

APPENDIX E

Cultural Resources Study

**Cultural Resources Study
for Occidental College,
Eagle Rock,
Los Angeles, California**

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Cultural Resources Study for Occidental College

INTRODUCTION

Jones & Stokes completed a historical resources investigation of the Occidental College campus (Figure 1). Occidental College is submitting a conditional use permit (CUP) application to the City of Los Angeles for six proposed construction projects, which will improve existing programs and academic facilities for existing students, faculty, staff, and visitors (Figure 2). Because the projects will require a conditional use permit from the City of Los Angeles, the College must comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). As part of its CEQA compliance consultation services, Jones & Stokes prepared this technical report to provide the College with sufficient analysis for completion of the historical resources section of an Initial Study. The Initial Study will analyze the project impacts on historical resources in the proposed school location. For the purposes of CEQA, "historical resources" include both the built environment and prehistoric and historic archaeological sites.

Because there are two distinct potential resource types within the project area, the investigation had two main components: identification and evaluation of historic buildings and structures; and an archaeological survey and associated research. As part of these efforts Jones & Stokes conducted a record search at the South Central Coastal Information Center as well as a review of historical source materials. In addition, staff members consulted with local historical societies and Native American representatives. This identification and evaluation of historic resources within the project area supports the assessment of impacts of the six projects on those resources.

Jones & Stokes identified 23 buildings, structures, and landscape features that contribute to a historic district that appears eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). Designed and built between 1910 and 1940, these historic features represent the core of Occidental College as designed by noted architect Myron Hunt.

No prehistoric or historic archaeological sites were identified within the project area during the record search or the reconnaissance survey. However, a local Native American representative from the Gabrielino/Tongva Tribal Council expressed concern regarding the potential for prehistoric deposits to be encountered during earthmoving activities.

This report includes background information on the CEQA Guidelines for Significance Criteria, a brief historical context for the College, and a statement of significance and justification of district boundaries. A Department of Parks and Recreation historic district form was completed for the district as a whole and primary forms were completed for elements recommended as contributing to the historic district (Appendix A). This report assesses the potential for each of the six project locations to contain intact archaeological deposits and the

likelihood that potential deposits will provide significant new historical information. The authors of this report are David Byrd and Andrew J. Schmidt, who meet the Secretary of the Interior's professional qualification standards for history and architectural history, and Noelle Storey, who meets the Secretary of the Interior's professional qualification standards for archaeology.

PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

Occidental College is located just east of the City of Glendale in Los Angeles County (see Figure 1). The college is situated in the Eagle Rock neighborhood within the boundaries of the City Los Angeles (see Figure 2). This primarily residential community is nestled between Glendale to the northwest and Pasadena to the northeast. The campus is bounded by Campus Road on the south, west and north sides, and residential properties to the east. The College is composed of 60 buildings on approximately 120 acres. Surrounding land uses include a combination of low-rise single- and multi-family residential buildings.

Within the next year, Occidental College will initiate a strategic planning process to map the future of the college for the next 15 to 20 years. This "Master Plan" will address the direction of academic programs, the potential size of the student body and staff, and the physical plan necessary to accommodate future growth. Jones & Stokes reviewed six distinct, but related, projects that are a part of the Master Plan. These projects include:

- Construction of a 398-square-foot permanent building housing six restrooms at Patterson Field southeast of the grandstand near the Freeman College Union;
- Construction of a one-story, 800-square-foot, weight room addition to the Culley Fitness Center;
- Construction of a new softball field/hammer throw facility, a restroom and storage building, a new drainage system, and a parking lot on the east side of campus;
- Conversion of Bell Field into an asphalt surface parking lot;
- Installation of lighting around the existing soccer, multipurpose, and baseball fields as well as the proposed athletic fields on the east side of campus; and
- Demolition of Weller Hall and construction of a new building to house the Physical, Earth and Environmental Science Center.

METHODS

Jones & Stokes architectural historians approached the evaluation of Occidental College as a potential historic district. One building, 1499 Weller Road, was evaluated by a separate reviewer as an individual resource and recommended not eligible for the CRHR (Appendix A). For this report, 1499 Weller Road, along with the rest of the buildings on the campus, was evaluated as a potentially contributing element to a historic district. Jones & Stokes architectural historians and archaeologist conducted a site visit/archaeological survey from November 5-7, 2001. Prior to fieldwork, Jones & Stokes conducted a record search to determine if any previously identified archaeological and/or historical resources were within or near the proposed project location. Architectural historians conducted additional research to establish the historical context of the College and document its physical development.

Record Search

In order to gather information regarding known cultural resources in the vicinity of the project area, Jones & Stokes staff members completed a record search at the South Central Coastal Information Center at California State University, Fullerton, on October 17, 2001. This search included a review of inventoried buildings and structures and reports of previous cultural resources surveys.

The record search revealed that the project area has not been surveyed for cultural resources and that no previously recorded prehistoric or historic archaeological sites are located within 1 mile of the project area. An archaeological survey within 0.25 mile of the project area identified no prehistoric or historic archaeological sites within its designated study area (Toren and Larson 1975). A second archaeological study was located within 1 mile of the project area; however, this study was not available during the record search at the Information Center.

Archival Research

For the historic architectural investigation, research mainly focused on secondary sources because there have been several previous publications addressing the history of Occidental College and the involvement of Myron Hunt in the design of the campus and its buildings (Rolle 1986; Winter 1986). Primary sources were limited to a review of as-built drawings of buildings designed by Myron Hunt to assist in assessment of historical integrity. Those plans are on file at the Occidental College Facilities Management Department. In addition, because Hunt generally is accepted as a master architect and Occidental College is strongly associated with him, it was clear that the campus meets CEQA Criterion 3 for historical significance. Therefore, the focus of the investigation was to assess the historical integrity of buildings on campus, to recommend boundaries and contributing/non-contributing elements for a historic district, and to identify the character-defining features of the district. Jones & Stokes architectural historians inventoried the

campus grounds, prepared architectural descriptions of buildings contributing to the historic district, and completed a Department of Parks and Recreation Historic District form for the campus.

In support of both the architectural and archaeological investigations, Jones & Stokes completed additional research at a number of archives including: the Garden Grove Regional Library, the University of California, Irvine, and the California State Library and Bureau of Land Management in Sacramento. The research was undertaken in an effort to identify historically significant people, events, and architectural trends that may have been associated with the project area, or about which the project area could provide significant new information. Resources reviewed included county histories, county historical atlases, historic topographic maps, plans, biographies, reports, theses, and monographs.

Native American and Local Historical Society Consultation

On October 17, 2001, a letter was sent to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) requesting that they search their sacred lands file for culturally sensitive sites within the proposed project area and for a list of interested individuals who might have information concerning important Native American sites near the project area (Appendix B). According to the NAHC response received on October 26, 2001, no previously identified cultural resources are located within the project area. Letters were sent to all of the Native American representatives on October 29, 2001. An example of one of these letters is included in Appendix B. One response was received via a telephone call on November 8, 2001, from Anthony Morales, chairperson of the Gabrielino/Tongva Tribal Council. Mr. Morales explained his concern regarding trenching and grading activities as the area around Eagle Rock is known to be sensitive for Native American village sites. Mr. Morales also expressed his belief that a Native American monitor should be present for all ground-disturbing activities. As of November 29, 2001, no additional responses have been received.

Jones & Stokes sent letters to the Pasadena Historical Museum, Pasadena Heritage, the Los Angeles Conservancy, and the LA City Historical Society requesting information on the development of Occidental College, as well as recommended area histories. A copy of each of these letters is located in Appendix C. On November 9, 2001, the Pasadena Historical Museum responded in a letter stating that Occidental College history is outside of their jurisdiction and they do not have information regarding the college in their collections (Appendix C). As of November 29, 2001, no additional responses have been received.

Subsequent to sending out the contact letters, Jones & Stokes corrected an error found in the draft project description. While the nature of the project is the same, the proposed six components addressed in this technical report are not part of the New Master Plan which addresses further growth of the college. The need for the current project is to improve existing programs and academic facilities for existing students, faculty, staff, and visitors.

Because contact letters had already been sent to local historical societies and Native American representatives, stating an incorrect need for the project, additional letters were sent to the same individuals and organizations on November 30, 2001 with the correct information (see Appendices B and C). Based on the nature of the comments received from the initial set of contact letters, it does not appear the revised information will lead to additional comments. However, any additional comments received will be addressed and included in the final environmental document.

Pedestrian Survey

To ensure that the proposed projects comply with CEQA, Jones & Stokes evaluated Occidental College for eligibility for listing in CRHR. From November 5-7, 2001, architectural historians conducted an intensive-level survey of the campus. Documentation consisted of physical descriptions, black-and-white, 35mm photographs, and location maps. The results of the evaluation work are summarized in the Cultural Resources section of the Initial Study and documented in detail in this report, which includes a DPR Primary Record for the historic district, a District Record, and Primary Records for each contributing element (Appendix D). The results of the inventory and evaluation were the basis for determining the project's potential impacts on architectural resources in the Initial Study.

A Jones & Stokes archaeologist conducted an archaeological survey of exposed ground surface within the project area on November 6, 2001. Areas of exposed soil were limited due to the amount of historic and modern development. Only two areas on campus could be surveyed for archaeological resources: (1) the area proposed for the new softball field/hammer throw facility, and (2) any exposed ground surface around the existing multi-purpose field and soccer field.

The proposed softball field/hammer throw facility is currently an open field consisting of approximately 3 acres. The field is situated between Townsend Avenue and Avenue 50 on the east side of campus (Figure 3). Vegetation included a variety of grasses, chaparral, eucalyptus, prickly pear cactus, and oak trees. Scattered hiking trails were developed throughout the area and were utilized by student hikers during the survey.

The proposed new softball field contained a northwest/southeast transecting dirt access road from the existing multipurpose field to Avenue 50, hiking trails, and large scattered piles of debris. This area was surveyed in transects no more than 3 meters apart except where debris and vegetation limited access. Because the vegetation was dense in this area, the archaeologist periodically removed the vegetation with a trowel and also examined rodent back-dirt piles for evidence of archaeological deposits or artifacts. The archaeologist identified a series of modern irrigation systems situated on the surface. In addition, the archaeologist identified modern landscaping features including a series of four broken concrete slab retaining walls and a concrete slab staircase leading to another broken concrete slab retaining wall shaped in a half-circle with a concrete and brick floor. According to the Assistant Director of Planning, Design,

and Construction for Occidental College, the landscaping features were constructed between 1990 and 1992 by a local non-profit group.

The proposed hammer throw facility appeared to have been a staging and dumping area with heavy grading and large piles of concrete, broken ceramic tiles, and other forms of debris clustered throughout the area. The archaeologist utilized a variety of cursory survey techniques from the closest vantage point, and examined the graded areas and property borders for evidence of cultural materials. Vegetation was dense in the few remaining areas that did not contain large debris piles or were not graded. The archaeologist periodically removed the vegetation with a trowel to examine the ground surface for evidence of archaeological deposits or artifacts.

In addition, Occidental College is proposing to install a new lighting system around the existing soccer field and multi-purpose field as well as along the boundary of the proposed softball field/hammer throw area (see Figure 3). Therefore, additional areas of exposed soil were also examined for archaeological materials, along an access road to the existing softball and multipurpose fields, Coons Road, and Coringa Drive. No new archaeological materials were identified on the surface as a result of this survey.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND CULTURAL BACKGROUND

Environmental Setting

Occidental College is situated in the foothills along the southern base of the San Rafael Hills at elevations ranging from approximately 540 feet to 867 feet. The college is located approximately 2 miles west of the channelized Arroyo Seco and approximately 3 miles east of the channelized Verdugo Wash. Native vegetation includes moderately dense communities of drought deciduous shrubs with dominants such as California Sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), California Buckwheat (*Erigonum fasciculatum*), white sage (*Salvia apiana*), and black sage (*S. mellifera*) (Kuchler 1977).

Prehistoric Setting

The prehistoric occupation of southern California is divided chronologically into several temporal phases of horizons (Moratto 1984). Horizon I, or the Early Man Horizon, began at the first appearance of people in the region (perhaps approximately 11,000 years ago) and continued until about 5000 B.C. Although little is known about these people, it is assumed that they were semi-nomadic and subsisted primarily on game.

Horizon II, also known as the Millingstone Horizon or Encinitas Tradition, began around 5000 B.C. and continued until about 1500 B.C. The Millingstone Horizon is characterized by

widespread use of milling stones (manos and metates), core tools, and few projectile points or bone and shell artifacts. This horizon appears to represent a diversification of subsistence activities and a more sedentary settlement pattern. Archaeological evidence suggests that hunting became less important and that reliance on collecting shellfish and vegetal resources increased (Moratto 1984).

Horizon III, the Intermediate Horizon or Campbell Tradition began around 1500 B.C. and continued until about A.D. 600-800. Horizon III is defined by a shift from the use of milling stones to increased use of mortar and pestle, possibly indicating a greater reliance on acorns as a food source. Projectile points become more abundant and, together with faunal remains, indicate increased use of both land and sea mammals (Moratto 1984).

Horizon IV, the Late Horizon, which began around A.D. 600-800 and terminated with the arrival of Europeans, is characterized by dense populations; diversified hunting and gathering subsistence strategies, including intensive fishing and sea mammal hunting; extensive trade networks; use of the bow and arrow; and a general cultural elaboration (Moratto 1984).

Ethnographic Setting

When Spanish explorers and missionaries first visited the southern coastal areas of California, the indigenous inhabitants of the Los Angeles area were given the Spanish name "Gabrielino." Gabrielino territory included the watersheds of the San Gabriel, Santa Ana, and Los Angeles rivers; portions of the Santa Monica and Santa Ana mountains; the Los Angeles basin; the coast from Aliso Creek to Topanga Creek; and San Clemente, San Nicolas, and Santa Catalina Islands. The Gabrielino language is classified as belonging to the Takic family, Uto-Aztecan stock, and is subdivided into four or more separate dialects (Shipley 1978). The project area is in the region where the Gabrielino dialect of the Gabrielino language was spoken.

Because the Gabrielino culture disintegrated soon after contact with Europeans, little is known of the group's way of life. Much of the available ethnographic information about the Gabrielino Indians is from the letters of Hugo Reid. Reid was a Scottish settler who married a Gabrielino woman and subsequently observed their ways of life throughout the early 1850s. Other ethnographic details were collected by Harrington (1942), Kroeber (1925), and others in the early 1900s. The available information has been summarized by Bean and Smith (1978).

Like their Chumash neighbors to the north, the Gabrielino had an elaborately developed material culture. Technological and artistic items included shell set in asphaltum; carvings; painting; an extensive steatite industry; baskets; and a wide range of stone, shell, and bone objects that were both utilitarian and decorative.

Gabrielino subsistence was based on a varied hunting and gathering strategy that included large and small land mammals, sea mammals, river and ocean fish, and a variety of plant resources. Deep-sea fishing was accomplished from boats of wooden planks tied together and sealed with asphaltum. Sea mammals were taken with harpoons, spears, and clubs. River

fishing was undertaken with the use of line and hook, nets, basket traps, spears, and poisons. Land mammals were hunted with bow and arrow, trapped, clubbed, or taken with the use of deadfalls.

The Gabrielino were apparently first contacted by Europeans in 1542 when Cabrillo entered the area. Following other Spanish visits to the region, colonization began in 1769 and resulted in the establishment of Missions San Fernando and San Gabriel. Because of Euroamerican-introduced diseases and the harsh effects of mission life, the Gabrielino population and culture were greatly diminished. Following the secularization of the missions, most surviving Gabrielino became wage laborers on the ranchos of Mexican California. In the early 1860s, a smallpox epidemic nearly wiped out the remaining Gabrielino.

Historical Setting

Occidental College is located in northeast Los Angeles in the community of Eagle Rock, between Pasadena on the east and Glendale on the west. The 120 acres comprising the campus were part of Jose Maria de Verdugo's 36,403-acre Rancho San Rafael originally granted as a concession (essentially grazing rights) by the Spanish government in 1784. After his death in 1831, Verdugo's heirs eventually sold the rancho at auction to Alfred B. Chapman to pay off debts. Litigation contesting the title followed, ending with the courts dividing the land into 31 parcels. The largest award went to Benjamin Dreyfus and included all of Eagle Rock except for the Rockdale area (Atkinson 1933).

Eagle Rock

During the late 19th century and into the early part of the 20th century, Eagle Rock remained a rural suburb of Los Angeles. Subdivided into both small family plots and larger corporate farms, much of the area was used for growing strawberries or other truck crops. By 1906, the Los Angeles Railway streetcar system reached Eagle Rock. The tracks came from downtown Los Angeles along what is now Eagle Rock Boulevard, and extended to the intersection of Townsend Avenue and Colorado Street, which was at that time the center of the town. Another line linked Eagle Rock and Glendale. In 1910, the trustees of Occidental College elected to move their campus from Highland Park and build a new campus on slopes of an open hillside in Eagle Rock. The following year, the citizens of the area voted to incorporate Eagle Rock as a city. By that time, homes in the city included Victorian farmhouses and an increasing number of Craftsman-style homes. Many of the newer houses were built in neighborhoods surrounding the Occidental College site, built by developers hoping to profit from establishment of the new campus (The Eagle Rock Association [TERA] 2001; Rolfe 1986).

Eagle Rock experienced a building boom in the years following World War I. New subdivisions included Spanish Eclectic, and Colonial and Tudor Revival houses. It was at this time that many other notable structures in Eagle Rock were built, including the Women's 20th Century Club, the Eagle Rock Carnegie Library, the WCTU home, and many brick and stucco

commercial buildings along the main boulevards. Later decades brought other architectural styles to Eagle Rock homes and commercial structures, like streamline moderne, International, post-war traditional, and mid-century modern (TERA 2001).

In 1923, the people of Eagle Rock voted to become part of the City of Los Angeles. The vote was in large part because the growing community was under the threat of an inadequate water supply and the promise by Los Angeles to upgrade the public school system. Ironically, the vote for annexation came not long after the Eagle Rock City Hall and the adjacent fire and police stations were completed (TERA 2001, Rolle 1986).

Occidental College

Several very good histories of Occidental College have been written, most notably Andrew Rolle's *Occidental College: The First Seventy-Five Years* (1962) and *Occidental College: A Centennial History* (1986). These works thoroughly chronicle many aspects of college administration, campus development, and student life and should be consulted by anyone interested in the history of the college. In brief, Occidental College was founded in 1887, by a group of Presbyterian ministers and laymen. The campus was originally located in the Boyle Heights area of Los Angeles. Its first student body include 27 men and 13 women. In 1896, the College's only building burned down, forcing the school to relocate to the city's Highland Park area. The new site was bounded by three busy streets, and by 1910, space limitations forced a third and final move, this time to the Eagle Rock site. That same year the board of trustees chose established and noted architect Myron Hunt to plan the campus and design its buildings (Rolle 1986).

Myron Hunt

Born in Sutherland, Massachusetts, in 1868, Myron Hunt was the son of a prosperous nurseryman whose love of gardening was a formative influence on his son. In later years Hunt commented that landscape architecture was his favorite craft. In the 1880s, the family moved to Chicago where the young Myron Hunt completed high school. From 1888 to 1890, Hunt attended Northwestern University before transferring to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT). He graduated from MIT in 1893 with a degree in architecture. That same year, Hunt married Harriet Boardman. The two then spent the next three years in Europe, where Hunt studied early Renaissance architecture (Winter 1986; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers [USACE] 1999)

In 1896, the Hunts returned to Illinois where Myron went to work in the Chicago office of Shepley, Rutan, and Coolidge, a prominent Boston architectural firm. The couple settled in Evanston, in a Shingle-style house of Hunt's design. For the next six years Hunt mainly designed expensive suburban homes in the Chicago area, mostly in what would be labeled the "Prairie School." During this time, Hunt became acquainted with some of the most important turn-of-the-century Chicago architects. Hunt's circle of friends included Richard Schmidt,

Howard Van Doren Shaw, Louis Sullivan, Hugh Garden, James Gamble Rogers (chief architect of the Yale campus), and Frank Lloyd Wright (Winter 1986).

Although very successful in his Chicago practice, in 1903 Hunt moved to Pasadena, California, hoping that the climate would benefit his wife, Harriet, who suffered from tuberculosis. For the first year following his move to California, Hunt worked independently, then formed a partnership with Elmer Grey, a friend from the Midwest. The Hunt and Grey partnership lasted until 1910, after which Hunt worked independently for over a decade. In 1921, at 53, he formed a partnership H.C. Chambers. A graduate of the Armour Art Institute in 1909, Chambers had been a junior architect with Hunt and Grey and had maintained a relationship with Hunt after the break-up of that firm. The partnership of Hunt and Chambers was successful and enduring, lasting until Hunt's retirement in 1947 (Winter 1986; USACE 1999).

With more than 400 buildings completed during his career, Hunt was prolific if nothing else. The buildings he designed ranged from private homes to schools, hospitals, churches, hotels, libraries, and military facilities. In Southern California, his works include: the Valley Hunt Club in Pasadena (1907); the Huntington Library in San Marino (1910, 1920); the Huntington Hotel in Pasadena (1913); the First Congregational Church in Riverside (1913); the courtyard wing of the Mission Inn in Riverside (1914); the Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles (1919); the Flintridge Country Club (1922) and the Flintridge Hotel (1927); Palos Verdes Public Library (1920); Pasadena Public Library (1927); the Rose Bowl (1920-1924); as well as dozens of private homes, including those built for Henry Huntington and Howard Hawks. During World War II, the military employed Hunt to design encampments including March Air Force Base, Camp Callan, Fort Rosencrans, and Camp Pendleton.

Stylistically, Hunt's career is not easily categorized. His earliest work in Chicago is associated with Prairie School while his most famous works in California – the Huntington Library and the Rose Bowl – are in a grand neo-classical tradition. Yet, his courtyard wing at the Mission Inn is regarded as one of the most successful interpretations of the Mission Revival. He also carried the Mission Revival style into his design work for March Field. With his 1913 Congregational Church in Riverside, Hunt was among the first – if not the first – architect to design in lavish Churrigueresque idiom, later identified as the Spanish Revival style. This work predated by two years the Bertram Goodhue buildings at the Panama-California Exposition in Balboa Park in San Diego. Many of the houses he designed, including his own, were Craftsman Bungalow. Finally, late in his career, Hunt experimented with Streamlined Moderne (Hanafin 1969).

EVALUATION

CEQA Criteria for Significance

Regulatory compliance with regard to cultural resources is governed by CEQA. CEQA Guidelines define a significant cultural resource as "a resource listed in or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources" (Pub. Res. Code Section 5024.1). A resource may be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR if it meets any one of the following criteria:

- 1) It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States; or
- 2) It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history; or
- 3) It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic value; or
- 4) It has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation.

The question of integrity is an additional factor that must be addressed. Integrity is the authenticity of an historical resource's physical identity evidenced by the survival of characteristics that existed during a resource's period of significance. Integrity is determined through application of seven factors: location, design, setting, workmanship, materials, feeling, and association. These seven can be roughly grouped into three types of integrity considerations. Location and setting relate to the relationship between the property and its environment. Design, materials, and workmanship, as they apply to historic buildings, relate to construction methods and architectural details. Feeling and association are the least objective of the seven criteria, and pertain to the overall ability of the property to convey a sense of the historical time and place in which it was constructed. Loss of integrity, if substantial, will render a property ineligible, irrespective of significance. Likewise, a resource can have complete integrity, but if it lacks significance it must also be considered ineligible.

Even without a formal determination of significance and nomination for listing in the CRHR, the lead agency can determine that a resource is potentially eligible for such listing to assist in determining whether a significant impact would occur. The fact that a resource is not listed in the CRHR, or has not been determined eligible for such listing, and is not included in a local register of historic resources does not preclude an agency from determining that a resource may be a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

Statement of Significance

The Occidental College Historic District appears to meet the criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources under Criterion 2 because, taken together, the contributing elements embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, and they represent the work of a master, architect Myron Hunt. The period of significance for the Occidental College Historic District is from 1910 to 1940. This period represents the years during which Hunt was the campus architect. Figure 4 depicts Occidental College in 1938, near the end of the period of significance.

With more than 400 buildings completed during his career, Hunt was a prolific architect. The buildings he designed ranged from private homes to schools, hospitals, churches, hotels, libraries, and military facilities. In Southern California his works include: the Valley Hunt Club in Pasadena (1907); the Huntington Library in San Marino (1910, 1920); the Huntington Hotel in Pasadena (1913); the First Congregational Church in Riverside (1913); the courtyard wing of the Mission Inn in Riverside (1914); the Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles (1919); the Flintridge Country Club (1922) and the Flintridge Hotel (1927); Palos Verdes Public Library (1920); Pasadena Public Library (1927); the Rose Bowl (1920-1924); as well as dozens of private homes including those built for Henry Huntington and Howard Hawks. During World War II, the military employed Hunt to design encampments including March Air Force Base, Camp Callan, Fort Rosencrans, and Camp Pendleton. In 1910, the trustees of Occidental College hired Hunt to plan their new campus in Eagle Rock and to design the buildings (Hanafin 1969; Rolle 1986).

Stylistically, Hunt's career is not easily categorized. His earliest work in Chicago is associated with Prairie School while his most famous works in California – the Huntington Library and the Rose Bowl – are in a grand neo-classical tradition. Yet, his courtyard wing at the Mission Inn is regarded as one of the most successful interpretations of the Mission Revival. He also carried the Mission Revival style into his design work for March Field. With his 1913 Congregational Church in Riverside, Hunt was among the first – if not the first – architect to design in lavish Churrigueresque idiom, later identified as the Spanish Revival style. Many of the houses he designed, including his own, were Craftsman Bungalow. Finally, late in his career, Hunt experimented with Streamlined Moderne (Hanafin 1969).

Although it is difficult to associate Hunt's career with any particular fashion, design, or style, for his institutional buildings in California, Hunt clearly favored the Spanish Revival. Hunt preferred this Mediterranean style because of its inherent freedom from rules that allowed for simplicity and clarity as well as for greater use of ornamentation. Moreover, this style utilized vistas and stressed the importance of landscapes, something Hunt valued greatly, influenced no doubt by his father. As is evident in his many of his Occidental College buildings, Hunt also enjoyed the diverse floor plans, irregular window and door placement, and long verandas characteristic of the style.

The Spanish Revival evolved from the Mission Revival style that enjoyed popularity in the early part of the twentieth century. California's need for a historical identity fueled the Mission Revival movement. Inspired by the mission churches, the style provided a symbolic

form to California heritage. However, architects like Herbert Croly soon advocated a return to the Spanish influence, which he thought had been misinterpreted by the Franciscans and those engaged in restoring the mission buildings (Hanafin 1969).

Hunt's first expression of the Spanish revival style can be seen in his 1910 Churriguesque design of two buildings at Throop Polytechnic Institute (later California Institute of Technology). Two years later he completed work on the First Congregational Church in Riverside. Hunt's design for the church, which predated by two years Bertram Goodhue's famous buildings at the Panama-California Exposition in Balboa Park in San Diego, can be considered the first full expression of Spanish Revival architecture in California (Hanafin 1969).

The Spanish Revival movement flourished following World War I when Hunt, along with other Southern California architects, began designing modern forms modified by Spanish style. Architects and firms employing the style included George Washington Smith, Wallace Neff, Reginald Johnson, Ronald Coates, William Templeton Johnston, Marston and Maybury, and Mead and Requa. Hunt's interpretation of the form evolved into a very personal style that he called "Californian." Essentially a blend of Spanish, Mexican, and American style, this native interpretation of the style acknowledged a Spanish influence but had stronger overtones from the California rancher and miner. Unlike the higher forms of Spanish Revival, Hunt's "Californian" style celebrated simplicity with minimal detail and was dictated more by taste and climate than its Mediterranean counterpart. The generally uncomplicated structures that could be adapted to any site lent themselves to patios and arcades and allowed Hunt to successfully meld his eclectic methods into a deceptively simplistic, yet modern and bold style (Hanafin 1969).

The evolution and maturation of Myron Hunt's "Californian" style can be seen at Occidental College. When designing the campus, Hunt hearkened back to his MIT training to choose a Beaux-Arts plan centering the main structures on a strong central axis (Alumni Drive). Indeed, the first buildings on campus (Johnson, Fowler, Swan, and the Clapp Library), built between 1912 and 1925 have classic Beaux-Arts organization – rusticated raised basement and ground story separated from the main mass with a lintel, windows enframed by columns, and pronounced cornices topped with an attic story. Although detailed, these buildings are somewhat somber and conservative, something the Occidental College board of trustees likely desired for their campus. Hunt, who has been characterized as a businessman's architect, was willing to oblige. Yet, even these early buildings exhibit hints of Spanish or Californian influence, most notably in their low-pitched tiled roofs with broad exposed eaves and window sash of dark oak (Figure 5). Hunt's use of split-level floor plans in these buildings is characteristically Spanish Revival (Winter 1986; Blumenson 1981).

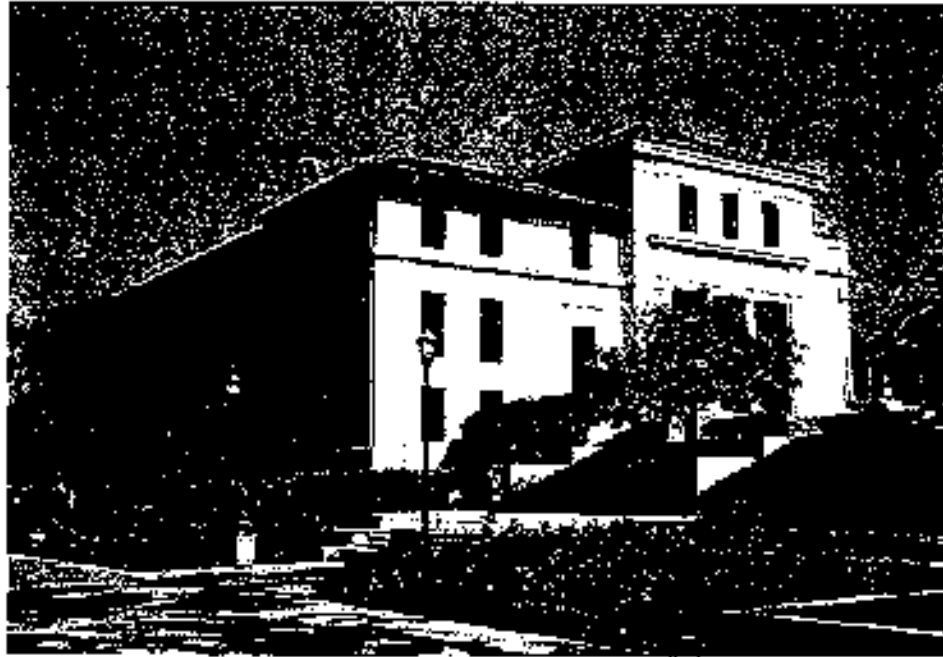


Figure 5. Johnson Hall, facing northeast

Hunt carried Spanish/Californian motif into his later buildings on campus, at the same time shedding the Beaux-Arts features. The buildings he designed for the college in the late 1920s are less imposing and generally smaller in scale and massing. Their organization is generally looser, with doors and windows placed asymmetrically. Nearly all of the buildings on campus that Hunt designed in the late 1920s (Freeman Union, Alumni Gymnasium, Booth Music Speech Center, Erdman Hall, and the Weingart Center) feature sweeping arcades supported by columns with carved or molded capitals, iron window grills and balconies, and towers typical of the Spanish Revival-style (Figure 6). Yet, the detailing is restrained with very few arched window openings, or ornate window surrounds, cornices, or parapets often found in Spanish-Revival buildings. These building represent a clear and mature expression of Hunt's minimal "Californian" style and are perhaps the best examples in California (Winter 1986; Blumenson 1981).



Figure 6. Johnson Student Center/Freeman College Union,
Facing northwest

Although construction on campus slowed during the Great Depression, several new buildings were built. In keeping with the architectural theme for the campus, the President's House and the Urban and Environmental Policy Institute building are beautiful examples of Monterey Style houses while the Emmons Health Center is nearly strictly functional in design yet with enough features to link it architectural to the rest of the campus. In Thorne Hall, Hunt created a basilica type auditorium. With its restrained design and Mediterranean influence, this building may also be seen as an expression of the Californian style. The same holds true for Haines Hall and Wylie Hall the last two buildings on campus designed by Hunt.

Hunt only deviated from his Spanish/Californian theme on two occasions: the Remsen Bird Hillside Theater and the Admissions Building (originally the Presidents House). The function of the theater dictated the form, but it should be noted that the structure is free from ornamentation. The President's House is a Colonial-Revival home that may have been built to suit the tastes of college President Remsen Bird (Rolle, 1986, Winters, 1986).

The outdoor environment landscaping were important to Hunt's overall design for the campus and philosophically a part of his "Californian" style. His first landscaping plan involved rows of blue-gum eucalyptus trees. The trees were intended to rise above the buildings giving them height. Many of these trees still remain on campus (Figure 7). In 1930s President Remsen Bird hired renowned "landscape gardener" Beatrix Ferrand to design new landscaping for the college. Ferrand worked at Occidental until the 1940s and her landscape designs, particularly within the quadrangle area, were designed to compliment Hunt's architectural design (Rolle 1986; Winter 1986).



Figure 7. Bird Road, facing north

Integrity

The historic resources within the Occidental College Historic District retain a very high degree of integrity of materials, location, setting, workmanship, feeling, and association. There have been some losses of integrity to individual components, mostly in the form of renovation and maintenance, and to the overall setting through later in-fill development; however these changes have not compromised the integrity to the point of ineligibility.

Nineteen buildings designed by Myron Hunt still exist on the Occidental College campus. These buildings traditionally formed the core of the campus continue to do so today. On the whole the buildings have been largely unaltered over time. An exception is the Alumni Gymnasium and the Taylor Pool. These buildings were remodeled twice in 1965 and again in 1997. Although much of the original design is evident, they are completely unrecognizable at the façade facing Alumni Avenue. For this reason, these two buildings are considered non-contributing resources to the historic district (Figure 9).



Figure 8. Alumni Gym, facing northeast.

Large additions were also completed on the Clapp Library and the Freeman Union. The Clapp Library was originally built in 1924 and expanded in 1944 under the auspices of Hunt's partner H.C. Chambers. This first expansion enlarged the library using the same general architecture and material. It is not evident from the exterior. In 1970, a large addition was connected to the west wall of the building. Although it is an enormous four-story addition constructed in a largely unsympathetic architectural style, it was built separate from the original building with only a passageway connecting the two structures (Figure 9). Perhaps more importantly, when viewed from the quadrangle, the most important view, the original portion of the Clapp Library appears complete and unaltered. For this reason it is considered a contributing resource to the district. Similarly, the Freeman Union (built in 1928) was enlarged in 1997. Although construction of the addition destroyed the rear (north) wall of the building, the new construction is sympathetic, but not identical to, the original materials. More importantly the view of the building from the quadrangle is unchanged and for this reason it can be considered a contributing resource to the historic district. The remaining buildings in the district exhibit appear to retain a high degree of integrity to the time of their historical significance (1910-1940). Although there have been some minor changes, such as window or door infilling or replacement, these are not sufficient to disqualify the buildings for listing.

Beginning in the 1950s and continuing into the 1960s, the architecture on campus took a decidedly modern turn with the addition of such buildings as the Herrick Interfaith Center, Rush Gymnasium, and Coons Administration Center. Although modern, much of the new construction has attempted to be sympathetic to the original construction by using similar color schemes and tile roofs and so forth. This respect for the original design has continued in recent years. As a result, although these more modern buildings do not contribute to the historic district, their intrusion is not so great as to make the district ineligible.



Figure 9. Clapp Library, facing west

In summary, the Occidental College Historic District consists of 23 contributing elements (17 buildings and six other features) within the campus of Occidental College. The district comprises those buildings and appurtenant features designed by Myron Hunt during his tenure as campus architect. Beginning at the southeast corner of the intersection of Alumni Avenue and Campus road, the district boundary extends along campus property line southeast to a point near the southeast corner of Wylie Hall. The boundary then extends to Bird Road where turns to the northwest extending down Bird Road to a point near the northwest corner of the BioScience Building. The boundary then follows the natural swale in a northerly direction to the top of the hill near the Emmons Health Center. From that point the boundary extends in a northerly direction north of Stearns Hall to a point on Coons Road. It then extends north along Coons Road to the entrance of the Remsen Bird Amphitheater. The boundary then runs along the dirt road at the perimeter road that extends around the theater to a point near the northwest corner of the structure. It then extends northwesterly to a point along the campus property line on Campus road. The boundary extends along the campus boundary along Campus Road to the starting point at Alumni Avenue. Buildings, structures, and other features within the boundary are united both historically and aesthetically by plan and physical development. The buildings and features outside the boundary represent post 1940 construction that are individually and collectively ineligible for listing in the CRHR.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Built Environment

Jones & Stokes conducted an intensive survey of the Occidental College campus and recommends that Occidental College Historic District consists of 23 contributing elements (17 buildings and six other features) within the campus. The Occidental College Historic District appears to meet the criteria for listing in the CRHR because of its association with master architect Myron Hunt. Therefore, the district and its contributing elements qualify as historical resources under CEQA.

Archaeology

No archaeological resources were identified as a result of this study. However, there is always the possibility that buried cultural materials may be discovered during ground disturbing activities associated with construction. If buried cultural resources, such as chipped or ground stone, historic debris, building foundations, or human bone, are inadvertently discovered during ground-disturbing activities, work will stop in that area and within 100 feet of the find until a qualified archaeologist can assess the significance of the find and, if necessary, develop appropriate treatment measures in consultation with Occidental College and other appropriate agencies.

If human remains of Native American origin are discovered during project construction, it is necessary to comply with state laws relating to the disposition of Native American burials, which fall within the jurisdiction of the Native American Heritage Commission (Pub. Res. Code Sec. 5097). If any human remains are discovered or recognized in any location other than a dedicated cemetery, there will be no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent human remains until:

- a. The coroner of the county has been informed and has determined that no investigation of the cause of death is required; and
- b. if the remains are of Native American origin,
 - 1) The descendants of the deceased Native Americans have made a recommendation to the landowner or the person responsible for the excavation work, for means of treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any associated grave goods as provided in Public Resources Code Section 5097.98, or

- 2) The Native American Heritage Commission was unable to identify a descendant or the descendant failed to make a recommendation within 24 hours after being notified by the commission.

According to California Health and Safety Code, six or more human burials at one location constitute a cemetery (Section 8100) and disturbance of Native American cemeteries is a felony (Section 7052). Section 7050.5 requires that construction or excavation be stopped in the vicinity of discovered human remains until the coroner can determine whether the remains are those of a Native American. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the coroner must contact the California Native American Heritage Commission.

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The Eagle Rock Association (TERA)

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United States Geologic Survey (USGS)

1896 *Pasadena, Calif.* 1:62,500 Topographic Quadrangle

1900 *Pasadena, Calif.* 1:62,500 Topographic Quadrangle

1966 *Los Angeles, Calif.*, 1:24,000 Topographic Quadrangle. Photorevised 1981, 1994.

1995 *Pasadena, Calif.*, 1:24,000 Topographic Quadrangle

Appendix A. Independent Consultant Letter

Levin & Associates Architects

811 West Seventh Street, Suite 900, Los Angeles, California 90017 313.623.8141 fax 313.623.9207

October 26, 2001

Ms. Deanna Evans, AICP
Environmental Planner/Project Manager
Jones & Stokes
17310 Read Hill Avenue, Suite 320
Irvine, CA 92614-5600

Re: 1499 Weller Road, Occidental College

Dear Ms. Evans,

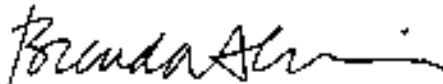
Recently Occidental College representatives asked Levin & Associates to investigate whether an existing one-story, 46-year-old building at 1499 Weller Road on the Occidental College campus is historically or architecturally significant.

Levin & Associates has reviewed various documentation on the building including the original construction documents and photographs, and conducted a site visit.

The architect responsible for Occidental College's master plan and 13 of its original buildings was Myron Hunt, a renowned Southern California Architect. He established the architectural style of the campus buildings and his work constitutes the historic character and fabric of the campus.

The Weller Building, built in 1955, was designed by H.C. Chambers (an early partner of Hunt's) and Lester Hibbard. In my opinion the building does not meet the threshold criteria for a historically or architectural significant building. In the context of the Myron Hunt campus, the building design does not reflect notable work by H. C. Chambers, nor has the building reached a level of significance because of its age (less than 50 years).

Sincerely,



Brenda A. Levin, FAIA
Levin & Associates

BAL:dal

Appendix B. Native American Consultation



Jones & Stokes

Fax Transmission

Date: October 17, 2001
Attention: Native American Heritage Commission
Fax Number: 916-657-5390
Phone Number: 916-653-4082

Number of Pages: 2 (including this page)

From: Noelle Storey
Fax: 949/260-1081
Client: Occidental College
Project Title: Occidental College Master Plan
Project Number: 01399.01

Subject: **Sacred Lands File**

Dear NAHC,

Please review the sacred lands files for any Native American cultural resources that may be within or adjacent to the Occidental College project location as depicted on the accompanying map. The project area consists of approximately 120 acres and is located in the Eagle Rock Community, Los Angeles County. The project area is located at T1N R13W, within the San Rafael land grant, SB B&M as depicted on the Pasadena and Los Angeles 7.5' topographic maps. The proposed project involves the implementation of a master plan on campus to accommodate future growth. The master plan includes the addition of restrooms, a fitness center, a softball field, an environmental sciences center, and a parking lot.

I would also like to request a list of Native American individuals and organizations who may have knowledge of cultural resources within the various project areas. Please contact me at 949/260-1080 if you have any questions.

Thank you for your assistance.

Noelle Storey, Archaeologist

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Gray Davis, Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

916 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 354
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
(916) 553-4082
Fax (916) 657-5390
Web Site www.nahc.ca.gov



October 26, 2001

Nealle Storey
Jones & Stokes
17310 Red Hill Avenue, Suite 320
Irvine, California 92614-5600

RE: Proposed Occidental College Master Plan, Community of Eagle Rock, Los Angeles County.
Sent by Fax (949) 260-1081
Pages Sent: 3
Dear Nealle Storey:

A record search of the sacred lands file has failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. The absence of specific site information in the sacred lands file does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Enclosed is a list of Native Americans individuals/organizations who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. The Commission makes no recommendation or preference of a single individual, or group over another. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated, if they cannot supply information, they might recommend other with specific knowledge. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (916) 553-4040.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Rob Wood".

Rob Wood
Environmental Specialist III

List of Contacts Supplied by the Native American Heritage Commission

Samuel H. Dunlap PO Box 1391 Temecula, CA 92593 (909) 507-1958 Voice (909) 262-9351 Cell (909) 639-9196 Fax	Gabrielino	Ti'At Society Cindi Alwite PO Box 1138 Avalon, CA 90704 (310) 510-8934	Gabrielino
LA City/County Native American Indian Comm. 3175 West 6 th Street, Rm. 403 Los Angeles, CA 90020 (213) 351-5308 (213) 386-3995 Fax		Robert F. Dorame PO Box 490 Bellflower, CA 90707 (562) 925-7989 Voice (562) 920-9449 Fax	Gabrielino Tongva
Craig Torres 713 E. Bishop Santa Ana, CA 92701 (714) 542-6678	Gabrielino Tongva	John Valenzuela PO Box 402597 Hesperia, CA 92340 (760) 949-2103 Home (805) 492-8076 Work	Chumash Tataviam Tongva, Gabrielino Vanyume; Serrano Kitanemuk
Art Alwite 1302 Camden Lane Ventura, CA 93001 (805) 653-7717	Gabrielino	Gabrielino/Tongva Tribal Council Anthony Morales, Chairperson PO Box 693 San Gabriel, CA 91778 (626) 286-1632 (626) 286-1262 Fax (626) 286-1758 Home	Gabrielino Tongva
Island Gabrielino Group John Jeffredo PO Box 669 San Marcos, CA 92079 (619) 723-9279	Gabrielino	Angela Louise Lassos- Sanchez 336 Metropole/ PO Box 1204 Avalon, CA 90704 (310) 510-1082 (310)	Gabrielino Tongva
Alfred L. Valenzuela 18678 Pad Court Newhall, CA 91321 (661) 252-1486 Home (661) 755-8314 Work	Gabrielino Tataviam Gabrielino Kitanemuk Vanyume; Serrano	Jim Velasques 5776 42 nd Street Riverside, CA 92509 (909) 784-6660	Gabrielino Kumeyaay



Jones & Stokes

November 30, 2001

Alfred Valenzuela
18678 Pad Court
Newhall, CA 91321

Subject: Occidental College

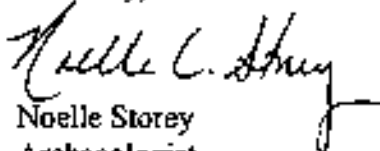
Dear Mr. Valenzuela:

Jones & Stokes is currently conducting a cultural resources inventory for the Occidental College in the Eagle Rock Community, Los Angeles County. On October 29, 2001 Jones & Stokes sent you a letter describing the project and asking for any comments or concerns you may have on the project.

Subsequent to sending out the contact letters, Jones & Stokes corrected an error found in the draft project description. While the nature and location of the project not changed, the proposed six components are not part of the New Master Plan which addresses further growth of the college. The need for the current project is to improve existing programs and academic facilities for existing students, faculty, staff, and visitors. This includes: the construction of restrooms at Patterson Field, an addition to the existing Culley Fitness Center, construction of a new softball field and an environmental sciences center, removal of the existing Bell Field for the construction of a parking lot, and the installation of lighting on the existing soccer, multipurpose, and baseball fields on the east campus.

Comments received from the previous mailing have already been included in the cultural resources study for this project. If you have additional comments, please contact me by December 14, 2001 at (949) 260-1080. If you prefer, please write us at the address below. We look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,


Noelle Storey
Archaeologist

Enclosures



Jones & Stokes

October 29, 2001

Gabrielino/Tongva Tribal Council
Anthony Morales, Chairperson
P.O. Box 693
San Gabriel, CA 91778

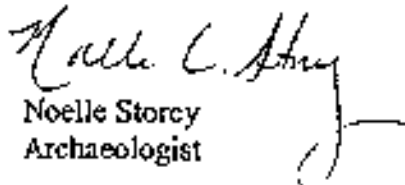
Subject: Occidental College Master Plan

Dear Mr. Morales:

Jones & Stokes is currently conducting a cultural resources inventory for the Occidental College Master Plan in the Eagle Rock Community, Los Angeles County. The project area consists of approximately 60 buildings on 120 acres, as depicted on the accompanying map. The proposed project involves the implementation of a master plan to accommodate future growth including: the construction of restrooms at Patterson Field, an addition to the existing Culley Fitness Center, construction of a new softball field and an environmental sciences center, removal of the existing Bell Field for the construction of a parking lot, and the installation of lighting on the existing soccer, multipurpose, and baseball fields on the east campus.

We would appreciate being informed of any concerns or historical data that your organization may have regarding historical sites at this location. Additionally, we would be very interested in your recommendations of comprehensive local and regional historical publications that would aid us in our research. Please contact me by November 12, 2001 at (949) 260-1080 with your comments or concerns. If you prefer, please write us at the address below. We look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,


Noelle Storey
Archaeologist

Enclosures

Appendix C. Local Historical Society Consultation



Jones & Stokes

November 30, 2001

Pasadena Heritage
80 West Drayton
Pasadena, CA 91105

Subject: Occidental College

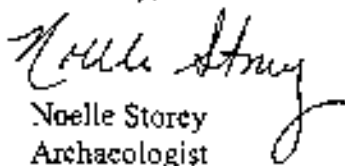
Dear Pasadena Heritage:

Jones & Stokes is currently conducting a cultural resources inventory for Occidental College in the Eagle Rock Community, Los Angeles County. On October 26, 2001 Jones & Stokes sent you a letter describing the project and asking for any comments or concerns you may have on the project.

Subsequent to sending out the contact letters, Jones & Stokes corrected an error found in the draft project description. While the nature and location of the project has not changed, the proposed six components are not part of the New Master Plan, which addresses further growth of the college. The current project is needed to improve existing programs and academic facilities for existing students, faculty, staff, and visitors. Improvements include: the construction of restrooms at Patterson Field; an addition to the existing Culley Fitness Center; construction of a new softball field; an environmental sciences center; removal of the existing Bell Field for the construction of a parking lot; and the installation of lighting on the existing soccer, multipurpose, and baseball fields on the east campus.

Comments received from the previous mailing have already been included in the cultural resources study for this project. If you have additional comments, please contact me by December 14, 2001 at (949) 260-1080. If you prefer, please write us at the address below. We look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,


Noelle Storey
Archaeologist



Jones & Stokes

November 30, 2001

Los Angeles Conservancy
523 W. Sixth Street
Los Angeles, CA 90014

Subject: Occidental College

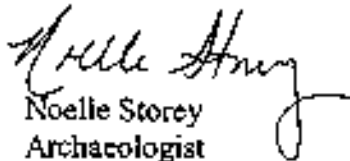
Dear Los Angeles Conservancy:

Jones & Stokes is currently conducting a cultural resources inventory for the Occidental College Master Plan in the Eagle Rock Community, Los Angeles County. On November 19, 2001 Jones & Stokes sent you a letter describing the project and asking for any comments or concerns you may have on the project.

Subsequent to sending out the contact letters, Jones & Stokes corrected an error found in the draft project description. While the nature and location of the project not changed, the proposed six components are not part of the New Master Plan which addresses further growth of the college. The need for the current project is to improve existing programs and academic facilities for existing students, faculty, staff, and visitors. This includes: the construction of restrooms at Patterson Field, an addition to the existing Culley Fitness Center, construction of a new softball field and an environmental sciences center, removal of the existing Bell Field for the construction of a parking lot, and the installation of lighting on the existing soccer, multipurpose, and baseball fields on the east campus.

Comments received from the previous mailing have already been included in the cultural resources study for this project. If you have additional comments, please contact me by December 14, 2001 at (949) 260-1080. If you prefer, please write us at the address below. We look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,


Noelle Storey
Archaeologist

Enclosures



Jones & Stokes

November 30, 2001

Los Angeles City Historical Society
P.O. Box 41046
Los Angeles, CA 90041

Subject: Occidental College

Dear Los Angeles City Historical Society:

Jones & Stokes is currently conducting a cultural resources inventory for Occidental College in the Eagle Rock Community, Los Angeles County. On November 19, 2001 Jones & Stokes sent you a letter describing the project and asking for any comments or concerns you may have on the project.

Subsequent to sending out the contact letters, Jones & Stokes corrected an error found in the draft project description. While the nature and location of the project has not changed, the proposed six components are not part of the New Master Plan, which addresses further growth of the college. The current project is needed to improve existing programs and academic facilities for existing students, faculty, staff, and visitors. Improvements include: the construction of restrooms at Patterson Field; an addition to the existing Culley Fitness Center; construction of a new softball field; an environmental sciences center; removal of the existing Bell Field for the construction of a parking lot; and the installation of lighting on the existing soccer, multipurpose, and baseball fields on the east campus.

Comments received from the previous mailing have already been included in the cultural resources study for this project. If you have additional comments, please contact me by December 14, 2001 at (949) 260-1080. If you prefer, please write us at the address below. We look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Noelle Storey
Archaeologist



Jones & Stokes

October 26, 2001

Pasadena Historical Museum
470 W. Walnut Street
Pasadena, CA 91103-3594

Subject: Occidental College Master Plan

Dear Pasadena Historical Museum:

Jones & Stokes is currently conducting a cultural resources inventory for the Occidental College Master Plan in the Eagle Rock Community, Los Angeles County. The project area consists of approximately 60 buildings on 120 acres, as depicted on the accompanying map. The proposed project involves the implementation of a master plan to accommodate future growth including: the construction of restrooms at Patterson Field, an addition to the existing Culley Fitness Center, construction of a new softball field and an environmental sciences center, removal of the existing Bell Field for the construction of a parking lot, and the installation of lighting on the existing soccer, multipurpose, and baseball fields on the east campus.

We would appreciate being informed of any concerns or historical data that your organization may have regarding historical sites at this location. Additionally, we would be very interested in your recommendations of comprehensive local and regional historical publications that would aid us in our research. Please contact me by November 2, 2001 at (949) 260-1080 with your comments or concerns. If you prefer, please write us at the address below. We look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Noelle Storey
Archaeologist

Enclosures



November 9, 2001

Noelle Storey
Jones & Stokes
17310 Red Hill Avenue, Suite 320
Irvine, CA 92614-5600

Dear Ms. Storey:

In answer to your inquiry about materials related to historical sites at Occidental College, I regret to say that this subject is out-of-field for us and I am not aware of anything in our collections that would be of use to you.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Tania Rizzo".

Tania Rizzo
Archivist



Jones & Stokes

October 26, 2001

Pasadena Heritage
80 West Drayton
Pasadena, CA 91105

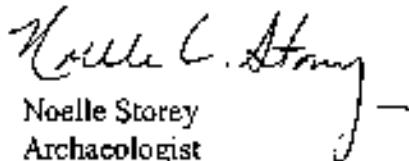
Subject: Occidental College Master Plan

Dear Pasadena Heritage:

Jones & Stokes is currently conducting a cultural resources inventory for the Occidental College Master Plan in the Eagle Rock Community, Los Angeles County. The project area consists of approximately 60 buildings on 120 acres, as depicted on the accompanying map. The proposed project involves the implementation of a master plan to accommodate future growth including: the construction of restrooms at Patterson Field, an addition to the existing Culley Fitness Center, construction of a new softball field and an environmental sciences center, removal of the existing Bell Field for the construction of a parking lot, and the installation of lighting on the existing soccer, multipurpose, and baseball fields on the east campus.

We would appreciate being informed of any concerns or historical data that your organization may have regarding historical sites at this location. Additionally, we would be very interested in your recommendations of comprehensive local and regional historical publications that would aid us in our research. Please contact me by November 2, 2001 at (949) 260-1080 with your comments or concerns. If you prefer, please write us at the address below. We look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,


Noelle Storey
Archaeologist

Enclosures



Jones & Stokes

November 19, 2001

Los Angeles Conservancy
523 W. Sixth Street
Los Angeles, CA 90014

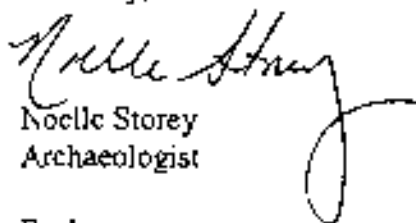
Subject: Occidental College Master Plan

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We would appreciate being informed of any concerns or historical data that your organization may have regarding historical sites at this location. Please contact me by November 28, 2001 at (949) 260-1080 with your comments or concerns. If you prefer, please write us at the address below. We look forward to hearing from you.

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Noelle Storey
Archaeologist

Enclosures



Jones & Stokes

November 19, 2001

Los Angeles Conservancy
523 W. Sixth Street
Los Angeles, CA 90014

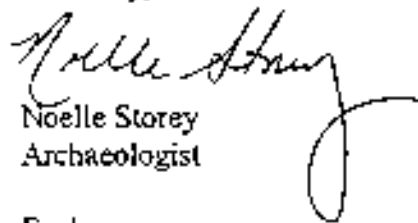
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Noelle Storey
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Enclosures

**Appendix D. Department of Parks and Recreation
(DPR-523) Forms**

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code _____

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 43 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by Recorder) Occidental College Historic District

P1. Other Identifier: _____

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

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

b. USGS 7.5' Quad Pasadena Date 1995 T _____ R _____ % of _____ % of Sec _____ S.M.

c. Address _____ City _____ Zip _____

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: _____ mE/ _____ mN

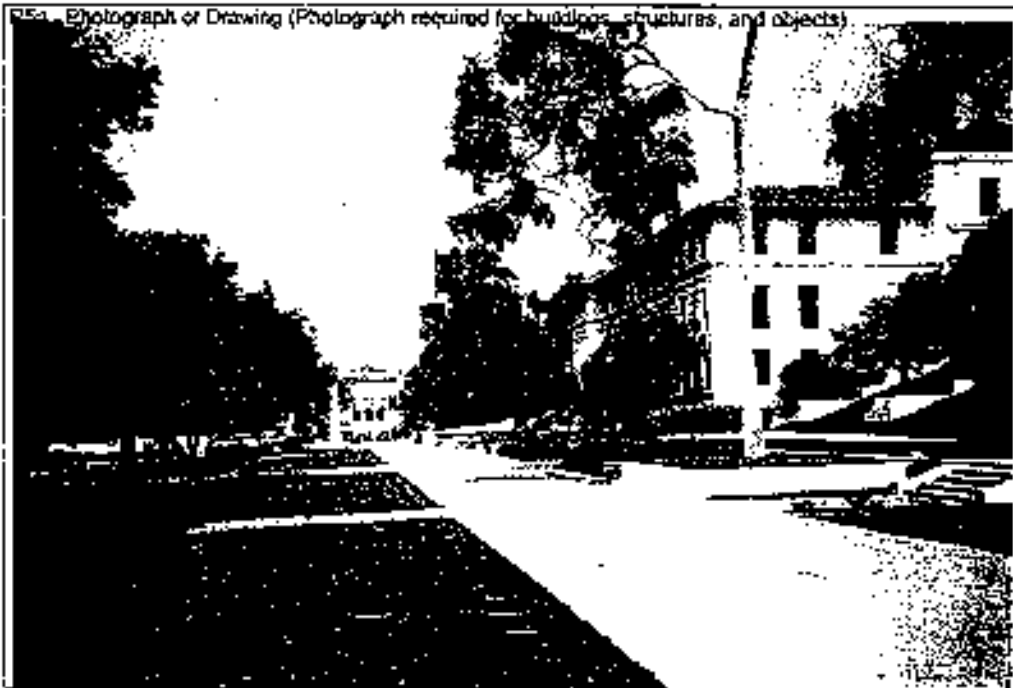
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g. parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

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

The Occidental College Historic District consists of 23 contributing elements (17 buildings and six other features) within the campus of Occidental College. The district comprises those buildings and appurtenant features designed by Myron Hunt during his tenure as campus architect. (See District Record)

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP 15 Educational Building

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



P5a. Description of Photo (View, date, accession #) _____

Campus Quadrangle, facing NW:
11/5/01

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: Historic
 Prehistoric Both
Constructed 1913-1940

*P7. Owner and Address:
Occidental College
1600 Campus Road
Los Angeles, CA 90041

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
A. Schmidt, Byrd, Jones & Stokes
2600 V Street
Sacramento, CA 95818

*P9. Date Recorded: 11/5/2001

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Jones & Stokes, 2001. Cultural Resources Investigation for Occidental College, Los Angeles County, California. November 2001. Sacramento CA.

*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): _____

D1. Historic Name: Occidental College D2. Common Name: Occidental College

*D3. Detailed Description (Discuss overall coherence of the district, its setting, visual characteristics, and minor features. List all elements of district.)

The Occidental College Historic District consists of 23 contributing elements (17 buildings and six other features) within the campus of Occidental College. The district comprises those buildings and appurtenant features designed by Myron Hunt during his tenure as campus architect. Occidental College is located just east of the City of Glendale in Los Angeles County. The college is situated in the Eagle Rock neighborhood within the boundaries of the City Los Angeles. This primarily residential community is nestled between Glendale to the northwest and Pasadena to the northeast. The campus is bounded by Campus Road on the south, west and north sides, and residential properties to the east. The College is composed of 60 buildings on approximately 120 acres. Surrounding land uses include a combination of low-rise single- and multi-family residential buildings.
 (See Continuation Sheet)

*D4. Boundary Description (Describe limits of district and attach map showing boundary and district elements.):

See Continuation Sheet.

*D5. Boundary Justification:

The boundary of this district follows the approximate boundary of the development of Occidental College during the period of significance.

*D6. Significance: Theme Architecture Area Los Angeles, CA
 Period of Significance 1910-1940 Applicable Criteria 3 (Discuss district's importance in terms of its historical context as defined by theme, period of significance, and geographic scope. Also address the integrity of the district as a whole.)

The Occidental College Historic District appears to meet the criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources under Criterion 2 because, taken together, the contributing elements embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, and they represent the work of a master, architect Myron Hunt. The period of significance for the Occidental College Historic District is from 1910 to 1940. This period represents the years during which Hunt was the campus architect. (See Continuation Sheet)

*D7. References (Give full citations including the names and addresses of any informants, where possible.):

See Jones & Stokes, 2001. *Cultural Resources Investigation for Occidental College*. November 2001, Sacramento CA.

*D8. Evaluator: Andrew Schmidt/David S. Byrd Date: November 28, 2001
 Affiliation and address: Jones & Stokes, 2600 V Street, Sacramento, CA 95816

D3. District Description (Continued)

Buildings, structures, and other features within the boundary are united both historically and aesthetically by plan and physical development. The buildings and features outside the boundary represent post-1940 construction that are individually and collectively ineligible for listing in the CRHR.

Contributing and Noncontributing Elements within the District

Building Name	Number	Year Built	Status
Coons Administration Center	1	1968	Noncontributing
Johnson Hall	2	1914	Contributing
Fowler Hall	3	1914	Contributing
Norris Hall of Science	4	1960	Noncontributing
Mary Norton Clapp Library	5	1924	Contributing
Herrick Interfaith Center	6	1964	Noncontributing
Swan Hall	7	1814	Contributing
Rush Gymnasium	8	1965	Noncontributing
Alumni Gymnasium	9	1926	Noncontributing
Taylor Pool Field Building	10	1930	Noncontributing
Patterson Stadium	11	1983	Noncontributing
Facilities Management/Tennis Courts	12	1977	Noncontributing
Thorne Hall	13	1938	Contributing
Booth Music-Speech Center	14	1926	Contributing
Freeman College Union	15	1928	Contributing
Samuelson Campus Pavilion	16	1922	Contributing
Weingart Center	17	1925	Contributing
Newcomb Hall	18	1956	Noncontributing
Admissions	19	1922	Contributing
Child Development Center	20	1951	Noncontributing
Urban Environmental Studies	21	1932	Contributing
Rensson Bird Hillside Theater	22	1925	Contributing
President's House	23	1932	Contributing
Erdmann Hall	24	1927	Contributing
Chilcote Hall	25	1959	Noncontributing
Haines Hall	26	1940	Contributing
Emmons Health Center	27	1936	Contributing
Wyde Hall	35	1940	Contributing
Weiler Hall	36	1955	Noncontributing
Culley Athletic Facility	41	1964	Noncontributing
Sidetrack Cafe	42	1983	Noncontributing
Parking Structure	43	1985	Noncontributing
Mullin Family Art Studio	48	1997	Noncontributing
Central Chiller Plant	88	1998	Noncontributing
Patterson Field	101	1916	Contributing
Bell Field	102	1965	Noncontributing
Campus Quadrangle	109	1814	Contributing
Perimeter landscaping	110	1937	Contributing
Circulation network / landscaping	112	Various	Contributing
Alumni Ave. (east of Campus Rd.)	N/A	Various	Contributing
Pandee and Thompson Gates	N/A	1931	Contributing

D4. Boundary Description (Continued)

Beginning at the southeast corner of the intersection of Alumni Avenue and Campus road, the district boundary extends along campus property line southeast to a point near the southeast corner of Wylie Hall. The boundary then extends to Bird Road where turns to the northwest extending down Bird Road to a point near the northwest corner of the BioScience Building. The boundary then follows the natural swale in a northerly direction to the top of the hill near the Emmons Health Center. From that point the boundary extends in a northerly direction north of Stearns Hall to a point on Coons Road. It then extends north along Coons Road to the entrance of the Remsen Bird Amphitheater. The boundary then runs along the dirt road at the perimeter road that extends around the theater to a point near the northwest corner of the structure. It then extends northwesterly to a point along the campus property line on Campus road. The boundary extends along the campus boundary along Campus Road to the starting point at Alumni Avenue. Buildings, structures, and other features within the boundary are united both historically and aesthetically by plan and physical development. The buildings and features outside the boundary represent post 1940 construction that are individually and collectively ineligible for listing in the CRHR.

D8. Significance (Continued)

Historical Context

Occidental College is located in northeast Los Angeles in the community of Eagle Rock, between Pasadena on the east and Glendale on the west. The 120-acres that comprise the campus were part of Jose Maria de Verdugo's 36,403-acre Rancho San Rafael originally granted as a concession (essentially grazing rights) by the Spanish government in 1784. After his death in 1831, Verdugo's heirs eventually sold the rancho at auction to Alfred B. Chapman to pay off debts. Litigation contesting the title followed, ending with the courts dividing the land into 31 parcels. The largest award went to Benjamin Dreyfus and included all of Eagle Rock except for the Rockdale area (Atkinson 1933).

Eagle Rock

During the late nineteenth century and into the early part of the twentieth century, Eagle Rock remained a rural suburb of Los Angeles. Subdivided into both small family plots and larger corporate farms, much of the area was used for growing strawberries or truck crops. By 1906, the Los Angeles Railway streetcar system reached Eagle Rock. The tracks came from downtown Los Angeles along what is now Eagle Rock Boulevard, and extended to the intersection of Townsend Avenue and Colorado Street, which was at that time the center of the town. Another line linked Eagle Rock and Glendale. In 1910, the trustees of Occidental College elected to move their campus from Highland Park and build a new campus on slopes of an open hillside in Eagle Rock. The following year, the citizens of the area voted to incorporate Eagle Rock as a city. By that time, homes in the city included Victorian farmhouses and an increasing number of Craftsman-style homes. Many of these newer houses were built in neighborhoods surrounding the Occidental College site, built by developers hoping to profit from establishment of the new campus (TERA 2001; Rolle 1986).

Eagle Rock experienced a building boom in the years following World War I. New subdivisions included Spanish-revival Colonial-revival and Tudor homes. It was at this time that many other notable structures in Eagle Rock were built including the Women's 20th Century Club, the Eagle Rock Carnegie Library, the WTCU home, and many brick and stucco commercial buildings along the main boulevards. Later decades brought other architectural styles to Eagle Rock homes and commercial structures, like streamline moderne, International, post-war traditional, and mid-century modern (TERA 2001).

In 1923, the people of Eagle Rock voted to become part of the City of Los Angeles. The vote was in large part because the growing community was under the threat of an inadequate water supply and the promise by Los Angeles to upgrade the public school system. Ironically, the vote for annexation came not long after the Eagle Rock City Hall and the adjacent fire and police stations were completed (TERA 2001, Rolle 1986).

D6. Significance (Continued)

Occidental College

Several very good histories of Occidental College have been written, most notably Andrew Rolle's *Occidental College: The First Seventy-Five Years* (1962) and *Occidental College: A Centennial History* (1986). These works thoroughly chronicle many aspects of college administration, campus development, and student life and should be consulted by any one interested in the history of the college. In brief, Occidental College was founded in 1887, by a group of Presbyterian ministers and laymen. The campus was originally located in the Boyle Heights area of Los Angeles. Its first student body included 27 men and 13 women. In 1896, the College's only building burned down, forcing the school to relocate to the city's Highland Park area. Three busy streets bound the new site, and by 1910, space limitations forced a third and final move, this time to the Eagle Rock site. That same year the board of trustees chose established and noted architect Myron Hunt to plan the campus and design its buildings (Rolle 1986).

Shortly after electing to move the campus to the Eagle Rock site, the Occidental College Board of Trustees hired architect Myron Hunt to design the new campus. Myron Hunt graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1893 with a degree in architecture. That same year, Hunt married Harriet Boardman. The two then spent the next three years in Europe, where Hunt studied early Renaissance architecture. In 1896, the Hunts moved to Illinois where Myron went to work in the Chicago office of Shepley, Rutan, and Coolidge, a prominent Boston architectural firm. For the next six years Hunt's work chiefly involved designing expensive suburban homes in the Chicago area, mostly in what would be labeled the "Prairie School." During this time, Hunt became acquainted with some of the most important turn-of-the-century Chicago architects, including Richard Schmidt, Howard Van Doren Shaw, Louis Sullivan, Hugh Garden, James Gamble Rogers (chief architect of the Yale campus), and Frank Lloyd Wright (Winter 1986; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers [USACE] 1998).

Although successful in his Chicago practice, in 1903 Hunt moved to Pasadena, California, hoping that the climate would benefit his wife, Harriet, who suffered from tuberculosis. In 1904, he formed a partnership with Elmer Grey, a friend from the Midwest. The Hunt and Grey partnership lasted until 1910, after which time, Hunt worked independently for over a decade. In 1921, he formed a partnership H. C. Chambers. A graduate of the Armour Art Institute in 1909, Chambers had been a junior architect with Hunt and Grey and had maintained a relationship with Hunt after the break-up of that firm. The partnership of Hunt and Chambers was successful and enduring, lasting until Hunt's retirement in 1947 (Winter 1986; USACE 1999).

With more than four hundred buildings completed during his career, Hunt was a prolific architect. The buildings he designed ranged from private homes to schools, hospitals, churches, hotels, libraries, and military facilities. In Southern California his works include: the Valley Hunt Club in Pasadena (1907); the Huntington Library in San Marino (1910, 1920); the Huntington Hotel in Pasadena (1913); the First Congregational Church in Riverside (1913); the courtyard wing of the Mission Inn in Riverside (1914); the Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles (1919); the Flintridge Country Club (1922) and the Flintridge Hotel (1927); Palos Verdes Public Library (1920); Pasadena Public Library (1927); the Rose Bowl (1920-1924); as well as dozens of private homes including those built for Henry Huntington and Howard Hawks. During World War II, the military employed Hunt to design encampments including March Air Force Base, Camp Callan, Fort Rosencrans, and Camp Pendleton (Hanafin 1969; Rolle 1986).

Stylistically, Hunt's career is not easily categorized. His earliest work in Chicago is associated with Prairie School while his most famous works in California - the Huntington Library and the Rose Bowl - are in a grand neo-classical tradition. Yet, his courtyard wing at the Mission Inn is regarded as one of the most successful interpretations of the Mission Revival. He also carried the Mission Revival style into his design work for March Field. With his 1913 Congregational Church in Riverside, Hunt was among the first - if not the first - architect to design in lavish Churrigueresque idiom later identified as the Spanish Revival style. Many of the houses he designed, including his own, were Craftsman Bungalow. Finally, late in his career, Hunt experimented with Streamlined Moderne (Hanafin 1969).

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 6 of 43

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by)

Occidental College Historic District

*Recorded by Andrew Schmidt/David Byrd, Jones & Stokes

*Date 11/5/01

 Continuation Update**D6. Significance (Continued)**

Although it is difficult to associate Hunt's career with any particular fashion, design, or style, for his institutional buildings in California, Hunt clearly favored the Spanish Revival. Hunt preferred this Mediterranean style because of its inherent freedom from rules that allowed for simplicity and clarity as well as for greater use of ornamentation. Moreover, this style utilized vistas and stressed the importance of landscapes, something Hunt valued greatly, influenced no doubt by his father. As is evident in his many of his Occidental College buildings, Hunt also enjoyed the diverse floor plans, irregular window and door placement, and long verandas characteristic of the style.

The Spanish Revival evolved from the Mission Revival-style that enjoyed popularity in the early years of the 20th century. California's need for a historical identity fueled the Mission Revival movement. Inspired by the mission churches, the style provided a symbolic form to California heritage. However, architects like Herbert Croly soon advocated a return to the Spanish influence, which he felt had been misinterpreted by the Franciscans and those engaged in restoring the mission buildings (Hanafin 1969).

Hunt's first expression of the Spanish revival style can be seen in his 1910 Churriguesque design of two buildings at Throop Polytechnic Institute (later California Institute of Technology). Two years later he completed work on the First Congregational Church in Riverside. Hunt's design for the church, which predated by two years Bertram Goodhue's famous buildings at the Panama-California Exposition in Balboa Park in San Diego, can be considered the first full expression of Spanish Revival architecture in California (Hanafin 1969).

The Spanish Revival movement flourished following World War I when Hunt, along with other Southern California architects, began designing modern forms modified by Spanish style. Architects and firms employing the style included George Washington Smith, Wallace Neff, Reginald Johnson, Ronald Coates, William Templeton Johnson, Marston and Maybury, and Mead and Requa. Hunt's interpretation of the form evolved into a very personal style that he called "Californian." Essentially a blend of Spanish, Mexican, and American style, this native interpretation of the style acknowledged a Spanish influence but had stronger overtones from the California rancher and miner. Unlike the higher forms of Spanish Revival, Hunt's "Californian" style celebrated simplicity with minimal detail and was dictated more by taste and climate than its Mediterranean counterpart. The generally uncomplicated structures that could be adapted to any site lent themselves to patios and arcades and allowed Hunt to successfully meld his eclectic methods into a deceptively simplistic, yet modern and bold style (Hanafin 1969).

The evolution and maturation of Myron Hunt's "Californian" style can be seen at Occidental College. When designing the campus Hunt hearkened back to his MIT training to choose a Beaux-Arts plan centering the main structures on a strong central axis (Alumni Drive). Indeed, the first buildings on campus (Johnson, Fowler, Swan, and the Clepp Library), built between 1912 and 1925 have classic Beaux-Arts organization - rusticated raised basement and ground story separated from the main mass with a lintel, windows enframed by columns, and pronounced cornices topped with an attic story. Although detailed, these buildings are somewhat somber and conservative, something the Occidental College board of trustees likely desired for their campus. Hunt, who has been characterized as a businessman's architect, was willing to oblige. Yet, even these early buildings exhibit hints of Spanish or Californian influence, most notably in their low-pitched tiled roofs with broad exposed eaves and window sash of dark oak. Hunt's use of split level floor plans in these buildings is characteristically Spanish Revival (Winter 1986; Blumenson 1981).

Hunt carried Spanish/Californian motif into his later buildings on campus, at the same time shedding the Beaux-Arts features. The buildings he designed for the college in the late 1920s are less imposing and generally smaller in scale and massing. Their organization is generally looser with doors and windows placed asymmetrically. Nearly all of the buildings on campus that Hunt designed in the late 1920s (Freeman Union, Alumni Gymnasium, Booth Music Speech Center, Erdman Hall, and the Weingart Center) feature sweeping arcades supported by columns with carved or molded capitals, iron window grills and balconies, and towers typical of the Spanish Revival style. Yet, the detailing is restrained with very few arched window openings, or ornate window surrounds, cornices, and parapets often found in Spanish Revival buildings. These buildings then represent the clearest and most mature expression of Hunt's minimal "Californian" style on campus and perhaps in California (Winter 1986; Blumenson 1981).

D6. Significance (Continued)

Although construction on campus slowed during the Great Depression, several new buildings were built. In keeping with the architectural theme for the campus, the President's House and the Urban and Environmental Policy Institute building are beautiful examples of Monterey Style houses. The Emmons Health Center is nearly strictly functional in design yet with enough features to link it architectural to the rest of the campus. In Thorne Hall, Hunt created a basilica-type auditorium. With its restrained design and Mediterranean influence, this building may also be seen as an expression of the Californian style. The same holds true for Haines Hall and Wylie Hall the last two buildings on campus designed by Hunt. Hunt only deviated from his Spanish/Californian theme on two occasions: the Remsen Bird Hillside Theater and the Admissions Building (originally the Presidents House). The function of the theater dictated the form, but it should be noted that the structure is free from ornamentation. The President's House is a Colonial-Revival home that may have been built to suit the tastes of college President Remsen Bird (Rolle, 1988; Winters, 1986).

The outdoor environment landscaping were important to Hunt's overall design for the campus and philosophically a part of his "Californian" style. His first landscaping plan involved rows of blue-gum eucalyptus trees. The trees were intended to rise above the buildings giving them height. Many of these trees still remain on campus. In 1930s President Remsen Bird hired renowned "landscape gardener" Beatrix Ferrand to design new landscaping for the college. Ferrand worked at Occidental until the 1940s and her landscape designs, particularly within the quadrangle area, were designed to compliment Hunt's architectural design (Rolle 1986; Winter 1986).

Integrity

The historic resources within the Occidental College Historic District retain a very high degree of integrity of materials, location, setting, workmanship, feeling, and association. There have been some losses of integrity, mostly in the form of renovation and maintenance; however these have not been sufficient to result in Ineligibility.

Nineteen buildings designed by Myron Hunt still exist on Occidental College campus. These buildings traditionally formed the core of the campus continue to do so today. On the whole the buildings have been largely unaltered over time. The exception being the Alumni Gymnasium and the Taylor Pool. These buildings were remodeled twice in 1965 and again in 1997. Although much of the original design is evident, they are completely unrecognizable at the facade facing Alumni Avenue. For this reason, these two buildings are considered as non-contributing resources to the historic district. Large additions were also completed on the Clapp Library and the Freeman Union. The Clapp Library was originally built in 1924 and expanded in 1944 under the auspices of Hunts partner H.C. Chambers. This first expansion enlarged the library using the same general architecture and material. In 1970, a large addition was connected to the west wall of the building. Although it is an enormous four-story addition constructed in a largely unsympathetic architectural style, it was built separate from the original building with only a passageway connecting the two structures. Perhaps more importantly, viewed from the quadrangle, the most important view, the original portion of the Clapp Library appears complete and unaltered. For this reason it is considered a contributing resource to the district. Similarly, the Freeman Union (built in 1928) was enlarged in 1997. Although construction of the addition destroyed of the rear (north) wall of the building, the new construction is sympathetic, but not identical to, the original materials. More importantly the view of the building from the quadrangle is unchanged and for this reason it can be considered a contributing resource to the historic district. The remaining buildings in the district exhibit appear to retain a high degree of integrity to the time of their historical significance (1910-1940). Although there have been some minor changes, such as window or door infilling or replacement, these are not sufficient to disqualify the buildings for listing.

Beginning in the 1950s and continuing into the 1960s, the architecture on campus took a decidedly modern turn with the addition of such buildings as the Herrick Interfaith Center and Rush Gymnasium, and the Coons Administration Center. Although modern, much of the new construction has attempted to be sympathetic to the original construction by using similar color schemes and tile roofs and so forth. This respect for the original design has continued in recent years. As a result, although these more modern buildings do not contribute to the historic district, their intrusion is not so great as to make the district ineligible.

*Required information

LOCATION MAP

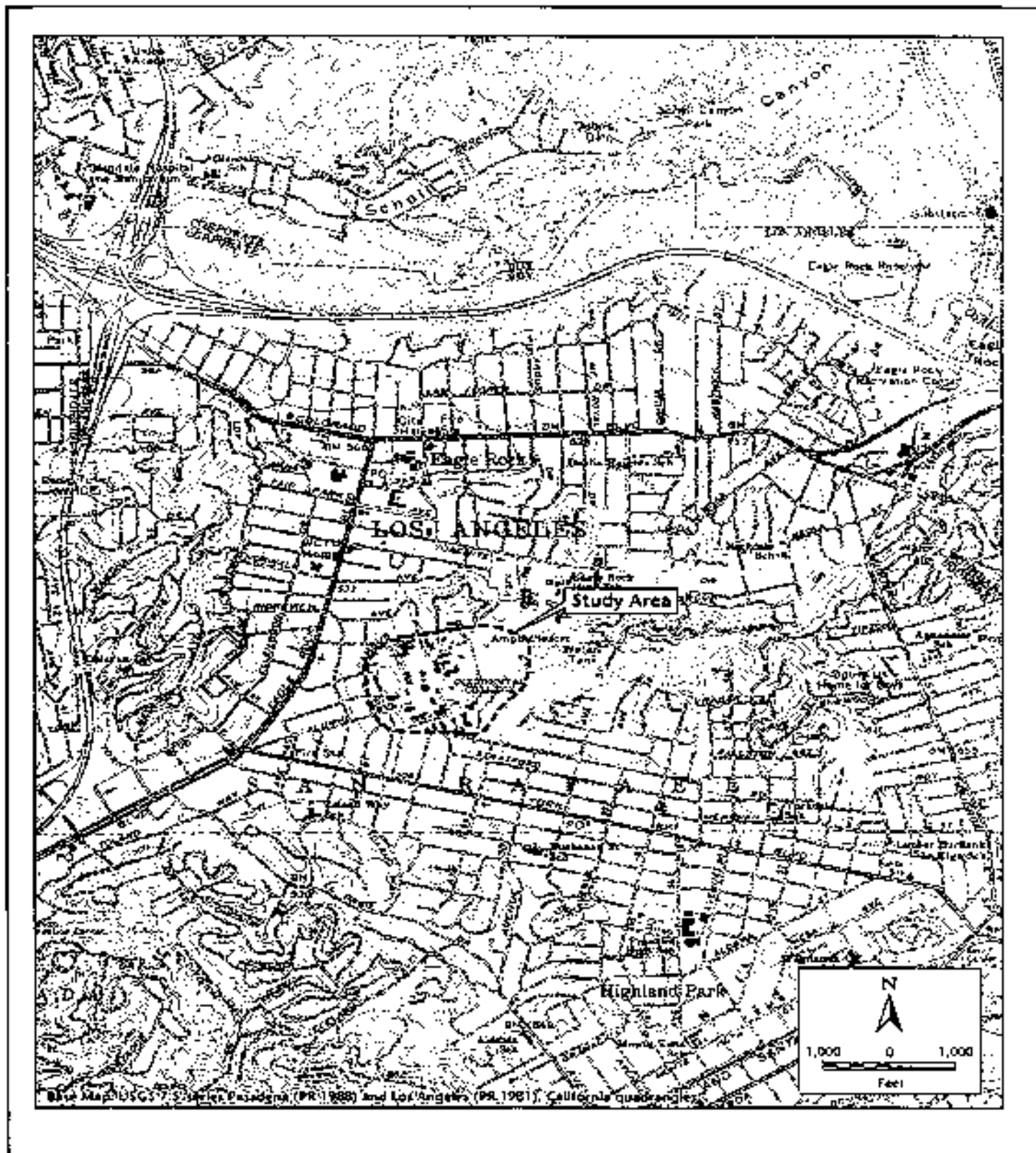
Page 6 of 43

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by Recorder) Occidental College Historic District

*Map Name: Pasadena

*Scale: 1:24,000

*Date of Map: 1995



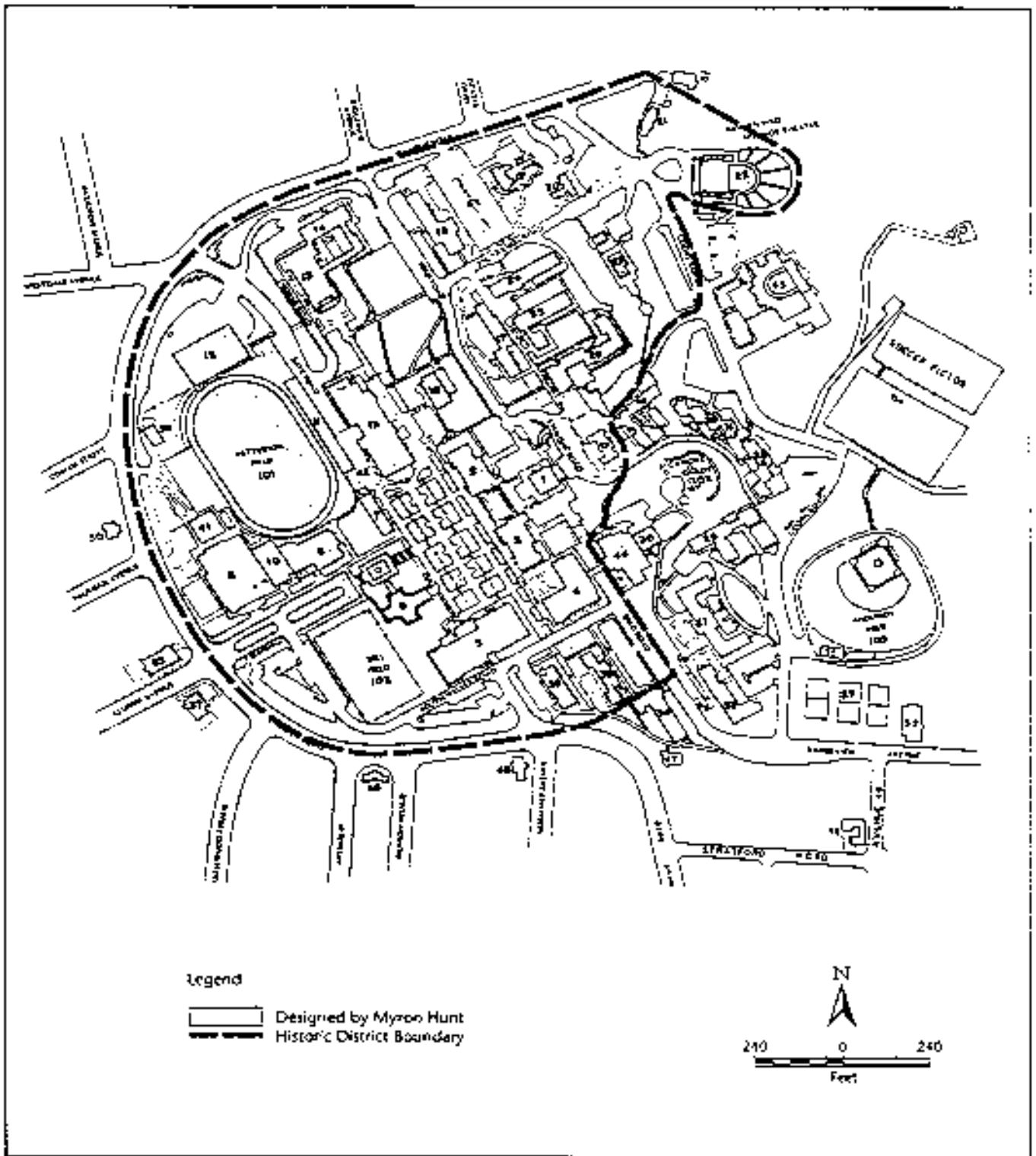
SKETCH MAP

Page 9 of 43

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by Recorder) Occidental College Historic District

*Drawn By: Jones & Stokes (Base map by Occidental College)

*Date: November 2001



NOTE: Include bar scale and north arrow.

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
 HRI # _____
 Trinomial _____
 NRHP Status Code _____
 Other Listings _____
 Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 10 of 43

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by Recorder) Johnson Hall

P1. Other Identifier: Building 2

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

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

b. USGS 7.5' Quad Pasadena Date 1998 T _____ R _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____ B.M. _____
 c. Address 1600 Campus Road City Los Angeles, CA Zip 90041
 d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: _____ mE' _____ mN
 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)

Built in 1914, Johnson Hall has classic Beaux-Arts organization with a clear Spanish Revival influence. Stylistically it may be seen as an example of architect Myron Hunt's "California" idiom. Designed by Hunt to be the core of new campus, Johnson Hall is paired with, and a near mirror image of, Fowler Hall. A central plaza joins the two. (A third administrative building to have been sited approximately at the same location of the Coons Center that would have further linked the two buildings was never built.) (See Continuation Sheet)

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP 15 Educational Building

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) _____
 Facing N: 11/5/01

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: Historic
 Prehistoric Both
 Constructed 1914

*P7. Owner and Address:

Occidental College
1600 Campus Road
Los Angeles, CA 90041

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
David S. Byrd, Jones & Stokes
2600 V Street
Sacramento CA, 95818

*P9. Date Recorded: Nov 5, 2001

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Jones & Stokes, 2001, Cultural Resources Investigation for Occidental College, Los Angeles County, California, November 2001, Sacramento CA.

*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): _____

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 11 of 43

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Occidental College Historic District (Johnson Hall)

*Recorded by David S. Byrd, Jones & Stokes

*Date 11/5/01

 Continuation Update

P3a. Description (Continued):

The four-story building is rectangular in plan and features classical Beaux-Arts features including a rusticated raised basement and ground story separated from the main mass with a lintel, enframed windows, and a pronounced cornice topped with an attic story. Unlike many Beaux-Arts buildings, however, the detailing of these features on Johnson Hall is very modest and restrained. For example, many Beaux-Arts buildings feature windows enframed with columns. The windows along the west elevation of Johnson Hall (facing the quadrangle), are enframed with barely discernable pilasters. Similarly, while many examples of Beaux-Arts style buildings feature elaborately detail cornices, the most pronounced ornamentation to the cornice on Johnson Hall is a dentil course on the along west elevation. The main entrance to the building is located at the southeast end of the building. Two Tuscan order columns support the recessed entry. The name of the building "Johnson Hall," is inscribed in the entablature over the entrance. Two other primary entrances are found on the west elevation. These entrances feature decorated surrounds. In 1982, the interior of the building was remodeled and the entrances were altered slightly and the original wooden doors were replaced with glass doors. The window openings throughout the building are large and feature multi-light anodized aluminum sash replacements were designed to mimic the original windows. Perhaps the most important indication of the Spanish-Revival influence found in this building is found in the low-pitched tiled roofs with broad exposed carved eaves of dark oak. Built into a slope, the Hunt's use of split level floor plans in this building, often viewed as perverse, is also characteristically Spanish Revival.

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code _____

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 12 of 43

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by Recorder) Fowler Hall

*P1. Other Identifier: Building 3

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

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

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Pasadena Date 1995 T _____, R _____; _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____; _____ B.M.

c. Address 1600 Campus Road City Los Angeles, CA Zip 90041

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: _____; _____ mE/ _____ mN

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)

Built in 1914, Fowler Hall has classic Beaux-Arts organization with a clear Spanish Revival influence. Stylistically it may be seen as an example of architect Myron Hunt's "Californian" idiom. Designed by Hunt to be the core of new campus, Fowler Hall is paired with, and a near mirror image of, Johnson Hall. A central plaza joins the two. (A third administrative building to have been sited approximately at the same location of the Coons Center that would have further linked the two buildings was never built.) (See Continuation Sheet)

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP 15 Educational Building

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
Facing SE; 11/5/01

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: Historic
 Prehistoric Both
Constructed 1914

*P7. Owner and Address:
Occidental College
1600 Campus Road
Los Angeles, CA 90041

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
David S. Byrd, Jones & Stokes
2600 V Street
Sacramento CA 95818

*P9. Date Recorded: Nov. 5, 2001

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Jones & Stokes, 2001. Cultural Resources Investigation for Occidental College, Los Angeles County, California. November 2001. Sacramento CA.

*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): _____

CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # _____

HR# _____

Trinomial _____

Page 13 of 43

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)

Occidental College Historic District (Fowler Hall)

*Recorded by David S. Byrd, Jones & Stokes

*Date 11/5/01

 Continuation Update**P3a. Description (Continued):**

The four-story building is rectangular in plan and features classical Beaux-Arts features including a rusticated raised basement and ground story separated from the main mass with a lintel, enframed windows, and a pronounced cornice topped with an attic story. Unlike many Beaux-Arts buildings, however, the detailing of these features on Fowler Hall is very modest and restrained. For example, many Beaux-Arts buildings feature windows enframed with columns. The windows along the west elevation of Johnson Hall (facing the quadrangle), are enframed with barely discernable pilasters. Similarly, while many examples of Beaux-Arts style buildings feature elaborately detail cornices, the most pronounced ornamentation to the cornice on Fowler Hall is a dentil course on the along west elevation. The main entrance to the building is located at the northwest end of the building. Two Tuscan order columns support the recessed entry. The name of the building "Fowler Hall," is inscribed in the entablature over the entrance. Two other primary entrances are found on the west elevation. These entrances feature decorated surrounds and original wooden doors. The window openings throughout the building are large and feature multi-light anodized aluminum sash replacements were designed to mimic the original windows. Perhaps the most important indication of the Spanish-Revival influence found in this building is found in the low-pitched tiled roofs with broad exposed carved eaves of dark oak. Built into a slope, the Hunt's use of split level floor plans in this building, often viewed as perverse, is also characteristically Spanish Revival.

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Titlomial _____
NRHP Status Code _____

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 14 of 43 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by Recorder) Mary Norton Clapp Library

*P1. Other Identifier: Building 5

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

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

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Pasadena Date 1995 T _____ R _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____ B.M.

c. Address 1600 Campus Road City Los Angeles, CA Zip 90041

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: _____ mE/ _____ mN

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.)

The Mary Norton Clapp Library on Occidental College was originally designed by Myron Hunt and built in 1924. Hunt's former partner, H.C. Chambers, designed an expansion in 1954. In 1970, a major addition designed by the firm Neptune and Gregory, was added to the western end of the building. The building is best understood as two separate structures; Hunt's original building and the Neptune and Gregory addition. (See Continuation Sheet)

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP 15 Educational Building

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

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



*P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
Facing W, 11/5/01

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: Historic
 Prehistoric Both
Constructed 1924
Expanded 1954, 1970

*P7. Owner and Address:
Occidental College
1600 Campus Road
Los Angeles, CA 90041

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
David S. Byrd, Jones & Stokes
2600 V Street
Sacramento CA, 95818

*P9. Date Recorded: Nov 5, 2001

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Jones & Stokes. 2001. Cultural Resources Investigation for Occidental College, Los Angeles County, California. November 2001, Sacramento CA.

*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): _____

P3a. Description (Continued):

As designed by Hunt, the Clapp Library has some classic Beaux-Arts organization with a clear Spanish Revival influence. Stylistically it may be seen as an example of Hunt's "Californian" idiom. Rectangular in plan, and designed to conform to a gentle slope, the two-story building features a basement story that is only visible on the north, south and west elevations. The first floor features large 28-light wooden sash windows. The window openings are enframed by stone pilasters. Entrances are located at the center of the east and the north elevations. Both are approached with small concrete stairs. The north entrance is recessed and features Tuscan-order columns. The east entrance is nearly flush with the wall. Both entrances have original wooden double doors. Stone quoins decorate the corners and areas midway along each elevation. The quoins midway along the walls indicate the original corners of the building. In 1954, H.C. Chambers expanded the library using the original style and materials exactly.

The Neptune and Gregory addition to the library is a four-story structure with a low-pitched roof with broad eaves (Photograph 2). In many ways it appears to be derivative of the Prairie School. Although it is enormous four-story addition constructed in a largely unsympathetic architectural style, it was built separate from the original building with only a passageway connecting the two structures. Perhaps more importantly, viewed from the quadrangle, the most important view, the original portion of the Clapp Library appears complete and unaltered.



Photograph 2. Facing West

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____

HRI # _____

Trinomial _____

NRHP Status Code _____

Other Listings _____

Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 15 of 43

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by Recorder) Swan Hall

P1. Other Identifier: Building 7

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

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

*b. USGS 7.5" Quad Pasadena Date 1995 T _____ R _____ % of _____ % of Sec _____ B.M. _____

c. Address 1600 Campus Road City Los Angeles, CA Zip 90041

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: _____ mE _____ mN

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)

Built in 1914 along with Johnson and Fowler Halls, Swan Hall was one of the original buildings on the Occidental College campus. Designed by architect Myron Hunt, Swan Hall is a Beaux-Arts building with a clear Spanish Revival influence. (See Continuation Sheet)

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP 15 Educational Building

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)

Facing E. 11/5/01

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and

Sources: Historic

Prehistoric Both

Constructed 1914

*P7. Owner and Address:

Occidental College

1600 Campus Road

Los Angeles, CA 90041

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)

David S. Byrd, Jones & Stokes

2800 V Street

Sacramento CA, 95818

*P9. Date Recorded: Nov. 5, 2001

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Jones & Stokes. 2001. Cultural Resources Investigation for Occidental College, Los Angeles County, California. July 2000. Sacramento CA.

*Attachments: NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record

Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Mining Station Record Rock Art Record

Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List): _____

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 17 of 43

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Occidental College Historic District (Swan Hall)

Recorded by David S. Byrd, Jones & Stokes

*Date 11/5/01

Continuation

Update

P3a. Description (Continued):

Stylistically it may be seen as an example of Hunt's "Californian" idiom. Rectangular in plan, the building has stucco walls and a hipped roof clad with tiles and features exposed beams similar to those found on other buildings on the campus, most notably Fowler and Johnson Hall. Designed to conform to a gentle slope, the building exhibits four stories on the west elevation, but only two on the east elevation. The east elevation faces the quadrangle and is the primary facade. It has a symmetrical arrangement with multiple recessed window openings with concrete sills. Fenestration includes 1/1 double-hung wooden sash windows with transoms. The main entry is centered on the facade and has an ornate surround with Doric-order pillars and an ornamented cornice. The name of the building "James Swan Hall" is engraved in a nameplate above the cornice. Side entrances flank the main entrance. These feature surrounds with pææter with Ionic capitals and elaborate cornices with engraved name plates. A string course separates the first and second floors and quoins accent the corners. The other elevations follow similar patterns and include replacement aluminum sliding sash windows.

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Triennial _____
NRHP Status Code _____
Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 18 of 43 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by Recorder) Thorne Hall

P1. Other Identifier: Building 13

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

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

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Pasadena Date 1995 T _____ R _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____ B.M.

c. Address 1600 Campus Road City Los Angeles, CA Zip 90041

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: _____ mE/ _____ mN

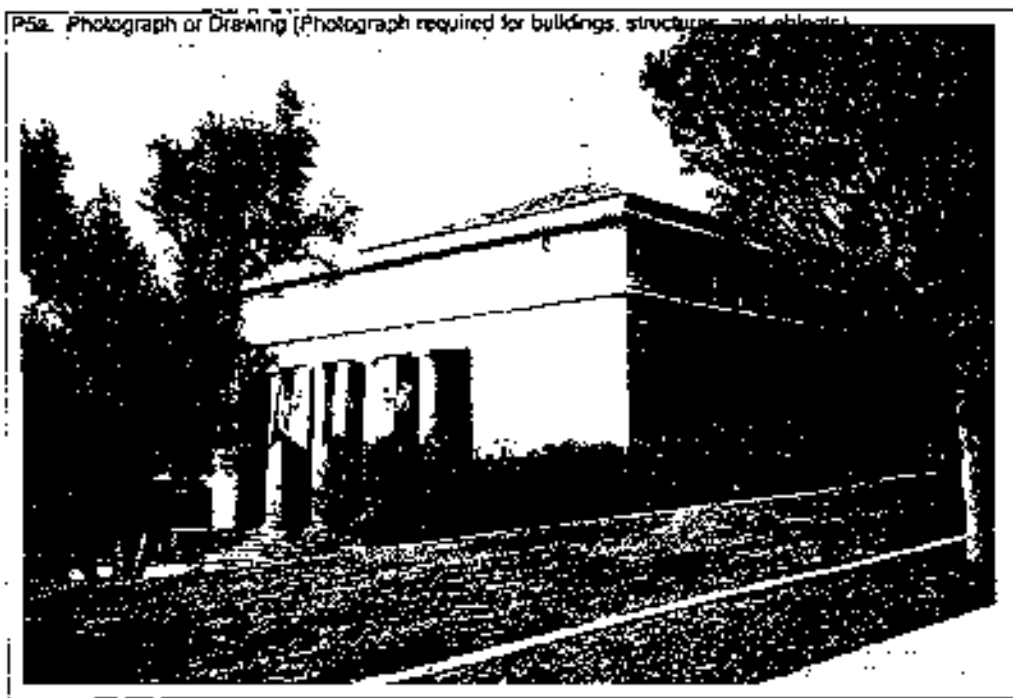
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g. parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

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

Thorne was built in 1938 as the main auditorium for Occidental College. Designed by Myron Hunt, the basilica-like building is another good example of the architect's restrained "Californian" style. The building has a hipped roof clad with tile and stucco walls. The south elevation faces the quadrangle and is the primary façade. Stairs and walkways extend from the quadrangle to a wide plaza of patterned concrete squares on the south end of the building. The facade features an imposing inset entry vestibule with four Tuscan-order columns supporting a wide projecting cornice with a plain frieze panel above. (See Continuation Sheet)

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP 15 Educational Building

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
Facing W: 11/5/01

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: Historic
 Prehistoric Both
Constructed 1938

*P7. Owner and Address:
Occidental College
1600 Campus Road
Los Angeles, CA 90041

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
Andrew Schmidt, Jones & Stokes
2600 V Street
Sacramento CA 95818

*P9. Date Recorded: Nov. 5, 2001

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Jones & Stokes, 2001. Cultural Resources Investigation for Occidental College, Los Angeles County, California. November 2001. Sacramento CA.

*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): _____

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 19 of 43

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Occidental College Historic District (Thorne Hall)

*Recorded by David S. Byrd, Jones & Stokes

*Date 11/5/01

Continuation

Update

P3a. Description (Continued):

Three entries are aligned with the spaces between the columns, each featuring a decorative surrounds with flaring cornices, wooden double-doors with glass panels and wrought-iron overlays. Light sconces are placed between each door and pair of ticket windows is located west of the doorways. The classical theme of the building is continued on the east and west elevations with pilasters at the corners, cornices and frieze panels. Several clerestory windows above the cornice have been infilled but some retain 2/2 wooden sash louvers. Other fenestration includes 2/2 double-hung wooden sash windows. A side entry in the middle of the west elevation features an ornate surround and pediment. Other entries on these elevations have no surrounds. The north elevation of the building features an east-west oriented wing. It has similar features as the rest of the building. The Booth Music-Speech Center extends off the east elevation and northeast corner of Thorne Hall.

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____

NRJ # _____

Trinomial _____

NRHP Status Code _____

Other Listings _____

Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 20 of 43

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by Recorder) Booth Music-Speech Center

P1. Other Identifier: Building 14

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

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

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Pasadena Date 1995 T _____ R _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____ B.M.

c. Address 1600 Campus Road City Los Angeles, CA Zip 90041

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: _____ mE/ _____ mN

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)

The Booth Music-Speech Center, along with Thorne Hall, is organized as a quadrangle building. The practice hall and south and east wings were built in 1926, Thorne Hall was constructed on the west side in 1938, and an addition enclosed the quadrangle in 1960. The building is a fine example of Myron Hunt's taste for the eclectic — overall a restrained Mission Revival design with Classical elements. At the southeast corner of the quadrangle, the rectangular-plan, single-story practice hall has a low-pitched gable roof covered with tile and an open loft. Ornamentation on this section is sparse; there are quoins on the corners and openings, and there is a round floral-patterned window in the south gable. On the east elevation, French door style windows flank a French door entry. A tiled, gable-roofed wing with multi-light windows is attached to the north elevation. A covered arcade extends north to the later addition, creating a sheltered entry to the courtyard. (See Continuation Sheet)

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP 15 Educational Building

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

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

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)

Facing W; 11/5/01

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and

Sources: Historic
 Prehistoric Both
Constructed 1926

*P7. Owner and Address:

Occidental College
1600 Campus Road
Los Angeles, CA 90041

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)

Andrew Schmidt, Jones & Stokes
2600 V Street
Sacramento CA, 95818

*P9. Date Recorded: Nov. 5, 2001

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive



*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Jones & Stokes. 2001. Cultural Resources Investigation for Occidental College, Los Angeles County, California. November 2001. Sacramento CA.

*Attachments: NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record

Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Mining Station Record Rock Art Record

Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List): _____

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 21 of 43

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Occidental College Historic District (Booth Center)

*Recorded by Andrew Schmidt, Jones & Stokes

*Date 11/5/01

Continuation

Update

P3a. Description (Continued):

A tiled, gable-roofed wing of practice rooms extends west from the practice hall. Each room has a pair of multi-light, wood-sash casement windows with quoin surrounds on the south elevation. Two walkways to the courtyard pierce the wing. The doors to the practice rooms are on the north elevation and consist of wood with glass panels.

The interior courtyard of the quadrangle is surrounded by an arched arcade. The arcade is covered with shed extensions of the building roofs on each side. The arches are supported by rectangular columns with clipped corners standing on a low (approximately 2-foot) wall. The courtyard contains a fountain and a pool slightly off center to the north. Concrete slabs cover most of the courtyard, though there are grassy strips with two trees each on the east and west edges, and hedges line the walls on the east and west sides. The north side of the quadrangle is enclosed by a 1980 addition to the complex. Although the building is two stories, it is built into a hillside and, therefore, appears as a single story from the courtyard. Furthermore, the building was attached to the arcade with minimal disruption to the original fabric or layout and utilizes a similar color scheme. This addition does not compromise the integrity of the Booth Music Center/Thorne Hall complex.

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

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code _____
Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 22 of 43 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by Recorder) Freeman College Union

P1. Other Identifier: Building 15

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

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

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Pasadena Date 1995 T _____ R _____ % of _____ % of Sec _____ B.M.

c. Address 1600 Campus Road City Los Angeles, CA Zip 90041

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: _____ mE' _____ mN

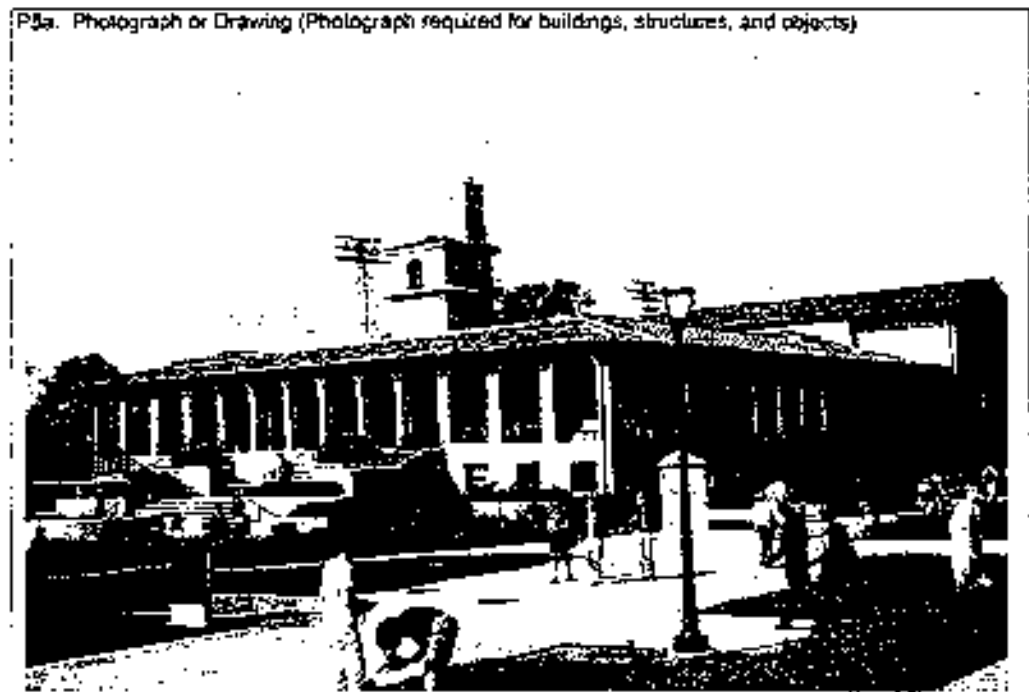
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g. parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

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

The Johnson Student Center/Freeman College Union was originally built in 1928 according to designs developed by campus architect Myron Hunt. A substantial addition was made to the north end of the building in the late 1990s. Because of this, the building is best understood as two separate structures. The 1928 building is a fine example of restrained Mission Revival architecture, or Hunt's "Californian" idiom. (See Continuation Sheet)

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP 15 Educational Building

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: Historic Prehistoric Both
Constructed 1928
Expanded 1956, 1962, 1997

*P7. Owner and Address: Occidental College
1600 Campus Road
Los Angeles, CA 90041
*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
Andrew Schmidt, Jones & Stokes
2600 V Street
Sacramento CA, 95818

*P9. Date Recorded: Nov. 5, 2001
*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Jones & Stokes. 2001. Cultural Resources Investigation for Occidental College, Los Angeles County, California. November 2001. Sacramento, CA.

*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): _____

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 23 of 43

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Occidental College Historic District (Freeman Union)

*Recorded by Andrew Schmidt, Jones & Stokes

*Date 11/5/01

Continuation

Update

P3a. Description (Continued):

It is roughly rectangular in plan and has stucco walls and a hipped roof clad with variegated tile and featuring exposed eaves that are similar to beams found on other buildings on the campus of Occidental College, most notably Fowler and Johnson Halls. An arcade that forms a courtyard is found on the south elevation. This elevation faces the quadrangle and forms the primary façade. Round arches supported by square columns flanked by Corinthian order columns define the arcade. The arcade and courtyard are raised above the quadrangle and are accessed by double sets of stairs. Below the arcade and courtyard is a small dais with a fountain and pool, both erected in 1998. Once open, the courtyard is now covered with a roof of tinted Plexiglas supported by steel posts and beams. Along the east elevation, arches and Corinthian columns surround window openings on the upper floor while the opening on the ground floor are unadorned. The west elevation mirrors the east, but includes a shed roof third floor extension and square bell tower with arched openings, tiered wall surfaces, and a prominent cornice. A tourelle tops the tower. Other decorative features include balconettes with wrought iron balusters, pilasters, and so forth. Fenestration includes plain and multi-light fixed wood sash windows.

In the large addition on the north end of the building an attempt was made to continue the rhythm and general form of the original building without trying to appear identical to the earlier structure (Photograph 2). It features a gabled roof clad with tiles, columns framing door openings, and a gabled tower.

P5a. Photographs (Continued):



Photograph 2. Facing SW

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code _____

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 24 of 43 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by Recorder) Samuelson Campus Pavilion

P1. Other Identifier: Building 18

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

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

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Pasadena Date 1995 T _____ R _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____ B.M.

c. Address 1600 Campus Road City Los Angeles, CA Zip 90041

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone _____ mE/ _____ nN

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)

The Samuelson Campus Pavilion was designed by Myron Hunt and built in 1922 as a Women's Gymnasium. It was remodeled in the 1990s. It is a single-story, stucco sided, rectangular building with a gable roof with composition shingles. It has wide wood fascia and exposed beams in the gable ends. A single story gabled wing on the south elevation wraps around the building as a shed extension on the west elevation. The main entrance is located on the west elevation. The recessed entry has wooden doors with glass panels, sidelights, and transoms. Four sets of French doors with transoms open to the patio that extends the length of the west elevation. Fenestration includes 4-light fixed sash and 1/1 fixed sash windows. The Samuelson Arch, a pergola with heavy, square concrete column, extends along the southwest corner of the building.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP 15 Educational Building

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
Facing N.11/501

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: Historic
 Prehistoric Both
Constructed 1922

*P7. Owner and Address:
Occidental College
1600 Campus Road
Los Angeles, CA 90041

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
Andrew Schmid, Jones & Stokes
2600 V Street
Sacramento CA, 95818

*P9. Date Recorded: Nov. 5, 2001

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Jones & Stokes, 2001. Cultural Resources Investigation for Occidental College, Los Angeles County, California, July 2000. Sacramento CA.

*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): _____

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRMP Status Code _____

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 25 of 43 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by Recorder) Weingart Center

P1. Other Identifier: Building 17

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

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

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Pasadena Date 1995 T _____ R _____ % of _____ % of Sec _____ S.M.

c. Address 1600 Campus Road City Los Angeles, CA Zip 90041

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: _____ mE/ _____ mN

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)

The Weingart Center (formerly Orr Hall) was built in 1925 according to designs by Occidental College architect Myron Hunt. Historically the building made up the west side of a dormitory quadrangle formed by the Erdman Hall and Haines Hall. It is a two-story building with a raised basement and is best understood as two rectangular wings connected at the southwest/northeast corners. Each wing has a gable roof clad with tile. A rectangular, hipped roof tower is located at the connection of the two wings. The west elevation of the south wing is the primary façade. Double staircases zig-zag up the basement level to provide access to the main entrance on the first floor. The entrance is recessed in a small arcade with three arches with two Corinthian-order columns. Although restrained, the building is richly detailed nonetheless. Features include an arcade that wraps around the east side of the building and along the east elevation of the north wing and another arcade along the north wing. Detailing also include multiple French doors and wrought-iron balconettes. Fenestration includes 2- and 4-light fixed wooden sash, 2/2 double-hung wooden sash, as well as a few fixed sash replacement windows.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and HP 15 Educational Building)

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
Facing N 11/S01

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and

Sources: Historic
 Prehistoric Both
Constructed 1925

*P7. Owner and Address:

Occidental College
1600 Campus Road
Los Angeles, CA 90041

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
Andrew Schmidt, Jones & Stokes
2600 V Street
Sacramento CA, 95818

*P9. Date Recorded: Nov. 5, 2001

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Jones & Stokes, 2001. Cultural Resources Investigation for Occidental College, Los Angeles County, California, November 2001. Sacramento CA.

*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): _____

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____

HRI # _____

Trinomial _____

NRHP Status Code _____

Other Listings _____

Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 25 of 43 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by Recorder) Admissions

*P1. Other Identifier: Building 19

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

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

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Pasadena Date 1995 T _____ R _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____ B.M.

c. Address 1800 Campus Road City Los Angeles, CA Zip 90041

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: _____ mE _____ mN

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)

The Admissions building is a Colonial Revival house built in 1922 as a home for the Occidental College President. The two-story, wood frame building has a concrete perimeter foundation, lapped horizontal wood siding, and a cross-gabled roof with composition shingles. The entrance features a small portico with round and square columns. Fenestration includes multi-light, double-hung wooden sash windows. Decorative wooden shutters flank the window openings. Two wings extend from the rear of the building giving it a U-shape. A single-story garage is located to the rear of the building and connected to one wing by a wall and pergola. This building represents a departure from the "Californian" architectural style used by Myron Hunt for his design of Occidental College. It has been said that it was built to suit the tastes of college President Remsen Bird.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP 15 Educational Building

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

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



*P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
Facing NE, 11/5/01

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and

Sources: Historic

Prehistoric Both

Constructed 1922

*P7. Owner and Address:

Occidental College
1800 Campus Road
Los Angeles, CA 90041

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)

David S. Byrd, Jones & Stokes
2600 V Street
Sacramento CA, 95818

*P9. Date Recorded: Nov. 5, 2000

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Jones & Stokes 2001. Cultural Resources Investigation for Occidental College, Los Angeles County, California. November 2001, Sacramento CA.

*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): _____

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code _____

Other Listings
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 27 of 43 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by Recorder) Urban and Environmental Policy Institute

P1. Other Identifier: Building 21

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

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

b. USGS 7.5' Quad Pasadena Date 1995 T _____ R _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec. _____ B M _____

c. Address 1600 Campus Road City Los Angeles, CA Zip 90041

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: _____ m: _____ E: _____ m: _____ N: _____

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)

The Urban and Environmental Policy Institute building is a Monterey Style house originally built in 1932. The two-story building has a concrete foundation, stucco walls, and a low-pitched gable roof clad with tile. Typical of this style house, the building has a cantilevered second-story balcony that is covered by the principal roof. The beams that carry the balcony appear similar to the exposed beams on other buildings on the campus of Occidental College, most notably Fowler and Johnson Halls. Flat roofed, single-story wings extend from north and south ends of the buildings. A porch with a wooden railing is located on the roof of the south wing. It is accessed by a set of external wooden stairs. Fenestration includes 6/6 wooden sash and some window openings feature wooden shutters.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP 15 Educational Building

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
Facing E, 11/5/01

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: Historic Prehistoric Both
Constructed 1932

*P7. Owner and Address:
Occidental College
1600 Campus Road
Los Angeles, CA 90041

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
David S. Byrd, Jones & Stokes
2600 V Street
Sacramento CA, 95819

*P9. Date Recorded: Nov. 5, 2001

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Jones & Stokes. 2001. Cultural Resources Investigation for Occidental College, Los Angeles County, California. July 2000. Sacramento CA.

*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): _____

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary# _____
 HRI# _____
 Trinomial _____
 NRHP Status Code _____
 Other Listings _____
 Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 28 of 43 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by Recorder) Ramsen Blvd Hillside Theater

*P1. Other Identifier: Building 22

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

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

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Pasadena Date 1995 T _____ R _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____ B.M.

c. Address 1600 Campus Road City Los Angeles, CA Zip 90041

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or near resources) Zone: _____ mE/ _____ mN

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

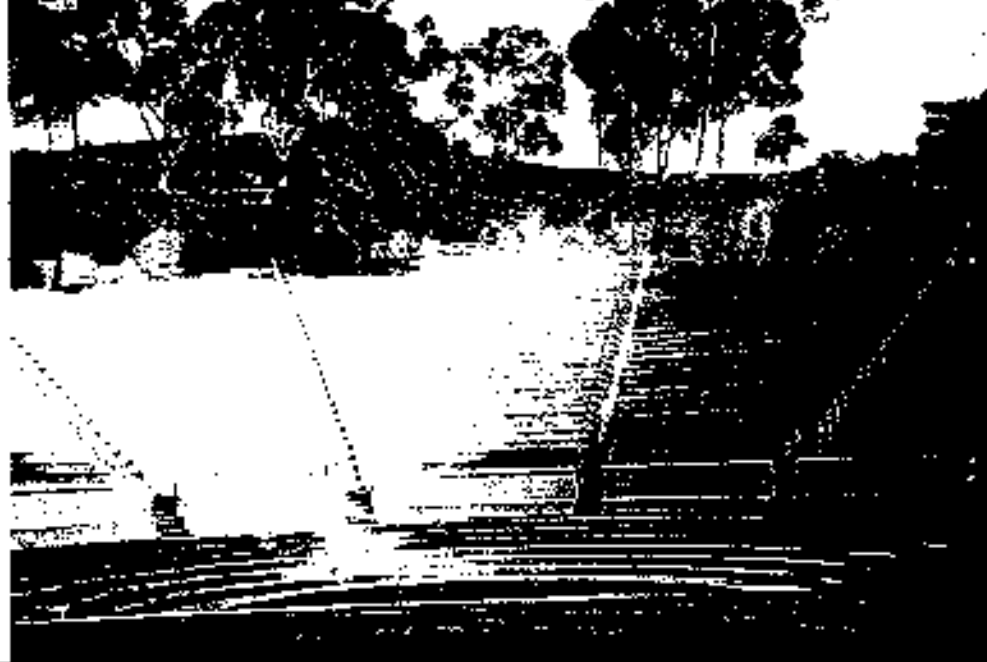
*P3a. Description (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The Ramsen Blvd Hillside Theater is a concrete amphitheater built into a natural bowl in the hillside 1925, with an addition added in 1965. The theater consists of a stage area, lower seating area, an upper seating area, and a concession area. The 1965 addition is an auxiliary classroom building. The stage area is a lawn bounded by concrete retaining walls and broken with cyclone fence partitions. The lower seating area is below the stage and features concrete risers wide enough for folding chairs or other seating. A concrete wall separates the lower seating from the upper seating. The upper seating area is seven sections of concrete benches. The sections are divided by concrete stairways. The concession area, located at the southwest corner of the structures is concrete building with a shed roof with composition shingles. Roll up metal doors cover the sales areas. This building represents a departure from the "California" architectural style used by Myron Hunt for his design of Occidental College. This is likely because the function of the theater dictated the form, however it should be noted that the whole structure is free of ornamentation. The classroom addition is located in front of the theater on Coons Road it is a wood frame building with shed roof with composition shingles. It has a slab foundation and vertical wood siding. Fenestration is ribbons of metal frame hopper windows.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP 10 Theater

*P4. Resources present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (add as needed)

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



*P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
 Facing East 11/5/01

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: Historic
 Prehistoric Both
 Constructed 1925
 Addition 1965

*P7. Owner and Address:
Occidental College
1600 Campus Road
Los Angeles, CA 90041

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
David S. Byrd, Jones & Stokes
2600 V Street
Sacramento CA, 95818

*P9. Date Recorded: Nov. 5, 2001

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Jones & Stokes, 2001. Cultural Resources Investigation for Occidental College, Los Angeles County, California. November 2001, Sacramento CA.

*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): _____

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____

HRI # _____

Trinomial _____

NRHP Status Code _____

Other Listings _____

Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 29 of 43 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by Recorder) President's House

P1. Other Identifier: Building 23

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

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

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Pasadena Date 1995 T _____ R _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____ B.M.

c. Address 1600 Campus Road City Los Angeles, CA Zip 90041

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: _____ m/E _____ m/N

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)

The President's House is a Monterey Style home originally built in 1932. The two-story building has a concrete foundation, stucco walls, and a low-pitched hipped roof clad with tile. Typical of this style house, the building has a cantilevered second-story balcony that is covered by the principal roof. The balcony extends along three elevations, the south, west, and north. (See Continuation Sheet)

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP 15 Educational Building

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
Facing SE, 11/5/01

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: Historic Prehistoric Both
Constructed 1932

*P7. Owner and Address:
Occidental College
1600 Campus Road
Los Angeles, CA 90041

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
David S. Byrd, Jones & Stokes
2600 V Street
Sacramento CA, 95818

*P9. Date Recorded: Nov. 5, 2001

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Jones & Stokes. 2001. Cultural Resources Investigation for Occidental College, Los Angeles County, California. November 2001. Sacramento CA.

*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): _____

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 20 of 43 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Occidental College Historic District (President House)

*Recorded by David S. Byrd, Jones & Stokes *Date 11/5/01 Continuation Update

P3a. Description (Continued):

The beams that carry the balcony appear similar to the exposed beams on other buildings on the campus of Occidental College, most notably Fowler and Johnson Halls. In addition to the beams, the balcony is supported on the north and south elevations by stucco-clad square columns. A brick porch extends around ground floor level of the house and is sheltered by the balcony. In keeping with architect Myron Hunt's penchant for incorporating formal landscaping into his architecture, a large planter box extends around the porch. A single-story shed roof extension is located on the east elevation. The main entrance is placed in the center of the west elevation and features a single nor with ornate surround. Fenestration includes 6/6, 4/4, and 2/2 double hung wooden sash windows. 5-pane wooden double doors are placed at regular intervals allowing access to the balcony. Decorative wooden shutters flank larger window opening. A detached 3 bay garage is located north of the house. It has a shed roof clad with tiles, stucco siding, wooden tilt-up doors and 2 1/1 double-hung wooden sash windows.

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____

HRI # _____

Triennial _____

NRHP Status Code _____

Other Listings _____

Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 31 of 43 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by Recorder) Erdmann Hall

P1. Other Identifier: Building 24

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

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

b. USGS 7.5' Quad Pasadena Date 1995 T _____; R _____; _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____, _____ B.M.

c. Address 1600 Campus Road City Los Angeles, CA Zip 90041

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: _____; _____ mE; _____ mN

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)

Erdman Hall was built in 1927 according to designs by Occidental College architect Myron Hunt. Historically the building made up the north side of a dormitory quadrangle formed by the Weingart Center and Haines Hall. Erdman Hall is a series of four two-story, rectangular plan, gable roof masses connected end to end built into a slope with succeeding section to the east on a slightly higher plane. Each section has stucco siding and tile roof. The first three sections have three bays of two slightly recessed window openings; the easternmost section has four bays. The main entry is located on the north elevation of the second section from the west. It features a projecting round entry vestibule adorned with arches and Corinthian-order columns. The entry is inset and has a decorative surround in relief. Light sconces flank the doorway. Two sets of French-doors are found on either side of the entry. The French-doors open onto wrought-iron balconettes. Similar French-doors and balconettes are found on other elevations, some feature arched transoms and Corinthian-order columns. Decorative features include entry surrounds featuring pilasters and massive comices with shield and flower motifs. The building also features second floor sleeping porches and a sunroom.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP 15 Educational Building

*P4. Resources present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (see notes, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)

Facing E; 1/5/01

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and

Sources: Historic

Prehistoric Both

Constructed 1927

*P7. Owner and Address:

Occidental College

1600 Campus Road

Los Angeles, CA 90041

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)

Andrew Schmidt, Jones & Stokes

2600 V Street

Sacramento CA, 95818

*P9. Date Recorded: Nov. 5, 2001

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Jones & Stokes. 2001. Cultural Resources Investigations for Occidental College, Los Angeles County, California. November 2001. Sacramento CA.

*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): _____

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
 HRI # _____
 Trinomial _____
 NRHP Status Code _____

Other Listings _____
 Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 32 of 43 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by Recorder) Haines Hall

P1. Other Identifier: Building 25

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

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

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Pasadena Date 1995 T _____ R _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____ B.M.

c. Address 1500 Campus Road City Los Angeles, CA Zip 90041

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: _____ mE _____ mN

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)

Haines Hall was built in 1940 and was one of the last buildings on Occidental College to be designed by Myron Hunt. Historically the building made up the south side of a dormitory quadrangle formed by the Erdman Hall and the Weingard Center. It is a two-story, S-shaped building with a raised basement and is best understood as a series of interconnected, gable roof, rectangular masses. The west elevation of the south wing is the primary façade. Double staircases zig-zag up the basement level to provide access to the main entrance on the first floor. The entrance is recessed in a small arcade with three arches with two Corinthian-order columns. Although largely unadorned, detailing also include multiple French-doors and wrought-iron balconettes. Fenestration includes 2- and 4-light fixed wooden sash, 2/2 double-hung wooden sash, as well as a few fixed sash replacement windows. A colonnade on the east elevation or the southernmost wing leads to a patio and grassy courtyard

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP 15 Educational Building

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo (View, date, accession #) _____
 Facing NE; 11/05/01

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: Historic
 Prehistoric Both
 Constructed 1940

*P7. Owner and Address:
Occidental College
1500 Campus Road
Los Angeles, CA 90041

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
Andrew Schmidt, Jones & Stokes
2605 V Street
Sacramento CA, 95818

*P9. Date Recorded: Nov. 5, 2001

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Jones & Stokes, 2001. Cultural Resources Investigation for Occidental College, Los Angeles County, California. July 2001. Sacramento CA.

*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): _____

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
 HRI # _____
 Trinomial _____
 NRHP Status Code _____

Other Listings
 Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 33 of 43 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by Recorder) Emmons Health Center

P1. Other Identifier: Building 27

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

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

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Pasadena Date 1995 T _____ R _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____ 6.M.

c. Address 1600 Campus Road City Los Angeles, CA Zip 90041

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: _____ mE: _____ mN

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.)

The Emmons Health Center building was built in 1936 on a slope above the site of the administration building. Designed by campus architect Myron Hunt, it is strictly functional in design yet exhibits enough of Hunt's "Californian" features to link it architectural to the rest of the campus. The building has a hipped roof central core flanked by parapet roof wings making the building generally H-shaped in plan. The hipped roof is clad with tile as are the tops of the parapet walls. The building is supported by a concrete slab foundation and has concrete walls sided with stucco. Fenestration includes large and small 4/4 double hung wooden sash windows. The main entrance is located on the west elevation and features a small arcade with stucco pillars and a shed roof clad with tile.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP 15 Educational Building

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
Facing E, 11/5/01

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: Historic
 Prehistoric Both
 Constructed 1936

*P7. Owner and Address:
Occidental College
1600 Campus Road
Los Angeles, CA 90041

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
David S. Byrd, Jones & Stokes
2600 V Street
Sacramento CA, 95818

*P9. Date Recorded: Nov. 5, 2001

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Jones & Stokes, 2001 Cultural Resources Investigation for Occidental College, Los Angeles County, California, November 2001, Sacramento CA.

*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): _____

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code _____

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 34 of 43 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by Recorder) Wylie Hall

P1. Other Identifier: Building 35

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

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

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Pasadena Date 1995 T _____ R _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____ B.M.

c. Address 1600 Campus Road City Los Angeles, CA Zip 90041

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: _____ mE/ _____ mN

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)

Wylie Hall, built in 1940, was one of the last buildings designed by Myron Hunt constructed on the Occidental College campus. It is a good example of Hunt's restrained "Californian" style of the Spanish-Revival idiom. (See Continuation Sheet)

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP 15 Educational Building

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
Facing NE, 11/5/01

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: Historic Prehistoric Both
Constructed 1940

*P7. Owner and Address:
Occidental College
1600 Campus Road
Los Angeles, CA 90041

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
David S. Byrd, Jones & Stokes
2600 V Street
Sacramento CA, 95818

*P9. Date Recorded: Nov. 5, 2001

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Jones & Stokes. 2001. Cultural Resources Investigation for Occidental College, Los Angeles County, California. November 2001. Sacramento CA.

*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): _____

CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # _____

HRI # _____

Triennial _____

Page 35 of 43

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Occidental College Historic District (Wylie Hall)

*Recorded by David S. Byrd, Jones & Stokes

*Date 11/5/01

Continuation

Update

P3a. Description (Continued):

Generally U-shaped in plan, the three-story building has a central core flanked by two wings that extend to form a courtyard or patio on the west elevation. Two main entrances are located at either end of the central core. They are recessed and the openings feature plain carved surrounds. The name of the building, "Wylie Hall," is engraved above both entryways. Eight large anodized aluminum frame glass doors also open onto the courtyard patio. These replacement doors have eight lights each and were designed to mimic the look of the original wooden doors. The floors on the wings are offset from the floors on the core. All three sections have stucco walls and gabled roofs clad with tiles. The exposed eaves appear similar to the exposed beams on other buildings on the campus of Occidental College, most notably Fowler and Johnson Halls. Fenestration includes 6-light metal casement windows, and small windows covered with grillwork. Large wood and glass doors are located at the rear of each wing allow access to additional patio spaces behind the building. A metal awning shelters each of these entrances. The building is approached by a formal walkway and in keeping with architect Myron Hunt's penchant for incorporating formal landscaping into his architecture, large planters extend around the base of the wings.

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
 HRI # _____
 Tridnomial _____
 NRHP Status Code _____
 Other Listings _____
 Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 36 of 43

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by Recorder) Patterson Field

*P1. Other Identifier: Building 101

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted

*a. County Los Angeles

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

b. USGS 7.5' Quad Pasadena Date 1995 T _____ R _____ % of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____ B.M.
 c. Address 1600 Campus Road City Los Angeles, CA Zip 90041
 d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: _____ mE/ _____ mN
 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)

Patterson Field is a football field located on the western edge of Occidental College. Originally laid out in 1916, the basic layout of the field and grade remain the same. Other appurtenant features including the bleachers, lighting, track, and so forth have been replaced over the years. Nonetheless, the field with its views of Swan Hall, the gymnasiums, and the Freeman College Union retains much of the 1916 feeling and association.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP 42 Stadium

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

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



*P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
 Facing N; 11/5/01

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: Historic
 Prehistoric Both
 Constructed 1916

*P7. Owner and Address:

Occidental College
1600 Campus Road
Los Angeles, CA 90041

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
David S. Byrd, Jones & Stokes
2600 V Street
Sacramento CA, 95818

*P9. Date Recorded: Nov. 5, 2001

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Jones & Stokes. 2001. Cultural Resources Investigation for Occidental College, Los Angeles County, California. November 2001. Sacramento CA.

*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): _____

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____

KRI # _____

Trinomial _____

NRHP Status Code _____

Other Listings _____

Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 37 of 43 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by Recorder) Quadrangle

*P1. Other Identifier: Building 109

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

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

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Pasadena Date 1995 T _____ R _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____ B.M.

c. Address 1600 Campus Road City Los Angeles, CA Zip 90041

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: _____ mE/ _____ mN

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)

The quadrangle at Occidental College is formed by Johnson and Fowlers Halls on the east, the Clapp Library on the south, Swan Hall and the Herrick Interfaith Center on the west, and the Freeman College Union to the north. Reflecting campus architect Myron Hunt's penchant for incorporating landscaping into his designs, the Quadrangle is an integral part and a defining feature of the Occidental College Historic District. It features broad pathways with areas of bench seating, mature trees, and tiered planters with lawns and other plantings.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP 29 Landscape Architecture

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)

Facing NW; 11/5/01

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and

Sources: Historic Prehistoric Both
Constructed 1916

*P7. Owner and Address:

Occidental College
1600 Campus Road
Los Angeles, CA 90041

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
David S. Byrd, Jones & Stokes
2620 V Street
Sacramento CA, 95818

*P9. Date Recorded: Nov. 5, 2001

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Jones & Stokes. 2001. Cultural Resources Investigation for Occidental College, Los Angeles County, California. November 2001. Sacramento CA.

*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): _____

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 38 of 43

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Occidental College Historic District (Quadrangle)

*Recorded by David S. Byrd, Jones & Stokes

*Date 11/5/01

Continuation

Update

P5a. Photographs (Continued):



Photograph 2. Facing NW

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____

HRI # _____

Trinomial _____

NRHP Status Code _____

Other Listings _____

Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 39 of 43 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by Recorder) Perimeter Landscaping

P1. Other Identifier: Building 150

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

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

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Pasadena Date 1995 T _____ R _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____ B.M. _____

c. Address 1600 Campus Road City Los Angeles, CA Zip 90041

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: _____ mE _____ mN

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)

The landscaping at the perimeter of Occidental College reflects campus architect Myron Hunt's attachment for incorporating landscaping into his designs. It is shown in his earliest designs for the campus. In general, the perimeter landscaping extends along Campus Road from Coons Road to Armadale Avenue. It involves two tiers of plantings; a lower level of shrubs and bushes at the sidewalk level with a taller row of eucalyptus and pines behind.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP 29 Landscape Architecture

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: Historic Prehistoric Both
Constructed 1937

*P7. Owner and Address: Occidental College
1600 Campus Road
Los Angeles, CA 90041

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
David S. Byrd, Jones & Stokes
2600 V Street
Sacramento CA, 95818

*P9. Date Recorded: Nov. 5, 2001

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Jones & Stokes, 2001. Cultural Resources Investigation for Occidental College, California, November 2001, Sacramento CA.

*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): _____

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

Primary # _____
HR# _____
Triennial _____
NRHP Status Code _____

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 40 of 43 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by Recorder) Circulation network/Landscaping

P1. Other Identifier: Building 112

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

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

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Pasadena Date 1996 T _____ R _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____ 9.M.

c. Address 1600 Campus Road City Los Angeles, CA Zip 90041

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: _____ mE: _____ nN

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)

Myron Hunt's design of the Occidental College campus included a landscaping plan to beautify the bare rolling hill on which the college was built. Hunt intended the landscaping plan to compliment the built environment. The original landscaping included blue-gum eucalyptus trees which were intended to rise above the buildings giving them height. As the campus grew, the landscaping evolved to provide a park-like setting with drive lined with lush plantings. The original circulation pattern of roadways was limited to the perimeters of the campus, leaving the core of the campus and the quadrangle open for pedestrian traffic. Although there is some intrusion and extension of the system due to increasing automobile traffic, the essential circulation pattern remains much as designed by Hunt.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP 29 Landscape Architecture

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)

Bird Road showing eucalyptus trees
Facing NW, 11/5/01

*P5. Date Constructed/Age and

Sources: Historic
 Prehistoric Both
various

*P7. Owner and Address:

Occidental College
1600 Campus Road
Los Angeles, CA 90041

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)

David S. Byrd, Jones & Stokes
2600 V Street
Sacramento CA, 95818

*P9. Date Recorded: Nov. 5, 2001

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Jones & Stokes, 2001. Cultural Resources Investigation for Occidental College, Los Angeles County, California. November 2001. Sacramento CA.

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

CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary# _____

HRI# _____

Trinomial _____

Page 41 of 43

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Occidental College Historic District (circulation)

*Recorded by David S. Byrd, Jones & Stokes

*Date 11/5/01

Continuation

Update

P5a. Photographs (Continued):



Photograph 2. Jacaranda Road, facing SW

Primary # _____
NRPS # _____
Triennial _____
NRHP Status Code _____
Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 42 of 43 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by Recorder) Alumni Avenue

P1. Other Identifier: _____

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

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

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Pasadena Date 1995 T _____ R _____ % of _____ % of Sec _____ B.M.

c. Address 1800 Campus Road City Los Angeles, CA Zip 90041

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: _____ mE/ _____ mN

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)

Alumni Avenue forms the main entrance to Occidental College. According to architect Myron Hunt's Beaux-Arts influenced original design for the campus, Alumni Avenue was a strong central axis that would anchor the built environment of the campus. Although its role diminished as Hunt's plans for the campus matured, Alumni Avenue is still a character defining feature of the Occidental College Historic District. From Campus Road, Alumni Avenue slopes upward toward the quadrangle and the Coons Administration Center. It has two lanes separated by a wide grassy median. It is lined with eucalyptus trees and sidewalks on both sides. At the east end, traffic flow ends abruptly, giving way to pedestrian walkways. The west end is marked by a concrete sign engraved with the name of the college; it marks the east end.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP 29 Landscape Architecture

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
Facing NE, 11:501

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

*P7. Owner and Address: Occidental College
1800 Campus Road
Los Angeles, CA 90041

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
David S. Byrd, Jones & Stokes
2600 V Street
Sacramento CA, 95818

*P9. Date Recorded: Nov. 5, 2000

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Jones & Stokes, 2001. Cultural Resources Investigation for Occidental College, Los Angeles County, California, November 2001, Sacramento CA.

*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): _____

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code _____
Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 43 of 43 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by Recorder) Pardee and Thompson Gates

*P1. Other Identifier: Pardee Gate; Thompson Gate

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

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

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Pasadena Date 1995 T _____ R _____ % of _____ % of Sec _____ B.M. _____

c. Address 1800 Campus Road City Los Angeles, CA Zip 90041

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: _____ mE/ _____ mN

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

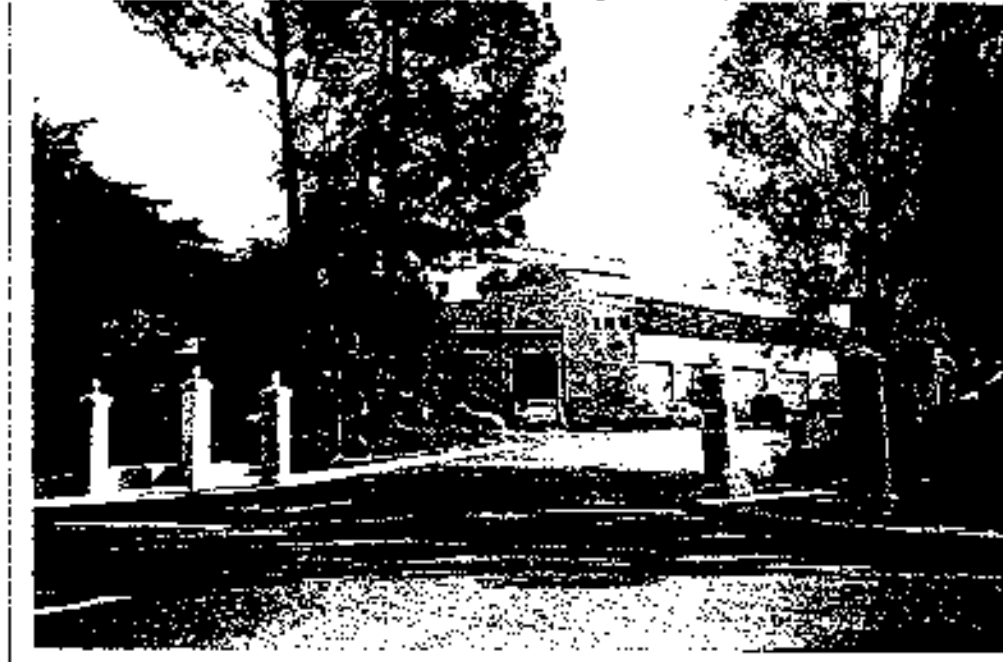
*P3a. Description (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The Pardee Gate is located on Baer Road across from Westdale Avenue and the Thompson Gate is located on Bird Road across from Ridgeview Avenue. Both gates are identical and were built in 1931. The gates consist of stucco sided square posts topped with ovoid finials. Myron Hunt's design for Occidental College was for a campus that was to open and a part of the surrounding community. The wide open design of these gates provide formal entrances to the campus without closing off from the neighborhood.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP 46 Gates

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

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



*P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
Pardee Gates Facing SE: 11/5/01

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: Historic
 Prehistoric Both
1931

*P7. Owner and Address:
Occidental College
1800 Campus Road
Los Angeles, CA 90041

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
Andrew Schmidt, Jones & Stokes
2600 V Street
Sacramento CA, 95818

*P9. Date Recorded: Nov. 5, 2001

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Jones & Stokes. 2001. Cultural Resources Investigation for Occidental College, Los Angeles County, California. November 2001. Sacramento CA.

*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): _____