



Cultural Heritage Board

TO: CULTURAL HERITAGE BOARD **MEETING DATE: June 20, 2012**
FROM: HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER **ITEM NO: 2**
AND METROPOLITAN MUSEUM
DIRECTOR **WARD: ALL**

SUBJECT: PSP12-0080 RELOCATION OF RIVERSIDE'S HISTORY WALK

ISSUE:

The issue before the Cultural Heritage Board is to recommend to City Council a site for the relocation of the Soroptimist History walk.

BACKGROUND

In February of 1975, Soroptimist International of Riverside's president, Virginia Moore, along with Bicentennial Chairman, Roy Staylor, came up with the idea of creating a history walk to commemorate the City's vast and rich historical achievements over the prior century. On Tuesday, December 7, 1976, the Soroptimist Club unveiled the History Walk in the Raincross Square Forest of Lights, currently referred to as the Riverside Convention Center Plaza.

Riverside's History Walk includes thirty granite stones (see attached) depicting detailed images of various points of the City of Riverside's history (1838-1953), including images of the founding of Riverside, navel orange planting, the University of California Riverside's Citrus Experiment Station, March Airfield Base, and more. Each of the stones were sponsored by community organizations.

Almost thirty-six years have passed since Riverside's History Walk was created under the leadership of Soroptimist International of Riverside. As the renovation date of the Riverside Convention Center approached the Mayor's office presented to the City Council on May 15, 2012 that the History Walk be relocated. In conjunction with the upcoming renovations, Arts & Cultural Affairs had the stones making up Riverside's History Walk professionally photographed and then removed and stored pending reinstallation. Should any stones be damaged in the removal process, replicas will be created. The necessity of relocating Riverside's History Walk, due to Riverside Convention Center renovations, creates an opportunity to draw attention to the Walk and allow it to emerge as a more visible cultural asset and tourist attraction. Staff recommends Mission Inn Avenue (see attached City Council report) for the relocation site, the City's central historic street and thoroughfare.

The removal of the granite stones has already begun with great success in preparation for the Convention Center project.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That the Cultural Heritage Board support the Mayor's recommendation of reinstalling the Soroptimist History walk on Mission Inn Avenue, and recommend to City Council the stones be placed in the sidewalk and front plaza outside the Metropolitan Museum which would allow for incorporation into the Museum's Educational History program.
2. That the Cultural Heritage Board recommend to City Council that a Certificate of Appropriateness for the final design of the History walk stone reinstallation return to CHB for approval in the next 90 days.

Attachments:

1. CC Staff Report from May 15, 2012
2. Photographs of the Medallions



City of Arts & Innovation

City Council Memorandum

TO: MEMBERS OF THE CITY COUNCIL DATE: MAY 15, 2012

FROM: MAYOR LOVERIDGE ITEM NO: 27

WARDS: ALL

SUBJECT: RELOCATION OF RIVERSIDE'S HISTORY WALK

ISSUE:

The issue before the City Council is to refer the development of a relocation plan for Riverside's History Walk to the Cultural Heritage Board.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the City Council refer the issue of relocating Riverside's History Walk to the Cultural Heritage Board for discussion and report back to City Council with recommendations within 45 days.

BACKGROUND

In February of 1975, Soroptimist International of Riverside's president, Virginia Moore, along with Bicentennial Chairman, Roy Staylor, came up with the idea of creating a history walk to commemorate the City's vast and rich historical achievements over the prior century. The project was met with strong enthusiasm and endorsement by both Mayor Ben H. Lewis and the Riverside Bicentennial Committee. On Tuesday, December 7, 1976, the Soroptimist Club unveiled the History Walk in the Raincross Square Forest of Lights, currently referred to as the Riverside Convention Center Plaza.

Riverside's History Walk includes thirty concrete stones depicting detailed images of various points of the City of Riverside's history (1838-1953), including images of the founding of Riverside, navel orange planting, the University of California Riverside's Citrus Experiment Station, March Airfield Base, and more. Each of the stones were sponsored by community organizations.

Almost thirty-six years have passed since Riverside's History Walk was created under the leadership of Soroptimist International of Riverside. As the renovation date of the Riverside Convention Center approaches it is time to consider the next chapter for this historical landmark. In conjunction with the upcoming renovations, Arts & Cultural Affairs has already arranged to have the stones making up Riverside's History Walk professionally photographed and then removed and stored pending reinstallation. Should any stones be damaged in the removal process, replicas will be created.

Similar historical walks exist in other Southern California cities such as Palm Springs, and most notable of course, the Hollywood Walk of Fame. The necessity of relocating Riverside's History Walk, due to Riverside Convention Center renovations, creates an opportunity to draw attention

and allow it to emerge as a more visible cultural asset and tourist attraction. It becomes important to choose the location for reinstallation carefully – in that light, I strongly recommend Mission Inn Avenue, our central historic street and thoroughfare – and hence the Cultural Heritage Board is well suited to consider its placement and make recommendations to the City Council.

When I met with current Soroptimist leadership on May 8th, they expressed their agreement with this proposed process.

FISCAL IMPACT

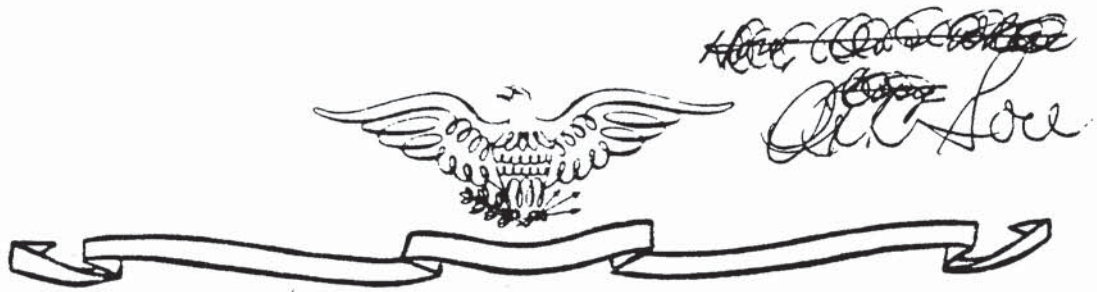
There is no fiscal impact associated with referring this matter to the Cultural Heritage Board. Fiscal impact of relocation and reinstallation of Riverside's History Walk is to be determined, dependent on Cultural Heritage Board's recommendations.

Prepared by:


RONALD O. LOVERIDGE
Mayor

Approved as to form:
Gregory P. Priamos, City Attorney

Attachments: Riverside's History Walk brochure; Riverside's History Walk booklet



HISTORY WALK



BICENTENNIAL PROJECT

sponsored by

*SOROPTIMIST INTERNATIONAL
of Riverside, California*





HISTORY WALK

BICENTENNIAL PROJECT

sponsored by

*SOROPTIMIST INTERNATIONAL
of Riverside, California*



*Dedicated and presented to the
City of Riverside, California
December 7, 1976*



*"a legend of gold
told or foretold
of a riverside city
oh, shining to see!

this vision pursued
would ensnare and elude
then fate hung her gold
on Riverside's tree!*

Jean Ames

CITY OF *Riverside* CALIFORNIA 92501 • 714/787-7551



BEN H LEWIS
Mayor

December 7, 1976

Mrs. Elissa Fruciano, President
Soroptimist International of Riverside
Post Office Box 1631
Riverside, California 92502

The City Council and I, Mrs. Fruciano,

wish to express our sincere appreciation to you and the members of Soroptimist International for sponsoring the Bicentennial History Walk. The entire community will benefit from this historical project.

We commend Soroptimist for its vision.

We are grateful to the other service clubs and organizations in our city that helped this project become a reality by sponsoring a stone.

We wish to also pay tribute to the historian, Tom Patterson; artist-designer, Bette Fauth; "Pete" Peterson, the skilled engraver; and Frank Hagen, coordinator of the materials, for creating this magnificent story in stone.

We thank you again for what we believe will be one of Riverside's most historical landmarks.

Cordially,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Ben H. Lewis", is written over the word "Cordially,". The signature is fluid and cursive.

Ben H. Lewis
Mayor

SISTER CITIES



CUAUTLA, MEXICO AND



SENDAI JAPAN

CONCEPTION OF THE BICENTENNIAL HISTORY WALK

In February of 1975, Soroptimist president, Virginia Moore, appointed a Bicentennial Committee to create a Bicentennial project for the Club. The committee consulted the city's Bicentennial Chairman, Roy Staylor. He presented a number of ideas, including a History Walk.

The committee decided on a History Walk to be placed in the Forest of Lights Plaza in Raincross Square, where the present Ben H. Lewis Hall was under construction. On March 3, 1975, the club accepted the committee's recommendation.

The committee consulted with Mayor Ben H. Lewis and the Riverside Bicentennial Commission. They enthusiastically endorsed the project.

Preliminary inquiries were made of Tom Patterson, author of "Landmarks of Riverside," and "A Colony for California;" Robert E. Brown, of Brown and Rawdon, architects for the Ben H. Lewis Hall; and Don Hagen, owner of the Riverside Monumental Company.

Mr. Patterson agreed to donate his services to this community project for the research and text for a descriptive booklet; Bob Brown to prepare the design of the walk and to work with the city's Raincross Square Coordinator, Herb Barnett, and the contractor Del Webb Corporation in preparing the eighteen inch round spaces before the cement was poured in the plaza; and Don Hagen for his expertise on the selection of the best material for the stones and to provide the finished stones at a nominal cost.

On November 17, 1975, the club's new president, Rocky Pollitz, appeared before the Municipal Arts Commission for approval of this project. It was unanimous that space be made available in the Forest of Lights Plaza and that the final drawings be submitted for the Commission's approval.

On February 3, 1976, Mayor Ben H. Lewis submitted a report of this project to the City Council.

Everything was progressing beautifully except the project did not have an artist. It was asking a great deal of someone to donate services for such an extensive project. However, on April 2, 1976, Bette Fauth, Assistant Professor of the Art Department of Riverside City College, was approached and agreed to undertake the art work. She was excited about the idea and the challenge.

On June 21, 1976, President Rocky Pollitz again made a presentation to the Municipal Arts Commission. The first drawing and the rough idea for the other twenty-nine was approved.

The next hurdle was to print a booklet describing the history of each stone. In helping Bette Fauth with the research on Stone Number 28, "Co-op Wholesale Grocery Distribution," Mr. Frank Lewis of A. M. Lewis, Inc., became interested in the project. He offered his services as photographer and A. M. Lewis, Inc. agreed to print the first five hundred copies of the History Walk Booklet.

A target date of Tuesday, December 7, 1976, was set for dedication and presentation to the City of the History Walk, by the 1976/77 president, Elissa Fruciano.

SOROPTIMIST HISTORY WALK COMMITTEE

1975/76

Tom Patterson, Historian
Bette Fauth, Artist-Designer

Robert E. Brown, Consultant
Don Hagen, Consultant
Frank Hagen, Coordinator of Materials

Mayor Ben H. Lewis, Advisor
Norma Simpson, Bicentennial Director, Advisor

Marjorie Staum, Chairman, Soroptimist Bicentennial Committee

Mary Etta Boslet
Weamena Carr
Eleanor Chapman
Margaret Colangelo
K Dawson
Elissa Fruciano
Margery Nethery

Elizabeth Pettitt
Rocky Pollitz
Phyllis Sensor
Jean Small
Mildred Tyler
Marjory White

MEMBERS OF SOROPTIMIST

President	Elissa Fruciano
Vice President	Ellen Thompson
Recording Secretary	Anne Battles
Corresponding Secretary	Sue Bitterle
Treasurer	Darlene Long
Directors	Virginia Moore Rocky Pollitz

Dorothy Argow	Marjorie Goodman	Elizabeth Pettitt
Margie Arnette	Eva Henry	Pat Powell
Betty Bennett	Virginia Hinman	Phyllis Sensor
Mary Etta Boslet	Maryann Hogan	Margaret Sharp
Glenda Bright	Hazel Hughes	Marge Souder
Barbara Brooks	Lillian Johnson	Marjorie Staum
Weamena Carr	Catherine Lewis	Elizabeth Storms
Eleanor Chapman	Jean Mansfield	Juanita Towers
Joanne Clarke	Vivian Marr	Mildred Tyler
Margaret Colangelo	Vera M. Morr	Jessie Vincent
Rita Cross	Margaret Myers	Susan Von Krosigk
Lenora W. Dean	Pearl Myers	Eileen West
Beverly Devlin	Margery Nethery	Marjory White
Reita Dykes	Ann North	Julie Wolters
Alice Fisher	Joyce Perham	

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

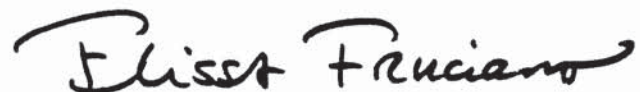
It is a pleasure to acknowledge our indebtedness to Tom Patterson, Historian, and Bette Fauth, Artist-Designer. There could not have been a History Walk without their dedicated efforts. Neither we nor they realized the tremendous scope of this project. As it developed it became more exciting but also, more time consuming.

Tom Patterson had the responsibility of digging out the historical facts and making recommendations on the events to be commemorated in stone. In some instances, the committee had extreme difficulty in making choices. Mr. Patterson also researched each event and wrote the text for the History Walk booklet.

Bette Fauth worked with Tom Patterson's list of historical events and text. It was also necessary to uncover photographs depicting these important occasions. She designed the art work for the stone and prepared the lettering. We estimate that she spent over one thousand hours in research, designing, and working with the stone craftsman and the committee.

Mrs. Fauth completed what we now consider a two year project in six months. Working day and night she managed to continue her work as Assistant Professor of the Riverside City College Art Department, take care of her family, and complete this project.

We are eternally indebted to these two dedicated people for not only generously sharing their talent but for their continued enthusiasm and unbelievable good humor during the entire project.



Elissa Fruciano, President
Soroptimist International of Riverside

A SPECIAL THANK YOU ON BEHALF OF THE SOROPTIMIST, TOM PATTERSON AND BETTE FAUTH, TO --

"Pete" (Martin) Peterson for his excellence in craftsmanship in engraving the stones.

Frank Hagen for his contribution to all phases of the project.

Dr. Thomas M. Johnson, Riverside City College, for his assistance as grammarian for the title of the stones.

Robert E. Brown for designing the History Walk layout.

Frank Lewis for the step-by-step photographs and A. M. Lewis, Inc. for the production of the History Walk Booklet.

Esther Klotz and Joyce Vickery for general historical information.

Jean Ames for the use of her "A Legend of Gold."

The City of Riverside for its assistance in all phases of this project.

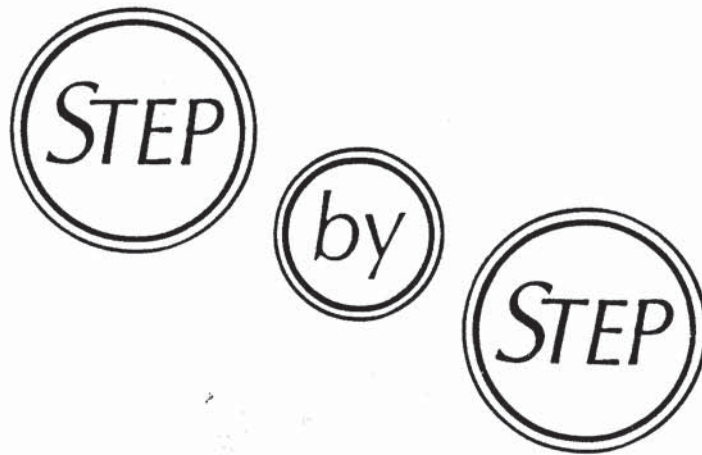
The Press-Enterprise; and Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Foreman for use of photographs and research assistance.

Fanny H. Allen for the photograph and Reverend William Thomas for information about the first Black Church.

Martin Tobias for the use of his drawing of the Riverside Art Center and Museum.

Dr. Richard G. Brill, California School for the Deaf; March Air Force Base; Frances Calkins, Riverside Opera Association; Robert Dyer, Riverside Community Players; Ruth Place, Dottie Smith, Riverside Art Center and Museum; Edwin Hunter, Gary Byars, Continuous Casting of Aluminum; Paul Anderson, University of California at Riverside, Citrus Experiment Station; Associate Professor Harold Milliken, Dr. James Riggs, Dr. Wilfred Airey, C. J. Pruett, La Sierra College; Dr. Marian Corpelan, Dr. James Pitts, Dr. Clifton Taylor, Robert Howie, Air Quality Ordinance; for information about these particular stones.

Grateful thanks from Bette Fauth to Tom Patterson for extensive help in obtaining specific information and photographs depicting historic events; and to Frank Lewis, Marjorie Staum, Bonnie Fauth, Kitti Lewis, Don Hagen, Frank Hagen, Heather Fauth, Bessie O. Nuss, and Warren Fauth for special assistance.



STEP
by
STEP



1. FOREST OF LIGHTS PLAZA,
BEN H. LEWIS HALL, RAINCROSS SQUARE.



2. TOM PATTERSON, HISTORIAN, AND BETTE FAUTH,
ARTIST-DESIGNER, CONFERRING ON A
HISTORICAL EVENT.



3. FAUTH DRAWING THE RIVERSIDE OPERA ASS'N.
DESIGN IN INK.



4. "PETE" PETERSON, SKILLED ENGRAVER
OF THE RIVERSIDE MONUMENTAL COMPANY, PLAC-
ING MASKING MATERIAL ON THE 16" ROUND OF
POLISHED BLACK GRANITE.



5. TAPING DRAWING ON
STONE FOR TRACING.



6. CUTTING OUT HAND DRAWING AND LETTERING OF CAPTION AND SPONSOR.



7. FRANK HAGEN, MANAGER OF THE RIVERISDE MONUMENTAL COMPANY, REMOVING CUT OUT LETTERS.



8. SANDBLASTING LETTERS OF CAPTION AND SPONSOR.



9. REMOVING MASKING MATERIAL FROM FINISHED STONE.



10. FINISHED STONES SHOWING DESIGN IN POLISHED BLACK GRANITE, LIGHT SANDBLASTED AREAS, AND LIGHTLY SANDBLASTED SHADED AREAS.

**SOROPTIMIST INTERNATIONAL OF RIVERSIDE
BICENTENNIAL HISTORY WALK
DEDICATION CEREMONY
FOREST OF LIGHTS -- RAINCROSS SQUARE**

Tuesday, December 7, 1976 - 12:30 p.m.

Musical Prelude

North High School Band

Alan Mitchell, Director

Rev. William B. Davis

Invocation

First Congregational Church

Presentation of Colors

Poly High School Army ROTC

Major Robert G. Sagona

Sr. Army Instructor

Pledge of Allegiance

Ellen Thompson

Vice President

National Anthem

Address of Welcome

Elissa Fruciano

President

Presentations

HISTORY WALK BOOKLET TO -

Artist-Designer, Bette Fauth

Historian, Tom Patterson

Bicentennial Chairman, Roy Staylor

HISTORY WALK TO CITY OF RIVERSIDE

Mayor Ben H. Lewis

City Council

Ernie Pintor

Rosanna Scott

Eric Haley

Don Lorenzi

Arden Anderson

Walt Abraham

Ribbon Cutting Ceremony

Elissa Fruciano

1976/77 President

Rocky Pollitz

1975/76 President

Virginia Moore

1973/75 President

Benediction

Rev. William Thomas

Second Baptist Church

Musical Postlude

North High School Band

Alan Mitchell, Director

Dedication luncheon immediately following the ceremony

Arlington Room, Ben H. Lewis Hall

(By reservation only)

Introductory Stone

1776 - 1976

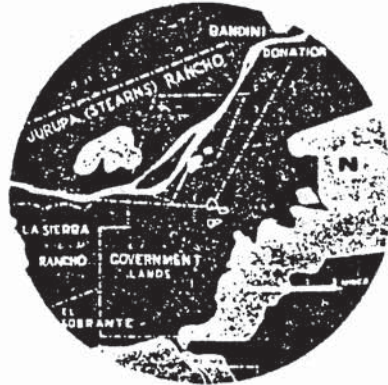
Soroptimist International of
Riverside

1	1838	Rancho Jurupa Grant	Native Daughters of the Golden West
2	1845	La Placita Village	University of California at Riverside
3	1870	Founding of Riverside: John W. North	Altrusa Club of Riverside
4	1871	First Public School	Riverside City Teachers Association
5	1872	First Church: Congregational	First Congregational Church
6	1873	Navel Orange planting	Aurantia Chapter: DAR
7	1876	Magnolia Avenue: Parkway	Magnolia Center Business & Professional Women's Club
8	1883	Incorporation	University Area Kiwanis Club of Riverside
9	1885	Chinatown	Riverside Monumental Company
10	1887	Refrigerated Fruit Shipment	Kiwanis Club of Riverside
11	1890	Loring Opera House	Riverside Business & Professional Women's Club
12	1890	First Black Church	Riverside Black Churches
13	1893	Establishment of County	Federated Women's Clubs - Arlington-Alvord, Pedley, Wednesday, Riverside
14	1893	Cooperative Citrus Marketing	Pioneer Historical Society of Riverside
15	1899	Citrus Machinery Manufacturing	Rubidoux Chapter DAR
16	1903	Glenwood Hotel Becomes Mission Inn	Friends of the Mission Inn
17	1906	University of California: Citrus Experiment Station	LVW Brown Estate
18	1907	Mayor - Council Government	Exchange Club of Magnolia Center
19	1909	Easter Sunrise Service - Mount Rubidoux	Zonta Club of Riverside
20	1916	Riverside City College	Riverside Rotary Club
21	1918	March Field: March Air Force Base	Military Affairs Committee of Riverside Chambers of Commerce
21A	1922	Loma Linda University: La Sierra College	La Sierra Chamber of Commerce
22	1925	Riverside Community Players	Riverside Community Players
23	1928	Co-op Wholesale Grocery Distribution	Alfred M. Lewis, Inc.
24	1931	Riverside Art Association	Riverside Art Center and Museum
25	1932	Riverside Opera Association	Riverside Opera Association
26	1948	Air Quality Ordinance	
27	1950	Continuous Casting of Aluminum	Riverside Optimist Club
28	1953	Council-Manager Government	League of Women Voters
29	1953	California School for the Deaf	Lions' Clubs of Riverside

Bicentennial History Walk 1776-1976 Soroptimist International of Riverside
Artist-Designer - Bette LaVerne Fauth
Historian - Tom Patterson

RANCHO JURUPA GRANT

No. 1
1838



Sponsored by
Native Daughters of
the Golden West

This Mexican grant of 32,259 acres was the first privately owned land within Riverside County. In the grazing economy of 1838, when Governor Juan B. Alvarado made the grant to Juan Bandini, its chief value was the 20 miles of Santa Ana River bottom from South Colton to the mouth of Cucamonga Creek in Prado Basin. This contained lush summer forage and irrigable farm land, supplemented by winter grazing on higher plains and hills. It had contained two Indian communities, Jurupa in the Anza or Pedley Narrows and Guapa in Prado Basin, but they were disintegrating with changing times.

Most of the higher land was west of the river. However, as the boundary was finally drawn under the U. S., a smaller portion was on the east. On this the town of Riverside was founded in 1870.

Jurupa is an Indian word in Spanish phonetics, surviving today in names of streets and of public and private businesses and agencies. Boundary lines associated with the grant explain many streets patterns and land divisions of today.

Juan Bandini, the grantee, was born in Lima Peru, in 1800, the family name having originated in Italy. He came to California in 1800 and had a hectic political and business career. Governor Alvarado made him administrator of San Gabriel Mission and its extensive lands under the 1833 law providing for ending the mission plan of development.

The Jurupa grant of eight square leagues was the first made under Bandini's administration. The following year Bandini got an adjoining grant of one square league, the Rincon, on the southwest. He built a home on each, but soon moved to Los Angeles for further business activity.

Meanwhile he had disposed of much of the northerly part of the Jurupa. He sold 6,750 acres to Benjamin D. Wilson, who soon resold to Louis Rubidoux, whose name survives in the present name of Rubidoux. He gave another 2,200 acres to a group of New Mexicans as inducement for them to form a bulwark against Ute and Chemehuevi Indians.

In 1857, shortly before he died, Bandini deeded the remainder of the Jurupa to his son-in-law, Abel Stearns. The latter had become a major land tycoon during the late Mexican and early U. S. periods in California.

No. 2
1845

LA PLACITA VILLAGE



Sponsored by
University of
California at Riverside

This little Spanish speaking community, along the river at the base of the La Loma Hills west of Highgrove, was thriving when Riverside was founded in 1870. Across the river was its twin, Agua Mansa (gentle water). Together they were often called San Salvador, the name of their parish.

The original settlers of 1845, led by Lorenzo Trujillo, came from New Mexico by way of the "Old Spanish Trail." Because raiding Indians often came from Utah on the same trail across the Mojave Desert, Juan Bandini of Rancho Jurupa gave the New Mexican settlers the upper 2,200 acres of his grant. In return, they formed a strong defense against the hostile Indians.

By the 1850's the communities were being described in such terms as "primitive in their style of living, kind and hospitable to strangers, rich in all that went to make people happy and content. . ."

Their form of community came with them from New Mexico and was unique in a Southern California dominated by the rancho or hacienda system. They divided their grant among families, giving 550 feet of river frontage to each.

The combined community had a church-supervised school in Mexican times, and probably up to the time of opening of a public school near the church in 1853 or 1854.

They used grazing land in common. Their animals grazed not only on the community land but on the future site of Riverside and public land adjoining. Conflict was inevitable, especially considering the ethnic bias of the triumphant Anglo settlers. Riversiders and public land claimants held La Placita animals for charges and Riverside judges sustained them.

The original Riverside canals were dug along the base of the hills above the La Placita homes, by agreement with leaders of the community. The Trujillo or La Placita ditch was charged into a lateral of the lower Riverside canal. With water on previously dry land, Riversideers raised cash crops. On their small acreages, La Placitans could not compete.

Younger ones moved to other work--mining near Perris and Riverside citrus industry work, for instance. Their family names survive in Riverside and elsewhere in California, just as they are also familiar in New Mexico--Trujillo, Jaramillo, Baca, Atencio, Bustamente, Martinez, Belarde, Espinosa, Moya, Garcia, Salazar and others.

Much of the La Placita land, piece by piece, became part of the Antoine Pellissier ranch, which has been acquired in recent years by the City of Riverside for water rights. Two unoccupied homes survive, dating back to time when La Placita was a living community-- the Trujillo adobe on Orange/Street near Center Street and the Garcia Frame house among the now--old Pellissier dairy buildings. Traces of the two earliest Riverside canals, long since dry because of a new route from a higher intake, also survive.

FOUNDING OF RIVERSIDE: JOHN W. NORTH

No. 3
1870



Sponsored by
Altrusa Club of Riverside

North had been an anti-slavery enthusiast and lecturer and a seeker after the ideal in community building. He was an able politician and promoter in Minnesota and Nevada, up to a point. He over-extended himself in business in Minnesota and lost his property. President Lincoln appointed him surveyor general and later federal judge in Nevada Territory. He prospered there but eventually suffered political setback. Then he lost his Nevada fortune trying to help poor whites and freed blacks at Knoxville, Tenn.

While the Gold Rush areas to the north attracted the bulk of the newcomers, Southern California remained largely in the rancho or grazing economy through the 1850's and 1860's. John Wesley North, Riverside's founder, was one of a few who recognized that when the railroad reached northern California in 1869 the intensification of Southern California development wouldn't be far behind.

He issued a leaflet proposing a "A Colony for California." His friend, Dr. James P. Greves organized an excursion to California on the new railroad as part of the promotion.

North arranged for financial support from Charles N. Felton of San Francisco, an acquaintance from Nevada. He favored a smaller site in present Pasadena where he would have been less dependent on a lender, but he agreed that the site chosen by his associates and approved by Felton was "the best tract I have seen."

It lay between the east bank of the Santa Ana River--hence Riverside-- and the east line of the Rancho Jurupa, which is the line of present La Cadena Drive. The colony's southern line, Jurupa Avenue, was the southerly line of the rancho. Its northern edge was a little south of present Center Street in Highgrove.

The townsite was laid out as a Mile Square, by which informal name it is still called, from Pine Street to the eastern edge of the colony and from First to Fourteenth Streets. The land on three sides was divided into 10-acre tracts.

The irrigation ditch started a half mile below the present La Cadena bridge and contoured the La Loma Hills above the La Placita community. It was flowing to the present downtown area by mid-1871.

John North's confidence was amply justified, but land sales at first were slow. In his humanity, he made the business mistake of approving the extension of the canal to serve settlers on government land south of Jurupa Avenue, who hadn't paid for the water right. Two better-financed subdivision projects south of Arlington Avenue combined with North's financier, Felton. They formed the Riverside Land & Irrigating Co., under S. C. Evans, and froze North out.

Riverside prospered with the rising economy. North went on to found still another colony, near Fresno.

No. 4
1871

FIRST PUBLIC SCHOOL



Sponsored by
Riverside City
Teachers Association

The founders of Riverside proposed early establishment of schools, library, lyceum and other hallmarks of the educated life. Accordingly, the Riverside School District was started at the earliest possible moment, July 1, 1871. The first public school, in a one-room bungalow facing Sixth Street between Lime and Mulberry Streets, opened that fall for a three-month session.

Actually, leading Riversiders were in a greater hurry. What might be called a quasi-public school was conducted in the spring of 1871 in the home of a Mrs. Rogers, a widow with two children. She taught her own two and eight others.

The first elected trustees of the district were T. J. Wood, carpenter and property developer; Dr. William Craig, proprietor of the town's first hotel, and a Dr. Montgomery, who soon left town and was replaced by Dr. K. D. Shugart.

A tax intended to raise \$800 for the first year was levied, but it actually raised only \$600. The Colony Association gave \$100 and a public meeting raised \$50. Wood visited property owners and raised the remaining \$50.

The initial building cost \$1,300, despite postponing the interior plastering. The first teacher was a C. W. Brown, who thereafter resumed his own education to become a physician. Next year the teacher was Lyman C. Waite, the town's first lawyer and justice of the peace.

The site was a full block given by the Colony Association. A second bungalow was added in 1876, a two-story structure replaced both in 1882 and a four-room addition was made in 1887. This took the name of Lincoln School, and its building was replaced by a larger Spanish style structure in 1923, facing Lime Street. That closed as an elementary school in the 1960's because too few families with children still lived there.

In 1875 Trujillo school started in La Placita (near Center and North Orange Streets) and Sunnyside School started on Central Avenue (eventually to be Palm School on Magnolia Avenue). New locations and enlargements kept pace with growth. The high school was started in 1887 and Riverside City (two-year) College began in 1916, each before the state began providing support for that level of education.

In a sense, the high school had started still earlier, as informal after-school instruction at the Sixth Street school. A privately operated boys' high school preceded the opening of the public one.

FIRST CHURCH: CONGREGATIONAL

No. 5
1872



Sponsored by
First Congregational Church

The first church in Riverside had considerably more impact than the simple fact of being first.

In the small early community, among others, there were Methodists, Baptists and Congregationalists. The Reverend Isaac W. Atherton had been pastor of First Congregational Church in Los Angeles but was advised to seek an inland climate on account of respiratory trouble.

He had chanced to accompany Riverside founder John North, early in August, 1870, on the latter's first visit to the future Riverside site.

The first actual sermon in Riverside was by a Methodist, the Reverend Alfred Higbie. He was also a surveyer and a partner of the firm of Goldsworthy & Higbie which mapped Riverside. In the spring of 1871 he preached in the Colony Association office.

Reverend Atherton moved to Riverside the following fall, finding Riversiders to be "of almost every phase and type, both of belief and unbelief." The following April 21 the church was formally organized with seven registered members including Reverend and Mrs. Atherton.

The Colony had offered free ground to any church prepared to make use of it. It deeded a lot at the northwest corner of Sixth and Vine Streets to the church November 22, 1872. The church building, 21 by 45 feet, white with a spire, was dedicated March 23, 1873. It resembled traditional new England Congregational churches.

Baptists, Methodists, Episcopalians and others helped build it and were allowed use of the building for their own meetings. To facilitate the union role, the church formally named itself the First Church of Christ of Riverside. It did not put Congregational into its name until 1886 when it was preparing to build a new structure at Seventh and Lemon Streets. By this time the others had built their own.

First Congregational made a further contribution to local history when it dedicated, in January, 1913, a new structure in Spanish Renaissance style. California had finally begun to recognize its Hispanic past, starting with false front structures resembling the Franciscan missions. The new church introduced the ornate Spanish Renaissance style, also called Spanish Colonial, to the movement.

No. 6
1873

NAVEL ORANGE PLANTING



Sponsored by

Aurantia Chapter: DAR

The Washington Navel orange became a major industry and triggered a wide range of economic and cultural activity in Riverside.

Eliza Tibbets, before she came to Riverside in 1873 and rejoined her husband, Luther C. Tibbets, was a neighbor of William Saunders in Washington, D. C. He was in charge of plant importation for the U. S. Government. Sam McCoy, partner in a citrus nursery across Central Avenue from the Tibbetses, read favorable mention in an encyclopedia of the seedless navel orange of Bahia Province, Brazil, where it had originated about 1820 as a mutation. Mrs. Tibbets volunteered to write Saunders about it. He had already obtained budwood and propagated it. He sent the first two trial trees to Mrs. Tibbets.

The Riverside climate and soil proved completely favorable and brought out better color and flavor than did Bahia's. By 1880 the navel orange from Riverside was a recognized success. The Southern California economy was on the upswing, leading to the Great Boom of the Eighties. When that boom collapsed in the spring of 1888, Riverside non-typically continued to plant groves and build major downtown structures. An end product apparently made the difference. English capital was obtained for development of Arlington Heights in 1890.

The railroads, soon to be using the refrigerated fruit car, arrived in time to ship the crop afar.

The crop stimulated new packing methods and led to a Riverside manufacturing industry in citrus packing machinery, attracting other industry. Insects, plant diseases and cultural problems developed, leading to scientific research and establishment of the University of California Citrus experiment Station and eventually to a general campus in Riverside. The orange became a tourist attraction, exploited especially by the Mission Inn.

Neither in Washington nor in Riverside has any notation survived that would clearly establish the year in which the trees were sent or planted. In 1880 the Riverside Press began using 1873 as the planting date and this date was ultimately picked up in Washington. It appears on two bronze plaques. One is at Central Avenue and Navel Court where the two trees were originally planted in the Tibbets yard. The other is at Magnolia and Arlington Avenues where the surviving tree was transplanted April 23, 1902, and where it is State Registered Landmark No. 20. There is reason to believe the actual planting date was 1875.

Luther Tibbets, although acknowledged as a good person, was an eccentric and a poor manager. The Tibbetses prospered briefly, but were impoverished when they died, she in 1898 and he in 1902.

Saunders named the orange the Bahia Navel. For a time it was called the Riverside Navel to distinguish it from an Australian navel without the same qualities. Subdividers outside Riverside found this name unacceptable. As a compromise it became the Washington Navel.

MAGNOLIA AVENUE: PARKWAY

No. 7
1876



Sponsored by
Magnolia Center Business &
Professional Women's Club

"Magnolia Avenue was a new idea in road building. Nothing was known like it in the world."

So wrote James Boyd, Riverside pioneer and historian. It reads like the uninformed statement of a proud oldtime, but present-day planning technicians haven't been able to find record of any earlier street on the same pattern: 132 feet wide, with two roadways and three park strips, nine miles long. It was mapped in 1875 and the three-mile section from Arlington Avenue to Van Buren Boulevard planted in 1877. Among the later avenues of the same design is Riverside's own Victoria Avenue, the central feature of the Arlington Heights subdivision of 1890. There, in stretches where citrus groves still form a solid border, one gets a suggestion of the early Magnolia Avenue.

But an exact suggestion - Magnolia had horse-drawn carriages and sprinkler tank wagons. Ornate Queen Anne and mansard style homes rose above the surrounding groves. After 1888 the avenue also had a foreshadowing encroachment although it was hardly recognizable as such: mule-powered rail cars sharing the center park strip with the pepper trees.

Magnolia was feature of the second major phase of Riverside's growth. The Riverside Land & Irrigating Co., led by S. C. Evans, opened the area between Arlington Avenue and the outskirts of later Corona. Evans remained through 1875 in Fort Wayne, Indiana, to liquidate his business affairs there. An informal planning group was on hand in Riverside, consisting of W. T. Sayward, briefly the company president; Henry J. Rudisill, secretary; his wife, who was Evans' sister; and George W. Garcelon and Albert S. White, immigrants from the East and early purchasers of land on the Avenue.

They thought of planting magnolias only, but found them costly and in need of too frequent irrigation, so they were planted at intersections only. The principal trees initially planted were pepper and blue gum eucalyptus, but many of the latter were soon replaced by native *Washingtonia filifera* palms and grevilleas. The company paid a third of the cost of grading and planting and supplied the irrigating water. Fronting owners, without holdouts of record, paid two-thirds of the planting and grading cost, pro-rated to their frontage. In the classic stretch between Arlington and Van Buren, fronting owners on the northerly side also maintained a well trimmed cypress hedge.

Evans hoped to extend the avenue northerly to the San Bernardino Mountains. The city in 1913 did connect it with Market Street downtown. The new stretch, without center strip, was for some years called "New Magnolia."

No. 8
1883

INCORPORATION



Sponsored by
University Area
Kiwanis Club of Riverside

Incorporation of Riverside as a city was a tactic of growers and irrigators to control water rates and insure water rights.

The corporate line was drawn around the entire property owned or irrigated by the Riverside Land & Irrigating Co. and its affiliated Riverside Canal Co. After incorporation was approved on September 25, 1883, by a vote of 228 to 147, the city became the largest in the state in area. It had 56 square miles compared to San Francisco's 46. Its population was 3,000 compared to San Francisco's 300,000.

The company, led by S. C. Evans, was on a collision course with irrigators from the time it took over the original Riverside Colony in 1875 and expanded the irrigated area.

Irrigators feared a situation in which the water company had a vested right to a percentage of profit based on investment, irrespective of irrigators' circumstances. A bigger fear was that the R. L. & I. would sell so much of its undeveloped land that the available water wouldn't supply it all, come the next drought.

The 1879 revision of the state constitution provided for local control of utility rates. The county supervisors did hold rates down, but the irrigators wanted closer control. A Citizens' Water Committee made various legal moves including filing on water rights. When incorporation was approved, the R. L. & I. went to court to overthrow the rates. The irrigators won their basic demand before the court acted.

The Chaffey brothers, George Jr. and William B., after experiencing the Riverside difficulty, opened the new irrigated colonies of Etiwanda and Ontario, offering irrigator control of water rights including assurance that they would sell no land until availability of water would be proved. Riverside land sales came to a virtual standstill in view of the competition and the squabble. The R. L. & I. was hard pressed by its creditors.

The issue was compromised and settled, principally by formation of the irrigator controlled Riverside Water Co., effective July 1, 1885.

The city trustees found other matters of concern. They established stringent regulations for saloons, set up a board of health and, in 1886, started the first sewer district. They accepted control of City (later White) Park and the city library, already functioning under quasi-public non-profit auspices. In 1896 they started a municipal power system and began paving streets.

The Home Gardens-Alvord withdrew from the city in 1908, reducing the area to 46 square miles. By 1976 most of that area had returned and the city had expanded to 72 square miles and about 150,000 persons.

CHINATOWN

No. 9
1885



Sponsored by
Riverside Monumental
Company

The first Chinese came to Riverside in the early 1870s. In 1882 their numbers were increased by laborers building the California Southern Railroad of the Santa Fe system. They lived in a concentrated area downtown.

The familiar longtime Riverside Chinatown was the second one, started at the end of 1885. Its stores faced a block-long street, running north from Tequesquite Avenue west of Brockton. A later Chinatown developed on Adams Street, but it vanished before the larger one closed.

Chinese came to California for the Gold Rush. Thousands more came as laborers, with fares advanced by contractors, to work on the Central Pacific Railroad in numerous other occupations. Times were hard and population dense in China, and U. S. money went a long way when they took or sent it home. Few women came, especially not the wives of the poor.

So it was a male society, that dressed and talked strangely; it was a low-paid society and one that, like some later immigrant groups, aroused enmity of those whose jobs were threatened or wage levels undermined. This, plus the cacaphony of what amounted to a labor camp downtown, explained the quasi legal Anglo pressure which led to the more isolated location.

But Riversiders found the Chinese faithful, industrious and relatively uncomplaining as servants, farm and orchard workers, packing house workers, vegetable growers-sellers and laundrymen. Elsewhere anti-Chinese riots, even lynchings, were staged sporadically. In Riverside during the hard times of 1893, a riot was threatened against Chinese in packing houses, after which they were no longer employed there. That was incidentally the year of the great Chinatown fire, started accidentally, after which Chinatown was rebuilt.

Chinese sold firecrackers and exotic foods and goods. They celebrated Chinese new years with noise and paper dragons. They (and Anglos as well) smoked opium in Chinatown, at least until its non-medical use was outlawed in 1909. Chinese ran lotteries, with connivance of authorities. Their record of law-abiding, however, was generally outstanding.

With immigration laws and rules, Chinatown became a diminishing community of old men, the last store closing in 1938. The seven-acre property was bought by George Wong, who lived there alone as a genial eccentric until he died in January, 1973.

Meanwhile, later generation Chinese grew up and lived more normally in California, including Riverside, becoming a contributing part of its economic, educational and cultural life.

No. 10 1887

REFRIGERATED FRUIT SHIPMENT



Sponsored by

Kiwanis Club of Riverside

The railroad and refrigeration industries were planning in 1886 for an innovation in fruit shipment. Riverside citrus leaders were on the lookout that same year for ways to expand their market nationally. The two met in Chicago that summer, and as a result Riverside became the point from which regular refrigerated West-to-East fruit shipment was launched.

The 1884-85 fair in New Orleans had been a successful showcase for Riverside fruit and fruit-growing. In March and April, 1886, San Bernardino and Los Angeles Counties staged a citrus fruit fair in Chicago. It was managed by Luther M. Holt, publisher and editor of the *Riverside Press & Horticulturist* and a practical expert on the citrus industry. There, Holt, and presumably other members of the Riverside committee for the fair, met with officers of Chicago Cold Storage Co. and learned of their plans.

A small experimental refrigerating and icing plant had been built in Santa Ana. In the fall a shipment of grapes was made and monitored from there to Chicago and New York. The temperature varied only two degrees en route. Re-icing plants had been prepared at Needles, Albuquerque and other points.

Refrigerated shipment of meat had earlier been a common practice, and fruit was also being shipped under refrigeration in the East. However, a new type of car, known as the Tiffany, had been developed with the longer trip from California in mind. The Santa Fe sent 50 of these west in 1886 to initiate the new service. Insofar as the winter-ripening navel orange was concerned, the purpose was also to protect against winter cold, and there was even a provision for replacing ice in the bunkers with small heaters.

A \$40,000 cold storage and ice-making plant under the name of Inter-Ocean Cold Storage Co. was built at Fourth and Commerce (then Pachappa) Streets and completed early in 1887.

The Riverside location, Holt wrote, was the Chicago firm's Southern California headquarters, where packers would bring their fruit by wagon or rail car, for preliminary cooling and loading on the refrigerated cars.

The California Fruit Growers' Association sent a committee to Riverside to inspect procedure and to watch the practical results. Its annual convention had been scheduled in Riverside in April.

The first commercial shipment was packed by the pioneer Riverside firm of Griffin & Skelley and put into the cold storage plant February 8th. On February 9th it moved east. The growers' committee reported enthusiastically to the convention. The practice rapidly became standard.

LORING OPERA HOUSE

No. 11
1890



Sponsored by
Riverside Business &
Professional Women's Club

The barn-like Citrus Fair Pavilion at Seventh and Main Streets was built for exhibits, but was occasionally used for plays and entertainment. There wasn't a good theater in town, however, and the major attractions of the legitimate stage didn't come here.

The Pavilion burned in the spring of 1888. Charles M. Loring had already made a proposal to replace it with an opera house. Now the proposal was broadened and the city joined it, indirectly. The three-story Loring building was constructed, including a well equipped and beautifully appointed small theater-- the Loring Opera House.

Since 1885 Loring had been an annual winter visitor from Minneapolis, noted for his civic work and benefactions in both places. He was the principal investor in the building. Most of the directors of the non-profit Pavilion contributed their stock. The city took a ten-year lease on space, including offices and library on the second floor and a six-cell jail in the basement. Bars on an alley window remain an indication of that jail.

Loring arranged for a nationally prominent theater architect, James M. Wood of Chicago, to design the theater portion.

The theater, seating about 900, became one of California's finest, bringing to Riverside the major stage attractions and serving also for a variety of local functions from high school graduations to political conventions. The first performance in the theater was a local production of Gilbert & Sullivan's "Iolanthe," on January 8, 1890.

Among the performers who trod its boards in a quarter century as an active setting for the living stage were Sarah Bernhardt, Helena Modjeska, Otis Skinner, David Warfield, Alla Nazimova, Joseph Jefferson, James O'Neill, Minnie Maddern Fiske, Mrs. Patrick Campbell, William Gillette, John Drew, Isadora Duncan, Ruth St. Denis, Julia Marlowe and many more.

In its latter years of living theater, the Loring alternated with the early motion pictures. Among its experiences was the first public showing anywhere of D. W. Griffith's epoch-making "Birth of a Nation," under its original name of "The Clansman," on January 1 and 2, 1915.

The Loring building and theater were renovated inside and out in 1918, including white stucco over the original red brick and a red tile roof on the cupola. Thus it joined the Hispanic Revival and complemented the Mission Inn across Main Street.

In its later years as a second-run movie house the theater was renamed the Golden State. It closed in January, 1973.

No. 12
1890

FIRST BLACK CHURCH



Sponsored by
Riverside Black Churches

The first black family in Riverside appears to have been Robert Stokes and his wife, listed in the 1880 census with no children. Next came Barry Fleming and his wife. Then came Prince Edwards and his wife, Jennie, former slaves, and their five children, from Georgia. A sixth child, Eugene, according to a 1920 Edwards recollection, was the first black Riverside baby.

While some early Riverside black families lived elsewhere in town, by 1890 it was clear that a black community had developed in the vicinity of Park Avenue and Howard Street, north of Fourteenth Street.

The most positive evidence of this is a newspaper item telling of the soon to be completed "Colored Methodist Church" at Thirteenth and Howard Streets. Its dedication was scheduled for June 29, 1890. Another item, on November 7, 1891, told of the forthcoming opening of a black Baptist church. While the location is not mentioned, the second Baptist building church was organized downtown in 1890, and its first Eastside location was at Tenth and Commerce Streets.

There is no tradition of specific circumstances that brought the first blacks to Riverside or that caused them to concentrate on the East Side. Some worked in the citrus industry, of which some packing houses were nearby. A few worked for the Mission Inn.

The Stokes family in its early years lived at Seventh Street and Fairmount Boulevard, on the site of the present Fox Riverside Theater. In the 1889 city directory Stokes was listed as a "special policeman." Later the Stokes and also the Reynolds family lived for years in the vicinity of Brockton Avenue and McCray Street. The Warren P. Carter family lived in the 1890s and early 1900s in Arlington where Carter managed citrus groves and a packing house.

A. B. Randolph brought his family here from Florida and continued his trade of gardener. A number of black families arrived from Georgia before and after 1900, one reason being that they knew they would find a congenial community here. Among them were the Henry Gordon and the Starling Hopkins families.

The pressures to form a segregated community appeared to come primarily from acquiescence on the part of both whites and blacks to a longtime social pattern. However, the pattern became deliberately fostered community policy under the dominant white leadership, although unannounced as such.

Not until the 1960s was extensive effort employed to change that pattern, through such means as school desegregation, formation of a Human Rights Commission and active public efforts on the part of both whites and blacks to secure full benefits of citizenship to all.

ESTABLISHMENT OF COUNTY

No. 13
1893



Sponsored by
Federated Women's
Clubs - Arlington-Alvord,
Pedley, Wednesday, Riverside

When Riverside County was founded in 1893, it took 7,000 square miles of former San Diego County territory and only 590 from San Bernardino County. Most of the population and property values, including Riverside itself, were in the 590. The objections came from San Bernardino, the county seat.

Leaders of Riverside had demonstrated imagination and promotional skill in winning national recognition for their town. It rankled them that they were forced to do it in the name of San Bernardino County. They thought the San Bernardino dominated supervisors took the lion's share of road money and that the fund for attracting new settlers worked in the interest of the county seat. San Bernardino's red light district could have been cited to those who fostered Riverside's more circumspect moral tone.

But these issues hardly came to the fore. The fight raged primarily over the supervisors' effort to build a new courthouse in San Bernardino to replace the overcrowded one built in 1874. Bond issues were defeated. The supervisors levied a pay-as-you-go tax; they threw out a petition to call an election on the location of the county seat, saying many of the signatures were fraudulent. A bill to create a new county failed in the 1891 legislature but a different bill passed in 1893. Voters in the proposed area then approved. Riverside County began functioning July 1, 1893, with Riverside as the county seat.

The first seat of government was in the Arlington Hotel (later the Tetley and still later the Riverside Hotel) at University Avenue and Lime Street. In 1904 the classic style courthouse was completed on Main Street, adjoining which the present complex of county buildings has developed.

The county boundaries have remained substantially unchanged, although in 1919 the northerly border was revised slightly to follow government survey lines, simplifying legal routings. In the 1960s minor changes were made along the Colorado River, as a result of federally supervised California-Arizona negotiations occasioned by river channel changes.

The 590 square miles with largest value was the northwesterly corner including Riverside, Corona and part of Banning. The population on the desert half of the county was negligible in 1893. In 1958 the area had filled in to the extent that the 7,000 square miles had most of the assessed valuation.

No. 14 COOPERATIVE CITRUS MARKETING 1893



Sponsored by
Pioneer Historical
Society of Riverside

Throughout the 1880s, Riverside citrus fruit production expanded rapidly and new markets were found. The community weathered the collapse of the great boom with minimal difficulty, but there was nevertheless a marketing problem which increased with the crop.

In 1893 the national economic crisis, combined with an extraordinary increase in production, made the problem acute. A major innovation, cooperative marketing, was developed in Riverside, rapidly becoming standard and permanent for the industry.

Mere chance could dictate that the industry would occasionally suffer a glut of the market in Des Moines while Knoxville suffered scarcity. Citrus growers, however, had reason to believe that the prevailing commission agent method of marketing was plagued with conspiracy of agent with agent, agent with railroad and agent with dummy buyer. As James Boyd, grower and historian, explained it: "Some commission men turned out to be complete robbers, but there was no remedy that the grower here could apply to the seller in Chicago . . . the honest commission men could not hold his own against these rogues, and so the business went from bad to worse."

As early as 1885 there had been efforts to effect a grower united front, without adequate self-imposed discipline among the growers and usually with at least partial dependence on the traditional commission men.

Prior to the big 1893 harvest, T. H. B. Chamblin brought together a group of fellow growers forming the Pachappa Orange Growers Association, of which he became secretary and manager. They agreed to pick and sell their fruit under a single brand name and on a schedule that would correspond to demands of the market. They contracted with a reputable commission firm to do the packing only, not the selling.

Chamblin himself studied markets and directed and timed shipments. The result was success and other growers sought to join. Chamblin urged them to form other associations; by April, 1893, the Riverside Fruit Exchange, an organization of several associations, was formed.

At solicitation from growers elsewhere, Chamblin became organizer for a wider effort, and by August of the same year the Southern California Fruit Exchange was formed. This soon became the California Fruit Exchange, selling under the principal brand name of Sunkist. Ultimately the organization itself took the name of Sunkist.

Smaller local groups organized at about the same time in Claremont and Redlands, but it was the Riverside program under which cooperative marketing became within a year the prevailing method of citrus fruit sale.

CITRUS MACHINERY MANUFACTURING

No. 15
1899



Sponsored by
Rubidoux Chapter DAR

In 1899 and 1900 Fred Stebler and George Parker, respectively, started operations in Riverside. It could then be said that a modern industry in citrus fruit packing machinery had begun.

When oranges were first being sold from Riverside in quantity in the early 1880s, they were packed outdoors, usually by the grower. A. J. Twogood was especially remembered as having been particularly careful to turn out nicely boxed oranges, to his greater profit. One piece of equipment pictured was the sloping table, utilizing gravity as the fruit passed the human hands which sorted it for size and grade.

Packing moved into rationalized packing houses. Devices replaced human hands -- the slanting table be the moving belt, for instance. Among others who contributed early devices were Harrison and Benjamin Wright, who manufactured a citrus washer in Harrison's back yard.

Stebler started here with a partner, but after 10 years was on his own. His early successes were with washing and sizing machinery. Parker started by adapting nailing machines to citrus packing. Each was largely self educated, with machine shop experience. Their natural ingenuity and experience made them practical mechanical engineers. Each obtained a number of patents.

Parker developed the automatic Orange Box Maker, which assembled wooden parts as well as nailed them. Stebler, in addition to his patented developments, manufactured cog-wheels, belts, pulleys and the like.

Parker invaded Stebler's field; the competition became ruinous and was settled by formation of the Stebler-Parker Company in 1922, managed by Stebler. Parker retained his separate nailing machine business. The citrus industry complained that Stebler was requiring purchase of his non-patented devices with the patented ones.

Meanwhile, younger Hale Paxton had prospered with nailing machines adapted to lettuce and other crops. He and smaller operators entered the citrus machinery field. Parker died, and Paxton died soon afterward.

Food Machinery Company had developed out of spray pump and canning machinery manufacturing and had become nationwide. Encouraged by the citrus industry, the three local firms and some others were united into the present Riverside operation of FMC Corporation.

No. 16 GLENWOOD HOTEL BECOMES 1903 MISSION INN



Sponsored by
Friends of the Mission Inn

The Mission Inn is probably the most representative architectural landmark to the Hispanic Revival Movement of California. It is also a monument to a great era of tourist hotel operation.

Under such names as Glenwood Tavern, Glenwood Cottages and Glenwood Hotel, it had figured importantly in earlier Riverside history, starting in 1876 when Capt. C. C. Miller had a two-story Anglo style adobe home built for his family. In 1878 he began taking in paying guests and built an addition.

Early in 1880 the property was sold to the Miller son, Frank Augustus Miller. At age 22, he had already displayed great ingenuity in several enterprises. He expanded the hotel quickly, although for much of the time prior to 1902 he left the management to his brother-in-law and sister, Frank and Alice Richardson, while he managed major hotels elsewhere and engaged in real estate and other business activities here.

In 1896 Charles Fletcher Lummis, Arthur Benton and others formed the Landmarks Club -- the real beginning of the important revival of interest in the neglected Hispanic past of California. The 1898 Riverside Southern Pacific station was built in the new mode. So was Sherman Institute in 1901, where Miller had a guiding influence. In 1900 Benton was architect for the still-standing Spanish style First Church of Christ, Scientist, of which Miller's close relatives were members. In 1902 Miller engaged Benton to design the replacement of the old Glenwood with the new Glenwood Mission Inn. The original Miller adobe, Hispanicized and with gable removed, was incorporated. The prefix of Glenwood was soon dropped, and from 1903 until 1930 the hotel was highly successful and became world known.

Expansion in the new style was virtually continuous, but three major phases are identifiable: the Cloister wing of 1911 including the Carmel Mission front on Sixth Street; the Spanish Wing of 1915, including the Spanish Art Gallery, and the Rotunda wing of 1930, including the St. Francis Chapel. Architects of the additions, respectively, were Benton, Myron Hunt and G. Stanley Wilson.

All of the architectural phases of the statewide Hispanic Revival Movement was represented in the completed building. Miller himself, although not a part of the movement from the beginning, soon became a leading factor.

The hotel never fully recovered from the depression of the 1930s. Its primary clientele--winter visitors who came by rail for long stays--became virtually non-existent.

Miller died in 1935. The hotel was sold by his heirs in 1955 to Ben Swig of San Francisco and associates. After unsuccessful interim experiences it was bought by the Riverside Redevelopment Agency in 1976.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA: CITRUS EXPERIMENT STATION

No. 17
1906



Sponsored by
LVW Brown Estate

The State Legislature in 1905 approved an enabling act under which the University of California Citrus Experiment Station was started in Riverside in August, 1906, eventually to be the nucleus of the general Riverside UC campus.

Citrus diseases and other problems, although not evident at first, quickly followed the citrus crop. Luther M. Holt, as secretary of the Southern California Horticultural Society, before he came to Riverside as a citrus-oriented newspaper publisher, sounded an alarm against the "red scale bug." The California Fruit Growers' Association, meeting in Riverside in 1887, took action resulting in finding an effective biological enemy of the disastrous Cottony Cushion scale. John H. Reed and other Riverside citrus growers in the 1890s formed the Horticultural Club for citrus study. In 1897 the first annual "Farmers' Institute" was held in Riverside under auspices of the University of California. In 1904 the U. S. Department of Agriculture assigned G. Harold Powell to Riverside, where he developed procedures reducing the decay losses in storing and shipping citrus fruits. Riverside citrus leaders were among those who asked the Legislature for the 1905 action and then persuaded the University that a Riverside site would be appropriate.

The experimental farm and laboratory were located initially at the eastern foot of Mount Rubidoux, and a pathological laboratory was located at Whittier alongside a U. S. Department of Agriculture laboratory.

Early in 1907 the Regents of the University gave the Riverside operation the name of Citrus Experiment Station, noting that it had previously been called the Riverside Experiment Station.

In 1914 the Legislature authorized a new and larger site, in preparation for which a nationally prominent citrus scientist, Dr. Herbert J. Webber, was recruited as director. The new site became the start of the present campus at the foot of Box Springs Mountains, opened in 1917.

For 48 years the Riverside campus was a research facility only, becoming a worldwide mecca for citrus scientists and also broadening its field into other crops.

As a result of further legislative authorization, a small College of Letters and Science was opened in February, 1954, alongside the Experiment Station.

Dr. Gordon S. Watkins, former dean of the College of Letters and Science at U.C.L.A. was given the task of organizing the new college and was made head of the entire campus. The combined institution expanded. Opening of the graduate school in 1960 was a major factor in the integration process and the growth to general campus status.

No. 18 MAYOR - COUNCIL GOVERNMENT 1907



Sponsored by
Exchange Club of
Magnolia Center

From the incorporation of Riverside in 1883 until 1907, five elective trustees served both as legislators and administration. In that time the population grew from 3,000 to nearly 15,000.

To cope with growing problems more effectively, the city adopted a charter, effective in 1907, introducing mayor-council government.

The mayor, elected at large, became the chief administrative officer and presided over council meetings. The six elective councilmen each represented a separate ward. The voters also elected a city clerk, auditor, treasurer and board of education. The mayor appointed other officers, including city attorney, chief of police, utility director and others. He also appointed city boards and commissions, some of which had considerable authority. It was a mayoralty with much power.

The charter made the school system citywide for the first time, combining four previously existing districts. Having its own budget and bonding authority, the combined district remained independent of city government while becoming nominally part of it.

The charter provided for expansion of municipal utility operation, until then limited to electric power, and stipulated that no city-owned utility property could be sold without approval of two-thirds of the council. Under this charter arrangement, the city acquired the domestic water facilities in 1913 and expanded them.

The mayor-council arrangement of 1907 worked without severe friction until 1928 when differences arose over appointments to boards and commissions. The charter was changed to make the appointments subject to council approval, and the mayor's tie-breaking power was trimmed by creation of a seventh councilmanic ward.

Relative peace was restored until 1934 when a mayor found he could keep old commissioners in power against council disapproval by failing to appoint successors. The charter was amended, giving the council power to appoint if the mayor was dilatory.

EASTER SUNRISE SERVICE: No. 19
MT. RUBIDOUX 1909



Sponsored by
Zonta Club of Riverside

Mount Rubidoux itself is typical of a picturesque type of rocky Southern California hill. It's also an old landmark and a traditional vantage point from which to see snow-clad mountains, orange groves and a growing city.

It became known much farther and wider because it became the scene of an annual outdoor Easter sunrise service. Indeed, the tradition of annual outdoor Easter sunrise services originated there, on Sunday, April 11, 1909.

Ironically, the origin was incidental to a real estate promotion that was itself a failure. Frank Miller of the Mission Inn, Henry E. Huntington and Charles M. Loring and others acquired the hill, built a road to the summit area in 1906 and dedicated a cross on top in 1907. They planted thousands of trees.

Sales were negligible, and eventually Miller carried on alone, installing monuments and markers and developing little isolated places of interest. He supported and attended the service for many years, for no apparent reason other than his belief in its importance.

For him and thousands of others it became more than a Christian service. Although they didn't themselves define it, they may have been feeling and trying to identify the elusive inclination that tends toward bringing all persons into amity and that may one day be realized. Mayor Horace Porter, who had been minister of Miller's church and knew him well, said the sunrise service "became the joy of his life."

The Epworth League since 1906 had been holding Easter services at sunrise in the Methodist Church and conducting Easter season pilgrimages to the top of the hill. Miller apparently built upon their practice.

"The Holy City" as a tumpet solo was part of the original service and has continued, sometimes vocal and sometimes instrumental. Henry Van Dyke's poem, "God of the Open Air," became a regular part from 1911. The author himself read it in 1913 and 1927, adding four lines for the occasion.

Attendance usually exceeded 20,000 in the 1920s and 1930s. The idea was adopted widely, as at Hollywood Bowl with its regular seating. Mount Rubidoux continued to offer its pilgrims only a few stone steps, natural rocks and --most of all -- standing room.

Miller's heirs gave the hill to the city in 1955, and it became the Frank A. Miller - Mount Rubidoux Memorial Park. The annual service has since been conducted by a volunteer civic group, but it had been essentially a civic activity all along.

No. 20 RIVERSIDE CITY COLLEGE 1916



Sponsored by
Riverside Rotary Club

Like most of the pioneer public community colleges, Riverside City College originated as a division of a high school. In this case the high school was Riverside Polytechnic and the year was 1916.

The early spread and popularity of community colleges was primarily in California. Riverside was one of the earliest, an obvious reason being that it had no four-year college within commuting distance then. Many educators, parents and students realized that education is less expensive at home and that the first two years of college could feasibly be taught there. In a four-year college the first two years deal largely with fundamentals of a general character, leaving specialization for the last two years.

Typically, the college here was originally called Riverside Junior College and, for a few years, Riverside College. It started with slightly over a hundred students, most of them planning to transfer to four-year colleges in search of degrees. Fifteen earned the Junior Certificate, later called the Associate in Arts or AA degree, at the first graduation, in 1918.

However, the other main aspect of the community college role-vocational education for those who do not plan further schooling -- was present from the beginning. About a quarter of the original students took commercial training courses such as typing and bookkeeping.

Just as Riverside had started a high school before the state provided support for education at that level, so it was early with the community college. The Riverside Junior College District (still so named) was started in 1921, the earliest possible year under the state program. Property on the south side of Terracina Drive was acquired, including the former home of Daniel D. Gage, which provided classroom space. First buildings of the Quadrangle, those along Riverside Avenue, were opened in 1924.

Although the high school and junior college districts were always separate, they had the same governing board until 1963. In that year a separate board was elected for the college and voters approved a bond issue for the campus separation. The old high school buildings were removed from the promontory and replaced by new college buildings. The high school was relocated.

MARCH FIELD: MARCH AF BASE

No. 21
1918



Sponsored by
Military Affairs
Committee of Riverside
Chambers of Commerce

March Air Force Base originated with the World War I aviation expansion.

Despite the Wright brothers, Europe had developed aviation faster than the United States, especially after World War I started there in 1914. By the spring of 1917 the U. S. Army was seeking new training sites.

The Riverside Chamber of Commerce quickly identified the Alessandro area as a possibility. The Riverside branch of the Aero Club of America had a flying field at the foot of Box Springs grade where weather information had been kept showing favorable conditions.

A temporary landing strip was leveled alongside the Santa Fe railroad at its Alessandro (later March AFB) station. The first landing there appears to have been one piloted by Maj. Theodore MacCauley in November, 1917, accompanied by Sgt. Charles E. Garlick. A square mile site, slightly east of the station, was leased in February, 1918, and later purchased. On February 26, 1918, Sgt. Garlick brought the first equipment and personnel from Rockwell Field, San Diego, to make preparations for opening what was briefly called the Alessandro Aviation Field. The name of March Field was conferred the following March 20 in memory of Lt. Peyton C. March, Jr., son of the Army chief of staff. He had been killed in a flying accident at Fort Worth in February.

During World War I March Field specialized in training for flying and photography. Congressional and Army support of aviation waned after World War I and it went into mothballs. Rebuilding started in 1927 along a realigned flight line. A second cadet training program began in 1928. Bombers and their crews were based at March from 1931.

Many who were or would become celebrated flying generals have served at March, including Carl A. Spaatz, H. H. Arnold, Millard F. Harmon, Peter Quesada, Ira Eaker, Eddie Rickenbacker, Hoyt Vandenberg, Nathan Twining and Curtis LeMay.

Expansion during and after World War II took place all around the original 640 acres. Across the highway and railroad the Army opened Camp Haan as an anti-aircraft training center, on the area later to be West March AFB and part of it to be Riverside National Cemetery.

In 1949, when the Air Force became independent of the Army, the designation of Field was changed to Air Force Base. Runways were lengthened and facilities expanded. B-47 jet bombers came and were replaced by B-52s, with crews on the alert or in flight, ready for action, 24 hours of each day.

No. 22 RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY PLAYERS 1925



Sponsored by
Riverside Community Players

The normal life expectancy of an amateur community theater is brief. Riverside Community Players is an example of a community theater that renews itself. It was founded in 1925, and looks back on more than 50 unbroken years as a community institution.

Janet Scott, a Riverside with professional training and experience in New York, obtained the sponsorship of the Riverside Woman's Club for the Players' first year. Early performances, mostly of one-act plays, were in the Riverside Woman's Club headquarters, the Loring (Golden State) Theater or in members' back yards or barns. Typically the limited number of members doubled at many tasks --acting, directing, mimeographing, selling tickets, ushering, sweeping floors, building scenery, arranging lighting and other chores.

In 1930, largely with members' donated labor, a small unused school building at Twelfth and Almond Streets was remodeled into a 200 seat theater. It served 20 years, until the school district removed the building to make way for its administration headquarters. After several years of temporary homes, the Players -- this time with a fund drive and a contractor plus donated labor -- built its own "theater in the round," meaning a theater in which the audience surrounds the stage and there is no curtain. Again there was subsidy -- in the form of dollar-a-year rental on a corner of the city's Evans Park.

Some players went from the Riverside Community Players stage to Hollywood. Ben Lewis, native of Riverside, had a career in Hollywood and then returned to his home town as a title company president. He took roles with the Players now and then and also was elected to twelve years as Riverside's Mayor. Essentially, the players have come from diverse occupations and have found the Players a creative outlet but not a springboard.

One reason for the Players' continuous renewal and continued ability to attract paying audiences may have been play selection. It includes not only the classics but the frankly entertaining and inconsequential, avoiding narrow appeal to the academicians' or performer's special interests.

For a few years, starting in 1937, the organization was affiliated with Riverside City College. This provided play directing by credentialed and paid faculty members, but it had other complications and was soon dissolved by mutual agreement. Teachers of drama continued to participate but on the same basis as other members.

CO-OP WHOLESALE GROCERY DISTRIBUTION

No. 23
1928



Sponsored by
Alfred M. Lewis, Inc.

By 1928 the Alfred M. Lewis grocery firm, which began in 1905, had grown to five stores in Riverside and vicinity. Still, it was at a disadvantage because of the buying leverage of the large chain groceries.

The chains had been part of the business since the early 1900s, but in the 1920s they grew rapidly to dominance. Local grocers tried to appeal to the housewife on a community pride basis, but the housewife also had a concern for prices. By two actions in 1928, Lewis devised a new wholesaling arrangement with a cooperative aspect. By 1976 it was nationally prominent and doing more than \$400 million annual business in seven southwestern states, from Riverside headquarters.

First, Lewis bought a small wholesale firm. Second, he persuaded twenty of his fellow retail grocers to become the nucleus of the Orange Empire Stores Association, which became the contract buyer for member stores. Control and management of the association was retained by the Lewis firm, but it was operated on a non-profit basis, returning surpluses to the members. The Lewis firm also operated conventional outlets for non-member stores.

This contribution provided a number of services, eventually including packaging of bulk goods, price-marking, warehousing (including cold storage) and electronic record keeping. By 1976 there were five regional headquarters, nearly 40 distribution centers and 1,900 member firms in the Orange Empire Division, owning more than 3,000 stores. The Lewis retail stores had been sold in 1948.

Paul Lewis succeeded his father as head of the firm in 1939 and guided it from \$5 million to more than \$300 million in annual sales before he died in 1963. Subsequently a majority interest has been held by 307 employees. Ralph Hill succeeded Paul Lewis as president.

Although it was still one of a kind, the firm in 1976 was expanding, within a changing distribution system. A few small wholesalers operated in the traditional way. Some large cooperatives were fully owned by member retail stores. The largest national operations, however, were the buying departments of the national retail chains.

No. 24 RIVERSIDE ART ASSOCIATION 1931



Sponsored by
Riverside Art Center
and Museum

The Riverside Art Association was organized on January 19, 1931, by a group of professionals and amateurs in the fine arts. It carried on the fine arts program of the earlier Spanish Arts Society, which, however, had devoted much of its program to encouragement of outdoor civic beauty.

Prominent among the founders of the new association were Willett S. Foster, first president, and Richard Allman and Estelle (Mrs. Charles) Rouse, each of whom later became president. Early members of prominence included Rex Brandt, the world known water colorist, and Frederic Johnston, artist and architect.

After a year, the Association was given headquarters in the Mission Inn. Shows were held there and also at Riverside City College, which jointly sponsored art instruction with the Association from 1937 to 1942. With and without college affiliation, however, the Association has carried on art education from its beginning.

Under Mrs. Rouse's presidency, in 1937, it launched a three-year program in conjunction with the Federal Arts Project, resulting in the highly visible statue of Juan Bautista de Anza, the work of sculptor Sherry Peticolas.

In 1941 the Association had a not unusual experience--a schism. Some members were interested in ceramics and others forms of art while some wanted to develop the highest standards in painting. Brandt, Johnston and others formed the rival Riverside Art Guild. The groups were re-united in 1952 and the Association found room for the diverse interests.

In 1956, after far-reaching preparations including both fund-raising and securing active interest of the city and other civic groups, the Association opened an Art Center. The setting was not the traditional attic, but something equally picturesque--the former city animal shelter and crematory, consisting of an historic cottage and a cluster of frame buildings on Brockton Avenue in Tequesquite Arroyo. The city charged \$1 per year rental. Teaching and exhibiting increased.

The expansion of participation made possible the next step, purchase in 1966 of the former Y.W.C.A. building at Seventh and Lime Streets, later to be called the Riverside Art Center and Museum.

This move was incidentally an act of historic preservation. The building was designed by architect Julia Morgan and built in 1929. It had long been an admired specimen of the architecture of the Hispanic Revival Movement in which Riverside was a major participant.

RIVERSIDE OPERA ASSOCIATION

No. 25
1932



Sponsored by
Riverside Opera Association

In 1932, Marcella Craft came home to Riverside after a career of performing and teaching opera mostly in Europe. The qualities of her talent and soprano voice had been recognized prior to her graduation from Riverside High School in 1893. Riverside well wishers financed her study in Boston and Europe, leading to her professional debut in Italy in 1902.

Riverside City College found her with a desire to share her love of music and performance with young people and saw in this an educational opportunity. So the Riverside Opera Association was born out of a meeting in the college auditorium September 26, 1932. E. Norman Spohr and Barton Bachman became president and music director respectively, each being musicians and teachers. Miss Craft, founder, was named general director. The first program was presented the following November 8 from the same stage.

From the start, having in mind the popularity of opera sung in native languages in Europe, Miss Craft insisted that Riverside Opera Company productions be entirely in English. The rule has continued.

The Association functioned as an adult education program at the college until 1941, when it was given a haven in the Music Room of the Mission Inn.

Except for an interlude when Miss Craft visited Europe following World War II, she continued to give personal leadership until April, 1957. She died in December, 1959.

Frances Calkins became production chairman in 1957 and also served a considerable period as president.

The program established contact, principally through Mrs. Calkins, with other opera groups and with opera sponsoring organizations, including the Metropolitan Opera Guild. Auditions were opened to all of Southern California.

Riverside City College and other colleges of the area became involved through classes in stagecraft and in chorus or in directly providing the chorus or other parts of productions. Some productions were brought to Riverside by the Western Opera Company, an affiliate of the San Francisco Opera. The City of Riverside gave the use of Municipal Auditorium for performances. It also provided storage space, permitting the collection and maintenance of an extensive wardrobe and properties collection.

By the end of the 1975-76 season, the Association had presented 75 different operas in nearly 300 performances.

No. 26 AIR QUALITY ORDINANCE 1950



Citrus orchard heating and its resulting pall of oil smoke was unusually bothersome during the winter of 1949-1950.

In view of the community's dependence on the Citrus industry, this had long been assumed unavoidable. New outlooks were emerging, however, and the assumption was challenged by a protest movement and an initiative anti-smudge measure.

Although the ordinance approved by the voters had legal faults, the Chamber of Commerce and citrus industry representatives formed a committee, headed by Harmon Brown, to draft effective regulations. The city and county then adopted identical ordinances eliminating the more troublesome types of heaters and regulating the use of others. With improved heaters -- notably the University (of California) Return Stack Heater and with increased use of wind machines, the smudge output was greatly reduced.

The year 1950 thereby became a milestone in the struggle for clean air, but already a more difficult and all-pervading type of air pollution was developing.

In the early 1940s this new and complex type of air pollution emerged in and around Los Angeles, ultimately identified as photochemical smog, caused by the reaction of nitrogen oxides and hydrocarbons under the influence of sunlight. The key ingredients come principally from the automobile, but also from stationary sources.

In the late 1940s the Experiment Station of the University of California, Riverside, was involved in identifying the nature and source of the trouble.

Working with Harold Schwalm and others associated with UC Agricultural Extension in Los Angeles County, Dr. John Middleton of the Experiment Station made the initial identification of air pollution as a cause of damage to agriculture.

In 1951 a broader research program was started in the Experiment Station, leading to the formation of the University's Statewide Air Pollution Research Center on the Riverside campus in 1961. Middleton was the Center's first director, and in 1967 became first head of what has since become the national Environmental Protective Agency (EPA)

Many scientists have been involved on the campus in identifying and coping with air pollution components and effects. Among the more active and productive have been Drs. Ellis Darley, James Kendrick, Clifton Taylor, Edgar Stephens and James Pitts. Dr. Pitts became director of the Center here in 1970.

Air pollution having become an international problem, the work of the scientists here has become worldwide. Some have participated in regulatory commissions. Most of those in leading responsibilities have been called upon as expert witnesses and consultants both in the United States and abroad.

CONTINUOUS CASTING OF ALUMINUM

No. 27
1950



Sponsored by
Riverside Optimist Club

There were no natural circumstances such as raw material or allied manufacturing to bring an aluminum industry to Riverside. It came because of the engineering genius of Joseph S. Hunter and his associates, who made a contribution of world-wide importance to aluminum fabrication.

In 1950 Hunter achieved continuous casting of aluminum and in 1955 he perfected new machinery making that process usable for a wider variety of products.

Joe Hunter was a Riverside boy who tinkered with old cars in the 1930s and then started a pattern shop in his father's Riverside foundry. Venetian blinds with wooden slats being popular then, he perfected machinery to make them efficiently and sold the machines to manufacturers. During World War II he produced machinery for the U. S. and Allied military production. Then he converted his venetian blind machinery to the use of aluminum strip, establishing the Hunter-Douglas Company.

It was to produce and sell this strip to the makers of blinds that he developed the continuous casting process. The molten metal is cooled as it emerges through a shaping aperture. Hunter called this device the chain caster because the aperture is formed by counterpoised link chains similar to those of a track-laying tractor. The metal emerged from Hunter's original model three-fourths inch thick and eight inches wide, convenient for rolling into strips.

Hunter's 1955 machine adapted the procedure to the casting of wide aluminum sheets, convenient for the making of foil and also for making the wider sheet material used for roofing and siding, accounting for the presence of a substantial mobile home and recreation vehicle industry in Riverside. This second invention uses rollers instead of link chains and produces material from three-sixteens to five-eighths inches thick and up to six feet wide. The machinery is produced in Riverside and used around the world.

Three industrial plants operate in Riverside as a direct result of the Hunter enterprise and inventiveness: Alcan, AMAX and Hunter Engineering. A third firm, Hunter-Douglas International, operates outside of the U. S. Other Riverside plants turn out finished products from basic flat sheets and rolled aluminum tubing produced by the basic three.

No. 28 COUNCIL-MANAGER GOVERNMENT 1953



Sponsored by
League of Women Voters

Population of Riverside jumped from 38,000 in 1940 to 84,000 in 1960 and continued to rise. With a view toward increasing simple efficiency in the more complex times and in hope of preventing narrow or questionable procedures, the voters switched to the councilmanager form of government.

This was accomplished by a new city charter, drafted in 1952 by an elected board of freeholders and approved by the voters and state legislature, becoming effective in 1953.

Bystanding observers often say that bad government can exist under any form of organization, but part of the stimulus for change may nevertheless have been reaction to an untidy sewer contract job in Magnolia Center. The low bidder had sold his contract to a higher bidder who had been doing much of the city work, and there was reason to doubt that the low bidder would have had as much lenience from city inspectors. Some of them had been working for contractors while they also served as inspectors.

On the theory that the ward system encouraged log-rolling politics, the new charter provided for a council and mayor elected at large. The mayor's job became largely ceremonial, although he presided over council meetings. Boards and commissions were made appointive by the council instead of by the mayor with council approval. The board's already limited powers were reduced. The city manager's office was created with large powers, mostly taken from the mayor's. The city clerk, auditor and treasurer, previously elective, became appointive by the manager. The mayor and council were limited primarily to legislating. While they had power to appoint and remove the manager, they were required to do their governing through his office.

Quite early, complaints emerged that the intended city-wide outlook of the at-large council was in practice an excess of opportunity for elected officials to ignore citizens' legitimate grievances. The charter was amended to restore ward representation. Mayor Edward V. Dales, first under the new charter, made little complaint against the limited role of his office. Mayor Ben H. Lewis, elected in 1965, took a more aggressive role and chafed against the limitations. By a further charter change the office was given limited veto power, counter-balancing to some extent the regionalization of the council.

CALIFORNIA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF

No. 29
1953



Sponsored by
Lions' Clubs of Riverside

When a caring society begins to help the handicapped, it finds more of them than it realized.

So it was demonstrated by the California School for the Deaf at Riverside, which opened in February, 1953. By 1976 it had 575 students while its influence extended directly to another 3,250 in classes for the deaf taught by Southern California public schools.

Since 1860 the state had operated a school for the deaf, located in Berkely after its first few years. In 1947 the legislature authorized the second school. In 1951, before construction started, Dr. Richard G. Brill was named superintendent. He achieved national prominence in the position, finally announcing plans to retire in 1977.

The initially planned buildings and program were completed in 1959, at which time there were 500 students, kindergarten through high school. In 1966 a federal grant supported the start of a program to teach students who were not only deaf but handicapped in other ways. The state began supporting this program in 1969. By 1976 it accounted for 110 of the 575 students. The elementary division had diminished to 95.

Local school districts, using techniques developed at CSDR, were teaching deaf students under conditions permitting maximum parent-school cooperation. CSDR served as the high school for most Southern California deaf students.

Dr. Brill's own research work demonstrated that deaf children of deaf parents learn more in pre-school years than deaf children of hearing parents. On the reasonable assumption that this is simply because hearing parents do not ordinarily have techniques for communicating with their deaf children, CSDR prepared a self-instruction kit for them, containing 21 cassettes of sound film, a projector and a manual. This was made available on loan to parents of deaf children.

Some teachers of the deaf proposed eliminating the use of manual communication for children possessing at least a little hearing ability, on the theory that it discouraged learning normal speech and lip reading. Dr. Brill and CSDR followed the practice, now widely accepted, of using both approaches for maximum communication.

The standard academic course at CSDR prepares students for college in addition to providing general education and communication skill. In 1961 the school guided Riverside City College in creating the first community college vocational program for the deaf, now widely copied elsewhere.

No. 21-A
1922

LOMA LINDA UNIVERSITY
LA SIERRA COLLEGE



Sponsored by

La Sierra Chamber of Commerce

La Sierra campus of Loma Linda University originated as a secondary school in 1922, owned by the Southeastern California Conference of the Seventh-Day Adventist Church. It quickly became the major institution of the community, attracting new residents and development.

In 1927 the school became the Southern California Junior College. In 1939 it became La Sierra College, soon expanding to a four-year program. In 1967, together with the older medical school at Loma Linda, it became part of Loma Linda University, under the General Conference of the church.

The La Sierra community had earlier beginnings. Its name stems from the Mexican land grant, Rancho La Sierra Sepulveda, given to Vicente Sepulveda in 1845 by Governor Pio Pico.

In 1908 Willets J. Hole subdivided much of the rancho area, along with a southern piece of the Rancho Jurupa, into farm-size plots. A few years later he obtained more land on the south, including some of the Rancho San Jacinto Sobrante. He sold some small plots in this early period, but found it more expedient to carry on an extensive industrial farm operation. To accomplish this he developed irrigation and drainage. He also built a warehouse facing Magnolia Avenue at La Sierra Avenue.

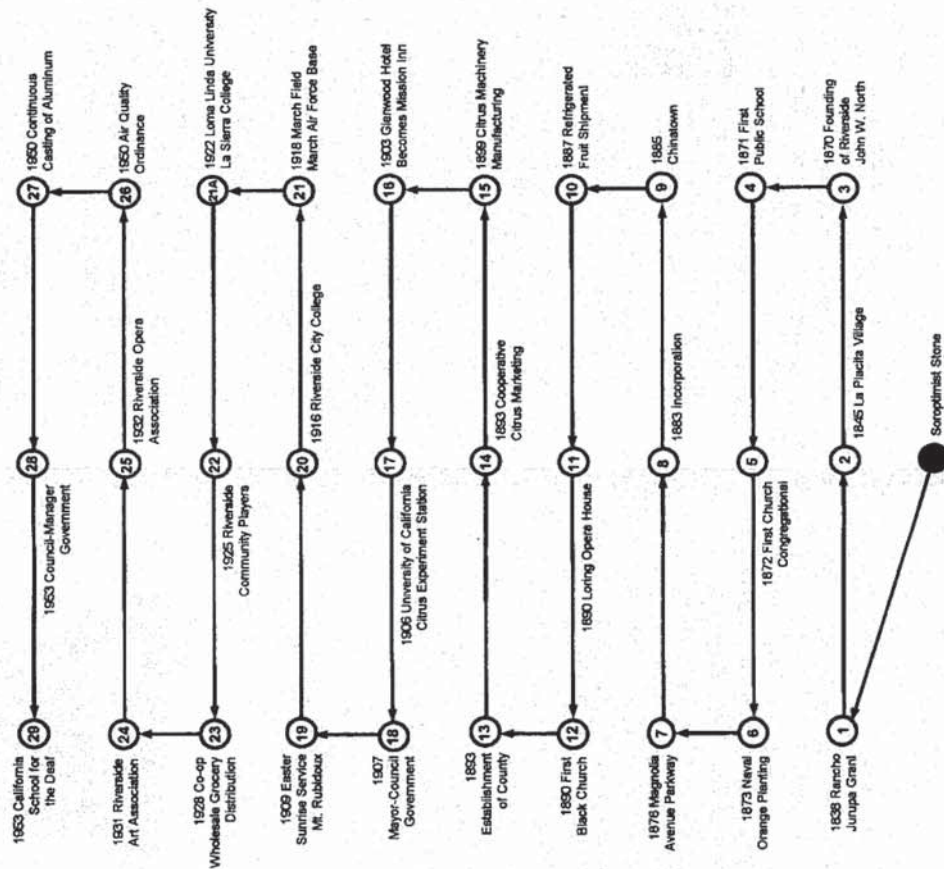
Hole sold the church the 310 acres of the original campus. Later he made a contribution as a result of which Hole Memorial Auditorium on the campus bears his name. All this gave impetus to urbanization. In 1913 he completed his palatial home at the westerly end of Cypress Street, later part of Divine Word Seminary. In 1942 his heirs sold 1,240 acres, west of Van Buren Boulevard at Arlington Avenue, to the U. S. Government, which erected the wartime Camp Anza there. This became the post-war Arlanza, which was annexed to Riverside in 1961. In 1964 the remainder of the former Hole property, and more adjoining it, was annexed.

The college itself in its early years encouraged small industries to locate in its vicinity and to offer employment to students. The college founded its own dairy, to provide employment and to supply its dining facilities. The church-affiliated Loma Linda (vegetarian) Food Company is also located nearby.

In the wake of World War II, the community and the college were a nucleus for more rapid and more diverse residential and economic growth.

TAKE A STROLL ON THE HISTORY WALK

BEGIN AT THE "SOROPTIMIST STONE"



Introductory Stone

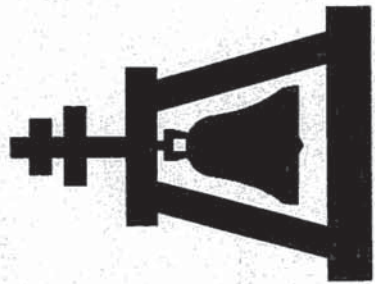
sponsored by Soroptimist International of Riverside for the 1776-1976 Bicentennial year.

1. 1838 • Rancho Jurupa Grant (Sponsored by Native Daughters of the Golden West) • The first privately owned land in Riverside County, this Mexican grant of 32,259 acres was given to Juan Bandini. It had contained two Indian communities, Jurupa and Guapa.
2. 1845 • La Placita Village (Sponsored by University of California at Riverside) • A Spanish speaking town which was already thriving when Riverside was founded in 1870. Across the river was its twin, Agua Mansa.
3. 1870 • Founding of Riverside by John Wesley North (Sponsored by Altrusa Club of Riverside) • North was an abolitionist and idealist who founded several communities in the midwest before falling in love with the Riverside area. His enthusiasm was great, but his business sense was not. After going broke, he moved on to the Fresno area where he founded another colony.
4. 1871 • First Public School (Sponsored by Riverside City Teachers Association) • The first public school was in a one-room bungalow facing Sixth Street between Lime and Mulberry. The building cost \$1,300.
5. 1872 • First Church (Sponsored by First Congregational Church) • The first church was built and shared by Baptists, Methodists, Episcopalians and Congregationalists, and named itself the First Church of Christ of Riverside. It put Congregational into its name in 1886; by then the others had their own buildings.
6. 1873 • Naval Orange Planting (Sponsored by Aurantia Chapter of the DAR) • Riverside's climate and soil proved perfect for the newly discovered seedless orange. The first two trial trees from South America were shipped to Eliza Tibbets, and led to boom times for the city and area.
7. 1876 • Magnolia Avenue (Sponsored by Magnolia Center Business & Professional Women's Club) • Magnolia Avenue was 132 feet wide, with two roadways and three park strips. It stretched through citrus groves

and carried horse drawn carriages past ornate Victorian homes. The Magnolia trees were planted at intersections.

8. 1883 • Incorporation (Sponsored by University Area Kiwanis Club) • Riverside was incorporated as a way for growers and irrigators to control water rates and ensure water rights. When it incorporated, Riverside became the largest city in the state of California by area.

9. 1885 • Chinatown (Sponsored by Riverside Monumental Company) • Chinese came to California for the Gold Rush, and as laborers in the orchards, packinghouses, and farms. They proved industrious and law-abiding, despite customs that seemed exotic to outsiders, and later generations have become a major part of Riverside's economic, educational and cultural life.
10. 1887 • Refrigerated Fruit Shipment (Sponsored by Kiwanis Club) • The first refrigerated commercial shipment of citrus was packed by pioneering Riverside firm, Griffin & Skelley. Riverside's navel oranges could now be sold anywhere in the country that was serviced by the railroad.
11. 1890 • Loring Opera House (Sponsored by Riverside Business & Professional Women's Club) • This theatre, seating about 900, was one of California's finest, and brought in major stage attractions. Many famous people appeared there, including Sarah Bernhardt. In later years it alternated live performances with early motion pictures. Unfortunately, it burned down in 1990.
12. 1890 • First Black Church (Sponsored by Riverside Black Churches) • A newspaper article tells of a "Colored Methodist Church" which was completed at Thirteenth and Howards Streets and dedicated on June 29, 1890. In 1891, a black Baptist Church was completed.
13. 1893 • Establishment of Riverside County (Sponsored by Federated Women's Clubs) • Riverside County was carved out of the former San Diego and San Bernardino counties, with the City of Riverside as county seat.
14. 1893 • Cooperative Citrus Marketing (Sponsored by Pioneer Historical Society of Riverside) • Riverside growers determined that they could be most successful by marketing their products cooperatively. They formed the Riverside Fruit Exchange, which became the Southern



Riverside's History Walk

Please join us in a walk through the history of Riverside.

This History Walk was the bicentennial project of Soroptimist International of Riverside (SIR). Each tile was sponsored by a different club or organization in the community. The tiles were designed by Betty Fauth, Assistant Professor of Art at Riverside City College. The completed walk was dedicated and presented to the City in December 1976.

In 1998, on the 50th anniversary of the chartering of SIR, the History Walk was re-dedicated.

26. 1950 • Air Quality Ordinance. Riverside's citrus industry depended on orchard heaters, aptly named "smudge pots," which created appalling air pollution before the word "smog" was invented. Seeking ways to eliminate the problem, by the late 1940s, the Experiment Station of UC-R was studying the complex problem of photochemical smog. The smudge pots have long been banned, but studying them put Riverside at the forefront of this worldwide problem.

27. 1950 • Continuous Casting of Aluminum (Sponsored by Riverside Optimist Club) • Riverside inventor Joe Hunter invented a machine to produce continuous strips or sheets of aluminum. He formed the Hunter-Douglas Company to produce venetian blinds using aluminum instead of wood.

28. 1953 • Council-Manager Government (Sponsored by League of Women Voters) • As the population approached 90,000, Riverside found itself outgrowing its government once again. A new city charter provided for a mayor and council elected at large, with a city manager taking over many of the mayor's duties. The mayor's job became largely ceremonial. The ward system was later restored, and in 1965, the mayor was given limited veto power.

29. 1953 • California School for the Deaf (Sponsored by Riverside Lions' Club) • One of only two resident schools for deaf children in California, CSDR prepares students for college in addition to providing general education and communication skills.

About Soroptimist



The original Soroptimist club was founded in 1921, and the Riverside club in 1948. Soroptimist is an international organization of professional women whose goal is to improve the lives of women and children in our communities and around the globe. The term "Soroptimist" is a coined word meaning "Best for Women." There are clubs in 114 countries, with over 100,000 members worldwide.

21. 1918 • March Field/March Airforce Base (Sponsored by Military Affairs Committee of the Riverside Chambers of Commerce) • Originally called Alessandro Aviation Field, the name was changed to honor the son of the Army chief of staff, Peyton C. March, Jr., who had been killed in a flying accident. March Field was important in two world wars, and it is still used as a reserve base as well as a cargo port.

21A. 1922 • Loma Linda University/La Sierra College. (Sponsored by La Sierra Chamber of Commerce) • La Sierra campus of Loma Linda University began as a secondary school in 1922, owned by the Seventh-Day Adventist Church. In 1939, it became a college, and in 1967, together with the older medical school in Loma Linda, it became part of Loma Linda University, under the General Conference of the church.

22. 1925 • Riverside Community Players (Sponsored by Riverside Community Players) • Most amateur community theatre groups burn out after a few years, but Riverside Community Players boasts 80 years of continuously delighting audiences. They are still going strong, and Riversideans are still enjoying their performances.

23. 1928 • Co-op Wholesale Grocery Distribution (Sponsored by Alfred M. Lewis, Inc.) • When large grocery chain stores came to dominance, the smaller stores couldn't compete. So they banded together to form the Orange Empire Stores Association, which increased their buying power and distribution capabilities.

24. 1931 • Riverside Art Association (Sponsored by Riverside Art Center and Museum) • Originated by a group of amateurs and professionals to encourage the fine arts, in 1966 this group purchased the former YWCA Building at Seventh and Lime Streets. This historic building is now home to the Riverside Arts Center and Museum.

25. 1932 • Riverside Opera Association (Sponsored by Riverside Opera Association) • Famed Soprano Marcella Craft, a native of Riverside, organized the Opera Association, in partnership with Riverside City College. At Miss Craft's insistence all performances were given in English, a tradition which continues to this day.

California Fruit Exchange, and finally the California Fruit Exchange, which sold under the name of Sunkist. 15. 1899 • Citrus Machinery Manufacturing (Sponsored by Rubidoux Chapter of the DAR) • A sloping table, with fruit washed and sorted by hand, was soon replaced by machinery to wash, sort, and box the oranges. This created a need for cogwheels, belts, pulleys, etc., and led three local firms to become nationally known as the FMC Corporation.

16. 1903 • Glenwood Hotel Becomes Mission Inn (Sponsored by Friends of the Mission Inn) • The distinctive architecture of the Mission Inn has come to symbolize the city of Riverside, and the raincross emblem used throughout the Inn has been adopted as the city's logo. Visited by the famous and the great, the Mission Inn flaunts its history while enjoying popularity among both residents and visitors.

17. 1906 • University of California Citrus Experiment Station (Sponsored by LVW Brown Estate) • The citrus experiment station was the nucleus of the Riverside UC campus. The importance of citrus to California made it necessary to study the fruit in all its stages and with all its pests and problems. Riverside seemed the natural site for such an experimental station.

18. 1907 • Mayor-Council Government (Sponsored by Exchange Club of Magnolia Center) By 1907, Riverside's original governing group of five elected trustees was no longer effective, and a mayor-council government was implemented, with council people representing wards. This charter served until 1953. (See # 28.)

19. 1909 • First Easter Sunrise Service on Mount Rubidoux (Sponsored by Zonta Club of Riverside) • The traditional outdoor Easter sunrise service was originated on Mount Rubidoux on Easter Sunday, April 11, 1909, as part of a real estate promotion. The promotion was a failure, but the sunrise service caught on.

20. 1916 • Riverside City College (Sponsored by Riverside Rotary Club) • Originally part of Riverside Polytechnic High School, Riverside had one of the first community colleges in California. The first students graduated with an AA degree in 1918.

City Council meeting date: 5-15-12
Item No.: 27

From: K Wright [mailto:twodogkd@yahoo.com]

Sent: Tuesday, May 15, 2012 11:38 AM

To: Morton, Sherry; 1Council; Gardner, Mike; Melendrez, Andy; Bailey, Rusty; Davis, Paul; MacArthur, Chris; Hart, Nancy; Adams, Steve; Barber, Scott; Loveridge, Ron; twodogkd@yahoo.com

Subject: Karen Doris Wright's written public comments on ITEM 27 noting that as is so often the case in America that HISTORY often excluds the original peoples, including the Native American Indians original to this area and related historical areas, Sherman ...

To City Clerk, City Council and others

From: Karen Doris Wright, 4167 Central Avenue, Riverside, CA

Subject and Comments

Karen Doris Wright's written public comments on ITEM 27 noting that as is so often the case in America that HISTORY often excluds the original peoples, including the Native American Indians original to this area and related historical areas, Sherman Indian High School which has had an active history in Riverside to the extent that Riverside City Council meetings were held in THEIR AUDITORIUM, so I respectfully ask that this item be MOVED TO A FUTURE AGENDA until the CONTENT OF THIS ITEM MAY BE RECONSIDERED so more attention can be paid to both Native American Indians and also to MEXICANS and other who worked in our ORANGE GROVES (it was former COUNCILMAN SOTELOs wish that there be a museum devoted to the ORANGE GROVE WORKERS.

The LITTLE PEOPLE should be included in the history.

The RIVERSIDER.ORG website celebrating early residents should be included as a link on any literature.

The SHERMAN INDIAN MUSEUM should be included as a link on any literature, as it BOTH HOLDS HISTORY and IS A HISTORICAL BUILDING.

History of Sherman Indian Museum

www.shermanindianmuseum.org/history3.htm

History of The Sherman Institute ... The museum is housed in the Sherman Indian High School's administration building, the current school's only original architecture.

Riverside's history is made up of all not just institutions.

Former City or Area known as ARLINGTON should be separately listed an had its own newspaper etc.

RECEIVED

MAY 15 2012

City of Riverside
City Clerk's Office

PSP12-0080, Attachment 1

Written comments for the public record

CITY OF RIVERSIDE
SPEAKER CARD

PLEASE
PULL FOR
DISCUSSION

WELCOME TO THE RIVERSIDE CITY COUNCIL MEETING.

IF YOU WISH TO ADDRESS THE CITY COUNCIL/REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY, PLEASE COMPLETE AND SUBMIT THIS CARD TO THE CITY CLERK. SPEAKERS ARE ENCOURAGED TO SUBMIT THEIR CARDS TO THE CITY CLERK BEFORE THE SCHEDULED MEETING TIME. SPEAKER CARDS WILL BE ACCEPTED UNTIL THE AGENDA ITEM IS CALLED.

ITEM NO.: 27 lot 2

NAME: Karen Doris Wuyt

DATE: May 15 2012

CITY/NEIGHBORHOOD: Ward 3

PHONE # (Optional): _____

ADDRESS (Optional): Please see the emailed written comments on this topic on item 27 City/State/Zip _____

SUBJECT: The History of Native American Indians deserve at least a page as I understand
 SUPPORT OPPOSE NEUTRAL

In accordance with the Public Records Act, any information you provide on this form is available to the public.

evidences have been found in Riverside, Sherman Indian Schools history should be recognized as the school & students were and remain active in the community and is one of the last ~3 Indian boarding schools in America

PLEASE TURN OFF OR SILENCE PAGERS AND CELLULAR TELEPHONES.

SEE REVERSE FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

written comments for the public record

CITY OF RIVERSIDE
SPEAKER CARD

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ITEM NO.: 27 *2 of 2*

NAME: Karen Paris Wright

DATE: May 15 2012

CITY/NEIGHBORHOOD: Ward 3

PHONE # (Optional): _____

ADDRESS (Optional): (1) Sherman Indian High School should be included

SUBJECT: (2) Sherman Indian Museum, historical bldg should be included, for both its historical value of the building, the

SUPPORT OPPOSE NEUTRAL

In accordance with the Public Records Act, any information you provide on this form is available to the public.

PLEASE TURN OFF OR SILENCE PAGERS AND CELLULAR TELEPHONES.

SEE REVERSE FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

history within the ongoing gathering of museum graduates, and ongoing events at Sherman
(3) *the Mexican Labor History needs more, including the Mexican's working in Orange Grove as was Riverside*
COUNCILMAN'S Sotelus DREAM.



