

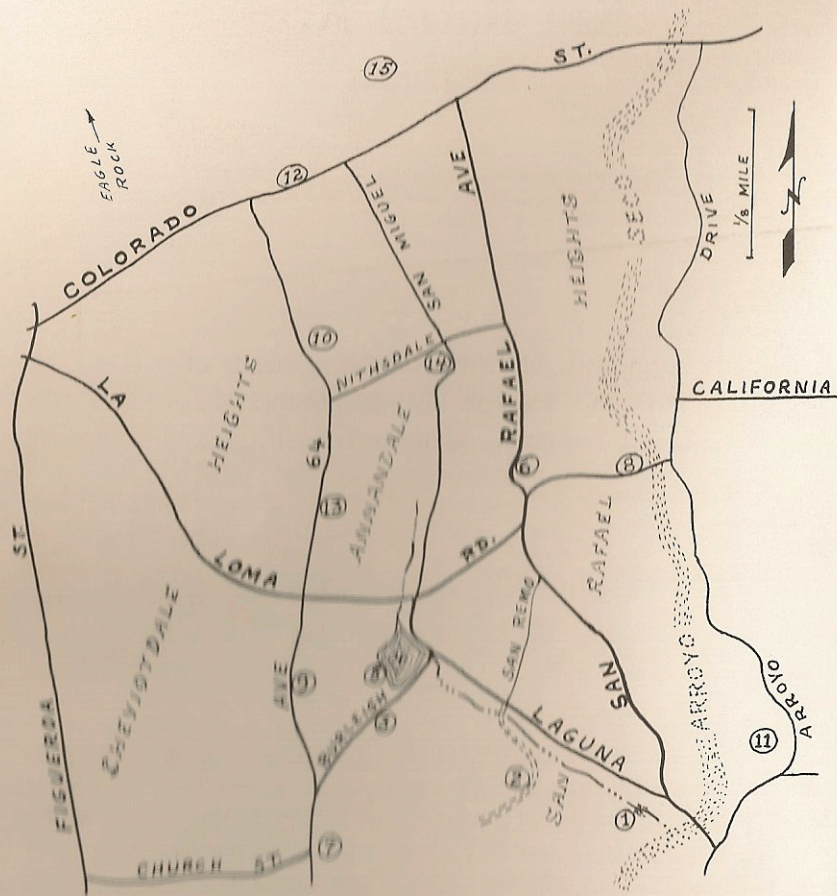
Guide to the
San Rafael Area
PASADENA

Compiled and written by Boy Scouts of
Troop 40 Pasadena. Photographs by DOUG-
LAS LOWNDES JR. Map by THOR HANSON.

SAN RAFAEL P.T.A.
PASADENA, CALIFORNIA
1955

HISTORICAL LANDMARKS MAP

San Rafael District
PASADENA—CALIFORNIA



1. Puddingstone Falls - San Rafael Canyon
2. Old wagon road
3. Beaudry's Tunnel
4. Johnston Lake (Formerly Beaudry's Lake)
5. Formerly San Rafael Winery
6. Campbell-Johnston family resident area
7. Church of the Angels
8. Toll Road
9. Formerly Mountain Street

10. Campbell-Johnston ranch office
11. Formerly Busch Gardens
12. Formerly Eagle Rock Blvd.
13. Highland College—Formerly Annandale Club and Military Academy
14. San Rafael School
15. Annandale Country Club

ANNEXATIONS TO PASADENA

- 1914 San Rafael Heights
- 1917 Annandale
- 1923 Cheviotdale Heights



INTRODUCTION

The San Rafael area is that portion of Pasadena west of the Arroyo Seco and south of Colorado Street. It is the area served by the San Rafael Elementary School. It is mainly a residential district. Within the area and within walking distance outside are many interesting locations. This book is not complete, but we hope there may be some information that is new to you. We have tried to be accurate, but sometimes the sources are inaccurate—or at least do not agree. For example we have adopted the spelling "Johnston's" Lake. Although it appears often as Johnson's Lake, records at the Church of Angels indicate the correct spelling was Campbell-Johnston. We also wish to thank those who helped us in many ways in preparing this book—especially Charles Bowes and Gordon Holmquist.

If there are any corrections or new information or pictures that might do for another book, please contact Scoutmaster Glen Dawson, 141 Anita Drive. Additional copies of this book may be purchased from Troop Scribe, Douglas Lowndes Jr., 423 Cherry Drive, Pasadena. The illustration above of about 1885 is perhaps of Johnston's Lake. Courtesy of Title Insurance and Trust Co.



INDIANS OF SAN RAFAEL

The Indians who once lived in the San Rafael area were known as Gabrielino Indians because in mission times they were in the vicinity of the San Gabriel Mission. The Gabrielino group occupied Los Angeles County south of the Sierra Madre, half of Orange County and the islands of Santa Catalina and San Clemente. The local culture on San Clemente was clearly connected with that of Santa Catalina and the Catalina Indians are known to have spoken pure Gabrielino.

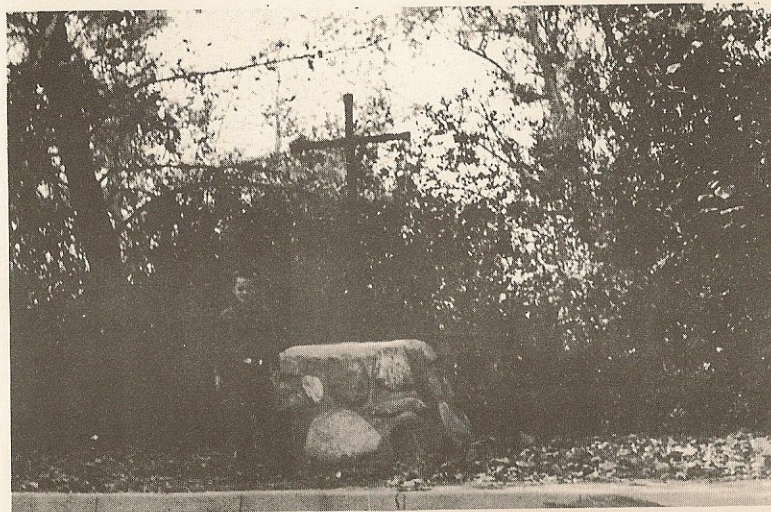
The houses were of tule mats on a frame work of poles; size and shape have not been recorded. On the islands and in the hills, thatch of other materials may some times have been used. Earth covered dwellings have not been mentioned. The sweat house had a roof of soil, but it was small, heated by fire and smoke as in all of California and not by steam.

Between the coast and interior, trade was considerable. The shore people gave shell beads, dried fish, sea otter furs and soap stone vessels. They received in exchange deer skins, seeds, and acorns.

Near the corner of San Remo and San Rafael there is a mesa which was at one time inhabited by the Gabrielino Indians. When modern homes were to be built on the mesa it was excavated and some of the lot owners found bowls, metates and pestles. Some fine specimens are owned by Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Hansen of 990 Mesa Verde and Mr. and Mrs. Roland R. Smith of 929 Mesa Verde Road.

At the Southwest Museum in Highland Park are many interesting Indian exhibits.

DON LOMAS



THE LEGEND OF THE CATHEDRAL OAK

Across San Rafael bridge on Arroyo Blvd. in South Pasadena is a stone monument with an iron cross on top. Well, the legend behind it is: In 1770 Portola and his soldiers and Father Crespi were exploring up the Arroyo Seco and it was Easter eve and they all camped under a huge oak with spreading limbs beside a bubbling spring, now known as Garfias Spring. So their Easter Service was practically made for them right in the golden fields of poppies which served as an altar cloth. One of the soldiers carved an Easter cross on the old oak.

In 1932 the Oneonta chapter of the D.A.R. put up a bronze plaque. The Cathedral oak was only a stump then. In 1952 the constant flow of the spring had rotted away the stump and it was removed. Then the D.A.R. through contributions from its members put up a monument which was made with stones from the Arroyo creek bed with an iron cross on top. The original bronze plaque was placed in the top stones.

Today when you drive by you can see the cross and you can also go down the steps near the monument and see the Garfias spring. It has never been known to dry up even in the hottest years. Today it is still bubbling as it did in 1770.

Actually Portola and Crespi were in the San Diego area Easter of 1770 and in spite of what is written in many books the Portola-Crespi party probably passed much closer to what is now downtown Los Angeles than to the San Rafael area on their January 1770 return from Monterey.

TED BOWES

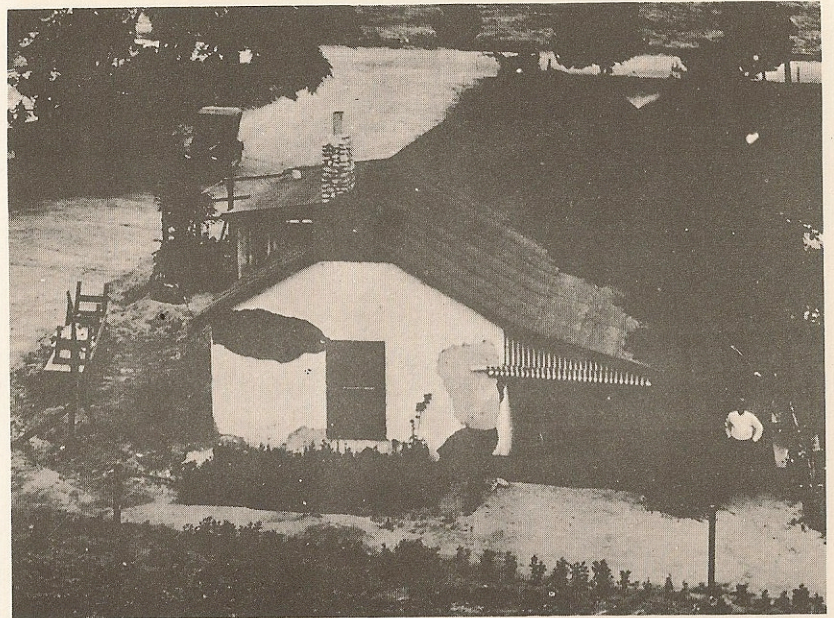


COMING OF THE SPANISH

During January 1770 in returning from Monterey Governor Portola may have crossed the Arroyo Seco but the exact point is not known. The Indians of this area had the village of Hahamog-na. Each village had its local chief, and some clans had a group of villages with one hereditary or patriarchal chief, he bearing the clan name with the suffix "ic" to indicate his office. One early chief was named Hahamon-ic and the name of his village Hahamog-na. This clan occupied both sides of the Arroyo from the Garvanza ford northward. Another village called Yang-na was located near what is now the Plaza in Los Angeles. Chief Hahamon-ic was called by the Spaniards "Pascual el Capitan."

San Gabriel Mission was founded by the Franciscan missionaries September 8, 1771 and a few years later moved to its present location in the Indian village of Sibag-na now San Gabriel. Thereafter the Pasadena and San Rafael area was used as a stock range for the cattle owned by the mission. The illustration above shows one of the buildings at the San Gabriel Mission in San Gabriel.

ALLEN BRIDGES



FORMER OWNERS OF SAN RAFAEL

In 1784 Governor Fages granted to a Spanish soldier, Jose Maria Verdugo the use of land known as the Rancho San Rafael. The Rancho consisted of approximately 50,000 acres including the present city of Glendale. The easterly boundary line ran along the bluff of the San Rafael Hills on the west side of the Arroyo Seco. The present San Rafael area was a part of this grant and the first white man to own it was Verdugo. The Verdugo family built five haciendas or ranch houses, the last of which is pictured above, located in Verdugo Canyon, Glendale. This picture from the Title Insurance and Trust Co. collection was taken about 1924.

At the time Mexico won its independence from Spain (1822) our San Rafael area was still wild and occupied only by Indians and cattle. In 1831, Don Jose Verdugo died leaving his estate to his son Julio, and daughter Catalina. They divided the property among themselves and this part was included in the lands retained by the son.

In the usual manner of the time Julio Verdugo conducted his affairs in a careless manner borrowing money against the property. At last nearly all of his holdings were held by creditors. As a result of court action in 1871 Prudent Beaudry, a creditor, received the San Rafael area of approximately 2000 acres. He built a home and made several improvements. Prudent Beaudry was a French Canadian who was twice mayor of Los Angeles.

JAMES BRIDGES



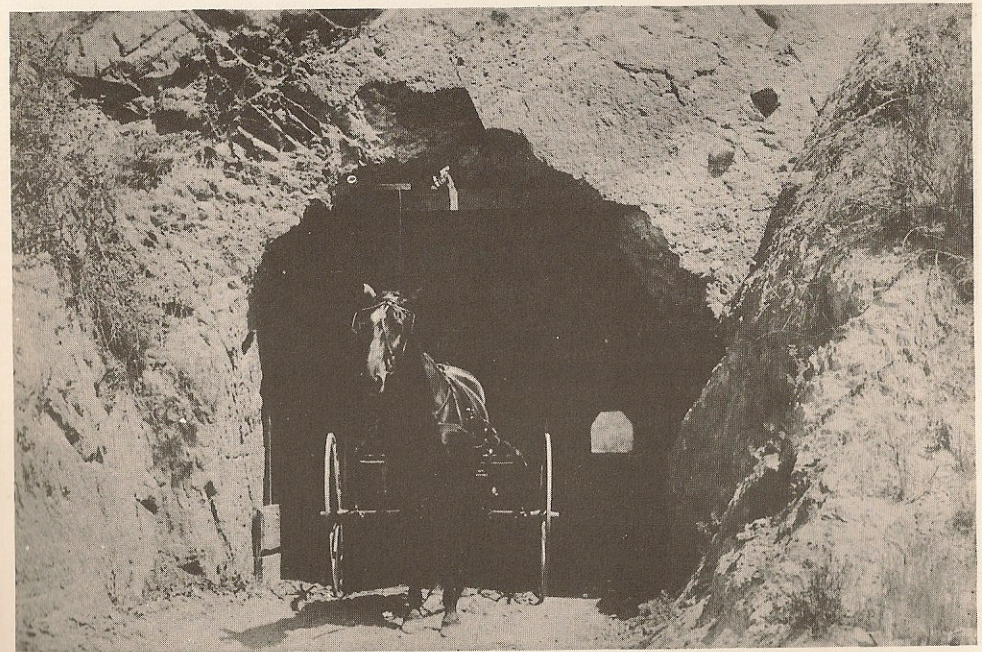
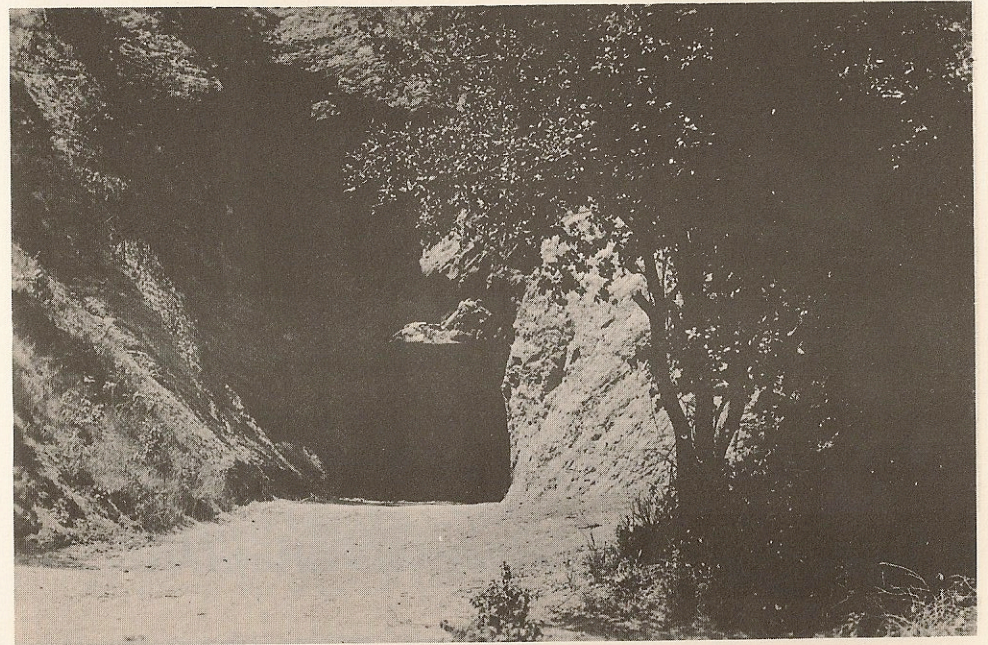
THE BEAUDRY TUNNEL

About 1876 Prudent Beaudry owned the San Rafael area. It was necessary for him to make frequent trips to Los Angeles over a long and difficult route over the hill. So Mr. Beaudry decided to construct a tunnel through the hill from the south end of the present Johnston's Lake toward Los Angeles (present day Burleigh Drive). He also planned to run water through the tunnel to the Garvanza area. Also some coal had been discovered in the area so he hoped that he might strike coal in digging his tunnel.

The tunnel was built and was supported by wood timbers. It was built large enough for a wagon loaded with hay to pass through. The length was 160 paces or 480 feet. No coal was discovered and the tunnel was not used for carrying water, but it was used for wagons. The dirt from the tunnel was carried across the stream and was used for forming Johnston's Lake, and was also used for a road across the stream. The lake was formed from springs under the present lake and from water farther up the stream. The tunnel caved in and later the dirt was removed by a W. P. A. project. No evidence of the tunnel remains.

The portrait is of Prudent Beaudry, the picture of the tunnel with the horse is of the west end of the tunnel and the other the east end. These three pictures are from originals in the Huntington Library. Other slightly different views of the tunnel are owned by Milton D. Winston and Mrs. George P. Stevens.

ROYL ESCHERICH





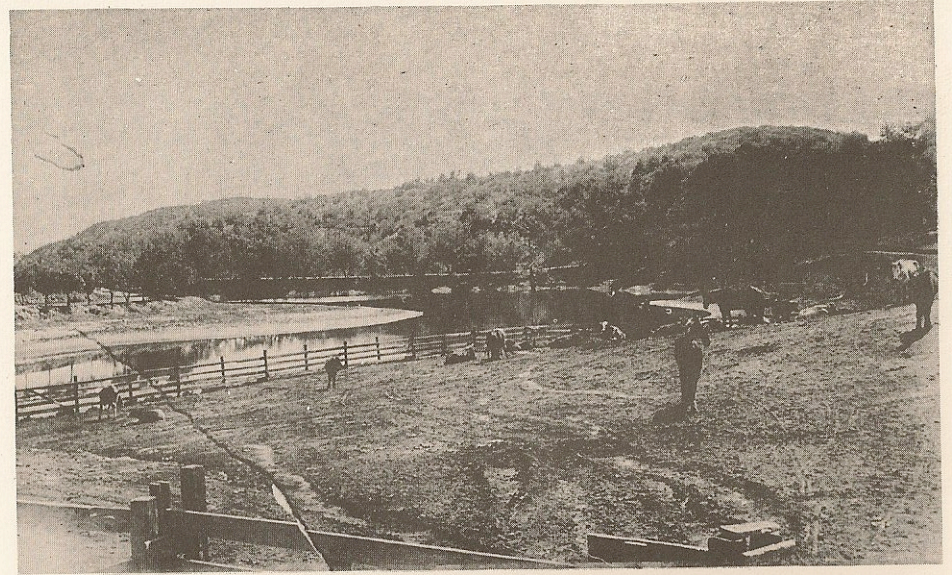
JOHNSTON'S LAKE

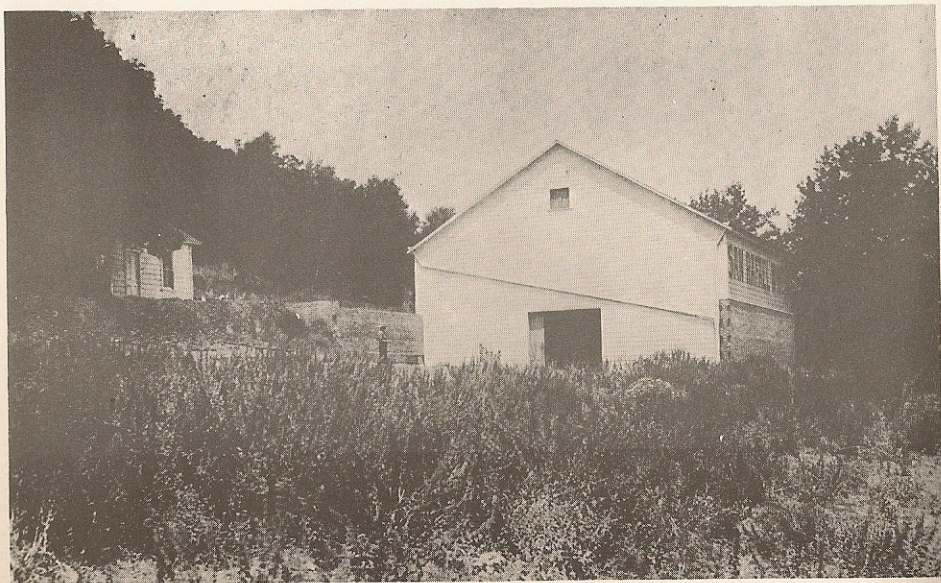
When Beaudry sold his land Beaudry's Lake became Johnston's Lake. Much of the San Rafael area drains into Johnston's Lake and from there through Puddingstone Canyon to the Arroyo Seco.

The view above was taken in 1955. On the opposite page are pictures taken during ranch days when cattle and sheep used it as a water hole. The water level of the lake has fluctuated some as shown by these pictures and the picture on our Introduction Page. The upper one opposite from collection of Nicholas Brandt and the lower from Mrs. George P. Stevens.

Johnston's Lake and surrounding was a 21 acre parcel of land that passed through several ownerships and finally to Milton D. Winston. In 1946 Mr. Winston started to develop the land into homesites. The Brookmere Association, Inc. was organized by the property owners to preserve the lake area for private recreational purposes. Today the countryside flavor of the once great Campbell-Johnston ranch is enjoyed by the residents whose homes dot its lands and give it the atmosphere of peaceful living.

THOR HANSON





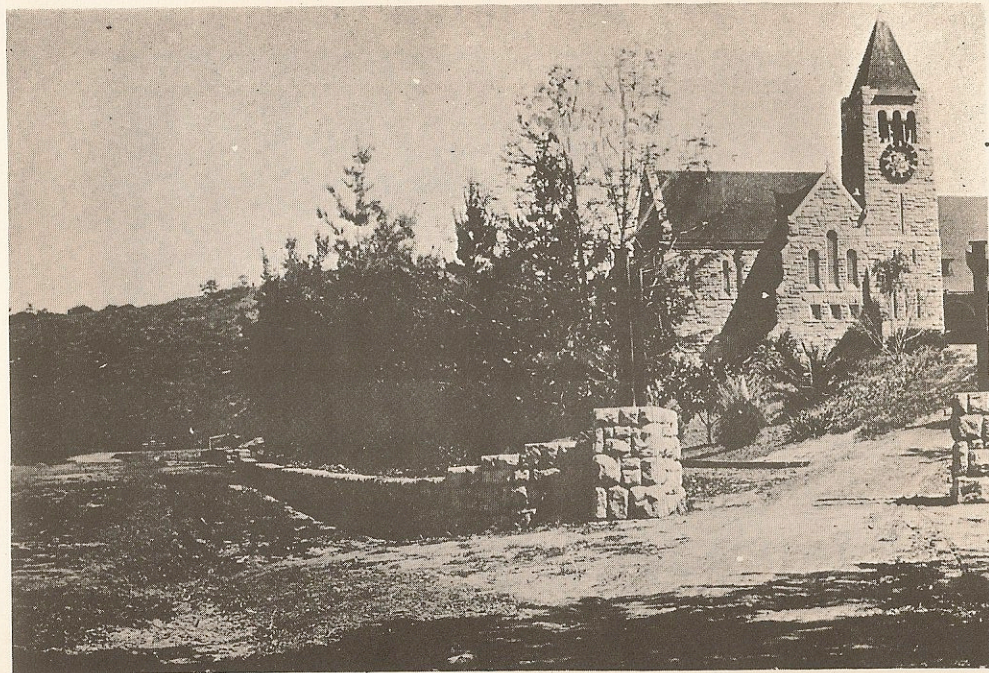
THE SAN RAFAEL WINERY

During the 'sixties and 'seventies there was great interest in Los Angeles County in the establishment of vineyards and wineries. Grape vines were planted in the San Rafael area and can still be seen on some vacant lots, and growing from the original stumps under some of the houses in the vicinity of Annandale Rd. and San Miguel Rd.

When Prudent Beaudry owned the area the San Rafael Winery was built, probably about 1875. The grapes were brought in to the Winery by the lake where the grapes were crushed. The mash was then dumped into the lake. It has been said that many a duck—after eating too much of the mash—swam a zig-zag course.

The Winery was abandoned for many years. In 1946 it was purchased by Milton Winston. The Winstons have completely remodeled and converted this Winery into a lovely home.

RICHARD SIBBREL



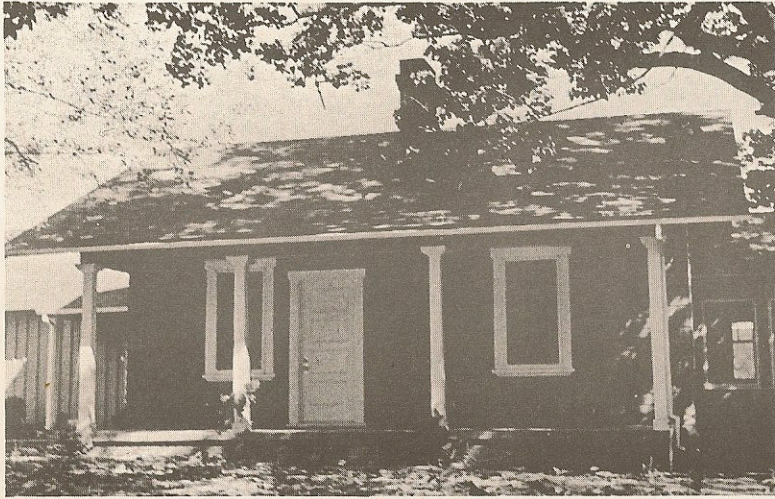
CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON RANCH

In 1882 Prudent Beaudry sold his 2,000 acres to Alexander Robert Campbell-Johnston, a Scotchman of a distinguished family. He and his family settled on this property, and in 1888 he died at the ranch house. The Church of the Angels located nearby was built as a memorial to the head of the family by his widow. The cornerstone was laid in 1889. The red stone used in the building was quarried on the San Rafael Ranch. The Church is the Episcopal Bishop's Chapel and the present Vicar is the Rev. Canon Edwin Moss. The Church of the Angels is the only Church in the San Rafael area. It is open for inspection from 9 to 5 daily, and services are held on Sunday mornings at 7:30, 9:30 and 11:00. A book about the Church can be purchased for \$1.25.

About 1900 this area was developed into estate sites known as San Rafael Heights. The Campbell-Johnstons sons were Conway and Augustine. Mrs. Augustine Campbell-Johnston kept their home place and continued to live on the property until the time of her death in 1942. The San Rafael Heights is located above the Arroyo Seco where my family has dug up a sign telling of its location. We live in one of the five buildings located on the Ranch. Our house is almost eighty years old. My father purchased the home in 1943, and we have lived in this historic homeplace since that time. The building has been rebuilt and remodeled several times.

The picture of the Church of the Angels is from the Title Insurance and Trust Co.

JOHN NOOTBAAR



SUBDIVISION OF THE SAN RAFAEL AREA

Garvanza and Highland Park were subdivided during the land boom of 1887. It was not until after World War I when the Annandale Golf Club was moved from Avenue 64 to its present location that the vineyards and ranch lands of the Campbell-Johnstons were extensively subdivided. Previously San Rafael estate type homes were developed along the Arroyo. William Carr began in 1922 buying land for subdivision.

The business office of the San Rafael Ranch Co. at 280 Avenue 64 is one of the earliest buildings in the area and the original structure has been preserved and incorporated into the home of Mr. and Mrs. John I. Macau.

Henry E. Huntington is said to have wanted to buy San Rafael Ranch and had he been able to do so perhaps the Huntington Library would have been in this area instead of San Marino. Huntington did buy the hills west of Avenue 64 which were subdivided by his successor, the Huntington Land Co. This subdivision took place just before World War II. Glen Dawson's home was one of the five homes completed and occupied before the war period.

My father, Nicolas Brandt, began selling real estate for William Carr in 1932 and in 1950 started his own real estate business at 1446 West Colorado Blvd.

STEVE BRANDT—Troop 35



POPPY PEAK

Poppy Peak is the highest point in the San Rafael area, 1080 feet above sea level. Long ago this mountain was covered every spring with Golden California Poppies, and shining in the sun could be seen from the ocean by the early explorers. It looked down on a beautiful peaceful land covered with oaks and toyon, fed by springs and little streams, the home of deer and many wild animals and birds.

During the days of the Campbell-Johnston Ranch there was a winding road called Mountain Avenue (now Avenue 64) which climbed over the foot of Poppy Peak between the Annandale Country Club and the Church of the Angels. Here on this peak one of the Campbell-Johnston brothers, Conway, and his wife planned to be buried but both went down at sea on the Lusitania in 1915. Other members of the family are buried in the Church of the Angels.

Changes now came fast to Poppy Peak. In 1924 Mr. William C. Carr bought this mountain and with a team of horses graded the first road and built the first home. He placed a tall flagpole on the peak and it became a favorite objective for hikers, picnickers and especially for kite flyers. The summit was used as a triangulation point by surveyors. Many of the streets were paved, utilities put in and homes built. Recently completed on the very top of the mountain is the beautiful modern home of Mr. and Mrs. Francis H. Hurff.

FRANK LOWNDES



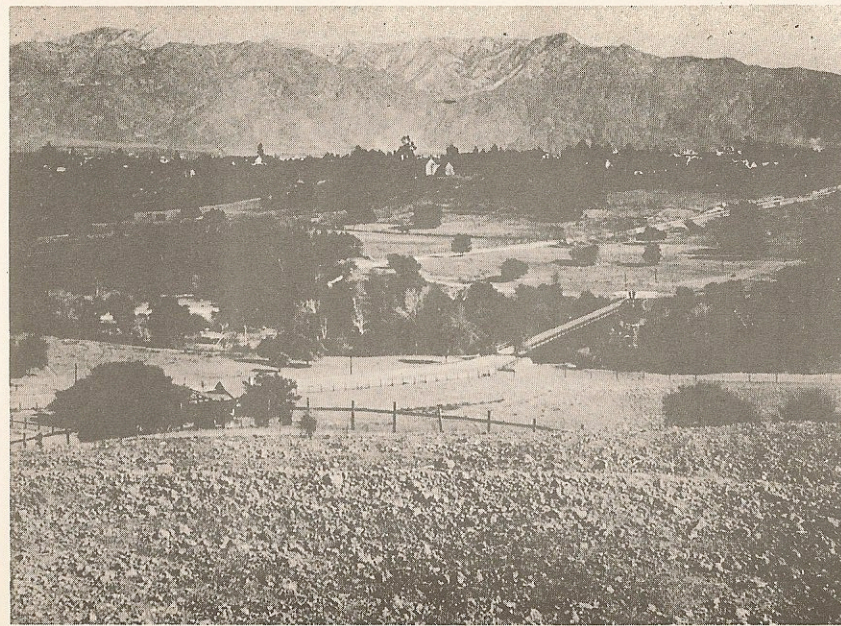
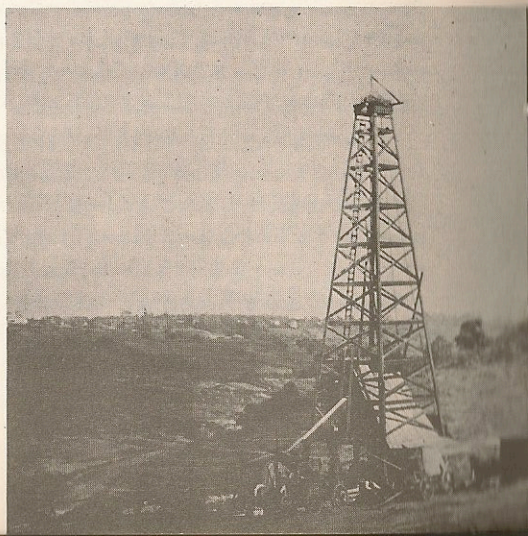
AVENUE 64 STREET CAR LINE

Very few people remember the Pacific Electric street car line that once ran on Avenue 64 between Garvanza and San Rafael area. I looked in a number of books in the library and was unable to find any information about it. However, this picture furnished to us by Mr. Carey Bliss of the Huntington Library shows the beginning of the line in Garvanza, looking toward Pasadena. If one of our readers has another picture and more information perhaps we can publish it later.

RICHARD WYSE—Troop 30

OIL WELL

In 1900 the Climax Company drilled an oil well for the San Rafael Ranch Company in the vicinity of La Loma and Pleasant Way. After considerable difficulty a depth of 900 feet was reached. Some oil seepage was found but not enough to be of commercial value. The photo was loaned by Mrs. George P. Stevens, the daughter of Robert H. Lindsay, the last manager of the San Rafael Ranch Co.

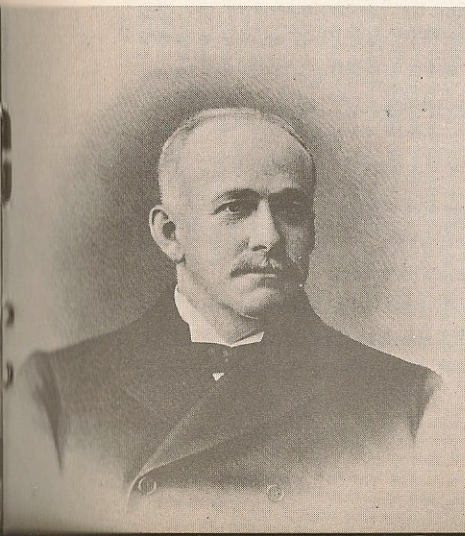


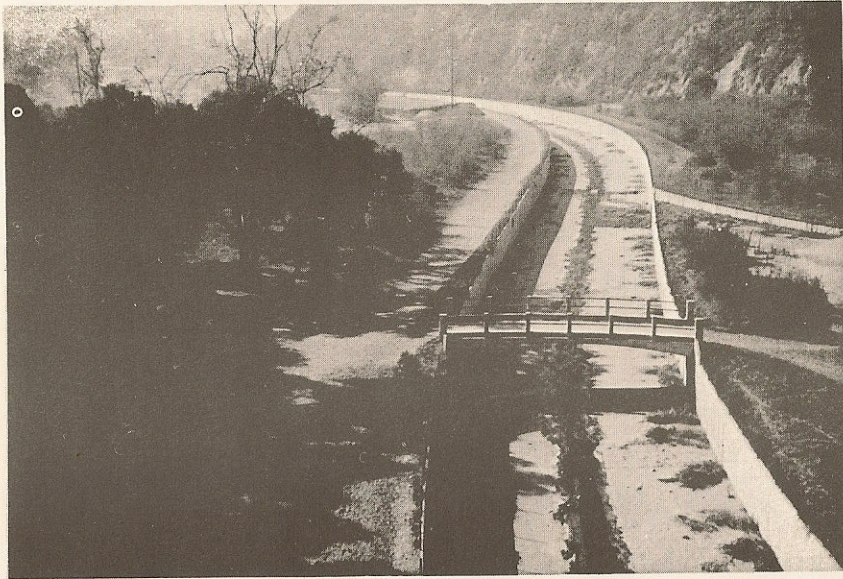
TOLL BRIDGE

This photo was taken about 1900 from near the property now owned by the Lomas family at the corner of South San Rafael and La Loma Road. When the picture was taken the plowed land in foreground was owned by the Sanford family. The Nootbaars according to their deed are still entitled to charge toll on the La Loma Bridge. California Street can be seen in the central part of the picture. From the Nicolas Brandt collection.

HENRY E. HUNTINGTON

Henry E. Huntington once owned a large portion of the San Rafael Area. The following all take their names from him: Huntington Park, Huntington Beach, Huntington Lake, Huntington Drive, and the Huntington Memorial Hospital. This portrait is reproduced with the permission of the Huntington Library.





ARROYO SECO

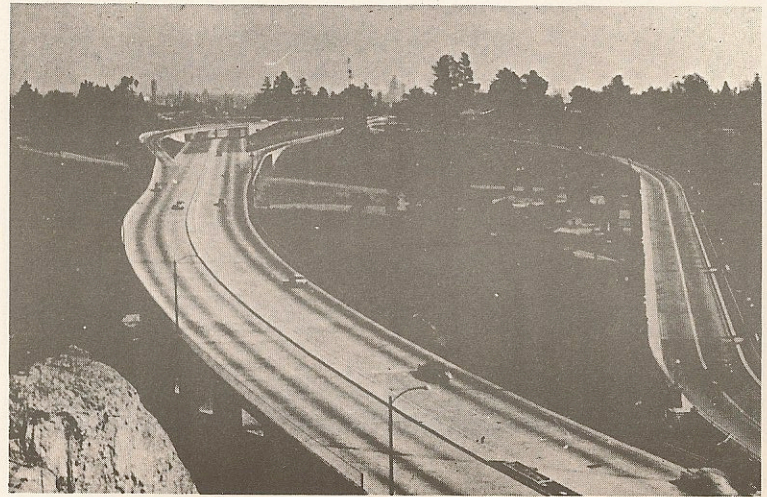
The Arroyo Seco was not always as it is today. Before Pasadena was founded, it was a boulder-strewn wild area, a favorite hunting ground of the Spanish and Mexicans. There they would capture wildcats, mountain lions and bears for the bloody sports pens of Los Angeles. Later on there was a sports area on the very spot where the Rose Bowl now stands.

Arroyo Seco in Spanish means "dry creek," and it has been known by that name since about the time that Los Angeles was founded as a pueblo in 1781. Geologically, it is the wash formed by the drainage from a large area of the San Gabriel Mountains. During the rainy season only, vast quantities of water flows down through the arroyo into the Los Angeles River, forming a channel many miles in length. The deepest and narrowest point became known as "Devil's Gate."

During the early days there were many well-known points of interest along the western edge of the arroyo. They had picturesque names, such as Wildcat Canyon, Buzzard Cliff, Fern Canyon and Fremont Trail. All of these are in the Annandale or San Rafael areas but have been long forgotten.

The Arroyo Seco remained a comparatively wild and isolated area long after Pasadena was founded. It was only after the construction of the old Colorado Street Bridge in 1913 that the San Rafael and Linda Vista districts avoided being cut off during the rainy season.

DAVID LIGGETT



THE TWO ARROYO SECO BRIDGES

The Colorado Street Bridge is thought to be one of the most beautiful bridges of its kind in the world. It is 1468 feet long and about 144 feet high. Built with reinforced concrete in 1912 and 1913 it cost \$235,430 which was a fortune in those days. Dr. John Alexander Lou Waddell who is the builder of the bridge explained that the unusual curved shape was used so engineers could take advantage of the best possible footing. To save expense and cut down on the length of the bridge, Waddell built an incline, making one side 30 feet higher than the other. The Colorado Street bridge is sometimes known as the Suicide Bridge because before the railing was put up so many people jumped off.

The Colorado Street Bridge served its purpose through its first half century, but more and more traffic came as Pasadena grew. In 1949 serious talk began about building a new and bigger Colorado Street Bridge. Work was started in 1951 on the new Colorado Freeway Bridge designed by State Bridge Engineer Van Der Goes. The bridge cost nearly \$6,000,000. The Pioneer Bridge is 1364 feet long and approximately 130 feet high making it slightly lower although wider than its older sister.

KEITH DAWSON

BUSCH'S GARDENS

Across the Arroyo from the San Rafael area on Arroyo Blvd near Madeline Drive was one of the most fabulous of all private estates. On a 75 acre tract a Scotch Pasadena gardener, R. G. Fraser, built for Adolphus Busch, a St. Louis brewer, formal gardens, natural woodlands, and miles of mazelike paths, streams and lakes. Scattered around the grounds were groups of terra-cotta gnomes and fairies in scenes from tales of the Brothers Grimm and Hans Anderson.

Adolphus Busch died in 1916 and his heirs being German the estate was taken over by the United States government during World War I. For a number of years it was one of the tourist attractions of Pasadena, but has now been subdivided and little evidence of the great garden development remains visible.

THE GOULD ESTATE

Many scouts have had lots of fun fishing in the stream just below Johnston's Lake. I am sure they have wondered about the unusual house which nestles in the hills just above the stream.

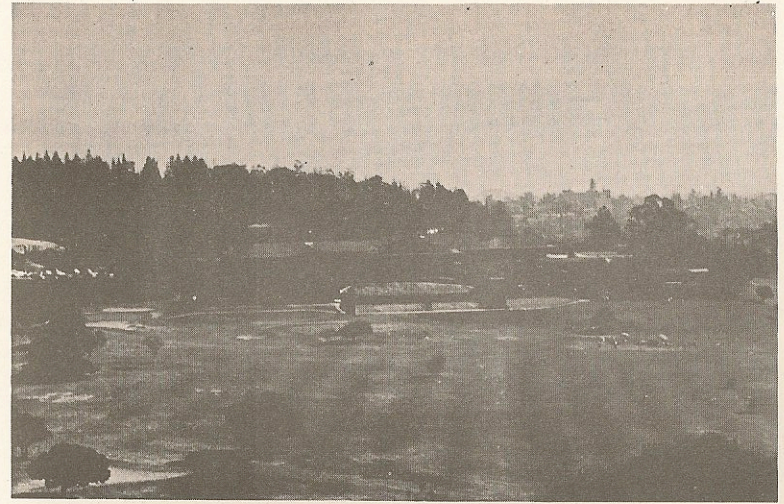
The house was built by Mr. Raymond Gould in the 1930's. Mr. Gould was a well known local interior decorator.

While the house was in its prime, Mr. Gould used it as a weekend home for entertaining. He traveled to Europe to buy art objects and interiors, often whole rooms of paneling, of homes to use in decorating some of Pasadena's fine homes.

Here he entertained lavishly. His guest would roam around the fabulous gardens of the estate on extensive walks on both sides of the stream, where they saw reproductions of famous statues, pillars, fountains, and a small lake. The garden was lighted with beautiful garden lights. He had a staff of gardeners who cared for his flowering trees, bulbs, etc.

Today one can still see bits of statuary, walks winding above the stream, and when driving by the handsome gates on Burleigh Drive, can imagine the splendor of its past.

JON BOWES



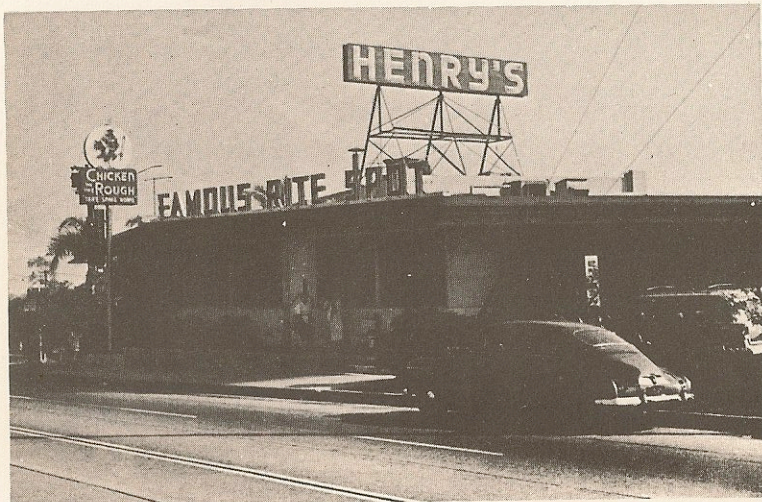
THE ANNANDALE GOLF CLUB

The Annandale Golf Club was started by a young Englishman who dreamed of having a golf course in the San Rafael Heights area. The young Englishman's name was Mr. E. H. Strafford. He joined up with four associates and laid out a golf course in 1894. This course is probably the oldest golf club in Southern California. San Rafael Heights was at the time a pasture covering many acres. Frequently Strafford and an associate would be playing golf over these pastures and they would run into a bull and would be chased up a tree. After a year past Strafford hired a Chinaman to take care of the greens. Up to that time Strafford and his associates had kept them up by themselves.

Mr. Strafford was an orange grower but in 1904 he changed over to real estate and this is how he really became interested in a golf club. After a long debate Strafford and his real estate associate, Mr. Campbell, asked Mr. Huntington of the Pacific Electric Railroad if he would loan some money to Strafford. Mr. Huntington gave in and Strafford bought some land where the club was going to be built. This idea did not start out too well but after about two years the club was becoming very popular. In 1919 the club was moved to its present site. The old golf club house still stands, but it is now the Bible College.

Recently part of the club burned down and was rebuilt in the modern style. The club has at present 420 regular members.

HANK HARBERS—Troop 35



THE RITE SPOT

Mr. H. S. Sternberger and his twin sons Lionel and Van were in the grocery business in San Diego. In 1916 they came to Pasadena to open a fruit stand at 1500 W. Colorado. This was the original Rite Spot. H. S. Sternberger died in 1923 and Mrs. Sternberger sold the fruit stand. Later Lionel bought it back. He first sold fruit and cider and later hamburgers and malts. One day a man came in and asked him to put cheese on his hamburger. He liked it and in this way Sternberger originated the Cheeseburger. He sold the San Rafael location but Lionel and Van have continued in business. At their present location at 6138 No. Figueroa is a painting of the old Rite Spot when Colorado Street was a country road.

The Rite Spot at 1500 W. Colorado passed through several ownerships and is now owned by Glenn Amundson who also owns several other Henry's Drive Ins. The Rite Spot was recently remodeled and has from 45 to 50 employees and serves from 600 to 700 meals a day. The Rite Spot keeps open from 11 a.m. to 2 a.m. For the past four years Robert Franks has been the manager.

DAVID THOMSON

PLANTS AND ANIMALS OF THE SAN RAFAEL AREA

I must begin by saying that this report is only on *native* plants, trees, wild flowers and animals in the San Rafael area. Of course, many varieties of domesticated plants are grown here. Only on the outer places of this area are native shrubs, etc., found. The most plentiful of shrubs is *Toyon*, often called California Holly. From the first of October, throughout the holiday season, birds come and feast on the bright red berries that the Toyon produces. The Toyon grows to heights of twenty feet or more. Another shrub that bears red berries is the *Lemonade Berry*. The berries taste like lemons. The Lemonade Berry is usually found in dry places. A pest to hikers and naturalists is Poison Oak, a sprawling beautiful vine and shrub. Despite the appearance, Poison Oak must be avoided. Laurel Sumac, a relative of Poison Oak, is poisonous only to some people. Unlike Poison Oak, it grows tall and spreads out. The young leaves on this plant are a deep red.

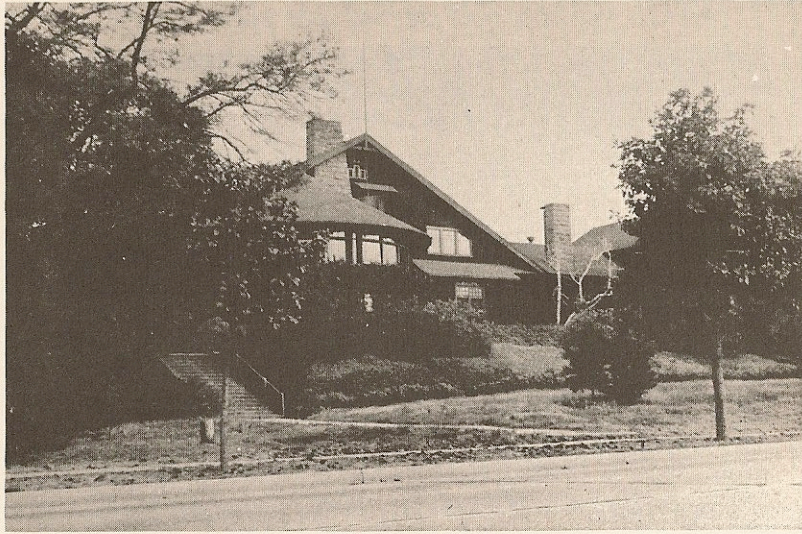
Another plant to be seen is *Yucca*. It is sometimes called *Spanish-Bayonet*, because it has sword-like leaves in a cluster near the ground. In spring and summer a stalk grows and produces white flowers, completely covering the top of the stalk. For this reason *Yucca* is sometimes called *Our Lord's Candle*. *Yucca* can grow under very dry conditions.

The wild flowers add color to the scene. The *California Poppy* is a native to this area, but they are becoming rare, due to people picking them. *Mimulus*, more commonly known as monkey-flower, is found in orange and deep red. The *Brodiaea* are two of the most beautiful of the wild flowers. *Golden Brodiaea*, rarely seen, is a bright yellow flower. The other is *Blue Brodiaea*, much different from the other.

Many animals have left this area due to subdivision. I will tell you of past experiences. Several years ago a coyote ran across our back yard. Deer have eaten our California natives during dry spells. We have seen deer leaving the area during subdivision. We have seen a fox prowling. Skunks have been smelled and seen. Opossums are often hit by cars, as are racoons. Mountain lions have been seen past the golf course. We have many rabbits and squirrels.

Birds are very plentiful. Some of them live here the year around, such as mocking birds, towhees, blue jays, finches, and owls. Others come down from the mountains in certain seasons or are seen while migrating. They are robins, warblers, goldfinches, hummingbirds, bush tits, cedar waxwings, roadrunners, and occasionally a western tanager.

CLYDE MCCONNELL



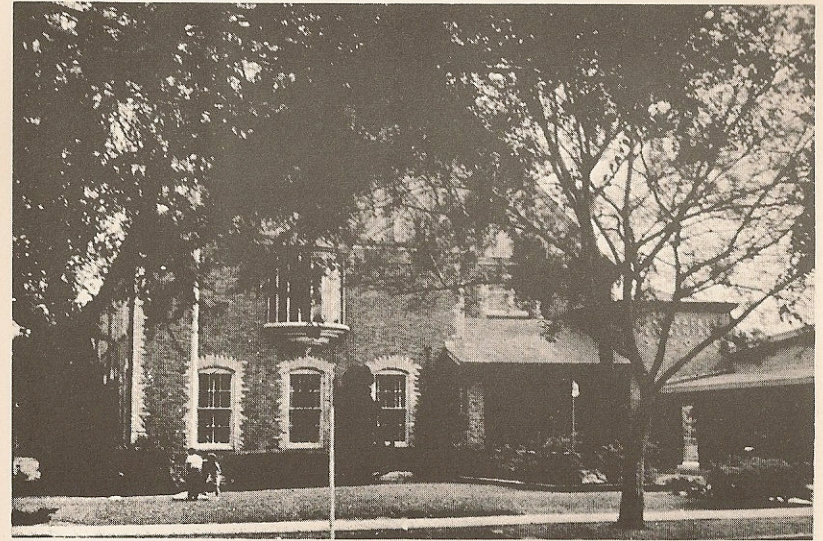
HIGHLAND COLLEGE

Highland College is located on the east side of Avenue 64. The main building was originally the Club House of the Annandale Golf Club. The Annandale Golf Club was a very prominent place, beautifully landscaped. One of the interesting events during that period was a visit of President Taft, wearing a high silk stove-pipe hat.

During the early twenties, the Annandale Club sold this property to the Pasadena Military Academy. The large buildings on the south portion of the property were built at that time, for use as barracks. One of the buildings houses a gymnasium and swimming pool. Some years later the property was acquired by the Southern California Bible College.

In 1950 the present Highland College purchased the property. Highland College is incorporated as a four-year liberal arts college under the laws of the State of California with authority to grant academic degrees. The college works in close cooperation with the Bible Presbyterian denomination. At present there are 15 students and 11 teachers.

GORDON A. WILSON II



SAN RAFAEL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

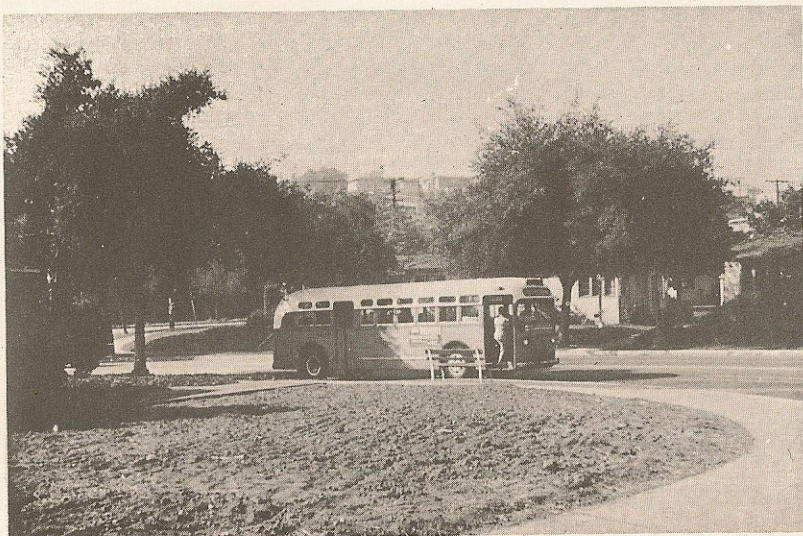
San Rafael School was established in 1918. It is located at 1090 Nithsdale Road on the corner of San Miguel. The original building was replaced in 1929 by a two story red brick building. This building was damaged by an earthquake and repairs were made and completed in 1935. The enrollment at that time was 144.

In 1951 it was necessary to enlarge the school because so many new homes were being built in the area. The new addition added four classrooms, an auditorium, cafeteria and pre-school room. Playground area was increased also. By 1954 enrollment was 447 and a new wing is planned for 1956.

San Rafael has had eight principals. The present principal is Dr. Joseph Michaels. There are fifteen teachers, one speech teacher, one secretary, two custodians, two music teachers, one nurse, and three ladies working in the cafeteria.

The Parent Teachers Association was organized in 1925 and holds a Halloween carnival annually. The proceeds from the carnival are used for school improvements such as the four pergolas recently completed.

DENNIS GOMEZ



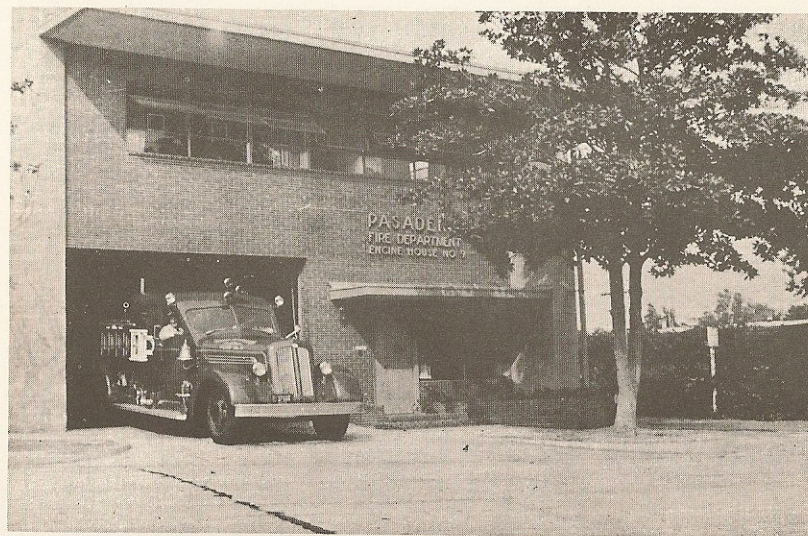
PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION

Pasadena City Lines operate a bus line known as No. 7 from Colorado Street in downtown Pasadena across the old Colorado Bridge down Ave. 64 to York Junction. It also returns to Pasadena. Bus 7 runs from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. (Scouts who stay in Pasadena after 6 should have a mother to come get them.) On week days Bus 7 runs every half hour and on Sundays every hour. The fare is ten cents (except to York Junction which is fifteen cents).

The Asbury Rapid Transit System runs a bus from Pasadena along Colorado Street to Glendale and Hollywood and back. This bus runs about every half hour during the day. There are also some buses that run in the evening even to after midnight but not as often as in the day. Fare between San Rafael area and Pasadena is fifteen cents.

Los Angeles Transit Lines operate Bus 25 from Eagle Rock to near the corner of La Loma and North Figueroa (near Helms garage) down North Figueroa to York Junction and to downtown Los Angeles. Fare from La Loma and Figueroa to Los Angeles is 29 cents. You can also take Bus 7 to York Junction and then get the 25 bus. Fare from York Junction to Los Angeles is 23 cents.

BOBBY SIBBREL



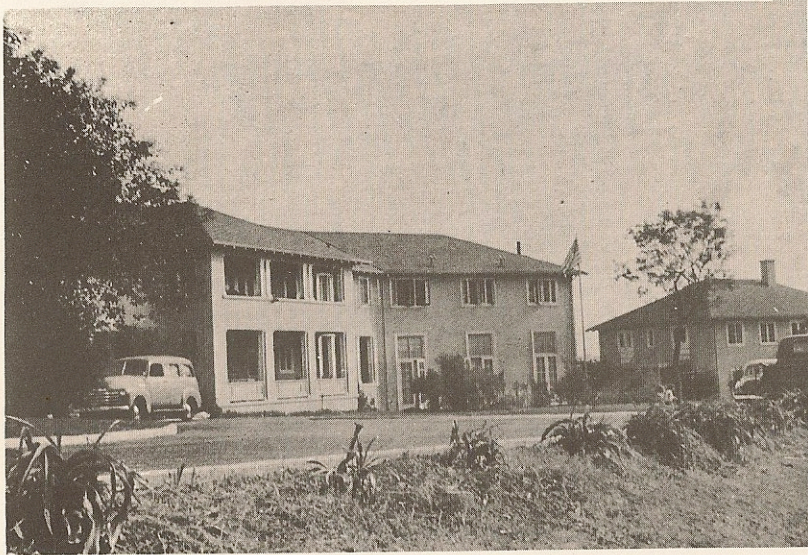
SAN RAFAEL FIRE DEPARTMENT

Engine company number nine opened March 16, 1949. It is located at 50 Avenue 64. The company has one triple combination pump truck and a Civil Defense trailer. Each crew is on duty 24 hours and off for 24 hours, and each crew puts in 68 hours a week. The men in charge are Captain Herb Cole on the "A" shift and Captain "Gaff" Moore on "B." One shift consists of a captain, engineer and 2 hosemen. The truck carries 1200 feet of 2½" hose, 700 feet of 1¼" hose, 300 feet of 1" hose, 250 feet of rubber 1" hose, 2 gas masks, and a 300 gallon water tank and various other equipment.

The men drill 22 hours monthly on each shift. The Company belongs to the Red Cross and Civil Defense. Each man has to buy his own food, turnout equipment which consists of fireproof pants, coat, boots, helmet, and other personal effects. The whole crew shares in the expenses for extras such as television and radio. The city pays for the furniture.

Each company has a machine that receives a signal from a fire alarm box and forms a series of dots on a strip of paper. By the pattern of these dots they can tell where the fire is located.

DOUGLAS EBY—Troop 30

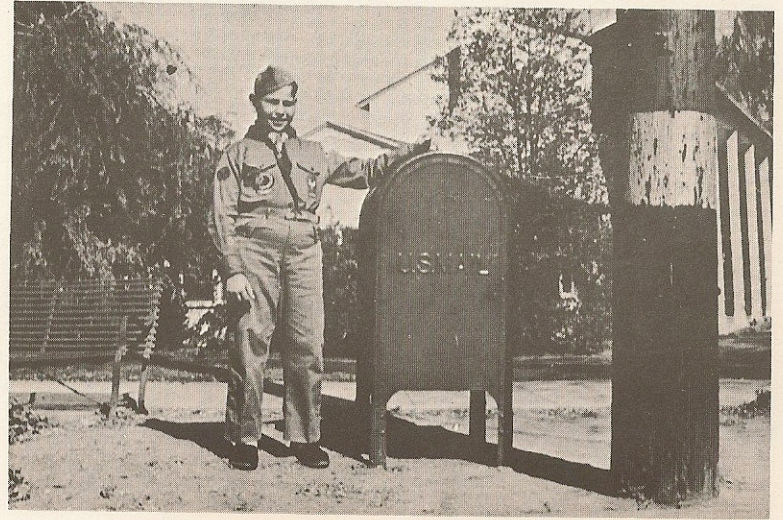


EPISCOPAL CHURCH HOME FOR CHILDREN

Through the inspiration of Deaconess Evelyn Wile the Church Home was founded in the Diocese of Los Angeles on November 1, 1913. The original location was at 500 East Avenue 28 in what was then called East Los Angeles. By a remarkable coincidence and good fortune, the Home was able to move to a farm location with goats and all without leaving the city. On the rolling hills between Los Angeles and Pasadena, a large tract of land had been set aside by the Campbell-Johnston family for the benefit of the Church of the Angels which was the Bishop's Chapel and attracted many visitors by its charming situation and beautiful services.

The Church Home grounds adjoin the Church of the Angels, the present buildings were gradually developed, and many benefactors for the home found. About seven years ago Mr. Harry Maiden was made superintendent and has brought the home to a very successful condition. Usually at Christmas time the children enact the Christmas story in which each child participates.

DOUG STOCKTON



PASADENA POSTAL SERVICE

In the first months after Pasadena was founded in 1874, the residents had to rely on neighbors going to Los Angeles to get mail for them. Henry Hollingsworth was the first postmaster to take office, serving from 1876 to 1879. There was no delivery of mail and Mr. Hollingsworth combined his duties of postmaster with working in a grocery store at the northeast corner of Fair Oaks and Colorado and watch repairing. The first official salary was \$12 a year, and the total output of mail amounted to approximately a dozen pieces daily.

In 1885 there was a big business boom and the post-office was swamped with a deluge of mail. In 1889 free delivery service was inaugurated. The present Federal Building housing the post-office was erected in 1914-15 at the northwest corner of Colorado and Garfield. An annex was built at the corner of Union and Garfield in 1939. There are five sub-stations in Pasadena. The sub-station serving the San Rafael area is Station D at 390 S. Fair Oaks, established in 1950. The postman in his new red, white and blue mail truck picks up mail from 301 different postboxes including those in the San Rafael area. Other postmen deliver mail to the homes once a day. The present Pasadena Postmaster is Mr. Ray Holmquist.

FRED ALTSHULER



GEOLOGY OF THE SAN RAFAEL AREA

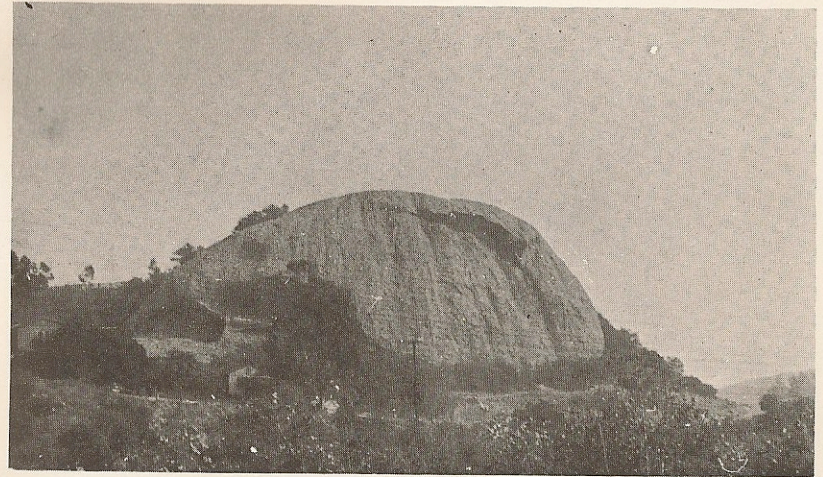
Standing at the Colorado Street Bridge one looks north to the San Gabriel Mountains. These are composed largely of rocks known as the Basement Complex. Complex is a good term, for all sorts and kinds of igneous and metamorphic rocks are involved in the mess.

Over the Basement Rocks is the alluvian spread out by the Arroyo Seco when it is not dry but running banks full. Sands, gravels, silts and boulders fill the stream bed, fan out and make terraces around the Rose Bowl area.

Along the front of the San Gabriels runs a big fault in a generally east-west direction. Parallel and in front of the San Gabriels are the San Rafael Hills. These hills are also composed largely of igneous rocks, some of it Basement Complex and some of it is younger rock of Jurassic age but also igneous. These younger rocks worked their way into the older as intrusives.

South of the San Rafaels is another fault also more or less parallel to the San Gabriels. This fault brings sediments into contact with the granites. These sediments can be seen along Avenue 64, a favorite field trip for Geology classes. Here one finds shales, sandstones, and conglomerates of the Miocene (Topanga) age. These rocks were laid down under the ocean so are known as marine sediments. Subsequently they have been folded and contorted so are no longer flat. Up the hill beyond Eagle Rock is a good exposure of the fault. To the north are the crystallines and to the south the sediments.

JON MOSTELLER



EAGLE ROCK

Just outside Pasadena city limits in Los Angeles stands a monster of a bald, rounded, weather-beaten rock which has been called by various names such as Piedra Gorda but is now known as Eagle Rock. The western face is a cliff of some 150 feet with a well defined appearance of outspread wings of an eagle on the upper portion.

Eagle Rock was a landmark for the Indians and its two natural caves became their occasional dwelling place. Eagle Rock was discovered by early Spanish explorers and became a marker of the old San Rafael Rancho. Even the bandit Vasquez is said to have used it for a lookout. In 1876 an Austrian nobleman, Ludwig Louis Salvator, visited the rock and made a sketch of it. Before 1882 a Frenchman had a bee ranch in Eagle Rock Canyon and lived in the upper cave which he reached by means of a ladder. The upper cave was once quite difficult of access, but is now reached by a hole and iron ladder.

About thirty-five years ago there was a popular park in the canyon below the rock with a merry-go-round and other facilities. This old Eagle Rock Park was connected with Los Angeles by a street car line. Portions of the old road bed can still be seen. The thirteen acre tract including the rock is now preserved by Francis and Helen Line. The town of Eagle Rock which takes its name from the Rock is a part of Los Angeles.

West of the rock of Eagle Rock is a new Eagle Rock Park Playground built recently. It is open from three to six afternoons and special adult activities some evenings.

WALTER HILL



FOX HUNTING

On a number of occasions in the 'eighties and 'nineties elaborate English style fox hunts were held on the Campbell-Johnston Ranch. This picture from the Nicolas Brandt collection shows the hunting party picnicking, probably in the Arroyo Seco.

SAN RAFAEL LIBRARY

A new library is to be erected at the corner of Nithsdale Road and Avenue 64 in Pasadena. It will be a community library of contemporary design. It will fit in with the architecture of San Rafael School. This library will be part of the Pasadena City Library.

The plans for the new library were in the City planning office in November. Culver Heaton is the architect.

These are a few of the things that this new library will try to do. Once a month exhibition by leading authors. Some dancers will come and perform. There will also be a Saturday morning reading group for the students of San Rafael and their friends. The library will cooperate with the school during National Book Week. The library will also cooperate with the children to solve their reading problems. There will also be daily reading groups for San Rafael students. Each student will have his own card. This will be a very safe library as there are no large streets to cross when going to the library from San Rafael.

JOHN PAYNE