ Structure □ Object □ Site □ District □ Element of District □ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) June 2013

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: □ Historic □ Prehistoric □ Both 1957

P7. Owner and Address:
Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden
301 N Baldwin Ave
Arcadia, CA 91007

P8. Recorded by:
Historic Resources Group
12 S Fair Oaks Ave, Ste 200
Pasadena, CA 91105

P9. Date Recorded: Nov. 2013

P10. Survey Type: Intensive

P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")
Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden, Cultural Landscape Report and Treatment Plan, 2014

Attachments: □ NONE □ Location Map □ Sketch Map □ Continuation Sheet □ Building, Structure, and Object Record
□ Archaeological Record □ District Record □ Linear Feature Record □ Milling Station Record □ Rock Art Record
□ Artifact Record □ Photograph Record □ Other (List):

DPR 523A (1/95) *Required information
Significance: The Ficus Collection was planted within the Arboretum period of significance as part of the original horticultural intent of the 1950 Master Plan, and retains integrity of location and visual effect. Therefore, it is a contributor to the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden historic district.

Sketch Map:
Resource Name or #: Southwest Collection (TK-L5)

P1. Other Identifier:
*P2. Location: □ Not for Publication □ Unrestricted *(a. County: Los Angeles County
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)
*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mount Wilson Date: May 17, 2012
c. Address: 301 N Baldwin Ave City: Arcadia Zip: 91007
d. UTM: Zone: 10; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation:

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)
This feature is located on the eastern slope of Tallac Knoll. It was installed in 1957 and consists of a collection of plants blending species from North Mexico and the desert of the southwest United States. The collection includes Parkinsonia, Fouquieria, Simmondsia, Ornithostepylos, Prosopis, Nolina, Aloe, and Yucca.

Alterations: This feature appears to be unaltered.

See continuation sheet

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP29. Landscape architecture
*P4. Resources Present: □ Building □ Structure □ Object □ Site □ District □ Element of District □ Other (isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing: (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)
P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) View looking southwest, December 2013

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: □ Historic □ Prehistoric □ Both
c. 1960-70

*P7. Owner and Address:
Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden
301 N Baldwin Ave
Arcadia, CA 91007

*P8. Recorded by:
Historic Resources Group
12 S Fair Oaks Ave, Ste 200
Pasadena, CA 91105

*P9. Date Recorded: Nov. 2013
*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter *none.*)
Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden, Cultural Landscape Report and Treatment Plan, 2014

*Attachments: □NONE □ Location Map □ Sketch Map □ Continuation Sheet □ Building, Structure, and Object Record
 □ Archaeological Record □ District Record □ Linear Feature Record □ Milling Station Record □ Rock Art Record
 □ Artifact Record □ Photograph Record □ Other (List):

DPR 523A (1/95)

*Required information

Commented [L1]: Description above says 1957. These should match, but I didn’t know which date is correct?
Significance: The Southwest Collection was installed within the Arboretum period of significance and reflects the original horticultural intent of the 1950 Master Plan. It therefore is a contributor to the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden historic district.

Sketch Map:
Resource Name or #: Aquatic Garden (TK-L6)

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: □ Not for Publication □ Unrestricted
   and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)
   *a. County: Los Angeles County
   *b. USGS 7.5’ Quad: Mount Wilson
   c. Address: 301 N Baldwin Ave
   d. UTM: Zone: 10 ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)
   e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This feature is located at the top of Tallac Knoll and consists of a series of terraced man-made pools originally constructed in 1969-71. The pools are planted with 525 aquatic plants and the shoreline is planted with ground covers that blend with tree ferns, low palms, shrubs of different colors, and oaks. A circulating pump controls the growth of algae. The Aquatic Garden was designed to appear to be a source of water for the Meyberg Waterfall, although it is physically separate. Only in the event of extreme rainfall will it spill over into the waterfall.

Alterations: This feature appears to be unaltered.

See continuation sheet

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP29. Landscape architecture

*P4. Resources Present: □ Building □ Structure □ Object □ Site □ District □ Element of District □ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) View looking south, June 2013

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: □ Historic □ Prehistoric □ Both 1969-71

*P7. Owner and Address:

Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden
301 N Baldwin Ave
Arcadia, CA 91007

*P8. Recorded by:

Historic Resources Group
12 S Fair Oaks Ave, Ste 200
Pasadena, CA 91105

*P9. Date Recorded: Nov. 2013

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden, Cultural Landscape Report and Treatment Plan, 2014

*Attachments: □ NONE □ Location Map □ Sketch Map □ Continuation Sheet □ Building, Structure, and Object Record
□ Archaeological Record □ District Record □ Linear Feature Record □ Milling Station Record □ Rock Art Record
□ Artifact Record □ Photograph Record □ Other (List): DPR 523A (1/95)

*Required information
Significance: The Aquatic Garden was constructed within the Arboretum period of significance and reflects the original horticultural intent of the 1950 Master Plan. It therefore is a contributor to the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden historic district.
Resource Name or #: Avocado Collection (TK-L7)

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location:  □ Not for Publication  □ Unrestricted  □ Restricted

   and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*P2a. County: Los Angeles County

   Date: May 17, 2012

   City: Arcadia

   Zip: 91007

P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This feature is located on the south slope of Tallac Knoll, below the Ficus Collection and Engelmann Oak Grove, and consists of a grove of avocado trees planted in 1957.

     Alterations: This feature appears to be unaltered.

     See continuation sheet

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP29. Landscape architecture

*P4. Resources Present:

   □ Building □ Structure □ Object □ Site □ District □ Element of District □ Other (isolates, etc.)

*P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) View looking east, December 2013

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

   □ Historic □ Prehistoric □ Both

   1957

*P7. Owner and Address:

Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden
301 N Baldwin Ave
Arcadia, CA 91007

*P8. Recorded by:

Historic Resources Group
12 S Fair Oaks Ave, Ste 200
Pasadena, CA 91105

*P9. Date Recorded: Nov. 2013

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden, Cultural Landscape Report and Treatment Plan, 2014

*Attachments: □NONE □Location Map □Sketch Map □Continuation Sheet □Building, Structure, and Object Record □Archaeological Record □District Record □Linear Feature Record □Milling Station Record □Rock Art Record □Artifact Record □Photograph Record □ Other (List):

DPR 523A (1/95)  

*Required information
Significance: The Avocado Collection was planted within the Arboretum period of significance and reflects the original horticultural intent of the 1950 Master Plan. Therefore it is a contributor to the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden historic district.
Resource Name or #: Oak Collection (TK-L8)

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: □ Not for Publication □ Unrestricted
   and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)
   *a. County: Los Angeles County
   "b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mount Wilson
   c. Address: 301 N Baldwin Ave
   d. UTM: Zone: 10 ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)
   e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation:

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)
This feature is located on the southeast slope of Tallac Knoll, below the Engelmann Oak Grove, and consists of a collection of oak trees that date from after 1949. The collection includes single specimens of a wide variety of species from the *Quercus* genus.

Alterations: This feature appears to be unaltered.

See continuation sheet

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP29. Landscape architecture

*P4. Resources Present: □ Building □ Structure □ Object □ Site □ District □ Element of District □ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) View looking northeast, December 2013

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: □ Historic
   □ Prehistoric □ Both
   c. 1949

*P7. Owner and Address:
Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden
301 N Baldwin Ave
Arcadia, CA 91007

*P8. Recorded by:
Historic Resources Group
12 S Fair Oaks Ave, Ste 200
Pasadena, CA 91105

*P9. Date Recorded: Nov. 2013

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")
Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden, Cultural Landscape Report and Treatment Plan, 2014

*Attachments: □ NONE □ Location Map □ Sketch Map □ Continuation Sheet □ Building, Structure, and Object Record
□ Archaeological Record □ District Record □ Linear Feature Record □ Milling Station Record □ Rock Art Record
□ Artifact Record □ Photograph Record □ Other (List): DPR 523A (1/95)

*Required information
Significance: The Oak Collection was planted within the Arboretum period of significance and reflects the original horticultural intent of the 1950 Master Plan. Therefore it is a contributor to the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden historic district.

Sketch Map:
**State of California — The Resources Agency**
**DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION**
**PRIMAR Y RECORD**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Other Listings</th>
<th>Review Code</th>
<th>Reviewer</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**P1. Other Identifier:**

*P2. Location:*
- Not for Publication
- Unrestricted

*a. County: Los Angeles County*

*b. USGS 7.5’ Quad:*
- Mount Wilson

*c. Address:*
- 301 N Baldwin Ave

*d. UTM:*
- Zone: 10
- mE/mN (G.P.S.)

*e. Other Locational Data:*
- (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)
- Elevation:

**P3a. Description:**
(Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This feature is located on the east slope of Tallac Knoll and consists of a collection of plants native to South America. The oldest accession in this area belongs to *Senna splendida* var. *splendida* from 1950. Other plants within this area with early accession dates include *Tecoma stans* var. *velutina* (1953), *Myrrhinium atropurpureum* (1953), *Philodendron sellowii* (1953), *Philodendron ‘Evansii’* (1953), *Escallonia rubra* var. *macrantha* (1955) *Annona cherimola Website ’Booth’ (1955), Cereus peruviana (1955) Tabebuia impetiginosa (1955), and Acacia cavenia (1956).*

**Alterations:**
The majority of the early accessions date to 1953, 1955, 1956, 1958, and 1959, then the 1960s and sporadically through the early 2000s.

*See continuation sheet*

**P3b. Resource Attributes:**
- HP29. Landscape architecture

**P4. Resources Present:**
- Building
- Structure
- Object
- Site
- District
- Element of District
- Other (Isolates, etc.)

**P5b. Description of Photo:**
(View, date, accession #)
- View looking northwest, May 2014

**P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
- Historic
- Prehistoric
- Both
- c. 1950

**P7. Owner and Address:**
- Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden
- 301 N Baldwin Ave
- Arcadia, CA 91007

**P8. Recorded by:**
- Historic Resources Group
- 12 S Fair Oaks Ave, Ste 200
- Pasadena, CA 91105

**P9. Date Recorded:**
- May 2014

**P10. Survey Type:**
- Intensive

**P11. Report Citation:**
(Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none."

*Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden, Cultural Landscape Report and Treatment Plan, 2014*

**Attachments:**
- NONE
- Location Map
- Sketch Map
- Continuation Sheet
- Building, Structure, and Object Record
- Archaeological Record
- District Record
- Linear Feature Record
- Milling Station Record
- Rock Art Record
- Artifact Record
- Photograph Record
- Other (List):

*DPR 523A (1/95)*

*Required information*
Significance: The South America Collection was planted within the Arboretum period of significance and reflects the original horticultural intent of the 1950 Master Plan. It retains integrity of location and visual effect. Therefore it is a contributor to the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden historic district.
Resource Name or #: Mexico Collection (TK-L10)

P1. Other Identifier:
*P2. Location: ☑ Not for Publication ☐ Unrestricted

   *a. County: Los Angeles County

   *b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mount Wilson
   Date: May 17, 2012
   City: Arcadia
   Zip: 91007

c. Address: 301 N Baldwin Ave

d. UTM: Zone: 10 ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)
This feature is located on the west slope of Tallac Knoll and consists of a variety of plants native to Mexico as well as the remnants of the Arboretum’s Pinetum. The oldest plants include *Pinus lumholtzii* (1957), *Pinus glabra* (1966), *Pinus cooperi* (1966), and *Erythrina americana* (1971).


See continuation sheet

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP29. Landscape architecture

*P4. Resources Present: ☐Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☐Other (isolates, etc.)

*P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

*P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) View looking east, May 2014

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: ■Historic ☐Prehistoric ☐Both c. 1955

*P7. Owner and Address:
Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden
301 N Baldwin Ave
Arcadia, CA 91007

*P8. Recorded by:
Historic Resources Group
12 S Fair Oaks Ave, Ste 200
Pasadena, CA 91105

*P9. Date Recorded: May 2014

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")
Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden, Cultural Landscape Report and Treatment Plan, 2014

*Attachments: ☐NONE ☐Location Map ☐Sketch Map ☐Continuation Sheet ☐Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐Archaeological Record ☐District Record ☐Linear Feature Record ☐Milling Station Record ☐Rock Art Record
☐Artifact Record ☐Photograph Record ☐Other (List):
DPR 523A (1/95)  

*Required information
Significance: The Mexico Collection was planted during the Arboretum period of significance and reflects the original horticultural intent of the 1950 Master Plan. It retains integrity of location and visual effect and therefore is a contributor to the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden Historic District.
Resource Name or #: Flowering Tropical Trees (TK-L11)

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: □ Not for Publication □ Unrestricted

  *a. County: Los Angeles County
  *b. USGS 7.5’ Quad: Mount Wilson
  c. Address: 301 N Baldwin Ave
  d. UTM: Zone: 10 ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)
  e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This feature is located on the upper western portion of Tallac Knoll and consists of a collection of flowering trees that date back as early as 1949. The earliest accession dates of extant specimens within this collection include Chorisia speciosa ‘Arcadia’ (1949), Feijoa sellowiana (1950), Syagrus romanzoffiana (1951), Philodendron selloum (1953) and Erythrina crista-galli (1954).

Alterations: The Flowering Tropical Trees section was renovated in 1995 with large-scale pruning and the installation of a trail system through newly accessible plantings.

See continuation sheet

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP29. Landscape architecture

*P4. Resources Present: □ Building □ Structure □ Object □ Site □ District □ Element of District □ Other (Isolates, etc.)

*P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) View looking east, May 2014

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: □ Historic □ Prehistoric □ Both 1949

*P7. Owner and Address:

Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden
301 N Baldwin Ave
Arcadia, CA 91007

*P8. Recorded by:

Historic Resources Group
12 S Fair Oaks Ave, Ste 200
Pasadena, CA 91105

*P9. Date Recorded: May 2014

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden, Cultural Landscape Report and Treatment Plan, 2014

*Attachments: □ NONE □ Location Map □ Sketch Map □ Continuation Sheet □ Building, Structure, and Object Record □ Archaeological Record □ District Record □ Linear Feature Record □ Milling Station Record □ Rock Art Record □ Artifact Record □ Photograph Record □ Other (List):

DPR 523A (1/95)

*Required information
**Significance:** The Flowering Tropical Trees collection dates to the Arboretum period of significance and reflects the original horticultural intent of the 1950 Master Plan. It retains integrity of location and visual effect and therefore is a contributor to the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden Historic District.

**Sketch Map:**

![Sketch Map](image-url)
**State of California — The Resources Agency**

**DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION**

**PRIMARY RECORD**

| Other Listings |
| Review Code | Reviewer | Date |

**Page 1 of 3**

**Resource Name or #:** Santa Anita Depot (BB-B1)

**P1. Other Identifier:**

- **P2. Location:**
  - Not for Publication
  - Unrestricted
  - *a. County: Los Angeles County*
  - *b. USGS 7.5’ Quad: Mount Wilson*
  - Date: May 17, 2012
  - City: Arcadia
  - Zip: 91007
  - c. Address: 301 N Baldwin Ave
  - d. UTM: Zone: 10 ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)
  - e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

**P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This feature is located at the southeast edge of the Baldwin Buffer on Baldwin Avenue. It consists of a two-story railroad depot originally constructed in 1890 by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad for Elias J. “Lucky” Baldwin as his personal station. It was originally located at the intersection of what are today Colorado Boulevard and Old Ranch Road. The depot was moved to this location in 1969. It is in the Folk Victorian style and is constructed of brick laid in common bond. It has a rectangular plan and is asymmetrically composed of three connected volumes: a central, slightly projecting two-story block flanked by one-story wings. The central two-story portion has a front jerkinhead roof and open eaves with beadboard soffits; the south wing has a hipped roof with extremely wide, flaring eaves with beadboard soffits supported on carved wood knee braces; and the taller north wing has a side gable roof with extremely wide eaves with beadboard soffits supported on carved wood knee braces. All roof surfaces are covered in wood shingles. There is an interior brick chimney at the central second-story roof and an exterior brick chimney on the south façade of the south wing, both with stepped tops and decorative brickwork. An overhanging second-floor balcony extends across the primary (east) façade of the central portion; it has curved wood brackets, a wood railing, and spindlework wood posts supporting a shed roof.

*See continuation sheet*

**P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP17. Railroad depot

**P4. Resources Present:**

- Building
- Structure
- Object
- Site
- District
- Element of District
- Other (Isolates, etc.)

**P5b. Description of Photo:** (View, date, accession #) View looking northwest, November 2013

**P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**

- Historic
- Prehistoric
- Both
- 1890

**P7. Owner and Address:**

Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden
301 N Baldwin Ave
Arcadia, CA 91007

**P8. Recorded by:**

Historic Resources Group
12 S Fair Oaks Ave, Ste 200
Pasadena, CA 91105

**P9. Date Recorded:** Nov. 2013

**P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

**P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

*Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden, Cultural Landscape Report and Treatment Plan, 2014*

**Attachments:**

- NONE
- Location Map
- Sketch Map
- Continuation Sheet
- Building, Structure, and Object Record
- Archaeological Record
- District Record
- Linear Feature Record
- Milling Station Record
- Rock Art Record
- Artifact Record
- Photograph Record
- Other (List): DPR 523A (1/95)

*Required information*
Description (continued):
The primary entrance is asymmetrically located on the east façade of the south wing and consists of a pair of partially glazed, divided light wood doors with divided light, segmental, wood sash sidelights and transom light. Two single, partially glazed, divided light wood doors open onto the second floor balcony. There are pairs of large wood plank doors with X bracing on the east and north façades of the north wing. There is a large bay window centered under the balcony on the east façade, composed of divided light, fixed wood sash windows with divided light transom lights. Remaining fenestration consists primarily of two-over-two, double hung wood sash windows with brick jack arches and projecting brick subsills. The depot is surrounded on three sides by a replica station platform of brick pavers, and a representative segment of track stretches along the east side of the platform.

Alterations: The Santa Anita Depot was threatened with demolition to make way for the construction of the 210 (Foothill) Freeway in 1968. It was dismantled in 1969 and reconstructed on the Arboretum grounds. It was re-opened as a museum in 1970.

Significance: The National Register criteria limit the consideration of moved properties because significance is embodied in locations and settings as well as in the properties themselves. However, a property removed from its original or historically significant location can be eligible if it is significant primarily for architectural value or it is the surviving property most importantly associated with a historic person or event. A moved property significant under Criterion C must retain enough historic features to convey its architectural values and retain integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Although it has been relocated, the Santa Anita Depot is significant as a very rare and intact example of late-19th century railroad depot architecture in Southern California. It retains its character-defining features and materials, including its linear plan, brick construction, tripartite one- and two-story massing, gable and jerkinhead roofs, wood sash windows, wood doors, and decorative wood balconies, brackets, and scrollwork. It therefore retains sufficient integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association to convey its architectural values, as required by Criteria Consideration B for moved properties, and is eligible for listing in the National Register at the local level of significance under Criterion C.

The Santa Anita Depot is also significant for its association with the growth and development of the San Gabriel Valley, and for its association with Elias J. “Lucky” Baldwin and the Rancho Santa Anita. Although it has been relocated from its original location, it still sits on land that was part of the Rancho Santa Anita and therefore retains its important associations with Baldwin and the Rancho. It is eligible for listing in the California Register under Criterion 1 for its association with the Rancho Santa Anita and the development of the San Gabriel Valley, and under Criterion 2 for its association with “Lucky” Baldwin. It is a contributor to the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden historic district.
*Resource Name or #* Santa Anita Depot (BB-B1)

*Recorded by:* Historic Resources Group

*Date:* Nov. 2013

Sketch Map:

- **BB-B1**: Santa Anita Depot
- **BB-B2**: Entrance Gate
- **BB-B3**: Restroom Building
- **BB-B4**: County Office
- **BB-B5**: Palm & Bonoico Collections
- **BB-P1**: Surface Parking (P1)
- **BB-P2**: Surface Parking (P2)
Resource Name or #: Entrance Gate (BB-B2)

**P1. Other Identifier:**

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication  ☐ Unrestricted

- (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)
  - *a. County: Los Angeles County
  - *b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mount Wilson
  - *c. Address: 301 N Baldwin Ave
  - *d. UTM: Zone: 10 ; mE/mN (G.P.S.)
  - *e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

**P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This feature is located in the southeast portion of the Baldwin Buffer, west of the Santa Anita Depot, and consists of a pair of decorative wrought iron gates originally constructed in 1876 for the Baldwin Hotel in San Francisco. The gate was relocated to the Baldwin ranch in 1898.

Alterations: The gate was relocated to its current location in 1990.

*See continuation sheet*

**P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP46. Walls/gates/fences

**P4. Resources Present:** ☐ Building ☑ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☑ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

**P5a. Photo or Drawing** (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

![Photo of Entrance Gate](image)

"none."

Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden, Cultural Landscape Report and Treatment Plan, 2014

**Attachments: ☐ NONE ☐ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☐ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record  ☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record ☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List): DPR 523A (1/95)

*Required information*
**Significance:** The Entrance Gate is significant for its association with the Rancho Santa Anita and Elias J. “Lucky” Baldwin. It is a contributor to the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden historic district.

**Sketch Map:**
State of California — The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
PRIMARY RECORD  

Resource Name or #: Restroom Building (BB-B3)

P2. Other Identifier:

a. County: Los Angeles County  

b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mount Wilson  
c. Address: 301 N Baldwin Ave  
d. UTM: Zone: 10 ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

Elevation:  

P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This feature is located in the southwestern portion of the Baldwin Buffer and consists of a one-story restroom facility originally constructed in 1959. The building is in the Spanish Colonial Revival style and is constructed of brick laid in running bond. It has a rectangular plan and a low-pitched gable roof with clay Mission barrel tile, open eaves with exposed rafter tails, and overhanging rake supported on wood outriggers. The entrances are asymmetrically located on the east and west façades behind brick screen walls with decorative tile vents. Fenestration consists of small, rectangular, metal sash awning windows placed high in the wall.

Alterations: The brick walls appear to have been previously sandblasted.

See continuation sheet

P3b. Resource Attributes: HP39. Other

P4. Resources Present: ■Building  □Structure  □Object  □Site  □District  ■Element of District  □Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) View looking southwest, November 2013

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: ■Historic  □Prehistoric  □Both

P7. Owner and Address:  
Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden  
301 N Baldwin Ave  
Arcadia, CA 91007

P8. Recorded by:  
Historic Resources Group  
12 S Fair Oaks Ave, Ste 200  
Pasadena, CA 91105

P9. Date Recorded: Nov. 2013

P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")  
Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden, Cultural Landscape Report and Treatment Plan, 2014

Attachments: □NONE  □Location Map  □Sketch Map  ■Continuation Sheet  ■Building, Structure, and Object Record  
□Archaeological Record  ■District Record  □Linear Feature Record  □Milling Station Record  □Rock Art Record  
□Artifact Record  □Photograph Record  □Other (List):

DPR 523A (1/95)  
*Required information
Significance: The Restroom Building was constructed within the Arboretum period of significance and reflects the design intent of the 1950 Master Plan. It is therefore a contributor to the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden historic district.

Sketch Map:
Resource Name or #: County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works (BB-B4)

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location:  □ Not for Publication □ Unrestricted
   and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)
   *a. County: Los Angeles County
   *b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mount Wilson
   c. Address: 301 N Baldwin Ave
   d. UTM: Zone: 10; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)
   e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation:

   *P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)
   This feature is located at the southern tip of the Baldwin Buffer, on Baldwin Avenue, and consists of a one-story government building constructed in 1984 to house a County of Los Angeles Public Works department branch office. The building is fronted by a surface parking lot. It is Late Modern in style with a rectangular plan and a flat roof. The exterior walls are finished with textured cement plaster. The primary entrance is asymmetrically located on a triangular projection on the east façade and consists of a pair of fully-glazed metal storefront doors. Fenestration is limited and consists of fixed, metal frame windows framed by decorative cement plaster buttresses with sloping tops.

   Alterations: This feature appears to be unaltered.

   See continuation sheet

   *P4. Resources Present: □ Building □ Structure □ Object □ Site □ District □ Element of District □ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) View looking southwest, November 2013

   *P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: □ Historic
   □ Prehistoric □ Both 1984

   *P7. Owner and Address:
   Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden
   301 N Baldwin Ave
   Arcadia, CA 91007

   *P8. Recorded by:
   Historic Resources Group
   12 S Fair Oaks Ave, Ste 200
   Pasadena, CA 91105

   *P9. Date Recorded: Nov. 2013
   *P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")
Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden, Cultural Landscape Report and Treatment Plan, 2014

*Attachments: □ NONE □ Location Map □ Sketch Map □ Continuation Sheet □ Building, Structure, and Object Record
□ Archaeological Record □ District Record □ Linear Feature Record □ Milling Station Record □ Rock Art Record
□ Artifact Record □ Photograph Record □ Other (List):
DPR 523A (1/95)

*Required information
Significance: Although located within the boundaries of the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden historic district, the Department of Public Works building is unrelated to the Arboretum and therefore is not a contributor to the historic district.

Sketch Map:
State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

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<th>Reviewer</th>
<th>Date</th>
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</thead>
</table>

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Resource Name or #: Palm and Bamboo Collection (BB-L1)

P1. Other Identifier:

P2. Location: □ Not for Publication □ Unrestricted

*a. County: Los Angeles County

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5’ Quad: Mount Wilson

c. Address: 301 N Baldwin Ave

d. UTM: Zone: 10; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation:

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This feature occupies the central portion of the Baldwin Buffer, between Baldwin Avenue and the Historic Circle, and consists of a collection of palm trees and a hedge of bamboo planted along Baldwin Avenue in 1953-54 as a sight and sound barrier.

Alterations: This feature appears to be unaltered.

See continuation sheet

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP29. Landscape architecture

*P4. Resources Present: □ Building □ Structure □ Object □ Site □ District □ Element of District □ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) View looking north, June 2013

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: □ Historic □ Prehistoric □ Both

1953-54

*P7. Owner and Address: Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden

301 N Baldwin Ave

Arcadia, CA 91007

*P8. Recorded by: Historic Resources Group

12 S Fair Oaks Ave, Ste 200

Pasadena, CA 91105

*P9. Date Recorded: Nov. 2013

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden, Cultural Landscape Report and Treatment Plan, 2014

*Attachments: □ NONE □ Location Map □ Sketch Map □ Continuation Sheet □ Building, Structure, and Object Record □ Archaeological Record □ District Record □ Linear Feature Record □ Milling Station Record □ Rock Art Record □ Artifact Record □ Photograph Record □ Other (List):

DPR 523A (1/95)

*Required information
**Resource Name or #**: Palm and Bamboo Collection (BB-L1)

**Recorded by**: Historic Resources Group

**Date**: Nov. 2013

**Significance**: The Palm and Bamboo Collection was installed during the Arboretum period of significance and is significant as part of the horticultural intent of the 1950 Master Plan. It is a contributor to the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden historic district.

**Sketch Map:**

[Sketch map of the area with labeled features and a blue shaded area indicating the Palm and Bamboo Collection.]

*Required information*
**Resource Name or #:** Surface Parking (BB-P1)

- **P2. Location:**
  - Not for Publication
  - Unrestricted
  - County: Los Angeles County
  - USGS 7.5' Quad: Mount Wilson
  - Address: 301 N Baldwin Ave
  - Address: 301 N Baldwin Ave
  - UTM: Zone: 10; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)

- **P3a. Description:**
  This feature occupies the northern portion of the Baldwin Buffer and consists of a surface parking lot constructed in 1965-67. The lot is paved with asphaltic concrete and is landscaped with trees and shrubs.

  **Alterations:** This feature appears to be unaltered.

- **P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP29, Landscape architecture
- **P4. Resources Present:**
  - Building
  - Structure
  - Object
  - Site
  - District
  - Element of District
  - Other (Isolates, etc.)

- **P5b. Description of Photo:**
  View looking southeast, December 2013

- **P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
  1965-67

- **P7. Owner and Address:**
  Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden
  301 N Baldwin Ave
  Arcadia, CA 91007

- **P8. Recorded by:**
  Historic Resources Group
  12 S Fair Oaks Ave, Ste 200
  Pasadena, CA 91105

- **P9. Date Recorded:**
  Nov. 2013

- **P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

---

*Required information*
Significance: The Surface Parking does not contribute to the significance of the Arboretum and therefore is not a contributor to the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden historic district.

Sketch Map:
**Resource Name or #:** Surface Parking (BB-P2)

**Location:**
- Not for Publication
- Unrestricted
  - (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)
- **a. County:** Los Angeles County
- **b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Mount Wilson
- **c. Address:** 301 N Baldwin Ave
- **d. UTM: Zone:** 10 ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)
- **e. Other Locational Data:** (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation:

**Description:**
This feature is located in the southern portion of the Baldwin Buffer, on Baldwin Avenue between the Santa Anita Depot and the Department of Public Works, and consists of a surface parking lot constructed in 1965-67 and paved with asphaltic concrete.

**Alterations:** This feature appears to be unaltered.

*Required information*
Significance: The Surface Parking does not contribute to the significance of the Arboretum and therefore is not a contributor to the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden historic district.

Sketch Map: