



Glendale

CIVIC

CENTER

Walking Tour

Glendale, California

Welcome to the crossroads of Glendale – where our community’s history meets our future. The Glendale Civic Center Campus itself tells an amazing story – City Hall, Municipal Services Building and the Perkins Building each echo the legacy of different eras. Coupled with an impressive sampling of public, religious and commercial buildings in the immediate vicinity, the Civic Center truly is the historic heart of Glendale. Enjoy the walking tour and please use the experience as a passage to further supporting Glendale’s historic past.

Scott Ochoa, City Manager
City of Glendale, California




On behalf of the City of Glendale’s Historic Preservation Commission I hope you will enjoy this self-guided walking tour which focuses on Glendale’s historic city center. Each building in this guide has its own connection to Glendale’s history and is part of our cultural legacy.

As we go about our daily lives – driving, walking, shopping or working downtown – many of us may not be aware that our city’s history is part of our surroundings. The goal of the Historic Preservation Commission is to ensure our historic resources are protected through oversight of restoration, preservation, historic designation and adaptive reuse. By highlighting cultural resources in our city’s civic core, we hope that residents and visitors alike will learn a little about our city and our history and we hope that knowledge will spark a desire to learn more.

We also hope this awareness will encourage our residents to continue supporting preservation of our community’s heritage for future generations.

We thank you for your interest and participation and we hope you discover something new during your Glendale Civic Center Walking Tour!

Lorna Vartanian, Chair
Historic Preservation Commission



Welcome to the Glendale Civic Center Walking Tour! The Glendale Historical Society (TGHS) is pleased to partner with the City of Glendale's Historic Preservation Commission to bring you this self-guided walking tour of 21 notable properties representing Glendale's history, growth and civic development.

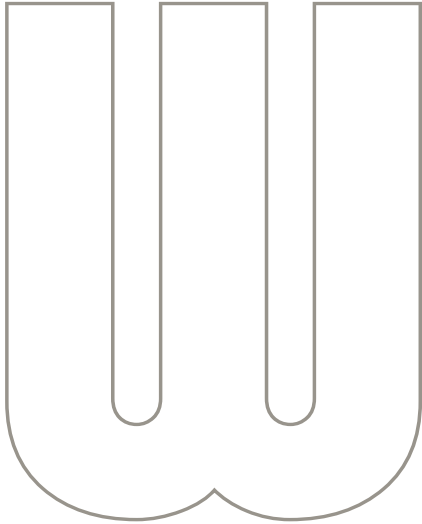
As you will read in more detail in this walking guide, some of the places on the tour are listed on the Glendale Register of Historic Resources, such as Glendale City Hall, the Goode House, the Municipal Power and Light Building and, most recently, the Municipal Services Building. The United States Post Office, Hotel Glendale and Glendale YMCA also have the distinction of being listed on the National Register of Historic Places. I am sure you will agree that many other sites in our civic center are also worthy of historic designation, at the local, state or national level. As part of its ongoing preservation advocacy efforts, TGHS will continue to reach out to owners of these structures to encourage landmark recognition to help ensure they will be safeguarded for future generations.

As with our other tours and events, it is our hope the Glendale Civic Center Walking Tour fosters a greater appreciation of our diverse architectural heritage and raises awareness about the importance of preserving this rich legacy.

I hope you enjoy the tour!

Greg Grammer, President
The Glendale Historical Society



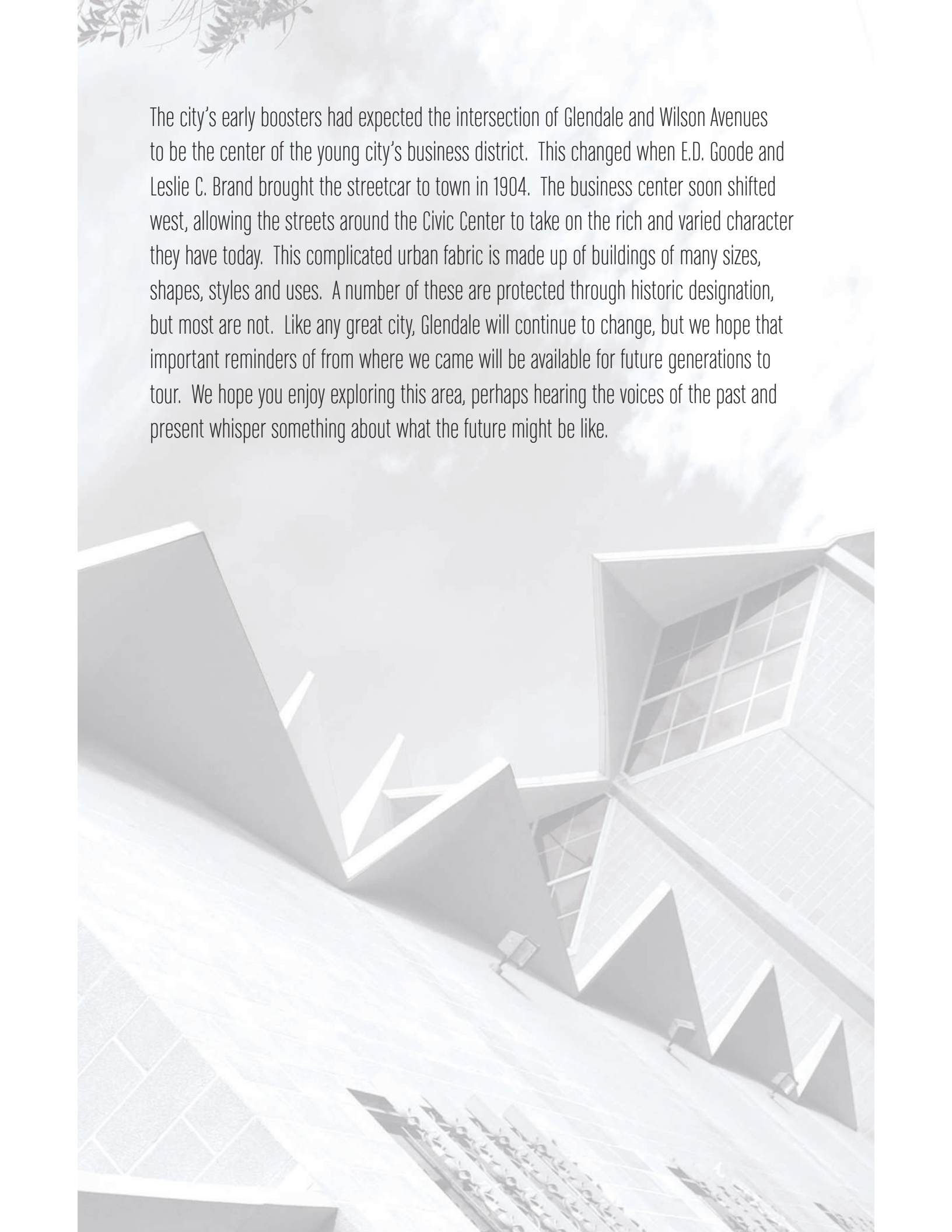


elcome to the Historic Heart of Glendale. The neighborhood around the Civic Center is where it all really started. Today's eclectic mix of government offices, businesses, religious institutions, homes, and apartments has its roots in the early days of the city's history. Starting in the late nineteenth century and continuing into the twenty-first, the story of Glendale can be told, at least in part, by its historic built environment. This walking tour will help you

understand how buildings and sites, large and small and old and new, can speak to us across generations, helping explain Glendale's rise from tiny town to regional powerhouse.

From the City's founding in 1906, the area we now call the Civic Center has served as the seat of government. Starting with our first city hall, built on the site of the current one in 1912, Glendale's government center has grown along with its population. Over the years, the Civic Center's "official" buildings were interspersed with regular businesses – for example, a Thrifty Drugstore had to be demolished to make way for the Municipal Services Building.

Starting in the late 1950s, the City considered different plans to consolidate the area between Glendale Avenue, Broadway, Isabel Street and Wilson Avenue into a coherent grouping of civic buildings that would also become a community gathering spot. Grand plans – one included a six-story city hall, library, art center, civic auditorium and sports stadium – came and went. In 1965, a somewhat less ambitious concept was approved that called for acquiring and demolishing privately owned structures to make way for new public buildings, parking and plazas. Today's Civic Center is the result. A key feature of the plan was the closing of Howard Street, which once connected with Broadway at roughly the area between City Hall and the Municipal Services Building.



The city's early boosters had expected the intersection of Glendale and Wilson Avenues to be the center of the young city's business district. This changed when E.D. Goode and Leslie C. Brand brought the streetcar to town in 1904. The business center soon shifted west, allowing the streets around the Civic Center to take on the rich and varied character they have today. This complicated urban fabric is made up of buildings of many sizes, shapes, styles and uses. A number of these are protected through historic designation, but most are not. Like any great city, Glendale will continue to change, but we hope that important reminders of from where we came will be available for future generations to tour. We hope you enjoy exploring this area, perhaps hearing the voices of the past and present whisper something about what the future might be like.

1. MUNICIPAL SERVICES BUILDING. 633 EAST BROADWAY

Year Built: 1966

Architectural Style: Modern

Architects: Merrill W. Baird and A.C. Martin & Associates

Designation: Glendale Register of Historic Resources No. 100

Designed by Glendale architect Merrill W. Baird and A.C. Martin & Associates, the Municipal Services Building is a striking example of 1960s Modern style architecture. The futuristic structure, supported by four massive concrete pylons, appears to “float” above a plaza, which replaces a conventional ground floor and includes a cascading fountain. The concrete at the base of the building was poured into wooden forms leaving board marks visible which gives the massive structure a more human scale.

The innovative design displays characteristics from two subtypes of the Modern style popular during the period. The exposed concrete construction at the base demonstrates Brutalism while the upper floors, with their more delicate grid-like treatment, exhibit New Formalism.

The Municipal Services Building, which houses a variety of City departments, reflects the City’s embrace of cutting-edge postwar technology and philosophy. When constructed in 1966, it was the largest building in Southern California supported by stilts rather than a solid subterranean foundation. Upon its completion, City Manager C. E. Perkins, for whom the adjacent civic building and plaza are named, said “The new building reflects the evolution of Glendale from a suburban bedroom community to an independent city.”

In 2008, the building was seismically retrofitted using an innovative base isolation system that allows the building and the plaza below to “roll” in an earthquake. Painted bright blue, the base isolators can be seen at the bottom of the pylons.



2. GLENDALE COURT HOUSE. 600 EAST BROADWAY

Year Built: 1957-59

Architectural Style: Moderne

Architect: Arthur Wolfe

This branch of the Los Angeles Superior Court, designed by architect Arthur Wolfe, is one of the region's most highly regarded examples of Mid-century civic design. The Modern design is horizontal and incorporates contrasting materials and forms. The interior has columns clad in mosaic tile, terrazzo floors and a multi-colored brick serpentine wall that stretches between two solid rectangular panels of concrete on one side and transparent glass on the other. The serpentine wall can also be seen from Broadway.

Expanses of glass and a stairway that floats without supports create a spacious feel, a trademark feature of Mid-century Modern. A large ceramic sculpture called *Liberty, Justice and Freedom* by George Stanley, best known as the sculptor of the Academy Award Oscar statuette, adorns the north façade.



A wing supported by stilts and connected on the south to the main building originally contained a local branch of the County Probation Department, but now houses two courtrooms. To the east of the building is a patio that fulfills the modern ideal of incorporating nature with the built environment.



3. GLENDALE CITY HALL. 613 EAST BROADWAY

Year Built: 1940-1942

Architectural Style: Art Moderne

Architect: Albert E. Hansen

Designation: Glendale Register of Historic Resources No. 31

Built on the site of Glendale's first permanent City Hall from 1912, the current City Hall was designed by Glendale architect Albert E. Hansen. Constructed from 1940-1942, its three sections were built on different timelines. The Administrative Building on the east and the Legislative Building on the west were completed before being connected by the central tower, called the Historical Building. The iconic tower of City Hall continues to serve as a symbol of Glendale's civic pride.

City Hall was a project of the Depression-era Works Progress Administration (WPA), a Federal agency that stimulated economic recovery through public works. Its Art Moderne style, with its sleek surfaces and restrained ornamentation, is typical of WPA era institutional buildings across the country.

In 1955 architect Hansen recalled the Art Moderne style by designing a streamlined addition at the rear of the west wing. In a 1977 renovation, done by Jones-Walton & Associates, the windows were reglazed in bronze glass and an addition was placed on the east wing, its design influenced by the adjacent Municipal Services Building.

During a 2010 remodeling project the 1977-era lobby wood and carpet flooring were removed and the long forgotten original tile floor was rediscovered. The colorful tiles were restored and those damaged were replaced with carefully crafted new tiles.



4. GENERAL SERVICES BUILDING. 120 NORTH ISABEL STREET

Year Built: 1935

Architectural Style: Art Deco

Architect: William C. Reisner

The General Services Building is a two-story concrete garage originally designed to house a City blacksmith shop, paint shop and storage facility. It was designed by a City employee named William C. Reisner and partially financed by the Works Progress Administration. The architectural style is utilitarian with Art Deco structural and surface ornamentation. Stepped piers with scrolled tops define the six original bays. Reisner also designed the 1948 expansion, which added two new bays at the north end.

The building currently services and maintains the City's fleet of vehicles and is home to Glendale's cable access channel GTV6.



5. GLENDALE POLICE DEPARTMENT. 131 NORTH ISABEL STREET

Year Built: 2003

Architectural Style: Modern

Architects: Dworsky Associates and Cannon Design

Completed in 2003, the four-story Glendale Police Department is the newest building in the Civic Center. A series of interlocking and adjoining volumes creates its dynamic composition. An entry plaza provides a transition from street to lobby, which leads to community rooms. The interior also includes an emergency call dispatch center, a forensics lab, administrative facilities and a forty-eight cell jail.

The plaza's bronze sculpture, titled *The Shield*, was sculpted by M.L. Snowden in 2001 and depicts a mythical figure reaching out one hand to help others and raising the other to hold back danger. The faces of four police officers killed in the line of duty were cast in bronze and installed on the marble-sheathed concrete pedestal.

The block on which the Police Department is sited was once home to Glendale's most famous lost landmark, the Glendale Hotel, built 1886-1887. Designed by Samuel and Joseph Cather Newsom, the seventy-five room grand Victorian hotel opened in 1887, just in time for the Bust of 1888. Used sporadically as a school, the building was then purchased in 1905 by Leslie C. Brand. He sold it to the Seventh-day Adventist Church which converted it into a sanitarium and then a hospital. The amazing building was demolished in 1928 after the hospital moved to a bigger, more modern facility in the hills above Glendale.

The previous police department headquarters (on the tour) is located across the street at 140 North Isabel.



6. FIRST UNITED METHODIST CHURCH. 401 EAST BROADWAY

Year Built: 1960

Architectural Style: Modern Ecclesiastical

Architect: Flewelling & Moody

Serving one of the oldest congregations in Glendale, the First United Methodist Church occupies the entire east side of Kenwood from Broadway to Wilson. The buildings represent different periods of development and different architectural styles. At Kenwood and Broadway is the sanctuary. The Fellowship and education centers occupy the rest of the block and can be seen later in the tour.

The award-winning First United Methodist Church sanctuary reflects the dramatic shift in Ecclesiastical design at mid-century as variations of the Modern style were adopted. Rising construction costs prevented the congregation from building the new sanctuary in the Gothic Revival style that matched earlier buildings, so its leaders looked to more economical and innovative Modern alternatives.

Ralph Flewelling and Walter Moody fought hard for the commission, building eleven scale models before creating the winning design. Both came from Methodist backgrounds, which helped them win the commission. The church's non-traditional design originally put off congregants, but many changed their minds after seeing the stunning completed sanctuary.

Despite its use of modern technology and materials, the First United Methodist Church features numerous abstracted Gothic details. These include the cruciform plan, central nave, side transepts and chancel. The peaks of the folded roof made of pre-stressed concrete recall Gothic pointed arches. The 270-ton roof rests on sixty-eight columns, each of which was assembled and formed on-site.

The church's forty-foot high stained glass windows, created by stained glass artist John Wallis and architect Jean Whinnery, cast multi-colored light on the interior. Despite looking monochromatic from the outside, the windows cast glorious colors on the beautiful interior.

The Trilon, a 112-foot concrete tower, serves as a modern-day steeple and is a distinctive element of the Glendale skyline.



7. UNITED STATES POST OFFICE. 313 EAST BROADWAY

Year Built: 1934

Architectural Style: Classical Revival

Architect: George M. Lindsay

Designation: Glendale Register of Historic Resources No. 32
Listed on National Register of Historic Places

The downtown Post Office is an exceptional example of the late Classical Revival style. Designed by architect George M. Lindsay, the structure relates more closely to the elaborate post office buildings of the 1910s and 1920s than to those of the more austere 1930s. It is one of the most beautiful and intact historic buildings in Glendale.

The building was constructed with a steel frame faced with terracotta meant to look like carved granite blocks. Terracotta is a versatile building material made from fired clay, and its name comes from the Latin word for “baked earth.” Other features include tripartite arched entryways, a classical parapet extending above the roof of each wing and a tile roof with copper gutters and downspouts. The Post Office expresses high levels of craftsmanship and the use of extraordinarily fine materials throughout.

The grand interior features extensive use of three kinds of marble, decorative bronze grilles, ornamental plaster work and painted panels. It also features brass fixtures, hanging urn-shaped lamps, painted cornices and an impressive coffered ceiling with painted floral motifs.



8. FIDELITY FEDERAL SAVINGS. 225 EAST BROADWAY

Year Built: 1956

Architectural Style: Modern

Architect: W.A. Sarmiento

In 1956, Fidelity Federal Savings and Loan Association commissioned W.A. Sarmiento to design a new headquarters. Sarmiento, one of the country's premier corporate modern architects, designed hundreds of postwar financial buildings, including Glendale's most famous work of Modern architecture, Glendale Federal Savings and Loan on Brand Boulevard.

Sarmiento was interested in architectural form and he enlivened this simple three-story building through the interplay of horizontal and vertical elements. Color and texture also played an important part of the design and the green metal and glass cladding offsets the rougher, more organic brick. In 1959 the architect returned to add motorized and rotating vertical louvers to the south and east facades. This was prompted by his work on Glendale Federal Savings and Loan, which had similar louvers. Another change was made in 1961 when Langdon & Wilson architects completed a western addition, which was clad in red brick to match the original building.

Alterations were made to the building interior in 1976 when the Los Angeles County Department of Social Services moved in. In 2008 the structure was rehabilitated and brought back close to its original 1956 exterior appearance. At that time the 1959 louvers were removed. The building currently houses media production facilities and office space.



9. GLENDALE YMCA. 140 NORTH LOUISE STREET

Year Built: 1926

Architectural Style: Spanish Colonial Revival

Architects: Clarence L. Jay and Lincoln Rogers

Designation: Glendale Register of Historic Resources No. 14

Listed on National Register of Historic Places

The Glendale YMCA is a splendid, eye-catching representation of the Spanish Colonial Revival style. The four-story building bears many of the character-defining features of the style, including smooth stucco exterior cladding, a red clay tile roof, decorative cornices, arch-headed window and door openings, wrought-iron balconets and an ornate corbelled balcony.

It was designed by Pasadena architects Clarence L. Jay and Lincoln Rogers. Jay specialized in Spanish Colonial Revival design and was responsible for designing numerous churches and mausoleums in the region.

The actor John Wayne, then a twelve-year-old Marion Morrison, was one of the YMCA's first members when it organized in Glendale in 1919. A few years later local citizens embarked on a major capital campaign to raise funds to build this recreational and residential facility. The building currently provides space for YMCA residential facilities, offices and physical education classes.



10. FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF GLENDALE. 209 NORTH LOUISE STREET

Year Built: 1925-1926

Architectural Style: Tudor Revival

Architect: Charles Cressey

In 1909, a group of Baptists founded the denomination's first church in Glendale and purchased two lots on the corner of Third and L Streets, known today as Wilson and Louise. Three Baptist churches would eventually be built on those lots. An early wood structure was replaced in 1912 by a larger church, which was also outgrown.

Architect Charles Cressey designed the third church in 1928-29, which was adjacent to the 1912 church. It included a thousand-seat sanctuary. The architect also designed the original Oakmont Country Club, which was destroyed by fire in 1946, leaving this church as the only known building by Cressey that still stands in Glendale.

Primarily designed in the Tudor Revival style, the church has steeply pitched roofs, shallow arches and elaborate moldings at many window openings. The tower with its red clay tile roof, however, looks more Spanish Colonial Revival. The windows, made of imported English cathedral glass, were designed by Cressey and fabricated by the famous Judson Studios of Highland Park.

The church was severely damaged in the 1971 earthquake, but the damaged portion was rebuilt to maintain its historic appearance. A 2008 refurbishment also enhanced the exterior.



11. FIRST UNITED METHODIST CHURCH OF GLENDALE EDUCATION BUILDING. 134 NORTH KENWOOD STREET

Year Built: 1928

Architectural Style: Gothic Revival

Architect: Arthur G. Lindley

The sanctuary of the First United Methodist Church on Kenwood and Broadway was seen earlier in the tour. This is the north part of the church's campus. The parking lot is where a 1917 brick-clad Gothic Revival church once stood. Designed by Arthur Lindley, the prolific architect who designed the Alex Theater (but not its marquee), the Masonic Temple on Brand and the Hotel Glendale (on this tour), the 1917 church did not survive the 1971 earthquake. All but a tower was demolished.

What is seen standing today is the 1928-29 addition, also designed by Lindley. This Gothic Revival Education Building was set directly against the 1917 church and was constructed of reinforced concrete and clad with stucco. It contains classrooms, a gymnasium and a chapel. The truncated tower, the remnant from the 1917 church, had its steeple removed after the earthquake and can be seen on the north. In 1973 a one-story fellowship center was constructed on land between the Education Building and the sanctuary.



12. GLENDALE UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT. 223 NORTH JACKSON STREET

Year Built: 1974

Architectural Style: Modern

Architects: Raymond Jones and Charles Walton

This four-story building of reinforced concrete and brick was designed by Glendale architects Raymond Jones and Charles Walton as the headquarters for the Glendale Unified School District. The architects also created the 1969 Modern-style addition to Brand Library and the 1977 addition to City Hall.

This building's simple design is a utilitarian take on Modernism, an architectural interpretation that became common in the 1970s. The south façade facing Wilson Avenue is somewhat enlivened by metal louvers that shade the windows from the summer sun and reduce the heat gain inside the building. In the winter, when the sun is lower in the sky, the same louvers allow the sun's rays to come into the building and save on heating costs.



13. FORMER GLENDALE POLICE DEPARTMENT HEADQUARTERS. 140 NORTH ISABEL STREET

Year Built: 1960

Architectural Style: Modern

Architects: Marion J. Varner and Raymond Jones

This excellent example of Mid-century civic architecture was built as the Glendale Police Department's second full-time home in the Civic Center. In 1918 the Police Department temporarily moved into City Hall, but by 1925 found a home in the newly built City Hall Annex.

The architects of this 1960 building were Raymond Jones, whose later work with other architects is seen in an addition to City Hall and at the Glendale Unified School District, and Marion J. Varner, known for designing government buildings in nearby cities.

Its strong horizontal emphasis, typical of the era, is achieved by rows of strip windows separated by a continuous spandrel band of blue mosaic tile. The flat roof appears to drape over one edge of the building, forming a blank, abstract plane over the main entrance. The design incorporates large expanses of glass for an open, airy feel, with louvers and overhangs to provide shade, cooling and privacy. A state-of-the-art facility at the time of its construction, it was built at a cost of \$1.1 million.

By 1990, the Police Department outgrew this 1960 facility and a new headquarters was constructed in 2003 across the street at 131 North Isabel (on the tour). This building has become a popular filming location for television shows and movies.



14. HOWARD STREET SUBSTATION (MUNICIPAL POWER AND LIGHT). WILSON AVENUE BETWEEN GLENDALE AVENUE and ISABEL STREET

Year Built: 1928

Architectural Style: Art Deco

Architect: Frederick Roehrig

Designation: Glendale Register of Historic Resources No. 30

The Howard Street Substation, built in 1928, is an outstanding example of public architecture built on a modest scale. The two-story concrete structure is designed in the Art Deco style with Classical Revival elements. Above the doors Classically inspired ornamentation shaped like leaves, feathers, garlands and urns merges with jazzy Art Deco spirals. Architect Frederick Roehrig was a prolific architect who designed in many styles and is best known for Pasadena's ornate Castle Green.

This substation continues to be an important part of Glendale's electrical distribution system. Now provided by Glendale Water and Power, the city's electricity and street lighting were once part of the Municipal Power and Light Department. An intertwined M, P and L insignia is above some of the doors and windows.

This building was one of three Moderne style municipal structures built during the decade. The other two are the General Services Building (on this tour) and the 1929 structure by Glendale architect Alfred Priest that came to be known as the Public Services Building. Formerly sited on in the area that is now the plaza between City Hall, the Municipal Services Building and the Perkins Building, the Public Services Building was demolished in 1992 after an intense preservation fight. Salvaged sconces from the demolished Public Service Building were installed as non-working ornaments on the north exterior wall of the Municipal Power and Light Building.



15. PERKINS BUILDING. 141 NORTH GLENDALE AVENUE

Year Built: 1992

Architectural Style: Modern

Architect: Leach Mounce Architects

Named for C.E. Perkins, who served as City Manager 1952-1972, this building was designed to be home for several City of Glendale departments. When the Public Services building closed in 1992, City employees returned the following Monday to their new offices in the Perkins Building.

Designed by Leach Mounce Architects, a firm specializing in government structures, it has 96,000 square feet of space. On the south side of the building is a sculptural fountain designed by Glendale sculptor William Abell. Twenty-one feet high and 125 feet long, the water feature faces Parcher Plaza. The Plaza is named after Carroll Parcher, who served as both the mayor of Glendale and the publisher of the Glendale News-Press. Located on its former site in the Plaza, are remnants from the demolished Public Services Building. Three salvaged decorative cast iron panels representing water, light and electricity are on the plant walls.



16. BANK OF AMERICA/ STARBUCKS.

Year Built: 1956

Architectural Style: Modern

Architect: Albert E. Hansen/Remodeled by Burke, Kober & Nicholais Architects

Across the street from the Perkins Building, at the northwest corner of Wilson and Glendale Avenue, is the Bank of America. The bank's space was redesigned so that Starbucks could move in on the east side of the building. The location was originally the site of the first bank in Glendale, appropriately named The Bank of Glendale. It was built in 1905, one year before Glendale gained cityhood. According to a bronze plaque placed on the southeast corner of The Bank of America building by The Glendale Historical Society and the Glendale Odd Fellows Lodge, the no longer extant Bank of Glendale also had the distinction of being the city's first concrete block building.

Today's bank was originally a Security-First National Bank, designed in 1956 by City Hall architect Albert E. Hansen. In 1966 Burke, Kober, Nicholais Architects remodeled the bank to match the shops constructed in the new Glendale Fashion Center. Home to Robinson's department store and Churchill's restaurant, this early local attempt at a regional shopping destination ceased operation after the 1994 Northridge earthquake, when its buildings suffered structural damage and were demolished. The current Glendale Fashion Center, which also extends from Wilson to California, opened in 2000.



17. OLD ENGLISH CLEANERS. 805 EAST WILSON AVENUE

Year Built: 1966

Architectural Style: Modern

Architect: Paul L. Burkhard, Jr.

This building is a representation of the Mid-century Modern commercial style. Its horizontal emphasis, use of brick, asymmetrical design and expansive use of glass are similar to other nearby examples of the same period. It was designed by Paul L. Burkhard, Jr., an architect who designed several local commercial buildings and residences. The Modern style home Burkhard built for his parents on Royal Boulevard is listed on the Glendale Register of Historic Resources. The architect's father, Paul Burkhard, Sr. served as mayor of Glendale from 1951-1953.



18. HOUSE. 819 EAST WILSON AVENUE

Year Built: Estimated Around 1901

Architectural Style: Vernacular Cottage

Architect: Unknown

This one-story cottage is an intact example of a turn-of-the-century vernacular, or common, residence in Glendale. The simple, symmetrical design features wood shiplap siding and a steeply pitched hipped roof. The roofline features a boxed cornice that crowns the house and a plain frieze board.

A tall, front-facing gable, pierced by a round vent, is centered on the façade. Two tall, narrow windows flank the central entrance. A gable, with a shallower pitch and supported by thin posts, shades the entry and may be an alteration. While the door itself has been replaced, the door surround, decorated with a diamond-patterned lintel, is original to the house.



19 HOUSE. 822 EAST WILSON AVENUE

Year Built: 1902

Architectural Style: Victorian-Craftsman Transitional

Architect: Unknown

This house is an outstanding and remarkably intact example of residential architecture in early Glendale. It is a transitional hybrid that emerged as ornate Victorian forms were rejected in favor of the more organic, horizontal qualities of the Craftsman style.

The house features steeply pitched gable roofs with bands of overlapping sawtooth shingles and corbelled and denticulated (teeth-like) window boxes in the gable ends. A bracketed and shaped lintel is placed across the top of the east window on the north gable face.

Seen from Wilson on the house's west side is a slightly projecting porch with an angled door and a wood balustrade topped by a curved railing. Other decorative elements on the porch are a denticulated frieze and a sawn newel post in a curvilinear floral pattern.



20. GOODE HOUSE. 119 NORTH CEDAR STREET

Year Built: 1892

Architectural Style: Victorian (Queen Anne-Eastlake)

Architect: Henry C. Banker

Designation: Glendale Register of Historic Resources No. 8

The Goode House is one of Glendale's last remaining examples of Victorian architecture and one of the few remaining buildings from the nineteenth century. Designed in the flamboyant Queen Anne-Eastlake style, it was built in 1892 by Henry C. Banker. Edgar D. Goode, a civic leader, moved into the house in 1897, and the house is known by his name. Goode was instrumental in helping the town of Glendale become an official city in 1906. He also worked with Leslie C. Brand to bring the Pacific Electric Red Cars to Glendale.

The Goode House displays the rich conventions and complexities of the Queen Anne-Eastlake style. The decorative trim and intricate woodwork includes patterned shingles, horizontal siding and scroll saw work that can be seen in the cranes cut into the panels at the building base. The turned wood, also known as spindle work, and the colored squares at the perimeters of the windows demonstrate key aspects of the Queen Anne style.

Anchoring the northwest, a "witch's hat" turret caps a rounded, four-sided bay. On the southeast corner of the house a three-sided bay is topped by a large gable, whose apex is embellished with a sunburst. The metal finials and cresting at the roof add to the plethora of ornamental detail.

Over the years the house had a succession of owners, became a boarding house in the 1950s and gradually fell into disrepair. The Goode House was rehabilitated in 1995 when the City partnered with Ability First, a group dedicated to providing housing for the mentally and physically handicapped. A U-shaped apartment complex, which subtly reflects the Goode House's unique style, surrounds the original house. The interior has been restored to reflect Victorian splendor and is used as a common area for the residents. The Glendale Historical Society played an active role in saving the Goode House and has hosted occasional community events on the site.



21. HOTEL GLENDALE. 701 EAST BROADWAY

Year Built: 1924

Architectural Style: Classical Revival

Architects: Arthur G. Lindley and Charles L. Selkirk

Designation: Glendale Register of Historic Resources No. 17
Listed on National Register of Historic Places

The Hotel Glendale was designed by architects Arthur G. Lindley and Charles R. Selkirk in the Classical Revival style. The building's ornamentation is made of concrete with architectural detailing molded to look like cast stone. The façade reflects the formal structure of a Classical column with a "base" at the ground floor, a simple "shaft" at floors two through five and a "capital" crowning the sixth floor with a final flourish—some ornamental urns that once sat on the parapet, but were removed.

During the booming 1920s, optimistic developers planning this hotel had the realization that Glendale would not be a likely tourist destination. They instead conceived a hotel-apartment complex with six-stories and 160 rooms. The two top floors served hotel guests, and the second through fourth floors had apartment suites. The café, dining room and ballroom were placed in the windowless basement, an unpopular place for eating and socializing. Commercially unsuccessful for many years, the Hotel Glendale is now an apartment house. There is commercial space on the ground floor and at various times the building was the home of local radio stations KGFH and KIEV.

The dim cool of the former dining room space is perhaps better suited to its current use as a wine cellar. The original wooden dance floor of the ballroom is still visible beneath the refrigerated storage units.



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