

1911

NEW YEAR'S NUMBER

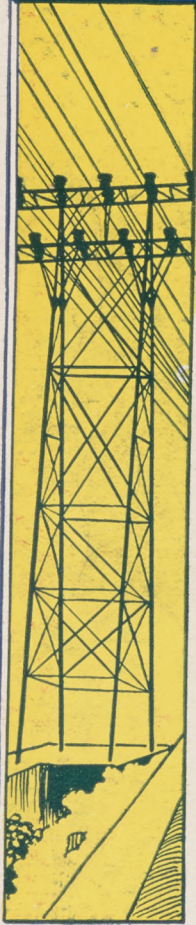
PASADENA DAILY NEWS



27

WHEN THE
SUN SETS *on the*
PACIFIC

WE LIGHT THE SOUTHWEST



Top Left—New Substation of the Southern California Edison Company at Pasadena

Interior of Offices of the Southern California Edison Company, 55-57 East Colorado Street, Pasadena


Southern California Edison Co.

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HOTEL MIRA-MONTE

A FAMILY HOTEL CENTRALLY LOGATED
STEAM HEATED

70 SOUTH EUCLID AVE., PASADENA, CAL.



Exterior View of El Vavra

EL VAVRA APARTMENTS

THOMAS STONE, Proprietor

El Vavra Apartments, 121 South Euclid Avenue, are strictly first-class, select and home-like. Elevator. A place the best people will enjoy alike in winter and summer



The Inviting Piazza

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GIANT OAKS
AND MOUNTAINS
GUARD THE SPOT

SUNLIGHT AND
SHADOW AND A
SMOOTHLY GLIDING
ROAD

UNFOILED COUNTRY
WHERE RIVULETS STILL
ARE FREE

SCENES IN OAK KNOLL



Corner of Fremont and Columbia Streets



Mr. Simon's Residence, Pasadena Ave.



Mr. Jones' Residence, N.E. Corner Orange Grove Boulevard and Bellefontaine



Mrs. A.B. Webb's Residence, N.E. Corner Orange Grove Boulevard and Bellefontaine

FOUR HOUSES DESIGNED AND BUILT BY
The G. LAWRENCE STIMSON CO.,
1211 AVOCA ST., PASADENA

ROSE TOURNAMENT & CARNIVAL NUMBER

PASADENA DAILY NEWS

CELEBRATING THE TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL

TOURNAMENT OF ROSES

40 Cents
a Month

Pasadena, California, January 2, 1911

Established
1895

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Reveille and Taps

By HOWARD C. KEGLEY

With ideal climate and sunny sky,
Hope and Faith for the bye and bye,
Health and Wealth on every hand,
Buds and Blossoms throughout the land,
The New Year dawned with a glorious light,
And the Day of Days was started right.

With a comely Queen on a Throne to rule,
With a Chantecler from the Public School,
With a Cavalcade in the mounted Class,
And tinkling cymbals and sounding brass,
A million Flowers, and tinsel bright,
The Rose Parade was started right.

With a line of march two miles long,
The peal of laughter and lilt of song,
Pretty Landaus and Fours-in-hand,
Floats majestic and tandems grand,
Waving pennants and shimmering light,
The pageant passed. 'Twas a pleasing sight.

With a hundred thousand eyes the crowd
Beheld the races. The din was loud.
The whirling Chariots wheeled their course,
The fastest horses won, perforce.
The races ended at Tournament Park,
The crowd dispersed. Then all was dark.

L' Envoi

The Jesters frolicked on Carnival Night,
And the New Year day was ended right.

ROSE TOURNAMENT AND CARNIVAL NUMBER



Roses Reign Supreme Under Cloudless Sky

SUNSHINE AND BALMY BREEZES BATHE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND MERRY PEOPLE AS THEY WATCH THE TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL TOURNAMENT OF ROSES BREAK ALL RECORDS ON EVERY COUNT

Photographs Unless Otherwise Credited are by Harold A. Parker

Two long miles of floats decorated with hundreds of thousands of blossoms, magnificent carriages, handsome landaus, attractive talleys, uniformed militiamen and prancing chargers made up the floral parade which was the predominating feature of today in the celebration of the 22nd birthday of the Pasadena Tournament of Roses.

The blare of trumpets and rumbling drums began at an early hour and continued throughout the day. One hundred thousand people viewed the most glorious fiesta ever held under Southern skies and the features of the pageant were far more attractive than anything ever before attempted. Many represented the labor of many a day in their preparation while others were designed and arranged in a working day. All were gorgeous and inspiring—each was a part of the greatest, grandest Rose Tournament in America.

Among the floats entered at the eleventh hour was that of the Humane Society—representing an ambulance with a trusty driving horse inside. The decorations were simple, but tasty and the turnout won second prize in its class.

PRIZE WINNERS

Class A—Floats, Civic bodies other than Pasadena First, Azusa Chamber of Commerce; second, Alhambra Board of Trade; third, Covina Chamber of Commerce.

Class B—Six horse coach. First, Hotel Maryland; second, Plumbers and Hardware Dealers.

Class C—Four horse coach. Pasadena Merchants' Association won.

Class D—Floats other than Civic bodies. First, Crown City Lodge I. O. O. F.; second, Raymond Hotel; third, Hotel Green.

Class E—Commercial Floats. Pasadena Realty Board won.

Class F—Historical Characters. First, Jap-

anese Association of Pasadena; second, Humane Society; third, Pasadena Motorcycle club.

Class G—Individual Historical Characters. First, Venice Hess (California); second, Fred H. Wilson (Spirit of California); third, E. B. Gunther.

Class H—Two horse vehicle. First, P. H. Smith, who also won the Hogan Cup; second, Dry Goods Merchants.

Class I—One horse vehicle. First, J. B. Coulston; second, W. H. Reed.

Class J—Two pony vehicle. First, Irmo Vaughman.

Class K—One pony vehicle. First, Dorothy Kellogg; second, Jose de las Torres.

Class L—Tandem horses driving. First, Dr. and Mrs. Victor E. Arneson.

Class N—Tandem saddle horses. First, D. S. Williams; second, Pasadena Park Livery.

Class P—Fire Department. First, Pasadena Fire Department.

Class Q—Saddle Horses, lady riders. First, Elizabeth Hogan; second, May Anderegg; third, Genevieve Engelman.

Class R—Saddle Horses, gentlemen riders. First, M. S. Pashgian; second, Frank Main; third, R. L. English, who also won the Hogan Cup for the best horse in the parade.

Class S—Saddle pony, girl riders. First, Frances Hogan; second, Katherine Shoemaker; third, Ruth Chamberlain.

Class T—Saddle pony, boy riders. First, Charles W. Leffingwell III; second, Glen Cregier.

Class U—Autos, four persons or more. First, Star Garage; second, Bankers' Association; third, Clothing and Furnishing Goods Men.

Class V—Autos for two persons. First, John Mel; second, Pasadena Druggists.

Class W—Electric Autos. First, Mrs. G. H.

Curtis; second, C. W. Leffingwell; third, Jack Kendall.

Class X—Novelties. First, L. Laudermilk and Paul Giddings; second, Lou Beck and his mountain dog; third, Fred McAdams and Gordon Gimmell. Indian wigwam.

Class Y—Burros. First, June Giddings; second, John Fellows; third, Margaret Guinn.

Class Z—Marching Clubs. First, Naval Militia; second, Patriarchs Militant; third, Boy Scouts.

Class AA—Riding Clubs. First, Y. W. C. A.; second, Out West Club.

WINNERS IN CHARIOT RACES

Under perfect conditions and before a crowd of fully 20,000 persons the sports at Tournament Park were fast and exciting from start to finish. Many thrills were furnished by the chariot races and close finishes were features of nearly every heat. The time of the mile race broke the world's record for this event.

Following are the results of the chariot races:

One mile—C. E. Post won in two straight heats from E. J. Leavengood. Time, 1:50 and 1:49.

One-half mile—W. B. Stout won from Ed Cornell in three heats, one of which was a dead heat. Time, 56 seconds.

PARADE

QUEEN'S FLOAT.

Forming a most beautiful and appropriate setting for the Fair Queen and her maids was the lovely float drawn by a gigantic swan formed entirely of white roses and asparagus plumosus ferns.

The stately swan looked even more life-like as it was supposed to be gliding through water, which was represented by delicate blue plumbago blossoms. From the swan, which was four feet high and six feet long white ribbons extended to the Courtladies sitting in the float, in front of the queen's throne which was





elevated a little in the rear. The canopy overhead was of white roses with a delicate green tint, which blended with the outside of the float of a deeper shade of green, harmonizing with the chiffon court train of her Royal Highness. The crowning glory of the canopy was the large crown of roses. The effect of the whole was beautiful, and something entirely new, nothing having been attempted before in the same idea. The royal float as it glided through the streets was hailed with bursts of applause and created much enthusiastic comment.

The queen held the place of honor on the throne, smiling graciously at her subjects as she passed. Her gown was of white marquisette over white messaline satin, cut in long simple lines. Her long court train was of green chiffon velvet, her court ladies wore simple frocks of white silk mull trimmed with little ribbon blossoms about the neck made with yellow centers. They wore little Juliet bonnets with silver leaves studded with pearls.

Miss Ruth Palmer reigned supreme as queen and her court ladies were Miss Irene Severy, Miss Florence Willard, Miss Helen Sutliff, Miss Edith Soete, Miss Gladys Shaffer and Miss Virginia Powell.

MAYOR AND COUNCIL

In the 14th century when Venice was at its Pristine glory, on a great festival the Doge, and his council were accustomed to go down the canals into the Adriatic, in festival array riding in a gorgeous gondola of immense size, called the Decantaur. A ceremony was performed wherein the Doge threw a ring into the sea, signifying the marriage of the city of Venice with the Adriatic, which was the source of Venice prosperity.

The Decantaur furnished the motif for the entry of the Mayor and the City Council, in the Tournament of Roses. A large automobile was made into a large Venetian gondola. The whole thing was decorated with the blooms of the rice paper plant the lines of the gondola and other decoration being made of red geraniums and carnations. From the hatchet-shaped prow and stern were suspended two Venetian lanterns and red flowers, from which were hung red carnation fringes. From one side of the stern extended a long oar of red flowers which was held by the gondolier, who was

dressed in the regulation costume of the gondolier, of white and red satin sash, with flat-brimmed straw hat with the red ribbons at the back. In place of the Felci, a crimson satin canopy fringed with gold was erected over the top of the gondola.

Those riding were: Thomas Earley, Mayor, and the following members of the council: Messrs. J. D. Mersereau, W. H. Korstian, H. G. Chaffee, J. F. Barnes, W. T. Root, Sr., W. K. Fogg and H. G. Hotaling.

BOARD OF TRADE

Two landaus decorated to represent magnificent moving arbors of cherry blossoms were entered in the parade to represent the Pasadena Board of Trade. The design was created by R. D. Davis and was one of the most attractive features of the pageant.

Overspreading each seat in the vehicles were tremendous cherry treetops completely covered with beautiful pink blossoms which were imitated by the use of bountiful carnation pinks fastened to the twigs on the branches.

In one of the landaus rode Harry Geohegan, the president of the Board of Trade, and R. D. Davis, L. H. Turner and Dr. F. C. E. Mattison who are directors on the board.

The other carriage was occupied by A. J. Bertonneau, secretary of the Board, and Directors Wm. Thum, D. W. Herlihy and F. H. Groenendyke.

VETERANS IN LINE

A sight that touched the hearts of the hundreds of people along the line of procession and brought cheer after cheer of patriotism and honor was that of the members of J. F. Godfrey Post, G. A. R., under the leadership of Commander Robt. E. Eason, as they fell into line at the Tourists' club, to the music of fife and drum, and marched with the spirit of "61," each carrying a wreath and wearing a button-hole-flower. Nearly all the members were in line, but a few were unable to march, and those rode to the park where they joined their comrades in seats that had been reserved for them. Miss Violet Bush, as "Old Glory," marched with them.

PASADENA HIGH SCHOOL

In all the history of the Tournament of Roses, the high school or any other entry, has ever had anything as beautiful or original as

the original and novel "Chanticleer" designed and carried out by Principal Ely, who has distinguished himself in past years by his ability and skill but who this year has proven himself nothing less than a genius, by his remarkable work on several different entries.

The "Chanticleer" motif was carried out in every detail. First was the little Chanticleer, done in gold letters, carried by two boys representing red winged black birds. The costumes were made of black feathers with red touches on the wings.

Following the black birds were seven outriders riding white horses, and dressed in peacock costumes of iridescent colors and wearing large cloaks modeled on the peacock feathers. In these cloaks there were fourteen different shades, exactly duplicating those in a peacock feather. The saddle blankets of the horses were decorated with a design in gigantic peacock feathers. The horses and boys were crested with real peacock feathers, and the outriders carried gigantic peacock feathers in iridescent colors, wound with smilax and pink flowers.

Next came ten footmen representing cockatoos dressed in four shades of gray and two shades of pink, who carried garlands of pink flowers and fringes of pink carnations which were fastened to the float. These footmen also carried slender poles surmounted by gilded weather cocks, wreathed with smilax and pink flowers.

Preceding the float and apparently drawing it, are five immense chanticleers with gorgeous crimson combs and wattles. The costumes were very life-like in every respect even to the yellow spurs on the feet. Their costumes were in soft shades of yellow blending into brown and green and they carried long flower garlands.

The large automobile was arranged in the form of a gigantic bird cage, filled with twenty-four high school girls representing canaries. The girls' costumes were of pale yellow imitation feathers with fluffy yellow tarlton capes, representing the soft feathers of the canaries. The bird cage itself was decorated in pink roses and geraniums, with six immense tassels of pink flowers, from which were suspended carnation fringes, the whole being surmounted by gilded weather cocks, and finished with bows



ROSE TOURNAMENT AND CARNIVAL NUMBER



of pink chiffon. At the four corners were suspended four large bird's wings, with boys dressed as canaries, in yellow costumes, the coats being made like the bodies of the birds, with large wings or feathers, and yellow legs. All who represented birds wore headgear to characterize the bird represented.

The girls who represented canaries were the Misses Roberta Miles, Louise Tantau, Florence Judkins, Mary Chaffee, Drusilla Allen, Fern Hepler, Bernice Smith, Cecil Rowe, Lorilla Brentner, Ada Black, Marie Mechin, Vera Granert, Gladys Knowlton, Gertrude Spooner, Edna Cattell, Merna Brown, Helen Holcomb, Nora Swartheut, Rachael Dowd, Edith Le Grand, Adelaide Mahan, Mabel Pennock and Generva Thompson.

The blackbirds were Fred McClain, and Walter Roadway.



The Peacocks were Joe Thornburg, Henry McDonald, Ben Williams, Howard Chambers, Frank McClain, Clark Connor and Lester Holcomb.

The Chantiers were Gustav Jacomini, Earl Thompson, Orvill Whittlesey, Guy Harris and Leland Holland.

The Cockatoos were Kenneth Fobes, Leo Battani, Bill Tavener, Frank Hunter, Lloyd Smith, Earl Sturtevant, West Smith, Marshal Wright, Stewart Welsh and Clarence Thompson.

The boy canaries were Northan Robinson, Kenneth Knight.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL ENTRIES

The grammar schools of Pasadena had four entries in the parade, the fifteen schools of the city were represented. The display rivaled a fairyland vision and much of the success of the entry was due to the work of Mrs. F. C. Gleason who has decorated the grammar school entries for several years.

The approach of the entry was heralded by a small bugler who was dressed in a costume of green and yellow velvet and wearing a decorated helmet. He was followed by a banner boy who also dressed in green and yellow tights. His banner was of silver and green and bore the inscription "Neptune, God of the Sea, Whitecaps and Mermaids."

Neptune, the god of the sea, was arrayed in a long sea green velvet robe, he wore a long white beard and carried a wand. Two tall and stately attendants followed in his majesty's wake. They were followed by the Whitecaps.

The Whitecaps wore veils of green of the shade of the briny deep and white tulle. Each of them carried a tripod and led the way for the Mermaids who made their appearance reclining on the float representing a giant nautilus shell. The second float was a "California May Basket."

Seated on the handle of the basket sat a little fairy in pink gauze with wings glittering in the sunlight. Cupids in flesh tinted tights stood guard over the basket. Ten little girls were seated in the basket. They were attired in dresses of the various colors of sweet peas.

"The Bees and Butterflies" was a typical California float. The tots from the first and second grades were much in evidence in this entry. Two black and yellow bumble bees carrying a large banner announced the approach of the float. They were followed by eight smaller bees attired in gorgeous yellow and black velvet costumes and wore gold horned caps.

Tiny butterflies flitted about on the float of acacia, mustard and poppies. The butterflies were all in pale orange and yellow.

The most striking and effective float of the schools was the last to appear. "Cleopatra's Barge" with its bewildering colors was carried out in a most effective manner with the use of thousands of violets, touched with papyrus and ferns. A canopy of chiffon, fringed with

daffodils and narcissus covered the float.

Cleopatra reclined upon a gold covered couch. She was attired in a yellow robe and presented a regal appearance. In the dark hair of the queen was a jeweled asp. She was attended by two maids, Iris and Charminde, who were in robes of delicate Nile green and lavender.

Musicians attired in oxblood red and gold robes and wearing Oriental head dresses were seated close to the queen, playing on lutes and harps.

Dancing girls in gauze skirts of pale blue with yellow jackets trimmed with yellow tripped about accompanied by the musicians. Twelve oarsmen in their coarse robes manned the barge, using heavy and cumbersome oars marked with Egyptian inscriptions.

JAPANESE FLOAT ATTRACTIVE

The Japanese-American association of this city entered a characteristic float which was a very artistic and graceful bit of Japan skillfully portrayed; the design was a Japanese garden with all the pretty details of fern shaded rocks, running water, rustic seats and bridge, and wisteria covered bamboo pergola. Purple wisteria and lavender and white sweet peas were used in profusion in the decoration and four little daughters of well known Japanese families of this city sat in the garden.

MOUNTAIN QUARTETTE

An entry entitled "A Mountain Quartette" entered by A. W. Gunther of Lamanda Park was one of the best of the historical class. Four long-eared burros with their mouse-colored coats brushed slick and clean and decorated with wreaths of greenery comprised the unique entry.

SPIRIT OF CALIFORNIA

The "Spirit of California" was well represented by Fred H. Wilson who appeared in the parade as a typical '49'er. He was attired in a





red shirt, high leather boots, was spurred and armed with a gun which was swung over the pommel of his saddle.

FINE TANDEM ENTRY.

David S. Williams, the well known horseman, rode two favorites, "Darling" and "Redwing" harnessed tandem fashion. Their sorrel satin coats were handsomely adorned by the wreaths of crimson roses around their necks, and blankets of the same flowers. Reins were wrapped with crimson satin ribbons. These horses have been prize winners for several years and seemed to step proudly at the enthusiastic greeting they received.

TANDEM SADDLE ENTRIES

Two prancing tandem saddle entries which called forth much attention were those entered by the La Canada stage line and the Pasadena Park livery. William and C. Bergman were in the saddles. The horses wore handsome collars of pink and white roses and smilax.

AZUSA'S ENTRY

Azusa's wonderful gravity mountain water supply was demonstrated with the unique entry of the Chamber of Commerce of the thriving canyon city.

The float bore a towering mountain, two pages held a large horn of plenty from which gushed a large stream of pure mountain water which rushed over a short cascade to a lower level where it was pumped up by a gasoline pump hidden from view and used over again.

One of Azusa's fair daughters rode on the float and represented the queen of the mountain. The name "Azusa" appeared in large letters on the top of the mountain peak and the slogan of all loyal Azusans "Water Makes Golden Oranges" appeared on the side of the float, the letters formed by some of the golden oranges for which Azusa is justly famous.

The float was drawn by six horses and flanked by twelve pages.

ALHAMBRA ENTRY.

Alhambra the gateway to the San Gabriel valley was well illustrated by the beautiful float of the Alhambra Board of Trade which attracted attention all along the entire route.

ORANGE PACKING SCENE

The Covina Chamber of Commerce entered a float depicting an orange packing scene. A number of men were busily employed in making boxes and packing the golden fruit, giving the thousands along the line of march a fine opportunity to see how a modern packing house is conducted.

The float was decorated with greenery and the words "Covina, the largest orange section in Los Angeles county" were formed with big navel oranges.

The float made a decided hit with the crowds as several boxes of the luscious fruit was distributed.

MOTORCYCLE CLUB

The Pasadena Motorcycle club was represented by an elaborate decorated float in colors of yellow and green. A large banner with the club's name upon it waved above five bows, four of which were arched from opposite corners, and one across the center. In each corner and in the center was a tandem-motorcycle each bearing a lady and gentleman in riding costume. Those riding were: Ladies—Mrs. Geo. D. Baker, Mrs. Guy Henry, Mrs. Ollie Phelps, Mrs. Ed Loudenclos and Mrs. C. Feague. Gentlemen—Geo. D. Baker, Guy Henry, C. Feague, Harold Downing and S. Crebser.

GLENDALE'S ENTRY.

The Glendale Chamber of Commerce entered a float representing the Union High school of that progressive city. The regular architectural plans of the structure were carried out. The building was eight feet high, fourteen feet in length. Sixteen of the prettiest girls of the

school rode on the float. They were attired in long flowing Grecian costumes. A number of Glendale High school boys in Grecian costumes acted as outriders.

SOUTH PASADENA'S ENTRY.

The South Pasadena Chamber of Commerce and city council collaborated in putting forth one of the handsomest entries in the parade. Twenty thousand white rose buds and red and white geranium blossoms were used on the float.

An immense magnet of roses and geranium formed the principal feature of the float typifying the drawing qualities of South Pasadena as a desirable residence city. The floor of the float was covered with dusty miller with a row



of poinsettias around the sides. The six coal black horses drawing the float were decorated with saddle blankets of dusty miller and red geraniums.

PROPHECY REVEALED.

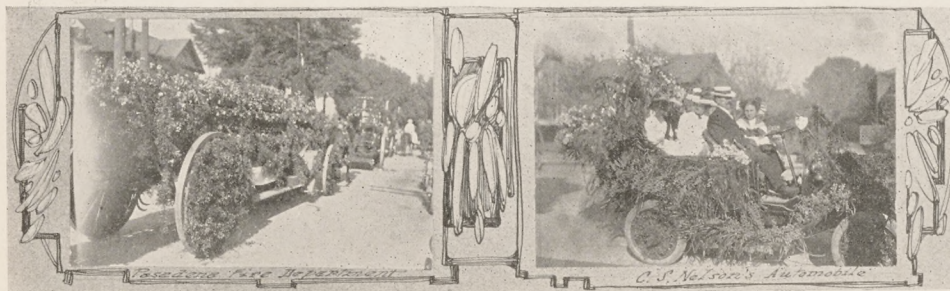
"Pasadena, 1920, 80,000" was the prophecy statement emblazoned in gorgeous entry of the Pasadena Realty Board, which was one of the handsomest in the parade.

Thousands of large fluffy yellow chrysanthemums and tens of thousands of violets were used in decorating the float.

Pasadena's rising sun was revealed with long golden rays shooting forth and revealing its beauty.

The large sun was well represented with a huge ball of yellow chrysanthemums which covered the entire float. The rays of the sun were stimulated by long strands of yellow satin trimmed with smilax. The body of the float and the horses were nearly hidden from view with chrysanthemums.

The sun's rays bore the word "Pasadena" while on the surface of old Sol was "1920" and "80,000". The words "Pasadena Realty Board" were on both sides of the float in violet letters.



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THE MARYLAND

An exquisite delicacy of coloring characterized the six-in-hand tally-ho of the Hotel Maryland, which was drawn by six white horses. Professor Leroy D. Ely of the High school designed the entry.

The decorations and costumes carried out the Pierrot and Pierrette style, and the Frenchy effect was most artistic and formed a pretty contrast to some of the other entries.

Between sixty and seventy-five thousand sweet peas were used, the body of the tally-ho being a solid mass of the delicate blossoms with a background of smilax. The wheels were covered with a pink dome-shaped form, and rising from the back was a circular structure extending over the top of the tally-ho. From the back and sides of this dome, were flower garlands of pink sweet peas, reaching into the street, forming a Marche. The ends of the garlands were carried by seven boys, in Pierrot costumes of pale blue, the boys themselves making a part of the decoration. The Pierrot costumes were the regulation style and were studded all over with little French roses in pink and blue and at the wrists and necks were large ruffs of blue chiffon. The high peaked blue hats were adorned with blue pom pons. The Pierrots carried old fashioned bouquets of pink flowers edged with a lace frill.

The front corners of the tally-ho were decorated with immense old-fashioned bouquets, three feet across and three feet high, of pink sweet peas, edged with lace frills. The trappings of the horses were in pale blue and each horse was adorned with a large saddle blanket of pale blue satin fringed with silver emblazoned with an immense Marie Antoinette M. symbolizing the Hotel Maryland, hand-painted in little French roses.

The young ladies were dressed in Pierrette costumes ruffled in pale blue, and wore Pierrette hats of pale blue satin trimmed with

blue pom pons and ruffles, surmounted by ostrich plumes of pale blue. Completing the effective costumes were blue satin capes decorated with little bells. Each carried an old-fashioned bouquet edged with lace.

FINE SIX-IN-HAND

One of the finest entries in the parade was the six-in-hand of the Hardware men, plumbers and inside electricians of Pasadena. Thousands of red carnations on a background of smilax and fringed with the glossy-petaled vine, made the decorations unusually attractive. The six beautiful horses were decorated with strands of smilax interwoven with spicy carnations. Representatives of the various hardware and electrical stores and plumbing establishments rode in the tally-ho.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce has always been represented in the Tournament parades with beautiful entries and this year's was no exception to the rule. The tally-ho and four containing the directors was decorated with sweet peas, violets and smilax. Thousands of blossoms were used. The trappings of the beautiful bay horses were trimmed with lavender and smilax.

The following directors rode in the tallyho wearing Prince Alberts and silk hats: Joseph Scott, president; James Slauson, Jud Saeger, H. Z. Osborne, Bradner W. Lee, G. E. Bittinger, John S. Mitchell, Percy H. Clark, Arthur W. Kinney, E. P. Bosbyshell and C. E. McStay.

I. O. O. F. IN PARADE.

The Pasadena Lodge 324, 3rd Regiment, Uniform Rank, I. O. O. F., Patriarchs Militant, which represents the highest branch of the Odd Fellows, presented one of the most picturesque features of the parade. About 150 members marched in the ranks and gave some of their drills along the way. Some of the promi-

nent members marching were: Capt. Utterly, Santa Ana; Capt. Frank Rossiter Pasadena; Capt. Avis, Pomona; Col. W. H. S. Brown, Los Angeles; Col. W. H. Woodbridge, Los Angeles; Staff Capt. Doughall, Los Angeles; Maj. R. H. Starratt, Pasadena and Maj. Clapp of Covina.

RAYMOND HOTEL FLOAT.

The Raymond Hotel float was, as usual, one of the most beautiful and most carefully planned of any in the parade.

The flowers used in its construction were sweet peas. Its motif was The Bells.

It consisted of three ascending platforms, each higher but smaller in diameter than the one below, the whole surmounted by an immense floral bell, five feet in diameter by five in height, swung between two uprights. The bell was made of sweet peas and stevia.

The platforms under the bell were hung about with smaller bells. On the upper platform hung four bells, one at each corner, these bells being about two feet high. On the second platform were also four bells, these being a foot and a half each in height and on the lower step a multitude of smaller bells, suspended at the sides as well as corners, these smaller ones being dainty, airy, transparent "skeleton" bells. The little bells were hung in seventeen clusters of three each, making fifty-one of them.

The body of the wagon below the platform was enclosed in smilax and stevia greenery. On the back hung a floral bell. On each side of the body in letters a foot high, were the words, "Ring in the New Year."

The driver wore a white suit, over his head hung a bell. The harness of the horses was trimmed in smilax, sweet peas, stevia, and asparagus fern.

HOTEL GREEN FLOAT

Hotel Green in its magnificent float, used a clever adaptation of Zangwill's "The Melt-





ing Pot." The float created much enthusiasm, not only on account of its elaborate and artistic floral decoration, but also of the patriotic sentiment expressed, which made a direct appeal to the hearts of the people.

Two outriders, a bugler and a standard bearer preceded the float, both riding beautiful black steeds, the float proper was drawn by four stunning black horses. The outriders, the driver and the footman at each horse's head, wore the regulation army costume of khaki.

The body of the float was decorated in green asparagus and smilax, with an avalanche of roses falling over both the sides and ends and each corner of the float a huge bouquet of roses was anchored with immense bows of green chiffon.

A little to the front of the center of the float a crucible covered with bronze leaves, was suspended from a tripod entwined with green, a mass of red geraniums representing the fire and poinsettias filling it, symbolized the molten-man.

Nine beautiful young women dressed in the native costumes and carrying the flags of the nations which have contributed to the development of our national type, encircled the crucible. They all carried a festoon of roses which extended to an elevated dais on the back of the float, upon which sat enthroned the American Girl, the Eagle at her back, the Stars and Stripes waving above her, in her simple gown of white, carrying a bouquet of American Beauty roses, expressing the ideal of an amalgamated civilization.

BEAUTIFUL TEAM

P. H. Smith of Los Angeles drove a beautiful sorrel and seal brown team of cobs attached to a Studebaker Park phaeton. The entry was one of the most attractive in the parade and brought forth exclamations of surprise and delight from the crowd which en-

thused over the high stepping steeds and handsomely decorated vehicle. Pink roses, smilax and dusty miller were used.

MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION FLOAT

The Merchants' Association was represented in the Tournament of Roses parade by a fine turnout in the form of a three-seat carriage to which four fine horses were hitched and in which rode directors: President T. D. Nestor, Mr. T. W. Mather, Mr. H. H. Webb, Mr. J. R. Jacobs, Mr. Joseph A. Phelps, Mr. Richard Taylor and Vice President H. B. Jones. A magnificent banner, bearing the words: "Pasadena Merchants' Association," was carried and the carriage, harness and every portion of the turnout that could well be decorated was covered with pink and white sweet peas.

DRY GOODS ENTRY.

The dry goods men of the city were represented by a two-horse victoria which was a floral triumph. The body of the carriage was covered with asparagus plumosus and a pergola arrangement was twined with the sea feathery green while choice white roses were used in artistic pattern throughout the design and white horses with plumosus wrapped lines and trappings drew the handsome vehicle. Riding were: H. R. Hertel, J. J. Mitchell, J. Israel and H. D. Meyers.

DECORATED TRAP.

J. B. Coulston's stylish park trap was beautifully decorated with pink and white roses and smilax. Miss Lillian Coulston and Miss Genevieve Seyler were the fair occupants of the trap. They were in white. George Coulston drove.

PRETTY AUTOMOBILE

Two entries had been made by Miss Dorothy Kellogg. One of a four-seated automobile whose decoration was in yellow, yellow cloth and acacias being used. Miss Dorothy drove

the machine. She was dressed in a costume to harmonize with the color scheme of the auto decorations.

JUAN DE TORRES

An entry which attracted much attention from fathers and mothers and little folks, and many exclamations of "Oh, how sweet," was that of little Juan de Torres. Juan entered his beautiful Shetland pony and governess cart and himself drove, his favorite dog sitting beside him on the seat. The pony is a chestnut color, with long sweeping mane and tail and is one of the finest of his species. The wheels and shafts of the cart were decorated with red roses, the wicker basket with daisies, as was the pony. Juan himself was dressed in a white suit and hat. The dog sitting up proudly beside was adorned with a red bow.

UNIQUE ENTRY.

One of the most unique entries in the entire parade was that of Paul Giddings and Jereboam Loudermilk who rode in their electric safety. The safety proved to be an old electric automobile of the vintage of '63. It bore a huge placard announcing that it was a "stock car," and was of the "Slanders Non-stop" variety. The motive power was furnished by a big Missouri mule. The shafts were fastened to the rear of the auto and the mule pushed the car along. In order to keep the mule moving a slapstick was arranged so that whenever a string was pulled, the stick would slap the mule. The stick was labeled "the battery." The floral decorations on the auto and mule consisted of trailing ivy vines.

THE PROSPECTOR AND HIS DOG

Louis Wescott Beck marched with his famous Saint Bernard blood hound, both equipped with canteens and knapsacks, such as are used in their trips through the desert regions, which are taken each year and which have made the "Prospector and his Dog," famous because of



ROSE TOURNAMENT AND CARNIVAL NUMBER



numerous rescues made by them of men who were lost and could not find the water holes. They have made several trips through "Death Valley" and saved three men whom the buzzards already had down. The great dog, weighing 95 pounds, was admired by all who knew the history of this faithful companion of the man who has probably done more than any individual toward establishing guide-roads along the most dangerous trails of the desert, and aiding prospectors. Mr. Beck received cheers at every turn which must have made him feel that his work was recognized and appreciated.

FEROCIOUS INDIAN.

Robert McAdams was a fierce looking aborigine on his cayouse. He was attired in the full regalia of a Sioux chief about to go on the war path. His face and hands were daubed with a liberal supply of carmine and his buckskin suit and long headdress of feathers with a bow and quiver of arrows made him look like a genuine poor Io.

THREE BURRO RIDERS

Three little fellows on tiny burros demanded the attention of the juveniles and the majority of the grownups along the line of march. Edwin Cook, John Fellows and Reginald Hawkins were each mounted on a shaggy little steed. They used red geraniums and trailing vines as decorations.

BURRO PACK TRAIN.

One of the most interesting entries in the parade from the tourists' point of view, was the pack train entered by Manager Fred B. Ross of the Mount Wilson hotel.

Ten burros each with a big pack trotted along with their long ears flapping in the breeze and their heads hung low. Manager Ross was assisted by several of his mountaineers, who had their hands full keeping the

"Arizona canaries" from wandering all over the streets.

BURRO IN PARADE.

Willard Graves, 725 North Pasadena avenue, gave the children along the line of parade a great deal of delight by driving a small burro hitched to a nicely decorated cart, in which he smilingly rode.

PARADE AS INDIANS.

Gordon Gemmill and Frederick McAdams represented the Red River district, North Dakota, by taking part in the parade dressed as Indians and using a great many flowers in decorations.

CARRIER DRIVES GOATS.

Carrol Carrier, 205 South Pasadena avenue, created a great deal of amusement for the children, hundreds of whom greeted him as he drove his team of goats hitched to a four-wheeled wagon decorated with smilax, with white trimmed harness which showed through the flowers just enough for a commingling of the two colors, making a very pretty little outfit. He was cheered all the way, and especially appreciated by the children.

PASHGIAN'S ENTRY.

One of the most striking figures in the cavacade of horsemen was that of M. S. Pashgian mounted on his noble looking horse "Tom" a most intelligent and highly trained animal.

Mr. Pashgian's outfit was one of unusual beauty, the saddle and bridle with all its trappings being silver mounted, hand wrought, and imported from Asiatic Turkey, the only one of its kind ever brought to this country.

Mr. Pashgian was dressed in full riding attire, the trousers being white corduroy and coat of dark blue to match the saddle cloth.

The horse was decorated with a great profusion of roses, carnations and smilax, with

streamers of broad rich satin ribbon falling to the ground, and a beautiful bow at the left knee.

Mr. Pashgian's horse more quickly than we could note the changes, went from a walk to a pace, then to a single foot, to a trot, a gallop and all the other paces to which equine flesh is heir.

FINE EQUESTRIANS

Some of the finest horse flesh on the coast was represented in the equestrian division. Revel Lindsay English, who is the owner of some exceptionally fine animals, rode Van Dero, a beautiful gray high school mare. All of the equestrians with but few exceptions left off the floral decorations, contenting themselves with a wreath of smilax and saddle blankets of smilax and a few flowers.

Among the other entries in the equestrian division which attracted the attention of the throngs were L. S. Rollins on Highland Squirrel King, a beautiful bay belonging to Mr. English, Dr. Lee Deming rode Mr. English's chestnut mare, "Lenora," Dr. Arthur Allen who was on his bay mare, Mary Stannard, Capt. Burnett of Los Angeles on "Chancellor" and Henry Hewitt on a coal black charger, "Midnight."

LITTLE EQUESTRIENNES

The two pretty little daughters of F. G. Hogan, president of the Tournament of Roses Association sat their horses like the little Kentucky girls that they are. Elizabeth Bodine Hogan rode a white horse whose arched neck and snowy coat were daintily trimmed with scarlet geraniums. The same flowers showed brilliantly against the little girl's white dress. Little Frances Griffith Hogan, whose pet name is "Billie" rode a proudly stepping brown pony adorned with white calla lillies and white carnations. Miss "Billie" also wore white with white carnations and ribbons.





DR. ROWLAND RIDES.

Dr. F. F. Rowland, one of the organizers of the Tournament who has appeared in every parade was mounted on his beautiful thoroughbred "Fox." He was accompanied by his little grandson, Charles Leffingwell, III, who was mounted on his pony, "Demon." The eight-year-old equestrian's mother rode in the first Tournament parade twenty-two years ago. The pony's trappings were elaborate, flowers and greenery being used in profusion. Dr. Rowland's beautiful animal was without floral decorations.

SADDLE

A favorite, especially with the children, was tiny "Silvertips" ridden by his owner, Miss Catherine Shoemaker, daughter of Mrs. A. V. Shoemaker. "Silvertips" is one of the smallest Shetlands in the country and was proudly happy with decorations of pink and white carnation and his showers of mane and tail, shining like cream colored satin. His owner, little Catherine, aged ten, wore white with a wreath of pink blossoms.

DECORATED PONY.

Miss Ruth Chamberlain rode a diminutive saddle pony. The little animal wore a pink and white geranium collar and blanket.

DECORATED NAPIER CAR.

One of the handsomest entries in "Class U" was the big American Napier entered by the Star Garage, D. W. Thomas, manager and the auto livery of Richardson and Eastman. The entire car was covered with smilax and white roses with here and there touches of pink in roses and chiffon. Six pretty girls in white gowns rode in the car and on the hood were the attractive twins Florence and Alonzo Richardson, dressed like fairies and apparently steering the car with a flower wheel. William Murphy in a white suit really did the steering.

BANKERS' ENTRY

The Pasadena Bankers' entry was a seven passenger automobile completely hidden by an unbroken covering of plumosus, smilax and innumerable pale pink carnations put on in artistic arrangement. The car, one of the handsomest in line was occupied by members of the Pasadena Bankers' Association.

CLOTHING MEN'S ENTRY.

The clothing men of Pasadena had one of the prettiest decorated autos in the auto division. A five-passenger car was nearly hidden under a profusion of pink and white carnations and smilax. Those riding in the car were E. G. Patterson, Joseph Leddy, George Brenner and Neil Hotaling.

DECORATED AUTO

Lieutenant John Mel, 504 South Los Robles avenue, drove a nicely decorated automobile on which was displayed a fine collection of beautiful flowers, and in which Mr. Thomas Aber accompanied Mr. Mel in his ride among the flowers, and the applause of the thousands of spectators.

MR. AND MRS. G. H. CURTIS RIDE.

One of the most beautiful individual entries in the parade was that of Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Curtis, 249 Marengo Place, in the form of an electric victoria car lavishly decorated. Mr. and Mrs. Curtis rode amid the applause of admiring hundreds as they passed.

DECORATED ELECTRIC

A decorated electric was entered by C. W. Leffingwell of San Rafael Heights. The decorations were pink ivy geraniums and smilax, Miss Madeleine Binkley was the occupant of the car. She was dressed in white.

DECORATED ELECTRIC.

Jack Kendall, son of Mr. and Mrs. B. O.

Kendall of South Los Robles avenue was in line with his electric runabout effectively trimmed with smilax and the pink ivy geranium with the feathery white of the Raymond and the blossom of the rice paper plant.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Pasadena's Fire Department had five entries in the parade. A. M. Clifford, chief of the department and S. B. Beers who is assistant chief, occupied the chief's automobile which was gayly bedecked with flowers.

The auto chemical engine from Hurlbut street was decorated with posies of various descriptions, manned by Capt. O. B. Walters, Chauffeur E. Horton and Hoseman E. Mowett.

From the Villa street station the steam engine was set out with Driver F. W. Thamer and Engineer A. J. Beach, and Villa street hose wagon was entered with Driver H. H. Church and Hoseman Clarence Huddleson and A. J. Patterson in the seats. J. F. Miller was driver of the Dayton street station truck.

OLD PLAINSMAN.

George Dell represented one of the early California pioneers who crossed the plains and endured untold hardships in the search for gold. He was a good imitation of the old plainsman, with his corduroy clothes, high-topped boots and broad-brimmed hat. His horse wore a wreath of smilax.

NATIVE SONS AND DAUGHTERS

The Native Sons and Daughters of the Golden West were represented by June Giddings, Mary Habberbosh and two little white burros. The little four-footed beasts bore placards announcing the fact that they were native sons while the little girls were labeled native daughters. Ivy geraniums and greenery were used for decorations.



ROSE TOURNAMENT AND CARNIVAL NUMBER



THIRD REGIMENT OF M. W. A. MARCHED

The Third Regiment M. W. A. under the command of Col. Edward Pickering, formed at Carmelita Garden and fell into the line of march to the music of their band of twenty-four pieces. About 250 members from Pasadena, Los Angeles, Long Beach, Pomona and Alhambra were in the line of march which included three battalions: 7th Battalion, led by Maj. R. H. Lee and 24th Battalion, led by Maj. A. L. Sawyer. Immediately after the parade, in which they made a beautiful department, a

parade of hats and quirts in khaki and many of them carried revolvers.

BOY SCOUTS

Pasadena's company of Boy Scouts, seventy in number, under the command of Major R. H. Lee and Capt. Geo. Swarthout, won the favor of the spectators. The future defenders of the nation were in regular khaki uniforms and each wore a wreath of flowers and greenery and carried wands decorated with flowers and ribbons. The scout masters were Thomas Zan-

COWBOY PARADE

E. Consentine and H. C. Keatley were wild west riders. They wore bearskin chaps, big sombreros, spurs and used wild mountain sage in their decorations.

NAVAL MILITIA MARCHES

Forty sailors, members of the Seventh division of the California Naval Militia under the command of Senior Lieutenant A. H. Woodbine and Junior Lieutenant G. E. Linck attracted considerable attention as they marched along



dress parade was executed which was vigorously applauded by the spectators.

COWBOYS MAKE HIT.

The Out West Club of Los Angeles, was in line with over one hundred members. They made a great hit with easterners, many of whom had never seen a cowboy much less a cowgirl.

The cowboys were all rigged out with bearskin or leather chaps, Spanish spurs, flannel shirts, bandanas, sombreros and carried lar-

graft, Virgil Delapp and Cyrus Cooper. The patrol leaders were Arthur Graves, Herndon Miller, Charles Merrill, Hebert Sarey, Myron Daskam, Will Delapp, Loraine Coats, Oscar Daniels, Ralph Bernard and Walter Delbridge.

FINE MARCHING CLUB.

Company No. 2 of the U. R. T. F. B. of Los Angeles, Capt. L. F. Culver commanding, presented a fine appearance in the blue uniforms with wealth of gold lace and blooms. They went through a number of intricate drill movements.

dragging a Hotchkiss one-pounder. The sailors were in the regulation uniform.

SOLDIER BOYS MARCH

Sixty members of Company I, N. G. C., under the command of Capt. Charles F. Hutchins, First Lieutenant Hunt and Second Lieutenant Winders, arrayed in their dress uniforms and carrying their death dealing rifles marched with the swinging strides of veterans and earned the applause of the thousands of spectators. The rules of the National Guard prohibited the militiamen from using any decorations but they made a hit just the same.



Making of The Tournament

By FRANK G. HOGAN

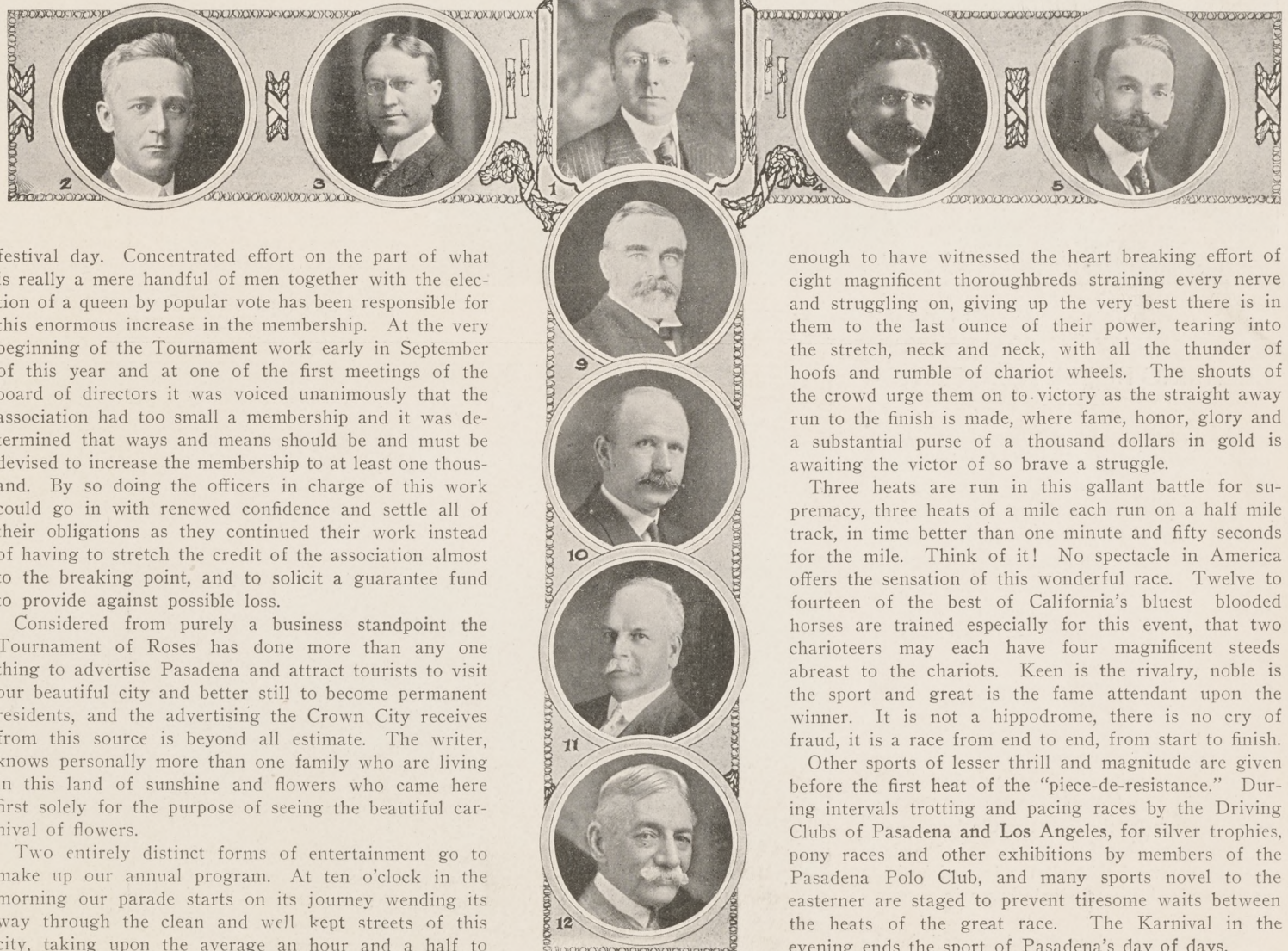
President of The Tournament of Roses Association

PASADENA'S New Year's day—The Tournament of Roses! What recollections the thought must bring to those who have witnessed this wonderful mid-winter carnival of flowers from its birth twenty-two years ago. A carnival of flowers on the first day of January, just think what that means, a beautiful vivid picture of attractive coloring consisting entirely of natural flowers, and in the *middle of winter*—astonishing isn't it! Unique in its conception, original in its design, beautiful in its realization, how did this all come about—why does all Southern California and this entire country recognize that the first of January is Pasadena's day, her day to shine, her lay to commemorate entirely her own. Sentiment plays a wonderful part in all this work with the enthusiasm of loyal Pasadenians as the greatest asset the association can have.

Unusual enthusiasm has been shown in the building of the Tournament for the coming New Year. In searching the records I find that the largest membership the Tournament has ever had up to the present time even in its palmyest year was three hundred and eighty-seven and at the time of the writing of this article the membership is 1017 as a result of a spirited membership campaign just before

pass any given point, ending after having taken its serpentine way, at Tournament Park where it passes and repasses in review the assembled crowds in the grand stand. Valuable silver trophies as well as cash prizes are awarded the successful participants in the parade. The judging is done while the parade is in the process of formation and when the judges have made the report large banners with colors distinguishing the first, second and third prizes are awarded the successful competitors. After having passed in review and receiving gracious acknowledgements from the royal box in which sits the queen together with her maids of honor, the various floats, automobiles and equippages group themselves forming a semi-circular tableaux on the left of the grand stand presenting a wonderful wealth of coloring.

An interval is then given as the noon hour has been reached and all partake of luncheon. Then promptly at half past one the multitude reassemble and having been reinforced by many thousands of arrivals from our nearby cities who have viewed the parade while passing through the streets and have remained down town, settle themselves once more to enjoy the thrill of thrills, the time honored blood stirring Roman Chariot Race. Imagine if you can those of you not yet fortunate



festival day. Concentrated effort on the part of what is really a mere handful of men together with the election of a queen by popular vote has been responsible for this enormous increase in the membership. At the very beginning of the Tournament work early in September of this year and at one of the first meetings of the board of directors it was voiced unanimously that the association had too small a membership and it was determined that ways and means should be and must be devised to increase the membership to at least one thousand. By so doing the officers in charge of this work could go in with renewed confidence and settle all of their obligations as they continued their work instead of having to stretch the credit of the association almost to the breaking point, and to solicit a guarantee fund to provide against possible loss.

Considered from purely a business standpoint the Tournament of Roses has done more than any one thing to advertise Pasadena and attract tourists to visit our beautiful city and better still to become permanent residents, and the advertising the Crown City receives from this source is beyond all estimate. The writer, knows personally more than one family who are living in this land of sunshine and flowers who came here first solely for the purpose of seeing the beautiful carnival of flowers.

Two entirely distinct forms of entertainment go to make up our annual program. At ten o'clock in the morning our parade starts on its journey wending its way through the clean and well kept streets of this city, taking upon the average an hour and a half to

enough to have witnessed the heart breaking effort of eight magnificent thoroughbreds straining every nerve and struggling on, giving up the very best there is in them to the last ounce of their power, tearing into the stretch, neck and neck, with all the thunder of hoofs and rumble of chariot wheels. The shouts of the crowd urge them on to victory as the straight away run to the finish is made, where fame, honor, glory and a substantial purse of a thousand dollars in gold is awaiting the victor of so brave a struggle.

Three heats are run in this gallant battle for supremacy, three heats of a mile each run on a half mile track, in time better than one minute and fifty seconds for the mile. Think of it! No spectacle in America offers the sensation of this wonderful race. Twelve to fourteen of the best of California's bluest blooded horses are trained especially for this event, that two charioteers may each have four magnificent steeds abreast to the chariots. Keen is the rivalry, noble is the sport and great is the fame attendant upon the winner. It is not a hippodrome, there is no cry of fraud, it is a race from end to end, from start to finish.

Other sports of lesser thrill and magnitude are given before the first heat of the "piece-de-resistance." During intervals trotting and pacing races by the Driving Clubs of Pasadena and Los Angeles, for silver trophies, pony races and other exhibitions by members of the Pasadena Polo Club, and many sports novel to the easterner are staged to prevent tiresome waits between the heats of the great race. The Carnival in the evening ends the sport of Pasadena's day of days.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE 1911 TOURNAMENT

- | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1—Frank G. Hogan, President | 2—J. B. Coulston | 3—E. T. Off | 4—D. M. Linnard | 5—Dr. Z. T. Malaby | 6—T. H. McCoy, Jr. |
| 7—Frank V. Rider, Treasurer | 8—C. F. Holder | 9—C. D. Daggett | 10—William Easterbrook, Asst. Sec. | 11—Walter Raymond | 12—Col. W. J. Hogan |

Two and Twenty Years of Rose Festivals

By FRANK V. RIDER

Treasurer of The Tournament of Roses Association

SO much has already been written regarding the Tournament of Roses of today that I shall, in this article touch more particularly upon its past history than upon its present glory. Its inception took place along the latter part of Nov. 1888, when Dr. F. F. Rowland and Mr. C. F. Holder, both members of the Valley Hunt Club and both ardent horsemen and sportsmen, were inspired with the idea of inaugurating some event un-

der the auspices of the Valley Hunt Club, for the entertainment and bringing together in closer acquaintanceship of the citizens and winter sojourners of the beautiful city of Pasadena. In discussing the matter, Dr. Holder suggested the idea of holding a race meet and other sports on January 1st. Dr. Rowland acquiesced to this suggestion and they immediately started putting their plans into execution. The result was Pasadena's first

Tournament of Roses. After some discussion as to whether the name should be Tournament of Oranges, or Tournament of Roses, the latter was adopted and that name still applies. A continuous downpour of rain during almost the entire month of December, threatened its total annihilation, but on Dec. 30th the lowering clouds gave way to warm and brilliant sunshine, and people from far and near flocked to the pageant. A concourse of upwards of 3000 people witnessed the first entertainment, and so loyal were the citizens, that notwithstanding the fact that an open unfenced lot was the scene of action, the gate receipts at 25c per head were sufficient to defray all expenses, and leave a balance in the treasury of \$600.00. Few, if any, decorated vehicles were exhibited that year, that feature being the outgrowth of later years and greater experience.

The Valley Hunt Club and society people generally, continued to be its sponsors for seven or eight years, but it gradually outgrew that sponsorship, increasing year by year until it has attained its present world wide prominence and greatness. For several years it had no permanent home, flitting about as it were from vacant lot to vacant lot, until about ten years ago, when nineteen acres of its present park were purchased to which two or three years later, between eight and nine more acres were added, and its permanent home assured. Within the past two years the Association has taken unto itself two foster children, the Pasadena Polo Club and the Pasadena Driving Association.

Through the strenuous efforts of these two associations, nearly twenty thousand dollars in the way of betterments and permanent improvements have been added to the park within the past year.



Residence of A. F. Gartz, Altadena

CLEARING HOUSE ASSOCIATION

The Pasadena Clearing House Association which was organized Dec. 2, 1909, comprises the following banks: The First National Bank, the Pasadena National Bank, the San Gabriel Valley Bank, the Union National Bank, the American Bank and Trust Company, the Crown City National Bank and the Bank of Commerce. The members of the association with these affiliated institutions reported total deposits of \$9,389,131.59. The officers for the current year are, C. J. Hall, president; E. H. May, vice president; and H. S. Noe, manager, secretary and treasurer. The banks bind themselves to pay all balances in cash. The daily clearings are effected with great facility and dispatch. During the year there has passed through the Clearing House in round numbers \$41,000,000. The balances have been settled without the loss of a single penny and without a single error in accounting.

These figures place Pasadena well in the lead of the smaller cities of California and show that in addition to its pre-eminent position as a residence city, it is the seat of larger financial enterprises.



View Across the Arroyo Seco from the Lawns of the Vista Del Arroyo—Courtesy H. M. Fowler

Lights and Laughter Come with Night

By CLARENCE W. DEAN

PASADENA'S newest civic organization, the Komical Knights of the Karnival, lays claim to the distinction of breaking all former records for societies of its kind. In exactly six weeks from the time the K.K.K. was formally launched as a society the rolls showed a charter membership of nearly 1000.

And during that short period, with its at-

tendant duties of organizing and campaigning for members, all the details of an elaborate night parade more than a mile long were arranged and carried to a successful conclusion. The procession was made up of a dozen floats interspersed with comical "stunts" on foot and horseback, the entire parade carrying out the spirit of revelry and burlesquing persons

and events of national and local reputation. The idea of the pageant can best be gathered from a description of three of the floats—that of Dr. Ralph Skillen, "Korpulent King with the Komical Kourt," the "barber" float with tonsorial artists trimming the "long hairs," and the float carrying the "President of the Anti-Fun Society," the latter being hauled by a team of goats and surrounded by several clowns who carried a banner inscribed, "We've got his Goat."

Another feature which made the organization famous was the "Kangaroo Kourt," inaugurated during the campaign for members. Burlesque warrants were served upon prospective members by burlesque officers. If the "victim" was docile he was admitted to bail in the amount of \$1.00, the bail was declared forfeited and the prisoner declared a member of the K.K.K. If he resisted, he was taken before a kangaroo judge who fined him \$1.00 and made him a member.

At the first meeting fifty-one charter members were reported, and officers were elected as follows: Arthur K. Wyatt, president; Sam S. Hall, vice-president; Clarence W. Dean, secretary; J. W. Morin, treasurer; with the following chairman of committees who with the officers constitute the executive committee—E. F. Kohler, parade; Grant Orth, finance; Harry H. Webb, membership; C. W. Koiner, illumination; Dr. A. H. Palmer, ritual. Robert S. Allen was later elected assistant secretary.

It is practically decided that the Merchants' association will "deed" the Fourth of July celebration each year to the K. K. K.



Residence of F. W. Kellogg, Altadena

PASADENA IN PARAGRAPHS

The population of Pasadena as per United States census just completed, is 30,290, an increase of over 232 per cent for the past decade.

The assessment valuation of the city July 1, 1910, on a 60 per cent basis was \$45,000,000, an increase of over 400 per cent in ten years.

The bonded indebtedness of the city is \$647,725. The rate of interest 4 per cent. The limit of bond indebtedness is 15 per cent of the assessed valuation, leaving a margin of over \$6,100,000 before reaching the limit on the present valuation.

The tax rate for general expenses is 85c per \$100 valuation. The tax rate for payment of maturing bonds and interest is 11c per \$100 valuation.

The city owns property valued at over \$1,500,000, consisting of 530 acres city sewer farm, 115 acres farm and water bearing lands, about 35 acres park and playgrounds, electric light plant, fire department and apparatus, emergency hospital, police and street departments' outfits and implements, stock and farm products, city hall, and a public library that was donated to the city by taxpayers.

Building permits for Pasadena the past year amount to over \$2,000,000. The city has 150 miles of cement walks, 25 miles paved streets and 103 miles sewers.

Amount expended for street grading, paving and improvements the past year was \$215,025. Cost of maintaining streets was \$67,800; during the year 18.6 miles new sewer was built costing \$65,855.

Total expenditures by the city for year ending June 30, 1910, \$563,710.

Cash balance in city treasury, subject to warrants, Nov. 30, 1910, \$163,265.

PASADENA'S PERPETUAL TONIC

Of the scores of civic and fraternal organizations which help to make Pasadena so desirable space forbids the mention. Two organizations, however, are building daily for a greater Pasadena. The Board of Trade of which Harry Geohegan is president, E. H. Groenendyke, vice president and A. J. Bertonneau, secretary, has nearly 1000 members and has accomplished much. During the last year it has been especially active in securing better roads, improved railroad and street railway transportation, fine bridges across the Arroyo Seco, additional parks and the municipal ownership of the Carmelita Playground and the erection there of a public amusement and convention hall. The Merchants' Association of which T. F. Nestor is president, H. H. Webb, vice president, and A. J. Bertonneau, secretary and treasurer, also has a large membership and is always striving for the steady and healthy growth of Pasadena. The secretary of either of these associations will gladly furnish specific information about Pasadena on application.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

To the photographers of Pasadena the publisher desires to express appreciation and particularly to Frederick W. Martin who made most of the pictures. For the assistance rendered in the same line by Shirley Vance Martin, Harold Parker and Margaret Craig thanks are given. For the co-operation of the many writers who contributed to the success of the number grateful acknowledgement is made. The very beautiful cover in colors is the work of H. G. Villa a promising California artist, and the printing of it reflects great credit upon the press of the News job department and the artistic ability of its artisans.



Where Snow Clad Mountain Tops Pierce the Sky

“Why I Live In Pasadena”

FAIR PASADENA

To live elsewhere, were not to live—
To leave were pangs of death—
With thee may future years be spent
E'en to life's final breath.

Helen Elliott Bandini

I like sunshine air; cultured and refined people; an honest press and an honest city government; clean streets and clean morals; therefore I like Pasadena.

Anna L. Meeker

Because I love it; for its high ideals in morals, education and civics,—for its unparalleled climate and natural beauty; in fact for its tout-ensemble.

Mrs. Ira Colby Goodridge

“We came, we saw, we were conquered”, Pasadena being in so many respects like our well beloved Evanston, plus its climate.

Elizabeth Boynton Harbert

I live in Pasadena because I believe the conditions for getting the most out of life—broadly speaking—are more favorable here than any place in the world.

Una Nixon Hopkins

Why I live in Pasadena: Do you remember the “arctics”—hideous, heavy, uncomfortable things, always too warm or not warm enough—that we were condemned to wear in zero weather? That's why.

Alice Wight Alden

“Why do I live in Altadena?” Originally for health;—life giving air, purest water, breath of pines. Add magnificent views, valley, ocean, Catalina Peaks, great perspective, wide horizon, ever changing color—gold, rose, amethyst, violet. And at night Pasadena's lights for stars below, smiling up at the stars above.

Martha Martin Newkirk

Why I live in Pasadena: Because it has the sunniest sunshine the friendliest people and is the hoped for home of all the Eastern friends who are not yet here.

Maynard F. Thayer

Why I live in Pasadena: Because here is the fairest summer land between mountain and sea, with cheer in its sunshine, health in its breezes, and lovable people in its homes.

Mrs. Theodore Coleman

Because the climate of Southern California is better than that of Southern Italy—the plains are more beautiful and the sunsets as fine as those in Egypt—the wild flowers as gorgeous as those of Palestine—and the skies bluer than those of Greece is reason enough for my living here—and because Pasadena is the best city in California I hope to live and die here.

Clara B. Burdette

Perfect climate, handsome homes, highest class citizenship, spirit of progress, wonderful growth, unlimited possibilities, and brilliant future warrant our living here, and make Pasadena dear to us all.

T. Hamilton McCoy, Jr.

Why I live in Pasadena: Because the best people on earth live here and because there is everything to make happiness and contentment.

Henry E. Newby

I selected Pasadena as the winter home of my family because I consider it a veritable paradise, it has no equal in the world, regarding healthful climate, scenery, vegetation, flowers, shrubberies, fruit and general comfort of living. The roads are superb for automobiling, and the pleasure for all outside sports, golfing, tennis, etc., is unsurpassed. Pasadena is undoubtedly destined to become in course of time a most popular American winter residence.

Adolphus Busch

Why I live in Pasadena: More abundantly blessed than any locality I know with essentials which develop contentment and consecrated home life. Therefore creating best social and moral atmosphere in which to rear a family.

Hulett C. Merritt

Why I live in Pasadena: Because the superb climate and wonderfully beautiful setting of Pasadena make living here far more enjoyable than in any other place I know; and because Southern California is growing, prospering and brilliantly promising.

Elmer Grey

I live in Pasadena because of the rare combination found here which makes life worth living; matchless climate, scenic beauties, enlightened citizenship, together with peerless churches and schools.

A. J. Bertonneau

Eight reasons why I never want to leave Pasadena: Unexcelled climate and a city of homes, dry town, practical regulation of the liquor traffic, nearly everybody attends church on Sunday, good streets and improvements, splendid college, public and private schools, excellent library, increase in population last decade 232 per cent, a live town, still growing, not only a city of promise but of fulfillment also.

H. I. Stuart

Best of all it is a city of culture and refined people. If you wish to live come to Pasadena.

H. W. Magee

My reason for making Pasadena my home was on account of its location and climate, its people, churches, schools, and the absence of saloons.

Thomas Earley

Why I live in Pasadena: Because it is the home of many of my best friends.

Ernest H. May

Years ago I concluded that Pasadena would be a nice place to live in. Since then, every time I go away the same thought is revived

Harry Geohegan

WHERE WANDERING ENDS

BY ELIZABETH GRINNELL

I have come to my own by the sapphire sea
Where the western star is born,
And the flap of the tent that shelters me
Is pinned with an orange thorn.

The traveler's cloak on my back is sweet
With the fragrance of many lands,
The dust of Old Worlds is on my feet,
And the key of their hoards in my hands.

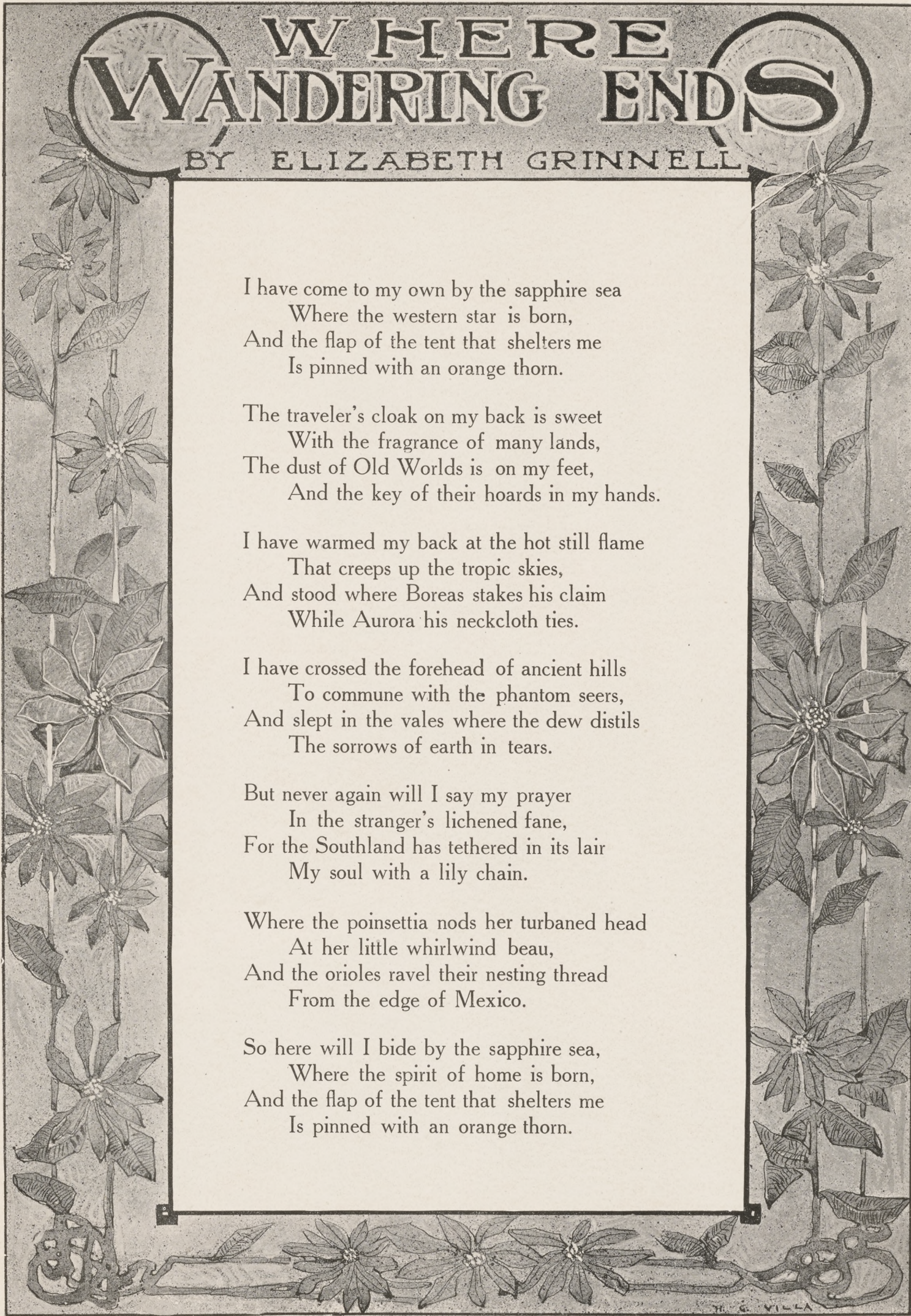
I have warmed my back at the hot still flame
That creeps up the tropic skies,
And stood where Boreas stakes his claim
While Aurora his neckcloth ties.

I have crossed the forehead of ancient hills
To commune with the phantom seers,
And slept in the vales where the dew distils
The sorrows of earth in tears.

But never again will I say my prayer
In the stranger's lichened fane,
For the Southland has tethered in its lair
My soul with a lily chain.

Where the poinsettia nods her turbaned head
At her little whirlwind beau,
And the orioles ravel their nesting thread
From the edge of Mexico.

So here will I bide by the sapphire sea,
Where the spirit of home is born,
And the flap of the tent that shelters me
Is pinned with an orange thorn.



H. G. VILLA



PORTALS TO PASADENA

Photographs by HELEN LUKENS GAUT

- 1—Sunshine, Flowers and Rest Inside the Garden, Street Shadows Outside. 2—Interesting Approach to a Mission Residence, showing Harmony of Architecture between House and Garden.
 3—Living Garlands of Roses. 4—A Floral Monument Coquetting with a Southern California Winter. 5—Rustic Hillside Gate of Quaint Design, Set in a Cobblestone Wall.
 6—Gold of Ophir Roses Holding Fragrant Carnival on the Bank of the Arroyo Seco. 7—A Kitchen Garden in One of Its Happiest Forms (Copyright, 1908, by Curtis Publishing Co.
 8—On the Terrace. An Outdoor Living Room, with Japanese Motif. 9—A Tradesman's Entrance that is an Inspiration.



From the shadow of the street to the sunlight and gladness of the garden



A Pasadena garden that is thoroughly Japanese
Owned by Victor Marsh



Bamboo and water lilies
In garden of R. F. Blacker, Oak Knoll

Where Beauty Bests Convention

By HELEN LUKENS GAUT

Photographs by HELEN LUKENS GAUT



HONEY bees gather wealth by dipping into the sweetness and flavor of this flower and that, attaining delicious results by combining their findings. Not unlike the work of the little winged industrials, both in energy and results is that of the indefatigable southern architects, who nip ideas here and there, stirring them up with the

ladle of their own personality, until the entire southwest is impregnated with architectural honey of the finest spice and grade. Everywhere is a home sweetness that nourishes, invigorates and inspires the mental. It sticks to the memory of the man who has seen, but has not tasted the joy of life in a cottage, a bungalow, a chalet, until, finding the "call" irresistible, he swarms to earth and reality with the other home builders, and partakes to his fill, of the real honey of existence—the Home Life.

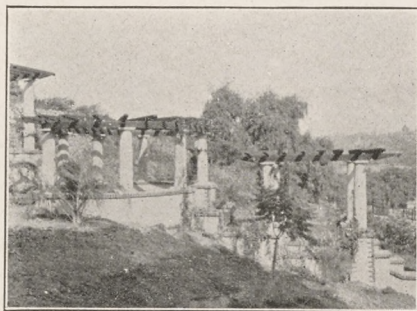
There is nothing stereotyped about Southern California architecture. It is kaleidoscopic. It is as receptive to individual thoughts as autumn leaves are to the winds. A house may be a picture of a man's mind,—his soul, perhaps. There is a lot of expression in bricks and boards, shingles and stones. They are architectural emotions, and can be made to scowl as well as smile. If a man is out of the ordinary in thought and intention, his house is pretty sure to be his facsimile—that is, in Southern California, for here there is less of convention and adherence to "rules", than in the middle-west and the east. Ideas are unchained, and allowed to sip and graze and frolic in all sorts of meadows until they

grow fat and strong and vigorous. That is perhaps why architecture is so striking, so varied, in the southwest.



The screened sleeping porch is a
"Pasadena Delight"

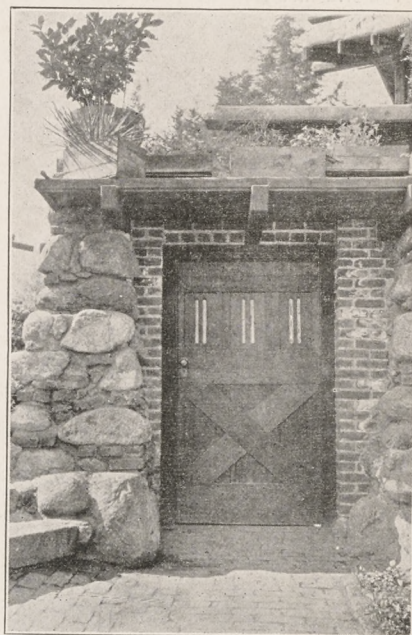
"An architect goes about planning a house here in the South, in about the same way our grandmothers started the Christmas mincemeat, by putting in anything and everything



A hillside garden that basks in sunshine and revels in view

C. W. Leffingwell, San Rafael Heights

that comes handy, with of course, an intelligent regard and consideration for the amiability of combinations, for there are occasions when onions and raisins, spinach and plum jam, are not on speaking terms. To my



A medley of artistic ideas
Chas. Greene, Arroyo Terrace

knowledge, an architect bought several dozen photographs, exteriors and interiors of interesting houses, from a local photographer, saying he wished them for reference, for suggestions. His intention was to use them just as a musical composer uses a keyboard, picking out a note here and a note there, and making the whole into a pleasing harmony. It sounds easy to design a house in this way, but in reality it takes exceptional skill to make the links to hold these ideas together. In these links will be much of the designer's personality, and this will, no doubt, be inspiration for some other architect. Whether the playgrounds for originality are more extensive and encouraging in Southern California than elsewhere, or whether there is a compelling art element in the atmosphere, it is diffi-

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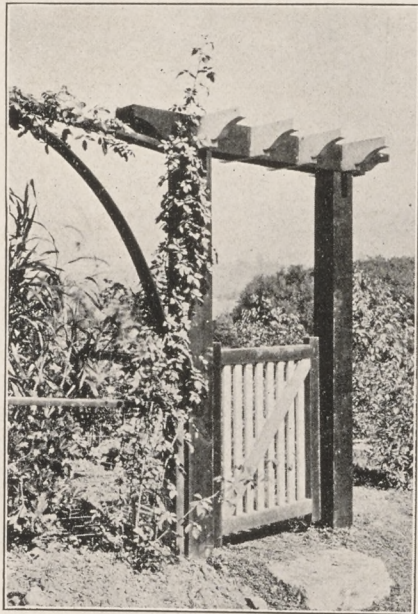
cult to say. At any rate, no matter why, or from where it comes, there is plenty of inspiration, and wealth of results in Pasadena.

A type of architecture, in homes both large and small, which is most notable, is that of exclusive, individual design. It doesn't belong to any period or country, except to "now"

spreading eaves, dark massive timberwork, rugged irregular masonry in which great grey cobblestones and rough klinker brick are jumbled, and rustic redwood walls, these houses are remarkably picturesque, not only in whole, but in detail. There are quaint and interesting windows, romantic balconies, charm-

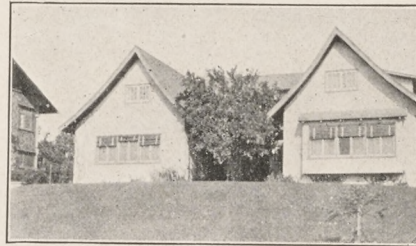
blestones, klinker brick and tiles. Windows of every size and description, from tiny barn windows, diamond lattice, square lattice, to rich plate and elaborate art glass, are often used promiscuously in a single house, with results that are entirely pleasing.

The plaster house is found in wide range



A gateway that promises good things beyond
In garden of C. W. Leffingwell

and Pasadena. Often it intimates some motif, or characteristic of old world architecture, but these are so harmoniously incorporated with original ideas, the old type very nearly loses its identity in the new. Too much cannot be said in appreciation of the beautiful homes, partly Swiss Chalet, partly Japanese,



The curved roof lines, and slat window screens
are reminiscent of Japan

ing little garden paths that lead to steps and doorways that are unique and fascinating. In reconnoitring the premises one finds delightful surprises in most unexpected places. The tradesman's entrance, the servants' quarters, the cellar door and the coal shed, are designed with as much care and skill, as are the details of the front entrance, and those of the



A garden corner that looks like a bit of the
Tropics transplanted



The brick-paved terrace is inviting by day,
and picturesque by moonlight

drawing room. Not only do these houses abound in architectural features, but the gardens are built and planted to correspond. There are rustic bridges, pergolas, garden sitting rooms timber beamed and wrapped—like Christmas packages—in roses, quaint liche gates, walks of rough brick, square red tiling, or of stepping stones sunk into the grass, while often, almost hid among magnolias papyrus, bamboo and caladiums, one finds a happy little fountain or fish pond. Out in the



The sort of gate you liked to swing on when
you were young, and love was new



A private gymnasium for boys and girls
Madaline Drive



A cottage gateway that looks a welcome

principally "personal", that have taken so firm a root in Pasadena during the past few years. While there are many prototypes of this style, the most striking and interesting examples are the residences of Chas. Greene and Theodore Irwin on Arroyo Terrace, and R. R. Blacker of Oak Knoll. With their wide-

broad sunlight are water lily beds, where rare varieties from all parts of the world thrive and bloom. In the building of these timber houses, there is no limit to scope for expression and originality. There is a vast assortment of materials to choose from, rustic, finished lumber, shingles, shakes, malthead, cob-

towers like those in which the princesses of our dreams used to be imprisoned. There are porticos and loggias and sun-splashed patios where flowers frolic and fountains sing. Roof gardens glow in the morning sun, and breathe of romance by moonlight. The Indian Pueblo type of plaster house is almost



A Splendid Example of Spanish and Moorish Architecture.



A Luxurious Combination of Spanish, Italian and Moorish Types.



An Interesting Type of the "Old English".



An Americanized Mission Residence.



An Elegant and Elaborate Arrangement and Combination of Redwood Timbers, Malthead, Red-Brick and Cobblestones.



Almost Buried in a Snow Drift of Winter Chrysanthemums.



A Combination of Japanese, Swiss Chalet, and "Personality".



An Interesting Type of the Mission House.

ASPIRING ARCHITECTURE THAT MAKES EVERY DWELLING INDIVIDUAL

ROSE TOURNAMENT AND CARNIVAL NUMBER

invariably plain, imitative in color and finish of adobe. It suggests dignity and history, rather than beauty—but it is needed to help make up the architectural symphony, just as a chord—a minor—is needed in the musical. Some of the little plaster houses are adorable, like small, dainty, huggable children. The

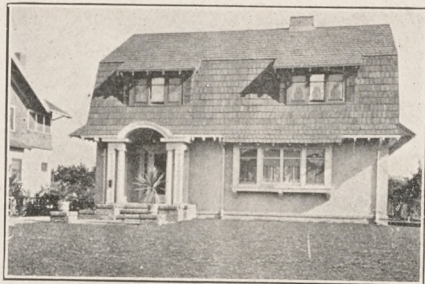
it is often built of rustic redwood. In any case it is full of feeling and temperament.

It is a conspicuous fact that Pasadena houses are designed to suit their prospective locations. As the topography of the city is so varied, the requirements are many. Perhaps no single town in the world is so rich

financial oratorio, in order to get a deed to a house lot. The sloping banks make terraced gardens possible, and here and there are stairways, pergolas, sloping flower beds, and lawns, and narrow, winding, blossom-bordered paths, that would turn the old world gardens not only green, but black with envy. At the

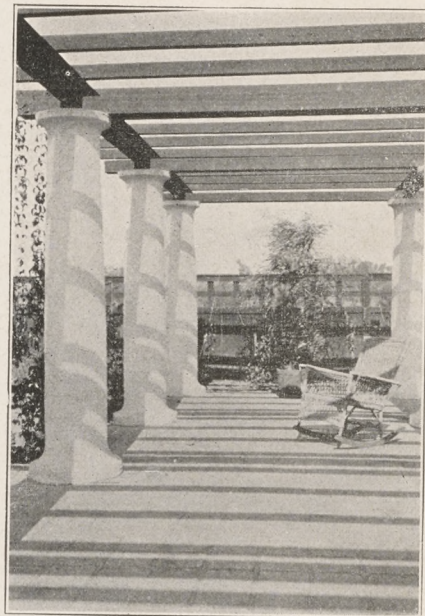


An interesting entrance bearing the motto—
"The Blessing of the House is Contentment"



An arrangement of lines and building materials
that imitates old Dutch Colonial

in scenic qualities. The picturesque Arroyo Seco at the West, its deep banks and a portion of its bed covered with oaks, sycamores, and other woodsy growths, its stream bed gleaming with dry, white sands in summer, and rushing with flood water in winter, is



Attractive corner in a small formal garden

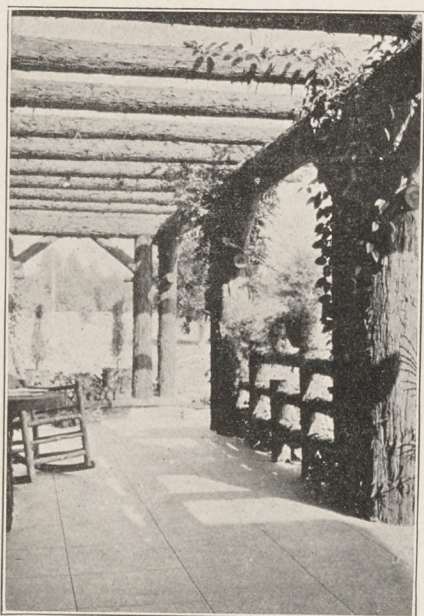
most interesting of these houses are in semblance of Italian Villas, while others are built to duplicate the low tile-roofed dwellings of the early Spanish. These latter are low and rambling, covering considerable area, and almost invariably surrounding, or nearly sur-



A happy honeysuckle-vreathed nook in a formal
garden

H. W. Bailey, San Rafael Heights

North of Pasadena, are foothills and the grand old Sierra Madre mountains, the broad sloping mesa at the base affording almost unlimited opportunity for beautiful homes and beautiful views. Not so many years ago, this area which is now dotted with palatial homes and artistic bungalows, was a vast golden poppy bed, to which tourists, townspeople and brisk little horned toads flocked in the good

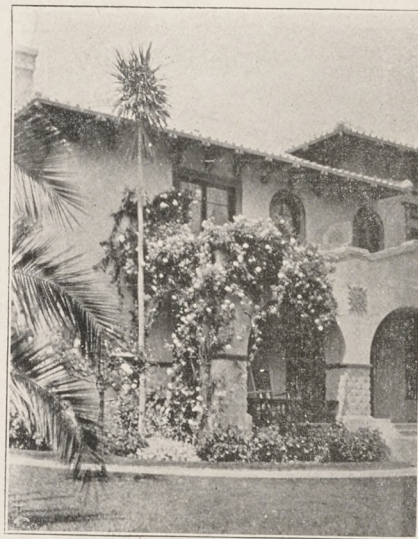


Pergola made entirely of California redwood
with the bark left on

a wonderful asset of Nature wealth for the city. Along this panoramic path many splendid homes have been built, and many others are in contemplation. The slightly elevations are especially adapted to the Swiss Chalet, the Japanese and, the Indian Pueblo, for there is opportunity to cling to, and cuddle the good old wooded chest of the hills. The Mis-



Bungalow life is a joy of the south-west



The home and the roses are lovers

rounding, a court or patio, which with its fountain and semi-tropical plants, is a joyous secluded rest spot. It is just the place for little fishes, little children, mocking birds, musical tree toads, and family secrets, for a bold, inquisitive outsider can't get at them without using force or an invitation. The "Spanish" bungalow is not necessarily made of plaster,

sion, the Italian Villa and the Colonial types also find admirable setting along the banks of the Arroyo. Twenty years ago this land was considered almost worthless. It wouldn't raise oranges, or prunes or cabbages, and it could be bought for a very short song. Now, so awake are the owners to its possibilities for home sites, the prospective purchaser is obliged to sing, instead of a simple little ditty, a

spring days when the flowers were in bloom. Then it was covered with the gold of blossoms, now with the gold of home life. From this elevation can be obtained, not only a long sweeping view of the famous San Gabriel Valley with its fruiting groves and blossoming gardens, and the snow crowned "Old Baldy", Greyback and San Jacinto in the far distance, but a view of the Pacific ocean, thirty-five



Showing splendid results obtained with Malthoid roofing, shingles, cobblestones, red brick, cement and art glass.



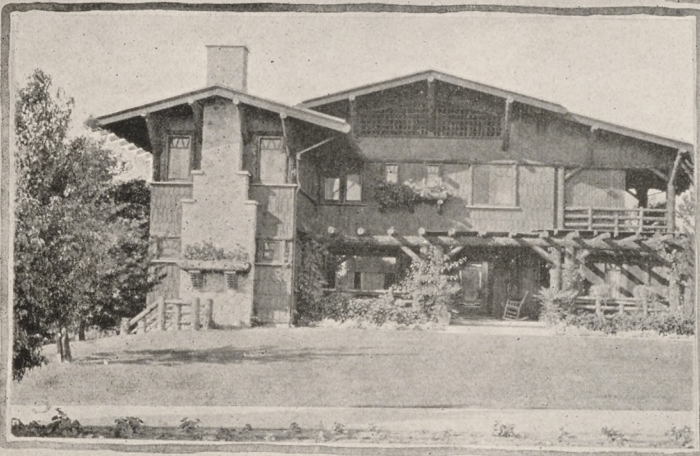
Wide eaves, heavy rough timbers intimate the Swiss chalet.



A home made cheerful with east windows.



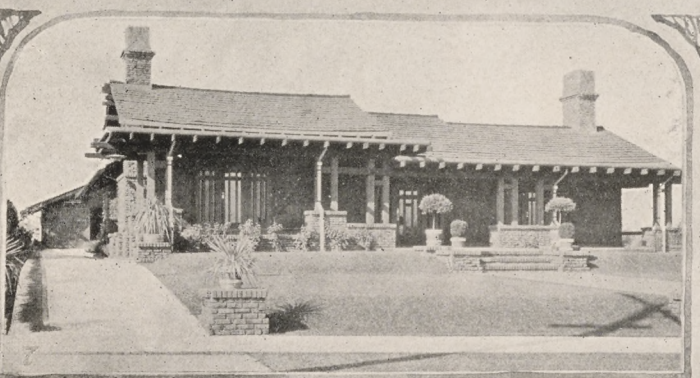
An interesting house, in lines suggestive of the Dutch, curved to fit the hillside on which it stands.



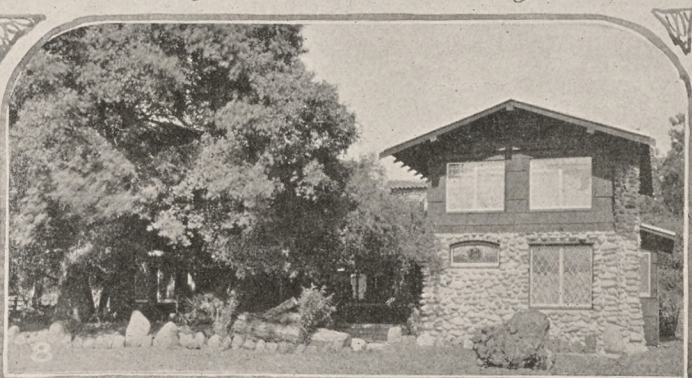
House built entirely of California redwood.



A perfect type of the old New England home.



An instance of impregnating a bungalow with Japanese ideas.

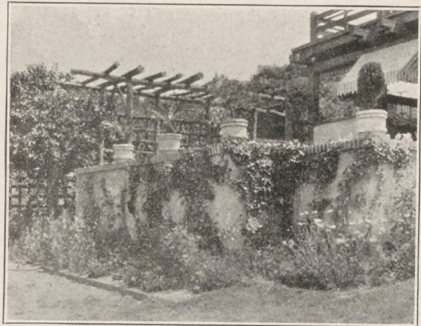


A rambling two-story bungalow with a roof garden, built for location and comfort.

DISTINCTIVE RESIDENCES OF PASADENA

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miles distant. East of town, in fact belonging to it, is Oak Knoll, an exclusive residence section ideally located on rolling ground, with here and there a dipping cañon, the whole area dignified by mammoth oaks that spread their branches over the happy earth. On the



An instance where the charms of the kitchen garden rival those of the front garden
C. J. Hall, S. Grand Ave.

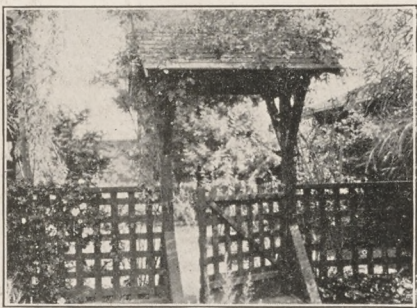
higher portions of the tract views are extensive and rich in good things. Here and there are no small city lots, most of the building sites being several acres in extent.

Rarely is there vulgar flash or glitter about the homes of the rich in Pasadena. Here, art has manacled vulgarity, ostracised it so com-



The hillside garden loves architecture of this sort
In garden of C. W. Leffingwell,
San Rafael Heights

pletely that Good Taste rules. Some thoughts expressed, remind one of paste jewels, but in Pasadena, even in houses the cost of which has kept the U. S. mints working over time, there is an elegance, dignity, and genuineness that



Carnival of roses in a kitchen garden
At residence of Mrs. Maynard F. Thayer
S. Pasadena Ave.

compels the attention and admiration of tenderfoot, native, and anarchist alike. They don't make one feel envious. Rather they make one feel grateful for the privilege and pleasure of looking at them.

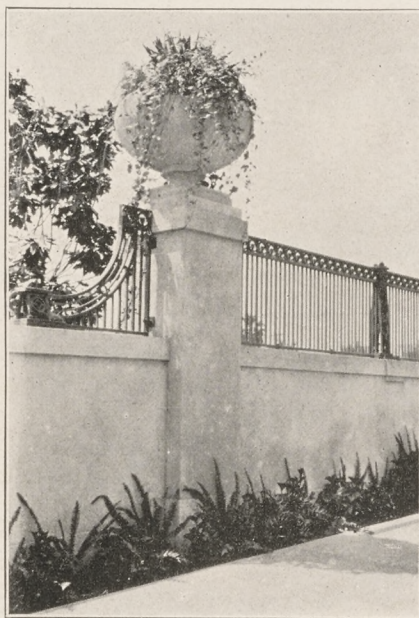
The old English and Colonial types are exceptionally popular. They are not sub-

jected to "notes and amendations" as freely as are the other types, but are allowed to very nearly retain their identity. They are considered all right as they are, and no architect, no matter how flourishing and frisky his ideas, would desecrate their heritage of dig-



Dignity and originality are here comfortably combined
Residence of L. J. Merritt, 359 Elevado Drive

nity by putting a classic balustrade on one, or a tiled roof on the other. It would be like putting a lace-trimmed kimona on Grandpa and a red yachting cap on Grandma. Wonderfully cool and inviting, and thoroughly thoroughbred is the Colonial home of H. I. Stuart at San Rafael Heights. As a type, it is perfect in every detail, inside and out, and in its setting of gnarled old oaks on the crest of the Arroyo Seco, it carries the observer back to dear old New England and the home of his great-great grandmother, where pump-



Outside the garden wall
H. C. Merritt, Terrace Drive

kin pies, doughnuts and good cheer were always on tap. And the green slat window blinds—you feel, if a bit imaginative, that pretty blushing Priscilla must throw them wide, and sing to the morning and to you. The H. W. Bailey home on the highest crest of San Rafael Heights is a Colonial mansion conspicuous for its charms, and for the beauty of its garden—a garden that makes a fitting playground for "hearts and flowers." At the entrance gate you unconsciously peek around the corners to see if St. Peter is there with his note book on "Who's Who". Everything is so beautiful, so happy, so content, it seems as if credentials must be demanded and pre-

sented before admittance is granted. Along this same ridge at San Rafael Heights, two remarkable gardens are in process of construction, one owned and designed by Victor Marsh, who is a recognized authority on Japanese art, which is to be wholly Japanese in



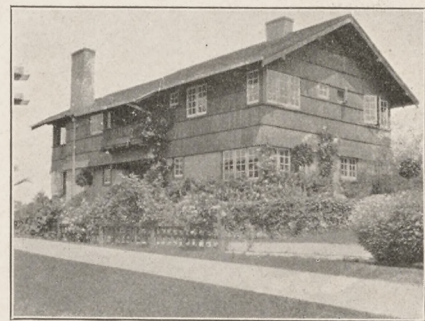
An outdoor livingroom with a fireplace, that suggests comfort and freedom, and Bohemianism
James Hamilton Gaut, Arroyo Drive

design and planting, and which will cover many acres, the other owned by one of the Cudahys, millionaire packers, which will occupy also several acres. Mansions to harmonize with the gardens and the locations will be erected on both sites.



It is just such original bits as this basement entrance that is making the architecture of Southern California famous

Too much cannot be said about the allurements of Pasadena for the man of moderate means—or for the really poor man, for that matter. It doesn't require millions to buy art and happiness by any means, and some of the tiniest, most inexpensive dwellings have about them an irresistible charm. Often we

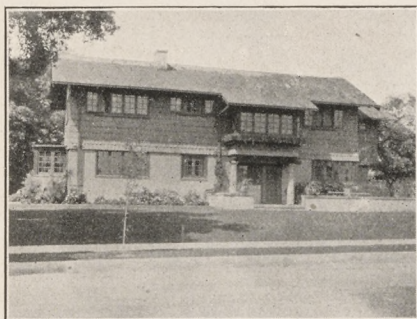


A half-plaster house, simple and quaint, set in a formal, old-fashioned garden
Residence of C. B. Hall, 639 South Grand Ave.

hear of an epidemic of measles, whooping cough or mumps. In Pasadena there is a continuous epidemic of art, inspiration, progression. No one escapes contagion, not even the man who wishes to build a woodshed for \$50 or a hen coop for \$25. Some invisible force compels him to put an artistic touch on

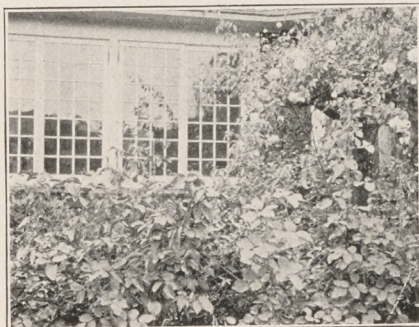
PASADENA DAILY NEWS

somewhere, if it is only a brass latch to the door or a crook to the perch. In Pasadena the little home is the big home—big in joy-giving qualities. It is sun-washed every day in a bath-tub of flowers, but to sleep at night by the chirp of crickets, and awakened each



A half-plaster house in a setting of old oaks
Residence of E. N. Wright,
691 Huntington Terrace

morning by mocking birds that nest in the vines outside the windows. The man who possesses the \$100,000 home has very likely known many other homes of various degrees of value, during his life time. His appreciation has been a bit numbed by luxury. The



Where roses snuggle against the lattice, just to cheer you with good morning and good night fragrance

poor man has known but one. He loves it. After all, what is there in life that gives a man more genuine satisfaction than that first domestic possession—after a wife—than a home of his own. I have often thought that a man who works for small day wages must



Picturesque bungalow home of R. Davidson,
530 Arroyo Drive

find a grinding monotony, but I have changed my mind since being treated to colored John's philosophy. One day when he came to work, I said, "Good morning, John. How are you today?" Beaming broadly, he answered, "Sure, I feel fine, an' so hoppy, SO HAPPY!" I thought some great good fortune must have

come to him, and asked what had happened. "Why nothin' ain't happened," he answered. "The sun is shinin' beautiful. I got good health. I got 'nuf to eat, an' I'm payin' for a little home for me an' my wife an' my mother". I felt like saying Amen. If such



The patio is a delightful feature of many Pasadena homes
F. S. Allen, Altadena

simple blessings could bring us all such happiness—and why shouldn't they. Are we gluttons—overfed with good fortune, and clamorous for more, as many of us are.

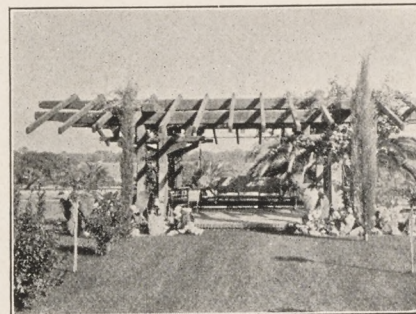
The small house begins with the little tent house with one room and a roof, the latter not strictly essential, as umbrellas can be used in case of emergency. From this small house architecture soars in material and design into cottages and bungalows varying in price according to the inclinations of the builder and his pocketbook. The tent or can-



English ivy and roses hugging an old stone wall

vas house is popular with health seekers, for the walls are porous and therefore afford pure fresh air in abundance. This type of dwelling if built on a small scale is inexpensive, and can be put up in a day or two. With a terra cotta chimney and a little air-tight stove, these houses can be kept warm and comfortable throughout the winter. Life in them has many charms and advantages, and often, because of their convenience and economy, they are the first California homes of the emigrant tourist, who rents or buys a lot on which to "pitch" his tent. Except in case of invalidism the tent house is transient, a tem-

porary covering until better days have brewed. Last but not least in an oasis of homes is the petite, lovable, adorable bungalow. True it is flighty, frivolous, flirtatious but it has a quality of personal magnetism, a distinct individuality that is captivating. Its moods and



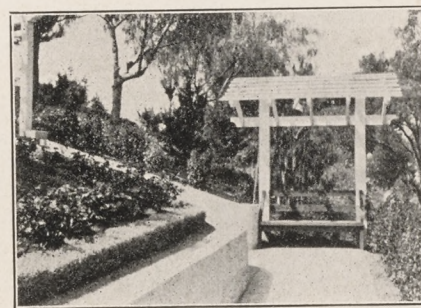
An outdoor livingroom, in a setting of emerald lawn
R. R. Blacker, Oak Knoll

manners are like those of the coquette, never the same except in three respects. It is invariably low of stature, plump, and good natured. In dressing it, the architect is as privileged as the Paris milliner. Originality is given carte blanche, with the result that some



Rest in such a bower is the best kind of a nerve tonic
Garden of C. A. Goodyear, 325 S. Grand Ave.

remarkable combinations of shingles, maltoid, shakes, clapboards, rustic, stone, brick, plaster, iron, tiles, etc., are to be seen in the construction of bungalow homes. Ordinarily—if there can be anything ordinary about a bungalow—these materials are used in groups of three



A garden rest spot
In garden of Dr. R. Shiffmann

and four, but it is not surprising if the entire list is combined in the building of one bungalow. An attractive four room plastered bungalow with bath, can be built in Pasadena for \$1000, while so called "California Houses" of boards and batons, without plaster, can be built for much less. The bungalow has wide range of cost as well as of design, some of

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the more elaborate examples costing as high as \$30,000. Great expense is often put into interior woodwork, which is of selected grain and quality, and which is mitered and given a finish almost equal to that of a piano. The patio is sometimes laid in white marble or

dow seats, and by warm colored furniture and drapery combinations.

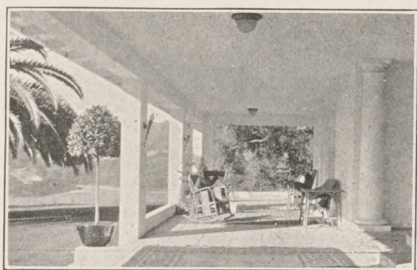
Bungalows never give one the impression of being "chopped up". There is nothing of the hash element about them. The rooms are usually large, light and airy, and frequently

as strictly as to dimension and rule as grasshoppers are manufactured, just so many nails, just so many legs, just so many panes of glass, just so many eyes. It is a two times two are four proposition. An intelligent car-



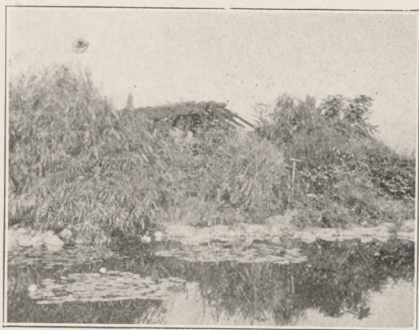
The white plaster gleams like marble in the sunlight
The black iron balconies afford striking contrast

tiles. Luxurious fountains and statuary are stationed here and there. Plants from the tropics are imported, in fact nothing is left undone to make the perfection of the rich man's bungalow. An extreme in bungalow architecture, and one abounding in charm



A Pasadena home without a veranda is like a
"man without a country"

and interest, is that scheme in which rough lumber and timbers are used exclusively. This gives the finished house the appearance of having weathered the storms of a century or more. There are many surprises inside such bungalows. Sometimes the uneven floors are



A lily pond with banking of semi-tropical
shrubs and trees

rough flagged with dark square tile, sometimes they are cemented. Invariably there is a huge rough stone or brick fireplace, while the walls are not infrequently of rough redwood, bristling with splinters—but artistic, nevertheless. Such bungalows are made cheerful by abundance of lattice windows, French doors, win-

matter, is the front door. It is a pleasant keynote of welcome. The handmade door, showing an original thought or idea of the builder, is rapidly supplanting the machine-made door. While the latter is often handsome in material and finish, it has no exclusiveness. It is manufactured by thousands, just

esting or artistic. In most cities and towns they are just necessary, commonplace evils, but in Pasadena, home builders take greatest pride in their attractiveness, and almost without exception they correspond in type and are as quaint and pretty, or as elegant in equipment as are the houses to which they

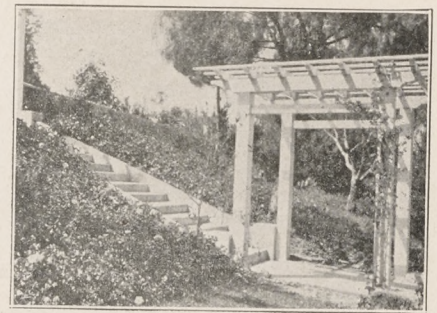


A street monument made of sandstone, redwood
timbers and originality
C. W. Leffingwell, San Rafael Heights

living-room, dining-room and den are separated only by low artistic buttresses, built-in bookcases or cabinets, thus giving ample space, where, if the mistress wishes, she can give a full-grown reception without crowding or inconvenience. A unique feature of Pasadena bungalows, or of all houses for that

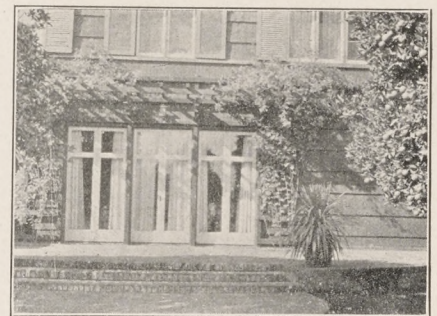


A garden sitting room at the end of a flower-
trimmed pergola



An interesting arrangement for a terraced garden
In garden of Dr. R. Shiffmann

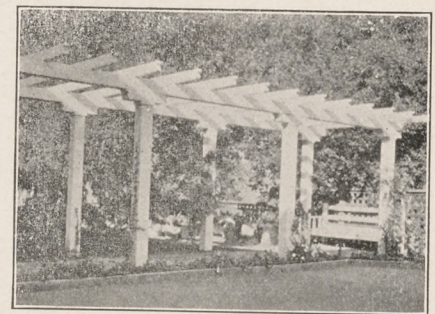
penter can easily, quickly, and economically make an entrance door from special drawings, combining any desired wood, walnut, maple, rough redwood, pine, etc., etc., with lattice, art, French plate, or bevel glass, iron or brass bolts, iron or brass bars, scrolls, etc. The delights of the hand-made door are manifold,



A doorway that lets in sunshine as well
as people

for besides being individual, it is "married" to the house for which it was made, and is never a well-presented introduction between guest and host.

In speaking or thinking of a stable or garage, one is not apt to picture anything inter-



Croquet ground in the foreground, wealth of rest
and garden beyond

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belong. They are neglected in neither an architectural or a floral way, the home gardens hugging them closely and affectionately.

The high quality of its literary, artistic, musical and social life, features Pasadena as an enviable center of culture and refinement.



A summer house made of huge redwood timbers

In some homes there has been a revival of the "Salon", and as Pasadena is noted for her men and women who have achieved more or less of fame in art and literature and music, these salons are the scenes of many rare gatherings—rare enough in texture of human



This garden is heart to heart with Nature
James Hamilton Gaut, 392 Arroyo Drive

wit and skill to rival the famous old Paris salons, when Mme. Recamier and Mme. de Stael entertained the choice spirits of their times.

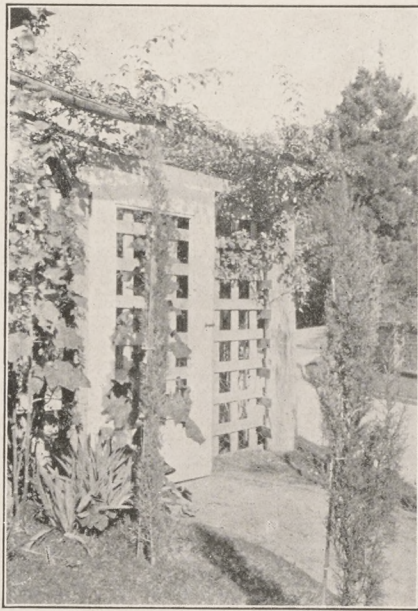
Not only is there entertainment for the master and the missis', but the servants came



Outside the arch is the world, inside is "home"
C. W. Leffingwell, San Rafael Heights

in for their share of fun and recreation. In many of the larger homes, the servants' quarters are equipped with all "modern conveniences". Sometimes bungalows are built on the grounds especially for them, sometimes an upper story is added to the garage where they can live "between times", as happily and in-

dependently as in a Harlem Flat. In the most considerate households, they are allowed the use of carriage or automobile at stated times, and given the privilege of a barn dance once a month, to which they can invite a limited number of friends.



A daintily dressed kitchen garden

Proof that this is a free country is given when a man is found living in a tree, and you do find him in Pasadena once in a while, whistling like a mockingbird, or hooting like the wise owl he is. A big oak with far-reaching branches will suggest a nest for humans, so a carpenter is straightway set to work making an eight by eight bedroom or study for the bachelor brother, or a play house for the "kiddies" up in the tree top. With a nar-



Pasadena tomatoes have to be gathered
by means of a step ladder

row winding stairway leading from the ground, such a "Castle in the Air" is most picturesque and satisfying. I know of one instance where a house is built on a hillside so that it snuggles in the branches of an old oak. A large platform with rustic rail, circles the tree trunk, and here the family enjoy their

meals on bright days—which means in Pasadena, very nearly three hundred and sixty-five days each year.

Perhaps in no part of the world is outdoor life so popular and so possible as in Southern California. Usually a spacious veranda, or



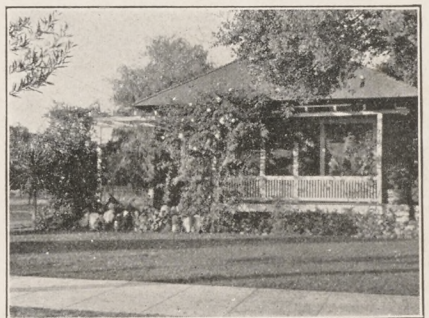
Pergola with slatted screens at sides and ends

even a tiny porch, is considered the family's best sitting room. In the more pretentious houses one finds the roof garden, luxuriously furnished, not only with flowers and shrubs, but with lounging chairs and pillowed couches. In many houses of both large and small pre-



String beans forty-three inches long, formidable rivals of Jack's famous bean stock

tence, there is a patio, while a house without a sleeping porch or two, is, in Pasadena, considered quite incomplete. For livable qualities Pasadena gardens excel. Many of them are unique in design and furnishing, especially those where Nature has lent a hand by supply-

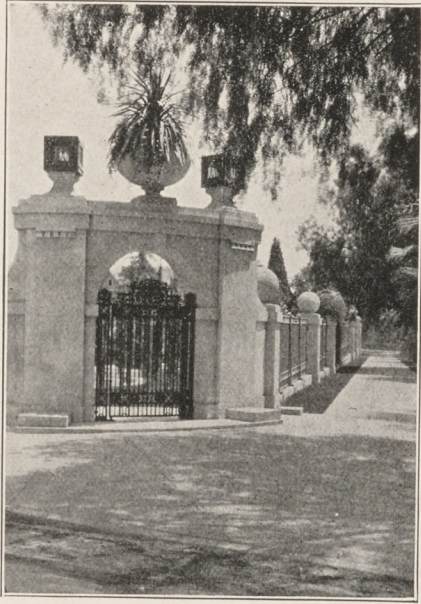


With a little money, some taste and some skill, a tiny home may be made a thing of love and beauty
Residence of A. C. Tadder, 679 Arbor St.

ing oaks, sycamores, tiny cañons, or sloping hillsides. Professors, preachers, doctors, literary men, merchants, and even politicians, think it a frolic to get up at sunrise, and with pick and shovel, rake and hoe, hammer and nails, mortar and stones, paint pail and brush, to work in their own garden. Not only do

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the men folks work, but wives and children join in the glad task of creating rustic benches, pergolas, summer houses, fountains, ponds, rustic bridges, bird houses, swings, or outdoor fireplaces around which jolly campfire parties can be held. In some respects this is a



Imposing gateway leading into a sunken Italian garden
L. N. Merritt, Terrace Drive

land of Bohemianism, a land where a man can wear overalls at home if he pleases without being socially ostracised. The man who builds his days for the judgment of conventionality never lives. Just let him put on his old clothes—if he hasn't given them all to the rag man—and work out in the sunshine of his garden—just like a carefree "hired man". Let him take a few firm swinging strides along such life paths, no matter if he does step on a social toad or two—there are too many toads in the world anyway—and he will find a lot of new and wonderful visitors tugging at his

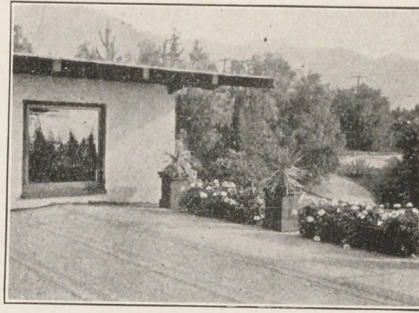


A kitchen garden of unusual charm
At residence of L. V. Harkness, Oak Knoll

heart latch for admittance. If he is sensible he will let them in, and board and room them free of charge, for they are peace bringers. After all, God made the soil, and there is no dishonor in mixing with it. Good clean honest dirt is better anyway, than mental and moral soot—and it is a lot easier to wash off.

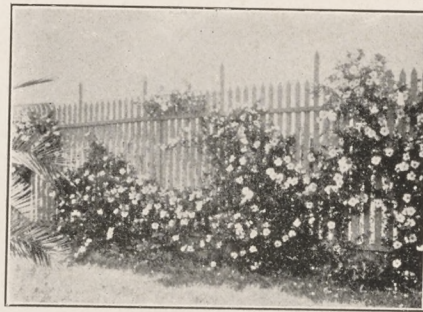
After the "parlor" garden, comes the kitchen garden which is rapidly becoming a re-

quirement, especially since a public spirited organization, originating with the Gardener's Association and the Pasadena Realty Board, have offered annual prizes for the best kept cottage gardens. Prizes are awarded for two classes, one for the best garden made and



The roof garden with its flowers and its view is an uplift for the "blues"
Residence of F. S. Allen, Altadena

maintained by owners, one for the best garden made and maintained by tenants. A rule of the contest is that each family must do all of the work on their own premises, allowing no professional gardeners, or day laborers to help in any way. Thus there is considerable rivalry amongst neighbors, and in consequence much floral and vegetable beauty is resultant. Instead of borrowing baking powder and bacon grease, a neighbor is more apt to borrow a rose slip or a bulb, and pay them back in the form of a cucumber seed or a fern root. The climate is so amiable, the earth so eager to help, there seems almost no limit to luxuriance of plant growth. One of the most remarkable tomato plants in the world was grown in a Pasadena garden. When the seeds sprouted the owner built a low trellis for the vines. Very shortly the vines reached the



An eight foot picket fence made beautiful with rose vines

top and waved their arms above and abroad hunting for more support. An addition was made, then another and another. Meanwhile the vines were soaring skyward like an airship. When the tomatoes were ripe they hung like huge cherries in a cherry tree, and had to be gathered with a step ladder. Another garden gave a wonderful exhibition of string beans—"yard beans"—few of them being under thirty-six inches in length, many of them reaching a length of forty inches or more. They were good to eat, and might also have been used with convenience in roping bronchos or in tethering out the family cow. The

accompanying photo is proof that they did exist, and that "Any Man" can have a bean en garden is made architecturally beautiful with lattice, screens, pergolas and seats. The visible rubbish heap, is, thanks to municipal insistence, and encouragement for better



A wonderfully effective jumble of klinker brick, cobblestones and rough redwood timbers is found in the makeup of this pergola

things, a thing of the past. Everywhere is orchard on his garden fence. Often the kitch-beauty that is constantly growing more beautiful.

Surely the man who thinks he is "down and out" must crawl from his mental mud puddle when massaged by such an atmosphere, for Pasadena is said to be next door neighbor to Heaven. Beautiful sights for the eye make beautiful thoughts for the heart, and Pasadena with her thousands of floral and architectural treasures, is certainly food to nourish and develop the best elements in man.



An individual type, suggesting Indian Pueblo
Residence of C. K. Ally, Oak Knoll

It is not a city ruled by commercialism. It is seldom thought of, or spoken of, other than as a city of homes, a little love spot on the map of the world.

"Every house where love abides,
And friendship is a guest,
Is surely home, and home sweet home,
For there the heart can rest."



Natural Beauty Spot in Oak Knoll



Lane leading into Baldwin Ranch

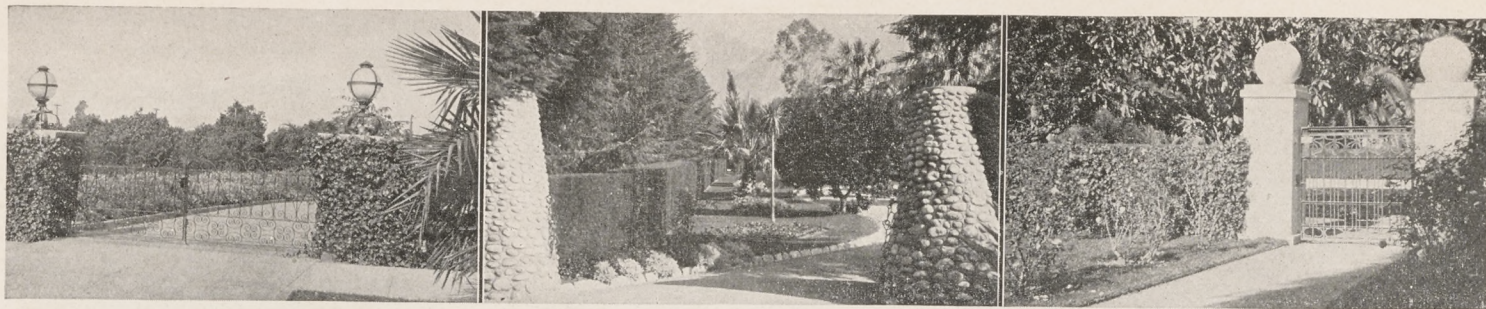


Rustic Path Shaded by Sycamores



Mission (or Wilson's) Lake near Old Mill

MANY PATHS OF BEAUTY LEAD ONE TO THE OPEN COUNTRY QUICKLY



A Magnet for the Artistic

By MARY STEWART DAGGETT



PASADENA has always enjoyed an intellectual and artistic atmosphere. A quarter of a century ago, as a small settlement without either gas or electricity, it was duly supplied with "Sweetness and light" through the joint influence of Dr.

and Mrs. Carr of Carmelita; Dr. Channing, his gifted daughter Grace Ellery Channing and the late Margaret Collier Graham.

Here, in our own fair valley, Helen Hunt Jackson conceived "Ramona", while about the same time Charles Dudley Warner discovered the natural charm of Southern California for his forthcoming book "Our Italy."

Soon artists were watching lights and shadows of the Sierra Madre, sketching the mellow outline of the historic San Gabriel Mission. A land redolent with beauty and romance lay open to both pen and brush. Long before Pasadena grew into a beautiful little city noted for opulence and taste, and now, for frequent touring abroad of its cultured residents, its literary fame had reached the East.

Among those doing fine work, Charles Frederick Holder still remains our most prolific writer. His large output of books and magazine articles has always depicted the charm of his chosen environment. Mr. Holder is the Isaac Walton of the Southwest. He is a national authority on the Leviathan of the Pacific and has written many delightful tales of five hundred pound deep sea bass, of sharks, whales and racy highstrung tunas. His stories lure eager sportsmen to the blue water of Santa Catalina.

Speaking of good stories, naturally reminds one of Robert J. Burdette, who with Mrs. Burdette has recently returned home after a trip to the Orient. It is said that "Bob's" earlier "Hawk-eye blade" has been re-sharpened for both thrust and parry; that he does the Japanese jiu jitsu act with rare humor. For years Mr. Burdette has swayed large audiences both in America and abroad, while Mrs. Burdette now joins him afield with lectures of her own. Perhaps Doctor Burdette's triumph over abnormal difficulties may induce Norman Bridge to add another book of "Penalties," to his three volumes of essays, written from a physician's advantageous standpoint.

Last summer, at Oxford, in the "Chalidonian," we were told: "This year—two of our Degrees went to Americans. One, to

Oliver Wendell Omes, (Holmes); the other, to Carnegies mon—George Ellerly Ale." (Hale). "Yes," I proudly replied; "Mr. Hale is my neighbor." I might have added—"Mr. Hale is indeed a great astronomer and Mr. Carnegie is wise to give him one of the largest telescopes of the world for Mt. Wilson Observatory, above Pasadena. I could have said that my distinguished countryman is the author of books; notably, "A Study in Stellar Evolution," now being translated into several tongues. I could likewise have explained that beside his foreign medals and degrees, he cherishes hoods bestowed by great colleges in his own land.

When we went back to London I was feeling lighted by Pasadena stars and remembered that Doctor James A. B. Scherer had once dismissed the problems of "Greater Throop" to go abroad for a browse in Druidical lore; the result being an imaginative, beautiful story, published in Scribner's Magazine. Doctor Scherer has also written a number of books: notably, delightful works on Japan.

Unfortunately at the present time, I am only permitted to name men and women who have all helped to make Pasadena famous. I may not dwell on the books of Rev. Malcolm James McLeod; can only mention Bishop Johnson; Francis Fischer Brown, editor of "The Dial", who radiates able criticism for months each year in the "Crown of the Valley"; Arthur Jerome Eddy, the successful novelist, dramatist and polished writer; Mrs. Arturo Bandini, California's Historian; Elizabeth Grinnell, dealing with loves and tragedies of bird life; George Wharton James; Ex-Governor Sheldon; Benjamin Folsom; Dr. James McBride; Miss Adah Trotter; Dr. Garrett Newkirk; Arthur Chamberlain; Mrs. Una Hopkins; Mrs. Sarah Pike Conger; John Willis Baer, D. D.; Dr. Arno Behr; Helen Lukens Gaut; Isabel Bates Winslow; A. C. Vroman and Alice Calhoun Haines.

Limited space brings me abruptly to the artists and sculptors who are also a part of Pasadena's conspicuous culture. Prominent among those achieving success both abroad and at home is Kenneth N. Avery. Mr. Avery has a charming studio overlooking the Arroyo. He excels in portraiture, is noticeably French in execution and feeling and, in 1906 he exhibited in Paris in "The Old Salon".

In the same "Salon"—"Societe des Artistes Francais"—Miss Maud Daggett has recently shown her "Fountain of the Geese". The work was done in Rome where the young sculptor had a studio. She sent the fountain to Paris and it was accepted in the Spring Salon 1910. Miss Daggett has just sold her

first piece abroad—a "Portrait Relief", of a beautiful Austrian woman of title. A small head of a boy, which she made before leaving Pasadena received "Honorable Mention" at the Yukon-Pacific Exposition. While Alexander Sterling Calder no longer lives in Southern California he has been away but a short time since finishing his sculptural work for the facade of "Greater Throop's" main building. Mr. Calder still seems to belong to us.

Perhaps the best known painter of Pasadena landscape is Benjamin Chambers Brown. Although Mr. Brown has worked in Europe his handling of the ever changing Sierra Madre and the fascinating mesa has brought him steadily into prominence. Each winter his studio is visited by patrons deeming it a privilege to own his pictures.

John W. Nicoll, now abroad, also does charming landscapes. While not working as persistently as some others, Mr. Nicoll enjoys his temperamental calling. His canvases are distinguished by pure deep skies and with moonlight he gets magical effect.

John Hubbard Rich is "arriving" very fast. He is a portrait painter who endows each of his canvases with individual charms. His pictures are hung in a number of the exclusive homes of Pasadena. Mr. Rich is a constant worker and frequently joins a "Life Class" thoughtfully supplied with models by Mrs. Adalbert Fenyes, who is herself a clever artist. Among the trees, or in the studio of Mrs. Fenyes, detached from her villa which stands aloof with characteristic Italian lines, is to be found a group of artists sketching or painting from the same model. Here, fine drawing and rich color distinguish the work of Miss Theresa Cloud, while the sympathetic brush of Mrs. James McBride reveals temperament. Miss Fanny Watson when not studying in Paris or New York enjoys "the life class".

In their joint studio, Miss Freda and Miss Alice Ludovici are both to be found. Miss Alice Ludovici has the delicate touch reserved for the miniature painter, while her sister designs. Referring to design, reminds me of Ernest A. Batchelder, an authority on "Arts and Crafts". Led by his artistic judgment, pupils become master workmen in the attractive school which he has recently established. Last, in a list of "Honorable Mention" which I dare say is incomplete, I must name the submarine artist Walter Howlison Pritchard. Mr. Pritchard is unique in his field originating below the surface of the sea, where he depicts mermaid haunts and dolphin meadows. In unusual tones he paints weird light and shade beneath the waves.

And thus in a Land of Promises; in a chosen home spot, both artists and writers find true pleasure in their work.



SOME NOTABLE WORK BY PASADENA ARTISTS

- 1—Benjamin C. Brown's "California."
- 2—Sectional Detail of Alexander Sterling Calder's Statuary for the Administration Building of Throop Institute.
- 3—Portrait of Little Miss C., by John Hubbard Rich.
- 4—"Fountain of the Geese," by Maud Daggett, Accepted by the Paris Salon of 1910.
- 5—Another Typical California Painting, by Benjamin C. Brown.



Unique Portico At Home of Gilbert Perkins—Myron Hunt and Elmer Grey, Architects

Pasadena Portico of Paradise

The Trend of Architectural Development In Pasadena
With Appreciations and Criticisms.

By A LOS ANGELES ARCHITECT



THOSE of us who were born on the Coast can never know, and those of us who have been in Southern California for a number of years are prone to forget the intensity of the first impressions of the newcomer and particularly an easterner from the "North" who drives about for the first time through the streets of Pasadena. In the course of a few months he finds the palm an old story, he forgets that it is raining in London and freezing in New York. He acquires our habit of making engagements for weeks in advance without any thought as to what weather conditions may be. He finds himself insensibly taking for granted the new climatic conditions where the Italian cypress is at home, where the Australian eucalyptus and the pepper are so numerous that one forgets the fact they are not native. Now and then he encounters a sycamore in winter without its leaves and is reminded of his earlier home. In the end the live oak typifies the green of Nature to him in his new found home.

The movement of the world's emigration throughout the last three or four thousand years has been from the east toward the west, perhaps it might better be described as from the northeast to the southwest. Most northern races when they reached too far into the south have been wiped out by the balmy southern conditions which sapped their native energy.



Vista In Garden of Myron Hunt

Pasadena, Southern California, means, and increasingly is going to mean, a new and distinctive thing in the world's history. This new element is a composite but vigorous civilization resulting from the emigration of many strong and varied strains of good old Anglo-Saxon blood to a new and peculiar empire whose semi-tropical climate fails to destroy

the old northern vitality. Our cool nights and balmy summers are the bulwarks of the vigor we brought with us.

Climate and blood fix architectural styles. Architecture in Pasadena has been, and is now, going through a remarkable development. The same is true to a varying extent throughout the southwest. The most noticeable in Pasadena because, as a residence city which has grown with remarkable rapidity, the examples of this growth and development are most easily found.

Two distinct architectural trends seem to be working with us side by side. One represents the call of the north, of the traditions and precedents which the northern emigre brought with him, the other is the call of the south with its bluer sky and clean cut shadows, backed by another tradition, a tradition which came to California from a similar climate in southern Europe, from Spain and the Mediterranean up by way of Mexico. The architectural traditions of the Mission Fathers are everywhere in evidence.

There are many cities of equal size with Pasadena which may contain more individual buildings of high architectural merit than does Pasadena, but there is no city in the world which has as high an average of architectural standing, which makes as good a first impression upon the newcomer as does Pasadena. Many things are combined to produce this result. It has been said that one cannot hope to build a good residence until he has made a third attempt. Most Pasadenans, coming originally from the east, are people of some



STAIRWAY, SAN GABRIEL

SANTA BARBARA ••• SAN FERNANDO •••

San Luis Rey, Tower & Cross

SAN JUAN BAUTISTA

MONK, AT SANTA BARBARA

CAPISTRANO

FOUNTAIN AND TOWERS, SANTA BARBARA

SAN GABRIEL, THE BELFRY

ARCHES, CAPISTRANO

CAPISTRANO

SAN DIEGO

••• CAPISTRANO •••

CARMEL

SANTA BARBARA

••• CAPISTRANO •••

••• SAN GABRIEL •••

SAN CARLOS

ENDURING GLIMPSES OF CALIFORNIA MISSIONS WHOSE IMPRESS ON MODERN ARCHITECTURE IS INDELIBLE

ROSE TOURNAMENT AND CARNIVAL NUMBER

wealth and at one time or another have built homes for themselves before. They approach the problem with more experience at their back. They are of more assistance to their professional adviser, the architect, than the average client in the average city. Witness the effect in such a building as the Tullock house when the owner, an experienced amateur, and her professional adviser, Mr. Blick, have joined forces with such charming results.

Then again, the average of wealth being higher, the necessity for petty economies works less havoc. Climatic conditions step in and help out. It is not necessary to build a square

for shedding snow and he instinctively keeps his building light in color, just as the astronomers on the top of Mt. Wilson have painted every building white in order to prevent the heat of the sun from penetrating to the instruments housed within.

Pasadena is young, the generation which was born within her precincts is hardly yet out of school. The fathers of this generation have largely kept the architectural traditions of Iowa, of Illinois, of New York, from which they came. The easterner came to California and saw dotted throughout its valleys the old Spanish ranchos, invariably

but the vines on its pergola, borrowed from Italy, and the vines on its walls, each year spell a better California.

Although the work of two Pasadena architects, two brothers, the Messrs. Greene, does not always follow this trend toward the traditions of the south, it has had, nevertheless, the most remarkable and the most beneficial influence on Pasadena building traditions. They have gone to Switzerland and to Japan for their motifs. Perched on the edge of the Arroyo the buildings of Little Switzerland have become a place of pilgrimage. The momentum which they have started has spread like wildfire. Few of their imitators have equaled them, yet it has come to such a pass that not only the average contractor but almost any intelligent lay-man can make a bungalow of the type they developed, which in any other city would be looked upon with pride by the professional designer.

Whether these bungalows which followed Mr. Greene's lead are or are not the most logical thing for our climate, they have accomplished a great result. We go to England, we go to provincial France, we move along the shores of the Mediterranean, and in each old dead village we find an architecture which is characteristic of the locality, which is indigenous to that locality, a style of building which every native understands. The most poverty stricken land owner builds, without



A Corner of East Porch of the Huntington Villa

box if one wants a small residence. It is not necessary to make a house so compact that winter's wind and cold shall be kept out through the use of a minimum of exterior wall surface. It is not necessary to go six or eight feet into the ground to avoid frost. This money may be spent above ground. The house may ramble to its heart's content without consideration of the dreaded coal bill.

Roofs need not be built with an angle of steepness which will throw off the snow. The flat roof of the Orient, the low tilted roof of Italy, the long raking thatched roof of the East Indian bungalow, all of them appropriately and instinctively used here, serve to change the character of a Pasadena street even though the brick and the sombre colors of the north are adhered to in erecting its walls.

Have you stopped to think of the two characteristic elements in any picture you ever saw of an East Indian, an Asiatic or of a Mediterranean village, lowness or entire flatness of the roofs and the almost ever present white wall? In Norway roofs are made steep enough to shed a winter's fall of snow which may aggregate ten feet. The roof itself and the walls of the building are instinctively made dark by the Norwegian. Dark colors absorb heat and the building is warmer for being dark in color. The southerner naturally makes no provision



Henry E. Huntington's Villa in Oak Knoll. Myron Hunt and Elmer Grey, Architects

white walled, but it is taking more than one generation for us to learn the lesson of these groups of white walled buildings dotted up and down the state.

It is true that a white walled building needs green as a setting and that a street of city lots each fifty feet wide, with one white residence after another, would be glaring even though we learned the lesson of the south which goes with the lesson of white; that it is possible to get shadow and shade from foliage and particularly from vines. The whiteness of the Hotel Maryland spells California,

professional advice, what the artist from other lands stop to admire and sketch. This is local color, local tradition, the in-ground momentum of a logical past. It always results from using only local materials, never from using imported materials. The reason why the average building in such a city as Chicago is what it is results from the fact that there is not within two hundred miles of the city of Chicago a first class, permanent, material. The prospective builder is compelled to consider as to whether he will import limestone from Indiana, brick from

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Ohio, brick from Milwaukee, brick from St. Louis, granite from Maine, sandstone from Connecticut; there is no logical local material to which he inevitably turns.

Mr. Greene has used California Redwood, the white cedar of Oregon, the granite boulders of the Arroyo and even the brick of Pasadena, poor as it is. Almost without exception he has imported no material and he has put great thought into the handling of these local materials. It is the developments which he made with local wood and stone which have made it possible for others to successfully follow his lead.

Our forests are rapidly going. Wooden buildings, even wooden roofs, are things of the present. The next generation of builders and many of this generation must look for a local material which is also a permanent material. Southern California will perhaps never develop many good brick buildings. There is no good stone within easy reach. Few can afford to pay for marble from Colton and I hope few will pay for bringing the hot red sandstone from Arizona. The boulders from the Arroyo are picturesque but not all builders are seeking the picturesque.

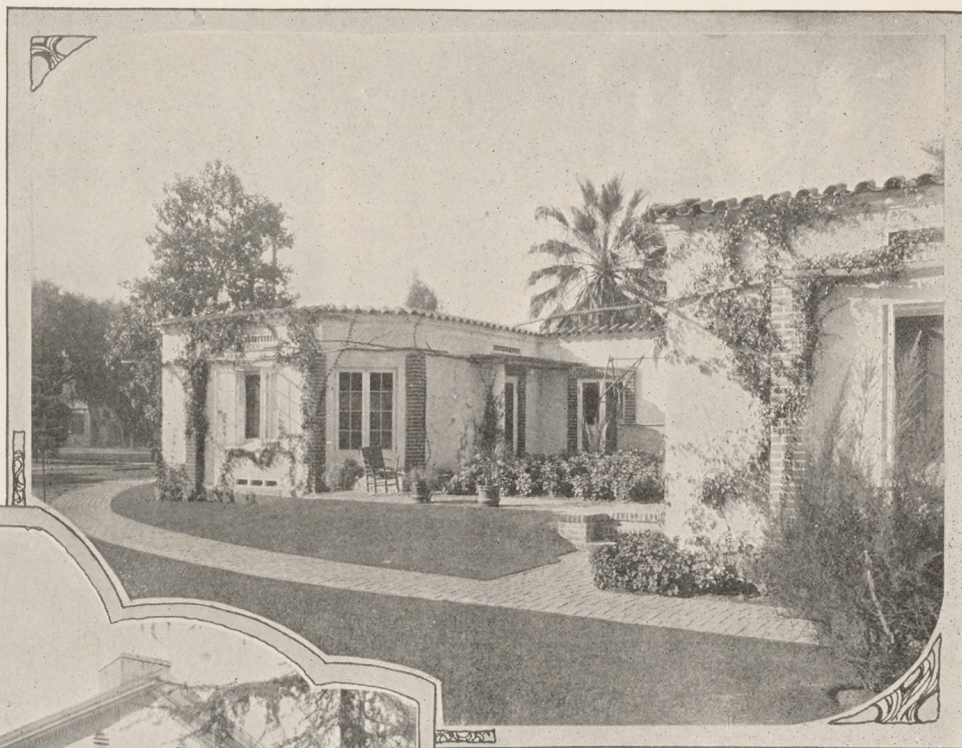
The development of the new mode of building in reinforced concrete has grown in Southern California with leaps and bounds. There is good reason for this local development. We have material at our doors everywhere which

nearly the color of buildings elsewhere under similar skies.

I am told that the necessities of the situation from an economic standpoint have already forced the Boards of Directors of three great Southern colleges to face this economic problem just foreshadowed. Throop, Occidental and Pomona have all started or are preparing to start their permanent buildings, using the commonest of local materials, cement, sand and gravel, adding local red tile roofs to a greater or less extent. These are the materials which the men in charge realize can always be obtained by future generations. They

dark walled influence of the north which as the years go by will more and more be felt. We shall never have an architecture which does not show our racial origin, but some day some one will conventionalize, simplify and set the standard for a white building of the south which fits California as Charles Green has so beautifully conventionalized and adapted another type of building to another phase of our requirements.

The E. N. Wright house on Huntington Terrace is one of the three or four houses in a similar feeling designed by Mr. Timothy Walsh, a Boston architect who spent a few



One of the Maryland Bungalows



Home of E. R. Kellam. Robert Farquhar, Architect

makes cement. We have sand and gravel by the square mile. It is a certainty that when the day of wood is gone by, the day of concrete and its various developments will be here to remain. This will perhaps mean plastered buildings to a very large extent. Plaster is the logical finish of a concrete building. Then, a plastered building starts out comparatively white; a man must go out of his way in order to make it dark. The permanent building of the future in Pasadena, in California, is going to be much lighter in color than now, is going to approach more

are avoiding the difficulty which would arise from the use of a stone from a quarry some day to be exhausted, or a brick burned from one of our limited strata of good clay.

Mr. Huntington, in building the largest of our country houses, has followed the same idea. Here and there throughout Pasadena are other houses which remind one of "The South." Mrs. Fenyess' house, the Kellam house, Mr. Harry Gray's white walls tucked back in among the oaks, the Maryland and its bungalows, the new Throop buildings, all represent that other influence opposed to the

months in California one or two years ago, getting ready for the erection by his firm of the new Catholic Cathedral of Los Angeles. It is quiet, scholarly piece of design which the spirit of the best of the Pasadena work is caught and yet about which there is a certain particularly pleasing element which Mr. Walsh brought with him. His return to Boston was a loss to the local architectural profession. We hope that the revival of the plans for building the cathedral may bring him back to us again.

The Speer house on North Grand avenue and Mr. Blick's house for Mr. Harry Gray at Oak Knoll, two very different types, is each noteworthy from the viewpoint of this sketch of architectural conditions in Pasadena in that one reminds us of the simple white country places of New England and the other of the old gambrel-roof all shingle house of New England. The Gray house standing among the trees far back from the road, in that part of Oak Knoll which is most covered with oaks, is one of the quietest and most pleasing pictures in that region of the city. This old fashioned white clapboard house fits into its surroundings perfectly.

The Speer house on the other hand nestles beneath a towering mass of cypress and eucalyptus. It stands quite close to the street, but the illusion of distance from the sidewalk to the house is obtained by the manner in

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which the paths to the entrance door was planned. A little flight of steps leads to the level of the lawn at each corner of the property and the walks take broad curves so arranged as to leave the grass plot before the house unbroken. The shingles of the house look like the old New England split shingles of a hundred years ago, but they are in reality the split Redwood shake of California which weathers to a beautiful bronze, glistening in the sun with almost an iridescence. The old New England shake weathered to a soft gray. At the Speer house the color of the sash and of the vouvoir blinds is an exquisite rusty orange-

his pupils. The house is tucked up into a little triangular lot bounded by the reservoir property on one side, along which lies a great cypress hedge left uncut for twenty years, towering to a height perhaps six times the height of the bungalow. The second side boundary of the property is a great retaining wall which resulted from the grading of the street, while the northeast face looking out over the houses below toward Mt. Lowe, affords one of the most delightful panoramas of the entire valley. A part of the house actually overhangs the street wall and side walk. We may here find at its best the mingling of

paper covered roof shows just enough to the street and the white plastered chimney fits into the composition in a manner not to be improved upon.

Another bungalow, this time another hill-side bungalow, following the Greene Brothers' "Japanese chalet" motif is the Hurd house on West California street. The building site is perhaps twenty feet above the sunken road and the site itself slopes at an angle so great as to double the vertical line of one corner of the house. No effort has been made to make practical use of this basement space except its artistic use in affording a broad, simple, plastered, wall surface. The treatment of the brick walks and steps, the planting, the whole composition, is most pleasing.

Mr. Roehrig's Garvey residence, Pasadena avenue, is another of the one storied houses which spells California. One does not seem to call it a bungalow, perhaps because the details of the design are more elaborate than on the buildings which we more frequently style bungalows. This house has what should be called a "California Patio". We have come to refer to a court yard as a Patio even though it is open on one side. The Patio of Spain and of Mexico is essentially a courtyard in the interior of a house, usually a city house, with the building facing it from four sides. Despite the dryness of our climate the completely surrounded patio is inclined to be a soggy affair. Ferns and lichens are at home in California almost the minute permanent



Home of E. N. Wright. Timothy Walsh, Architect

is set far back from the street. Although not a large house it has been so placed as to have one of its long sides toward the street. The houses on either side join to make a great court of the Talcott lawn. The grass needs more shrubbery about its borders in order to complete the possibilities of the picture. The house itself follows English country house lines to some extent but the influence of California is noticeable in the perhaps too heavy pergola columns which support the broad American porch roof.

The incomplete planting scheme about this house reminds one of another house on Orange Grove avenue whose similar planting scheme is much more complete, that of Mr. John S. Cravens, where again the house stands far back from the street, very much farther than in the case of the Talcott house and where the lawn is beautifully bordered with that type of planting which has made the English country landscape famous. One more group of similar shrubs and trees at the southeast corner of the Cravens property would leave the whole setting with nothing to desire.

The Van Rossem house at the edge of the hill back of the reservoir on North Orange Grove avenue is one of the Greene Brothers' most successful compositions. It is on the borderland of "Little Switzerland", a group of houses almost all of which were designed either by Mr. Charles Greene or by



Home of Mrs. J. E. Speer, North Grand Avenue

tinted yellow which tones into the faded colors of the house with great success.

The Talcott house in Orange Grove avenue is perhaps most interesting because it local materials in brick, cement, cobble, Redwood and pine.

Another really typical little bungalow not designed by the originators of the type, but nevertheless equal in charming qualities to anything in Pasadena, is the little bungalow on South Madison street built by Mr. G. Lawrence Stimson. The flat gray

shadows are produced and few California patios have been built large enough, as were the patois of Spanish palaces, to let sufficient sunlight except by this method of omitting a wall on one side.

Mr. Roehrig has left the entire east open to the sun. This arrangement cuts off the sharp southwest breeze and confines the heat of the morning sun. It is possible to sit in a place secluded in this manner on days when otherwise it would be quite impossible to enjoy oneself out of doors. Only people who have

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been for a long time in California realize the necessity for such protection from the wind and such a method of catching and holding the heat of the sun. A country house in one of the suburbs of New York or Boston, occupied for three months only during the year, will have porches which are comfortable in the evening for a season representing many times the number of days that the same porch could be used in California. We are proud of our clear sky and our warm sunlight. Our eastern friends come to spend the winter with us, but the number of hours during the day when we may enjoy out of door life without moving about, out of door life in a hammock or a wicker chair, are really fewer than one realizes at first thought.

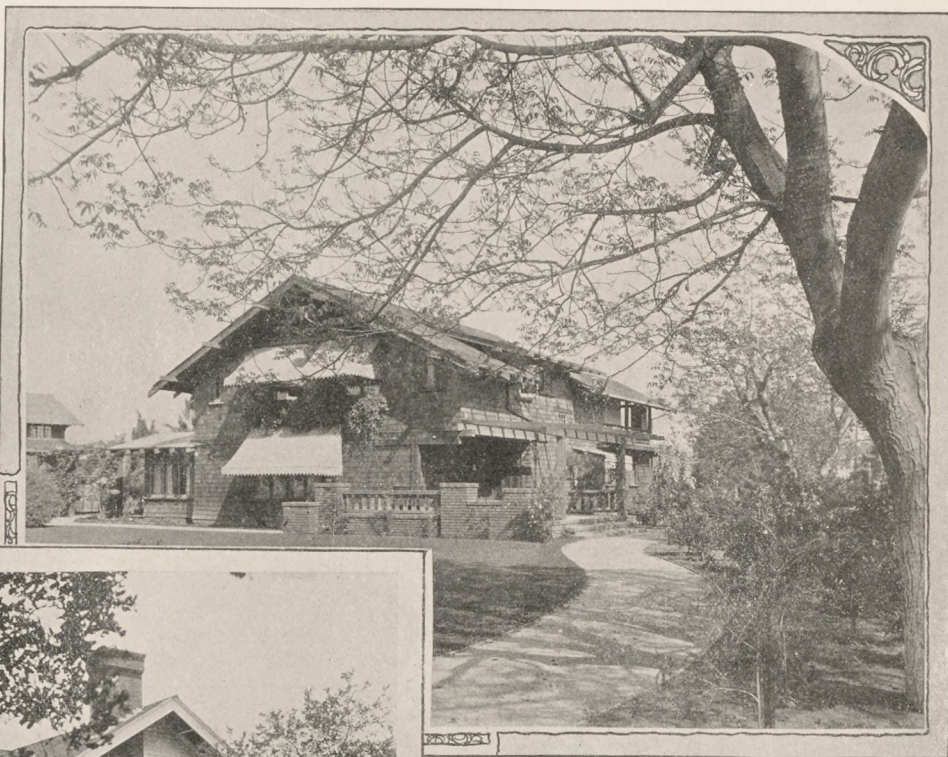
On the borders of "Little Switzerland" is a house designed by Messrs. Frohman and Martin which echoes the spirit of Mr. Greene's work. Most of such houses are one story in height but this is two. The style of this building results in its being called a bungalow although strictly speaking a bungalow is but one story high, if one is to go back to the East Indies where the type and the name originated in order to ferret out its definition.

In the Fenyes house on North Orange Grove avenue. Mr. Farquhar has given us another reminder of the Riviera. The building occupies the site of one of the oldest residences in Pasadena—The Ellery Channing house. Its white walls are surrounded by

orchards but fortunately at the same time other trees were planted here and there about the houses. The Oak Knoll district is our only remaining Pasadena reminder of the old oak forest which once covered the entire upper valley.

The Fenyes place is surrounded by trees which by their height would indicate a growth of a hundred years if found in New England. One of the oldest of such groups, this clump of trees had had after all but twenty-five years start over the trees in neighboring grounds. This and similar groups make us realize what Southern California will look

palms, the *Washingtonia Robusta*, which are perhaps seventy-five feet high, yet they represent three feet of growth for every year of their life. There are not half a dozen such palms in all Pasadena and perhaps, omitting the famous palm drive at the Singleton place just off West Adams street, in Los Angeles, not above a hundred or hundred and fifty such specimens in the whole of Southern California. In Pasadena alone there are now growing hundreds of younger specimens of the same variety and of other varieties, which are five and ten years old and which in time are going to join to transform the entire face of



An Attractive Two Story Bungalow
Frohman and Martin, Architects



Home of Harry Gray. J. J. Blick, Architect

towering trees. Pasadena is just reaching that stage in a city's growth when old places are being torn down and new homes built in the old setting. To the early settler the original California meant the same mountains we see today but the valleys and mesas were studded with oak much as we now see the great stretches of oak forest on the Baldwin ranch. Mr. Baldwin was one of the few early settlers who did not clear off the oak in order to make room for grain. Throughout Pasadena these oak were cleared in order to plant orange

like in another twenty-five years. Thousands upon thousands of palms, trees and shrubs have been planted during the last decade. We think of Pasadena as it is today and love its green foliage, but if we wish to think of Pasadena as it will be in the future, we must try to multiply in our minds the great groups of towering green about some of our older California residences.

Near the corner of Orange Grove avenue and California street is such an old group, most conspicuous in which are two great

the landscape until its semi-tropical appearance shall become its most notable characteristic.

An architect's own residence is popularly expected to rank with the shoe-maker's shoe, either neglected or over-done, but the photograph which shows the view from the dining room of Mr. Myron Hunt's residence on Grand avenue, looking out through the pergola to the foundation with a great cypress hedge beyond, in respect to the garden at least, disproves the rule. Unfortunately the photograph does not show what perhaps is the most distinctive element in the picture itself, the focusing of the entire vista upon a white pedestal and bust overhung and backed by the cypress. This is one of the many gardens in Pasadena which the casual observer never sees. Occupying the entire space back of the house it is planted out from view in every direction. Much thought has been spent upon the arrangement of its paths and its slightly different levels and the whole, although having just a touch of the formal, in reality impresses one first and last with the informal riot of its plant growth, which is so massed as to leave the center about the fountain wholly open to the sun and the breeze.

The picture of the courtyard of the Freeman Ford house perhaps is the best possible illustration of the motifs used and results ob-

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tained by Mr. Green in his adaptations of the best he has found in Switzerland, in Italy and in Japan, and the courtyard reminds us of all three of his favorite store houses. It is another example of the successful California patio, open to the east, paved, with intensive planting, and with a charm all its own.

So it would be possible to go on indefinitely, pointing out beautiful Pasadena buildings, enthusing over its gardens, and dreaming of the still more beautiful future, because more finished. This architectural review of some of her present good things has inevitably led the writer again and again to visions of this fuller, completer future. Los Angeles, the whole of Southern California, joins to congratulate the city at the Crown of the Valley, not for a beautiful spot to be found here and there in Pasadena, but for that breadth and evenness and ever present charm which she presents to the visitor. This charm is found not alone on her famous boulevards, but up and down each and every little side street, lined as they are with the most picturesque, the most homelike, the most enchanting of residences, the Bungalows of California. After all it is the bungalow of Pasadena which has made the reputation of the Bungalow of California.

Of the illustrations which I have used in an effort to bring out the varying degrees of contrast between these two types of especially appropriate architecture as found in Pasadena, the first illustration, the frontispiece,



A Beautiful Colonial Type on San Rafael Heights

unite to form a most typical California picture. The material of the Perkins' house and of the arcade is plaster and Redwood,

the Redwood a soft brown and the plaster a soft yellowish brown.

Perhaps Messrs. Hunt & Grey are still most to be congratulated upon their success with the larger problem of Mr. H. E. Huntington's villa which is to be seen over the oaks from beneath the long roof of the Perkins' porch. One of the illustrations shows a small section of Mr. Huntington's house, including just a glimpse of one corner of the great east porch and a general view across the south terrace which is paved with Italian marble and red Welch tile. Here again the native oak supplemented by palms from Syria, from the Pacific Islands, from Japan, with yew trees from England and the bay tree of the low countries, foliage in fact from half the lands of the earth, remind us of our possibilities and opportunities in California.

The house itself is of reinforced concrete, fire proof throughout. The plastered exterior is of a yellowish gray pricked out with



Courtyard of the Home of Freeman Ford
Greene and Greene, Architects

showing Mr. Gilbert Perkins' garden in Oak Knoll is not a striking illustration of either method. This patio, or portico, or porch or courtyard—no one seems to find the best word to describe it—is a paved space perhaps fifty feet by sixty feet at the easterly end of the house, surrounded on three sides, the house forming one boundary and the arcade forming the north and the east boundary. The view of the south is open and looks down over one of the wooded cañons which mark the transition between the high valley for which Pasadena has been named and the broad stretches of the San Gabriel. At the foot of this cañon is a gleaming lake.

Pools with aquatic plants, planting spaces filled with ferns shaded by the oak tree about which the whole motif has been worked



Home of Mrs. Fenyes. Robert Farquhar, Architect



1. Home and Arroyo Gardens of C. A. Goodyear. 2. Home of James A. Culbertson, North Grand Avenue. 3. Home of John S. Craven, Orange Grove Avenue
 4. Another View of the Goodyear Grounds. 5. Home of John B. Miller, Columbia Street
 6. "Hill Farm" on San Rafael Heights. 7. Another View of the Same House. 8. Home of H. W. Bailey, San Rafael Heights

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A Charming Bungalow Designed by G. Lawrence Stimson

touches of black metal about the windows. The roof is a locally made tile of a peculiar form prevalent in portions of Spain. Its color is so low a tone of soft reds, browns and yellow as to already appear a sister of its centuries old prototypes.

The house contains five of the best tapestries in America, Boucher-Gobelin. It also houses one of the dozen most select and valuable libraries in the whole country. There are ten miles of private road-ways within the grounds, five hundred acres under one fence, about half of which is orange orchard and the rest the rolling cañon-cut edges of the upper valley dotted with innumerable oaks.

Another illustration shows the great east porch of the Huntington villa. Here again the steps and pavement are of Carrara marble with centers of soft red tile. The porch is forty feet wide and sixty-five feet long, the ceiling is one great monolith, a concrete slab reinforced with steel supported by no columns except those shown in the illustration as sur-

rounding its sides. Beneath this porch and at its side, beneath a wonderful old live oak have been arranged part of Mr. Huntington's



Another Maryland Bungalow
S. B. Marston, Architect



Home of E. M. D. Talcott on Orange Grove Avenue

famous collection of ferns and many of his more delicate palms.

The Kellam house, another illustration, at the corner of Orange Grove avenue and Columbia street represents another use of white walls in a dark green setting. The color scheme of the picture reminds us of the Riviera. Green blinds, black metal, in this case perhaps too black until it shall have aged, have been used to break the whiteness of the surface of the house. Mr. Robert Farquhar who has come to us only recently after years of study in Paris, had a difficult problem in this house which is one of the older residences in the city remodeled. When the newness of the white plaster shall have aged just a little the view of this house through the great trees which surround it is destined to become one of the most perfect and one of the most simple pictures in the city.

The charming qualities of the Maryland Hotel, with its beautiful pergola and its seemingly innumerable bungalows, are the composite work of a number of designers, but the uniformly white walls of all the buildings have pulled this great group together. Mr. John Parkinson, who designed the original building, was the first to use a white plastered wall for the exterior of a great California hotel. His original color scheme has been carried out in all of the additions. At one time one or two bungalows were built and the general color scheme of the whole group disregarded. It was immediately found

to be a mistake. The change resulting from the use of a little white paint was most instructive. Here the wealth of foliage has made the whole group typically Californian. Mr. Marston's little white bungalow, shown in one of the illustrations, if only it had a tile roof, might well be an advertising brochure illustration of one of those numerous adobe houses in which Ramona was born. The pergola extending for 200 feet along Colorado street is a replica of those old Roman pergolas to be found on Capri, and all about the Bay of Naples. Perhaps it reminds us most of that at Amalphi. It was the second of the white column pergolas to be built in California, and the first to be built in Pasadena. This pergola motif represents about all that remains to us, save what is found in the patio-gardens of Pompeii, of the garden

schemes of the Greeks and Romans. At Ravenna on the other coast of Italy, where Greek and Roman civilization in Italy hung on even longer than in the south, there are several similar relics of this method of providing permanent supports for the grillage of vine-covered boughs which formed the shade over the villa-garden paths of the ancients.



A Transplanted Roman Pergola

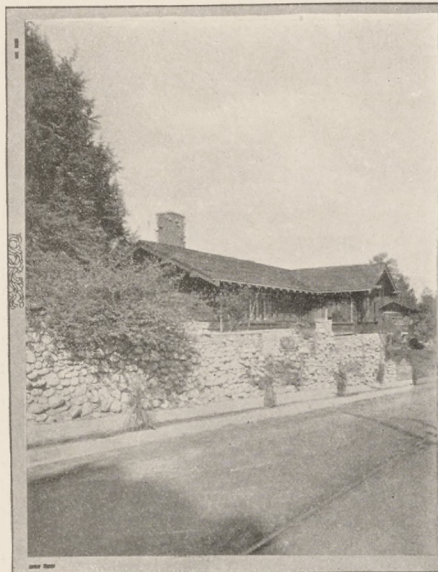


Central Pavilion of Administrative Building of Throop Institute. Hunt and Grey, Architects

The pergola's obvious fitness under California conditions has resulted in there being hundreds of pergolas now to be found throughout the south.

The illustration which shows the central pavillion of the administration building of Throop Polytechnic Institute, calls to us from the old mission architecture of California. It brings with it echoes from still further back, from Mexico. The quality which perhaps most serves to make this building really like

the older buildings of the Mission Fathers is the thickness of its walls, what architects call the third dimension. The deep shadows at the windows and about the doors, in strong contrast to the breadth of the surface of the white walls, are what make a mission building all that it is. Imitations in two dimensions, with thin wooden walls have been only too frequent. It is a pleasure to see a building with the three elements, length, height and thickness of wall.



Home of Josephine Van Rossen
Greene and Greene, Architects



Home of Clayton H. Garvey
Frederick L. Roehrig, Architect



A Hillside Bungalow
Walter Wotkyns, Designer

Musical Life in Pasadena

By ALICE COLEMAN

AS one recalls the musical conditions in Pasadena of only a few years ago and compares them with those of today, there is reason to feel that we are developing into a music-loving and appreciative community. Musical atmosphere is surely not to be cultivated in a day, and no community while in the process of settlement can be expected to possess it. Only when the hurry and distraction of early growth has given way to the steady and normal progress of later years, is there time for the cultivation of the arts. During the past years of rapid growth the ranks of musical enthusiasts have shifted. Some have come and gone, while others have remained, realizing the great possibilities within our reach. Those two words, "Musical Atmosphere", are richly suggestive. They stand for the work of the concert artist, the obscure teacher, the music loving home, church music, music education in the schools and the support given these by the lover of music—all these together form at last that intangible and much to be desired condition "musical atmosphere."

Those familiar with the history of Pasadena will remember early attempts at con-

cert giving,—when the Kneisel Quartet played in old Williams Hall to a mere handful, and when Harold Bauer gave his art to a small audience of thirty-five. They will recall the brief existence of oratorio societies and orchestras, yet notwithstanding the failure to sustain the first enthusiasm of such ventures, each one has left its impress. Steadily have the audiences grown. Were it not for the enthusiasts of the past, those of today would have little to build upon. Therefore, no true artistic endeavor in concert or in teaching can be counted a failure, through lack of financial returns or public appreciation. Upon the work of the past stands the work of today, and upon that of today rests the future. We have in our midst those who are building for this future. Mrs. Clapp with her Choral Club, the newly founded Oratorio Society under the direction of Mr. Hallett, Mr. Patterson's lectures on the Symphony programs, Chamber Concerts, Miss Elliott's symphony talks, all these are molding the musical life of Pasadena. One would like space to mention those appearing in concert and the excellent organists and teachers whose influence is so important. Recognition is al-

so ever due the music lover whose generous patronage and appreciation are first and last necessary to a healthy musical life. Shall we not count music as one of the essentials of life? A form of language more subtle than speech, its influence in the home, in the schools and in the open is a force not to be lightly esteemed. In Norway, in Germany, and in other lands, music has sprung with a healthful and natural spontaneity from the common people as a means of expression. Here in America, conditions having been different, the musical sense has had to be developed and guided through education. Why should we not make of Pasadena a veritable little home of the best in music and kindred arts? We are close to all that is most inspiring and beautiful in nature, within an environment that seems to call for harmonious living in every way. Under the shadow of these grand old mountains we can raise a temple where young and old may gather to enjoy the harmonies of the great masters. Let us cease to lament our distance from the music centers of the East and stand shoulder to shoulder in making of Pasadena a worthy center of Art.



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Pasadena Playgrounds

By GEO. H. SWARTHOUT

"BATTER UP", "One Strike", "One Ball", "Fair Hit"; these and other like sounds can be heard on the Carmelita Municipal Playground almost any day, during the months of the year when the boys and the girls of the East are shut up in-doors trying to amuse themselves as best they can, while outside the wind is blowing and drifting the snow making it impossible to enjoy baseball, tennis and such games, as we do here in Southern California the year round. The pleasure of living in a country where all these things may be enjoyed is augmented by the fact that Pasadena people have the things to do, and the facilities with which to do them.

Recreative sports of every description are conducted for all ages, from the tiniest tot who is carried in the arms of the little mother who comes to the Playgrounds to give her little charge a chance to play in the sand boxes, sail its tiny boats in the miniature lake or glide on the slides provided for them, up to the husky athlete who engages in baseball, basketball, football, tennis, or indoor baseball. Gymnasium classes are conducted for all ages of both boys and girls. These classes consist of body building exercises for all, gymnastic work on the apparatus for boys, followed by games, indoor baseball, three deep, and such. The girls' work consists of body building exercises, folk dancing and games such as dodge ball, three deep, volley ball and basketball. Classes in art work are also conducted by the lady assistant for the smaller girls and they have organized into a club called the S. S. Club. Tournaments and meets of all kinds are conducted from time to time and every month in the year.

One of the features is the lighting of the grounds or portions of the grounds in the evening with mammoth flaming arc lamps under which indoor baseball is played by the older men. Leagues are formed and games are being played out of doors in the open air during the winter months.

The Playground movement has made a wonderful growth in the last few years and many cities in the United States are spending thousands,—even millions—of dollars to equip and maintain them for the youth of the city to get a breathing space.

Pasadena is doing well for her youth. It has furnished an ideal place, one of the most beautiful playgrounds in the country. It is well equipped with all modern playground apparatus. The Playground is only one year old in Pasadena, but in spite of its short existence, it has come to be recognized as a necessity in the community, and has come to stay as a part in the great work Pasadena is doing, of training good boys into good men.

The grounds are closely supervised by experienced directors who demand that those attending must conduct themselves in a proper manner. Mothers and fathers have no fear for everything is done for the safety and pleasure of the children.

The classes, games and all privileges are free to the public, the expenses being paid by the city. The grounds are open from 9:30 to 12:00 A. M. and 1:30 to 5:30 P. M. during the vacation periods, Saturday's and holidays, and from 1:30 to 5:30 P. M. school days. Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday evenings the grounds are open from 7:30 to 9:30 to those over sixteen years of age. Strangers and visitors are always welcome to visit the Playgrounds and inspect the work.

An interval is then given as the noon hour has been reached and all partake of luncheon. Then promptly at half past one the multitude reassemble and having been reinforced by many thousands of arrivals from our near by cities who have viewed the parade while passing through the streets and have remained down town, settle themselves once more to enjoy the thrill of thrills, the time honored blood stirring Roman Chariot Race. Imagine if you can those of you not yet fortunate

enough to have witnessed the heart breaking effort of eight magnificent thoroughbreds straining every nerve and struggling on, giving up the very best there is in them to the last ounce of their power, tearing into the stretch, neck and neck, with all the thunder of hoofs and rumble of chariot wheels. The shouts of the crowds urge them on to victory as the straight away run to the finish is made, where fame, honor, glory and a substantial purse of a thousand dollars in gold is awaiting the victor of so brave a struggle.

Three heats are run in this gallant battle for supremacy, three heats of a mile each run on a half mile track, in time better than one minute and fifty seconds for the mile. Think of it! No spectacle in America offers the sensation of this wonderful race. Twelve to fourteen of the best of California's bluest blooded horses are trained especially for this event, that two charioteers may each have four magnificent steeds driven abreast to the chariots. Keen is the rivalry, noble is the sport and great is the fame attendant upon the winner. It is not a hippodrome, there is no cry of fraud, it is a race from end to end, from start to finish.

Other sports of lesser thrill and magnitude are given before the first heat of the "piece-de-resistance". During intervals trotting and pacing races by the Driving Clubs of Pasadena and Los Angeles, for silver trophies, pony races and other exhibitions by members of the Pasadena Polo Club, and many sports novel to the easterner are staged to prevent tiresome waits between the heats of the great race.

After all is over, the final and decided mile having been run and won, the crowds disperse, having fully enjoyed the day's entertainment, only to reassemble for the night carnival which will be given this year by the newly organized "Komical Knights of the Karnival", and thus ends Pasadena's day of days.

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Pasadena as a Literary Center

By ALBERTA LAWRENCE



THERE is a nymph of telepathy in nature that determines in what spot congenial minds shall cluster together. Her intuitive wisdom cannot be questioned in calling literary folk to the sun-kissed Crown of the Valley—Pasadena. Here the literary man and woman find in the smiling sky, singing birds, brilliant flowers, and balmy air that which stirs and feeds the imagination, which is the principal asset of the genius. As soul calls to soul, ignoring all conventional modes of address, so the realm of the mind has its own telepathic communication with other minds of like nature.

Indeed, it is rather interesting to look forward to that future day when the coterie of Pasadena's literary lights shall be spoken of as naturally in literature, as the New England group of Channing, Emerson, Hawthorne, and Longfellow; for this is beyond question the coming country, and Pasadena the literary center of it.

We cannot but believe that foremost among that group will be Robert J. Burdette, Charles Frederick Holder, George Wharton James. Their work is already more than national in its reputation; and their ideal of life as a breeze of refreshing inspiration for its unconventionality.

George Wharton James is a veritable wizard of the desert; even the terrifying sand storms seem to have a peculiar significance to him, while the Indian is already his brother by means of some peculiar rite by which they establish such a connection. The world at large owes much to him for his knowledge of the old California Missions and the romance with which he has surrounded them. One

does not have to read very far into contemporary literature to find him quoted as an authority on these subjects by authors near and far. His own life will some day read like a most fascinating fairy tale. His books teem with the life of the wild. Withal, he has a genius for friendship.

There is a poetic link between the life lived on the desert in the midst of marvelous wild flowers and tropical foliage, and the life lived in the open amid fresh salt breezes by Charles Frederick Holder. Both breathe of God's big out-of-doors, which even to conjecture enlarges the whole mental horizon. With rod and gun Professor Holder gives place to none. Neither is there such enthralling tales of sea life and sport told in any other books than his. His stories of sea life of California's submarine garden are marvels of word pictures.

While to call to mind any of the books or speeches of Robert J. Burdette, the famous humorist-preacher, is to unconsciously smile in delightful retrospection. There is probably no one piece of literature of present day writing that is better or more favorably known than his production "The Rise and Fall of a Moustache". It has afforded keen enjoyment to thousands. And the "Sage of Sunnycrest" still smiles on.

But these are by no means all the literary ones of which Pasadena has to boast, though we have allowed the lime-light to focus full upon them. Authors and lecturers there are, both men and women, by the score. Sitting in a public assemblage one is within speaking distance of a half dozen such, at almost any time, whose work is known all over the country. Among women, Elizabeth Grinnell and Olive Thorne Miller—who is removed but a few miles from Pasadena—need only be mentioned to call to mind splendid and famous work on the life and habits of birds. There are those on every hand who have made a

success of platform work and authorship. The roll call would be too long a one to be compassed in this article.

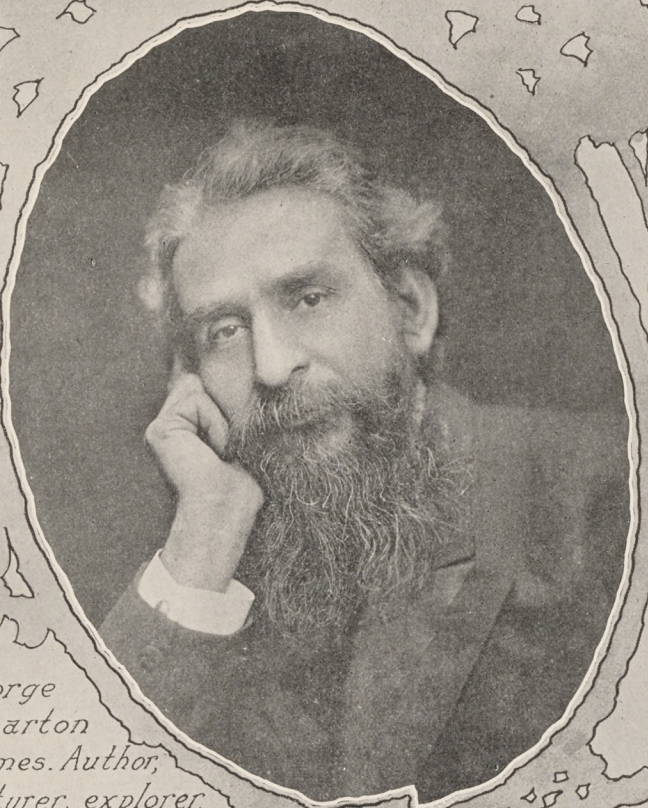
Among writers on educational subjects there are such well known authors as Ernest Batchelder, Walter A. Edwards, Helen Elliot Bandini, Arthur Chamberlain, and Roscoe Lewis Ashley. On Architecture and Interior Decoration, Una Nixon Hopkins and Helen Lukens Gaut are occupying prominent places in magazine work. Indeed we are rich in the literary genius of Pasadena.

The Club life of Pasadena develops yet another phase of this same matter. All cannot be famous, though a very great many may belong by right of taste, heredity, and learning to this same literary element of which the ones already spoken of are brilliant stars in the firmament. Not only do women writers and lecturers, of which Elizabeth Boynton Harbert is a notable example, gather to dip further into the jeweled utterances and works of Shakespeare for a wider mental vision, but the lay-woman is absorbed in developing her intellectual resources as well; and the Shakespeare Club becomes a sowing place for good literary work within its own maturing ground. There are Study Clubs, a fine Altadena Circle with a writer, Mrs. Hampton L. Story, as president; a Browning Club, and many other institutions of like nature. The men, not to be outdone—or is it to encourage the women?—have their New Century Club where matters of civic and intellectual import are earnestly and ably discussed; and the Twilight Club. Even the church life is infected with this literary spirit, and Men's Clubs are found in every denomination.

Thus it is, when the sun sinks in the heavens, do we in imagination visit the study of the literary one and find brows bent over closely written sheets, for books and lectures, that shall proclaim more and more to the whole world that Pasadena is a literary center.



TWO UNPUBLISHED VIEWS OF THE HOME OF MRS. ALMIRA W. DURAND, 275 ARLINGTON DRIVE



George Wharton James. Author, lecturer, explorer, traveller.



Charles Frederick Holder. Whose last book "Channel Islands" is making a sensation among lovers of sport.



Elizabeth Grinnell.



*Olive Thorne Miller
An authority on bird-life.*



The "Bird Retreat" home of Mrs. Grinnell, where sixty species of birds have been seen in one year in the tangled shrubbery surrounding it.



Home of Una Nixon Hopkins, where she has done such clever work as appear in the Ladies Home Journal and other magazines.

SOME WHOSE LITERARY WORK HAS ADDED TO THE FAME OF PASADENA

Where Stars and Mountains Meet

By A MEMBER OF THE OFFICIAL STAFF



THE Mount Wilson Solar Observatory, which ranks among the more recent additions to the larger observatories of the country, was established in 1904 by the Carnegie Institution of Washington. Unlike most astronomical institutions which are connected with universities its location was in no way limited to any definite section of the country, but one of the primary ends in view in its establishment was to place it in a situation where astronomical work could be carried on to the very best advantage.

The principal requirements of a satisfactory observatory site are three in number. First, a large amount of clear weather during which observations can be made. Second, a clear and transparent atmosphere. Third, a combination of local conditions such as will insure good definition of the images of the sun or stars in a telescope. These are very complex in character, but in general good definition is promoted by a heavy growth of vegetation which shields the ground and reduces the effect of heat waves, by the absence of wind, and by uniformity of temperature. The long dry summer season of Southern California is particularly well adapted to meet the first of these conditions, and even in the rainy season the amount of observing time compares favorably with that in the eastern states. Moreover, the summits of the higher mountains such as Mount Wilson rise above the smoke and dust which often fill the valleys, as well as the summer fogs which cover the lower regions and foothills. As a result the sky on Mount Wilson is very transparent during the summer, and frequently cloudless for months at a time.

The third condition referred to is the most important of all as affecting the prosecution of work at an observatory to the best advantage. If the images of the sun and stars as given by the various telescopes are sharp and well-defined and free from blurring, the astronomer will gladly sacrifice to some extent, if necessary, clearness of sky or transparency of the air. But it is possible to determine such a fact with certainty only by direct observations. Accordingly, during the years 1903 and 1904, previous to the founding of the observatory, a small telescope was installed on Mount Wilson and daily observations were made of the definition of the sun's image, or "seeing" as astronomers frequently call it. These observations showed excellent conditions for astronomical work, and it was with them as a basis that on the recommendation of Professor Hale the Carnegie Institution of Washington decided in 1904 to establish the Mount Wilson Solar Observatory.

From this brief outline of the conditions under which the site was chosen it is seen under what exceptionally favorable circumstances the Observatory was founded. The same freedom from limitations which applied to the selection of location also applied to the construction of instruments. Most of the observatories of this country owe their beginning to the gift of a great telescope, and

the problem of work at these observatories becomes that of using such an instrument to the very best advantage. At Mount Wilson this was not the case. The field was entirely open and the telescopes and instruments could be built, each with a view to the particular work for which it is designed. It is due to this specialization in the construction of the various telescopes that the equipment on Mount Wilson is so unique as to be bewildering to the visitor to whom the word observatory conveys the idea of a lens and a tube and a rounded dome enclosing them.

This brings us directly to the question of the aims and purposes of the Observatory for which all of these instruments were designed. In the first place the Observatory was planned almost wholly for the study of astrophysics as distinguished from astronomy of position, that is, the study of the chemical constitution of the heavenly bodies, their heat and light-giving power, their probable temperature, their relationship to one another, and the position which each occupies in the development of the system of the universe. In short, it may all be summed up in the words of Professor Hale as "the study of stellar evolution." The immense importance of the sun in such a plan of research is, of course, self-evident. While itself a star of but moderate size and importance in the universe considered as a whole, it is the only star which is sufficiently near us to afford an opportunity for minute study of the details of its surface. While we can with a spectroscope determine the chemical composition of even the most distant star, it is only for the star as a whole that this can be done. In the case of the sun we can analyze the light of each particular portion, study how the composition of a sun-spot differs from that of the general surface, measure the light and heat from each part of the solar disk, examine the distribution of the different chemical substances in the sun's atmosphere and classify the various types of phenomena present on the ever-changing surface of the sun, some of which doubtless affect its radiating power and so the amount of heat received by the earth. With a knowledge of these important facts with regard to the sun we may then apply them to the suns which form the stars of our universe, and thus draw conclusions as to the position of the sun in the evolution of the stellar system, what its past history has been and what we may expect of its future. Similarly, from a study of the nebulae and star systems we may be able to determine the origin of our own solar system and its most probable future. We may accordingly sum up the work of the Observatory under three heads. First, solar investigations to contribute to our knowledge of the sun as a typical star and as the central body of the solar system. Second, photographic and spectroscopic studies of stars and nebulae to indicate the physical nature of these bodies and their probable order of development. Third, laboratory investigations to aid in the interpretation of the phenomena observed in sun and stars.

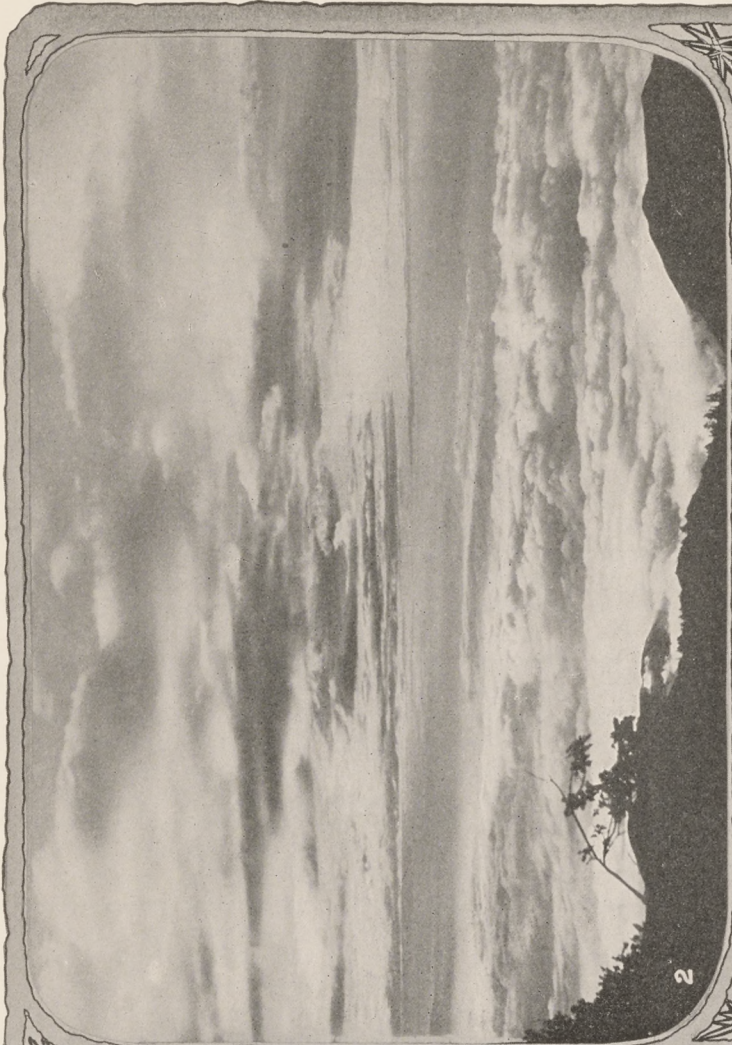
With these purposes in mind it is a simple

matter to understand the uses of the various telescopes and instruments which form the Observatory equipment. Before attempting a description of them, however, attention should be called to the fact that essentially all of the work is photographic in its nature. The advantages of photography are obvious. Not only is the photographic record a permanent one, while visual observations are temporary, but the photographic plate is capable of recording phenomena which the eye cannot see both because of the limited range of sensitiveness of the eye to light of different colors, and its definite limit of vision. Thus stars may readily be photographed which can never be seen with the eye, and at the same time the photographic plate is sensitive to violet light to which the eye cannot respond. It is this fact which has caused the use in almost all of the Observatory telescopes of the reflecting mirror instead of the more familiar lens. We can obtain an image of the sun or a star either by allowing the light to pass through a lens coming to a definite focus at a certain distance behind it, known as its focal length, or by reflecting the light from a curved surface, in which case the light will be brought to a focus at a distance depending upon the amount of the curvature of the surface. The lens probably has the advantage in the case of visual observations, but the mirror has much greater advantages for photographic work. This is due mainly to the fact that the blue and violet light to which photographic plates are most sensitive are strongly absorbed by glass, and so the brightness of the image of the sun or star is much reduced for purposes of photography. One of the best and simplest types of mirror has been found to be one made of glass coated with silver, and it is this form which is used in all of the Observatory instruments. If a telescope of a certain focal length is desired, the front surface of a disk of plate glass is figured accurately to the correct curvature, and this surface is then coated with a film of silver deposited by chemical means. Such a mirror when freshly silvered will reflect about 90 per cent of the blue and violet light which falls upon it, while a large lens will rarely transmit more than 60 per cent.

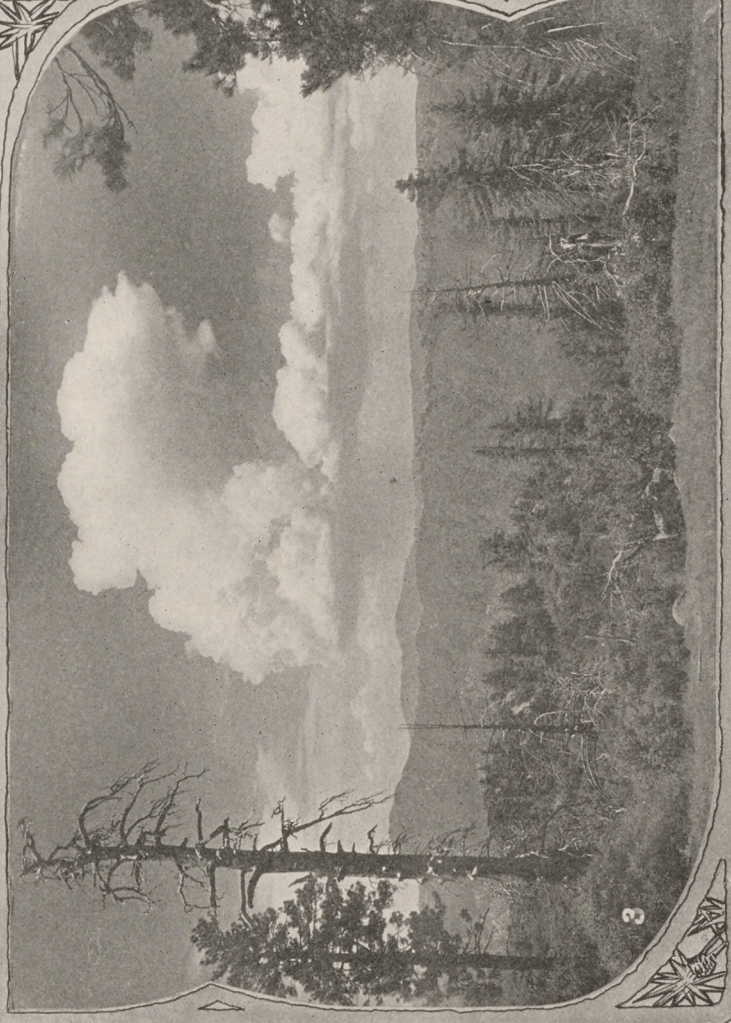
It is evident that the requirements of a telescope to be used in observing the sun are quite different from those of one to be used for the stars. In the sun a great abundance of light is available. Accordingly, the aperture of a telescope, upon which its power of gathering light and so the brightness of the image depends, does not have to be great. The focal length should, however, be great, since the magnifying power of a telescope depends upon its focal length, and a large image of the sun is very desirable for many kinds of work. Two telescopes are now in regular use for observing the sun on Mount Wilson and a third is nearing completion. The first of these in point of time is the Snow horizontal telescope, so-called from the original donor. This instrument is placed in a long horizontal house, the walls of which are built of canvas strips overlapping one another but



1



2



3



4

1—Mt. Wilson Hotel, After the Great Snowstorm of January, 1907.
3—Thunder Shower Over the Mojave Desert

2—Fog and Cloud Scene, Looking Southeast from Mt. Wilson.
4—Turbulent Fog Billows Over Pasadena During a Storm.

ROSE TOURNAMENT AND CARNIVAL NUMBER

admitting of the free circulation of air between them. This is important in order to prevent the heating of the air inside the house which would give rise to air currents injurious to the definition of the sun's image. The sun's light falls upon a flat mirror at the south end of the long house, is reflected by it to a second flat mirror near it, and by this in turn through the house to a concave mirror placed at the north end. This mirror is the essential part of the telescope, the other two mirrors serving only to supply it with light. The first of the two flat mirrors is driven by clock work so that it follows the sun in its course through the sky, and thus keeps the sun's light in a fixed position on the concave mirror. The concave mirror has a focal length of 60 feet, that is, the sun's image is formed at a distance of 60 feet from the mirror, and has a diameter of about seven inches. By a rotation of the concave mirror the image may be thrown upon any one of several instruments which are used to study its character. One of these is a simple photographic shutter by means of which direct photographs are taken. A second is a powerful spectroscope for analyzing the sun's light and studying the chemical constitution of the different parts of the sun's disk. Still a third is a movable spectroscope by means of which we obtain photographs of the sun showing the distribution of the different gases over its surface. This last instrument though complicated in appearance is most simple in its essential features. As in any spectroscope, a spectrum of the sun is formed consisting of a bright colored band of light crossed by a greater number of dark lines which are due to the different metals present in the sun. If one of these lines is isolated by means of a narrow slit which allows it alone to pass, shutting out the rest of the spectrum, and the whole apparatus is moved across the sun's image, it is evident that we shall have formed upon a photographic plate put just behind this slit an image of the sun made up of the light which comes from this one line. If this line is due to iron, for example, the photograph will represent the distribution of iron vapor over the sun's surface. It was with this instrument that the important discovery was made by Professor Hale that sun-spots are great solar cyclones or vortices in which the clouds of gas over the sun's surface are drawn down into the body of the sun. The Snow telescope is used during every clear day of the year for obtaining photographic records of the sun's surface.

This rather full description of the Snow telescope enables us to understand more readily the construction of the other two telescopes used in the study of the sun. Both of these are

similar in principle to the Snow telescope except that the light instead of going in a horizontal direction is sent in a vertical direction. The flat mirrors which receive the sun's light are placed on the summit of steel towers and send the light to lenses which have a focal length equal to that of the height of the two towers, that is, 60 feet and 150 feet. The sun's image, accordingly, is formed near the surface of the ground and the spectroscopes and auxiliary instruments are placed in walls beneath its surface in a vertical position. There are two main advantages in this type of telescope over the horizontal form. In the first place the light is received by the telescope at a point high above the ground and is much less influenced by the waves of hot air which are found close to the ground, and by disturbing air currents. This results in an improvement of the definition of the sun's image. In the second place the spectroscopes being placed in underground pits suffer very little change of temperature and work to much better advantage.

The smaller of the two towers has now been in operation for about three years and many important investigations have been carried on with it. Among these we may refer to the discovery of the presence of magnetic fields in sun-spots, the discovery of certain new laws connected with the rotation of the sun, important advances in our knowledge of the constitution of sun-spots and of the general theory of the circulation in the sun's atmosphere.

The large 150-foot tower is built mainly on the plan of the smaller tower but with many additional improvements. The telescope will give an image of the sun seventeen inches in diameter, or two and one-half times that of the other two telescopes, and on its completion in the coming year it will represent what we may probably call the most efficient type of instrument which can at present be built for the study of solar physics.

The equipment of the Observatory for the study of the stars consists of the great 60-inch reflector and its numerous auxiliary instruments. The requirements of such an instrument are quite different from those for a solar telescope. The prime necessity of a stellar instrument is power to gather light, and this is secured by making its aperture as large as possible. In this respect the large reflector is probably the most efficient instrument now in use. It gathers more than twice the light of the Yerkes refractor, and over two and one-half times that of the Lick telescope. In other words, apart from questions of loss of light, in which, as we have seen, the advantage is with the reflector, stars over

twice as faint may be photographed with the 60-inch reflector as with the large refractors. The photographic efficiency of the instrument has resulted in the discovery of a great number of interesting facts, especially in connection with the nebulae and star clusters. In the case of the former an immense number of stars whose presence previously was unknown have been found to lie in the streams of cloud-like gas and perhaps actually represent stars in the process of formation.

The great power of the instrument has been of equal value in the study of the spectra of stars. Many which with other telescopes have been too faint for the study of their light by means of the spectroscope, and the additional material made available should add greatly to our ability to classify stars in the order of their physical development.

Supplementing the work both on the solar and the stellar sides is the work carried on in the Pasadena physical laboratory. The interpretation of the results found from spectrum analysis of the sun and stars would be difficult without knowledge of what causes produce similar results in the laboratory where the sources of light are under our control. Thus the effects of variation of temperature have been investigated in the laboratory and the results found applied to the spectrum of sun-spots. In this way it has been shown that the temperature of sun-spots must be considerably lower than that of the general solar surface. A similar application has been made of the known effects of a magnetic field upon the character of the spectrum lines, to the effects found in the spectrum of sun-spots.

It is clear from this brief description of the equipment of the Mount Wilson Solar Observatory that its history during the six years since its foundation has been one of almost ceaseless construction. Both on the mountain and in Pasadena new buildings and new instruments have been constantly in the process of making. It was with this in mind that a complete optical and instrument construction shop was organized in Pasadena in which all of the mirrors, including the 60-inch reflector, as well as the great majority of the instruments now on Mount Wilson have been built under the direct supervision of their designers.

The Mount Wilson Solar Observatory represents to a particular degree in astronomical work, the spirit of specialization which is so characteristic of most modern investigations. Like the other departments of the Carnegie Institution of Washington it has been free to adapt all its projects to the end in view, a basis from which has resulted most of the important advances in modern science.

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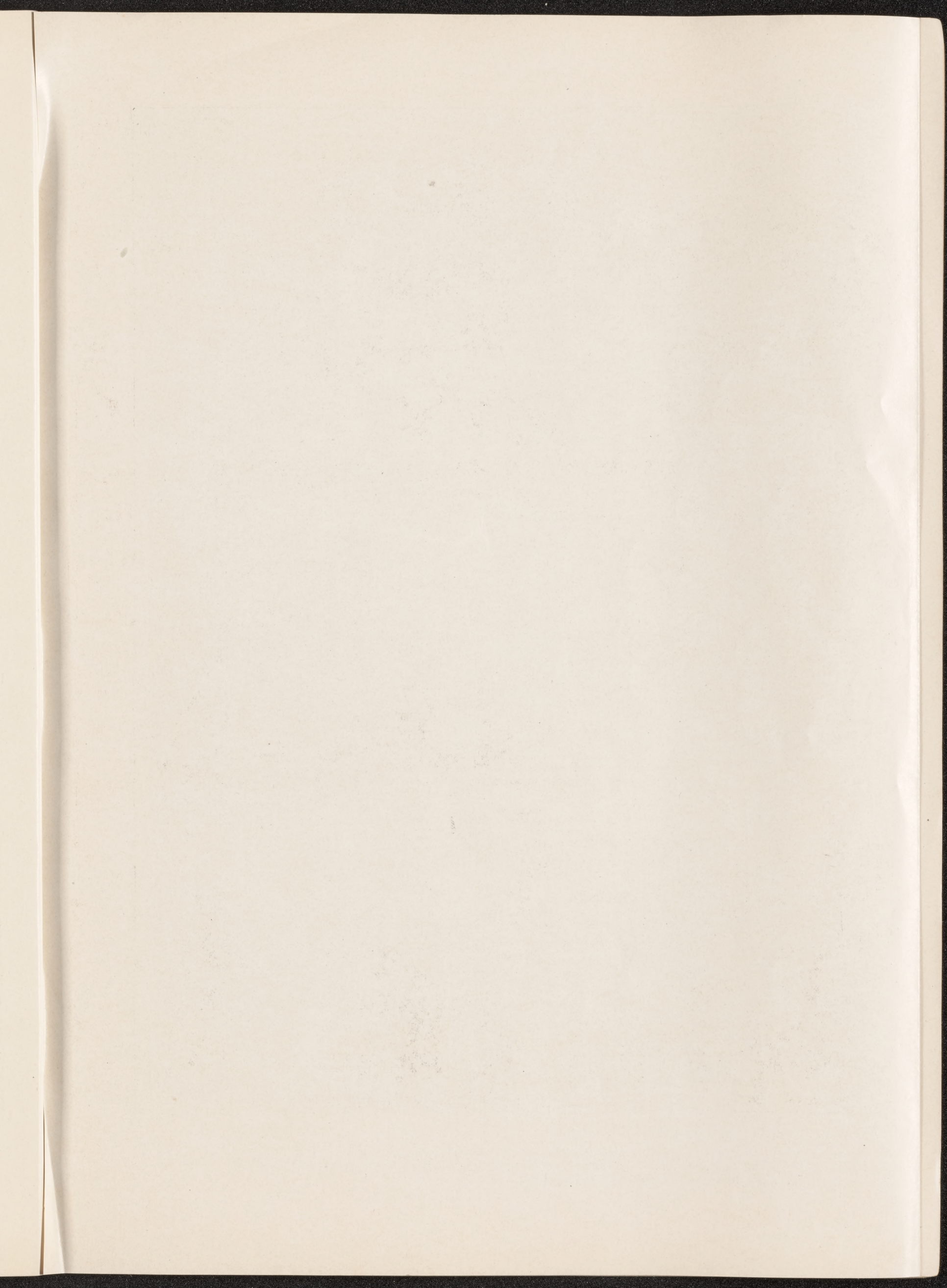
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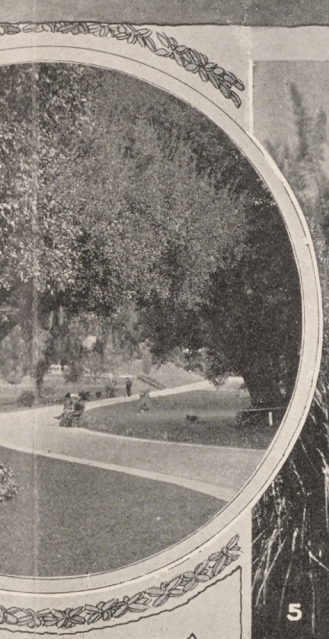
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BEAUTIFUL GARDENS OF ADOLPHUS BUSCH, ON

1—Panoramic View of the Gardens, Showing a Wide Perspective, Looking Toward the Arroyo Seco. 2—Where Rustic Bridges
 5—Only the Plashing of the Fountain and the Singing of Birds Disturbs the Silence. 6—Where Lily Pads Cannot Help but Grow. 7—Only Lux
 9—A Sun Dial that Works Overtime, for Clouds are Few and Far Between.



ON HIS GREAT PASADENA ESTATE, "IVY WALL"

1—Bridges Arch O'er Tinkling Rills.

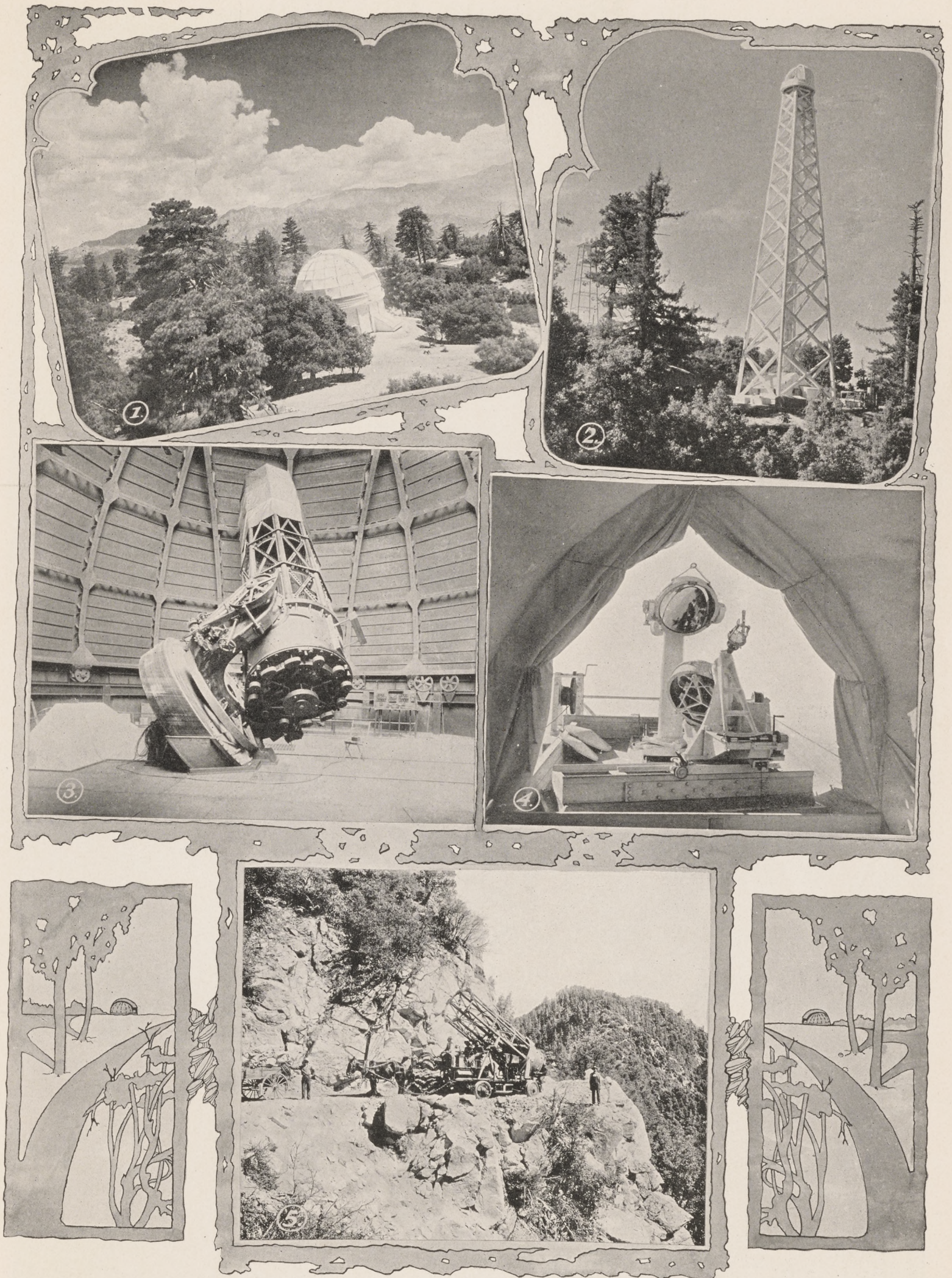
3—A Bit of Roadway Curving Around Giant Liveoaks.

4—Where Quiet Beauty Reigns.

2—Only Luxuriant and Varied Foliage Breaks the Velvet of the Turf.

8—Terraces of Green Form a Background for Liveoaks and Trees of a Thousand Kind.

10—Even the Cactus Adorn the Way which Leads to Beauty and Beguilement.



1—Dome Containing the 60-Inch Reflecting Telescope, Taken from the Top of the 60-Foot Tower. 2—The 150-Foot Tower Telescope; 60-Foot Tower Shown at Left.
 3—The 60-Inch Reflecting Telescope, as Seen from the East. 4—Coelostat and Second Mirror of the Snow Telescope, as Seen from the North.
 5—Auto Truck Carrying the Tube of the 60-Inch Reflecting Telescope Up the Mt. Wilson Trail.

The Pasadena Hospital

By CLARA B. BURDETTE



ONE of the Saviour's Christmas gifts to the world is the Hospital. There are traditions of some poor attempts to care for the sick early in the Christian era, but the first Hospital, in our modern understanding of the word was founded by Fabiola, a noble Roman matron, about 370 A. D. She was converted to Christianity and in reverent honor for the name of the Healing Christ, she, with a woman's tenderness built this hospital where the sick and poor and suffering could be cared for, feeling that thus she was most lovingly carrying on that great part of His earthly work.

While Hospitals were first founded for charitable purposes only, and resorted to by the poor almost exclusively, they have come to be the voluntary resort of the rich, preferred by those who have most comfortable homes and most loving service in them.

In this age of furious living, of rapid wealth accumulations, of speedy transportation and instantaneous thought-wave messages, it is an effort to step out of the whirlwind that evolution is creating and feel the softer breeze of evolution of sentiment, of personal attitudes, and cherished customs that have taken place along with the material resultants. The last score of years has marked an active awakening in the interests of health and its bitterest foe, ill-health, and with it has come a complete revolution of sentiment toward the trained care-taker of the sick and the scientific environment for the afflicted as found in the hospitals of today in grateful

contrast to Dickens' portraiture of "Sairy Gamp" and her "frequent partner, Betsey Prig". Once it was felt to be a disgrace if any member of the family was taken to the hospital. Now it is with comfort and a sense of doing the very best thing for our loved ones that we see them,—when the necessity comes upon them,—taken with a gentleness and a wisdom our untrained though devoted efforts could never render, to the hospital,—the "life-saving station"—where there is the maximum assurance of life and health with the minimum risks. In our own community "the loved one" may be carried from a home on Orange Grove Boulevard to the Hospital and by the payment of reasonable fees receive every care and attention that the most up-to-date institution in the country can furnish; or "the loved one" may come from a seemingly unloved home in some other portion of our city where poverty endures, and from a free bed in the ward receive the same care and watchfulness as the other patient. How did it happen that this "Life-giving Station" is here, open to all without further consideration than those indicated? Because of the Christian thought put into the hearts of a few of the citizens of this community. The Pasadena Hospital belongs to the citizens of Pasadena having been the free gift of individuals. It is a General Hospital of 100 beds, and its various departments are housed in the original Hospital Building, now used as a Surgical Wing, erected by a coterie of philanthropic individuals; the Clara Baker Burdette Maternity Wing erected 1904-05; the Sprague Mem-

orial Building, the Medical Wing, erected by O. S. A. Sprague, 1906-07 in memory of his wife; the Fowler Memorial Building which was erected 1908-09 by Mrs. Margaret B. Fowler and Miss Kate Fowler in memory of Elbridge M. Fowler and used as an Administration Building. In addition to these buildings there is the Wild Bungalow and the Nurses' Home, the former given by Mr. J. D. Wild in memory of his wife and the latter to be the Citizen's Gift when it is paid for by the generous hearted citizens of Christian Pasadena. It is supported first, by donations; second, by dues of members of the Pasadena Hospital Association; and third by fees paid by patients who can afford it. The annual membership costs \$5 and Life Membership \$100. The Association is not a stock company nor a corporation holding property in trust and maintaining a hospital by the people and for the people. The institution is so scientific and up-to-date in all its furnishings and equipment that Eastern physicians have visited it for information before building for themselves and the recent National Medical Convention held in this City pronounced it in every way worthy of this exceptional community in which it is located. The Training School is turning out Nurses marked for the high character of their work and their ideals, and Pasadena has but to stop and think what this city would do without its hospital to realize that as the most valuable asset to a community is human life so the Pasadena Hospital is the valued security of this countless asset.

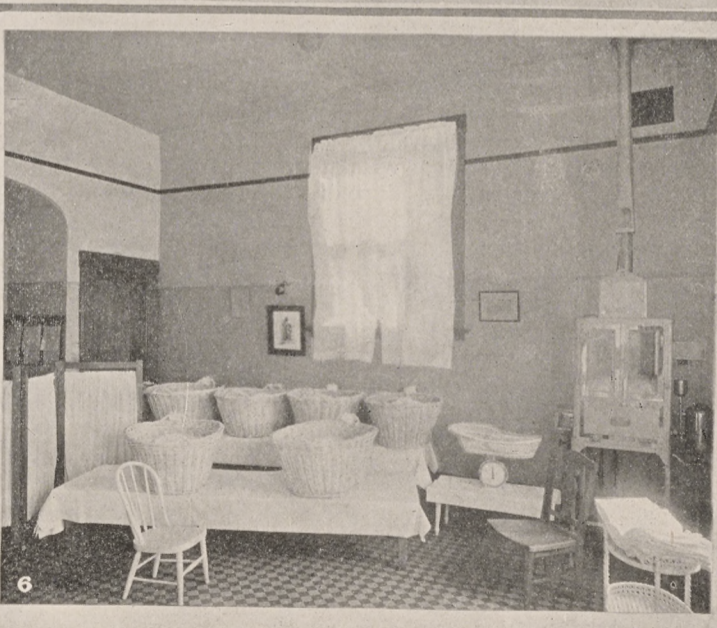
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SOOTHING THE SUFFERING AT THE PASADENA HOSPITAL

1—Typical Room. 2—Main Entrance. 3—The Nursing Staff. 4—A Hospital Baby. 5—General View of the Hospital. 6—The Nursery.

Little Known Fruits

By D. W. COOLIDGE

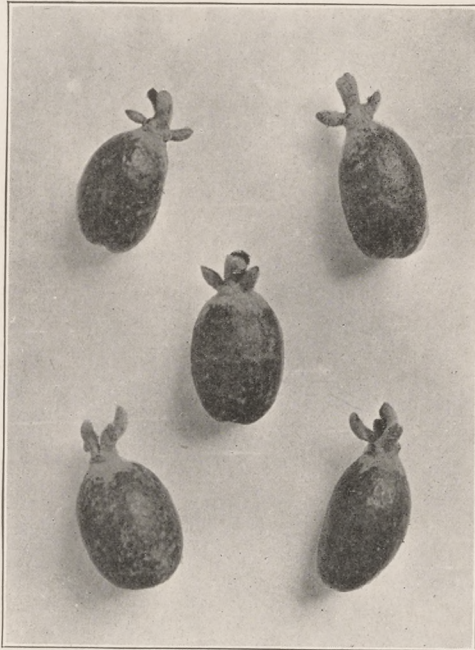


WHAT would you think of apples—just ordinary apples—selling at one dollar per pound? Such was the price obtained for Oregon apples about the year 1850. The writer knew a party in Oregon who sold his entire crop at this figure to the Argonauts who came to California for gold. The time was, when it was a debatable question whether apples could be grown in California. The orange, peach, apricot and many other of our superb fruits—the output which now reaches the enormous amount of over eighty thousand carloads per year—were all unknown here at one time. Each decade has witnessed the addition to our horticulture of one or more valuable products, and I here assert that other additions of equal or greater value will continue to be made, from time to time, and it is the purpose of this article to present to its readers at least two fruits, scarcely known at this time, that must reach tremendous commercial proportions. Things eaten by man might be considered as of two general characters; those that simply appeal to the taste without any real food value, and the real foods that make brawn and bone. An orange appeals to the palate as does a piece of candy but has little food value.

The first of the uncommon fruits that I desire to place before you is one that is more highly relished than any ordinary fruit and at the same time is a real food, a builder of bone and muscle. *Persea Gratissima* is the botanical name of the Avocado—improperly called "Alligator pear." It has many other names in different countries—"Aguacate" pronounced Ah-wi-a-cot-ty in Mexico; "Palta" in Peru; "Midshipman's Butter" in the West Indies and many other names in different places. Avocado is the term applied by our own Department of Agriculture, which recognizes it as a product of great value to the limited sections of our country where it can be grown. While this fruit was described by some of the early Spanish explorers in the 17th Century, it is to me a very strange fact that it is just beginning to be grown commercially in but a few countries of the globe. In the common acceptance of the term it is not a fruit, possessing no sugar or acid, but is, strictly speaking, a vegetable butter, having the flavor of crushed hickory nuts. The fruits are borne on a large, beautiful evergreen tree and are of various shapes and colors. The name Alligator pear was probably applied to it because it is a native of the tropics—usually pear shaped—and about the only tree product that alligators eat. There are many varieties, ranging in size from those weighing but an ounce to those of four and five pounds weight. They are pear shaped, oval, and round as an orange. In color they are a deep green, dark purple, green flecked with purple, yellow, and

red; most of those having yet reached our markets are the green, and purple fruits.

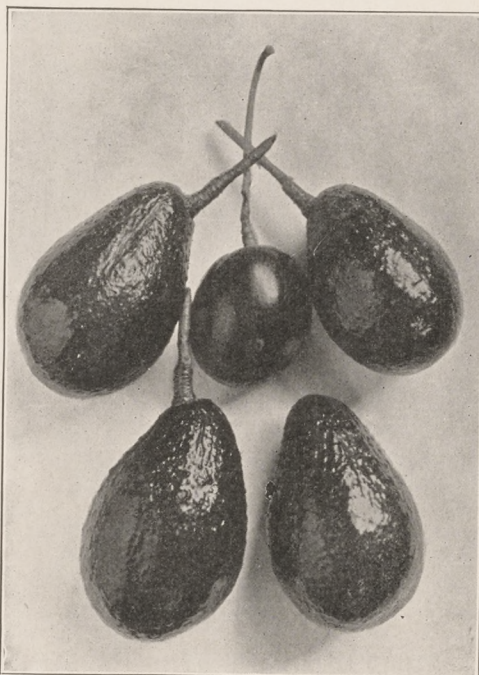
While the general character of all is the same, the flavor varies almost as much as do the shapes and it remains to the grower to find the best flavored varieties that will produce a maximum crop of good sized fruit.



Fruits of *Feijoa Sellowiana*—Two-Thirds Size

While the tree is only indigenous to tropical countries, South and Central America alone, it has been proven that it, at least certain species, is perfectly adaptable to Southern California, and when the merits of the fruit are known must reach great commercial proportions.

The Avocado is generally used as a salad served with salt pepper and vinegar or lemon



Avocado Pears—One-Third Natural Size

juice, or with mayonnaise dressing. It makes delicious sandwiches and can be used in a number of ways.

I make the statement without fear of contradiction, that no product of tree or vine takes the hold on the appetite that the Avocado does. As an instance, the entire product of one of the largest trees in the country is purchased each year by a physician in Los Angeles, at thirty cents each fruit. This tree's product has never brought less than fifty dollars and one year it brought one hundred and fifty dollars. But for an individual yield there is probably no tree in the world that has equaled one in Hollywood. From this tree two years ago there were marketed 2400 fruits at from \$2 to \$3 per dozen, bringing a gross yield for a single crop from a single tree of over \$400. The fruit rarely retails at less than 25 to 50 cents. Manifestly at this figure consumption must be restricted and entirely unknown to the masses, but if the wealthy will pay such prices, isn't it true that when good fruits can be purchased at a much more reasonable price, people in general will use it?

As before stated there are many varieties of many shapes and colors and there seems to be as much variability in the bearing qualities of the trees. I have seen a tree two years from the seed, bearing fruit, and there are numbers of trees, 8 to 10 years old growing about here, that have never borne. The tree that bore the larger fruits shown in the picture is but four years from the seed and has at this time fully one hundred magnificent specimens of the green variety weighing down its branches. The smaller one is a purple fruit. The season of ripening of the varieties growing locally, is from July to March but I am convinced that within a short time we will have them ripening every month in the year. On a commercial basis, only budded trees will be used, varieties that have known qualities.

It will be a surprise to many to learn that already the Avocado is being planted commercially. Mr. Huntington has thirty acres.

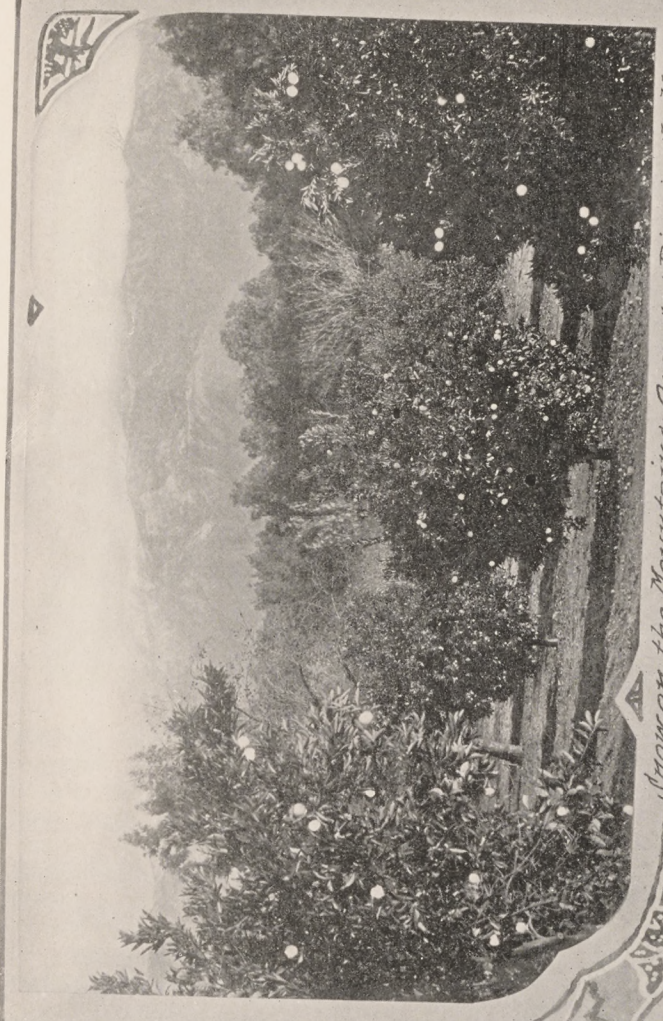
Another promising fruit, and it is strictly a new fruit, being first brought to the attention of horticulturists about the year 1890 is *Feijoa Sellowiana*.

This shrub comes from Uruguay and is much more hardy than the Avocado, withstanding at least ten degrees of freezing. The shrub is a beautiful, ornamental evergreen, charming in flower and prolific in fruit of an indescribable flavor. Pineapple, banana, raspberry and strawberry flavors all seem to be combined and I have yet to see the person who does not go into ecstasies over the flavor of *Feijoa*.

The plant is distantly related to the guavas but is entirely unlike any of them. The seeds of the fruit of *Feijoa* are as small as those of the fig and but few of them. The fruit contains sufficient acid to insure its cooking qualities and when made into preserves, jam or jelly is excellent. Ripening in November and December it comes in when the markets are not glutted with good fruits.



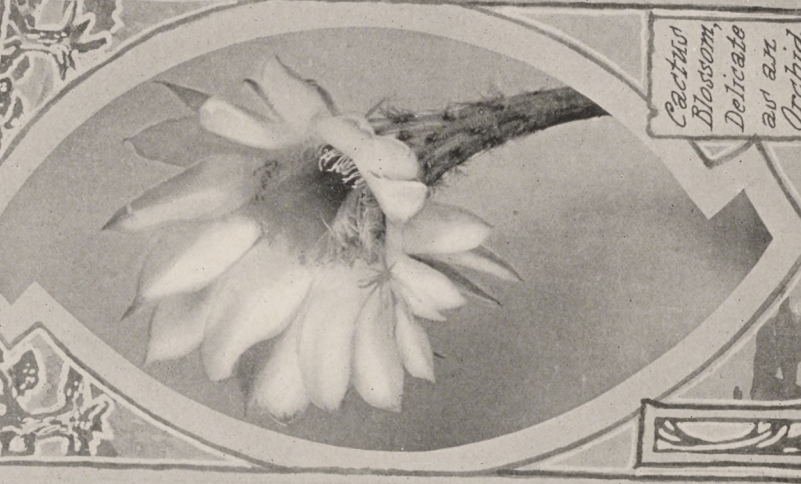
The Site was always Beautiful



Snow on the Mountains; Craner Pipe in the Valley



Almond Tree in Bloom



Cactus Blossom, Delicate as an Orchid



Where Shimmering Fountain Play

WINTER SCENES IN THE SAN GABRIEL VALLEY

An Evolution of Three Decades

By J. W. WOOD

A COUNTRY cross roads, a store or two, the village blacksmith, "under the spreading chestnut (or orange) tree" and some scattering habitations. These, set in a panorama of orchard, vineyard and verdured plain, checkered by intersecting roads losing themselves in sloping mesa, or breaking with sudden end against the feet of blue and gray mountains. This was the colony of Pasadena less than thirty years ago.

A colony composed of sturdy men and women from walks of life which predicated more than the usual culture and education associated with pioneer settlement. A community contented, with that content which is

in his peaceful ways. He was, mainly, a devotee of the soil and his vision was filled with the beautiful and the picturesque; also he may have, as was required of him, contemplated in imagination, that day when his happiness would be increased by the increment of the blossoming orchards, whose pink and white petals were a gracious forerunner of substantial results.

Under these sunny skies, yellowed into glinting gold, the far famed apples of Hesperian gardens tempted their own fair Helens—to remain at home. The vintage of Bacchus, also, was measured, in their minds eye, into teeming tuns and tens of tuns—for then it

was not yet quite desecration to pluck the purpling vintage from the vine colored hills, for mere sordid profits—if there were any profits.

In consulting the calendar of those days, one may be excused if he question whether, after all, transformation of this peaceful Arcady has brought that satisfaction to those old time dreamers, which they in these dreams contemplated when gazing over the blossoming orchards and purpling vineyards. But is was so written of the Stars that the evolution from the bucolic stage, on through those two confusing years of furious boom, with its appalling, if alluring, concomitants and its slaughter of pristine peace.

Came then those two years, when the ruthless hand of the real estate boomer devastated our blooming orchards and desecrated areas of earth clad vine. The corner lot dealer made day and night resound with his raucous demands and we became, if for a brief period, budding millionaires. Then came a wintery day of reckoning all at once, everything seemed to stop. The raucous voice was hushed, the boomer folded up his map and the banker trembled.

Came again, that period of innocuous quiet, of chastening financial settlement and the erstwhile millionaire, either fled to newer scenes, or quietly resumed his place at the counter or at the plow, chastened and for the time disillusioned. Passed, the too rapid,



Fair Oaks and Colorado
Taken from site of News Office, 1885

found coexistent with endeavors where expectations are usually realized.

To-day, a beautiful, live city of 30,000, a city of artistic homes, with surroundings which appeal to the esthetics of life and of living.

This is the achievement of three decades, with a destiny not yet accomplished, but well begun.

At this beginning—a colony stage, Pasadena was comfortably settled and had acquired its birthright, had passed the grasshopper period and was successfully competing in its industry with the marauding gopher; but the worse one of Bermuda Grass had not yet been introduced, by that misguided horticulturist who longed to be a benefactor to his fellows. Hardly 1000 people lived in this new found valley of content and its Indian cognomen was yet unwritten on the map or unwhispered by fame.

Under these fair skies and at the feet of these eternal mountains, the pioneer was happy



Same View, December 22, 1910



Colorado, Looking East from Raymond
John Brown Day, 1886

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Pasadena, California



Same View. December 23, 1910

growing pains, which had gripped our souls and then emerged the goodly beginnings of this comely city of fine streets, of picturesque bungalow, of stately homes, schools, churches and those accessories necessary to insure our comfort and our happiness, also to gratify our physical esthetic cravings.

A prophetic prognosis comes to me and I see on the horizon, the beginning of a greater epoch and I also see this fair city, set resplendent on its beautiful, verdant hills, crowned with the graces of art, literature, and philosophy, such as was known to Rome, Athens, Florence, in their days of ancient glory. And so bedecked, shall come to it, the wise man and the seeker for wisdom, to place laurels for the contemplation of the globe trotter and the habitant.



There is no place in Pasadena, or in California, where more interest centers than GRACE NICHOLSON'S NOTABLE SHOP, at 46 North Los Robles Ave., the mecca for things ornamental, with a charm wholly its own. Tourists who have traveled the world over pronounce Miss Nicholson's Sales Rooms the most beautiful and unique they ever visited. Rare taste is shown in the arrangement of the eight large rooms that are filled with Chinese Embroideries, Coats, Shawls and Antiques—Quaint Old and Hand Made Jewelry—Silver—Rare Gems, Mounted and Unmounted—Choice Abalone Pearls—Marvelous Black and Mexican Fine Opals—Artistic Merchandise and the collection of over 3600 Rare Indian Baskets and Navajo Rugs. . . . The finest in the world. GRACE NICHOLSON'S IS ONE OF THE SIGHTS OF PASADENA AND VISITORS ARE ALWAYS WELCOME

Religion In Pasadena

By ROBERT J. BURDETTE

THERE is an abundance of religion in Pasadena, as there is in all cities of California—even in San Francisco. Religions that pitch their tents on a vacant lot in the morning and fold them like the Arab and steal away—but not silently,—at night. Religions that sing rag-time hymns and do cake-walks in the starlight until the inevitable collection disperses the crowd of worshippers. Religions that have revivals every night all the year round, apparently forgetting that nothing needs a revival but a corpse. Religions that are apparently organized for nothing else under the sun but to solicit subscriptions to pay off a church debt which was created in the effort to build a meeting house to incur the debt that it might be the nucleus for the solicitations of the subscriptions. Holy Rollers, Holy Jumpers, Fire Bushers, Melchizedek Howlers, Sanctified

confusion about Christianity. There is but one kind. It has many servants, but one Head. And its servants toil in many fields, but there is but one Master. And the duties are many and diversified, but there is but one Mind. And if all the "religions" should disappear utterly, and only Christianity remain, the moral conditions in Pasadena would continue to be as clean—or cleaner, and the ethical standards of its society as high—or higher, as now with its multitudinous "religions." For it is a Christian city.

Statistically, which is Christianity, and its measure of righteousness counts for as nothing as pre-election predictions—there are, so nearly as I can ascertain, and the figures may be incorrect, fifty-six churches. There may be more, by the time the News Tournament edition goes to press. That is, we have about one church to every 550 inhabitants. That is

benevolent work in the city; there is the Pasadena Hospital, one of the noblest and sweetest and most Christian charities in all Pasadena, and many other charitable societies, children of the churches, every one of them.

The Christianity of the Pasadena churches is broad. That is, it is as broad as its foundation, which is the gospel of Jesus Christ. It isn't so broad that it teeters on its foundation like a pyramid set on its apex. The churches do not attain breadth at the expense of solidity. They do not make themselves so broad they become attenuated. You can make a thing so broad you can see through it. And then if you stand on it you are liable to fall through it. The churches of Pasadena are liberal. Liberal as the Ten Commandments. Liberal as the Sermon on the Mount. They do not declare, nor do they admit,—indeed, they deny that the worst is as good as the best; that the good are no better than the bad. They do not teach that if a man would like to go to heaven but decides to go to hell, that his profession cancels his decision any more than hurrahing for Bryan and voting for Taft makes a man a democrat. They have a theology, but they do not take it from the men who want to divorce their Christianity from their conduct.

There are minor differences in the creeds of the churches, but they are an orthodox unit on all questions of civic righteousness, of moral government. In all crusades for the best citizenship, for a good town, for the cleanest municipal government, the colors of all the church regiments are marshaled under the white standard of the Church Universal. The pastors are not given to preaching politics. But like the great apostle, they are proud to be citizens of "no mean city," and they never forget that they are citizens, so they consistently preach and teach Christian citizenship.

The influence of the churches in the community, the character of the pastors and the eloquence of the preachers of Pasadena is best attested by the witness of the Sunday congregations. The ministers of Pasadena have made it a church-going community. Scarcely a church in the city has a seating capacity sufficient for the congregation that throngs to its doors. And they are drawn by no sensational preaching, for that is the rarest exception in our churches. The sermons preached in Pasadena pulpits are strong in their orthodoxy, simple and sweet in their gospel message, plain and bold and clear in their presentation of the truth in the light of modern life. The churches of Pasadena are strong and influential factors in the best growth and highest development of the city—zealous yoke—fellows with all organizations that labor for its true welfare and enduring prosperity.



The First Presbyterian Church
An Unusually Beautiful Place of Worship

Ranters, Faith Healers, Burning Bushmen, Sons of Jericho, Blithering Brethren, Daughters of Jezebel, Children of Belial, Babel of Tonguesters,—name your religion and if we haven't got it in stock we take your order and have the kind you want ready in forty-eight hours. No trouble to show religions. The world has never been short of religions. Religion is as common as politics.

But there is much Christianity in Pasadena. And that is very different. For there is no

surely a sufficiently well adjusted proportion to satisfy every rational denominational taste. And there is not one saloon. And the percentage of increase in the population of Pasadena during the past ten years is 232.

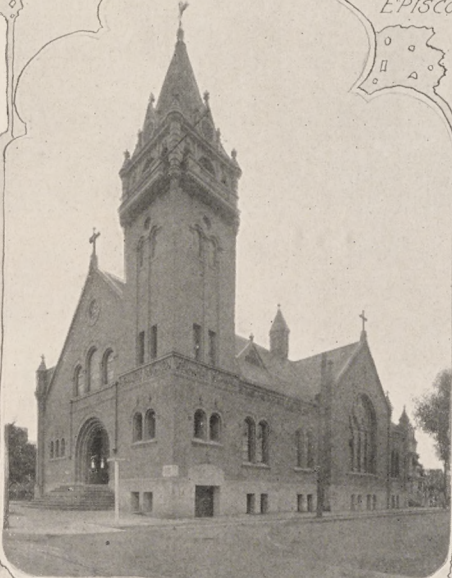
Beside the half hundred churches, there is a Young Men's Christian Association and a Young Women's Christian Association; there is the Training School for Children; and Emergency League; the Associated Charities, the great and efficient clearing house for all



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Flower Show

WHILE the rose is the occasion of the most famed festival of the western world it is not the only flower that grows in Pasadena. Profuse in variety and wonderful in beauty, size and color, the other blooms of the city have been cultivated to such an extent that the annual flower show held each fall has become to be each year more popular and more beautiful. Stimulated by the Pasadena Gardener's Association and prizes of value the contest has each year become more keen and the floral exhibits more striking. The 1910 show was held in the grounds of the Maryland Hotel and was far and away ahead of all previous exhibitions. As one of the results, a considerable fund was realized toward the building of a floral hall for permanent exhibition of the flowers and fruits which have made Pasadena famous for its all year round beauty.

The Pasadena flower show which is recognized as the best in Southern California has attracted wide attention in other states and does for the chrysanthemum, the poinsettia and the thousand and one other blooms of beauty what the New Year's day Tournament does for the Rose.



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Three Unusual Pictures

By WALTER H. PRITCHARD

Two of Them Painted Under Water



Extreme Left—Fish in Submarine Grove Off the South Coast of England. There is no movement of the grove because it is low tide. Extreme Right—An Under Water Scene Near Tahiti, showing Two Chaetodon, a Fish that Feeds in Coral Waters. Center—Near Castle Rock, Sequoia National Park, with the Sierras in the Background.



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and
Winter,
alike
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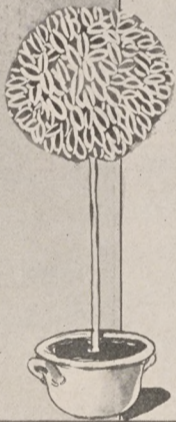
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Pasadena's Public Schools

By ARTHUR L. HAMILTON
CITY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS



NEARLY everyone is interested in what a city is doing to make the next generation better than the present one. The schools are more intelligently engaged in doing their part of this work than ever before. This is true of schools generally throughout the country and true also in a good measure of the schools of Pasadena, we believe.

Several phases of school activity proclaim this to be true. First, the individual and not the class or the subject taught, is being

and health where before was pain and incapacity.

In order that the work of the health department may be made more effective through the proper development of the children the physical training department has been organized with a competent physical director at its head. For the past two or more years a steadily pursued plan of installing play-ground apparatus has been going forward throughout the district, until nearly every school-yard is equipped with its tennis court, basketball grounds, swings, teeters, slides, etc. With the carefully supervised out-door games, the inter-school competitive contests, the classroom calisthenic exercises, and the competent medical supervision, such as is being given, it is not strange that here in Pasadena, with its

special study room dovetailing, as it were, with each of the regular class rooms.

The special study teacher gives attention to the individuals, aiding them in the preparation of their work in a judicious manner, teaching them how best to study, sending them to such class-rooms as may have recitation work best suited to their special needs,—they to return to the special study room at the close of the recitation. In this way the work that is being done in the various class-rooms is utilized for any who may need it, thus avoiding duplication of effort on the part of the special study teacher. All pupils doing work regularly in the special study room are entirely under the control of the teacher of that room. Some typical cases of pupils who profit most by the special study room oppor-



PASADENA HIGH SCHOOL

made the most important consideration. The school organization is being shaped so that each child may be cared for in accordance with his needs,—not only the slow and unfortunate, but also the bright and promising as well.

To the end that the highest all-round grade of character and attachments may be reached, and with the least possible waste of energy and time, special attention is being given to the health of the pupils. A competent medical examiner is in charge of this work, and his assistant, a most competent woman, visits the homes that the work of examination may be made effective where otherwise it might be unheeded. Hundreds of cases have been examined and a remarkably large percentage have received attention, giving relief

wealth of beauty and its favorable conditions for right living, we are being gratified in the success attending these efforts. One of the features of the inter-school contests of the grammar grades is that no pupil shall be eligible to take part in these events who uses tobacco in any form at any time subsequent to his enrollment in the schools for the current year. This seems to be a very helpful arrangement and its results are most satisfactory.

Along the line of effort to adapt the school work to each individual child our "special study rooms" stand out prominently as an important factor. These rooms are at work now in all of our larger buildings and run in connection with the upper four grades. This connection is a very close one, the spe-

cial study room elsewhere has been neglected or has been irregular, making it difficult to adjust them to exact grades here; pupils who have not naturally the ability to move as rapidly as the class, or who are not physically strong enough to do so, and who must take a slower gait at intervals; pupils who naturally are able to make greater progress than the average pupils in the class; overgrown children and those too old and mature for the grade to which they would be assigned; nervous and timid children who need the strengthening influence and the personal contact of a strong, sympathetic teacher. With a good arrangement for handling the work of the class-rooms, coupled with the assistance given by the special study rooms, comparatively few "hold-overs" should be found in

the schools. In fact they are being rapidly reduced to the minimum. In 1908 the number of pupils held over was 729, or 21.7 per cent of the total number of children on the rolls at the end of the year. In 1909 the number was 550, or 16 per cent of the total. For the year closing June, 1910, the number held over was 265, or 73 per cent. Seventy-two of these were held over in the first grade and largely on account of under-aged pupils. The average cost of pupils in the grammar grades was, last year, \$58.63. As this is \$58.63 per hundred pupils held over, of extra expense to the district, it will be seen that from a financial point of view the effort is worth while. The advantages in the conservation of the child's interests is of vastly greater importance, however, than the financial gain.

The teaching force of the city consists of 40 high school teachers; 132 grammar and primary; 26 kindergarten; 14 specials—a total of 212 teachers. The total number of pupils enrolled in the public schools last year was 5623. The high school reached 863 students; the grammar and primary grades 4352. The kindergartens had a total of 408.

The salaries being paid to teachers this

year are as follows: Kindergarten directors, \$780; assistants, \$660; primary and grammar grades, for the first year, \$840; thereafter, \$1000; high school, first year, \$1100; second, \$1200; third, \$1300; fourth and thereafter \$1400; all for a year of nine months.

Attendance at the high school is taxing the capacity of the building beyond its limits. Temporary relief is afforded by bungalows, of which we now are using three, each having four class-rooms. It is expected that in the near future plans may be perfected and bonds voted which shall give to Pasadena one of the best high school buildings in the state—one which shall be fitted to provide up-to-date practical technical features, such as are now regarded necessary in a high school education, and which are exemplified in the many polytechnic schools throughout the country.

As has been suggested in statements already made in this article the course of instruction in the schools begins with the kindergarten, to which children are admitted at the age of five. There are now twelve kindergarten centers, all but three of which are located in separate buildings,—pretty bungalows which in themselves are places of in-

terest. The course of study in the primary schools includes simple card-board construction and kindred manual lines, thus continuing the good work of the kindergarten. This work leads into the woodwork for the boys of the sixth, seventh, and eighth grades. Sewing is provided for the girls of the fifth and eighth, and cooking for those of the sixth and seventh. Facilities for carrying on industrial work in the grades is being extended, to the end that in the near future each of the large buildings shall be equipped with its own manual training and domestic science rooms, and in buildings designed and fitted especially for this work.

On the whole Pasadena is offering good school facilities to those who are seeking her hospitality, or who are making homes among her people, and in her genial climate. With and in addition to her public schools,—her excellent private schools, her fine public library, her many and beautiful churches, with their gifted preachers, and a fine moral tone pervading the doings of the people, our young folks ought to be able to start right,—and thus started to develop into a high type of American men and women.

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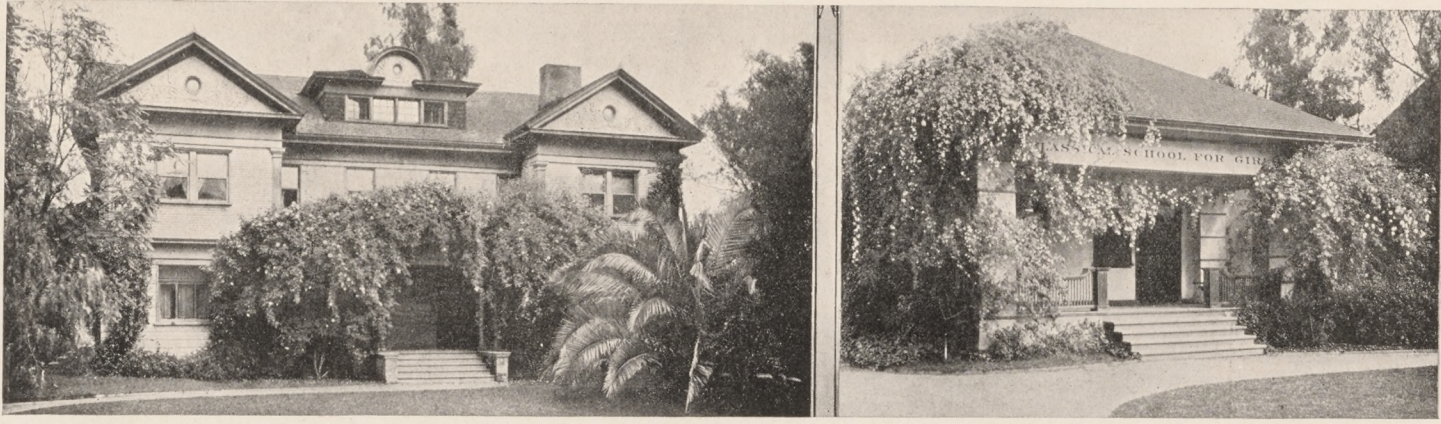
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THE ORTON SCHOOL FOR GIRLS—Founded 1890

Higher Education In Pasadena

THROOP Polytechnic Institute is one of the greatest if not the greatest asset of Pasadena. Under the able guidance of Dr. James A. B. Scherer the work begun by Amos B. Throop in 1891 bids fair to make of Throop Institute and its affiliated schools, Throop Academy and the Polytechnic Elementary school a greater educational center than any yet known in the whole west.

These schools now take children at the school age and carry them through a complete technical education fitting them for positions of great responsibility and honor. Some of the graduates of Throop are to be found wherever in the world big work is being done.

Occidental College while not sectarian in its teachings is under the auspices of the Presby-

terian church and should have even greater opportunities for good in its new location at the threshold of Pasadena. It has secured a beautiful site with a commanding view of the mountains and with the plans realized will prove a fitting associate for Greater Throop.

The Orton School, a boarding and day school for girls, was established in 1890 by Miss Anna B. Orton. The aim of the school is: To offer a thorough preparation for college or university; to offer collegiate courses to those not intending to enter college; to give its pupils the influence and training of a refined home. Here health is held of greatest importance and is promoted by out door study, also out door sports under an expert director.

Music and art are considered important factors in a liberal education and are in charge of professors who come from the centers of music and art in Europe. After receiving a three year's certificate of work, pupils may be placed with masters abroad. The Orton School is affiliated with the Cours Dwight in Paris, and the Willard School in Berlin.

POTT'S BUSINESS COLLEGE

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MARYLAND

The Hogan Co.

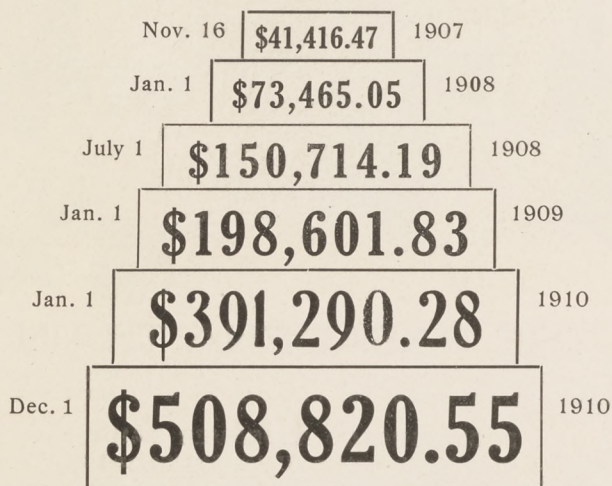
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A similar train also runs eastbound daily. A delightful journey to or from the land of sunshine will be the experience of all who travel on the Los Angeles Limited.

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Particulars as to time, fares, etc., at any ticket office or from general agents—Salt Lake Route, 290 Broadway, New York; 819 Oliver Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.; 206 Clark St., Chicago, or 823 17th St., Denver.

Pasadena office at 86 East Colorado Street. T. C. Peck, General Passenger Agent, Los Angeles.

[CHAS. GRIMES President
W. J. LAWRENCE Secretary]

[OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS]
S. S. JONES Superintendent

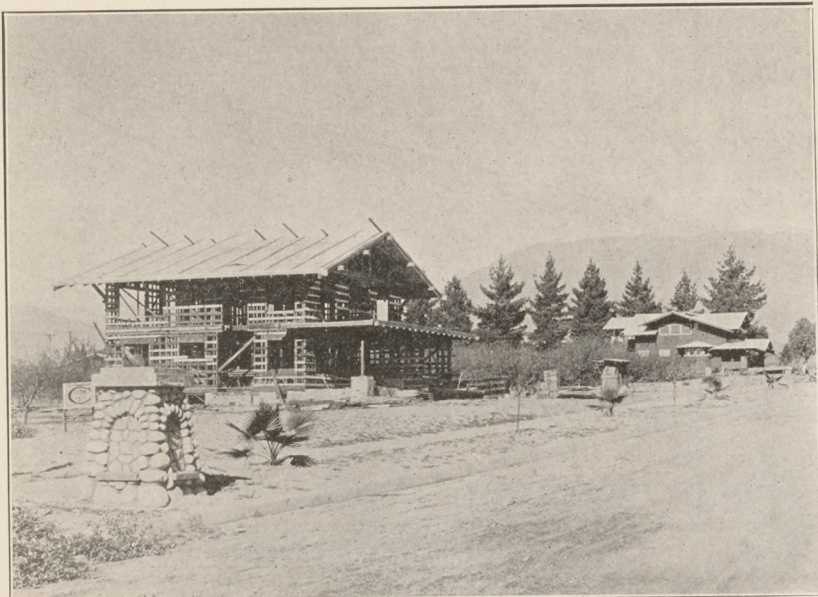
[CHAS. MUSHRUSH, Vice-President
CHAS. GRIMES Treasurer]

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GENERAL VIEW OF THE PROPERTIES OF THE TOM REED GOLD MINES COMPANY

Organized under the laws of Arizona Dec. 17th, 1906. A Pasadena enterprise, controlled by well known Pasadena men. Over ninety per cent of the outstanding capital stock owned by residents of this city. Like almost all mining enterprises this company has seen its dark days, but with supreme faith in the intrinsic value of the property its principal owners have ever sought to develop it along permanent and substantial lines. That unusual success has attended their efforts is attested by the remarkable results attained since the completion of their new reduction plant. With but ten stamps in operation the average output for the past five months has been \$52,000.00. High water mark was reached in November, a thirty day run with a cleanup of \$65,570.00, which is said to set a new record for a ten stamp mill. The product of the mine has practically paid for its development and improvements. September last all indebtedness for installation of new plant was liquidated. Since then four dividends paid monthly totaling \$90,955.50 have been distributed, a cash reserve of \$50,000.00 accumulated, with the neat checking balance remaining. This is not an advertisement; the company has no stock to sell, and "Uncle Sam" takes our product. The object of this brief recital is to boost for Pasadena and assist in publication of this annual magazine number.



TYPE OF NEW HOMES IN SUTTON VILLA

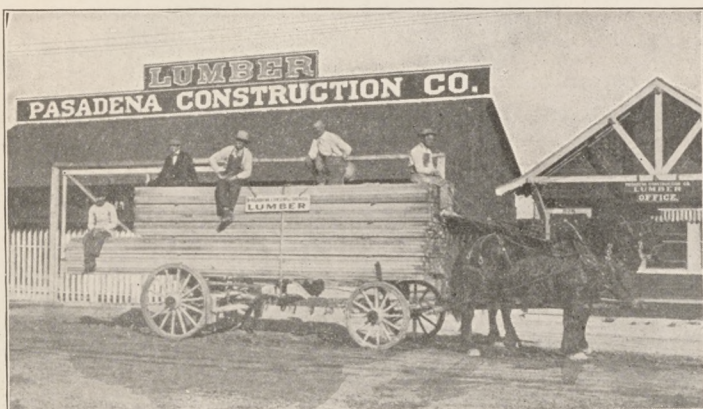
Sutton Villa

This tract has been a "Champion" from the start, as shown by the above type of residence. If you want a choice, highly restricted location, at a reasonable price, be sure to consult us.

Citizens' Realty Co.

PHONES 410

Suite 300, Chamber of Commerce Bldg.



BOTH PHONES
2143

926 S. Raymond Avenue

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We Own and Offer for Sale a Choice Selection of First Mortgage Bonds
Buyers will Net 5½ to 6¼ per Cent.

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Home Phone 355 / 504 Chamber of Commerce Pasadena, California

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CROWN CITY
Manufacturing Co.
243 West Green Street



Sunset, Main 1056

Incorporated

Capital Stock \$75,000

California United Investment Co.

REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, BONDS and LOANS

Exchanges Is Our Specialty List Your California and Eastern Properties with Us

LEO MISCH, Manager

608 Chamber of Commerce

Pasadena, California

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Pasadena Ice Company

PURE ICE - from - DISTILLED WATER

DIRECTORS— William R. Staats
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GENERAL VIEW OF OUR PLANT, LOCATED ON SOUTH BROADWAY, NEAR GLENARM STREET AND BETWEEN THE SANTA FE AND SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY TRACKS
SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR STORING FURS, FABRICS, RUGS, ETC. **Best Ice Best Service Cold Storage Uniformly Low Prices** INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE THEFT AND MOTHS

Gas Furnaces

This winter and spring will find many more Gas Furnaces in service than ever before . . . People are beginning to realize the economy and perfect convenience of this manner of heating. A Gas Furnace supplies just the amount of heat you want—be it little or big

SEE the DEALERS

Los Angeles Gas and Electric Corporation
64 N. Raymond Ave. Pasadena Office Both Phones 174



THE WHITTIER

A select family boarding house; sunny rooms; excellent table; centrally located on Pasadena's most beautiful streets. 165 South Morengo Avenue.



If your foot looks like this

Dr. Passage's Foot-Fit Combination Bunion Protector and Foot Support

Pat. Oct. 5th, 1909

The Only Bunion Protector that always remains in the shoe, filling out the hollow places, taking the pressure from the joint and keeping the shoe smooth, taking out the deformed appearance.

The Only Protector that besides positively relieving and Curing Bunions, acts as an Arch Support as well. The soft felt cushions are placed where most needed in their purpose. Made to fit any man or woman. Price \$2 a Pair, from your shoe dealers or sent post paid upon receipt of the price. Dealers wanted in every town in U.S. - Canada. Showing Protector in place on foot



We can make it look like this

If your dealer does not carry it order direct, giving markings on lining of last pair of shoes, outline drawing of foot

The Nickerson Company

85 NORTH RAYMOND AVENUE PASADENA, CALIFORNIA



The Original Bay State
BRICK AND CEMENT COATING

A perfect finish for all Cement, Stucco, Plaster or Brick.

Manufactured by Wadsworth, Howland & Co., Boston, Mass.

Hiram W. Wadsworth
Distributor for Southern California
Chamber of Commerce Building,
Pasadena, Cal.

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California FARMS

DEEP RICH SOIL

C. H. Yearian, 9 S. Raymond



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Fair Oaks Park

For the Most Beautifully Located LOTS at Lowest Prices: see

Pasadena Heights

Geo. C. Martin, 9 S. Raymond



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PRIVATE ROOMS—You Carry the Key
Pasadena Transfer & Storage Co.
PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

Citizens' Realty Company

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WE ARE prepared to take good care of your interests in Real Estate, Insurance, Stocks and Bonds. For information concerning Pasadena, consult—

Citizens' Realty Company

PHONES 410

Suite 300, Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

Reference: Pasadena National Bank

Established 1888

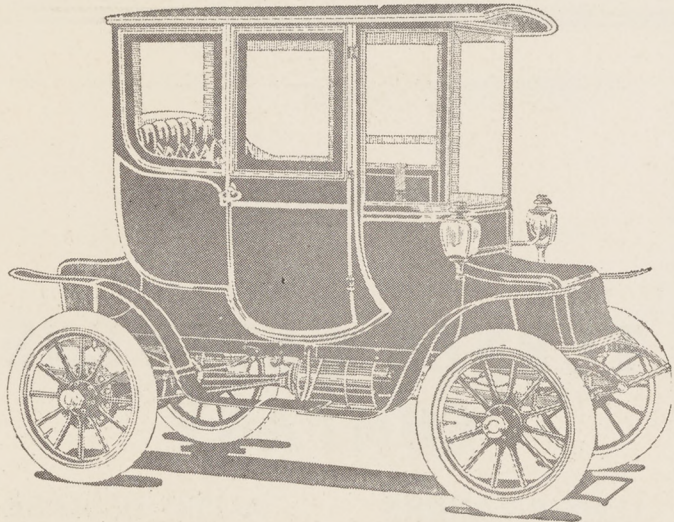
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Electric Supply and Fixture Co.

Manufacturers of Gas and Electric Fixtures

Show Rooms and Factory 177 East Colorado Street

Largest Manufacturer of Strictly Residence Fixtures in Southern California. Our Plating Plant Handles All Kinds of Job Work. Silver Plating a Specialty.



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Shaft or Chain Drive

IS KNOWN ALL OVER AMERICA as the BEST that MONEY CAN BUY
COUPES VICTORIAS ROADSTERS
CALIFORNIA ELECTRIC GARAGE CO.
Southern California Distributors
Los Angeles—12th and Olive Sts. Pasadena—100 E. Union St.

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Kerckhoff-Cuzner Lumber Co.

P. N. GIBBINGS, Manager

Lumber, Lime, Cement and Plaster

Broadway and Green Streets

Pasadena, California

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Handled In a Sanitary Manner

IT IS a COPLIMENT to Your TASTE and JUDGMENT That You USE RAAB'S MILK

ITS QUALITY . . LIKE ITS PURITY . . IS ABOVE QUESTION

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Ives, Warren, Salisbury & Co.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS

(Hubert F. Ives. Kenyon Warren. Louis H. Salisbury)

Corner of Marengo Avenue and Union Street, Pasadena, Cal.

Mountain View CEMETERY



OWNED BY
PASADENA
CEMETERY
ASSOCIATION



Mountain View CEMETERY



ALSO OWNERS OF
The Only
Electrical Heated
CREMATORY

We Wish You All
A
Happy New Year

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Yosemite Laundry Co.
THE VERY BEST ALL THE TIME

ANDREW HOLLOWAY
Contractor

16 South Raymond Avenue

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CEMENT WORK BRIDGES

Pasadena Hardware Co., Inc.

THE OLDEST, LARGEST AND BEST HARDWARE STORE

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Shot Guns, Rifles, Ammunition, Sporting Goods, Fishing Tackle for Ocean and Stream, Garden Hose, Gardening Tools, Oliver Plows, Hand Cultivators.

Full Equipment of Thermos Bottles

Drop In and See Us, We Are Always in a Genial Mood and Try to Please

Pasadena Hardware Co., Inc.
TWENTY-FIVE YEARS IN ONE STORE
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UNDERTAKERS AUTO HEARSE

AUTO AMBULANCE ON CALL
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LADY ASSISTANT CREMATING




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A boot shop catering to the finest trade in men's, women's and children's footwear. Distributors of the famous Walk-Over products, every possible demand is adequately met. The well known Walk-over superior quality coupled with modest price has made the Walk-over shoes famous the world over. A modern, splendidly equipped store with unsurpassed service has made the Pasadena Walk-over Boot Shop one of the most popular stores in Southern California.

WALK-OVER BOOT COMPANY
36 East Colorado Street
Pasadena, California
L. F. BASSETT - Proprietor



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You Start For California

☐ Drop us a card and have our solicitor call on you when you arrive, or mail us an order and we will have the goods in your home for you. ☐ Our Groceries are of the Best Quality. ☐ Our Fruits and Vegetables are the freshest in the market. ☐ We have our own Meat Market. ☐ We have our own Bakery. ☐ Get your Fresh Fish from our Fish Department. ☐ On the second floor of our building we carry the Largest Stock of Crockery, China, Kitchen Utensils and Wooden Ware in the city.

Pasadena Grocery Co.
141-143 East Colorado St. Pasadena, California



From "Representative California Homes"

"Representative California Homes"—Price 50 Cents (coin, money order or 1-cent stamps)—50 Bungalows, Cottages and Concrete Residences—one, one and one-half and two story houses of 5 to 10 rooms, costing \$1600 to \$5000. These are the better class of homes, selected from six former editions, with the addition of new homes just built.

"West Coast Bungalows"—Price 50 Cents (coin, money order or 1-cent stamps)—50 one-story Bungalows, costing \$500 to \$2000. An entirely new book of pictures and plans, never before published. 25 beautiful homes, costing less than \$1250. No other book contains one-fourth as many really inexpensive Bungalows.

E. W. Stillwell Co., 218 H. Henne Bldg., 122 Third St., Los Angeles, Cal.



From "West Coast Bungalows"

VICTOR MARSH'S, Inc.

IMPORTERS

Modern and Antique Fine Art

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PASADENA, CAL.

Seating Capacity 150

White Help

Home Cooking

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199 East Colorado Street
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Taber's Prescription Pharmacy

Experienced Help and Courteous Treatment in Every Department

911 Phone Us Your Drug Wants 911
... Prompt Delivery ...

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P. ORBAN, Proprietor and Manager

Main 150—Phones—Home 150

Orban Lumber Co.

85 South Pasadena Avenue, one block south of Salt Lake Depot

LUMBER, MILLWORK, SASH, DOORS, MOULDINGS, INSIDE FINISH, LIME LATH, CEMENT, HARD WALL PLASTER, FELT ROOFING

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(WOTKYN'S BROS.)

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56 E. COLORADO STREET

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Pasadena, California

Taking up orange trees at Southland Nurseries, where now are growing 500,000 orange, lemon, grape fruit trees. Choice lot from which to select. Worth seeing, whether you buy or not. Deciduous Fruit Trees, Alligator Pears, Palms, Ornamentals, Roses, Pansy and Cabbage Plants.
Main 949—Phones—Home 2520
SOUTHLAND NURSERIES
F. H. Disbrow, Proprietor
2141 E. Colorado St., at Berkeley
10 minute service, Lamanda Cars



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Everything Electrical

Wiring and Appliances

F. C. Sweetser GAS and ELECTRIC FIXTURES

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Pasadena, California



Crown City Trunk Factory

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RAYMOND AVE.

TANNER & PENNEBAKER Livery

A Complete Horse and Automobile Livery

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Pasadena, California

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The Oldest, Largest and Best

Skillen & Skillen

Confectionery House in Pasadena

THE CITY BEAUTIFUL

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PASADENA HOMES, BUSINESS OPENINGS
and

Orange or Lemon Groves

In the "sun-kissed" San Gabriel Valley

WRITE

JOHN McDONALD CO.

(Incorporated)

REAL ESTATE - STOCKS - BONDS - INSURANCE

32 East Colorado Street, Pasadena, California

Established in 1886.

Reference—Any Bank in Pasadena

Pasadena National Bank

PASADENA, CALIFORNIA



Safe Deposit Department

The vaults of the Pasadena National Bank are especially equipped to provide perfect facilities for the safe-keeping of valuable papers, jewelry, etc., and afford absolute security from loss by fire or burglary

Condensed Statement

At date of last call by Comptroller of the Currency,
November 10, 1910

| RESOURCES | | LIABILITIES | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Loans and Discounts . . | \$907,190.37 | Capital . . | \$200,000.00 |
| U.S. Bonds and Premium . . . | 208,000.00 | Surplus . . | 75,000.00 |
| Municipal Bonds and Securities . . | 293,241.70 | Undivided Profits . | 5,710.94 |
| Furniture and Fixtures . . . | 20,000.00 | Circulation | 200,000.00 |
| Real Estate . . | 17,500.00 | Deposits | 1,273,342.08 |
| Available Cash | 308,120.95 | | |
| | \$1,754,053.02 | | \$1,754,053.02 |

OFFICERS

| | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Henry Newby, President | Edward J. Pyle, Cashier |
| J. H. Woodworth, Vice-President | Herbert C. Holt, Asst. Cashier |
| Isaac Bailey, Vice-President | Elbert W. Smith, Asst. Cashier |

DIRECTORS

| | | |
|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| Charles N. Post | H. R. Lacey | Edward T. Off |
| Henry Newby | Isaac Bailey | J. H. Woodworth |
| | | Edward J. Pyle |

THE DETROIT

JOHN A. POLACEK

Cigars and Confectionery

OPPOSITE HOTEL MARYLAND

386 East Colorado Street, Pasadena, California

The L. W. Blinn Lumber Co.

A. PRICE, AGENT

Both Phones 45 Cor. Broadway and Center Street
PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

Lumber, Lath, Lime, Plaster, Cement

HOTEL

G. G. GREEN
Owner

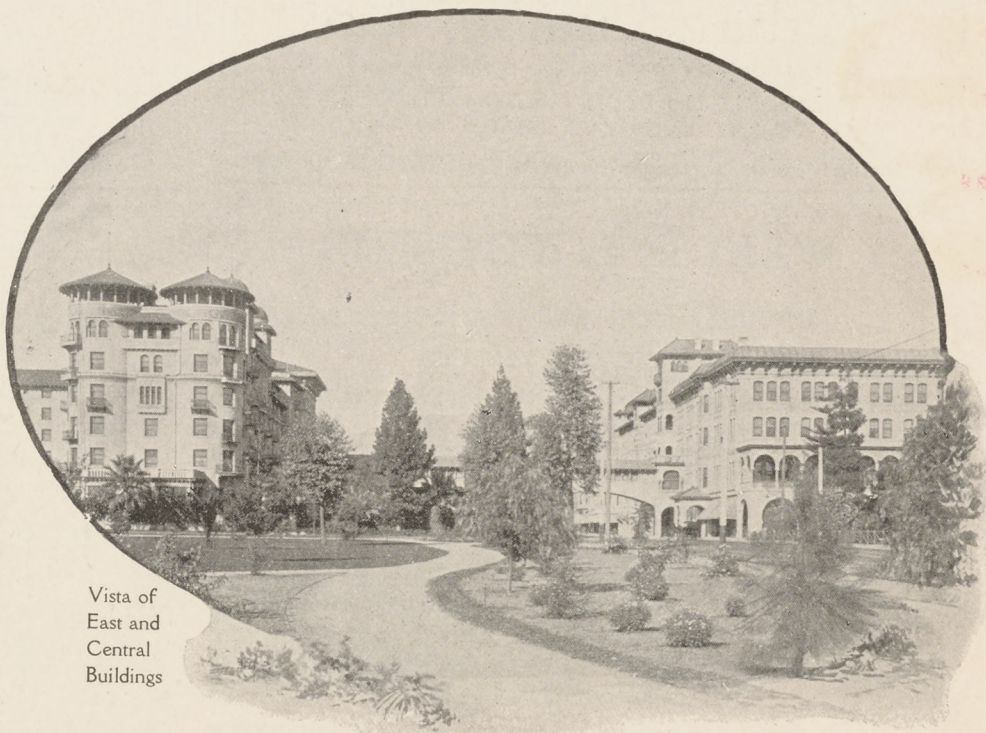
D. B. Plumer
Manager

GREEN

PASADENA'S LEADING HOTEL



View from Central Park



Vista of East and Central Buildings

WE HAVE NO AGENTS, But DELIVER at PRODUCERS' PRICES and PREPAY DELIVERY CHARGES to Any Point in the UNITED STATES

CAWSTON OSTRICH FEATHERS ARE PRIZE WINNERS

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THE CAWSTON Ostrich Farm is located in a semi-tropical park at South Pasadena. . . . The grounds themselves are among the most beautiful in Southern California. . . . At the South Pasadena Farm are kept some of the finest and largest specimens of Ostriches . . . Birds of all ages, and

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A Cawston Ostrich Plume is the best souvenir of California

Our skilled feather workers who make our new feather goods also do our repair work. . . . Send us your old ostrich feathers and we will tell you what is best to do with them

Cawston Ostrich Farm South Pasadena . . . California
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FREE LARGE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF THE FARM and PRICE LIST of OUR FEATHER GOODS Sent FREE

ACKNOWLEDGED THE HANDSOMEST BOOK STORE IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

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Satisfaction Guaranteed

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Mary Anderson Warner
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Gowns Blouses Wraps Hats

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Casa Verdugo



ENTIRELY Remodeled & Refurnished

Under Management of SENIOR J. R. BOABO of Spanish Culinary Fame



PACIFIC ELECTRIC RAILWAY

... GENUINE ...

Spanish Dinners

Service the Best. Cuisine Unexcelled. Free Garage for Automobile Parties. . . Special Private Dining Rooms. Phone, Glendale 691, for Arrangements



The First National Bank

. . . of Pasadena . . .

The Roll of Honor of the National Banks of the United States is a table prepared by "The New York Financier" from statements made to the Comptroller of the Currency. To secure a place on the Roll of Honor a bank must show surplus and undivided profits equal to or in excess of its capital stock . . .

There are 7173 banks in the National System. Of these 1163 are represented on the Roll of Honor.

The First National Bank of Pasadena

enjoys the distinction of being on the Roll of Honor, its rank being first in the City of Pasadena, sixth in the State of California and 362 in the United States.

The Pasadena Savings and Trust Company

Affiliated with The First National Bank of Pasadena

Is the Largest Savings Bank in Pasadena. . . It has 3786 accounts, aggregating over *One Million Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars*, the average of each account being \$475.43. It paid \$57,362.16 interest to Depositors during the year ending July 1, 1910.