

## Cultural Heritage Board

TO: CULTURAL HERITAGE BOARD MEETING DATE: April 16, 2014

FROM: HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER ITEM NO: 1

WARD: 1

**SUBJECT**: Consideration of Recommendation for Adoption of Cultural Resources

Survey and Findings: Japanese American Heritage and the Quest for

Civil Rights in Riverside, California 1890s-1970s

## **RECOMMENDATION:**

That the Cultural Heritage Board (CHB) recommend that the City Council approve the attached findings, thereby adopting the Japanese American Heritage and the Quest for Civil Rights in Riverside, California 1890s-1970s cultural resources survey.

## **BACKGROUND:**

The City of Riverside received a \$25,000 Certified Local Government (CLG) grant in 2010 to prepare a Thematic Harada Historic District Survey and Nomination and associated educational material. The CHB staff partnered with the Riverside Metropolitan Museum and the University of California Riverside (UCR) Public History Department and hired Donna Graves, historian and Director of Preserving California's Japantowns, to complete the thematic Harada Historic District intensive level survey. The survey was associated with the designated National Historic Landmark (NHL) Harada House located at 3357 Lemon Street.

This project met four important objectives of the City General Plan's Historic Preservation Element, which are further described in the findings in Exhibit 1:

- Objective HP-2.0: to continue an active program to identify, interpret and designate the City's cultural resources
- Objective HP-3.0: to promote the City's cultural resources as a means to enhance the City's identity as an important center of Southern California history
- Objective HP-4.0: To fully integrate the consideration of cultural resources as a major aspect of the City's planning, permitting and development activities
- Objective HP-6.0: to actively pursue funding for historic preservation programs

## **ANALYSIS:**

The City's three-way partnership included additional coordination with Riverside Community College's Mine Okubo collection, the Japanese American National Museum and others. UCR students also participated in a class designed for the grant project, during which they conducted fieldwork and research and prepared survey forms. Key students performed research in City directories, federal census records, *Press Enterprise* articles, and other historic data sources.

The project included three research elements: 1) preparation of Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) forms for thirty-eight (38) evaluated sites and structures associated with Riverside's Japanese American history; 2) oral histories conducted with six members of Riverside's Japanese American community; and 3) development of a National Register Multiple Property Submission (MPS) written to provide a framework for understanding the identified resources.

The overall historic context identified by the survey is contained in the National Register Multiple Property Submission (MPS) "Japanese American Heritage and the Quest for Civil Rights in Riverside, California 1890s-1970s." Contributing contexts within this overall historic context are: 1) Japanese in Riverside: Settlement, Community Development, WWII Forced Removal and Incarceration, Return & Recovery, 1890s-1970s; and 2) The Quest for Japanese American Citizenship and Civil Rights in Riverside, 1892-1946. Several themes were identified within each of these contexts as described in the MPS.

Summarizing from the MPS, the house at 3357 Lemon Street was purchased by Japanese immigrants Jukichi and Ken Harada in the names of their American-born children in 1915. This transaction became an important test of the 1913 California Alien Land Law, which prohibited Japanese as "aliens ineligible for citizenship" from owning land. When the Haradas bought the property, their predominantly Caucasian neighbors took the Harada family to court for violating the Alien Land Law. The case drew national and international attention because of its implications for the relationship between the United States and Japan, which was emerging as an international power. In the fall of 1918, the Haradas prevailed in Riverside Superior Court when the case was decided in their favor. The ruling upheld the Alien Land Law, but ruled that American-born children were entitled to all the constitutional rights under the Fourteenth Amendment, including land ownership. The Harada House is a local Landmark, was nominated to the National Register of Historic Places in 1977, and was named a National Historic Landmark in 1990 (the highest level of designation in the country).

Apart from the designation of the Harada House, the Japanese American experience in Riverside's history has not played a large part in general public awareness or visibility in the city's built environment. The survey expands understanding of this history by documenting historic themes and sites associated with the context. As stated in the MPS, these include "the establishment and development of Riverside's Japanese American community; early 20<sup>th</sup> century anti-Japanese campaigns and legislation; the dramatic break in community continuity represented by WWII incarceration; and post-war resettlement." This history has significance nationwide as it relates to the impacts of Asian immigration to the west coast of the United States, and the forced removal and mass incarceration of Japanese and Japanese Americans during World War II.

Establishing this type of broader context for the Japanese American experience in Riverside creates not only more relevance for the Harada House, but also provides a broader understanding of the Harada story. The survey identified contributing properties that are featured on the walking tour, many of which are in the downtown area. The contributors to this historic context include a variety of homes, from neighbors of the Harada family that took action on the landmark legal case to prevent the Harada family's continued ownership of the Harada House, to the location where Japanese Americans had to register prior to being transferred to internment camps during World War II. It is a

powerful story that tells an important part of Riverside's history. A key outcome of this broader understanding as well as identification of individual contributing properties was the RMM's purchase of the contributing Robinson House next door to the Harada House. The Robinson House was the home of a family that was originally a party to the legal case, but later became good friends of the Haradas. The house is intended to be used for better interpretation of the Japanese American experience in Riverside.

The survey and materials will further enrich the RMM's educational and interpretive programs related to the Harada House and the Japanese American history of Riverside. All of the grant project outcomes and products will be used by the RMM to increase the accessibility of the story through the walking tour for locals and visitors, to the podcast on the City's website for those further afield. The format of the MPS is also an important piece because it allows for additional related sites discovered in the future to be found significant in relation to the context established by the MPS.

Thirty-seven (37) properties were identified as significant within the survey context, using evaluation criteria developed for the National Register of Historic Places. Of these, ten (10) are already designated on either the National Register of Historic Places (NR), California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) or as City Landmarks or Structures of Merit; twenty-two (22) are eligible for listing in the NR (three of the 20 are also designated locally); one was determined eligible for the CRHR (and, in fact, was subsequently designated on the CRHR by the property owner); and seven (7) are eligible for local designation. The contributing properties as a whole create an eligible local thematic historic district which will be identified on the City's GIS system.

The MPS is included in Exhibit 2. A map of the evaluated properties is included in Exhibit 3. A full listing of properties surveyed with their respective status codes, and map key number, are presented in a table in Exhibit 4. The individual DPR forms, in the order listed in the table, are provided in Exhibit 5. The proof copy of the walking tour brochure is included in Exhibit 6 (copies of the brochure will be available at the meeting). The podcast (20 minutes) will be screened during the CHB meeting and a PowerPoint presentation will provide additional information and training about Riverside's Japanese American heritage. Other materials and background information are on file in the Community Development Department.

Prepared by: Teri Delcamp, Historic Preservation Senior Planner

## Exhibits:

- Survey Findings
- 2. Multiple Property Submission Documentation
- 3. Map of Evaluated Properties
- 4. Table of Evaluated Properties
- 5. DPR Forms
- 6. Walking Tour Brochure

## Findings for Japanese American Heritage and the Quest for Civil Rights in Riverside, California 1890s-1970s Survey:

## Compliance with national and state criteria:

The survey was completed in accordance with National Register Bulletin No. 24, Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning; the Secretary of Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation; and the California Office of Historic Preservation's Instructions for Recording Historical Resources.

The overall historic context is significant at the national level. 37 of the 38 properties evaluated were identified as contributors to the overall historic context, and were assigned status codes for individual significance as well. All 38 properties were inventoried on State of California Department of Parks and Recreation Inventory Forms (DPR 523A et al). All of the properties were assigned California Historical Resource Status Codes and have been added into the City of Riverside's historic resources inventory database. The survey was prepared in accordance with all appropriate standards, instructions and guidelines described above.

## Historic context:

The survey established a historic context statement for the Japanese American heritage of Riverside. Contributing themes within this overall context historic contexts that were identified are: 1) Japanese in Riverside: Settlement, Community Development, WWII Forced Removal and Incarceration, Return & Recovery, 1890s-1970s; and 2) The Quest for Japanese American Citizenship and Civil Rights in Riverside, 1892-1946..

## Survey boundaries/properties:

The survey was based on the thematic identification of properties located citywide. Thus, no traditional geographical boundary was established. However, the locations of 37 individual properties contributing to the context have been identified.

Of the 38 evaluated properties, the survey identified that: 1) five (5) buildings contribute to the context and are already listed in the National Register of Historic Places, so assigned status code 1S or 1D; 2) four (4) buildings contribute to the context and are already designated as either a local Landmark or a Structure of Merit, so were assigned status code 5D1, 5D3 or 5S1; 3) twenty-two (22) properties are eligible for listing in the National Register either individually or as a contributor to a district through survey evaluation, and assigned status code 3S or 2D2; 4) one (1) property is eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources through survey evaluation, and assigned status code 3CS (the property owner subsequently submitted a successful nomination, so the property is now formally listed in the California Register); 5) seven (7) properties were identified as eligible for designation as either a local Landmark or a Structure of Merit, and assigned status code 5D2, 5S2 or 5S3; and 6) one (1) property was determined ineligible for designation, but it may warrant special consideration in local planning, and assigned status code 6L.

## General Plan Criteria:

The survey meets the following General Plan Historic Preservation Element Policies:

1) HP-2.1: The City shall actively pursue a comprehensive program to document and preserve historic buildings, structures, districts, sites (including archaeological sites), objects, landscapes, and natural resources.

The survey was conducted through the City's continuing program of documenting historic buildings, structure, districts and sites.

2) HP-3.1: The City shall conduct educational programs to promote an understanding of the significance of the City's cultural resources, the criteria for historic designation, historic design review processes, building permit requirements, and methods for rehabilitating and preserving historic buildings, sites, and landscapes.

The intent of the survey and historic context is to recognize the history of Riverside's Japanese American community, and to identify its historical and cultural resources as being an important yet under-recognized part of the City's heritage. Creating an inventory of contributing resources shall assist the city with management and planning of the community in the future. This information will serve to support and enrich Riverside Metropolitan Museum and other interpretive and educational programs, inform urban land use planning and preservation, and install pride in the community.

3) HP-4.1: The City shall maintain an up-to-date database of cultural resources and use that database as a primary informational resource for protecting those resources.

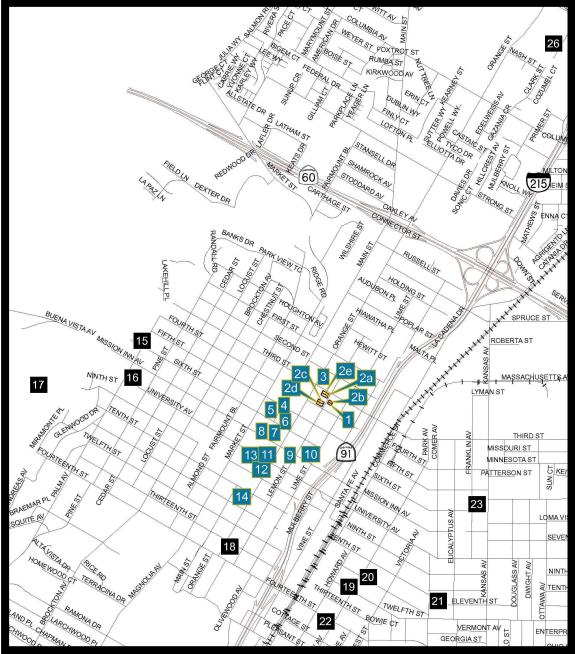
The survey included insertion and storage of collected data, including contents of the DPR forms and photos, in the City of Riverside's historic resources inventory database.

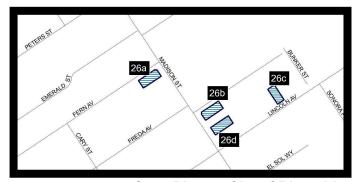
4) HP-6.2: The City shall use financial resources from state, federal and private programs that assist in the identification, designation and preservation of cultural resources.

The survey was conducted in part with Federal funds from the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, passed through the California Office of Historic Preservation in a competitive grant program. The purpose of the grant funds are to assist in the identification, designation and preservation of cultural resources.

Exhibit 2: See separate attachment

## **Map of Evaluated Properties**





Casa Blanca, City of Riverside

Downtown Riverside

**EXHIBIT 3** 

# Japanese American Heritage and the Quest for Civil Rights in Riverside, California 1890s-1970s Table of Evaluated Properties

NAME	ST#	STREET	YEAR BUILT	CHR STATUS CODE	MAP#				
LISTED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES									
Harada House	3356	Lemon Street	c. 1880	1S	1				
YWCA / Riverside Art Museum	3425	Mission Inn Avenue	1929	1D, 1S	10				
First Congregational Church of Riverside	3504	Mission Inn Avenue	1912-14	1D, 1S	9				
Mission Inn Hotel	3649	Mission Inn Avenue	1902	1D, 1S	7				
Mission Inn Annex	3665	Sixth Street	1921	1D, 1S	6				
LISTED AS A RIVERSIDE LANDMARK OR STRUCTURE OF MERIT									
Multi Family Residence	3855-59	Eleventh Street	1907	5S1	NA				
Fritz Residence	3475	Fourth Street	c. 1890s	5D1	NA				
William M. Farr Residence	3311	Lemon Street	c. 1902-03	5D1, 5D3	2E				
Residence	3141	Locust Street	1908	5D1	NA				
ELIGIBLE FOR LISTING IN THE NATION Olivewood Cemetery	3300	Central Avenue	founded 1888, office 1923	3S	24				
Mine' Okubo Childhood Residence	2365	Eleventh Street	c. 1900-05	3S	21				
Sawahata Residence	3560	Franklin Street	1912	3S	23				
Cynthia Robinson Residence	3342	Lemon Street	c. 1895	3S	2B				
John Hansler Residence	3369	Lemon Street	c. 1906-07	3S	2C				
Abbie Fletcher Residence	3385	Lemon Street	1887	2D2	2D				
Japanese Language School	7433	Lincoln Avenue	1940	3S	25C				
Takeda House	2915	Madison Street	c. 1925	3S	25D				
Gotori Market	2931	Madison Street	1921	3S	25B				
Gyosuke Iseda Residence	2986	Madison Street	1920	3S	25A				
Civil Control Station	3557	Main Street	1924	3S	5				
Loring Building	3673	Main Street	1889-90	2D2, 3S	8				
First National Bank of Riverside	3800	Main Street	1911	3S	13				
Riverside County Historic Courthouse	4050	Main Street	1904	3S, 2B	14				
Ed Miller Residence	4160	Mission Inn Avenue	1910	3S, 5D1	NA				

## Japanese American Heritage and the Quest for Civil Rights in Riverside, California 1890s-1970s Table of Evaluated Properties

NAME	ST#	STREET	YEAR BUILT	CHR STATUS CODE	MAP#			
Frank A. Miller Friendship Bridge and		Mt. Rubidoux Peace Tower	1925	3S	17			
Peace Tower		and Bridge						
William Purington Residence	3284	Orange Street	c. 1903	3S, 5D1	3			
A. Aird Adair House	4310	Orange Street	1901	3S	18			
Sakaguchi Market / Tony's Market	4098	Park Avenue	1910	3S	20			
Estudillo House	4515	Sixth Street	1911	3S, 5D1	15			
Sakaguchi Residence Post-WWII and	2226	Tenth Street	1904	3S	NA			
Internment								
Roosevelt Building	3616-18	University Avenue	1904	3S	12			
ELIGIBLE FOR LISTING IN THE CALIF	ORNIA REC	SISTER OF HISTORICAL RES	OURCES					
Washington Restaurant / Jackson	3643	University Avenue	1886	3CS*	11			
Building								
ELIGIBLE FOR LISTING AS A RIVERSIDE LANDMARK OR STRUCTURE OF MERIT								
Sanematsu Property	895	Clark Street	1915	5S2	26			
Evacuation Location		Fifth Street / Main Street	N/A	5S2	4			
George Urquhart Residence	3327	Lemon Street	1903	5S2	2A			
Matsumoto Store	4195	Park Avenue	c. 1920s	5S2	19			
Judge Hugh Craig's House	4477	University Avenue	1914	5S3, 5D2	16			
NOT HISTORIC BUT MAY WARRANT S	DECIAL C		ANNING					
Frank Noble House	4063	Pine Street	1905	6L I	NI A			
FIAIR NODIE HOUSE	4003	Trille Street	1905	OL	NA			

<sup>\*</sup> Property owner sought and achieved designation on the California Register of Historical Resources after completion of the survey, so the current status code would be 1CS

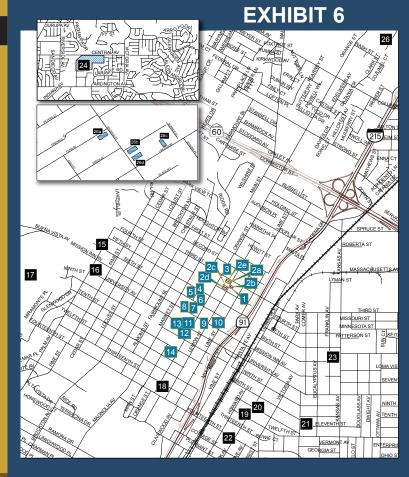
Exhibit 5: See separate attachment

## Walking Tour

- 1. Harada Family House | 3356 Lemon St.
- 2a. George Urquhart Residence | 3327 Lemon St.
- 2b. Cynthia Robinson Residence | 3342 Lemon St.
- 2c. John Hansler Residence | 3369 Lemon St.
- 2d. Abbie Fletcher Residence | 3385 Lemon St.
- 2e. William Farr Residence | 3311 Lemon St.
- 3. William Purington Residence | 3284 Orange St.
- 4. Evacuation Location | Corner of Fifth and Main St.
- 5. Civil Control Station | 3557 Main St.
- 6. Mission Inn Annex | 3665 Sixth St.
- 7. Mission Inn | 3649 Mission Inn Ave.
- 8. The Loring Building | 3673 Main St.
- 9. First Congregational Church | 3504 Mission Inn Ave.
- 10. YWCA | 3425 Mission Inn Ave.
- 11. Washington Restaurant | 3643 University Ave.
- 12. Roosevelt Building | 3616 University Ave.
- 13. First National Bank | 3800 Main St.
- 14. Riverside County Courthouse | 4050 Main St.

## **Driving Tour**

- 15. Miguel Estudillo Residence | 4515 Sixth St.
- 16. Judge Hugh Craig's Residence | 4477 University Ave.
- 17. Frank A. Miller Friendship Bridge and Peace Tower | Mt. Rubidoux Drive
- 18. A. Aird Adair Residence | 4310 Orange St.
- 19. Matsumoto Grocery | 4195 Park Ave.
- 20. Sakoguchi Grocery | 4098 Park Ave.
- 21. Miné Okubo Residence | 2365 Eleventh St.
- 22. Japantown | Between Howard Avenue and Park Avenue near Fourteenth St. and Cottage St.
- 23. George Sawahata Residence | 3560 Franklin Ave.
- 24. Olivewood Cemetery | 3300 Central Ave.
- 25. Casa Blanca
- 25a. Gyosuke Iseda Residence | 2986 Madison St.
- 25b. Gotori Market | 2931 Madison St.
- 25c. Japanese Language School | 7433 Lincoln Ave.
- 25d. Takeda Family Residence | 2915 Madison St.
- 26. Sanematsu Residence and Chicken Farm
- Driving Recommended
- Walking Recommended
- \* Requires Walking to Access



The City of Riverside received a State of California Certified Local Government grant for the period 2010-2011 to prepare a Harada Historic District Context 2011 to prepare a Harada Historic District Context Statement and Survey. The City of Riverside's Historic Preservation Section, in partnership with the Riverside Metropolitan Museum and the Public History Program, University of Colifornia, Riverside have collaborated to conduct a thematic Harada Historic District intensive level survey associated with the National Historic Landmark Harada House. The properties and sites included in this tour reflect the results of this research.

### For Further Information

If you are interested in learning more about Certified Local Government Grant including the historic context statement and survey results please visit the website: ??????

If you are interested in learning more about the National Historic Landmark Harada House site, stories, collections and educational materials please visit the website: www.riversideca.gov/museum/haradahouse

If you are interested in learning more about The Center for Social Justice & Civil Liberties please visit the website (I have an email into RCC).

## Credits

City of Riverside, Community Development Department, Planning Department City of Riverside, Riverside Metropolitan Museum University of California, Public History Program State Historic Preservation Office

City of Riverside City Council Mayor Ronald Loveridge Mike Gardener Andy Melendrez Rusty Bailey Paul Davis Chris Mac Arthur Nancy Hart Steve Adams







Tapanese American Community in Riverside

## Taking the Tour

- Some sites on the tour are best seen by walking while others will require driving. Download a podcast of this tour! how?
- For more info, links, please see www riversideca.gov/???? (RMM Harada House page and ???).

based on race. Yet, these historic places matter not just because of the state or national legal challenges they represent. They matter because they introduce us to people—individuals, families, and communities—who forged a stronger future for themselves and their children. Please remember that these sites and

homes are privately owned and we ask

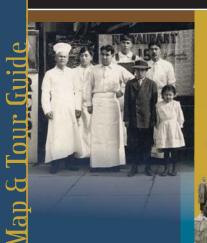
you to respect the privacy of the owners

and residents of these sites.

Riverside's patchwork of historic buildings and

against Japanese and Japanese Americans

sites tell a story of civil liberties and more. Here, leading men and women of different back-grounds contested constitutional constraints held



The history of Riverside is the story of many different groups of people coming together in both conflict and community. The heritage of Riverside's Japanese American population, for instance, can be found right at street level, if you know where to look. Whether taken by foot or by car, this tour introduces you to historic buildings and sites not only significant to Riverside's local story but the state's and nation's story as well. It focuses on some of Riverside's most notable Japanese immigrants—beginning as early as the 1890s grants—beginning as early as the 1890s— to highlight episodes of racial exclusion, discrimination, and conflict but also inclusion, opportunity, and commemoration.



#### 1. Harada Family House



Originally built in 1884 and purchased by Jukichi and Ken Harada in 1915, this house was at the center of the case The People of the State of California v. Jukichi Harada. As a native of Japan, Harada was prevented from owning property under the California Alien Land

Law of 1913, so he purchased this house in the names of his minor American-born children — Mine, Sumi, and Yoshizo. A group of residents disturbed by the idea of a Japanese family moving into their neighborhood challenged the Haradas ownership. The committee hired Attorney Estudillo who brought the case to the Riverside County Superior Court. In 1918, Judge Hugh Craig ruled in favor of the Haradas. He upheld the children's right to own property under the 14th Amendment as native-born citizens but did not question the constitutionality of the Alien Land Law. With the bombing of Pearl Harbor in 1941, America's entry into WWII and the subsequent signing of Executive Order 9066 the Harada family members along with 120,000 others of Japanese descent were forcibly removed to internment camps. Daughter, Sumi Harada returned in 1945 to live in the house—opening it as temporary boarding for other returning internees—until her death in 2000.

Harada family members deeded the house, family archives and collections to the City of Riverside under the stewardship of the Riverside Metropolitan Museum in 2004/2005 which continues to ensure the preservation and interpretation of the site and collections. The Harada house is on the National Register of Historic Places, has been federally recognized as a National Historic Landmark, and is a located in the Heritage Square Historic District

#### 2. Committee Members

The following residences belonged to the committee members who initiated the lawsuit against Jukichi Harada. All of these homes are today in the Heritage Square Historic District.

2a. George Urquhart Residence The two-and-ahalf-story American Foursquare Style home was built in 1903 and owned by committee member George Urguhart at the time of the court case

2b. Cynthia Robinson Residence This 1893 Craftsman Style home was owned by Cynthia Robinson from 1895-1920. Robinson originally spread word among the neighbors that a Japanese family would be moving in, which led to the formation of the committee. Yet she eventually befriended the Haradas and, by the time of her court testimony, described them as kindly and good neighbors.

2c. John Hansler Residence John Hansler's residence is a Shingle Style home built in the first decade of the 20th century. Hansler was one of the more active committee members to oppose the Haradas, arguing that Japanese residential settlement on Lemon Street would negatively impact property values. Hansler offered to buy the house from Jukichi Harada for \$500 more than the purchase price, wrote to the California State Attorney General regarding the legality of the purchase, and served as the unofficial public face of the neighborhood committee.

2d. Abbie Fletcher Residence This Folk Victorian home, built as a single-family residence in 1887, was one of the oldest homes on the block. Abbie Fletcher, ommittee member and widow of horticulturist William, lived here.

2e. William Farr Residence This Eclectic Foursquare Style residence was built between 1902 and 1903. At the time of the Harada court case, the house belonged to William Farr. Sumi Harada remembered Farr's warning to the Harada children that they should stick to their side of the street, and even into adulthood she refused to walk on the Farr side of Lemon Street.

#### 3. William Purington Residence

One of Jukichi Harada's defense attorneys, William



Purington, lived in this 1910 Victorian house. Prior to his involvement in the Harada court case, Purinaton served as city attorney from 1893 until 1909. He was also on the

board that created Riverside's charter in 1907. This house today is a City Structure of Merit in the Heritage Square Historic District.

#### 4. Evacuation Location

On the mornings of May 23 and 25, 1942, Riverside's Japanese community gathered at the intersection of Fifth and Main Streets, boarded Greyhound busses, and was transported to their "reception center" in Poston, Arizona. Most were imprisoned behind barbed wire and under armed guard for the remainder of World War II.

#### 5. Civil Control Station

On May 19, 1942, the United States military issued an order from its Civil Control Station located here. This was intended to carry out Executive Order 9066, which mandated that all people of Japanese descent,

status as U.S. citizens. were to be forcibly removed from their homes and imprisoned. The Station posted a flier explaining that all Japanese aliens



and non-aliens were to be evacuated from Riverside and the surrounding area within a few days. Today this structure is in downtown's Mission Inn Historic District.

#### 6. Mission Inn Annex

The Mission Inn employed Japanese immigrants as maids, kitchen help and gardeners in the first decade of the twentieth century. A number of the Mission Inn's Japanese employees lived here, at the Mission Inn Annex—a Spanish eclectic structure originally built in 1921. Today this structure contributes to the National Historic Landmark Mission Inn and is located in downtown's Mission Inn Historic District.

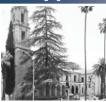
#### 7. Mission Inn

The Mission Inn (a National Historic Landmark) was built in phases from 1902 to 1932, utilizing a fantastic variety of architectural styles including Mission Revival, Spanish Colonial Revival, Moorish, Asian and others, Frank Miller, who owned it from 1880 to 1935 was very supportive of the Japanese and Japanese American community in Riverside. Miller hired many Japanese employees at his Hotel (where some also lived); helped establish Japanese churches; hosted Japanese American social events; favored Japanese rights to become naturalized citizens; and opposed the 1913 Alien Land Law. The Mission Inn is located in downtown's Mission Inn Historic

#### 8. The Loring Building

The Loring Building was completed in 1890 in the Richardson Romanesque Style and altered in 1918 to its current Mission Revival Style. The Loring Block housed the offices of Purington and Adair, the defense attorneys for the Harada's 1916 court case. The Loring Building also held offices of several fruit packing and shipping companies. From 1890 to at least 1910, the citrus industry (significant to the early development of Riverside), relied on Japanese immigrants and other available labor for picking, sorting, and packing.

## 9. First Congregational Church



This Spanish Colonial Revival structure built in 1912 is home to the First Congregational Church. The church sponsored a "mission church" for Japanese workers in Riverside in the late 19th century. When Eva Purington's Women's

Union of the Congregationalist Church heard the Harada story, they worked with Eva's husband's law firm Purington and Adair—to take the case. During World War II the First Congregational Church held the financial assets for the Japanese Union Church while its membership was interned. Today it is on the National Register and is located in downtown's Mission Inn Historic

#### 10. YWCA

The YWCA was built in the Spanish Colonial Revival Style in 1929 by famed architect Julia Morgan. The

YWCA aided local Japanese Americans prior to the war, then gathered goods for packages they sent to internment camps. After the war they



the facility. Today the YWCA is the Riverside Art Museum and is on the National Register of Historic Places.
located in downtown's Mission Inn Historic District.

#### 11. Washington Restaurant

This two-part commercial building was constructed in 1886 and is the



one remaining structure that Harada family restaurant. The Haradas operated the Washington Restaurant, which offered American

fare, for 30 years in three different locations in downtown Riverside. It is located in downtown's Mission Inn Historic District.

#### 12. Roosevelt Building

This 1904 Italianate-Classical Revival Style structure by Burnham and Bliesner is known as the Roosevelt Building. It was the location of the Golden State Hotel and Café, both operated by Ulysses Shinsei Kaneko from 1905 to 1918. Notably,

Kaneko was one of the first Japanese naturalized citizens in California, After the passage of the Alien Land Law in 1913. Kaneko allowed



local Japanese residents to purchase land in his name. The Roosevelt Building is located today in downtown's Mission Inn Historic District.

#### 13. First National Bank

This 1910 Italianate-Classical Revival Style structure was designed by John Parkinson and G. Edwin Bergstrom. The bank provided the loan to Jukichi Harada enabling him to purchase the house on Lemon Street, It is located in downtown's Mission Inn Historic District.

#### 14. Riverside County Courthouse

The County Court House was built in the Neo-Classical Beaux-Arts design by Franklin Piece Burnham in 1904. In 1918, Judge Hugh Craig delivered a verdict that upheld the Alien Land Law but also reinforced the rights of the American-born Harada children to own the house under the Fourteenth Amendment. Today the Riverside County Courthouse is on the National Register and is located in downtown's Mission Inn Historic District.

#### 15. Miguel Estudillo Residence

The committee that fought to keep the Haradas from purchasing the Lemon Street house hired lawyer Miguel Estudillo to represent their interests, Estudillo, whose family had been in California since the late 1700s, was a California Assemblyman and a State Senator and



State Senator and lived in this 1912 California Craftsman house (a City Landmark). It is in the Colony Heights Historic

## 16. Judge Hugh Craig's Residence

Judge Hugh Craig, who presided over the Harada case at the Riverside County Courthouse, lived in this 1914 Foursquare/Craftsman Style home. It is in the Evergreen Quarter Historic District.

### 17. Miller Friendship Bridge/Peace Tower

The Frank A. Miller tower and bridge are located approximately three quarters up the eastern face of Mt. Rubidoux, In 1925 the monument was constructed to honor Frank A. Miller, owner and proprietor of the

Mission Inn, as a surprise while Miller was away on a trip to Asia. It was built by the citizens of Riverside to honor Miller's years of commitment to World Peace and the



conferences he established that continue to this day. The single largest donation for the structures came from the Japanese Association of Riverside County. Additionally, members of the Japanese community reportedly anonymously planted and maintained at the north base of the bridge a "peace garden" as an added homage.

#### 18 A. Aird Adair Residence

A. Aird Adair and his law partner William Purington represented Jukichi Harada in the land law case. This Classical Revival home was built in 1901 by H. Ridgeway and was Adair's residence at the time of the landmark case. Adair also served as the first elected president of Riverside National Bank. Today this building is in downtown's Mission Inn Historic District.

#### 19. Matsumoto Grocery

In 1939 Mike Matsumoto, who had served as a cook in the Harada's Washington Restaurant, opened this grocery store, previously owned by African American investors David Stokes and Aaron Wiley.

## 20. Sakoguchi Grocery

Between 1931 and 1934, this site was a grocery store operated by George Hideo Sakoguchi and once owned by Agron Wiley, It was a Japanese-run business in an area also heavily populated by Latinos. Indeed, the store was purchased by Tony Chavarrias in 1936, and has been run continuously since then as Tony's.

### 21. Miné Okubo Residence

Japanese American artist, author, and civil liberties pro-ponent Miné Okubo and her family (which included her artist mother and artist brother Benji) once occupied

## **EXHIBIT 6**

this Folk Victorian Style home. Okubo is best known for her 1946 publication of Citizen 13660, the first Japanese American account of wartime relocation and confinement. After the war, Okubo did not return to her childhood home or to Riverside, although she did keep in touch with friends and family that remained. She bequeathed a large collection of her papers and artwork to her alma mater, Riverside City College, which will house them and related exhibitions at the Riverside Community College District's Center for Social Justice and Civil Liberties.

#### 22. Japantown

This is the area of one of the early, significant Japanese immigrant settlements in Riverside, the structures of which no longer remain. An early Sanborn map describes "Japanese Shanties" along 14th Street with two boardinghouses and approximately ten buildings of attached housing units as well as an office, barber shop, two billiard rooms, and four stores. This collection of structures and uses typifies the environments that supported the bachelor culture of the early Issei immigrants; later, families and other immigrant groups resided, visited, and worked here as well. Residents of these "shanties" presumably worked at packinghouses and groves in the area.

#### 23. George Sawahata Residence

This 1912 Craftsman Style home belonged to George Sawahata, the highly skilled head gardener of the Mission Inn between 1919 and 1931. Sawahata's son Alfred also lived here and worked with Riverside neighbor Miné Okubo to provide illustrations for the camp publication at Topaz during their internment.

#### 24. Olivewood Cemetery

A number of Japanese and Japanese American headstones and memorial markers can be found throughout Riverside's Olivewood Cemetery. Among those buried in the cemetery are U. S. Kaneko, the Harada family, and members of the Sanematsu and Iseda families. It is believed that Jukichi Harada designed the calligraphy for several of the headstones prior to World War II.

#### 25. Casa Blanca

In the late nineteenth and first half of the twentieth centuries, the culturally diverse neighborhood of Casa Blanca was home to a number of Riverside's Japanese entrepreneurs. A cluster of these structures remains today.

25a. Gyosuke Iseda Residence This Queen Anne home was rented for years by Gyosuke Iseda, who became known as Riverside's unofficial Japanese historian and was a newspaper correspondent for Rafu Shimpo, the Los Angeles-based Japanese daily newspaper (the largest Japanese-language newspaper in America after World War II).

25b. Gotori Market This market and home belonged to the Gotori family, listed in the 1930 census as a farmer, while his wife was listed as the proprietor of the Gotori Market located at this address. The market is remembered fondly by many of its former patrons.



25c. Japanese Language School Riverside's Japanese Language Schools, known as Gakuen, offered the community's residents an opportunity to maintain their culture and

traditions. This particular school was constructed in 1940 in a Minimal Traditional Style and included a large open space, a kitchen, and a pair of bathrooms. It hosted programs, including plays, holiday events, and lectures. Additionally, it served as temporary housing for a number Japanese Americans resettling in the Riverside community after World War II. This is the only remaining example of the approximately three or four gakuen originally in the Riverside area.

25d. Takeda Family Residence This Craftsman Style home belonged to the Takeda family from 1925 to 1965. The Takeda's purchase of 2915 Madison in 1925 is noteworthy, because in 1920 California amended its Alien Land Law to require a non-Japan guardian if property was purchased in the name of American-born children. Taro and Tamako Takeda—the names on the property records—were, in fact, minors in 1925, so Riverside resident E.L. Pequegnat played the role of their guardian. Ori and Umeko Takeda purchased the gas station—located on the corner lot of Madison and Lincoln—next door in 1934. The Takedas left their property in the care of Ventura Velasquez while interned and sold the gas station to him upon t return. The Takeda family remained residents of 2915 Madison Street until 1965.

## 26. Sanematsu Residence & Chicken Farm

This property was purchased by Denzo Sanematsu in 1913, who built the first structure on the property in 1915. Chicken houses were added to the property in 1947. It is currently the last remaining example of a Japanese chicken farm, a common garicultural trade among the Japanese community, and an example of Japanese American postwar resettlement.