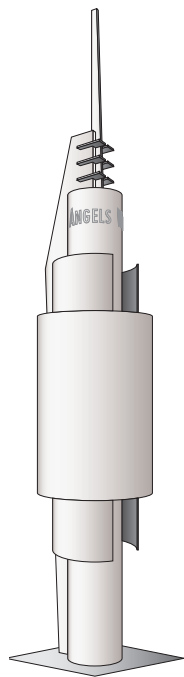


Angels Walk East Hollywood Select Stanchions

- 1 East Hollywood Transit
- 2 **UCLA'S First Home • LACC**
- 3 Cahuenga Branch Library
- 4 Early Hollywood Pioneers
- 5 Hollywood Hospital
- 6 Cedars of Lebanon Hospital
- 7 A Growing Community
- 8 Faith Communities
- 9 Kaiser Permanente
- 10 Little Armenia
- 11 **Barnsdall Art Park**
- 12 The Early Cahuenga Valley
- 13 Children's Hospital
- 14 **Hooray for Hollywood**
- 15 Fine Arts Studio • Vista Theatre



ANGELS WALK EAST HOLLYWOOD



UCLA'S FIRST HOME LACC



Los Angeles County Teachers Institute students and faculty at the Los Angeles State Normal School, c. 1884.

LOS ANGELES STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

Founded in 1881, Los Angeles State Normal School played a vital role in the educational development of California. Alumni of the two-year teacher training program taught children all over the state. By 1917, enrollment had risen to 1,671 students, a majority of whom were women, making it the largest teacher training institute in California. In 1914, the Normal School moved from downtown to a newly built 25-acre Italian Romanesque-inspired campus on Vermont Avenue.

TWO MEN WITH A DREAM

During the 1910s, Edward Augustus Dickson, editor at the *Los Angeles Express* and member of the University of California Board of Regents, realized that Los Angeles needed a public university. "There was no visible evidence of the University of California in this area," he recalled. "There did exist, however, a growing demand for higher educational facilities, and I early came to the conclusion that this need must be met."

Dickson found an ally in Dr. Ernest Carroll Moore, president of the Normal School. The two devised a plan to take over the campus and transform it into the "Southern Chapter" of the University of California. Although other members of the UC Board of Regents opposed the idea, Dickson and Moore worked tirelessly to make their dream a reality. On May 23, 1919,

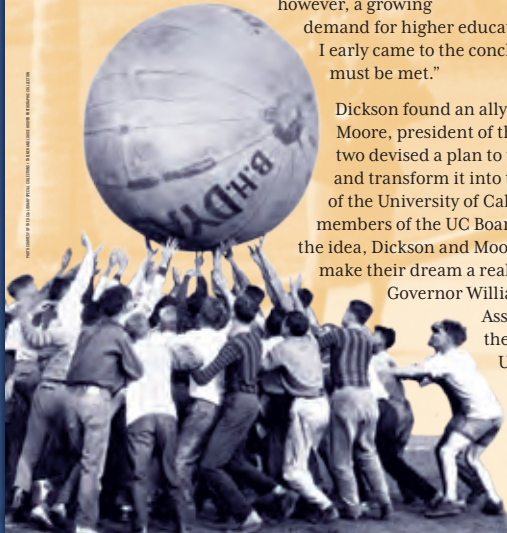
Governor William D. Stephens signed Assembly Bill 626, creating the Southern Branch of the University of California.



Edward A. Dickson



Dr. Ernest Carroll Moore



A "Push Ball" competition during the Fresh-Soph Brawl at the Vermont campus of the University of California at Los Angeles, c. 1928.



A student union rally on the Main Quad in front of Millsap Hall at the University of California at Los Angeles' Vermont campus, c. 1929.

A CAMPUS TAKES LIFE

On September 15, 1919, the Southern Branch of the University of California welcomed students "out in the weeds and wildflowers of Vermont." Within weeks the student-run *Cub Californian* editorialized: "A good beginning has been made. We have a yell leader, and we have the beginning of a football team to yell for. We have a weekly paper, and before long we will have the activities of a full-fledged university." The campus soon had an unofficial mascot, a floppy-eared dog named "Rags". In 1925, the Southern Branch awarded its first Bachelor of Arts degrees to 100 women and 24 men.



Los Angeles Junior College students between classes, c. 1937.



Students help unload boxes and equipment in front of a newly built Royce Hall, on UCLA's Westwood campus, May 31, 1929.

MOVING DAY

Enrollment expanded so rapidly that by 1925 the university had outgrown its 25-acre Vermont Avenue campus by 3,000 students. A new location was selected in an undeveloped 383-acre area just west of 1927, construction of a new campus began.



UCLA'S FIRST HOME LACC

That year, the institution's name was changed to the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA). On "moving day," May 31, 1929, more than 500 cars decorated in school colors and carrying campus equipment caravanned 10 miles west from the old site to the new. That September undergraduate classes were held for a student body of 5,500. The first football game between long-standing



The Los Angeles Junior College band, c. 1931.

rivals, the UCLA Bruins and USC Trojans, also took place in 1929—with the Bruins losing 76-0.

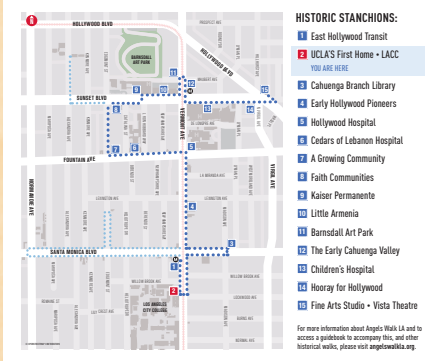
FROM UCLA TO THE CITY'S COLLEGE

After UCLA relocated, the Los Angeles Board of Education purchased the Vermont Avenue site for



Los Angeles Junior College students are covered in mud after participating in the school's annual Mud Fight, a campus tradition between first and second year students, c. 1936.

ANGELS WALK EAST HOLLYWOOD



HISTORIC STANCHIONS:

- 1 East Hollywood Transit
- 2 **UCLA'S First Home • LACC**
- 3 Cahuenga Branch Library
- 4 Early Hollywood Pioneers
- 5 Hollywood Hospital
- 6 Cedars of Lebanon Hospital
- 7 A Growing Community
- 8 Faith Communities
- 9 Kaiser Permanente
- 10 Little Armenia
- 11 **Barnsdall Art Park**
- 12 The Early Cahuenga Valley
- 13 Children's Hospital
- 14 **Hooray for Hollywood**
- 15 Fine Arts Studio • Vista Theatre

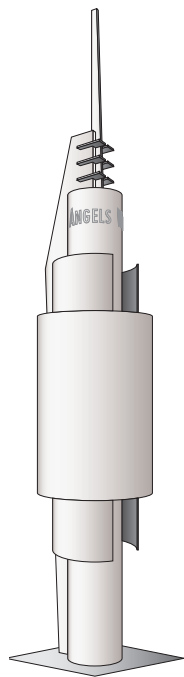
For more information about Angels Walk LA and to access a guidebook to accompany this, and other historical walks, please visit angelswalkla.org.



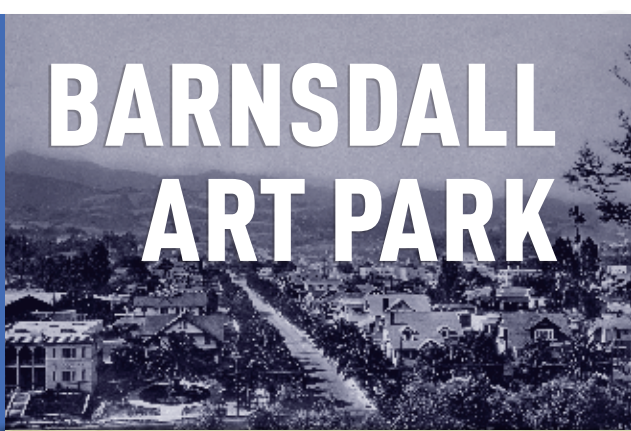
Students walking on a street in front of the LACC building, c. 1937.

Angels Walk East Hollywood Select Stanchions

- 1 East Hollywood Transit
- 2 UCLA'S First Home • LACC
- 3 Cahuenga Branch Library
- 4 Early Hollywood Pioneers
- 5 Hollywood Hospital
- 6 Cedars of Lebanon Hospital
- 7 A Growing Community
- 8 Faith Communities
- 9 Kaiser Permanente
- 10 Little Armenia
- 11 Barnsdall Art Park
- 12 The Early Cahuenga Valley
- 13 Children's Hospital
- 14 Hooray for Hollywood
- 15 Fine Arts Studio • Vista Theatre



ANGELS WALK EAST HOLLYWOOD



BARNSDALL ART PARK

BARNSDALL ART PARK

A FEMALE DON QUIXOTE

Oil heiress Aline Barnsdall was an artistic visionary, feminist, world traveler, political radical, and friend of the anarchist Emma Goldman. "I believe I could best describe her as a sort of 'female Don Quixote,'" Barnsdall's daughter, Betty, remembered. "Always jousting at windmills—a dreamer."

As a young woman, Barnsdall was fascinated with experimental theater and studied under the famed actress Eleonora Duse. She began producing plays, mounting a production of *Alice in Wonderland* in Chicago. Barnsdall dreamed of building a theatrical and artistic community—a creative campus—like the ones she had encountered in Europe, with her home in the center. "Art is the soul of the people," she explained. "Without visions, we are only ants, and our communities only ant hills."



Aline Barnsdall

ALINE AND FRANK

In 1919, Barnsdall bought 36 acres on Olive Hill. The crest was already well known in East Hollywood for its grove of 1,225 olive trees and as the site of Easter sunrise services. It had also stood in for the Mount of Olives during the filming of D.W. Griffith's *Intolerance*.



A 1936 view of the Cahuenga Valley looking from Olive Hill.



Children play in Barnsdall Park during the May Festival, c. 1931.



Hollyhock House, designed by architect Frank Lloyd Wright, is the centerpiece of Barnsdall Art Park. Aline Barnsdall donated the building and surrounding grounds to the City of Los Angeles in 1927. It was designated as a Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monument in 1965, and a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2019.

To design her artistic hilltop compound, Barnsdall hired her brilliant and equally pugnacious friend, the legendary architect Frank Lloyd Wright, who she knew from Chicago. From the start, Barnsdall and Wright had a highly contentious relationship. They ultimately parted ways, but not before Wright designed many buildings for the compound, including

Aline's home—known as Hollyhock House (named after her favorite flower). Designed in a style Wright termed "California Romanza," construction of the landmark house and other structures on the property were overseen by Wright's son, Lloyd. Modernist architect Rudolph Schindler was also brought in to refine Wright's plans. Despite this coterie of architectural geniuses, Barnsdall was disappointed with Hollyhock House. The doors were so heavy, she complained, "I need three men and two boys to help me get in and out of my own house!" Barnsdall would influence not only Wright and Schindler, but also the illustrious architect Richard Neutra to come to California, thus changing the course of modernist architecture in Los Angeles forever.



As with most of Frank Lloyd Wright's projects, Hollyhock House is designed to emphasize the natural environment surrounding the buildings. Wright called this aesthetic philosophy "organic architecture."

GIFTS AND GRIEVANCES

By the mid-1920s, the mercurial Barnsdall had tired of her hilltop commune and in 1926 deeded the land and buildings to the City of Los Angeles for use as an art center and public park. That same year the California Art Club moved their headquarters into Hollyhock House, and an outdoor children's theater was established on the grounds.

Barnsdall continued to exert control over her former hilltop domain. She erected billboards on land she still owned around the park's perimeter, advocating for progressive causes, including the freeing of labor leader Frank Mooney. She also fought Los Angeles over various land agreements. Barnsdall died in 1946, in a small house on Olive Hill deeded to her by the city.



A children's art class in front of Hollyhock House, c. 1930.



The entrance to Barnsdall Park on Hollywood Boulevard, c. 1937.

Heritage Site in 2019 and both the park and house are City of Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monuments. Today, Barnsdall Art Park is a world-class artistic, cultural, and educational center. Decades after her death, Barnsdall's vision for Olive Hill has come to fruition.

A PARK FOR THE PEOPLE

In 1967, the Junior Arts Center opened at Barnsdall Park. The Los Angeles Municipal Art Gallery and the Barnsdall Gallery Theatre debuted in 1971. Hollyhock House was designated as a UNESCO World

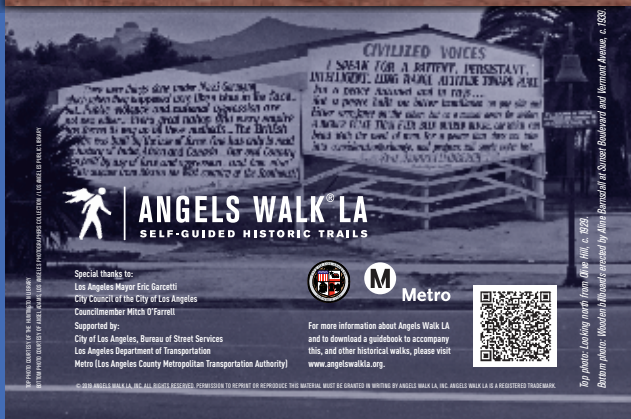
ANGELS WALK EAST HOLLYWOOD



HISTORIC STANCHIONS:

- 1 East Hollywood Transit
- 2 UCLA'S First Home • LACC
- 3 Cahuenga Branch Library
- 4 Early Hollywood Pioneers
- 5 Hollywood Hospital
- 6 Cedars of Lebanon Hospital
- 7 A Growing Community
- 8 Faith Communities
- 9 Kaiser Permanente
- 10 Little Armenia
- 11 Barnsdall Art Park
- 12 The Early Cahuenga Valley
- 13 Children's Hospital
- 14 Hooray for Hollywood
- 15 Fine Arts Studio • Vista Theatre

For more information about Angels Walk LA and to access a complete list of historic stanchions, visit www.angelswalkla.org.



This photo: Friends lounge in the garden of Barnsdall Art Park, c. 1937.

Bottom photo: The courtyard of Hollyhock House, c. 1917.

