

## Non-Building Resources

	Street	Suffix	Direction	Alternate Address	Name or Description	Historic Name	Other Name or Description	Year Built	Resource Type (Building, Site, District, Object)	Alterations	Context 1 (Criterion A)	Theme 1	Significance/Other Information 1	Context 2 (Criterion B)	Theme 2	Significance/Other Information 2	Status Code	Notes
1	Colorado	Blvd	W	Colorado Blvd. from S. Michillinda Ave. to a few blocks east of the fork along Colorado St. and Colorado Pl.	Street Trees		Deodar cedar trees	1931	Site	Appears to be unaltered	Early Subdivision and Growth, 1910-1935	Institutional Development, 1910-1935	The Colorado Boulevard Deodar Cedar Trees are significant for their association with Arcadia's beautification efforts carried out in conjunction with the extension of U.S. Route 66 and the 1932 Olympic Games in Los Angeles. The trees were intended to lure visitors who had come to Southern California for the Games.				5S3	
2	Foothill	Blvd	E	Foothill Blvd. just east of N. 1st Ave.	Concrete Bridge			1928	Structure	Appears to be unaltered	Early Subdivision and Growth, 1910-1935	Institutional Development, 1910-1935	This 1920s concrete bridge is significant for its association with Arcadia's early development patterns; it exemplifies the expansion of infrastructure improvements as the city's population grew in the first decades of the 20th century. The bridge is one of few surviving institutional resources in the city associated with this period of development.				5S3	
3	Foothill	Blvd	W	Northwest corner of W. Foothill Blvd. and N. Baldwin Ave.	Residential Remnant		Anoakia Gatehouse	1915	Structure	Re-clad in textured stucco				Early Subdivision and Growth, 1910-1935	Residential Development, 1910-1935	This gatehouse is significant for its association with Anita Baldwin, an individual of great importance to the history of Arcadia. It was constructed in 1915 as part of Anita Baldwin's Anoakia Estate, where Baldwin lived until her death in 1939. Her family (headed by her father E.J. "Lucky" Baldwin) was the driving force in the founding and development of the city.	5S3	
4	Foothill	Blvd	W		Residential Remnant		Anoakia Perimeter Wall	1915	Structure	Appears to be unaltered				Early Subdivision and Growth, 1910-1935	Residential Development, 1910-1935	This perimeter wall is significant for its association with Anita Baldwin, an individual of great importance to the history of Arcadia. It was constructed in 1915 as part of Anita Baldwin's Anoakia Estate, where Baldwin lived until her death in 1939. Her family (headed by her father E.J. "Lucky" Baldwin) was the driving force in the founding and development of the city.	5S3	
5	Grandview	Ave	E	E. Grandview Ave. at Oak View Ln.	Concrete Bridge and Stone Channel			1939	Structure	Appears to be unaltered	The Final Baldwin Subdivisions and World War II, 1936-1945	Institutional Development, 1936-1945	This late 1930s concrete bridge and stone channel are significant for their association with federal Works Progress Administration (WPA) infrastructure improvements in Arcadia during the Great Depression. Depression-era federal work relief programs like the WPA were socioeconomically significant on a national level, providing jobs to the unemployed and producing distinctive structures and landscapes benefiting local communities. The bridge and channel are one of few institutional resources in the city associated with this period of development and with federal work relief programs.				3S/3CS/5S3	

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6	Huntington	Dr	W	Gilb Museum of Arcadia Heritage	Statue		Hugo Reid Statue	1937	Object	Moved to this location; otherwise unaltered	The Final Baldwin Subdivisions and World War II, 1936-1945	Institutional Development, 1936-1945	This late 1930s statue is significant for its association with federal Works Progress Administration (WPA) civic improvements in Arcadia during the Great Depression. Depression-era federal work relief programs like the WPA were socioeconomically significant on a national level, providing jobs to the unemployed and producing distinctive structures and landscapes benefiting local communities. The statue, which was designed by artist Preston L. Prescott and depicts the Hugo Reid family, is one of few institutional resources in the city associated with this period of development and with federal work relief programs.				3S/3CS/5S3	
7	Huntington	27	W	27 W. Huntington Dr.	Military Remnant	United States Balloon School at Ross Field	Retaining Wall	1918	Structure	The retaining wall itself is intact, but the Balloon School swimming pool which it originally surrounded was infilled to make a parking lot	Early Subdivision and Growth, 1910-1935	Institutional Development, 1910-1935	This 1910s retaining wall is significant for its association with Ross Field Balloon School, a military facility where men were trained to use hydrogen balloons to observe enemy positions and movements during World War I. Ross Field was located on the current Arcadia County Park site, and military buildings and barracks were constructed along Huntington Drive. The mortared stone retaining wall originally shored up the Balloon School's swimming pool, which was later infilled to make a parking lot.				5S3	
8	Huntington	Dr		Huntington Dr. between S. Michillinda Ave and S. 5th Ave.	Landscaped Median		Pacific Electric Railway Pasadena Short Line	1903/1951-1970	Site	Railway line paved over and median installed; landscape improvements carried out in the 1990s	Arcadia's Early Development: The Baldwin Era, 1875-1909	Early Institutional Development, 1875-1909	The Huntington Drive Landscaped Median is significant as the former location of the Pacific Electric Railway Pasadena Short Line, which ran along the center of Huntington Drive between 1903 and 1951. The streetcar line played a large role in shaping the development of Arcadia's street pattern (particularly at the center of the city), which is still visible in the layout of Huntington Drive today. The landscaped median, which was installed shortly after the dismantling of the rail line, has gained significance in its own right as a prominent visual feature along one of the city's largest automobile corridors.				5S3	
9	Huntington	Dr		Huntington Dr. between Campus and where it curves east	Street Trees		Deodar cedar trees	1931	Site	Some of the trees have been removed/replaced	Early Subdivision and Growth, 1910-1935	Institutional Development, 1910-1935	The Huntington Drive Deodar Cedar Trees are significant for their association with Arcadia's beautification efforts carried out in conjunction with the extension of U.S. Route 66 and the 1932 Olympic Games in Los Angeles. The trees were intended to lure visitors who had come to Southern California for the Games.				5S3	

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10	Santa Anita	Ave	S	405 S. Santa Anita Ave.	County Park	Santa Anita Regional Recreational Center	Arcadia County Park	1936-1938	Site	New signage, park furniture, and playground equipment added, additional baseball field constructed at the southwest corner of the park, and tennis courts expanded	The Final Baldwin Subdivisions and World War II, 1936-1945	Institutional Development, 1936-1945	Arcadia County Park is significant for its association with Works Progress Administration (WPA) civic and infrastructure improvements during the Great Depression. Depression-era federal work relief programs like the WPA were socioeconomically significant on a national level, providing jobs to the unemployed and producing distinctive structures and landscapes benefiting local communities. Originally known as the Santa Anita Regional Recreational Center, the Arcadia County Park was constructed on the former Ross Field Balloon School site; improvements included the planting of lawn and trees, erecting public restrooms and benches, and creating ball fields. The park is one of few institutional resources in the city associated with this period of development and with federal work relief programs.				3S/3CS/5S3	
11	Santa Anita	Ave		Santa Anita Ave. between E. Grandview Ave. and E. Live Oak Ave.	Landscaped Median			1887 (circa)	Site	Original eucalyptus trees replaced with deodar cedars	Arcadia's Early Development: The Baldwin Era, 1875-1909	Early Institutional Development, 1875-1909	The Santa Anita Avenue Landscaped Median is significant for its association with Arcadia's earliest development patterns and for reflecting the vision of the city's founder, E.J. "Lucky" Baldwin. It is one of few surviving properties in the city associated with this period of development. The landscaped median was originally intended to be the location of a motor railroad connecting a luxury hotel at the mouth of Santa Anita Canyon with a Southern Pacific Railroad depot six miles to the south. Though the railroad and hotel were never built, the landscaped median nonetheless remained a major focal point in the city.				5S3	
12	Sierra Madre	Blvd	W	W. Sierra Madre Blvd. at La Ramada Ave.	Concrete Bridge and Stone Channel			1939	Structure	Appears to be unaltered	The Final Baldwin Subdivisions and World War II, 1936-1945	Institutional Development, 1936-1945	This late 1930s concrete bridge and stone channel are significant for their association with federal Works Progress Administration (WPA) infrastructure improvements in Arcadia during the Great Depression. Depression-era federal work relief programs like the WPA were socioeconomically significant on a national level, providing jobs to the unemployed and producing distinctive structures and landscapes benefiting local communities. The bridge and channel are one of few institutional resources in the city associated with this period of development and with federal work relief programs.				3S/3CS/5S3	