

<p>State of California The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION PRIMARY RECORD</p>	<p>Primary # _____ HRI # _____ Trinomial _____ NRHP Status Code: 3S</p>
<p>Other Listings _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____</p>	<p>Review Code _____</p>

Page 1 of 11 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Olivewood Memorial Park

P1. Other Identifier: Cemetery at 3300 Central Avenue

*P2.Location: **Not for Publication Unrestricted** *a. County Riverside

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad _____ Date _____ T __; R __; _ of _ of Sec __; __ B.M.

c. Address 3300 Central Avenue City Riverside Zip 92506

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone __: __ mE/ __ mN/

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

APN #s: 223-150-003; 223-150-004; 223-070-001; 225-350-028-1

*P3a. **Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The Olivewood Cemetery, also known as Olivewood Memorial Park, is located along hillsides on either side of Central Avenue, a few hundred feet east of the 91 Freeway. The south side of the cemetery is larger, and older, than its northern counterpart. The main entrance into the museum is located on the south side of Central Avenue, a few hundred feet past the over ramp (train tracks).

See continuation sheet.

*P3b. **Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP26, HP40

*P4. **Resources Present:** Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) Picture from Olivewoodcem.com. Entrance into older, southern region of cemetery. The fountain at right, displaying cemetery name, faces north towards Central Avenue.

*P6. **Date Constructed/Age and Source:** Historic Prehistoric Both
 Founded: 1888
 Main Office: 1923

*P7. **Owner and Address:**
Not Available

*P8. **Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
Jenn Wilson
University of California Riverside
900 University Avenue
Riverside, CA 92507

*P9. **Date Recorded:** March 10, 2011

*P10. **Survey Type:** (Describe)
Intensive Level

*P11. **Report Citation** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

*Attachments: NONE Location Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List):

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

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*NRHP Status Code 3S

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Olivewood Memorial Park

- B1. Historic Name:
- B2. Common Name: Olivewood Memorial Park
- B3. Original Use: Cemetery B4. Present Use: Cemetery

*B5. Architectural Style: Spanish and Pueblo Revival

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

See continuation sheet.

*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: N/A Original Location: N/A

*B8. Related Features:

Mausoleum, Architect: Jekel, Henry L. A. (1930)

B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Slack and Prichard (1980 Survey)

*B10. Significance: Theme Japanese in Riverside: Settlement & Community Development, World War II Forced Removal and Incarceration, and Return & Recovery; The Quest for Japanese American Citizenship & Civil Rights in Riverside Area: City of Riverside

Period of Significance 1897-1947 Property Type HP40 Applicable Criteria A/1 (Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

This open space is significant under National Register and California Register Criteria A/1 for associations with specific events or historic trends that have affected the Japanese American community. Olivewood cemetery was used by Japanese Americans to carry on cultural traditions such as graveside Memorial Day gatherings. It also represents symbolic connections between the larger Riverside community and Riverside's Japanese American community. A number of gravesites in Olivewood cemetery reflect Japanese design.

See continuation sheet.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

*B12. References:

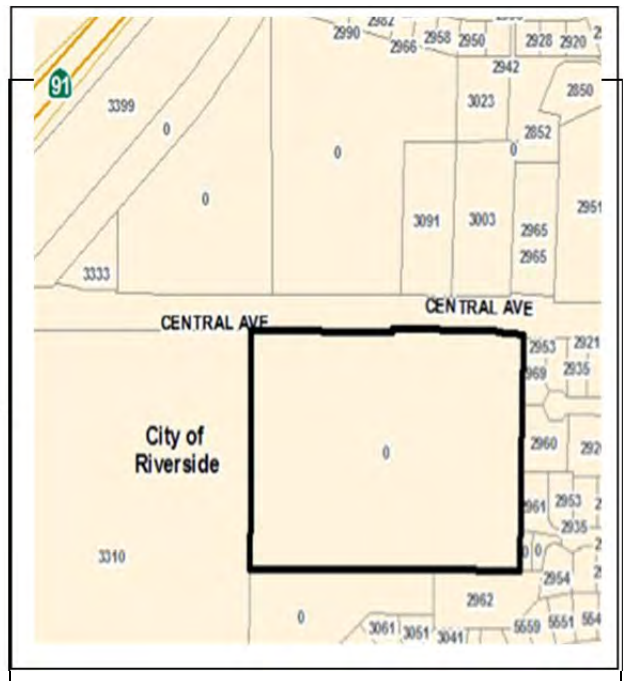
See continuation sheet.

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Jenn Wilson

*Date of Evaluation: March 10, 2011

(This space reserved for official comments.)



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***P3a. Description (cont.):**

The entrance road does not display a street sign. There are two large, black iron gates at the entrance, each held up by a red brick pillar. Once facing the front gates, the main office building is located on the immediate left. The office building is one story, and not particularly large in size, resembling that of a Spanish colonial style. It has a beige stucco exterior with a front gabled, normal pitch roof. The roof consists of red, modern Spanish style, ceramic tiles. The front entrance door faces west, with a small awning of matching red ceramic roofing tiles over the door. To the left of the front the wall sets back about a foot from the front façade, with a dropped roof, and a window in the center of the wall. To the front door's immediate right is a rectangular window. Another attached wall, which sets back further than the façade that the door, on and the left front side of the building, has two rectangular windows and another dropped roof. There are two tall palm trees that stand about a yard or two in front of the left-front portion of the building. There is a large tree in a circular planter, which is encircled by a bush, about a yard or so from the front window to the door's immediate right. There is another large tree and planter identical to the previous one that stands a few feet from the far right front section of the building. The north side of the building, facing Central Avenue, has one rectangular window located at the center of the wall and a door that is at the far left side corner. The south side of the building has a carport that stretches the length of the building. The back of the building, facing east, has two doors.

Once through the front gates, a large, rectangular, concrete block fountain stands at the center of the unmarked road. It is about five feet high, and bears the cemetery's name in black lettering. There is a planter that stands at about three feet high, that is butts up to the front of the fountain. A flag pole stands to the left of the fountain, and a tree—medium in height, but branches stretch out wide—to the right of the fountain. Grave markers begin at the front gate and continue up the cemetery, which is on an inclined hill. The grave markers at the front right of the entrance (lot D) are primarily that of Hispanic descent.

At the fountain, the road diverges to the left, right, and straight once one makes their way around the fountain. The three roads each diverge again into narrow, curvy paved paths throughout the site. The paths are lined with a variety of large trees, including various palm trees, and what seem to be conifers, elms, sycamores, and maple trees. These trees are also present sporadically throughout the cemetery, with a larger concentration of them in the southern, right-hand section (west). This section of the cemetery is the oldest of the site and is the section I will focus on.

Graves in this older region do not seem to have been plotted on a grid, as many of the markers seem to be placed randomly, and they do not all face the same direction. It is in this region that many upright tombstones and monuments, primarily in lots E and F. The lowest portion of this section (north), lots D, A, and C, contain grave markers that are primarily flush to the ground. Lot D begins at the right-hand side of the entrance and runs alongside Central Avenue up to the train tracks. As stated before, the majority of the left half portion of lot D's grave markers are of Hispanic descent. The middle section of lot D contains a few Japanese, and the right portion contains a mixture of, presumably, African American, Caucasian, Chinese, Japanese and Hispanic names. The end of lot D marks the lower right-hand corner of the northern portion of the cemetery. Here, lot A runs perpendicular to Central Avenue, at a diagonal angle, butting up alongside the train tracks. A retaining wall, with a chain link fence on top of the wall, separates the site from the tracks, with the tracks about 10 feet above the cemetery grounds. When facing south, directly above lot A is lot C, which runs along A, and beyond, parallel with the train tracks.

A narrow road separates lots D and C from lot E. This section contains a great number of early Japanese immigrants. There are monuments, upright grave markers, and flat grave markers. Many of the grave markers of those of Japanese ancestry display engravings of Japanese characters. It is in this section that is the final resting place of many members of the Harada family, including: Tadao Harada, Jukichi Harada, and Ken Harada. Daughter, Sumi Harada's, grave is about 20 feet south of the Harada family plot. Another narrow road separates lot E from lot F, which also contains many upright grave markers and monuments. To the left of lot F is a small region that is dedicated to children. There are various statues of animals, including a deer, turtle, giraffe, and two long-eared rabbits holding up a tiny bench to sit on. There is a long, white stone dragon along the edge of east portion of the lot. In the

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***P3a. Description (cont.):**

center of the children's lot, there is a small, bronze statue of a woman sitting on a bench with a young boy, dog, and bird. She has her arm around the boy and appears to be comforting him. To the right of this statue is another bronze statue of similar size of a young girl and boy on a seesaw. All of the statues are at ground level.

Southeast of lot F, separated again by another narrow road, is lot L. The Kaneko's family plots lay in this section. They have a five-foot granite monument, bearing the family name, with family member's grave markers encircling it.

Two lots south of lot L, at the top of the incline, stand two mausoleums, facing north. The buildings mark the southern boundary of the cemetery and are at the base of a steep hill. Atop the large hill behind the mausoleums are large boulders. The mausoleum on the right (west) is long and rectangular. The long side of the building, which is the front, faces north. It is lined with white iron fencing. The exterior walls are beige in color and are stucco. Concrete steps lead to the entrance. There are four large, open archways along the front. The flat roof comes out to the archways, creating covered area between the entrance and the wall containing the crypts. The roof comes down on the right-facing side of the mausoleum, and is red, modern Spanish ceramic tile. The mausoleum is similar in size and construction to the mausoleum to its right, however is white in color, does not have a noticeable roof on its side, and does not have iron fencing along the front. Between the two mausoleums is an area that is set back, but is connected to both mausoleums by two side walls that butt up against either mausoleum, and a longer wall that connects the two sides. The walls are dark and glossy, and contain crypts. There is a large, concrete bench directly in the center of this area.

Following the road outside the two mausoleums to the east, more than half through the southern half of the cemetery, is the largest mausoleum. A tall stucco wall, with white iron fencing atop it, encloses the front of the building. A wide, concrete stairway, with railing on either side, leads up to the entrance. Oversized pots, with plants in each, rest on either side at the top of the stairs, on walls that run parallel with the staircase. The building is reflective of the pueblo revival style. The front façade has no visible roof, but is very tall and has a low-pitched peak in the center. There is an awning in the front, with red modern Spanish ceramic tile. The awning roof shows exposed wooden beams, which are supported by brick pillars on either side. Two wooden doors, with large glass panes in the middle of each door, lead inside into the structure. The mausoleum has two long wings on either side. The wings are long, rectangular shaped, and have side gabled roofs with red, modern Spanish, ceramic tile. The roofs extend out past the outer crypt wall to a front stucco wall with arched openings, creating a patio.

The eastern portion of the southern half of the cemetery looks similar to its western counterpart, but does not contain upright monuments or grave markers, and has a few less trees. The newer, northern half of the cemetery, on the opposite side of Central Avenue, is predominately flat, grassy land, with grave markers that lay flush to the ground, and has significantly fewer trees than the southern half of the cemetery across the street. It is also considerably smaller in size than its southern counterpart. It has a couple of paved, windy paths throughout.

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P5a. Photographs (cont.):



***B6. Construction History (cont.):**

1888- Founded.

1923- New building- use of building: office

Value of job: \$2,650

1930- New building: Mausoleum

Value of job: \$25,000

1939- Frame garage

Value of job: \$100

1941- Inspection of building, states OK.

1950- Plumbing: 1 toilet, 1 lavatory, 2 showers.

1950- Added to office, restrooms, and tool room

Value of job: \$6,000

1952- New structure: carport.

Value of job: \$1,000

1956- Building used for entrance development,

Value of job: \$6,000

1958- New building: Mausoleum, 1090 sq. ft., Next to sidewalk says, "Move 165'", and next to "curb and gutter" says "existing.

Value of job: \$20,000

1964- Addition: 502 sq. ft.,

Value of job: \$20,000

1964- Unclear as to what permit for. Does say "ground floor area: 502," and states that improvements must be made on septic tank. May be related to previous listed permit above.

Value of job: \$20,000

1969- New building: Mausoleum 1832 sq. ft.

1969- New building: site area: 75' all around; floor and reef area both 1862 (sq. ft.?)

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***B6. Construction History (cont.):**

1970- New building, illegible: "Description of work:" II New Con????ts block, retaining wall size 675 x 750, ? fence wall- ?rock

Value of job: \$12,000

1970- New construction: illegible: "Above ground fuel structure tank"

1975- New building: 3 cesspools, 1 septic tank

Value of job: \$28,000

1975- Retaining wall: 160 X 5

1975- Addition and alteration to office: addition 164 sq. ft. with bathroom, interior alterations.

Value of job: \$30,000

1975- New building: use of building- (illegible) "MHint" Bldg (?), 4,000 sq. ft.

Value of job: \$70,000

1976- Replaced existing garage.

1980- Does not state for what, ground floor area 1090

Value of job: \$20,000

1986: New: Mausoleum, 17 x 99.5

1989- New building: crypt, 1741 sq. ft.

1989- Addition, presumably to main office given sketch. Sketch is not clear.

1989- Room addition to office/file room, 12 x12

1990- Alter: above ground tank

Value of job: \$20,000.

1990: Above ground fuel tank.

1996- Western portion of cemetery: APN: 225-350-042; Description: 75' high monopole and shelter building.

1996- Description: 275' monopole and shelter building, electrical.

2000- Reroof with lightweight tile, 2,200 sq. ft.

Value of job: \$3,300

2005- Reroof, 1,800 sq. ft.

Value of job: \$2,700

2006- Reroof, 4,100 sq. ft., and another building 1,000 sq. ft.

Value of job: \$9,550

2007- "Royal street communications LLC cell site (includes fenced equipment yard), equipment cabinets, (6) sector antennas attached to existing monopole & (52) L.F. CMU retaining walls (to max. [11] ft. height)."

Value of job: \$35,000

***B10. Significance (cont.):**

Olivewood Cemetery, also known as Olivewood Memorial Park, is located at 3300 Central Avenue, in Riverside, California. Local pioneer families founded the cemetery in 1888, and since its opening, it has been privately funded. To ensure stability and affordability, a local benefactor donated land and established a non-profit foundation to operate the cemetery.ⁱ According to the previous survey done on the property, that local benefactor was a Mr. Cober, a local orange grower.ⁱⁱ

Asian and Asian American headstones can be found throughout the cemetery, but are concentrated in two main areas. The first main region is in sections A through D, which is located at the lower edge of the southern part of the cemetery; in the area roughly bordered by Central Avenue and the BNSF railroad tracks. This area contains some of the earliest Mexican, Chinese, and Japanese settlers of Riverside, mostly dating between the 1880s to the 1930s. According to an Olivewood staff member this section of the cemetery was originally leased by the county and was maintained for families and individuals who could not afford a costly burial. Because some families could not afford headstones, this region of the cemetery contains more burials than headstones.ⁱⁱⁱ

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***B10. Significance (cont.):**

The second main section with Japanese gravesites is south of sections A through D, on a slight hill. It is in this southwest section of the cemetery that many upright tombstones and monuments are located. This area was typically reserved for those who had the financial wherewithal to afford grave markers.^{iv} The Kaneko family plot lies on the southwest section of lot L, and is marked by a five-foot tall granite monument. Around it lie the gravestones of various family members. Ulysses S. Kaneko, who was one of the first Japanese to become a naturalized citizen in California, and the first in Riverside, made the initial purchase of twelve lots in 1914.^v The following year an additional five lots were purchased by another family member.^{vi}

On March 27, 1896, in San Bernardino, California, Ulysses Shinsei Kaneko became the first Japanese naturalized citizen in all of the Inland Empire.^{vii} While federal deputy District Attorney Archibald challenged his qualifications for citizenship in 1914, the case was dismissed by order of the U.S. Attorney General MacReynold.^{viii} In April 1897, Kaneko became the first Japanese to purchase land in Riverside, where he planted orange trees. This was just the first of his many endeavors. In July 1899, Kaneko purchased three lots to build the Japanese Mii Kyokai (Methodist Church), which was completed in 1902. The Japanese Union Church, established 1906, merged with the Mii Kyokai in 1916. This location became an important social center for the Riverside Japanese community. Kaneko also operated a labor camp in Prenda, where it is believed that he contracted laborers from Japan to work in the United States, both in the railroad and orange grove industries.^{ix} In addition to these properties, Kaneko opened a hotel/boarding house on Eight Street (now University Avenue), between Orange and Market Streets, which he named "The Golden State".^x The Golden State also included a restaurant, whose clientele mostly consisted of whites, railroad and citrus laborers, and even city officials who had a special room in the back of the restaurant.^{xi}

Kaneko's business successes transcended through racial barriers and allowed him to assimilate into the general population of Riverside. Kaneko found acceptance from both Riverside's white and Japanese populations and was heavily involved in both communities. He was the co-founder of the Japanese Methodist Church in Riverside, was the first president of the Riverside Japanese Association, worked as an auditor for the City of Riverside, served as a translator in the courts, served on the Grand Jury, and by 1910 had been elected to the Riverside Chamber of Commerce Board of Directors.^{xii} A lesser-known contribution of Kaneko was his role in helping non-citizen Issei make land purchases in his name.^{xiii} Sociologist, Morrison G. Wong, has stated that Kaneko's involvement in both the Japanese and white community shows that the white community of Riverside was willing to allow a Japanese to participate to such a high degree in its local, social, and political arena, while other communities were proactive in excluding the Japanese from their social and political affairs, as well as from their communities.^{xiv} Wong has speculated that the white population more readily accepted Kaneko and much of the Japanese community in Riverside because many were Christian, and their church had a vital social, cultural, and political role in their community.^{xv} The Kaneko descendants have long since left the Riverside area and the family property has changed hands. The legacy that Kaneko left behind, however, has found its permanent place in Riverside's and Japanese American history.

North, down the hill from Kaneko's plot, is lot E. At about midway, just to the east of the center, are the gravesites of Jukichi Harada and many members of his family. In December 1915, Jukichi Harada purchased a home in Riverside in a middle-class neighborhood at 3356 Lemon Street. Because the California Alien Land Law of 1913 prevented him from owning land, he purchased the land under his three minor American-born children's names, Mine, Sumi, and Yoshizo. The Harada's faced discrimination and hostility in their new neighborhood, but Jukichi refused to move. Many neighbors brought charges against the Harada family, claiming that under the laws of the United States, Jukichi was an alien not eligible for citizenship, and therefore it was illegal for him to own property in the state of California. On December 14, 1916, the case went to state trial in: *The People of the State of California v. Jukichi Harada, et al.* On September 17, 1918, almost two years later, Judge Hugh H. Crain of the Riverside County Superior Court reached a judgment in favor of the Haradas.^{xvi} While he agreed that the law did declare that aliens ineligible for citizenship could not own land, their children, born in the United States did have constitutional rights equal to those of any other citizens. This incident exemplifies the minority experience in America during this time. This momentous event presented the possibility for many immigrants, including many buried in this section of the Olivewood Cemetery, to establish their roots in America and build a more stable, thriving community.

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***B10. Significance (cont.):**

Jukichi Harada worked many jobs in Riverside, beginning as a dishwasher for Ulysses Kaneko's Japanese restaurant and hotel, the Golden State, where Jukichi's wife, Ken, also worked.^{xvii} Eventually, Jukichi owned and ran the Washington Restaurant at 641 W 8th Street.^{xviii} Jukichi Harada and Ulysses Kaneko remained good friends while living in Riverside.^{xix} This connection and friendship serves to exemplify the tight-knit Japanese community within the area at the time.

Aside from his restaurant, Jukichi was also well known for being skilled in the practice of sumi-e, a form of Japanese calligraphy.^{xx} According to Jukichi's daughter, Sumi, her father provided the calligraphy for a majority of the Japanese tombstones at the Olivewood Cemetery. Jukichi was the only person in Riverside that provided Japanese calligraphy for the cemetery. With a brush and ink, he would draw out the characters, careful to size them just right to fit the tombstone. The family requesting his services would then take his work to "where they made the tomb."^{xxi}

Following the bombing of Pearl Harbor in December of 1941, anti-Japanese sentiments ran high in the United States. Both Ken and Jukichi Harada's health had been declining, leaving Ken bedridden while Jukichi acted as caregiver. Their daughter, Sumi, cared for them both in their home on Lemon Street. With news of the mandatory internment of all Japanese and Japanese Americans on the west coast, the Harada children decided to send their parents to Harada son, Masa Atsu, in Sacramento, California. Masa Atsu was a doctor, and their hopes were that Ken and Jukichi would be interned with Masa Atsu, so that Masa Atsu could look after them.^{xxii} Shortly after being interned at the Topaz camp, in Utah, Ken fell gravely ill and passed away in the camp hospital. Nine months following, Jukichi also passed away in that hospital. Jukichi had made such an impact on the lives of the Japanese in Riverside, that a large memorial service was held for him at the Poston camp, in Arizona, where a majority of Riverside Japanese was interned.^{xxiii}

While in the camp, family friend Jess Stebler, who was Caucasian, cared for the Harada's home.^{xxiv} He is buried in the southern section of lot Q, in the southern half of the Olivewood Cemetery.

Upon the family's release from the camps and return to Riverside, the Harada children had their parents' ashes buried in a shared plot in lot D of the Olivewood Cemetery. Photographs, along with their negatives, of the burial currently reside at the Riverside Metropolitan Museum. There is no writing on the back of them, but a printed date of 1947. I am not sure if this is the year that the photos were printed, or if it is the year that the service took place. Only the immediate family seems to be present at the burial. One particular photograph shows the Harada children, and a grandchild, sitting on a bench facing north, staring down at the two boxes of their parents' ashes that rested on a beam of wood, next to a large arrangement of flowers, over the open grave directly in front of them. A photo taken on the other side of the bench, again facing north, is of Jukichi and Ken's son, Tadao's, grave. Tadao, died at the age of five on November 17, 1913 from diphtheria. Jukichi had blamed his son's death on the family's living conditions. The boarding house they had lived in was "filled with laborers from the fields and factories, was crowded and dusty."^{xxv} It was this incident that prompted Jukichi to buy the house on Lemon Street, ignited the historic debate over the Alien Land Law. Tadao's tombstone is in Japanese characters. Translations:

Front: "Late Harada Tadao's grave"

Right-side: "Aichi-ken Hekikai-Gun
 Sakurai-Mura aza Ogawa
 Harada Jukichi's second son
 died on Taisho second year eleventh
 month seventeenth"

Back: "Born and died River Side City
 Number 8th town 746
 5 years and 7 month old"

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***B10. Significance (cont.):**

The translator had noted that the calligraphy on the tombstone is beautiful, but was difficult to read due to the cursive script style. Presumably, the calligraphy was the work of Jukichi Harada.^{xxvi}

Another photo shows the two boxes of ashes inside the deep grave, and in another, the men stand around the open grave with a wheel barrel in the background. In all of the photographs that were taken facing east, the prominent palm trees of the site can clearly be seen. Other than the bench in the photos (which is no longer there), the grounds of the cemetery look to have retained their integrity. Daughter Sumi, who had moved back into her parents' home after the internment and stayed until her death in 2000, is buried a couple of yards southwest of her parents.

While there are many more stories to uncover at Olivewood Cemetery, the story of Jukichi Harada and his family, as well as Ulysses Kaneko's, qualifies the Olivewood Cemetery for a National Register historic landmark as part of the Harada Multiple Property Submission under Criterion A for its association with the establishment and development of Riverside's pre-WWII Japanese American community, as well as its association with post-WWII return and resettlement of Riverside's Japanese American community, and the Quest for Japanese American Citizenship & Civil Rights in Riverside. This open space dates to the late 19th century and was used by Japanese Americans to carry on cultural traditions such as graveside Memorial Day gatherings. Ordinarily cemeteries are not considered eligible for the National Register; however, this open space is an integral part of the Harada Multiple Property Submission and qualifies under category D, which states, "a cemetery that derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events," Harada and Kaneko's crucial contributions to Riverside and the Japanese and Japanese American communities throughout the United States of America exemplify the complex and important story of the American immigrant experience during the early to mid-20th century. As a defined open space with multiple, identifiable objects and features that portray elements of Japanese American history, the cemetery could qualify as a historic district. Further evaluation is necessary.

(See endnotes after B12. References)

B12. References (cont.):

Riverside, City of
 1980 Survey. <http://olmsted.riversideca.gov/propertyviewer/>
 Building permits
 Census records (1890-1950)

B12. References (cont.):

Riverside Metropolitan Museum, Olivewood Cemetery collections
 Translation of Harada tombstone
 Kimi Klein collection, Harada funeral photographs, (A1697)

Riverside Metropolitan Museum, Mine' Okubo collection, "About the Harada House,"
<http://www.riversideca.gov/museum/harada.asp>.

University of California Riverside, Humanities, Asian Americans of Riverside Website
 "Olivewood Memorial Park," <http://aar.ucr.edu/sites/OlivewoodMemorialPark/index.html>, accessed February 20, 2011.

"Her Father's Daughter and anti-Japanese Legislation," <http://aar.ucr.edu/HerFathersDaughter/index.html>,
 accessed February 28, 2011.

Wong, Morrison G., "The Japanese in Riverside, 1890-1945: A Special Case in Race Relations," Ph.D. Dissertation, 1977.

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B10. Significance (cont. – Endnotes):

- ⁱ Olivewood Cemetery Website, <http://www.olivewoodcem.com/>.
- ⁱⁱ 1980 Survey. <http://olmsted.riversideca.gov/propertyviewer/>
- ⁱⁱⁱ University of California Riverside, Humanities, Asian Americans of Riverside Website, "Olivewood Memorial Park," <http://aar.ucr.edu/sites/OlivewoodMemorialPark/index.html>.
- ^{iv} University of California Riverside, Humanities, Asian Americans of Riverside Website, "Olivewood Memorial Park," <http://aar.ucr.edu/sites/OlivewoodMemorialPark/index.html>.
- ^v Wong, Morrison G., "The Japanese in *Riverside*, 1890-1945: A Special Case in Race Relations," Ph.D. Dissertation, 1977, p. 41-42.
- ^{vi} 1980 Survey. <http://olmsted.riversideca.gov/propertyviewer/>
- ^{vii} University of California Riverside, Humanities, Asian Americans of Riverside Website, "Her Father's Daughter and anti-Japanese Legislation," <http://aar.ucr.edu/HerFathersDaughter/index.html>
- ^{viii} Wong, p.42.
- ^{ix} Wong, p.42.
- ^x Wong, p.43.
- ^{xi} Wong, p.42.
- ^{xii} University of California Riverside, Humanities, Asian Americans of Riverside Website, "Her Father's Daughter and anti-Japanese Legislation," <http://aar.ucr.edu/HerFathersDaughter/index.html>
- ^{xiii} 1980 Survey. <http://olmsted.riversideca.gov/propertyviewer/>
- ^{xiv} Wong, p.40.
- ^{xv} University of California Riverside, Humanities, Asian Americans of Riverside Website, "Her Father's Daughter and anti-Japanese Legislation," <http://aar.ucr.edu/HerFathersDaughter/index.html>
- ^{xvi} National Park Service, A History of Japanese Americans in California: HISTORIC SITES, "Harada House," http://www.cr.nps.gov/history/online_books/5views/5views4h34.htm.
- ^{xvii} Rawitsch, Mark, Interviews with Members of the Harada Family, "Sumi Harada," 1982 p. 46.
- ^{xviii} 1913-1930 Census records.
- ^{xix} Rawitsch, Mark, "Mine Harada Kido, 1982, p.63.
- ^{xx} Fleming, Maria. A Place at the Table, "The House on Lemon Street."
- ^{xxi} Rawitsch, Mark, "Sumi Harada 1982," p. 45.
- ^{xxii} Rawitsch, Mark, "Sumi Harada 1976," p. 24.
- ^{xxiii} Rawitsch, Mark, "Sumi Harada 1982," p. 49.
- ^{xxiv} Riverside Metropolitan Museum, Mine' Okubo collection, "About the Harada House," <http://www.riversideca.gov/museum/harada.asp>.
- ^{xxv} Fleming, Maria.
- ^{xxvi} Riverside Metropolitan Museum, Olivewood Collection.

<p>State of California The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION PRIMARY RECORD</p>	<p>Primary #____ HRI #____ Trinomial____ NRHP Status Code <u>3S</u></p>
<p>Other Listings _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____</p>	<p>Review Code _____</p>

Page 1 of 7 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 2365 11th Street

P1. Other Identifier: Miné Okubo Childhood Residence

*P2.Location: **Not for Publication** **Unrestricted** *a. County Riverside

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad _____ Date _____ T _; R _; _ of _ of Sec _; _ B.M.

c. Address 2365 Eleventh Street City Riverside Zip 92507

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone _; _ mE/ _ mN/

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

APN: 221031014

*P3a. **Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)
 The single-family property located at 2365 11th Street is situated on Lot 119, subdivision Garfield Place, in the northeastern area of the city of Riverside. The one-story building faces south onto 11th Street. It is rectangular in plan, with the narrow end of the plan the main facade of the building, running parallel with the street and the long side of the plan running perpendicular to the street.

See continuation sheet.

*P3b. **Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP2

*P4. **Resources Present:** Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) January 28, 2011; Photo shows the front facing south onto 11th Street.

*P6. **Date Constructed/Age and Source:** Historic Prehistoric Both 1900-1905 (Assessor's records)

*P7. **Owner and Address:** Not Available

*P8. **Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
Jenn Wilson
University of California
Riverside
900 University Avenue
Riverside, CA 92507

*P9. **Date Recorded:** March 10, 2011

*P10. **Survey Type:** (Describe)
Intensive Level

*P11. **Report Citation** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter

"none.") _____

*Attachments: NONE Location Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List): _____

State of California The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD	Primary# _____ HRI# _____
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Page 2 of 7 *NRHP Status Code 3S

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 2365 11th Street

B1. Historic Name:
 B2. Common Name: Miné Okubo House
 B3. Original Use: Single-Family Residence B4. Present Use: Single-Family Residence

*B5. Architectural Style: Colonial Revival

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: N/A Original Location: N/A

*B8. Related Features:

Rear shed/barn

B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme Japanese in Riverside: Settlement & Community Development, World War II Forced Removal and Incarceration, and Return and Recovery; The Quest for Japanese American Citizenship & Civil Rights in Riverside Area: City of Riverside

Period of Significance 1925-1945 Property Type HP2 Applicable Criteria A/1, B/2 (Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

This residence is significant under National Register and California Register Criteria A/1 because it is associated with events that convey the experience of the Japanese American community as a whole, and Criteria B/2 because it is associated with the life of prolific artist Miné Okubo. It is the remaining home that has the longest period of association with Miné during her productive period of life in Riverside. The Okubo's moved there in 1925, and in 1931, Miné's father purchased the house in the name of Yoshi Okubo, Miné's eldest sister—then 24 years of age, due to the Alien Land Law. The residents were displaced as a result of World War II forced removal and incarceration. Miné was able to translate the experience into powerful artistic records of what they and their families endured. Miné died in 2001 and left her collection of letters, paintings, and drawings to Riverside City College. They are on display and available for research in the Center for Social Justice & Civil Liberties.

Please see continuation sheet.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP 36 (JA)

*B12. References:

See continuation sheet.

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Jenn Wilson

*Date of Evaluation: March 10, 2011

(This space reserved for official comments.)



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P3a. Description (cont.)

The home is a wood-frame structure sheathed with clapboard siding. There is a detached shed/barn to the rear of the house that is not visible from the street but is visible from the alley. A 1908 Sanborn map indicates that there were three smaller structures in the northeast section of the property in back of the main building. By 1952, another Sanborn map reveals that two of the three smaller structures were no longer present, and an addition was added to the east side of the building. Neither the remaining detached structure nor the addition is denoted by the Sanborn map for the purpose of housing automobiles.

The roof is high-pitched, gable-on-hip, sheathed with composition shingles. The gable roof dormer is located on the top, center of the roof, with one gable facing east and the other facing west. A shed roof extends out a few feet beyond the front of the house and is supported by what appear to be four wooden columns. The classical columns are relatively narrow in width and are cylindrical in shape, with capitals. Two steps lead to a stoop, but there does not appear to be a raised floor that would indicate the existence of a porch. The front door is centrally placed on the main facade, with a large, rectangular one-over-one double hung wood window to the right of the door and a larger appearing window to the left. A portion of the right elevation appears to be board and batten, while the left side of the house is clearly horizontal siding like the front.

A chain-link fence, about five feet high, surrounds the property. Two concrete block pillars, each about a foot wide, stand on either side of the front chain-link gate that is situated about 6 feet from the front door of the building. There are overgrown bushes that surround the fence, making it difficult to see the home clearly. Two large trees on either side of the home block the side views of the building, and cover a good portion of the front sides of the facade, including the windows. The landscape in front of the sidewalk consists of grass and a large tree on the right hand-side of the home next to the mailbox. The landscape does not appear to be well kept, as most of the grass is dead.

The exact year that the residence was built is not yet clear. The city of Riverside states that the building was constructed in 1913, while a survey done on the property in 2001 dates the construction of the building in 1910. However, the structure can be observed in a Sanborn map dating back to 1908. Additionally, the County of Riverside Assessor's Office records indicate that the building was present before 1913. The first sign of structural activity on the property took place in 1899, when owner J.A. Clendenen—who also owned lots 118-125—made "improvements" on the land, which valued the property at \$50. According to Assessor's Office archivist, Jim Hofer, the dollar amount suggests the construction of a shed or some other small structure. In 1900, Peter Schwab purchased lots 118 and 119. Land improvements were made, placing the value of the property at \$150. Hofer argues that this could be the construction of a small home. In 1905, under the ownership of Geo Ward, improvements were made again, putting the value at \$225. This most certainly suggests that the original structure was present by this year. Improvements were not made again until 1910, but only increased the value by \$50, suggesting no major work was done. The improvement values stayed relatively the same until 1924. I therefore place the year of the building's original construction between 1900 and 1905.

An inspection was done on the property on April 20, 1993, which indicated that electrical and structural repairs were to be made to the bedroom, bathroom, laundry room, front room, and roof. No additional records have been found to clarify what, if any, restorative work has been performed on the property.

B10. Significance (cont.):

Famed Japanese American artist, Miné Okubo, and her family once occupied the home at 2365 11th Street. Miné's father, Fame Okubo, a scholar in Japan, first emigrated from Japan in 1900.ⁱ Miné, the youngest of four, was born in Riverside on June 27, 1912. Earliest accounts on the Okubo's residence show that Miné and her family lived at 160 (3038) Denton Street as early as 1915 (*Please see Okubo Residences Chart below).ⁱⁱ 1920s Census indicates that the Okubo's rented the property at 608 11th Street. However, the house number 608 was not found on our address converter, though 680 was found on the converter, which is the property at present day 2142 11th St. In 1921, the Okubo's moved again, just about a block away, on the same street, to 756 W 11th Street (Miné's father was listed at

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B10: Significance (cont.):

756 West 11th, while her mother, Miyo Okubo, was listed at 756 East 11th Street; another typo), which is currently 2054 11th Street.ⁱⁱⁱ According to Miné's biography, she grew up in a home off of Kansas Avenue and 11th streets.^{iv} Supporting this, the property the Okubo's possibly lived in anywhere from 1915-1920, present day 2142 11th St, is just west of Kansas Avenue, while the property they occupied beginning in 1921, present day 2054 11th Street, is just east of Kansas Avenue.

OKUBO RESIDENCES CHART

Census Year	Old Address	New Address	Street	Owned	Did not own	Miné's Age
1915	160	3038	Denton St.		X	3
1920	608 or 680	No new address for 608; 2142 for 680	11 th St.		X	8
1921	756	2054	11 th St.		X	9
1925	535	2365	11 th St.	X Owned in 1931		13

Census records show that by 1925, the Okubo's had moved two blocks west to 535 11th Street (present day 2365 11th Street), when Miné was about 13 years old.^v They rented the property until 1931, when Miné's father, purchased the property in the name of his eldest, American-born daughter Yoshi Okubo--then 24 years of age.^{vi} This event exemplifies the pattern of home ownership of many minorities at the time, and is a direct result of fellow Riverside Japanese immigrant Jukichi Harada's case against California's discriminatory Alien Land Law of 1913, which prohibited aliens from owning land or property. It remained in Yoshi's name until 1951, when the family sold the property.^{vii}

The precedent for property ownership by American-born children of Japanese immigrants was established by the Harada case. The case attracted wide attention because it was the first to test the constitutionality of an alien land law in California. In December 1915, Jukichi Harada purchased a home in Riverside in a middle-class neighborhood at 3356 Lemon Street. Because the Alien Land Law of 1913 prevented him from owning land, he purchased the land under his three minor American-born children's names, Miné, Sumi, and Yoshizo. The Harada's faced discrimination and hostility in their new neighborhood, but Jukichi refused to move. Many neighbors brought charges against the Harada family, claiming that under the laws of the United States Jukichi was an alien not eligible for citizenship and therefore it was illegal for him to own property in the state of California. On December 14, 1916, the case went to trial. *The People of the State of California v. Jukichi Harada, et al.* Two years later, on September 17, 1918, Judge Hugh H. Craig of the Riverside County Superior Court reached a judgment in favor of the Haradas.^{viii} While he agreed that the law did declare that aliens ineligible for citizenship could not own land, their children born in the United States, however, did have constitutional rights equal to those of any other citizens. This momentous event presented the possibility for many immigrants, including the Okubos, to establish their roots in America and build a more stable, thriving community.

While living at 2365 11th Street, Miné attended Riverside Polytechnic High School and befriended the Harada's youngest daughter, Sumi.^{ix} Theirs was a friendship that lasted far into their elder years.^x After high school, Miné attended Riverside Junior College (now Riverside Community College) from 1930-1933, focusing on art. She

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B10. Significance (cont.):

remained at 2365 11th Street until she left to study art at the University of California, Berkeley, in 1933.^{xi} She received her bachelor's from UC Berkeley in 1935, and her Master's in fine art in 1936. In 1938, UC Berkeley awarded Miné with a fellowship to study art in Europe for 18 months. World War II had already broken out upon her arrival back in the states. From 1939-1941, Miné was commissioned by the Federal Arts Program (part of the federal Works Projects Administration) as an artist to work on public art projects including painting, murals, mosaics and frescoes at Government Island, Oakland Hospitality House, Treasure Island and Fort Ord. During this time, she also worked for famed artist, Diego Rivera, in San Francisco. As Rivera was painting murals, Okubo was below, explaining his work to visitors.^{xii}

In 1942, Miné, along with her brother, Toku, who was residing with her in northern California while he attended the University of California Berkeley, were forced to evacuate her home under Executive Order 9066. Miné's family, residing at 2365 11th Street, in Riverside, was also at internment camps, but was separated in various camps.^{xiii} Miné was just one of 120,000 Japanese American evacuees incarcerated in America during World War II.^{xiv} She and her brother were first at Tanforan Relocation Camp in San Bruno, California. Six months later, Toku and Miné were transferred to Topaz Relocation Center in Utah.^{xv} It was during this time that Miné sketched over 2,000 drawings of her experience in the camp.^{xvi}

Many of the sketches depicted the hardships that she and fellow evacuees endured in the camps. She submitted a sketch of a camp guard to an art contest in San Francisco. It caught the attention of Fortune magazine, which hired Okubo to illustrate a special issue on Japan. The job offer allowed her to leave the camp and head to Fortune magazine headquarters in New York City.^{xvii}

Miné Okubo's sketches of her internment experience continued to attract attention, and eventually led to the publication of her book, *Citizen 13660*, in 1946.^{xviii} The book includes roughly 200 drawings along with Okubo's accompanying text. It was the first account by a WWII American Internee to show the experience of the internment camps. Miné's work throughout her life gained her much recognition. She received the San Francisco Museum Annual Prize in 1948; taught art at the University of California, Berkeley, from 1950-1952; made an appearance in the televised program, *The Nisei: The Pride and the Shame*, Twentieth Century TV, CBS News with Walter Cronkite, in 1965; was selected by the California State Department of Education as one of twelve women pioneers in *The History of California (1800 to present)*; received a Lifetime Achievement Award from the Women's Caucus for Art of the College Art Association, in 1991; had a play written about her life called "Miné: A Name for Herself"; and in 2006 Riverside Community College debuted Miné Okubo Drive on their campus.^{xix xx xxi}

Before her internment, Miné thought of herself as being American first, and Japanese second.^{xxii} She spoke little to no Japanese and knew little of her Japanese roots or traditions.^{xxiii} However, her experience in the internment enforced the harsh reality of racial discrimination. Life would never be the same for Miné, nor was it for most Japanese and Japanese evacuees. Like many of those at internment camps, Miné never returned to her home in California. Her father, however, did return to the family home at 2365 11th Street.^{xxiv} Miné continued to work for various magazines in New York and began taking an interest in her Japanese ancestry. Most of her artwork after her internment was Japanese inspired, including the signature Japanese character, representing her name, which she stamped on many of her later works.

Miné Okubo died on February 10, 2001, at the age of 88, in Greenwich Village in New York City, New York. Although she spent the majority of her life in New York City, Miné held a special place in her heart for Riverside and was diligent about keeping in touch with friends and relatives in the area. In one of her many letters to her notable friend, Sumi Harada, Miné mentioned that she considered Riverside as her "beginning."^{xxv} In her book, *Miné Okubo: an American Experience*, she also noted on the significance that her experience Riverside had on her, saying, "I have a very strong attachment to Riverside and my early life there."^{xxvi}

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B10. Significance (cont.):

Just as significant as Riverside was to contributing to Miné Okubo's legacy, so too is Miné Okubo significant to Riverside's. Her family's acquisition of the property at 2365 11th Street under the name of their American-born daughter, their internment, and the national success of Miné's first-hand account of being interned all exemplify the Japanese experience in America at this time.

The property retains much of its architectural integrity, and clearly contributes to an understanding of contextual significance of the Japanese experience in Riverside during World War II. Thus, the property is determined eligible for local listing, under Criterion A, for its association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

ⁱ Nealon, Sean, The Press Enterprise Website, "Materials left by late artist provide look into Japanese-American experience," http://www.pe.com/localnews/inland/stories/PE_News_Local_S_okubo15.430182c.html.

ⁱⁱ 1910 Census.

ⁱⁱⁱ 1920 Census.

^{iv} Nealon.

^v 1930 Census.

^{vi} Riverside County Assessor's records.

^{vii} Riverside County Assessor's records.

^{viii} Riverside Metropolitan Museum, Mine' Okubo collection, "About the Harada House," <http://www.riversideca.gov/museum/harada.asp>.

^{ix} Okubo, Mine and Shirley Sun Okubo, *Mine Okubo: an American Experience*, Publisher: Museum (1972), found at Riverside Metropolitan Museum archives, Mine' Okubo collection.

^x Collection of letters from Mine' to Sumi at the Riverside Metropolitan Museum.

^{xi} Okubo.

^{xii} University of Minnesota Website, Voices From the Gap, "Mine Okubo," <http://voices.cla.umn.edu/artistpages/okuboMine.php>.

^{xiii} Okubo.

^{xiv} Riverside Community College, "Mine' Okubo Collection," <http://library.rcc.edu/riverside/okubo/>.

^{xv} Riverside Metropolitan Museum, Mine' Okubo collection, Printout from website, website address: "content.cdlib.org/ark:/13030/ft996nb5q61/?NaANN=13030&docID=ft996nb5q6&brand=oac." Website currently not found online.

^{xvi} Nealon.

^{xvii} Okubo.

^{xviii} Niiya, Brian Japanese American history: an A-to-Z reference from 1868 to the present, Checkmark Books; Updated edition (December 2000) p. 274.

^{xix} Okubo.

^{xx} Nealon.

^{xxi} Riverside Community College, "Mine' Okubo Collection", <http://library.rcc.edu/riverside/okubo/>.

^{xxii} Riverside Metropolitan Museum, Mine' Okubo collection, Pamphlet on Mine' Okubo from Riverside Community College, 18 Jun 1974.

^{xxiii} Okubo.

^{xxiv} Assessor's records 1931-1951.

^{xxv} Okubo, Miné, personal letter to Sumi Harada, 1983, Riverside Metropolitan Museum, Miné Okubo collection.

^{xxvi} Okubo.

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B12. References:

Japanese American National Museum
 Japanese City Directories (1930-1962)

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. 2000. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. Alfred A. Knopf, Inc.: New York.

Nealon, Sean, The Press Enterprise Website, "Materials left by late artist provide look into Japanese-American experience," http://www.pe.com/localnews/inland/stories/PE_News_Local_S_okubo15.430182c.html, accessed February 2, 2011.

Niiya, Brian Japanese American history: an A-to-Z reference from 1868 to the present, Checkmark Books; Updated edition (December 2000)

Riverside, City of
 Assessor's maps (1895-1956)
 Building permits
 Census records (1890-1950)
 Sanborn Fire Insurance maps (1895, 1908, 1952)

Riverside, County of
 Assessor's records (1895-1956)
 Assessor's maps

Riverside Community College, "Mine' Okubo Collection", <http://library.rcc.edu/riverside/okubo/>, accessed February 10, 2011.

Riverside Metropolitan Museum
 Collection of letters from Mine' to Sumi at the Riverside Metropolitan Museum.
 Okubo, Miné and Shirley Sun Okubo, *Mine Okubo: an American Experience*, Publisher: Museum; 1972.
 Printout, "About the Harada House," <http://www.riversideca.gov/museum/harada.asp>.
 Printout, "content.cdlib.org/ark:/13030/ft996nb5q61/?NaANN=13030&docID=ft996nb5q6&brand=oac."
 Riverside Community College, "Miné Okubo Collection, <http://library.rcc.edu/riverside/okubo/>.
 Pamphlet on Mine' Okubo from Riverside Community College, 18 Jun 1974.

University of Minnesota Website, Voices From the Gap, "Miné Okubo," <http://voices.cla.umn.edu/artistpages/okuboMine.php>, accessed January 30, 2011.

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Other Listings
 Review Code Reviewer Date

Page 1 of 5 *Resource Name or #: Sawahata Residence

P1. Other Identifier:

- *P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County: Riverside
 and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)
 *b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Riverside East Date: T 2S ; R 5W ; ¼ of ¼ of Sec 24 ; M.D. B.M.
 c. Address: 3560 Franklin Ave. City: Riverside Zip: 92507
 d. UTM: Zone: 10 ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)
 e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation:
 APN: 211104036; former address 566 Franklin Ave.

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The single-family residence at 3560 Franklin Avenue is located on Lot 32 of the Hagins Block, a block that was platted in 1906. The Hagins Block is also listed as part of Block 1 of the Keyes Main Subdivision. According to the Riverside County Land Information System, the lot sits on 0.17 acres of land and is 712 square feet. The house consists of three bedrooms and one bath. Records also list four stories but on visual inspection, there are only two stories. This single-family one and two story home was constructed in 1912 by George Sawahata. It is a wood - frame house with wood siding. There is one story on the right side and two stories on the left. The right side of the house has a side-gabled roof made of plain shingle tiles.

See Continuation Sheet

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP2—Single-family property

- *P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
 East-facing front with a glimpse of the North-facing side.

- *P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: Historic Prehistoric Both
 1912 (Assessor's records, permit number B-2042)

*P7. Owner and Address:
 Not Available

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
 Karen Raines, History 260L, UCR, the Thematic Harada Historic District Survey and Nomination

*P9. Date Recorded: 1/24/2011
 *P10. Survey Type: (Describe) Intensive level

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") None

- *Attachments: NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List):

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*NRHP Status Code 3S

*Resource Name or # Sawahata Residence

- B1. Historic Name: Sawahata Residence
- B2. Common Name: 3560 Franklin Avenue
- B3. Original Use: Single-family Residence
- B4. Present Use: Single-family Residence

*B5. **Architectural Style:** Craftsman

*B6. **Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

1912 — Original construction at 3650 Franklin Avenue (formerly known as 566 Franklin Avenue) (Assessor's records)
 1963 — Repair to garage (City of Riverside permits)

*B7. **Moved?** No Yes Unknown **Date:** **Original Location:**

*B8. **Related Features:**

B9a. Architect: Unknown

b. Builder: Unknown

*B10. **Significance: Theme:** Japanese in Riverside: Settlement & Community Development, Worked Ward II Forced Removal and Incarceration, and Return & Recovery; the Quest for Japanese American Citizenship & Civil Rights in Riverside. **Area:** City of Riverside

Period of Significance: 1912-1946 **Property Type:** HP2—Single-family property **Applicable Criteria:** A/1, B/2
 The Sawahata Residence is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A because of its association with the establishment and development of Riverside's pre-WWII Japanese American community, and for its association with post-WWII return and resettlement after forced removal and incarceration. George Sawahata was the head gardener at the Mission Inn and a community leader, so the property is also eligible under Criterion B. For the same reasons, the property is eligible under California Register Criteria 1 and 2. Sawahata had built a house for his family in the Eastside neighborhood, across the railroad tracks from downtown Riverside, a few years before the Haradas controversial purchase of the home on Lemon Street, in downtown Riverside, and reportedly advised Jukichi Harada not to challenge the status quo. Thus, Sawahata reflected the divergence of opinions within the Japanese American community.
 See Continuation Sheet

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP36 — Ethnic property (JA)

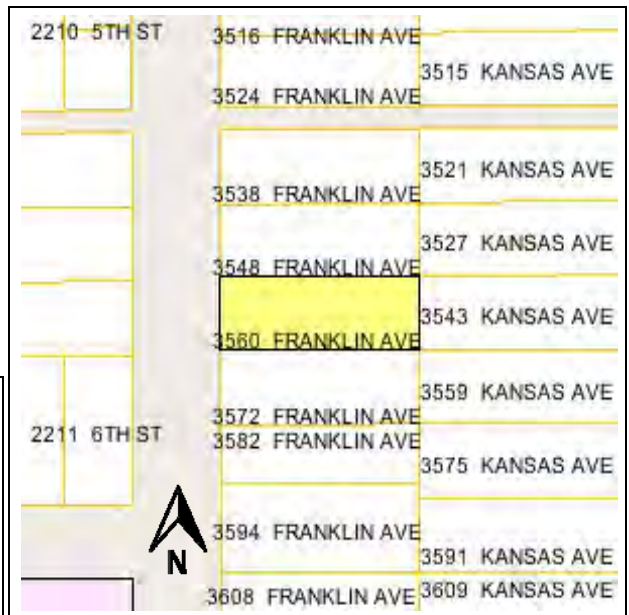
*B12. **References:**

See Continuation Sheet

B13. **Remarks:**

*B14. **Evaluator:** Karen Raines

*Date of Evaluation: 01/24/2011



(This space reserved for official comments.)

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Trinomial

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*Resource Name or # Sawahata Residence

*Recorded by: Karen Raines

*Date: 01/24/2011

Continuation

Update

P3a. Description (cont.):

The roof is trimmed with wooden fascia and a wide eave overhang supported with brackets on either end. The west-facing front consists of five ribbon windows. Each window is deep-set in a wooden frame and divided with one long vertical muntin and three shorter horizontal muntins with eight total panes (these windows appear to be original). Each window rests between a wooden post beam and sill. A thick wood belt trim in the same color as the window frame separates the ribbon windows from the bottom portion of the house. The bottom wood siding appears one to two times as wide as the wood siding above. A three-tiered water fountain of unknown material sits on the border and touches the southernmost ribbon window frame, and is likely not original.

On the left side of the house, the first story has an offset front-gabled roof, while the second story has a side-gabled roof. Both roofs are made of plain composite tiles. The second story roof contains a small interior sloped chimney. On the second story, there are two sets of deep-set double casement windows in a wooden frame, each window is separated by a thick post. Each window opens inward. On the south facing portion of the second story there are three deep-set ribbon casement windows, each divided vertically by a thin muntin strip and open inward. These ribbon windows are set in the center of the wall. Above the windows, are roof vents that form a triangle at the roof's apex.

The first story on the left-hand side also contains an unenclosed recessed entry porch. Two heavy squared piers with four thin rectangular wooden dividers evenly spaced in between support the porch from the roof to the ledge, which are likely remnants of a former enclosed screen porch. Below the ledge are two smaller squared piers that connect to the ground. The door, which sits in the center of the porch, has a wooden casing and a large decorated oval glass window that appears more modern than the house (suggesting that the door may not be original). To the right of the door, is a large double window with a wooden frame and divide by one vertical muntin (will need further inspection to determine if this window is original).

There is a smaller overhang and possible porch extension that sits just below the main entry porch. The corner porch has a roof that appears to have been added as it does not have the same shingle tiles as the entry porch (however, there are no permits on file to indicate this addition). The corner porch's roof is supported by two thin rectangular wooden beams. In the middle of the corner porch is a large double window with a wooden frame and divide by one vertical muntin (will need further inspection to determine if this window is original).

On the north-facing second story there are three off-center deep set ribbon casement windows, each divided vertically by a thin muntin strip and open inward. On the first story of the north-facing side there is an empty wooden window frame that has been boarded up from the inside. To the left of the window is what appears to be a wooden window frame, though there is not a clear view of it from the street. There are also two thin uncovered pipes visible near the window frame.

On the south side of the house there are six ribbon windows, but one is missing the glass and is boarded up from the inside. Each window is deep-set in a wooden frame and divided with one long vertical muntin and three shorter horizontal muntins. The lower portion of the windows is not visible due to a fence and a large amount of debris. One set of double windows appears to the right of the six ribbon windows, however, little detail can be ascertained due to an obscured view.

The back of the house, which faces east, is not entirely visible from the sidewalk. However, there is evidence that there is a back porch with a low-hanging roof. Although there had previously been a detached garage behind the house evidenced by Sanborn Maps and a 1963 permit to repair a garage, it was no longer present by 1993 according to aerial photographs.

The front of the house is surrounded by a non-historic red CMV block fence with a partial wrought iron gate that encloses a paved driveway. The gate and fence appear more modern than the house, and are not compatible with the style of the home and should be considered for rehabilitation to a more sympathetic material.

B10. Applicable Criteria:

Within the Multiple Property Submission context, the Sawahata residence would easily fit into theme 2 (due to Mr. Sawahata's criticism of Mr. Harada's court case challenging the Alien Land Law) and theme 3 (due to Mr. Sawahata's well-paid job as the head gardener at the Mission Inn as well as the family's overall highly esteemed community reputation); due to the residence's association with the *State of California v. Jukichi Harada* court case, it would fit into criteria 1 of the California Register and criteria A under the National Register; because of its association to Jukichi Harada, the residence would fit in to criteria 2 of the California Register and criteria B of the National Register.

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*Resource Name or # Sawahata Residence

*Recorded by: Karen Raines

*Date: 01/24/2011

Continuation

Update

B10. Significance (cont.):

According to Riverside County permits, George Sawahata applied for a building permit (permit number B-2042) on 9 September 1912. There was a \$350 value put on this “new building.” There is an additional undated permit (permit number 3274) requesting the residence be connected to the sewer system. This permit also lists George Sawahata as the owner. According to the Riverside County Assessor’s records, the original owner of the lot was J. W. Collinge, and the land was valued at \$125 and tree and vines value of \$20 (Book 3, page 8, line 67). The Assessor’s rolls show Michie Sawahata as the legal owner in 1913 with a land value of \$165 and improvements of \$275 (Book 3, page 8, line 65). It is unclear why Michi’s name appears as the owner of the house since both George and Michi were listed on the 1920 Census as “aliens,” in which case there would be no advantage to having the property in Michi’s name. Moreover, the Census shows George as an employed wage earner but Michi as unemployed. One possibility is that whoever filled out the information thought that Michie was Mr. Sawahata’s Japanese name and used that instead of George. For instance, in the City Directory, Michi’s name appears in parenthesis next to Mr. Sawahata’s first name. If there were other documents that followed this pattern, it is possible that the recorder at the Assessor’s Office used Michi’s name thinking it was George’s given name and then subsequent entries followed this pattern. There is no extant evidence that Mr. Sawahata ever attempted to put the house in his American-born children’s names and, likewise, no available evidence that anyone ever challenged his right to own the home.

The most well-known owner of the house, George Sawahata (the last name is sometimes spelled Sawahala), was born in Japan on 4 April 1886. He came to the United States in 1907 at the age of twenty-one. There is little information regarding where Sawahata lived or worked between 1907 and 1911 when his wife, Michi (born in Japan on 12 October 1886), came to the United States. Michi’s name is spelled various ways in different records—Michie in the Assessor’s rolls, Michi and Michio in the City Directory, and Michi on the 1920 Census and Social Security Death Index.

There is also inconsistency regarding Mr. Sawahata’s first name. On permits, the 1920 Census, and the City Directory, his first name is given as George. However, in the oral history there is a handwritten note identifying his first name as Frank. Additionally, the Mission Inn Museum “Hands on History” website, which discusses the Harada preservation project, also lists his first name as Frank. Nonetheless, it appears that George and Frank is the same person. Frank Sawahata is described as a gardener at the Mission Inn as is George Sawahata. The Mission Inn employment records list only the name of George and reveal that some Japanese workers had multiple first names. Moreover, there is no indication in any written records that there was another male Sawahata named Frank.

The Sawahatas had five children: Alfred (b. 5 May 1912), Enoch (b. 17 September 1914), Mary (b. 1918), Margaret (b. 16 August 1922), and Iris (b. 5 April 1931).

The Sawahata residence underwent a few jumps in improvement values. To illustrate, in 1923, the improvement value was listed as \$280, in 1924 it was \$370, and in 1925 it was \$530 (Book 3, page 11, line 60). Furthermore, in 1928 the value was \$550 but in 1929 it was \$760 (Book 3, page 11, line 60). There are no permits on file that suggest additions or other structures were built on the land. However, there is a 1963 permit to “repair garage.” The City of Riverside Historical Districts and Buildings database and the Riverside County Land Information System do not include a garage as part of the original house. Nevertheless, the 1952 Sanborn map does indicate that there is another detached building on the lot behind the house on the left side (page 20) (the other Sanborn maps predate the house’s construction). There is the possibility that one of the price jumps was due to the building of a detached garage, though there are no permits on file that indicate this. If there is a detached garage, it is not visible from the street. A garage, however, does not change the overall integrity of the house but could explain a jump in value.

There is evidence that the Sawahatas were a well-regarded family within Riverside’s Japanese American community. For example, Mission Inn work records between 1919 and 1931 reveal that George Sawahata was the head gardener and made \$100 a month in 1919 and, by 1920, was making \$215 a month. Comparatively, other Japanese workers (waiters and busboys) made \$35 to \$65 a month. Sawahata, despite (or maybe because of) his community standing and financial success, did not support Harada’s challenge of the Alien Land Law. According to Sumi Harada’s oral history, Sawahata urged Harada to give up his house and not challenge the status quo (Rawlitsch, 226). Nonetheless, there are no existing newspaper articles that show Sawahata publicly opposing Harada or, for that matter, that associated Sawahata with Harada in any manner.

The Sawahata family eventually ended up at the Central Utah Relocation Camp in Topaz, Utah. Records do not indicate when the family arrived at or departed from Topaz. Assessor’s rolls indicate that in 1946, the house had a new owner, S. H. (Ruth) Thurman. At that time, the land was valued at \$180 with \$650 in improvements (Book 3, page 11, line 60). There are no records indicating what happened to the house while the Sawahatas were interned; however, the 1946 deed change suggests that the family may have sold the house after being released from Topaz which, in turn, intimates they retained legal possession of the home during internment.

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*Resource Name or # Sawahata Residence

*Recorded by: Karen Raines

*Date: 01/24/2011

 Continuation Update**B10. Significance (cont.):**

Records reveal that the eldest son, Alfred, was a well-regarded artist. In fact, he is listed as a contributing artist on a Japanese American journal, *TREK* (v. 1, no. 3, June 1943). For this issue, the art editor is Miné Okubo, another Riverside resident who ended up in Topaz. Okubo garnered fame with the 1946 publication of *Citizen 13660*, which recounted her experiences as an interned Japanese-American and, according to Riverside Community College which houses her papers, "gave a voice to more than 120,000 Japanese American internees." Alfred's association with Okubo is an interesting addition to the Sawahata story.

Mary, one of the Sawahata daughters, is the only member of the Sawahata family who is not listed in the Social Security Death Index, indicating she is still alive. The remaining family members all died in Los Angeles. George died in January 1965, with Michi following him shortly thereafter in April 1965. Alfred was the first child to die in May 1982. The other three children lived into the twenty-first century: Iris died on 27 April 2001; Enoch on 7 September 2004; Margaret on 8 July 2006 (Social Security Death Index).

The integrity of the home appears to be intact, though there are at least two missing windows and two other windows that may have been replaced. Otherwise, there does not appear to be any significant change from the time when the Sawahatas lived there. George Sawahata's status as a well-educated, well-paid Mission Inn gardener, his attempt to get Harada to drop the case (highlighting diverging opinions within the Japanese community), and the father of an artist who depicted the Japanese and Japanese American relocation experience, make his house an important part of Riverside's Japanese American story.

B12. References:

Graves, Donna. National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, Japanese American Heritage and the Quest for Civil Rights in Riverside, California, 1890s-1970s.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee McAlester. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1996.

Mission Inn Museum. "Hands on History." http://www.missioninnmuseum.com/collect_culdiv/culd00001.htm

Mission Inn Work Records

Rawitsch, Mark. Oral Histories.

Riverside Community College (RCC). "Miné Okubo Collection."

Riverside, City of
Assessor's Map (M.B. 5/141)
Building Permits
Census Records (1920)
Historic Resources Inventory Database
Subdivision maps (M.B. 3/8; M.B. 3/11)

Riverside, County of
Assessor's records (1906-1946)
Land Information System

Riverside Public Library. City Directory, years 1923-1939.

Sanborn Fire Insurance maps. Online collection (1895; 1908; 1952).

Social Security Death Index. Online.

TREK, v. 1, no. 3 (June 1943).

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 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
 HRI #
 Trinomial
 NRHP Status Code 35

Other Listings
 Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 4

*Resource Name or #: Cynthia Robinson Residence

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted

*a. County: Riverside

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Riverside East Date: T 2S ; R 5W ; ¼ of ¼ of Sec 23 ; M.D. B.M.
 c. Address: 3342 Lemon Street City: Riverside Zip: 92501
 d. UTM: Zone: ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)
 e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation:
 APN: 213121004

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The architectural style of the house is designed in the Craftsman style. The house has one story and has lime-colored wood shingles surrounding every elevation. The house has a traditional over-wood frame, with wood boards, long and thin pieces of wood, that are horizontal. The shape of the roof is cross-gabled, with a gabled form and two wings in the plan. The roof is at a low pitch, and has composition shingles in a plain pattern. The roof-wall junction has a wide eave overhang, boxed without brackets. There is a wooden fascia underneath the roof in the overhang. The roof is shaped in a way so that it slants down at an angle when it goes towards the back of the house, also known as a shed roof. There is a small vent on the roof to the left of the porch roof that is a short cylinder shape. The house is supported underneath by what appears to be horizontal wood boards, short and thin pieces of wood placed directly next to each other.

(See Continuation Sheet)

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP3

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
 Date unknown; Photo shows the front (northwest) and right side (north) elevations

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: Historic Prehistoric Both

*P7. Owner and Address:
 Not Available

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
 Shaina Wright, History 260L, University of California, Riverside

*P9. Date Recorded:
 March 14, 2011

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
 Intensive level

*P11. Report Citation:
 (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")
 None

*Attachments: NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List):

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 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

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*NRHP Status Code 3S

*Resource Name or # Cynthia Robinson Residence

- B1. Historic Name:
- B2. Common Name: House at 3342 Lemon Street
- B3. Original Use: Single Family Residence
- B4. Present Use: Duplex/Multiple Family Residence

*B5. Architectural Style: Craftsman

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)
 1893 – Original construction at 342 (later 3342) Lemon Street (Assessor’s Records)
 Between 1895 and 1908 – Additions to the back porch
 1923 – New building addition

1996 – Roof replaced with composition shingles

*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: Original Location:

*B8. Related Features:
 Detached garage, white picket fence

B9a. Architect: Unknown

b. Builder: Unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme: Japanese in Riverside: Settlement & Community Development, World War II Forced Removal and Incarceration, and Return & Recovery; The Quest for Japanese American Citizenship & Civil Rights in Riverside Area: City of Riverside

Period of Significance: 1913-1924

Property Type: HP2

Applicable Criteria: A/1

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

This residence is eligible under National Register Criterion A and California Register Criterion 1. It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States. This period of significance for the Cynthia Robinson residence begins in 1915, when the Harada family moved into the house at 3356 Lemon Street and successfully challenged the Alien Land Law of 1913, until Robinson sold the house in 1924. Cynthia Robinson was the next-door neighbor to the Harada family, and “one of the initial committee members that attempted to block the Harada’s from moving in.”

(See Continuation Sheet)

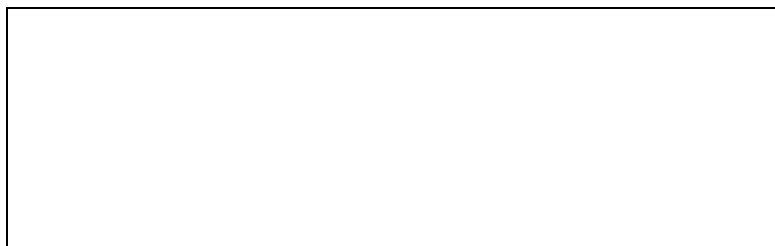
B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

*B12. References:
 See Continuation Sheet

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Shaina Wright

*Date of Evaluation: March 14, 2011



State of California — The Resources Agency
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary #
 HRI#
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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Cynthia Robinson Residence

*Recorded by: **Shaina Wright**

*Date: **3/14/11**

Continuation

Update

P3a. Description (cont.):

The right elevation has three windows, all centered and all of them two-pane metal sliding windows. The left window is longer and taller than it is wide, the middle or center window has a longer width than it does height, and the right window also has a longer width than height. The left window is at a different height than the middle and right window, which are both at the same height. The front elevation has a wing that comes out in the front of the house. The front wing has one large two-pane metal sliding window, which has a long width and a short height. The front elevation has a door to the left that is on the right side of the front wing. The front door is on the front elevation, not on the front wing. The front door is solid with a casing around it, with six panels. There is a two-pane metal sliding window to the right of the door, which is long and tall with a short width. The house has a partial porch with a smaller porch roof, also with composition shingles, that is independent of the main roof. The smaller porch roof is at a low pitch. There are five porch supports, which are rough hewn. The roof of the porch has a small overhang, and the wood shingles that are in between the roof and the porch are vertical and go opposite of the wood siding on the house. There are horizontal wood pieces that cover up part of the front and side of the porch. There are four steps to get onto the porch. The house appears to have a back porch as well, but the back elevation was not clearly visible from a street view. The left elevation of the house has four windows, unevenly separated, not centered, but all at the same height. The first window, to the far right, is covered up by a piece of wood. The second window, to the left of the first, is a two-pane metal sliding window, and it is at a taller height than it is wide. The third window is a small two-pane metal sliding window, with an equal height and width. And the fourth window, which is on a separate wing from the house, to the far left, is at a tall height, with a short width, two-pane metal sliding window.

According to building permits, W.H. Helms added a new building to the house (which may have been a garage) in 1923. In 1996, the house was converted into a duplex, but all of the changes (as seen through building permits) appear to have been made within the interior of the house. On July 29, 1996, a permit was issued for tearing off and replacing the roof with composition shingles. Over the years, the only change that had been made to the exterior of the house, according to building permits that were available online, was to replace the roof; so all of the original components of the house still remain intact, assuming that all building permits for the house are the ones that are available online, which give the house integrity, because the structure of the house has not changed significantly over time.

B10. Significance (cont.):

Cynthia Robinson owned the house next to the Harada House, 342/3342 Lemon Street beginning in 1895. The original owner of the property, listed in 1892 is Casa A. Wood, but a house was not built on the property until 1893, according to the Assessor's Office Parcel Information. In 1894, the owner is listed as Emma Wood, and she sold the house on October 5, 1895 to George Frost, who then sold the house for \$1,000 to Cynthia Robinson on November 6, 1895. Cynthia Robinson had continual ownership of the house until 1924, when she sold the house to W.H. Helms. [MB 7/17 SB]

On the 1895 Sanborn Map, 342 Lemon Street has a small out building in the back, possibly a garage. On the 1908 Sanborn Map, no garage appears to be present, but on the 1952 Sanborn Map it appears that 3342 and 3336 Lemon Street (the neighbor to the north of the Robinson residence), appear to share a small building in the back, which may have been a garage. According to Sanborn Maps, between 1895 and 1908, an addition to the back porch had been made. This property is significant because the house retains its integrity and conveys its significance as the home of the Haradas' neighbor and committee member Cynthia Robinson. Although a back porch was added to the house between 1908 and 1952, that alone does not take away from the integrity of the house (Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1908, 1952).

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 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
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Page 4 of 4 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) **Cynthia Robinson Residence**

*Recorded by: **Shaina Wright**

*Date: **3/14/11**

Continuation

Update

B10. Significance (cont.):

Cynthia Robinson was the next-door neighbor to the Harada family. She first found out that the Haradas, a Japanese family, would be moving in next-door to her in 1153 when Jukichi Harada and Frank Noble stopped by to talk with her about the sale of the house, a few days before the sale was made final (Rawitsch, 37). After Jukichi Harada and Frank Noble left, Cynthia Robinson, “quickly spread the word that a Japanese family was planning to move into the neighborhood,” next-door to her (Rawitsch, 37; Fleming, 85). According to Maria Fleming, “Within days [of Cynthia Robinson spreading the word] several families had organized a committee with the aim of keeping the Haradas from buying the house on Lemon Street” (pg. 85). Cynthia Robinson was one of those seven families that were represented within that committee that did not want Harada to move into 356 Lemon Street (Rawitsch, 37). The committee that was against Harada moving into the neighborhood “approached Harada and asked him to give up the property. They offered him \$2,000 for the house, which was \$500 more than he had paid for it” (Fleming, 85). Jukichi Harada declined this offer. According to Rawitsch, after the Haradas had moved into the house next-door, “Cynthia Robinson, it was claimed, “would plow up her driveway which leads to the rear of the Harada home” (42). Although Cynthia Robinson was initially against Jukichi Harada and his family living next-door to her, sometime later she ended up liking the Harada family. According to Fleming, “Even Cynthia Robinson, who had organized the neighborhood committee opposed to the house’s sale, testified that the Haradas were “nice people” and kindly, good neighbors.” (86-88). This testimony was in the trial of *The People of the State of California v Jukichi Harada*, on May 28, 1918, which took place at the Riverside County Courthouse. This took place “more than two years after the purchase of the house on Lemon Street” (Rawitsch, 62). It was not until mid-September of 1918 that “[Judge Hugh] Craig reached a decision in favor of the Haradas” (Rawitsch, 68).

B12. References:

City Directories. Riverside Downtown Library, 1915.

Fleming, Maria. “The House on Lemon Street.” In *A Place at the Table: Struggles for Equality in America*, edited by Maria Fleming. New York and Los Angeles: Oxford University Press and Southern Poverty Law Center, 2000, 80-89.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 2000.

Rawitsch, Mark Howland. *No Other Place: Japanese American Pioneers in a Southern California Neighborhood*. Riverside, CA: Department of History, University of California Riverside, 1983.

Riverside, City of. Building permits (online collection).

Riverside, County of. Assessor’s Parcel Information. 1892-1924. (M.B. 7/17 S.B.)

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. Riverside Downtown Library, years 1895, 1908, 1952.

State of California — The Resources Agency
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
 HRI #
 Trinomial
 NRHP Status Code 35

Other Listings
 Review Code Reviewer Date

Page 1 of 9 *Resource Name or #: Hansler House

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County: Riverside

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Riverside East Date: 1980 T 2S; R 5W; ¼ of ¼ of Sec 23 ; M.D. B.M.

c. Address: 3369 Lemon Street City: Riverside Zip: 92501

d. UTM: Zone: 10 ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation: approx. 850 ft.

APN: 213112011

*P3a. **Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) 3369 Lemon Street, the Hansler House, has been designated City Structure of Merit #517 and is a contributing structure of the Heritage Square Historic District, a residential historic neighborhood. The structure is a two story wood frame house with a square floor plan. Previously surveyed in 1977, 1992 and 2003, this house's architectural style has been identified as Shingle Influenced. While the building does not possess all the elements of a classic shingle house, the influence of the shingle style is evident in the steep, long-sloped gable roof, asymmetrical façade, and the presence of wood shingle siding under the gable peaks. The remainder of the house has wooden clapboard siding. The house is painted white, with some fading green trim. (See continuation sheet.)

*P3b. **Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP3 (originally a single family home, now divided into units), HP2 (detached residence in the rear of the lot)

*P4. **Resources Present:** Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Overview showing the Lemon Street (East) Elevation. 1/26/2011

*P6. **Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** Constructed 1906-1907, based on records at the County of Riverside Assessor's Archives.

Historic Prehistoric Both

*P7. **Owner and Address:**
 Not Available

*P8. **Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
 Jennifer Thornton
 History Department
 University of California, Riverside
 900 University Avenue
 Riverside, CA 92521

*P9. **Date Recorded:** 1/26/2011

*P10. **Survey Type:** (Describe)
 Intensive level survey

*P11. **Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

City of Riverside Downtown Specific Plan and West Side Update/Reconnaissance Surveys, 2003.
 Section 106 Review - Heritage Square Streetlights - CDBG 2001-02

*Attachments: NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List):

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Hansler House

- B1. Historic Name:** Hansler House
- B2. Common Name:** Hansler House
- B3. Original Use:** Single Family Residence
- B4. Present Use:** Multiple Residential Units
- ***B5. Architectural Style:** Shingle Influenced
- ***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

Previous surveys have indicated that the house was constructed in 1903. According to records at the County of Riverside Assessor's Archive, however, there were no improvements assessed on the parcel until 1907, indicating a construction date of 1906-1907. The 1908 Sanborn map (p.5) shows an open frame outbuilding and a detached stable toward the rear of the lot. By 1942, the updated Sanborn map indicates that the stable was replaced by a detached garage and an additional 1-2 story dwelling. The 1908 Sanborn Map (p. 5) shows a front porch along the front of the house, which was removed by 1979. Also according to Sanborn maps, the original wood shingle roof was replaced by composite roofing sometime before 1952. City permits indicate that one of the building's porches was enclosed in 1943, a window was moved in 1954, and the garage door was replaced in 1962. The house was converted to a duplex by the late 1970s, and a 1977 survey form documents a staircase to a second story side entrance on the south elevation.

***B7. Moved?** No Yes Unknown **Date:** **Original Location:**

***B8. Related Features:**

Detached garage and 1-2 story detached dwelling, located toward the rear of the parcel. Both buildings were constructed between 1908 and 1942, according to Sanborn Maps.

B9a. Architect: unknown

b. Builder: unknown

***B10. Significance: Theme:** Japanese in Riverside: Settlement & Community Development, World War II Forced Removal and Incarceration, and Return & Recovery; The Quest for Japanese American Citizenship & Civil Rights in Riverside **Area:** City of Riverside, CA

Period of Significance: 1915-1918

Property Type: Residence

Applicable Criteria: A/1

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

The property at 3369 Lemon Street, the Hansler House, is eligible under Criteria A/1 as it is associated with Riverside's Japanese American community's quest for civil rights. Hansler was included in a committee who took the Harada family to court to challenge property ownership by minor children of a resident alien, or the California Alien Land Law.

(See continuation sheet.)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:

***B12. References:**

See continuation sheet.

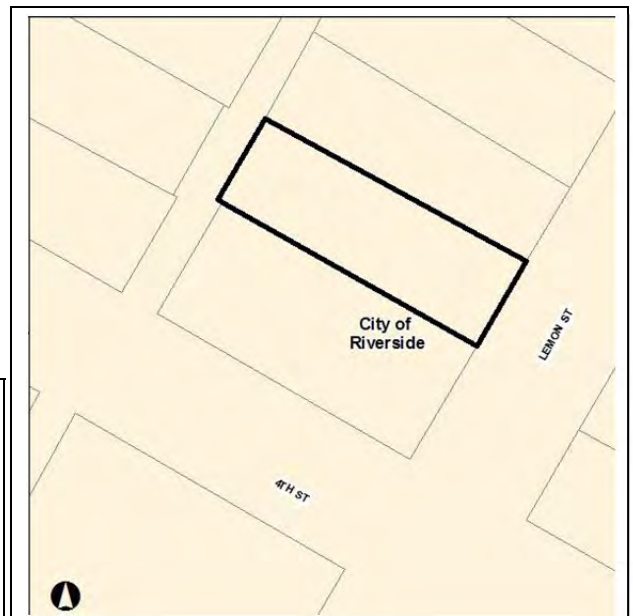
B13. Remarks:

Previously surveyed in 1977 by Charles Hall Page & Associates, in 1992, and in 2003 for the City of Riverside Downtown Specific Plan and West Side Update/Reconnaissance Surveys. Associated forms on file at the City of Riverside Planning Division or available online at <http://olmsted.riversideca.gov/historic/>

***B14. Evaluator:** Jenifer Thornton

***Date of Evaluation:** 2/25/2011

(This space reserved for official comments.)



State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary #
HRI#
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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Hansler House

*Recorded by: Jennifer Thornton

*Date: 1/26/2011 Continuation Update

***P3a. Description (cont.):**

The structure has a steep, side gabled roof with flared eaves. While the original roofing material was wood shingles, currently the roof is covered with light grey composite shingles.¹ The juncture of the roof and walls is characterized by a slight eave overhang, with a wide band of wooden trim immediately below the roof. A prominent gabled dormer dominates the Lemon Street (east) elevation. The upper portion of the dormer, above the windows, is not flush with lower portion but rather overhangs it by about a foot. This upper portion is decorated with coursed wooden shingles. Immediately below the overhang are four decorative wooden brackets and a ribbon of three single-hung windows with equal sized sashes. The window casings are painted a pale green but are otherwise undecorated. While the west elevation is not visible from the street, aerial photographs of the house indicate the presence of another dormer on the opposite side of the house, with either a shed or flat roof.

The first story of the Lemon Street elevation exhibits an asymmetrical layout. The front door is located near the northeast corner of the house, where there is a small, square porch inset under the roof. The square porch support is sheathed in the same clapboard siding covering the rest of the house. Lattice has been used to enclose the north side of the porch. Four cement steps lead up to the porch, and there is a low wall lining the south side of these stairs. The wall is made of three courses of square cut, natural faced stones, has a cement cap, and is painted blue. The front door, located under this porch, is paneled with a single, large pane of glass. There is a decorative sill under this large glass pane. The door hardware appears antique, but the knob is missing. Long, thin windows frame the door to either side, and the trim around the door is painted green.

To the south and left of the porch along the main wall is a series of three windows. The central, larger window is a fixed, multi-pane window with a diamond sash pattern. It is framed by single-hung windows with equal sized sashes to either side. The lower portion of the window furthest to the south has been boarded up. The simple, decorative trim underneath these windows extends beyond the windows to wrap around the house.

Sanborn maps indicate that there used to be an exterior porch in front of the windows described above, under an extension of the roof.² A photograph of the house on file at the City of Riverside Planning Division indicates that this exterior porch was removed by 1979. More recently, the 1992 survey form and Google street view images indicate that an exterior front porch was rebuilt in the same location as the original porch. This new porch, however, has recently been demolished, leaving a bare patch of dirt which has yet to be landscaped.

¹ The 1908 Sanborn Map, p. 5, indicates that the roofing was wood shingles; by 1952 the roofing was composite.

² See the 1908 and 1952 Sanborn Maps, p. 5.

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DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Hansler House

*Recorded by: Jennifer Thornton

*Date: 1/26/2011 Continuation Update

***P3a. Description (cont.):**

Perhaps in the process of this demolition, the clapboard siding has been removed around the lower portion of the house, revealing two courses of the cut stone foundation.

The north and south elevations are difficult to see from the street and are obscured by vegetation. One can see, however, that the portion of the wall immediately below the roof gable on both the north and south elevations overhangs the rest of the house, mimicking the pattern of the gabled dormer. Like the dormer, this overhang is sided with coursed shingles, as opposed to clapboard, and underneath the overhang are decorative wooden brackets. What appears to be a vent opening is centered under the main roof gable, on both sides of the house. The view of the other windows on the north and south elevations is mostly obstructed, but they appear original with green trim.

The house, originally a single residence, has been divided into units (there are three mail boxes by the front door). An exterior staircase on the south side of the house, first noted in the 1977 survey, has been built to access a side door on the second story. Both the staircase and the door were not original, and were likely added when the house was divided into apartments. At the base of the staircase there is a small area that is paved with brick, which appear historic and may represent an original patio or paved walkway.

Aerial photographs indicate at least two other structures on the property, neither of which is clearly visible from the street. Sanborn maps show that originally there was a small outbuilding and a stable on the back lot, but by 1942 the stable was replaced by a one-to-two story dwelling with an open frame porch facing the main house and a detached garage.³ City permits indicate that the garage door was replaced in 1962. City permits further indicate that a porch was enclosed in 1943, although it is unclear which porch this permit is referring to. A permit was also secured to move one of the windows in 1954.

Currently the property appears to be in a deteriorated condition. The paint is peeling, part of the foundation is exposed, one of the windows is partially boarded up, the roofing material undulates instead of lying flat, and the picket fence surrounding the property is in disrepair. It is unclear whether these issues are purely cosmetic, or whether they indicate more serious structural problems. Still, the house does retain many original elements, including its windows, the front door, and the clapboard siding, and it also retains its original form and basic layout.

***B10. Significance (cont.):**

Based on its architectural merit, the Hansler House has been designated Riverside City Structure of Merit #517, and is a contributor to the Heritage Square Historic District. This residential historic district is characterized by a variety of vernacular architectural styles dating from 1880-1920s, including Classical Revival, Shingle, and Craftsman, among others.

³ 1908 and updated 1942 Sanborn maps, p. 5.

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Hansler House

*Recorded by: Jennifer Thornton

*Date: 1/26/2011 X Continuation Update

***B10. Significance (cont.):**

The Hansler House was constructed in 1906-1907 and was built in a Shingle Influenced style.⁴ Like the other contributing buildings in the Heritage Square Historic District, it displays a high degree of craftsmanship.

In December of 1915, Jukichi Harada purchased a house across the street from the Hansler House, in what was then a predominately white neighborhood. As a Japanese citizen, Harada was prevented from owning property under the Alien Land Law of 1913, so he purchased the property in the names of his American children – Mine, Sumi, and Yoshizo. After learning of this purchase, a group of Harada’s new neighbors joined together and formed a committee that questioned the legality of the purchase and tried to prevent the Harada family from moving into the neighborhood. John Hansler, vice-president of the Ark House Furnishing Company and resident of 3369 Lemon Street, was a member of this committee.⁵ Along with several other committee members, Hansler approached Harada and offered to buy the house for \$500 more than the home’s purchase price. When Harada refused to give up the house on Lemon Street, the committee then pressed for legal action, hiring lawyer Miguel Estudillo to represent their interests. Hansler, along with sixty other Riverside residents, signed his name to a petition demanding that the Haradas leave their new home.⁶

Hansler appears to have been one of the more active members of this committee. Both Sumi and Mine Harada mention Hansler by name in later oral histories. When describing the neighborhood, Sumi singled out the Hansler family, saying “they opposed my father.”⁷ Mine Harada remembered the family as well and stated that “they were the loudest” in their protests.⁸ Hansler personally wrote to the California State Attorney General asking whether the Harada’s purchase was legal, and the *Los Angeles Times* reported that “[t]he records show that the prosecution was undertaken by Atty.-Gen. Webb on complaint of J.G. Hansler, a neighbor living directly across the street.”⁹ When the conflict was finally brought to trial, Hansler was among the neighbors who testified at court.

On at least one occasion Hansler served as the unofficial public face of the neighborhood committee, making a lengthy statement to the press that was published in the *Los Angeles Times*. In this statement, Hansler frames the activities of the neighborhood committee as the actions of concerned property owners. He explains, “I don’t want to have any trouble with Hamada [sic] and don’t want to hurt his feelings, but we feel that if he lives there other Japanese will move in and it will inevitably hurt all the property in the neighborhood.”

DPR 523L (1/95)

*Required information

⁴ The construction date is based on records at the Riverside County Assessor’s Archive.

⁵ The Ark House Furnishing Company changed locations at least once, but at one time was in the same building as the Golden State Hotel and next to the Golden State Café, which were owned Kaneko, a prominent member of Riverside’s Japanese community. Erin Gettis personal communication. See also a 1904 photograph at the Riverside Metropolitan Museum archives and an advertisement from the Avery E. Field Collection, UCR.

⁶ Rawitsch *No Other Place*, 36-39, 42; Fleming “The House on Lemon Street,” 85-86.

⁷ Interview with Sumi Harada, conducted by Mark Rawitsch, Feb. 24, 1982, 36.

⁸ Interview with Mine Harada, conducted by Mark Rawitsch, Jan. 17, 1982, 94.

⁹ Harry Carr, “Japan vs. America in Riverside Suite: Neighborhood Row Expands Itself into a World-famous Legal Action,” *Los Angeles Times*, Oct. 22, 1916.

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Hansler House

*Recorded by: Jennifer Thornton

*Date: 1/26/2011 Continuation Update

***B10. Significance (cont.):**

Other language in the statement, however, indicates xenophobic fears regarding the actions of the Japanese in the United States. Hansler states that Harada initially responded favorably to the offer to buy him out, but implies that outside influences resulted in Harada deciding to keep the house: “I don’t know whom he saw in the meantime, or by whom he was instructed; but the next time we went to see him [Harada] was of a different turn of mind.” Hansler suggests that this influence may have come from the Japanese government: “[Harada] replied that even if he lost the house he would not lose any money thereby, the inference, of course, being that either the Japanese government or the Japs of this section have decided to indemnify him.”¹⁰

While they were neighbors, the relationship between the Hanslers and the Haradas appears to have been tense. The west side of Lemon Street seemed particularly frightening and hostile to the Harada children. While Sumi mentioned that they sometimes played with Albert, the Hanslers’ son, Mine tells another story: “There was a boy, a German boy, who lived across the street...Hansler...He was the one that used to throw rocks at me.” She recalls that she “just stayed away from him.”¹¹ In addition to the Hansler residence, Sumi remembers that the Farr family warned her to stay on her side of the street. Because she had been so frightened as a child, she avoided walking down the west side of Lemon Street even after she was an adult.¹²

In general the Hansler and Harada families avoided each other. Mine remembers that Mr. Hansler and her father never interacted, and Sumi said, “we didn't pay any attention to [our neighbors]...Now, maybe, we just raised our hand and said, ‘Hello,’ and that was about all. ‘Cause we never crossed the street and ... we rarely went into our neighbors homes, even.”¹³ When the case was finally decided in 1918, the Haradas won the right to keep their house in a landmark decision. Not long after the trial was resolved, the Hansler family sold their house, and by 1920 they had left the neighborhood.¹⁴

Critical to portraying its association with the landmark Harada case is the property’s relationship to the Harada House and to the houses of other committee members. All of these buildings are located in a historic residential district, preserving the feeling of the neighborhood and communicating the spatial relationships between the Haradas and their sometimes hostile neighbors. In conjunction with the houses of other committee members, the Hansler House is a physical representation of the racial prejudice the Haradas had to deal with every day as they fought to keep their home and integrate the neighborhood.

The Hansler House retains good integrity and has not undergone major alterations since its period of significance. The main changes have been to the ancillary buildings located at the rear of the lot, where an original stable was later replaced by a small residence and a detached garage. These changes are not visible from the street and were made sometime between 1908 and 1942, so it is possible that the alterations actually date to the period of significance.¹⁵ The main residence retains much of its original fabric, including the clapboard siding, windows, and cut stone foundation.

DPR 523L (1/95)

*Required information

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Interview with Mine Harada, conducted by Mark Rawitsch, Jan. 17, 1982, 94-95.

¹² Interview with Sumi Harada, conducted by Mark Rawitsch, Dec. 13, 1976, 23.

¹³ Interviews conducted by Mark Rawitsch with Mine Harada, Jan. 17, 1982, 108; and with Sumi Harada, Feb. 24, 1982, 37.

¹⁴ Records at the Riverside County Assessor’s Archive indicate that the house was sold to Della S. Metsger in 1919 or 1920.

¹⁵ See the 1908 and updated 1942 Sanborn Maps, p. 5.

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Hansler House

*Recorded by: Jennifer Thornton

*Date: 1/26/2011 X Continuation Update

***B10. Significance (cont.):**

Minor alterations to the building proper have occurred over time, including replacing the original wood shingle roof with composite roofing, adding a stairway to provide access to a second story side entrance, moving a window, and the removal of the front porch.¹⁶

Despite these changes and the fact that the building and its grounds currently are in need of maintenance, the Hansler House still represents an excellent example of early twentieth century residential architecture and is a valuable contributor to the Heritage Square Historic District. In addition, its excellent integrity of location, setting, feeling and association powerfully tell an important part of the story of the Harada family's struggle to keep their home in the face of racial intolerance.

***B12. References:**

Carr, Harry. "Japan vs. America in Riverside Suite: Neighborhood Row Expands Itself into a World-famous Legal Action," *Los Angeles Times*, Oct. 22, 1916.

Fleming, Maria. "The House on Lemon Street." In *A Place at the Table: Struggles for Equality in America*, edited by Maria Fleming, 80-89. Los Angeles, CA: Oxford University Press and Southern Poverty Law Center, 2000.

Rawitsch, Mark Howland. *No Other Place: Japanese American Pioneers in a Southern California Neighborhood*. Riverside, CA: Department of History, University of California, Riverside, 1983.

Unpublished Sources/Archives:

1908, 1942, and 1952 Sanborn Maps available at the Riverside Metropolitan Museum Avery E. Field Collection, University of California, Riverside, Special Collections

Interview with Sumi Harada, conducted by Mark Rawitsch, Feb. 24, 1982, 36.

Interview with Mine Harada, conducted by Mark Rawitsch, Jan. 17, 1982, 94.

Permits available online at <http://aquarius.riversideca.gov/permits/Browse.aspx?dbid=0> (accessed 2/26/2011)

Previous survey forms available at the City of Riverside Planning Office and online at <http://olmsted.riversideca.gov/historic/> (accessed 2/26/2011)

Riverside County Assessor's Archive

¹⁶ The alterations were compiled from 1908, 1942, and 1952 Sanborn maps, permits available online at <http://aquarius.riversideca.gov/permits/Browse.aspx?dbid=0> (accessed 2/26/2011), previous survey forms available at the City of Riverside Planning Office and online at <http://olmsted.riversideca.gov/historic/> (accessed 2/26/2011), or were noted during the author's survey of the building on 1/26/2011.

State of California —The Resources Agency
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # ___
 HRI #
 Trinomial
 NRHP Status Code 3S

Other Listings _____
 Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 4 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Abbie Fletcher Residence

P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted

*a. County Riverside and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad _____ Date _____ T _; R _; _ of _ of Sec _; ___ B.M.

c. Address 3385 Lemon Street City Riverside Zip 92501-2810

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone __, __ mE/ __ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

APN: 213112013

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This Folk Victorian on the corner of Lemon and 4th Streets faces southeast onto Lemon and is a contributing building to the Heritage Square Historic District. The single-story with attic has a modified square ground plan and rests on a raised concrete stem wall foundation with wood skirting. The wood-frame structure is sheathed with clapboard siding and the roof-wall junction features a wide eave overhang, boxed without brackets. The hipped roof with steep offset gables is sheathed with bitumen composite shingles. The front-facing gable features a sunburst attic vent surrounded by alternating rows of shingles and picket style detailing along the lower edge of the gable.

(See Continuation Sheet.)

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP3

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) January 27, 2011 Photo
shows the front side, facing southeast.

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:
 Historic Prehistoric Both
1887 (Property Report)

*P7. Owner and Address:
Not Available

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) Sarah Provo
University of California, Riverside
Historic Preservation Class
900 University Ave., Riverside
CGL Grant

*P9. Date Recorded: 14 March 2011

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive Level

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") City of
Riverside Property Report- 3385
Lemon Street

*Attachments: NONE Location Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record

Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record

Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List): _____

State of California The Resources Agency
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Primary # _____
 HRI# _____

Page 2 of 4

*NRHP Status Code 3S

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Abbie Fletcher Residence

B1. Historic Name: _____

B2. Common Name: House at 3385 Lemon Street

B3. Original Use: Single-Family Residence B4. Present Use: Multi-Family Dwelling

*B5. Architectural Style: Folk Victorian

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

1887- Original construction at 385 (later renumbered 3385) Lemon Street¹

29 August 1947- Screen porch rebuilt

May 1949- Sewer tap replaced

3 May 1983- Remodel

22 December 1992- Addition of detached wood frame garage

October 1992- Garage demo

26 September 1995- Inspected for meter install, possible repair

2 August 2004- Reroofed with composition shingles.

16 November 2006- Exterior electric outlet installed for landscaping use²

*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features:

None

B9a. Architect: unknown b. Builder: unknown

*B10. Significance: **Theme** Japanese in Riverside: Settlement & Community Development, World War II Forced Removal and Incarceration, and Return & Recovery: The Quest for Japanese American Citizenship & Civil Rights in Riverside
 Area City of Riverside

Period of Significance 1915-1921 Property Type HP3 Applicable Criteria A/1

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

The house at 3385 Lemon Street appears to be eligible under Criteria A/1 due to its association with Abbie Fletcher and her daughter Cora as their residence during the period of the Harada court case when Cora Fletcher was a member of the committee that filed suit against Japanese neighbor Jukichi Harada for his alleged violation of the California Alien Land Law. 3385 Lemon Street, in conjunction with other neighboring properties on Lemon Street, collectively convey the historic appearance of the neighborhood as it appeared in 1915 when the lawsuit took place, and, represents a distinct period in turn-of-the-century American residential architecture.

See Continuation Sheet.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP02

*B12. References:

See Continuation Sheet

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Sarah Provo

(This space reserved for official comments.)



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DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____

*Date of Evaluation: 14 March 2011

Page 3 of 4 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Abbie Fletcher Residence

*Recorded by: Sarah Provo *Date 14 March 2011 Continuation Update

P3a. Description (cont.):

The front façade features a small front porch under a shed roof with right-side and middle simple wood supports and wood balustrade. The left side of the porch roof is supported by a corbel. The front entry is a wood door with outer metal security door. Two sliding aluminum windows, on the left gabled side and to the right of the door, have replaced the original windows (single-hung casement windows with wood perimeter) and are trimmed with 2x4 trim boards.

On the southwest side of the house, facing 4th Street, there are three sliding aluminum windows: one in the main wall, a second pop-out wall with a window, and a third along a rear side room addition. The pop-out wall with window is an addition and includes an air conditioning unit with a gas meter below the pop-out.

The rear of the house, which faces northwest onto Orange Street, has a wood back door, two aluminum sliding windows, and two room additions. The older addition, to the left side, was possibly a shed or other small building that was converted to a room. The more recent room addition, on the right, is a slab on grade and the walls material is wood T1-11 rather than the clapboard siding of the original structure. Above the right side addition is a steep gable on the original structure with an inset vent.

The northeast side of the house faces a neighbor's residence and has a pop-out wall with a window with aluminum sliders.

The neighborhood is a residential area with other turn-of-the-century houses along Orange and Lemon Streets. The property is lined by sidewalks and has sparse landscaping including a small lawn area on the front, or southeast, and southwest sides. Hedges are planted along the perimeter of the house. The rear, or northwest, side faces a small concrete driveway. The northeast side faces an adjacent property and is separated by a wooden fence.

B10. Significance (cont.):

This home was purchased by horticulturalist William Fletcher and his wife, Abbie, in 1902. Following her husband's death in 1912, Abbie Fletcher continued to reside in the home. William and Abbie's adult daughter, Cora, moved back home after her father's death to live with her mother and brother, and stayed there until at least the 1920s. It was Cora Fletcher who represented her household on the committee to evict the Haradas from the neighborhood.

The multi-family property located at 3385 Lemon Street is situated on Lot 5 of Block P Range 5 of the "Town of Riverside," as delineated by Goldworthy and Higbie's 1870 survey. Originally part of Rancho Jurupa, the Town of Riverside was laid out under the direction of the Southern California Colony Association and development of the town began soon after.³ With the commercial core of the town bounded by Sixth and Tenth Streets to the north and south, and Market and Orange Streets to the west and east, early residential development surrounded this business district which provided goods, services, and employment opportunities. By 1895, the homes of Riverside's approximately 6,000 residents were scattered throughout the township and amongst the vast orange groves, with more concentrated development along Orange and Market Streets.⁴

The residential neighborhood on Lemon Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, was developed in the 1880s-1890s with the construction of several single and multiple family dwellings featuring Victorian architecture. The remaining original houses along this street contribute to the neighborhood's turn-of-the-century character and are located within Heritage Square Historic District, bounded by First and Fifth Streets to the north and south and Orange and Vine to the west and east.⁵

Already designated a City Structure of Merit and a District Contributor to the Heritage Square Historic District, the house at 3385 Lemon Street is an example of Folk Victorian architecture and is significant as an element in a neighborhood that represents a late nineteenth-century residential landscape. While the structure remains in its original location with the majority of its original materials and workmanship, the windows have been replaced with aluminum sliders and room additions have been made to the southwest and rear sides of the house. The southwest addition uses the same siding and roof material, while the rear addition has incorporated an earlier outbuilding into the main structure. Nevertheless, the front façade, which faces Lemon Street, retains the historic integrity necessary to illustrate the architectural period and original character of the neighborhood and district in which it resides, as well as convey its period of significance.

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Primary # _____
 HRI # _____
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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Abbie Fletcher Residence

*Recorded by: Sarah Provo *Date 14 March 2011 Continuation Update

B10. Significance (cont.):

Though the house was built in 1887, William and Abbie Fletcher became the owners in 1902. William had worked for many years as a horticulturist with a business elsewhere, but by 1902 the Riverside City Directory listed his residence as “Lemon, cor. Fourth Street,” which would later be numbered 385 Lemon Street and eventually renumbered 3385.⁶ The Directory for 1915 names the resident as “Abbie Fletcher, wid Wm H,” leaving Abbie as the homeowner following her husband’s death. Their daughter Cora had moved into the home with her mother, and in this same year, Cora Fletcher joined a group of her neighbors in filing a lawsuit against Jukichi Harada after Harada purchased a home in the names of his American-born children which challenged the California Alien Land Law of 1913. Though *The People of the State of California v. Harada* did not overturn the Alien Land Law, the court did uphold the Harada children’s title to the house on Lemon Street and the case paved the way for later challenges to the constitutionality of the land law. Abbie Fletcher remained at her Lemon Street residence until c.1923.⁷ The Fletcher residence and other neighboring homes collectively embody the historic character of the Lemon Street neighborhood as it appeared to the Haradas and their neighbors in 1915 during the landmark court case.

***B12. References:**

¹ City of Riverside Property Report, http://olmsted.riversideca.gov/historic/ppty_mtp.aspx?pky=3911.

² All subsequent construction records from City of Riverside Building Permits.

³ Assessor’s Map (M.B. 7/17; 1874), City of Riverside Parcel Maps.

⁴ Sanborn Fire Insurance Map (1895).

⁵ Heritage Square Historic District Map and Survey Description, City of Riverside, http://olmsted.riversideca.gov/historic/dist_mtp.aspx?dky=31.

⁶ Riverside Public Library. City Directories (microfiche, 1902).

⁷ Riverside Public Library. City Directories (microfiche, 1921, 1925).

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 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
 HRI #
 Trinomial
 NRHP Status Code 3S

Other Listings
 Review Code

Reviewer

Date

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*Resource Name or #: Japanese Language School

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County: Riverside

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Riverside West Date: T ; R ; ¼ of ¼ of Sec ; M.D. B.M.
 c. Address: 7433 Lincoln Avenue City: Riverside Zip: 92504
 d. UTM: Zone: ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)
 e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation:
 APN: 230352008, 230352009

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The property consists of two lots with parcel #230352008 serving as the parking lot for the small building on parcel #230352009. The property is enclosed with a simple black metal wrought iron fence with brick columns at intervals. There is a sliding gate to allow cars into the concrete parking lot.
 See Continuation Sheet

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP15-Educational Building, HP16-Religious Building, HP36-Ethnic Minority Property

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Front view, 07/20/2011

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: Historic Prehistoric Both

1940, City Permits

*P7. Owner and Address: Not Available

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
 Krystal Marquez, Administrative Intern-Planning Department, 3900 Main Street, Riverside, CA 92522

*P9. Date Recorded: 07/28/2011

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
 Intensive Survey

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite

survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") none.

*Attachments: NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List):

State of California — The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD	Primary # HRI#
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*NRHP Status Code 3S

*Resource Name or # Japanese Language School

- B1. Historic Name: Japanese Language School
- B2. Common Name: 7433 Lincoln Avenue
- B3. Original Use: Church
- B4. Present Use: Church

***B5. Architectural Style:**

***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

1940 — Permit# 21761, March 4th, 1940. Owner: Japanese Assn. of Riverside. Type: Stucco Sunday School & Rec. Hall, D-2. Tract: St. Francis Heights, Lots: 8 & 9. Contractor: J.H. Metcalf & E. Kane. (City of Riverside, Building permits)

1940 — Permit# 14168, March 13th, 1940. Owner: Japanese Sun. School Assn. Permit for septic tank. (City of Riverside, Building permits)

1964 — Permit# 11846, January 5th, 1964. Application & permit to connect to public sewer. (City of Riverside, Building permits)

1967 — November 27th, 1967. Alteration, Suspender ceiling & lower platform. Owner: Riv. Japanese Language. Use: Private School. Applicant: K. Muramoto (City of Riverside, Building permits)

1989 — Alteration, 200 AMP change out service to HVAC. Use: Church. Owner: Grace Christian Ministries, Harold Meeks. (City of Riverside, Building permits)

***B7. Moved?** No Yes Unknown **Date:** N/A **Original Location:** N/A

***B8. Related Features:**

None

B9a. Architect: unknown

b. Builder: unknown

***B10. Significance: Theme:** Japanese in Riverside: Settlement & Community Development, World War II Forced Removal and Incarceration, and Return & Recovery; The Quest for Japanese American Citizenship & Civil Rights in Riverside **Area:** City of Riverside

Period of Significance: 1940-1946

Property Type: Educational/Church Building **Applicable Criteria:** A/1

Within the Multiple Property Submission, the Japanese Language School is eligible under National Register Criteria A due to its long-standing association with Japanese Americans in the City of Riverside which shows part of Riverside's cultural past. The school was instrumental in the Japanese American community maintaining their culture and identity. . The Japanese Language School appears to qualify for the California Register under Criteria 1, due to its association with Japanese Americans before and after WWII in Riverside. Also, as the only remaining Japanese Language School in the city, it appears that it would also be eligible for local Landmark designation according to Riverside Municipal Code Title 20 criteria 1, 6 & 7.

See Continuation Sheet

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

HP15-Educational Building, HP16-Religious Building, HP36-Ethnic Minority Property (JA)

***B12. References:**

See Continuation Sheet

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Krystal Marquez

***Date of Evaluation:** 08/10/2011

(This space reserved for official comments.)



State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

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Trinomial

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 3 of 4

*Resource Name or # Japanese Language School

*Recorded by: Krystal Marquez

*Date: 08/10/2011

Continuation

Update

P3a. Description (cont.):

The structure is a long rectangular front gabled building in a minimal traditional style with a smooth stucco exterior. The front of the building features a centered extended front gabled covered entryway supported by two stucco columns and semi-arched detail at the gable roof connection to the columns. Two stairs leading to the front double wood doors with a rectangular window above them. At the top of entryway columns where the gable connects are curving connections which flow into eaves covered along the length of the building. The front of the building also shows two aluminum horizontal sliding windows, one on each side of the entryway, and each window is surrounded by a forest green trim. The wall has a small curve outward at the wall corner connections to the roof.

The west facing side of the building has a concrete walkway ramp up to a grey metal door centered on the building's side. The door is surrounded by the same forest green trim that is around the windows and directly above the door is a rectangular window. To the right of the door towards the front of the building is another horizontal aluminum sliding window, but without the trim. To the left of the door is what appears to be a smaller casement window with no trim and a faint shadow of what was once most likely a taller window.

At the back of the building are what appear to be two additions. Directly off the front gabled building is a shed roof addition with concrete stairs on the left side of the building leading to a modern house type front solid door. To the left of the door is a very small window. To the back of the first addition is another addition with a shed roof attaching just below the first additions shed roof and another door at the very back left side.

On the right side of the building are two more horizontal sliding windows with no trim and what appears to be a shed roof extension. On each side of the entryway is a small young palm tree and also in front of the building is a white metal flagpole.

B10. Significance (cont.):

The Japanese Language School was originally called Japanese Church in City Directories and was located at 7431 Lincoln Avenue. It was also referred to as Recreation Hall from 1943-1945 in the City Directories.

Alice Kanda, who once lived down the street from this particular school, said that "The Japanese Language School operated on Saturdays & Sundays. The Nisei were sent there to learn their cultural heritage and Japanese. The children would also learn flower arrangement, dancing, music & singing. Once a year they would put on a program during the summertime. The kids also participated in the Cherry Festival in Beaumont."

According to *Reading the Sites: Japanese American Community in Riverside*, "Riverside's Japanese Language Schools, known as Gakuen, offered the community's residents an opportunity to maintain their culture and traditions. This particular school, known as the Arlington Gakuen, was constructed in 1940 in a minimal traditional style to be a Japanese Language School. The facility included a large open space, a kitchen and a pair of bathrooms. It hosted a number of programs, including plays, holiday events and lectures. Additionally, it served as a boarding site for a number of Japanese resettling in Riverside after World War II. This is the only remaining example of a Japanese Language School in Riverside."

Also, the Historic Context Statement for *Japanese American Heritage and the Quest for Civil Rights in Riverside, California, 1890s-1970s* states, "Japanese Language schools, or gakuen, were the most central institutions to Japanese communities across the West Coast. According to historian Gail Dubrow, the hundreds of language schools in Japantowns up and down the Pacific Coast "testify to the growing Nisei population, Issei anxiety over their precarious status in the United States as aliens ineligible for citizenship, and dismay over the manners of their American-born children." Because parents' acquisition of English was generally quite limited, one of the gakuen's roles was to support better communication between parents and children."

Also, according to City Directories, the Japanese Language School served as a place for people to stay after they had returned from the internment camps and became a place where Japanese Americans of Riverside helped each other and shared their culture.

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

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CONTINUATION SHEET

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*Resource Name or # Japanese Language School

*Recorded by: Krystal Marquez

*Date: 08/10/2011

Continuation

Update

B12. References:

City of Riverside Building Permits.

City of Riverside, Planning Department, Historic Resources Database & Address Files.

City of Riverside City Directories

Digital Sanborn Maps.

Graves, Donna. *Japanese American Heritage and the Quest for Civil Rights in Riverside, California, 1890s-1970s*. National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form. Print.

Kanda, Alice. "Interview with Alice Kanda (aka Sumi Gotori)." Interview by Deborah Wong. *Asian American Riverside*. 18 Aug. 1999. Web. 29 July 2011. <<http://aar.ucr.edu/NotableAsianAmericans/AliceKanada.html>>.

McAlester, Virginia, and A. Lee McAlester. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Knopf, 1984.

Reading the Sites: Japanese American Community in Riverside. Map and Tour Guide. Riverside, CA, 2011. Print.

State of California The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code: 3S

PRIMARY RECORD

Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

Page 1 of 5 *Resource Name or #: 2915 Madison Street

P1. Other Identifier: Takeda House

***P2. Location:** Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County: Riverside

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Date: T 3S ; R 5W ; ¼ of ¼ of Sec ; M.D. B.M.

c. Address: 2915 Madison Street City: Riverside Zip: 92504

d. UTM: Zone: 10 ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

APN: 230352002

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

2915 Madison Street is located near the cross street of Lincoln Avenue in the residential neighborhood known today as Casa Blanca. The one story, wood framed structure and its raised cement foundation rest on a simple, rectangular footprint. Constructed in 1925, the house is a craftsman style bungalow with elements of prairie style architecture. Clad in cream colored stucco and blue trim, the house is approximately 1092 square feet and has three bedrooms and one bath (1). A detached garage (324 sq. feet) is located in the rear of the house.

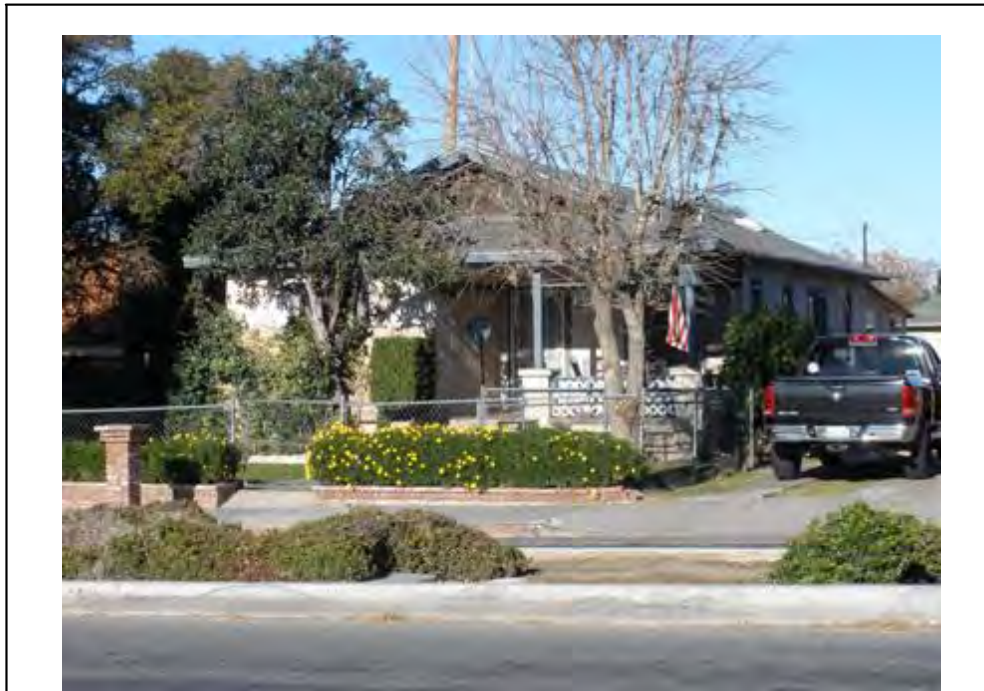
See Continuation Sheet.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP2

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for, structures, and objects.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Southwest elevation. 2/9/11. Photo by Sue Hall



*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: Historic Prehistoric Both

Circa 1925 (County Assessor Records)

*P7. Owner and Address: Not Available

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) Sue Hall
University of California, Riverside
900 University Avenue
Riverside, CA 92521

*P9. Date Recorded: June 2011

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe) California Register District Nomination

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey

report and other sources, or enter "none.") None.

*Attachments: NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List):

State of California The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION	Primary # HRI#
BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD	

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder): 2915 Madison St.

- B1. Historic Name: Takeda House
- B2. Common Name: 2915 Madison Avenue
- B3. Original Use: Single-Family Residence
- B4. Present Use: Single-Family Residence
- *B5. Architectural Style: Craftsman Bungalow with Prairie Features
- *B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

According to Riverside County Assessor Records, the house was originally constructed circa 1925. City permits indicate that in the spring of 1941, a 10 x 18 frame addition (with a concrete foundation and composition roof) was made to the property. It appears that this addition might be the half gabled shed extension added to the east elevation of the house. Another city permit issued in 1965 indicates that roof and interior alterations were necessary due to a fire at the house. In 1994, city permits indicate the house was reroofed. Though no permits exist, a hipped gabled garage was added to the rear of the property at some point in time.

- *B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: Original Location:
- *B8. Related Features:

Detached garage along the east elevation of the property.

- B9a. Architect: unknown
- b. Builder: unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme: Japanese in Riverside: Settlement & Community Development, World War II Forced Removal and Incarceration, and Return & Recovery; The Quest for Japanese American citizenship & Civil Rights in Riverside Area: Casa Blanca

Period of Significance: 1925 - 1965 Property Type: Single-Family Residence Applicable Criteria: A/1

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

The Takeda House is eligible for the National Register and California Register under Criteria A/1 because it is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history. Onisaburo and Umeko Takeda's property was purchased in 1926 under the name of the couple's American born children under the guardianship of E.L. Pequengnat, a local jeweler and watchmaker, when it was illegal for aliens to act as guardians for their American children in land purchases.

See Continuation Sheet.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP36- Ethnic property (JA)

*B12. References:

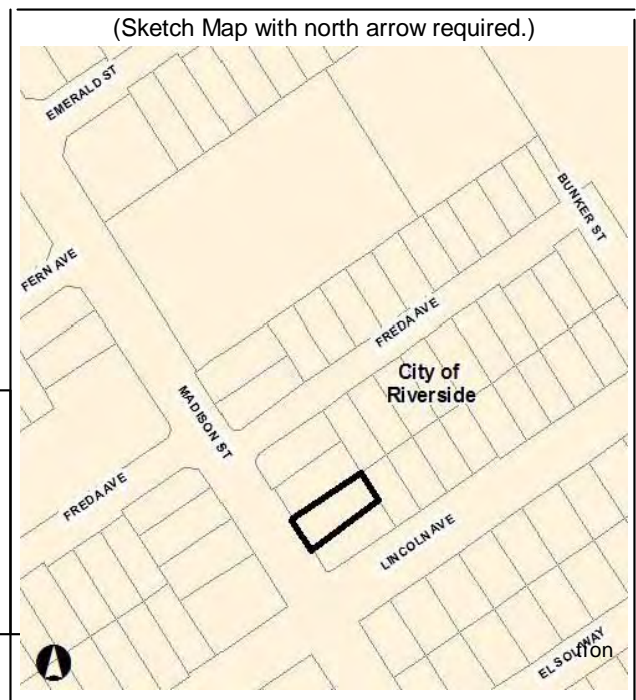
See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Sue Hall

*Date of Evaluation: June 2011

(This space reserved for official comments.)



CONTINUATION SHEET

*Recorded by: Sue Hall

*Date: June 2011

X Continuation

— Update

P3a: Description (cont.)

The house's historic features are notable particularly in the eclectic set of original wood cased, silled, and framed windows found on the north and south elevations of the structure. The south elevation has four windows. Two double hung, four by one windows flank what appears to have been an external eave wall chimney near the front of the house. A pair window with double hung, single sashes is located in the center, while a narrow, double hung window is located toward the rear of the house. An additional four windows are clearly visible on the north elevation of the house though all of their detailing is not. The westernmost window does appear to be a double hung, six over one, and one of the middle windows is a vent rather than a window. A small lean-to extends from the north wall and appears to be some form of ventilation or heating system.

The structure's architectural features are most striking in the front of the house on Madison Street. While the south, east, and north elevations have a slight overhang boxed in with exposed rafter beams, it is on the west elevation of the house that the roof's architectural style is defined. The low pitched, front gabled roof extends out from the house with a skirt roof emerging below the front gable. The gable also has a protruding gable beam or decorative outrigger located above a small, square-shaped window. Although reminiscent of functioning farms, the small opening most likely was intended to provide circulation in the rafter space or attic. The roof's flared extension is further highlighted by the inset porch in the southwest corner of the entrance, which is accessible via three cement steps. Although the porch itself is made of cement—and consists of two stuccoed pedestals—it is the foundation for two wooden, square columns that help support the roof. In between the pedestals is a white, wooden lattice—most likely a temporary balustrade feature. The columns not only support the porch roof but also support the wooden, free-standing beam that runs parallel to the roof-line. The beam is connected to the roof via small, decorative, bottom-flared brackets that emulate the front flared roof.

Although the west elevation has the most detail, it has also seen a fair amount of visible changes. It contains one wood encased window located on the exterior wall and another inset on the front porch. However, approximately one half of the west elevation wall has been covered up with cement bricks. Dark metal-framed screens and extensive foliage keep the window details from being seen. Visual and textual documentation indicates that 2915 Madison has seen its fair share of changes and alterations over the years. In 1941, a building permit (number 22956) was issued for a 10 x 18 frame addition with a concrete foundation and composition roof. Although it cannot be verified, it appears as though this addition is the half gabled, plank-framed shed located on the east elevation of the structure. The shed has one door flanked by two larger, paired windows on the south elevation. In the winter of 2011, new white, vinyl windows and wood frames had been installed in the addition. Although no date can be determined, a hipped-roofed garage with wide eaves and exposed beams was added to the southeast corner of the lot. Clad in vertical wood beams similar to the shed extension, it is possible that the garage was built in 1941 as well. (2) Another building permit was issued in 1965, approving B & B Builders to provide reroofing and interior alterations to the house due to fire damage. (3) In 1994, City permits again approved a reroofing project. It was believed that it would cost \$1,500 to replaced 1,500 square feet of rooftop with composition shingles. (4)

Despite these changes and alterations, 2915 Madison Street remains intact, maintaining its character-defining features.

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DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 2915 Madison St.

*Recorded by: Sue Hall

*Date: June 2011

X Continuation

— Update

B10 Significance (cont.):

2915 Madison Street is significant primarily for the long-time residents who resided in the house between 1925 and 1965: the Takeda Family. Their purchase of and residence in 2915 Madison St. is important for two reasons. First, their purchase of the property demonstrates the challenges Riverside's Japanese population faced when coming up against the Alien Land Law in the early half of the twentieth century. Secondly, their occupation of the residence demonstrated the development of a middle class status among a number of Riverside's Japanese residents.

According to county Assessors Records, Taro and Tamako Takeda purchased the property at 2915 Madison St. from Frank A. Tetley and his wife, Marion Tetley, on March 31, 1924 (1). Although the grant states that the year was 1924, the grantor/grantee index indicates that the sale was actually made on March 31, 1925. Nonetheless, Assessor Records indicate that Tetley was the first owner of this property—among many others—in the Saint Francis Heights Tract of Riverside. It was under the Takeda's ownership in 1925, however, that the structure was built on the property—raising the value of land improvements to \$1,330 (2).

The Takeda's purchase of 2915 Madison in 1925 is noteworthy, because of both local and state involvement with California's Alien Land Law of 1913. The law prohibited alien, non-citizens from owning property in California. In 1916, Jukichi Harada skirted the land law by purchasing a property on Lemon Street under the names of his American-born children. Harada remained the trustee of the property until his children were old enough to assume ownership for themselves. Despite being taken to court by his neighbors, the Harada's arrangement was upheld in court, prompting another wave of nativist, racist action at the state level. By 1923, the State of California had taken extra measures to prevent the purchase and maintenance of property by foreign-born residents. This time, their actions were targeted against the minors of foreign-born parents. In June of 1923, *The Arlington Times*, a weekly Riverside paper, noted that Governor Friend Richardson had signed in to law Assembly Bill 1319. The law, among other things, stated that "any person not eligible to citizenship in the United States" was "disqualified to act as guardians in any estate consisting of real property" (3). In other words, alien-born Japanese were no longer eligible to serve as guardians or trustees of their children's property. The Bill became a law and was amended to the Alien Land Laws on January 1, 1924 (4).

The amended law directly impacted the Takedas and their purchase of the property at 2915 Madison. Records from the Superior Court of the State of California indicated that Taro and Tamako Takeda—the names on the property records—were, in fact, minors in 1925. Because their parents could no longer serve as guardians of the property, local Riverside resident E.L. Pequegnat was listed as the guardian of the estate (5). Pequegnat and his wife, Hattie, were well-established, financially secure, business entrepreneurs in Riverside. Most importantly, Pequegnat was a citizen of the United States. (6)

Taro and Tamako's parents—Ori (b. 1882) and Umeko (b. 1893 in Osaka) Takeda—were both born in Japan and thus, *legally*, unable to purchase property in the United States. Nonetheless, directory and census records indicate that the Takeda family could *afford* to purchase property in Riverside. Ori [Orisavuro] Takeda had worked his way up the financial ladder since arriving in the United States in 1904 (7). In 1915, Ori was the owner of "O. Takeda Mgr. Labor Contrs" which rented out space at 182 East 13th Street. As part of the Asahi Company, Ori's business contracted out laborers to Riverside's agricultural industries; he served as a middle man between Riverside's Japanese population and the ranchers (8). The United States' 1920 census solidified Takeda's status and education by noting his ability to read and write. Rather than listed as a laborer, the census also acknowledged Takeda as a contractor who did ranch work and, importantly, had his own account (9).

It was his own account, and the growth of his financial security that enabled Ori Takeda to move his family to 2915 Madison St. in 1925 (10). The Takedas were not alone. A number of other Japanese families moved to the neighborhood—among them the Nishimotos, the Taniguchis, and the Gotoris (11). By 1934, Takeda's financial stability allowed him to purchase a gas station—located on the corner lot (parcel 1) of Madison and Lincoln—next to the Takeda residence (12). When World War Two broke out, the Takeda family was well-established in their home and business on Madison Street. When forced to evacuate to Poston, Arizona, the Takedas left their property in the care of Ventura Velasquez. Although the Takedas returned to Riverside and their house at 2915 Madison St. after their internment, assessor records indicate that Ori Takeda decided to sell his gas station to Ventura Velasquez. Unfortunately, his reasoning for the sale is unknown. Despite selling the gas station, however, the Takedas remained residents of 2915 Madison Street until the 1960s (13). Although the Takeda family no longer lives at 2915 Madison Street, the structure's physical and historical integrity remain intact—enabling it to "speak" for those now gone. Its integrity makes it worthy of recognition as a site of significance in Riverside's Japanese American history.

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 2915 Madison St.

*Recorded by: Sue Hall

*Date: June 2011

X Continuation

— Update

B12 References:

Description:

- (1) Riverside County Land Information System. Available at <http://www3.tlma.co.riverside.ca.us/pa/rclic/index.html>. Accessed 27 June 2011. (2) City of Riverside, Planning Department, Online Permits. Available from <http://aquarius.riversideca.gov/permits/Browse.aspx?dbid=0>. Permit number 22956 was issued on March 28, 1941, approving Charis Takeda, the owner, to build an addition to the dwelling. Accessed 27 June 2011. (3) City of Riverside, Planning Department, Online Permits . A building permit granted February 19, 1965 indicates that fire damage required reroofing and interior alterations of the Takeda House which was done by B & B Builders. The permit indicated that the changes would cost about \$2,400 dollars. The final inspection on the improvements occurred on June 23, 1966. (4) City of Riverside, Planning Department, Online Permits. In 1994, the city of Riverside approved a permit for the reroofing of the house. At approximately \$1/foot of reroofing with composition shingles, it was believed that the project would cost \$1,500 to cover the 1,500 square feet of rooftop.

Significance:

- (1) County of Riverside, Assessor Records. Grantee Index, 1925. Number 884, Grantee: Taro and Tamako Takeda/ Grantor: Frank A. Tetley, May 31, 1925. Entire Deed available in Book 649/Page 76. (2) County of Riverside, Assessor Records. Real Property Ownership Records. Saint Francis Heights, page 96, line 2. (3) *The Arlington Times* (Riverside, CA), June 8, 1923. Page 1, Column 2. Available at the Riverside Public Library, microfilm. (4) "Statutes of California passed at the Forty-Fifth Session of the Legislature; Chapter 280, approved May 31, 1923." Available from the Archive of the Clerk, State of California. (5) "Superior Court of the State of California in and for the County of Riverside," County of Riverside, Assessor Records. Deed Book 649/Page 76. According to Social Security Death notices, Taro Takeda was born July 27, 1915—making him ten at the age of the purchase. Social Security Records are available online at rootsweb.com. (6) Simple search results from the *Los Angeles Times* ProQuest online database. (7) United States Census records, 1920. "Riverside Deaths – Umeko Takeda," *The Press Enterprise* (Riverside, CA), 9 March 1976, B-5. Accessed via the Riverside Public Library's online database. (8) Riverside Public Library, City Directories, 1915. (9) United States Census records, 1920, (10) Riverside Public Library, City Directories, 1925, 1930. In 1925, the address was listed as 496 S. Madison; that would change by 1930. (11) County of Riverside, Assessor Records. Real Property Ownership Records. Saint Francis Heights, page 36a. (12) Riverside Public Library, City Directories, 1934. (13) County of Riverside, Assessor Records. Real Property Ownership Records. Saint Francis Heights, Book 05, Map 36, Page 1, page 36 a. It is possible that the Takeda family moved out of the Madison Street house due to a fire—indicated by a Building permit granted on February 19, 1965 to owner Mike Garcia, requesting alterations due to fire damage.

State of California — The Resources Agency
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
 HRI #
 Trinomial
 NRHP Status Code 6L

Other Listings
 Review Code Reviewer Date

Page 1 of *Resource Name or #: Gotori House and Market

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County: Riverside

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Riverside West Date: T ; R ; ¼ of ¼ of Sec ; M.D. B.M.
 c. Address: 2931 Madison Street City: Riverside Zip: 92504
 d. UTM: Zone: ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)
 e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation:
 APN: 230352024, Old Address: 492 Madison Street

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This is a one story multifamily property on the corner of Madison Street and Freda Avenue in the Casa Blanca neighborhood of Riverside. This is a multi-gabled home with gables facing each side and the exterior material is stucco. At the rear of the property facing Freda Avenue is a detached garage that was converted into a residence in 1993. The property is enclosed by a chain-link metal fence with a hedge growing over most of the west side of it.

See Continuation Sheet

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP03—Multiple Family Property, HP36—Ethnic Minority Property

***P4. Resources Present:** Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) View of the property from Freda Avenue ; 07/20/2011

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** Historic Prehistoric Both

c. 1921

***P7. Owner and Address:**
 Not Available

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
 Krystal Marquez, Administrative Intern-Planning Department, 3900 Main Street, Riverside, CA 92522

***P9. Date Recorded:** 08/12/2011

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe)
 Intensive Survey

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Cultural Resources Survey Report: Casa Blanca & Eastside Communities - 08/30/2001

***Attachments:** NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List):

State of California — The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD	Primary # HRI#
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Page 2 of *NRHP Status Code 6L

*Resource Name or # Gotori House and Market

- B1. Historic Name: Gotori Market
- B2. Common Name: 2931 Madison Street
- B3. Original Use: Single Family Residence/Store/Gas Station
- B4. Present Use: Multiple Family Property

***B5. Architectural Style:**

***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

1960 — Connect to sewer, permit #21269. (City of Riverside, Building permits)
 1960 — permit # 22534, addition of 18 X 20 stucco garage. Owner: K. Gotori. (City of Riverside, Building permits)
 1993 — permit# 93-1617, owner: Manuel Martinez, Special inspection on garage conversion at rear of property. Converted to bedroom (12 X 18), study area (8 X 12) and carport (11 X 20). (City of Riverside, Building permits)

***B7. Moved?** No Yes Unknown **Date:** N/A **Original Location:** N/A

***B8. Related Features:**

None

B9a. Architect: unknown

b. Builder: K. Gotori

***B10. Significance: Theme:** Japanese in Riverside: Settlement & Community Development, World War II Forced Removal and Incarceration, and Return & Recovery; The Quest for Japanese American Citizenship & Civil Rights in Riverside **Area:** City of Riverside

Period of Significance: 1921-1973 **Property Type:** Multiple Family Property **Applicable Criteria:** N/A

The property has lost much of its architectural integrity, but due to its strong association to early Japanese Americans living in Riverside before and after World War II as well as the Casa Blanca neighborhood; it reflects the city's cultural and social diversity and is therefore important to the history of the city. Although it was not found eligible for listing on the National Register, California Register, or for local designation, it may warrant special consideration in local planning.

See Continuation Sheet

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

HP03—Multiple Family Property, HP36—Ethnic Minority Property

***B12. References:**

See Continuation Sheet

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Krystal Marquez

***Date of Evaluation:** 08/12/2011

DPR 523B (1/95)

(This space reserved for official comments.)



State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

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CONTINUATION SHEET

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Page 3 of

*Resource Name or # Gotori Market

*Recorded by: Krystal Marquez

*Date: 08/12/2011

Continuation

Update

P3a. Description (cont.):

The front view from Madison Street shows a front gable centered on the stucco structure with the front door centered on the gable and enclosed by a black metal screen door with a light bulb centered directly above the door. The front door is flanked on either side by an aluminum horizontal sliding window with no trim and the left side window has been replaced with a window air conditioner and wood infill. The original windows appear to have been replaced with the aluminum sliders which are indicated by the shadow in the stucco around the windows. The southeast side of the home is not visible from the street and the front of the yard near the corner of Freda Avenue and Madison Street contains two trees.

The northwest side of the home features two gable ends; the one closest to the front of the house is smaller in width than the one further back on the same side. All windows appear to have replaced original windows. The northwest side of the home features five aluminum horizontal sliding windows facing Freda Avenue: one toward the front of the house before the first gable end, the next centered on the first gable end, second smaller sized than the others, the third between the two gable ends, the fourth on the second gable end flanking the right side of a door enclosed by a white metal screen security door and the fifth past the last gable end towards the rear of the house and a bit smaller than some of the other windows. The second gable end towards the back of the home has one aluminum horizontal sliding window facing the back of the home as well as another entrance door to the left of it which is surrounded by white clapboard trim found only around this door.

The rear of the home shows one aluminum horizontal sliding window which faces onto the converted garage and is missing the left pane replaced with an air conditioner and wood infill. The garage conversion has a front gable facing onto Freda Street with a small vent centered in the gable end and underneath it an aluminum horizontal sliding window with black metal security bars over it. The roof-wall junction shows two triangular knee braces, one on each side centered. These triangular knee braces are only seen on the garage and nowhere else on the property. To left side of the garage is a wood covered carport. The part of the garage conversion facing Freda Avenue the outline of the old garage door is still visible.

B10. Applicable Criteria:

Within the Harada Multiple Property Submission, the Gotori Market is not eligible for inclusion because the property lacks architectural integrity and has undergone many modifications, including the change in use from a home, market and gas station, to a multiple family residence. Nevertheless, it may be eligible for special consideration in local planning. Had the original use remained or had the structure not been significantly modified, it may have been eligible for inclusion on California Register under Criteria 1, "Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States", because it could have told the story of the Japanese American experience in Riverside and California from 1921 through the Japanese Internment camps of World War II and the resettlement of the area after they returned. It may also have been eligible for the National Register as part of the Multiple Property Submission.

B10. Significance (cont.):

The property located at 2931 Madison Street (old address: 490 Madison Street) was constructed in 1921 by Japanese immigrants, husband and wife, Kanyoman (b. 1887) & Kie Gotori (b. 8 April 1892) who were both originally from Nagoya, Japan. The Gotori's lived in the home from 1921 until Kie Gotori's death in October of 1973. Kanyoman Gotori died in 1965.

Looking over County Property Records for the Casablanca area from 1913 until 1932 it appears many Japanese American families followed in the Harada's footsteps. The property in this area was purchased from the Riverside Orange Company by Frank A. Tetley in 1924 who then subdivided the land creating St. Francis Heights in 1925. In 1926 Mr. Tetley began to sell the land to the Japanese Americans already living in this area and it was purchased in the same way the Harada's had done in 1916 due to California's Alien Land Law which was still in effect until 1952. The Gotori's finally purchased the property they were already living on in 1926 in the name of one of their American born daughters, Sumie Gotori (b. 1923).

The Gotori's had approximately 9 children, one of whom was Alice "Sumie" Kanda (nee Gotori). According to City Directories the Gotori's lived on this property from 1921 until 1942 when they were removed under Executive Order 9066 during California's Japanese Internment. The Gotori family was sent to the Poston War Relocation Center located in Poston, Arizona in May of 1942 until 1945 when they returned to their home and Kanyoman & Kie lived there until their deaths. Kanyoman Gotori came to the United States when he was about 16-17 years old. He crossed into the U.S. illegally through Mexico and had nothing to prove his status when World War II broke out in 1941. Kie Gotori was a picture bride from Nagoya, Japan and came to the United States when she was 18 years old, about 5 years after Kanyoman arrived.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

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Page 4 of 4

*Resource Name or # Gotori Market

*Recorded by: Krystal Marquez

*Date: 08/12/2011 Continuation Update

B10. Significance (cont.):

The Gotori property served as the family's home as well as their place of business where they ran a general market and a small two pump gas station. Kanyoman & Kie Gotori also had extra jobs outside the home to support their large family. Kanyoman tended the orange groves and also used smudge pots to keep the orange trees from freezing. Mrs. Kanda explained that her father died from aplastic anemia which turned into leukemia and that the doctor told her it was probably from working in the orange groves and breathing the air from the smudge pots and all the insecticides. Her mother, Kie, also worked outside the home once her children were a bit older packing oranges while the children looked after the market.

During the family's time at the Poston War Relocation Center from 1942-1945, the family rented out their property to a local Mexican family while they were gone and packed and locked up all their belongings in their cellar. When they returned to the property they found that all of their belongings had been stolen; but they were happy to at least still have their home. After the Internment the Gotori's came back and reopened the market. It was a general store with groceries, lunch meats, some produce and lots of candy. Mrs. Kanda explained how after a time the market started to become difficult for her parents to run and as a way of regulating customers her mother would only let so many kids in and then lock the door because the kids were stealing from them. Mrs. Kanda also told how even though the store was closed on Sundays people would come to buy milk or bread and her mother would let them in. Eventually, it became too much for them to handle and they closed the store. Mrs. Kanda said that she left home and moved to Los Angeles in 1948, but that she still visited often to see her parents and other family members.

B12. References:

City of Riverside Building Permits.

City of Riverside, Planning Department, Historic Resources Database & Address Files.

City of Riverside City Directories

Digital Sanborn Maps.

Harada Walking Tour. Riverside, CA, 2011. Print.

Kanda, Alice. "Interview with Alice Kanda (aka Sumi Gotori)." Interview by Deborah Wong. Asian American Riverside. 18 Aug. 1999. Web. 29 July 2011. <<http://aar.ucr.edu/NotableAsianAmericans/AliceKanada.html>>.

McAlester, Virginia, and A. Lee McAlester. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Knopf, 1984.

U.S. Census Records, 1930.

<p>State of California The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION PRIMARY RECORD</p>	<p>Primary # _____ HRI # _____ Trinomial _____ NRHP Status Code 3S</p>
<p>Other Listings Review Code _____</p>	<p>Reviewer _____ Date _____</p>

Page 1 of 4 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 2986 Madison Street

P1. Other Identifier: Gyosuke Iseda Residence

*P2. Location: **Not for Publication** **Unrestricted** *a. County Riverside

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad _____ Date _____ T ___; R ___; ___ of ___ of Sec ___; ___ B.M.

c. Address 2986 Madison Street City Riverside Zip 92504

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone __, ___ mE/ ___ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

APN: 230282002

*P3a. **Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This elegant 1920 Queen Anne style home displays character-defining features, like a steeply pitched roof, wooden scroll work on its porch, and large panes of glass. It is a single story dwelling with a hip-style roof that is accentuated with a 12-12 pitch design. The upper roof is a shingled, jerkinhead with clapboards and a small, black framed vent. This upper roof rests along an east-west axis that is situated on a larger roof that sports a foot-long overhang in the front, northeastern corner of the house. This overhang is a three-sided gable with framed, clapboard siding that is offset with scallops. The center of this overhang bears a framed vent that is semi-circular in shape. The overhang in front of the living room is a character-defining feature that serves as a cover for the three-framed windows beneath it. Acting as a cover, the overhang helps provide protection and shading for the interior of the house. The nearly 10 foot wide overhang is the same width as the living room, with a westerly wall serving as the wall for the front porch.

See Continuation Sheet.

*P3b. **Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP2

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #)

January 26, 2011; Photo shows the Front (Northeast) elevation.

*P6. **Date Constructed/Age and Source:**

Historic Prehistoric Both
1920 (Assessor's Records)

*P7. **Owner and Address:**

Not Available

*P8. **Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)

Martin Jones, M.A.
UC Riverside

*P9. **Date Recorded:** 3/16/2011

*P10. **Survey Type:** (Describe)

California Register Nomination

*P11. **Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Riverside County Land Information System

*Attachments: NONE Location Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List):

State of California The Resources Agency Primary#
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BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 4 *NRHP Status Code 3S
 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 2986 Madison Street

- B1. Historic Name: Gyosuke Iseda Residence
- B2. Common Name:
- B3. Original Use: Single-Family Residence
- B4. Present Use: Single Family Residence
- *B5. Architectural Style: Queen Anne

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

1920—Original construction (Assessor’s records)

*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____ *B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme Japanese in Riverside: Settlement & Community Development, World War II Forced Removal and Incarceration, and Return & Recovery; The Quest for Japanese American Citizenship & Civil Rights in Riverside.
 Area City of Riverside

Period of Significance 1945-1970s Property Type HP2 Applicable Criteria A/1, B/2

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

The Gyosuke Iseda Residence is significant according to National Register and California Register Criteria A/1 and B/2 because it is associated with the establishment and development of Riverside’s pre-WWII Japanese American community, post-WWII return and resettlement of Riverside’s Japanese American community, and because of its association with a person who was significant in the past. Gyosuke Iseda, his wife, Martha, and their three children inhabited the home for over five decades, excluding the years spent incarcerated in WWII prison camps. Prior to WWII, Iseda was an insurance agent and reporter, and active in the Japanese American community; however, after Incarceration, his insurance license was not renewed. Gyosuke Iseda is significant to the Japanese American context in Riverside because he was responsible for reviving the Japanese American School in the 1950s.

See Continuation Sheet.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP36 – Ethnic property (JA)

*B12. References:

See Continuation Sheet

B13. Remarks:

B14. Evaluator: Martin Jones, M.A.

*Date of Evaluation: 3/16/11

(This space reserved for official comments.)



CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 3 of 4 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 2986 Madison Street*Recorded by: Martin Jones *Date 03/16/11 Continuation Update**P3a. Description (cont.):**

The structural system that runs along the porch and each corner of the house are all wooden posts. These turned posts appear to be original and American-inspired in their design, like those made with a lathe. The door to the house is situated in the northeastern corner of the porch, next to the living room wall. Above the door is a framed transom window. In order to enter the house one has to walk up a brick stoop that leads to the porch which is about 15 feet in length. On the northwesterly corner of the porch one can see the profile of the roof of the porch boxed in and covered with a picket-shaped pattern running vertically along the paneling of the porch roof.

The westerly side of the house faces the corner of Fern and Madison Street and is entirely constructed with modern siding clapboards and trim. One feature that testifies to the age of the house is the surface mounted conduits which run along the northwest corner of the house, besides the porch. The conduits are below the roof, acceptable at a certain time, and now the National Electric Code specifies weather head connections to be above the roof for compliance. Where the southwesterly portion of the house ends, a wood framed porch begins. The porch does reflect a slanting beam that meets up with the ending portion of the roof—another sign of that the house went through some later alterations and additions a while ago. Underneath the back porch roof, in the southwesterly corner of the house, is a set of wood framed French doors that lead to the kitchen and a medium-sized, two-paned window that looks into the backyard. The entire house and its property are surrounded by a chain link fence. The southwesterly portion of the chain link fence by the house is the only part that has faded, wooden fencing besides it. Where the porch ends, the chain link fence has two gates which require unlatching for accessing and exiting the driveway and backyard.

There is a small storage shed with a two-sided roof that is located in the southeasterly corner of the property. For landscaping, there are a few coniferous trees on and just off the residence that help provide some shade to the area.

The current owners purchased the property in 2000 and are taking part in the Riverside redevelopment program. The rectangular-shaped house located at 2986 Madison Street is located in the Casa Blanca area of Riverside, just west of where the citrus stations initially employed Japanese, Chinese, and Mexican laborers during the early part of the twentieth century. Today the residential neighborhood is one that is steeped in Mexican culture and religious traditions and displays some attractive examples of the architectural design of the 1920s. The home is still attractive by twenty-first century standards and serves as a reminder of Riverside's multicultural contributions and past.

B10. Significance (cont.):

The single-family property located at 2986 Madison Street is situated on Lot 10, Block 65, of the Freda Subdivision in the Casa Blanca neighborhood and was occupied for years by Gyosuke Iseda, who became known as Riverside's unofficial Japanese historian.¹ Iseda himself is recognized as a working rancher and secretary of the Japanese Association in Riverside before World War II.² By December 7, 1941 Iseda built up a business as a representative of the Canadian Manufacturers Life Insurance Company and established himself as a newspaper correspondent for, *Rafu Shimpō*. For the Isedas, like most Japanese and Japanese Americans in the United States, everything changed on Pearl Harbor Day. Iseda was escorted by the FBI to county jail along with two men carrying shotguns.³ Once in the camp, Iseda worked in camp administration, ultimately becoming mayor. After the war he was able to rent again the same house and began writing again for the same newspaper, but the insurance business was irrecoverable.⁴

The first assessment of this property in 1920 recognizes C.H. Lewis as owner of the property briefly. It was later transferred to Joe Rica who ended-up owning it for several years.⁵ The house was built in a neighborhood comprised of Japanese immigrants who arrived as early as 1890 and were working alongside Chinese and Mexican laborers during the early twentieth century which typified the citrus colony of California.⁶ By as early as 1907 the packing houses of Casa Blanca, such as Moulton & Greene and Pattee & Lett, employed numerous Japanese locals who were expected to labor long and hard and then return to their abiding consortiums like the billiard hall on the corner of Opal and Madison Street.⁷ According to Iseda, it was hard for Japanese to find places to live in other than the Eastside or Casa Blanca, because these were known as the minority parts of it town.⁸ Furthermore, it was difficult to acquire any jobs outside of farming and gardening; many businessmen simply didn't want Japanese in their stores.⁹

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*Recorded by: Martin Jones *Date 03/16/11 Continuation Update

B10. Significance (cont.):

Additional forms of discrimination directed at Riverside's Japanese prevented many Issei, like Gyosuke Iseda, from owning property. Hence, Japanese in Iseda's predicament were compelled to rent residential property for most of their lifetime. Iseda himself, not naturalized until 1957, is recognized as renting the elegant, Queen Anne style home complete with clapboards, porch scroll designs and jerkinhead roof at 2986 Madison Street as early as 1939, and living in it until his death on February 20, 1969.¹⁰ Despite Riverside's discrimination towards its Japanese population, Iseda preserved a variety of the city's local Japanese culture and history that would have otherwise gone undocumented, mostly through his writings for *Rafu Shimpō*. The Japanese-English language newspaper based in Little Tokyo, Los Angeles, California, that began in 1903 as a one-page, mimeographed Japanese-language newspaper produced by Rippo Iijima, Masaharu Yamaguchi, and Seijiro Shibuya.¹¹

Gyosuke Iseda represents a rich part of Riverside's Japanese American history and was a friend who would informally write postcards addressed to Jukichi Harada on Lemon Street; he also forms a link to the Riverside community since he served it in a variety of ways.¹² Iseda's association with Riverside from his immigration in 1915 until his death in 1969 ultimately spans several key themes of Japanese-American history in Riverside's history; the most suitable theme to represent Iseda would be the Post-War and Reparations Movements— because this is the time period when he contributed the most to the Japanese throughout Los Angeles and Riverside Counties.

The compilation of oral transcripts for Sumi Harada indicate that her father, Jukichi, let Iseda stay rent-free (not with Harada) at the church for a while before he went to Casa Blanca because her father was on the Japanese Union Church Board (a probable indicator of a deeper friendship existing between Iseda and Harada).¹³ Furthermore, census records and the Riverside Metropolitan Museum, along with Riverside Public Library, Main Branch maintain some general documents on Iseda that accounts for him working as a bus boy for Frank Miller and living on the property of the Mission Inn before his move to Casa Blanca. Archival documents, like the funeral program for Iseda from the Riverside Metropolitan Museum state that Iseda was part of the city's People-to-People Program (a community type of outreach program) who helped create friendship and understanding between the people of the world who had a toehold in Riverside many years before President Eisenhower initiated the Office People-to-People Program in 1952; Iseda even wrote a biographical pamphlet on Frank Miller.¹⁴

¹ Riverside County Assessor's Office (Lot 10 of Freda Subdivision as per map recorded in book 10 page 20 of Maps).

² Riverside Public Library, Main Branch, File: Japanese Americans (Press: Riverside's Japanese patriarch dead at 75, February 23, 1969).

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ City of Riverside: Development Department Housing and Neighborhoods. "Casa Blanca Neighborhood." www.riversideca.gov/neighborhoods/neighborhoods-casa-blanca.asp.

⁷ Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps: Riverside 1908, p. 50.

⁸ Patterson, Tom.

⁹ Riverside Public Library, Main Branch, File: Japanese Americans (Press: "The Japanese--American 2: Close-knit Japanese community in early Riverside).

¹⁰ Riverside City Directories, 1889-1947; Riverside Census Records (year identified of importance is 1939). (online); Riverside Public Library, Main Branch, File: Japanese Americans (Press: Riverside's Japanese patriarch dead at 75, February 23, 1969).

¹¹ *Rafu Shimpō*. < http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rafu_Shimpō>.

¹² Riverside Metropolitan Museum. Archives related to Japanese Association.(A1598-AC 108.31, Iseda Postcards; Iseda to J. Harada postcards from Big Bear, California and Ensenada, Mexico).

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ Ibid.

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 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
 HRI #
 Trinomial
 NRHP Status Code 35

Other Listings
 Review Code Reviewer Date

Page 1 of 4 *Resource Name or #: Civil Control Station

P1. Other Identifier: old address: 3557 Main Street

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County: Riverside
 and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Riverside East Date: T ; R ; ¼ of ¼ of Sec ; M.D. B.M.
 c. Address: 3557 Main Street City: Riverside Zip: 92501
 d. UTM: Zone: ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)
 e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation:
 APN: 213182008

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

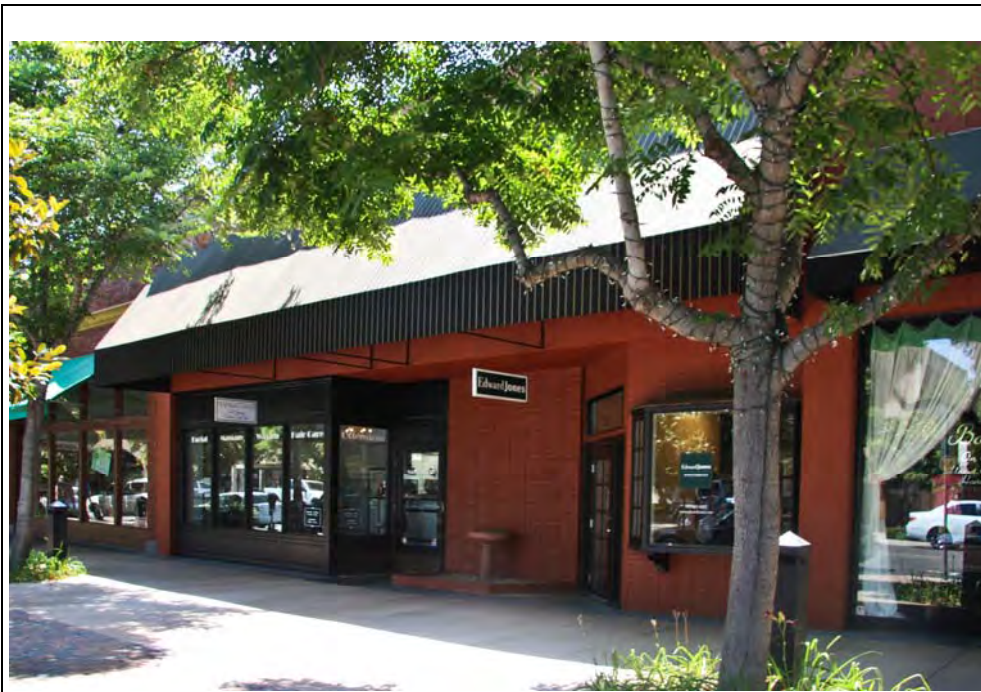
The building located at 3557 Main Street is part of a row of one story shops with frontage along Main Street. The building was constructed in 1924 according to City Permits and appears to be of brick construction according to the 1952 Sanborn map.

The front view of the building shows that it is part of a longer building and has an extending parapet above the roof line. Just below the upper parapet wall is an attached black awning with vertical stripes. Below the awning is the storefront with two entrances near the center of the storefront and attached to the awning are two small rectangular blade signs, one on the left side for a salon and one on the right side for an office.

See Continuation Sheet

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP06—1-3 Story Commercial Building

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Front façade facing west, 07/20/2011

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: Historic
 Prehistoric Both
 1924, City Permits

*P7. Owner and Address:
 Not Available

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
 Krystal Marquez, Administrative Intern-Planning Department, 3900 Main Street, Riverside, CA 92522

*P9. Date Recorded: 08/24/2011

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
 Intensive Survey

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or

enter "none.") City of Riverside, 2010-2011 CLG Grant Application: The Thematic Harada Historic District Survey and Nomination

*Attachments: NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List):

State of California — The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD	Primary # HRI#
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*NRHP Status Code 3S

*Resource Name or # Civil Control Station

- B1. Historic Name: Civil Control Station
- B2. Common Name: 3557 Main Street
- B3. Original Use: Commercial Building
- B4. Present Use: Commercial Building
- *B5. **Architectural Style:** One-Part Commercial Block
- *B6. **Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)
 - 1924 — Date: 1/17/24, New bus. Building, address: 3521-3557; owner: Gaudy, Morrison, Davie, McIntyre; Contractor: owner, valuation of job: 30,000 (City of Riverside, Building permits)
 - 1955 — Date: 1/18/55, Permit #22507, (Alteration) Add 28 X 41 to existing building. Use: Commercial, Owner: Sandy Inn, Contractor: A.J. McInnis(?). (City of Riverside, Building permits)
 - 1959 — Date: 9/15/59, (Alteration) Addition on Commercial Awning to stores 3521-3557, Owner: J. D. Diffenbough Inc. Contractor: The Sun Boss Co. 1155 Stacy Court Riverside, CA (City of Riverside, Building permits)
 - 1987 — Date: 7/20/87 (Alteration)3557-A, Tenant improvement including stairway. Use: Retail, Owner: Rumors (City of Riverside, Building permits)
 - 1987 — Date: 6/18/87, Plumbing, Owner: RDM & Associates (City of Riverside, Building permits)
 - 1988 — Date: 4/15/88, 3557-B, Beauty Salon, Owner: Robert O. Miller / RDM & Assoc. (City of Riverside, Building permits)

*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: N/A Original Location: N/A

*B8. **Related Features:**
None

B9a. Architect: b. Builder: unknown

*B10. **Significance: Theme:** Japanese in Riverside: Settlement & Community Development, World War II Forced Removal and Incarceration, and Return & Recovery; The Quest for Japanese American Citizenship & Civil Rights in Riverside **Area:** City of Riverside

Period of Significance: 1924-1943 **Property Type:** Commercial Building **Applicable Criteria:** A/1

Within the Japanese American Heritage and the Quest for Civil Rights in Riverside, California, 1890s-1970s Multiple Property Submission, the Civil Control Station is eligible for listing in the National Register and California Register due to its historical associations during a significant historic event (Criteria A/1). This is the building where Japanese and Japanese Americans living in Riverside and San Bernardino Counties registered, and where they were told what they could bring with them during internment. Although there are reversible modifications to the storefront, it is still a building where you can stand and have the feeling of the place in time when registration occurred.

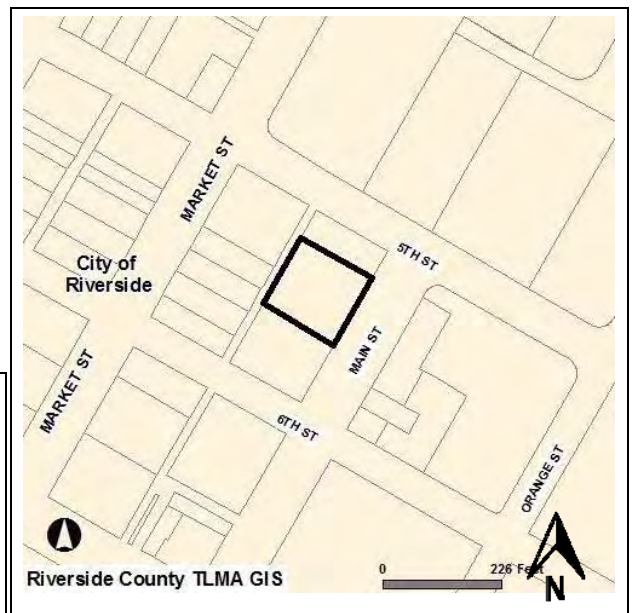
See Continuation Sheet

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

*B12. **References:**
See Continuation Sheet
B13. Remarks:

*B14. **Evaluator:** Krystal Marquez
*Date of Evaluation: 08/24/2011

(This space reserved for official comments.)



State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

Primary #

HRI#

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Trinomial

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*Resource Name or # Civil Control Station

*Recorded by: Krystal Marquez

*Date: 08/24/2011 Continuation Update

P3a. Description (cont.):

The left side of the store frontage is a store front system of decorative black wood panes above and below windows of equal size which form a band of four rectangular display windows along the front and one rectangular display window adjacent to the recessed entrance. The door appears to be wood with a centered rectangular window. This entrance leads to a beauty salon that occupies this portion of the building. Between the two doorways is a small enclosed area with rock landscaping and birdbath. The right side of the structure displays an exposed thin stacked brick façade and the doorway to the second business is set at an angle. The doorway is made up of the same wood as the left side of the structure and the door is made up of 2 X 5 lights. Flanking each side of the door is a vertical row of five lights and above the door is a rectangular window. To the right of the doorway fronting on the street is a black wood bay window with one center windowpane and the left and right sides of the bay window are made up of 2 X 4 lights each. Underneath the bay window are two decorative black wood brackets. The right side of the building is occupied by an investment company.

B10. Significance (cont.):

The property located at 3557 Main Street was constructed January, 17th 1924 by owners and builders, Gaudy, Morrison, Davie, McIntyre. The property was built as part of commercial offices and shops for \$30,000. The building has served many businesses including Chaffee's Meats (1926-1929), Safeway Stores Inc. (1936), Piggly Wiggly (1933), Jesse Tripp, meats/Vans Food Markets (1939), Civil Control Station (March-May 1942), Rawlings & Landis (1945-1947), H.S. Rawlings & Son (1952), H. S. Rawlings Co. Inc. (1957) and Thompson Paint & Wallpaper (1960).

According to the National Archives and Records Administration: "The attack on Pearl Harbor [December 7th, 1941]... launched a rash of fear about national security, especially on the West Coast. In February 1942, just two months after Pearl Harbor, President Roosevelt, as commander-in-chief, issued Executive Order 9066, which had the effect of relocating all persons of Japanese ancestry, both citizens and aliens, inland, outside of the Pacific military zone. The objectives of the order were to prevent espionage and to protect persons of Japanese descent from harm at the hands of Americans who had strong anti-Japanese attitudes. In Washington and Oregon, the eastern boundary of the military zone was an imaginary line along the rim of the Cascade Mountains; this line continued down the spine of California from north to south. From that line to the Pacific coast, the military restricted zones in those three states were defined.

Roosevelt's order affected 117,000 people of Japanese descent, two-thirds of whom were native-born citizens of the United States. The Issei were the first generation of Japanese in this country; the Nisei were the second generation, numbering 70,000 American citizens at the time of internment. Within weeks, all persons of Japanese ancestry--whether citizens or enemy aliens, young or old, rich or poor--were ordered to assembly centers near their homes. Soon they were sent to permanent relocation centers outside the restricted military zones." According to Five Views: "...California politicians and pressure groups lobbied the federal government to remove or lock up all Japanese Americans. Even though Attorney General Francis Biddle and FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover advised against it, President Franklin D. Roosevelt authorized the mass expulsion and incarceration of Japanese Americans by signing Executive Order 9066 on February 19, 1942. The order itself was carefully worded to avoid constitutional challenges. It did not single out a specific group, nor did it say people were to be locked up. But there was a common understanding that Executive Order 9066 was designed primarily for the purpose of removing and imprisoning Japanese Americans. With no public demand for locking up German Americans or Italian Americans, the government chose to forego the theoretical option of incarcerating descendants of the European enemy nations as well. On February 20, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson designated Lt. General John L. DeWitt, head of the Western Defense Command, to carry out the intent of Executive Order 9066."

A total of forty eight Field Offices were set up on the West Coast in Military Area No. 1 and those offices were then separated into nine different districts with each one having a District Officer. The Riverside station was in District Two with District Officer, Ernst Behr. Other offices located in District Two were Pomona, Redlands, San Diego, Santa Ana and Whittier. The Headquarter office for District Two was in Whittier at 214 W. Philadelphia Street, Whittier, CA 43378. The Western Defense Command and Fourth Army Wartime Civil Control Station was established in Riverside on March 17th, 1942 and occupied 3557 Main Street until it closed May 29th, 1942. The Riverside Civil Control Station Field Agent was Albert E. Ruoff and Assistant Field Agent was R. F. Schlickeisen. Along with aiding in the transfer and registration of Japanese Farms, Civil Control Stations also registered prospective operators for the farms and prospective purchasers of crops and farm equipment as well as functioning as the evacuation control program for the area. According to the Riverside Daily Press on May 29th, Ruoff stated "During its two months

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*Resource Name or # Civil Control Station

*Recorded by: Krystal Marquez

*Date: 08/24/2011 Continuation Update

B10. Significance (cont.):

period of activity, the Riverside office aided in the transfer of 54 farms...". Civil Control Stations were also the ones that issued the public proclamations which required people of Japanese Ancestry, both alien and non-alien, to report to the stations and were the central operating centers for the Japanese Internment and evacuation throughout the West Coast.

On May 19th, 1942, the Wartime Civil Control Administration published "Instructions to all persons of Japanese ancestry" living in Riverside and San Bernardino Counties. Over the next two days, heads of household, or "individuals living alone" were required to report to the Riverside Civil Control Station to "receive further instructions." "Evacuees" were warned that they should prepare bedding, clothing, toiletries and other personal items, but only what could be carried, for departure to a "Reception Center." 3557 Main Street is listed as Vacant in the City Directories from 1941-1943 and it seems that only the Civil Control Station occupied this building during that time period. By 1945 Rawlings & Landis, paint suppliers, occupied the building and the business was owned by Hugh S. Rawlings and Harold V. Landis. Hugh S. Rawlings was also a Riverside City Councilman and by 1952 the business was called H.S. Rawlings & Son and was no longer associated with Harold Landis. By 1957 the business was called H.S. Rawlings Co. Inc. and Gary L. Rawlings (Hugh's son) was the President and General Manager and Hugh S. Rawlings & his wife Bonnie had moved to Newport Beach. Thompson Paint & Wallpaper occupied the building by 1960 and was owned by George L. & Lucille Thompson.

B12. References:

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<p>Other Listings _____ Review Code _____</p>	

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P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P2. Location: **Not for Publication** **Unrestricted**

*a. County Riverside and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad _____ Date _____ T _____ ; R _____ ; T of T of Sec _____ ; B.M. _____

c. Address 3673-99 Main St City Riverside Zip 92501

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone _____, _____ mE/ _____ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) APN: 213-222-005

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This three and a half story building, originally constructed in the Richardsonian Romanesque style in 1890, has a rectangular ground plan and a basement with a brick foundation. Most of the late nineteenth century elements of the Richardsonian Romanesque style have been removed, however, such as the massive Victorian brick pediments that originally were constructed above the main entrances on both 7th Street (now Mission Inn Avenue, southwest elevation) and Main Street (now Main Street Pedestrian Mall, southeast elevation). Most significantly, the building's brickwork has been covered by stucco and the metal roof replaced with red tile to give the building a distinctive Spanish or Mediterranean flavoring.

See continuation sheet

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP6 (1-3 story commercial building)

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) February 14, 2011; Photo shows the front (southeast) elevation, facing Main St. (now a Pedestrian Mall)

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: Historic
Prehistoric Both
1889-1890 (City of Riverside Landmark Designation)

*P7. Owner and Address: Not Available

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
Stephen Duncan, History Dept., 1212 HMNSS Bldg., University of California, Riverside
900 University Avenue, Riverside, CA 92521

*P9. Date Recorded: 3/12/11

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe) Intensive Level

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")
City of Riverside, 2011. 2010-2011 CLG Grant Application: Thematic Harada Historic District Survey and Nomination

*Attachments: NONE Location Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List): _____

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*NRHP Status Code 2D2; 3S

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Loring Building

B1. Historic Name: Loring Block

B2. Common Name: Loring Building

B3. Original Use: Commercial office block

B4. Present Use: Commercial office block

*B5. Architectural Style: Mission Revival (with elements of original Richardson Romanesque style)

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

1889-1890 - Original construction of Loring Block and Loring Opera House, in Richardson Romanesque style

1918 - Significant alteration of exterior to conform to Mission Revival style: application of stucco over ornamental brickwork; removal of end-chimneys and of large pediments over entrances; replacement of original metal roof with red tile.

1970s, 1980s - Building vacant; water damage noted. (1973: Golden State Theater abandoned.)

1990 - Destruction of the Loring Opera House/Golden State Theater by fire. Demolition & removal of burned remains of Opera House, and construction of current parking lot on the site (west of Loring Building).

1990-1994 - Repair of smoke and fire damage to Loring Building; interior modifications.

*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features: None

B9a. Architect: A.C. Willard b. Builder: unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme (1) Alien Land Law/Harada Case, 1913-1918

(2) Riverside's Japantown, Labor Force & Business, 1900-1930

Area City of Riverside

Period of Significance (1) 1913-1918; (2) 1900-1930

Property Type Commercial/Office Building Applicable Criteria A/1, B/2

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)
See Continuation Sheet

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

HP36 Ethnic minority property, Japanese Ancestry

*B12. References:

See Continuation Sheet

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Stephen Duncan

*Date of Evaluation: 03/01/11

(This space reserved for official comments.)



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***P3a. Description (cont.)¹**

Originally the Loring Opera House was part of this same structure, attached to the western side of the currently-extant Loring Building and forming with it a structure with an approximately square ground plan, and the entire building exhibited a brick exterior with decorative brick trim around the upper-story windows. In 1918, the entire Loring Building, including that part of it containing the Loring Opera House, underwent extensive exterior renovations to modify its original Richardson Romanesque into a southern California Mission Revival style. This included application of stucco over the brickwork exterior and trim. The western portion of the building, the Loring Opera House, burned in 1990. The extant building that remains—covering approximately two-thirds of the original lot—exhibits exterior stylistic elements characteristic of Mission Revival style from the 1918 renovation, although its underlying massing remains more characteristic of Richardson Romanesque style.

Originally, the main feature of the first floor was the impressive Richardsonian arch of rusticated granite blocks around the entrance on the Mission Inn or 7th Street façade (the South side of the building). This arch has been replaced by a wooden double door with a triangular classical pediment. On both sides of the doors are two rectangular plate glass windows, one on each side, with a balustraded transom running behind the pediment and above the entire length of both the windows and doors.

Some elements of Richardsonian Romanesque style that remain apparent are the massive battered blocks of rusticated granite that make up the front corner and the ground floor side of the building facing Main Street (Eastern facade). This granite covering accents the main entrance of the building. This main entrance looks very much as it did in the 1890s. The entrance is deeply recessed into the granite wall and the words "THE LORING" are engraved in low relief above the entrance. Immediately above the main entrance is a granite section on the second floor. The original two small square windows and three rectangular windows have been replaced by a single plate glass window.

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***P3a. Description (cont.)**

Along the ground floor on the south facade between the removed arch and the granite block corner is an area of the building that has been altered greatly with wood construction. Separating the first and second floors is a wide double belt course of granite with brick work in between. The belt course forms the window sills for most of the second story windows. The second story has a wall design in which the fenestration has been set into recessed panels of bricks. Along the south facade, the second story windows are all vertically rectangular and recessed with a lintel of bricks set vertically. The windows on the side walls are of two sashes and divided vertically. The brick lintels and recessed panels are however covered by stucco. The second story window openings in the corner of the building that support the tower are also vertically rectangular, recessed, set close together, and have decorated lintels of molded brick trim, although this brick trim has likewise been covered over with stucco.

Above the arched entrance in the south facade, the windows are considerably different from the rest of the building. On the second floor they match the other second story windows in shape but are much smaller and closer together. The third floor also has the same fenestration. The window openings on the third floor are recessed in panels, semi-circular and are trimmed with decorative arches radiating brick. The windows are of the four sash type with semi-circular transoms and granite lugsills. The third story corner windows are also semi-circular and trimmed with decorative arches of radiating brick. However, the windows are narrower, closer together, and the once brick trimmed arches merged to form a continuous arcade. Just below the window sills there is a narrow band of molded brick trim running the length of the window sills, which like the rest of the exterior brickwork has also been covered with stucco.

These corner windows are of the two sash type with a semi-circular transom. All of the original brick trim has been covered with stucco. The main roof is a flat design and the eaves project slightly with no exposed rafters. Just below the roof line is a belt course of molded brick trim. All of the original brick endwall chimneys and their stacks have been removed. Also, the elaborate Victorian molded brick pediments that occupied two corners of the building above the entrance prior to 1918 have been removed.

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***P3a. Description (cont.)**

The tower above the roof line is box shaped with three narrow vertically rectangular windows on two sides of the tower. The windows are of the two sash type. Just below the rolled metal cornice is a wide area of molded brick trim that matches the brick trim found on the two roof pediments. The tower roof is pyramidal and the metal roof has an inverted "V" groove design that has been replaced by red tiles.

The Loring Building is currently designated as follows:

Riverside City Landmark - #21 - 3/10/1976

District Contributor - Mission Inn Historic District - 11/20/1985

District Contributor - Seventh Street Historic District - 8/20/1980

District Contributor - Seventh Street NR Historic District

The original legal description of the property, as recorded in 1899, was as follows: Mile Square, City of Riverside. Commencing SE corner of Block 6 Range 7, North 101 feet, West 91.5 feet, North 35 Feet, West 65 Feet, South 136 Feet, East 157.5 Feet.

***B10. Significance (cont.)**

Introduction

The City of Riverside was incorporated in 1884, and the Loring Block and Loring Opera House were built together in 1889 and opened in 1890. The building was designed by architect A.C. Willard, with designer J.M. Wood of Chicago assisting for the plans for the theater. The structure was built by a private stock company, with the primary funding provided by Charles M. Loring.¹ It was built on the site of another building that had already been important to the public life of the city, The Pavillion [sic], which had been constructed in 1882 for citrus fairs and had also served for town meetings until it burned down 1888.¹

During the first two decades after it was opened in 1890, the Loring Building also housed Riverside's City Hall. As noted on Sanborn Maps from 1895 and 1908, the space designated as "City Hall" comprised the south-western portion of the overall structure, along 7th Street, within the half of the structure containing the Loring Opera House. (Later in the 20th century, after being vacated by the city—Riverside constructed a dedicated City Hall of its own in 1924—this portion of the structure would become an entrance for the theater, as well as housing restaurants and other businesses.) This arrangement for housing municipal offices had contributed to the funding for the buildings construction; when the Loring Building and Opera House were constructed, Riverside had committed to a ten-year lease of space in the building for municipal offices.

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***B10. Significance (cont.)**

This term was then extended for most of the offices and services housed in the building, as the city slowly constructed dedicated buildings for each service in the first two decades of the 20th century. These offices and municipal services included the police station, the fire department, the city jail, and courtroom, as well as the city clerk, the board of health, and a room for the Riverside Library.¹ All of these offices were located in the southern (7th Ave) section of the Loring Opera House; the jail was located in the basement of the building beneath the theater seats. The disproportionate degree to which Japanese residents of, and laborers in, Riverside were arrested in the late 19th and early 20th century means that these municipal facilities were, when they existed, very significant in the history of Japanese and Japanese-Americans in Riverside.¹ The Loring Opera House was also significant both architecturally and for its role in the social and cultural history of Riverside, and this included aspects of Riverside's history closely related to racial and ethnic relations. In 1915, for example, the theater was the site of the first viewing of D.W. Griffith's film *Birth of a Nation*—originally titled *The Clansman*—an explicitly racist hagiography of the Klu Klux Klan that served as an encomium to the racist ideology that non-whites or ethnic minorities in the United States were a threat to the country's economic and moral well-being.¹

However, the Loring Opera House burned completely in 1990, and the site of the Loring Opera House and the city's original City Hall is now a parking lot. While the association of the site of the Loring Opera House with the current property of the Loring Block is an important one, there is no physical relic remaining of either the theater itself or these city offices from the first decades of Riverside's history.

Fruit Packing & Shipping (Criterion A/1)

The portion of the building remaining today, known as the Loring Block, housed some municipal services in its first two decades, most notably the Office of the Water Commissioners.¹ In the early 20th century, it also housed the offices of various fruit packing and shipping companies, an industry that was a significant employer of Japanese laborers.¹ Citriculture was the primary industry in the early development of Riverside, and relied on available labor for picking, sorting, and packing.¹ Japanese played an extremely important role in this. According to Morrison Wong's analysis of the period 1890-1910, for example, the Japanese supplied the majority of the workforce for citrus picking and citrus packing during that time.¹ By the very end of the 19th century and beginning of the 20th, "the majority of Japanese migrants worked as citrus pickers and packing househands in the numerous packing houses and orchards which were scattered throughout Riverside."¹ Moreover, "by 1911, the largest number of citrus workers in southern California were Japanese and the largest number of Japanese citrus workers in any community was at Riverside."¹

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***B10. Significance (cont.)**

Riverside's citriculture has significance in the historical development of the City of Riverside and of Southern California more broadly, and it is a story of national significance as well as being an important part of the history of Japanese-Americans in the years before and after the 1913 California Alien Land Law and the Harada case of 1916-1918. Thus the role that these companies and, through them, Japanese labor played in citriculture provides a significant association between the Loring Block and the history of Japanese-American labor and business in Riverside in the first decades of the 20th century (circa 1900-1925).

The period of significance for the Loring Block is based on (1) the importance of the citriculture packinghouses headquartered in the building, and (2) the role of Japanese labor in packing and shipping in the citriculture industry in Riverside. In the early 20th century through 1925, based on City Directory listings, there were a substantial number of fruit packers and fruit growers listed (29 in 1910; 27 in 1915; 27 in 1919; and 21 in 1925).¹ In 1930 and after, the number jumped well above 100 (149 in 1930; 147 in 1934; and 134 in 1939).¹

Purington & Adair (Criterion B/2)

The Loring Block also housed the offices of Purington and Adair, attorneys for the Harada family during the case that established the right of U.S.-born children of Japanese immigrants to own property as full U.S. citizens. William Purington & A. Aird Adair began their partnership in 1890, and had their offices at 3-5 Loring Block until Purington's death in 1918.¹ Adair continued his practice at the Loring Block until his own death in 1925, at which time the offices were taken over by a former associate of Purington and Adair, Richard J. Welch, Jr.¹

By successfully challenging the 1913 California Alien Land Law and affirming the right of U.S.-born children of Japanese immigrant parents to own land, the Harada case of 1916-1918 was of tremendous historical significance. Both Purington and Adair played important roles in this case and their association with it is affirmed in separate listings connected with this thematic district (Adair Residence, 4310 Orange St, Riverside, CA; and Purington Residence, 3284 Orange St, Riverside, CA). In addition, Purington in particular is a historically significant figure more broadly in the history of Riverside, as affirmed through the extant designation of his residence as a local landmark to the City of Riverside. The Loring Block, therefore, even without the City Hall facilities or the theater that once was its most well-known asset, still has important historical significance for its association with the Harada case, and with persons so important to the case during the relevant period (1915-1918).

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***B10. Significance (cont.)**

Integrity

In 1918, the Loring Block underwent extensive exterior renovations to modify its original Richardson Romanesque style to match more closely the Mission Revival style of the Mission Inn across Main Street. The brick exterior was covered with stucco, including the molded brick trim around the windows, and the brick endwall chimneys were taken down, along with the massive brick pediments that stood above the two main entrances (along Main Street and 7th Street). An archway of rusticated granite above the 7th Street entrance was removed and replaced with a wooden double door with a triangular classical pediment, with two rectangular plate glass windows on each side of this entrance. In addition to the application of the stucco and the removals of chimneys, pediments, and modifications to the 7th Street entrance and some of the first-floor windows, the original metal roofing was also replaced with red tile to conform to the Southern California Mission Revival style. Although these modifications did significantly change the exterior appearance of the building, the unique massing of Richardson Romanesque architecture is still apparent beneath the vestments of the Mission Revival style. This massing gives the building an architectural effect that effectively conveys its association with the city's earliest days, an association strengthened by the rarity of the style in the region. Only one other public building in Riverside represents an architectural style similar to the gothic dignity of Richardson Romanesque; this is the Universalist-Unitarian Church at 3525 Mission Inn Ave, built in a Norman Gothic Revival style in 1891 just after the opening of the Loring Building. The church was designed by A. C. Willard, the same architect of the Loring Building, and was designated as a Riverside's third Cultural Heritage Landmark in 1973 and was placed on the National Register of Historic Sites in 1978.

In June of 1976, the Loring Block and the Golden State Theater became the 21st building to be put on the City of Riverside's list of historic landmarks. At the time, both the Golden State Theater and the Loring Block itself were both abandoned. The Golden State Theater had been shuttered in 1973, after achieving the status of California's longest-operating theater. By 1973, the Loring Block had already been abandoned for some years, and was described by Tom Patterson in 1974 as "boarded up, with pigeon droppings, broken wet plaster and other debris in its vacant hallways and offices."¹ Already by 1974, however, historic preservation and rehabilitation was touted as a serious possibility, both by

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***B10. Significance (cont.)**

city officials and by the then-owner of the Loring Building itself, Thomas Stagen, who had purchased the office building (though not the Opera House) in 1968.¹ This widespread consideration of its historic value shows an awareness among Riverside's population of the Loring Building's history-making and place-making role in Riverside. Moreover, the fact that this awareness was present even before the 1976 listing of the building on the as one of the city's historic landmarks, and during a time when the building was physically deteriorated and not functioning in any way that would express its historic meaning, suggests that, to some degree, it is the massing and spatial positioning of the building itself along the key axes of Main Street and Mission Inn Avenue that communicates this significance. Thus, the minor surface alterations such as the covering of the original brick with stucco do not seem to fundamentally degrade the building's integrity or its ability to express its historical significance.

Thomas King and James Crabtree purchased the Loring Building on Feb. 23, 1979, but began remodeling the building, which had been vacant and was in need of some degree of rehabilitation before it could be occupied, before plans had been submitted to or approved by the city. There was both a public outcry and a response from the city's building inspector and Cultural Heritage board. Both developers were convicted of misdemeanors on building code violations and the work was halted.¹ The city's required improvements for remodeling were not met, and by 1982 Cambridge Capital Group, the primary lenders to Thomas King and James Crabtree, had foreclosed on them and assumed ownership of the building.¹

After some changes in ownership and numerous plans for redevelopment discussed in the local press, the Loring Opera House or Golden State Theater burned on the night of Oct 11, 1990.¹ Arson was suspected, and, in fact, various owners who had unsuccessfully proposed developing some part of the Loring Building had repeatedly, in the prior decades, advocated tearing down the theater, because of the prohibitive costs of rehabilitation to meet historic preservation standards and because of the need for parking to serve future commercial uses of the Loring Building itself. (These suggestions were part of the public debate on the Loring Building, as recorded in the numerous local newspaper articles about the building that were published during its period of abandonment in the 1970s and 1980s.)

After the conflagration, the remaining vestiges of the theater structure (all of the original building to the west of the currently-extant Loring Block) was demolished. Building permit records for the Loring Block, henceforth to be referred to as "the Loring Building," indicate numerous minor interior modifications between 1990 and 2010, such as installations of interior partitions and ceilings and new electrical work, for various tenants.¹ There was also more immediate repair of smoke damage, some structural reinforcement, and plumbing and electrical work from 1990-1994.¹

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***B10. Significance (cont.)**

Conclusion

While the changes to the Loring Building are significant along the 7th Street (Mission Inn Avenue) façade, both due to modifications and to the loss of the Loring Opera House, the changes to the Main Street façade have been less severe, and the Main Street entrance remains much as it did in the 1890s. This entrance is deeply recessed into the granite wall and the words "THE LORING" are engraved in low relief above the entranceway. This entranceway and the Main Street façade, along with the overall the massing and effect of the building, still retains a high degree of integrity of appearance, materials, and association that effectively connects the structure with the period of its association with Purington and Adair (1890-1925, and particularly 1915-1918 during the period of the Harada case). Despite the exterior stylistic modifications in 1918 and the loss of its direct association with the historic Loring Opera House in 1990, the Loring Building today still does communicate its strong association with the history and development of Riverside. Its historical significance and its ability to communicate that significance are recognized in its designation as a City Landmark under Title 20, Cultural Resources, of the Riverside Municipal Code.

This property also has particular significance in relation to each of the themes and contexts addressed in the "Thematic Harada Historic District Survey and Nomination" Multiple Property Submission, because of the building's strong association with Purington and Adair up until Purington's death in 1918 and Adair's death in 1924, and especially during the period of the Harada case in 1916-1918. Because of its close association with important persons to the Harada case during this period of significance of 1916-1918, the building appears eligible for listing at the Federal level under Criterion B, and at the state level under California's Historic Register Criterion 2.

In addition, the Loring Building is also eligible for registration, within the Harada Historic District MPS, under Criterion A (at the national level) and Criterion 1 (for the California Register) because of the building's association with citrus packinghouses and citriculture in Riverside from approximately 1900-1930. These industries shaped and were shaped by the broad patterns of Japanese and Japanese-American history in Riverside. The Loring Building today, centrally located in Riverside's historic downtown and next to the popular Mission Inn, holds this history within it and has high potential as a site for public interpretative efforts that could effectively communicate this history to a broad audience.

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***B12. References:**

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Rawitsch, Mark. *No Other Place: Japanese American Pioneers in a Southern California Neighborhood*. Dept. of History, University of California, Riverside, 1983.

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- o McBride, Michael. "Building saw famous entertainers." Riverside Press-Enterprise, Oct 12 1990.
- o Smith, Dan. "Loring eyed by Santa Ana firm." Riverside Press-Enterprise, May 19 1985, C1.
- o (Staff). "Little progress seen in Loring Building's controversial renovation." Riverside Press-Enterprise, June 16 1980, B1.
- o (Staff). "Heritage Panel asks denial of Loring Building work permits" Riverside Enterprise, May 10 1979, B1.
- o Patterson, Tom. "There's still a chance to save Riverside's Loring building." Daily Enterprise, Jan 22, 1974.
- o Hiltner, Nita. "Loring: The man behind the opera house name." Riverside Press-Enterprise, December 4, 2010. [Online at http://www.pe.com/localnews/riverside/stories/PE_News_Local_W_whistory05.1cbbbd7.html]

Riverside Public Library. Finding Aid for the Purington, Adair, and Winder Records. (Online at http://www.riversideca.gov/library/history_aids_paw.asp)

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 Years referenced: 1910 to 1939

City of Riverside, Building Permits. 3671 MAIN ST & 3685 MAIN ST. [Full Paths: Permits\Permits/Docs/Owner Agent Ltrs\M Streets\MAIN ST\3685 MAIN ST & Permits\Permits/Docs/Owner Agent Ltrs\M Streets\MAIN ST\3671 MAIN ST]

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Wong, Morrison. *The Japanese in Riverside, 1890-1945: A Special Case in Race Relations*. Thesis--University of California, Riverside, 1977.

State of California The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION PRIMARY RECORD	Primary # _____ HRI # _____ Trinomial _____ NRHP _____ Status _____ Code _____ Other Listings _____ Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____
3S	

Page 1 of 5 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 3800 Main Street

P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P2.Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County Riverside

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

- *b. USGS 7.5' Quad _____ Date _____ T _; R _; _ of _ of Sec _; B.M.
- c. Address 3800 Main Street City Riverside Zip 92501
- d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone __, __ mE/ __ mN
- e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) APN: 213-301-001

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)
 This four-story Classical Revival commercial building has a flat roof and a two-story extension to the rear left. The building faces west onto the Main Street pedestrian mall. The structure is located in a commercial block, connected on the right to the California Museum of Photography. The University Avenue evaluation is punctuated by an alley. The building is rectangular in plan and has a concrete and brick frame.

See Continuation Sheet.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP7

*P4.Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) January 31, 2010; Photo shows the front (west) and side (north) elevations.

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:
 Historic Prehistoric Both
1911 (County of Riverside Assessor's Records).

*P7. Owner and Address:
Not Available

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) Michelle Lorimer, M.A.

UC-Riverside
900 University Avenue
Riverside, CA 92521

*P9. Date Recorded: 3/15/2011

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

- *Attachments: NONE Location Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List): _____

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BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

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*NRHP Status Code 3S

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 3800 Main Street

- B1. Historic Name: First National Bank of Riverside Building
- B2. Common Name: Commercial Building at 3800 Main Street
- B3. Original Use: Commercial-Bank B4. Present Use: Commercial-Museum/Gallery
- *B5. Architectural Style: Italianate - Classical Revival
- *B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

Circa 1910 – Original Construction (Assessor’s Records)
 Circa 1928 – Extensive Remodel (Architect’s Record)¹
 Circa 1952 – Exterior Remodel and enlargement²
 Circa 2010 – Interior Renovation³

- *B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____
- *B8. Related Features:

None

B9a. Architect: John Parkinson and Edward Begstrom b. Builder: C.F. Kubach Company

*B10. Significance: Theme Alien Land Law – Land Ownership Area City of Riverside
 Period of Significance 1911-1916 Property Type HP7 Applicable Criteria A/1

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

The commercial structure is eligible for listing in the National Register and California Register according to Criteria A/1—it is associated with the patterns/events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history. The commercial structure at 3800 Main Street is significant as the building that housed the First National Bank of Riverside, the bank where Jukichi Harada received funding to buy the house at 3356 Lemon Street. Jukichi successfully challenged the Alien Land Law of 1913 that restricted “aliens” from owning property, when he purchased this house in the name of his American-born children.

See Continuation Sheet.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) _____

*B12. References:

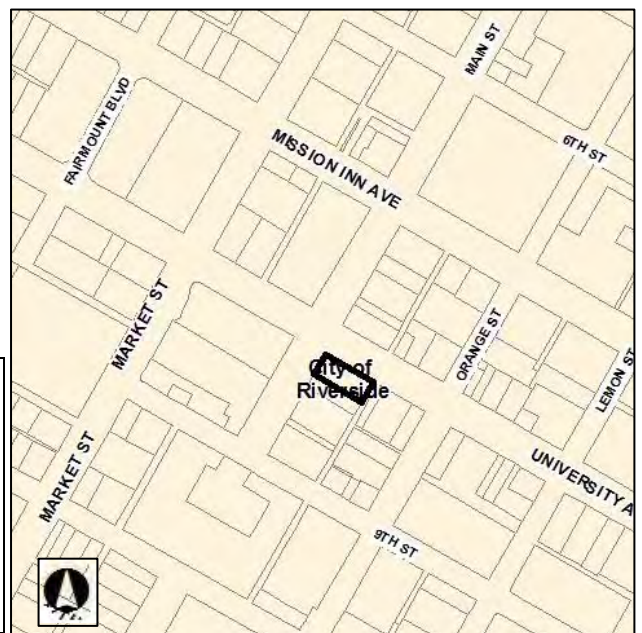
See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Michelle Lorimer, M.A.

*Date of Evaluation: 03/15/2011

(This space reserved for official comments.)



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 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
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 *Recorded by: Michelle Lorimer *Date 3/15/2011 Continuation Update

P3a. Description (cont.):

The Main Street façade features four recessed bays on the first floor. Large gray tile panels originating from the corners of the building are alternated by smaller blue, pink, and grey tile-work dado that encapsulate the windows and frame the tops of the two doors.

The bay at left features a large rectangular metal-framed window. To the right is a triple metal and glass doorway with a hood. A large rectangular window is to the right, with a double metal and glass doorway at the far right. Both doorways have a plain projecting slab hood above the entrances. The first floor is divided from the top floors by a continuous blue-gray cornice molding. The upper floors are slightly recessed from the first floor façade. The upper three stories feature three rows of four metal-framed windows, equally spaced. The windows are of the sliding type, with two large panes each. The windows on the upper floors are surrounded by guilloche molding with an interlocking circular pattern. The beveled corners of the wall are marked by long rectangular panels. The rectangular panels shift to create a horizontal frieze design at the top of the building. Slender cylindrical openings alternated by open circles follow in line with the window rows; punctuated by large closed rectangles. Above the frieze are an egg and dart molding and a row of simple modillions. This design follows around the building as well. The north-facing side of the building orientated towards University Avenue similarly has three rows of windows, with each row containing seven equally spaced windows.

The protruding overhanging decorative molding is supported by elaborate double scroll brackets with small square inset panels between each. The underside of the overhanging is decorated with embossed rectangular molding in low relief. The edge of the cornice features a rounded design with a column motif below. The decorative supports of the cornice originate at 45 degrees from the corner of the building and all others run perpendicular to the structure, intersecting the angled bracket accordingly. The University Avenue elevation features the same decorative details as on the main façade and the same number of bay divisions on the upper stories. The east-facing portion of the building, as seen from the ally, features rectangular windows, one on each floor. It also features an exterior service staircase and ramp that adjoins into the second floor. The ramp does not appear to be original.

The first-floor façade has been altered several times since the building's construction. The original first-floor façade was adorned with fluted Doric columns, four equally spaced on the Main Street elevation, and seven equally-spaced columns on the University Avenue elevation. The exterior original first-floor was "modernized" circa 1952 with the current façade.⁴ The top of the first-floor windows were decorated with full transoms using square prism glass, in separate casings that ran the length of each window. The original windows on the building's upper levels were plate glass, of a single-hung sash design. They were replaced circa 1952 with horizontal sliding sash windows. The original wooden double-doors, inset with plate glass, were removed and replaced with metal-framed glass doors. The first-floor interior, decorated with marble, wood, and plaster, was updated circa 1928.⁵ In 2010, the building was converted into a gallery space. The banking interior was gutted, save the vault.⁶ Moreover, the 1977 survey description included two concrete planters at the base of the first floor windows at the Main Street elevation. The planters were probably removed during the 2010 renovation.⁷

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*Recorded by: Michelle Lorimer *Date 3/15/2011 Continuation Update

P3a. Description (cont.):

The first floor storefronts of the Bank building also experienced an extensive remodeling during this period, wherein the large columns were modernized, and replaced with a plaster and tile-work façade still maintained on the exterior of the building. Citizens Bank under Smith also an actively pushed for the creation of the Riverside Downtown Mall, wherein the city converted four blocks of Main Street into a landscaped pedestrian walkway in hopes of attracting more retail business. On September 20, 1963, Citizens National of Los Angeles merged with Crocker Bank, and was again re-named, as the Crocker-Citizens National Bank of San Francisco.⁸ Bank of America later acquired Citizens Bank, in August 1988. Since the early 1990s, the building has been used to house an assortment of commercial and public ventures.⁹

In 2010, the Sweeney Art Gallery in conjunction with the University of California, Riverside, began using the gutted first floor of the First National Bank building as an exhibition space for the contemporary art gallery – in association with the Barbara and Art Culver Center for the Arts, a redevelopment plan for several of the historic buildings on Main Street. The Sweeney Galley relocated from UC, Riverside to the First National Bank building, a more high-profile and accessible location for visitors to Riverside. The move downtown followed in the way of a renovation of the former bank into a modern gallery space designed by architect Peter Zellner, in association with Ontario based firm HMC Architects. Zellner is the founding principal of Zellner/Design Planning Research and a faculty member of the Southern California Institute of Architecture. With this renovation, the interior of the bank building was removed and replaced with an exhibition space. Only the vault remains as remnants of the banks interior physical past.¹⁰ In concert with the exterior renovations done to the building in the 1950s, the completion of the pedestrian mall, and interior renovations in 2010, the integrity of the First National Bank building and surrounding landscape has been drastically compromised since its period of significance to the Harada story, in the 1910s. However, despite the first-floor modifications, the building retains enough of its integrity to convey its significance, making it eligible under Criteria A.

B10. Significance (cont.):

The bank building is also significant as a contributor to the Mission Inn Historic District and is designated City Structure of Merit number 49.

The First National Bank of Riverside was chartered June 3, 1885, as the second bank established in the city. The office was originally located in Main Street, between Sixth and Seventh, but moved to the southeast corner of Main Street and University Avenue in 1886, to occupy what was then the Castleman Building. The Castleman Building was demolished and the First National Bank headquarters was built in its place, opening in April, 1911. Architects John Parkinson and Edward Bergstrom also designed many of Los Angeles' most important commercial buildings in the 1900s to 1910s. Bergstrom later went on to design the Pentagon Building in 1940.¹¹

Due to liberal lending policies, the First National Bank incurred significant losses after the freezing weather in 1913 that damaged the local citrus crop and hindered loan repayment of some large citrus growers. Under threat of closure because of this freeze, Citizens National Bank of Riverside purchased First National Bank's assets and liabilities. The two consolidated under the name of Citizens National Bank in 1915.¹² The Harada family received their loan from this bank in the midst of the citrus freeze and consolidation of Riverside's most prominent banks. By 1915, the Haradas were already prominent citizens of Riverside and business owners in Riverside's commercial district, which provided equity that backed the loan.

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*Recorded by: Michelle Lorimer *Date 3/15/2011 Continuation Update

B10. Significance (cont.):

Citizens Bank relocated its headquarters from the corner of Ninth and Main Street to First National Bank's Eighth and Main Street location. The newly renamed Citizens National Bank financed many of the citrus growers and development projects in Riverside into the 1950s. Local civic and business leaders played key roles as founders, financiers, or members of the board of directors for many banks founded in Riverside. Citizens Bank grew substantially in the 1950s as it opened new branches and merged with Security National Trust & Savings Bank of Los Angeles on September 11, 1957 – becoming Citizen's National Bank of Los Angeles. Elden Smith, the president of the bank throughout the 1950s led the Bank through an aggressive expansion that included 26 total branches in San Bernardino and Riverside counties.¹³

***B12. References:**

¹ Letter from Wm. Scott Field to Vincent Moses, 2 May 1991, Folder for 3800 Main Street, City of Riverside Planning Department.

² Roy L. Haglund, "History of Banking in Riverside from 1870 to 1965," Riverside: Courtesy of Security First National Bank, 1966, Banking in America Folder, Riverside Metropolitan Museum.

³ Kris Lovekin, "UCR/Sweeney Art Gallery will open April 1 at the Intersection of University Avenue and Main Street," 29 March 2006, *University of California, Riverside Newsroom*, http://newsroom.ucr.edu/news_item.html?action=page&id=1274 (accessed 10 March 2011).

⁴ Haglund, "History of Banking in Riverside from 1870 to 1965."

⁵ Wm. Scott Field to Vincent Moses.

⁶ Lovekin, "UCR/Sweeney Art Gallery."

⁷ City of Riverside Planning Department, 1977 Survey Description, City of Riverside Historic Property Database, http://olmsted.riversideca.gov/historic/ppty_mtp.aspx?pky=4712 (accessed 31 January 2011).

⁸ Haglund, "History of Banking in Riverside from 1870 to 1965."

⁹ Tom Patterson, "Security, Bank of America have long history in County," *Press Enterprise*, 1 September 1991, Banking in America Folder, Riverside Metropolitan Museum.

¹⁰ Lovekin, "UCR/Sweeney Art Gallery."

¹¹ City of Riverside Planning Department, 2003 Survey Description, City of Riverside Historic Property Database, http://olmsted.riversideca.gov/historic/ppty_mtp.aspx?pky=4712 (accessed 31 January 2011).

¹² Haglund, "History of Banking in Riverside from 1870 to 1965."

¹³ Haglund, "History of Banking in Riverside from 1870 to 1965."

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PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
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 Trinomial
 NRHP Status Code 1D, 1S

Other Listings
 Review Code Reviewer Date

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*Resource Name or #: Riverside County Historic Courthouse

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County: Riverside

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Riverside East Date: T 2S ; R 5W ; ¼ of ¼ of Sec 23 ; M.D. B.M.
 c. Address: 4050 Main St. City: Riverside Zip: 92501
 d. UTM: Zone: 10 ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)
 e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation:
 APN: 215110001

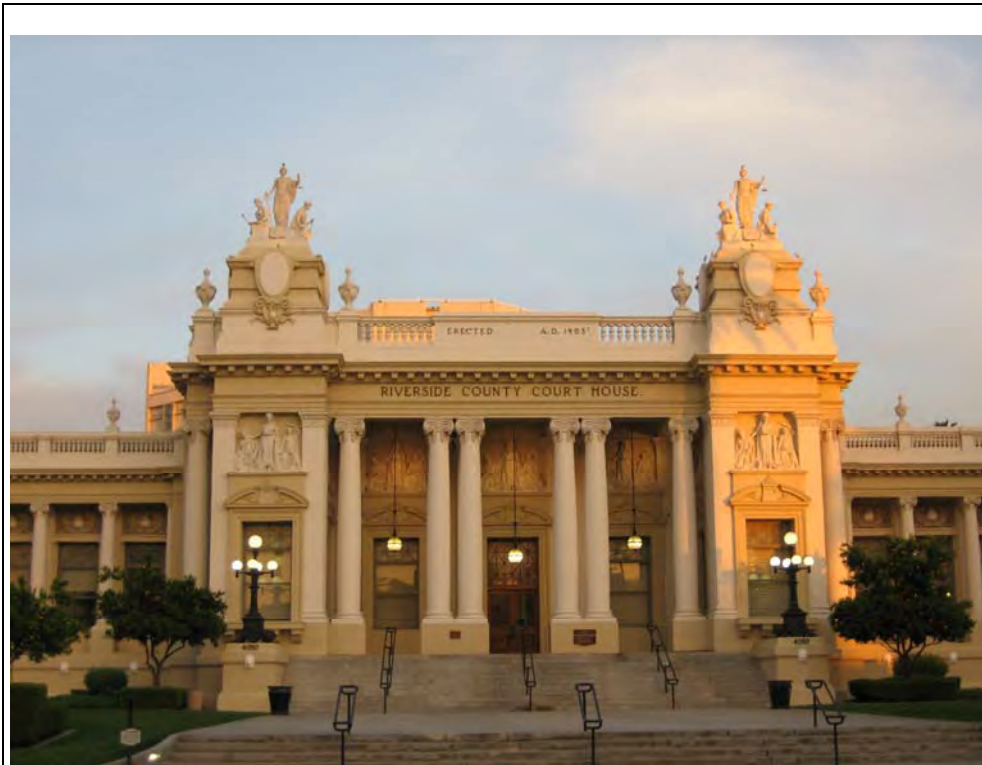
*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The Riverside County Courthouse was designed by Franklin P. Burnham of Burnham & Bleisner, and constructed by F.O. Engstrum. It is a Beaux-Arts style two-story concrete structure that is crafted to evoke a classical ambiance, evident in the extensive use of sculpture, iconic Greek architectural features, and painted white to imitate marble.

See Continuation Sheet

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP14

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) North-facing front entrance of the courthouse; 03/03/2011

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: Historic
 Prehistoric Both
 1904 (City of Riverside, Historic Districts and Buildings)

*P7. Owner and Address:
 Not Available

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
 Karen Raines, History 260L, UCR, The Thematic Harada Historic District Survey and Nomination

*P9. Date Recorded: 01/24/2011

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
 Intensive Survey

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Esther Klotz, "Riverside and the Day the Bank Broke"; Tom Patterson, "A Colony

for California"; Alan Curl and Denise Hammonds, Draft National Register Nomination, 1997; City of Riverside, Specific Plan and West Side Update/Reconnaissance Surveys (February 2003)

*Attachments: NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List):

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*NRHP Status Code 1D; 1S

*Resource Name or # Riverside County Historic Courthouse

- B1. Historic Name: Riverside County Historic Courthouse
- B2. Common Name: 4050 Main Street
- B3. Original Use: Government Building
- B4. Present Use: Government Building

*B5. **Architectural Style:** Neo-classical Beaux-Arts

*B6. **Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

- 1904 — Original Construction (City of Riverside Historic Resources database)
- 1930 — G. Stanley Wilson's expansion (City of Riverside Historic Resources database)
- 1961 — Herman Ruhnau's Probation building addition on the southeast corner (City of Riverside Historic Resources database)
- 1995 — Earthquake retrofit and ceremonial courtroom repaired (Nita Hiltner, *Press Enterprise*)

*B7. **Moved?** No Yes Unknown **Date:** N/A **Original Location:** N/A

*B8. **Related Features:**

None

B9a. Architect: Franklin Piece Burnham of Burnham and Bleisner

b. Builder: F.O. Engstrum

*B10. **Significance: Theme:** Alien Land Law; Japanese Americans **Area:** City of Riverside

Period of Significance: 1903-1946

Property Type: HP14—Courthouse

Applicable Criteria: A/1

The Riverside Historic Courthouse is significant according to National Register and California Register Criteria A/1 because it is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history. In 1916, *The People of the State of California vs. Jukichi Harada* gained national attention. In 1918, Judge Hugh Craig delivered a mixed verdict from the Riverside County Courthouse that upheld the Alien Land Law but also reinforced the rights of the American-born

See Continuation Sheet

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

HP14—Courthouse

*B12. **References:**

See Continuation Sheet

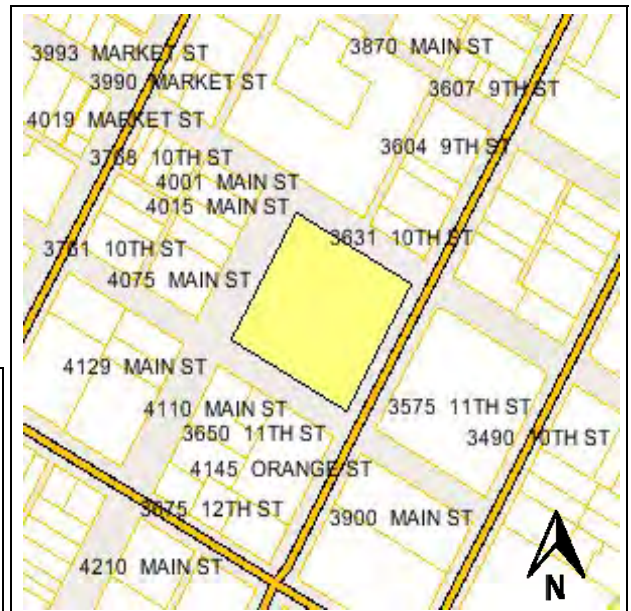
B13. Remarks:

*B14. **Evaluator:** Karen Raines

***Date of Evaluation:** 01/24/2011

DPR 523B (1/95)

(This space reserved for official comments.)



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*Resource Name or # Riverside County Historic Courthouse

*Recorded by: Karen Raines

*Date: 01/24/2011 Continuation Update

P3a. Description: (cont.)

The courthouse has endured two additions on its rear exposure. In 1930, G. Stanley Wilson, a local architect, completed an expansion in a style compatible with the original building. In 1961, Herman Ruhnau, also a locally significant modernist architect, designed and added the Probation building on the south façade of the courthouse. It was constructed of cement with an opened brick facing that was attuned with the rest of the structure (Curl and Hammonds survey, 1997). Tilden-Coil Constructors Inc. completed an earthquake retrofit and repaired the ceremonial courtroom in 1995 (Hiltner). The original permit is not on file (City of Riverside Downtown Specific Plan and West Side Update/Reconnaissance Surveys, prepared for the City of Riverside, February 2003).

The courthouse follows a rectangular floor plan. The north-facing front façade is broken up into three parts—in the center is an ornately decorated entrance which is bookended by identical porticos that sit one story lower than the center section. The pinnacle of the roof consists of a low saucer-shaped dome with slender ribs and a decorative crown. The center section is supported by six columns (two sets of two in the middle and one singular column on each end). On top of the central entrance bay columns is a frieze simply adorned with the words, "Riverside County Courthouse." Above this frieze, is a roofline with the engraved words "erected A.D. 1903."

At the center of the main entrance is a wooden double door with an egg and dart surround. The main entrance is framed by two identical pillars. At the top of each pillar is a sculpture of symbolic female figures including: an unblindfolded female Justice holding scales and a sword, a woman holding a mallet, and another woman holding a scroll. Below the sculpture is an egg and dart molding supported by an acanthus leaf console. Below the egg and dart molding, sit three classical figures: a male, a female with a wheel, and a female with a torch. The classical figures sit atop a recessed bay window decorated with cartouche plasters. In order to enter the front of the Courthouse, one must walk up nine granite steps, flanked by a cast-iron lamppost on each side.

The porticos on either side of the entrance consist of nine windows, each of which is separated by a thin column. Above each window is a decorated plaster with an oval shaped decal. Centered below each window are white lion head water spouts. At the end of each portico, is the same pillar and sculptures that surround the center entrance.

The eastern and western façades mimic the main entrance, just in smaller scale. The middle of the eastern façade consists of a small staircase is divided up by six columns (two sets of two in the middle and one singular column on each end). On each side of the staircase there is a cast-iron lamppost. On the right side of the stair case, there are three rectangular windows, above which is a decorated plaster with an oval shaped decal. To the left of the stair case, are a series of the same rectangular windows with decorated plasters and oval decals. The second to last window was omitted and in its place is a plaque that reads: "Reason is the life of the law." Above the plaque, is a circular medallion with a bald eagle. There is a slightly raised concrete belt towards the ground that separates the courthouse's first floor from the basement windows.

According to Esther Klotz and Tom Patterson of the *Daily Press*, a three-story 1930 addition was built on the southern side of the course house facing Orange Street, and consisted of two corridors connecting the addition to the original building. The addition's exterior mimics Burnham's original design and does not distract or detract from the original building's integrity (Historic Resources 1977 report; Klotz, and Patterson). The rear of the 1903 building exposed along the vehicle ramp is less ornate than the front, with rectangular pilasters replacing the columns. There is a single-bay entrance projection at either end. Entrances are each reached by a small flight of steps. The steps are flanked, one per side, by iron lampposts resembling a Corinthian column. The entrance way is accessed through a double wooden doorway that is framed by Ionic pilasters. A decorative panel with two bull's eye scrolls and an oval medallion inscribed with the letter "R" sits above the entrance porch cornice. The entrance bays are framed by two enriched Ionic pilasters. There are three bays, each with a single arched casement window, flanked either side of four blind arches at the center of the façade. At the level of the second floor, there is one rectangular casement window per bay. At the attic level is a closed parapet with a rectangular panel over each bay. End blocks are accented by a bas-relief of an eagle holding spears in its talons. On the central area of the parapet are inscribed the words "Riverside County Courthouse Erected A.D. MCMXXX."

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*Resource Name or # Riverside County Historic Courthouse

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*Date: 01/24/2011 Continuation Update

P3a. Description (cont.):

The middle of the western façade also consists of a small staircase is divided up by six columns (two sets of two in the middle and one singular column on each end). On each side of the staircase there is a cast-iron lamppost. On either side of the staircase, are four rectangular windows,, above which is a decorated plaster with an oval shaped decal. There is a slightly raised concrete belt towards the ground that separates the courthouse's first floor from the basement. The Courthouse has already been designated locally and listed in the National and California Registers as fine example of Neo Classical Beaux Arts architecture and the work of a master architect.

B10. Significance: (cont.)

Harada children—Mine, Sumi, and Yoshizo—to own the house under the Fourteenth Amendment (Riverside Metropolitan Museum website; National Park Service, "A History of Japanese Americans in California: The Harada House"). Though the court case did not rescind the Alien Land Law, Judge Hugh's decision was monumental for Japanese-Americans in California and the United States. In fact, without it, many Japanese and Japanese-American families may not have had homes to return to post-WWII. The monumental nature of the Harada case cements the courthouse's importance to Riverside and Japanese-American history.

The Riverside County Historic Courthouse was designated a city landmark on 12 March 1969 and a California and National Register landmark in 1997 (Riverside Historic Property Index).

The courthouse's connection to the landmark Harada case and Japanese-American constitutional rights is still remembered and celebrated today. On 13 August 2009, local lawyers used the courthouse to reenact another monumental court case involving Japanese-Americans, *Korematsu v. The United States*. The 1944 case directly challenged the constitutionality of Executive Order 9066 that relocated Japanese and Japanese-Americans in the western U.S. The original 6-3 decision stated: "It should be noted, to begin with, that all legal restrictions which curtail the civil rights of a single racial group are immediately suspect. That is not to say that all such restrictions are unconstitutional." The reenactment was designed to celebrate the California Court of Appeal's eightieth birthday and in honor of John G. Gabbert, a prominent Riverside resident and a retired appeals judge from the second division of the 4th District. Gabbert was not part of the Korematsu case, which took place in Northern California, and it is unknown why the Korematsu case was reenacted and not the Harada case, but it is evident that both cases were prime examples of hypocritical jurisprudence and anti-Japanese sentiment at this time (Richard K. De Atley, *The Press-Enterprise*).

B12. References:

Curl, Alan and Denise Hammonds. "Draft National Register Nomination." 1997.

De Atley, Richard K. "Case Involving Japanese-American Internment during WWII to be Reenacted." *The Press Enterprise*. 11 July 2009.

Durian, Hal. "Riverside Architect Puts Stamp on Area Buildings." *Press Enterprise*. 13 February 2010.

Fitch, Robert. "Riverside County Courthouse: An Historical Overview." Undated.

Haberman, Doug. "Architect Herman Ruhnau Dies at 93." *Press Enterprise*. 12 June 2006.

Hiltner, Nita. "Riverside county Courthouse Up To Billing." *Press Enterprise*. 25 September 2010.

Klotz, Esther. "Riverside and the Day the Bank Broke." *Riverside Daily Press*. 09/28/31.

LA Times Staff. "Obituaries: Herman Ruhnau, 93, Architect Designed Riverside City Hall." *LA Times*. 17 June 1996

See Continuation Sheet

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*Recorded by: Karen Raines

*Date: 01/24/2011 Continuation Update

B12. References (cont.):

Mission Inn Museum.

“Hands on History: Peter J. Weber—Architectural Drawing, Stanley Wilson.”

“Hands on History: Roosevelt Planting Orange Tree.”

National Park Service. “A History of Japanese Americans in California: The Harada House.”

Patterson, Tom. “A Colony for California.” *Riverside Daily Press*. 09/28/31.

Riverside, City of.

Assessor’s Map (M.B. 7/17)

Building Permits

Historic Resources Inventory Database

Specific Plan and West Side Update/Reconnaissance Surveys (February 2003)

Riverside, County of. Land Information System.

Riverside Metropolitan Museum. “Harada House.”

Ruhnau Ruhnau Clarke. “History.” Official Website.

Sanborn Fire Insurance maps. Online collection (1908; 1952).

State of California — The Resources Agency
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
 HRI #
 Trinomial
 NRHP Status Code: 5D1, 3S

Other Listings
 Review Code

Reviewer: Oceana Collins

Date: 3/12/11

Page 1 of 5

*Resource Name or #: Ed Miller Residence

P1. Other Identifier: 4160 Mission Inn Avenue (formerly 7th Street)

***P2. Location:** Not for Publication Unrestricted
 and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***a. County:** Riverside, California

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:**

Date: T 2S ; R 5W ; ¼ of ¼ of Sec: 23 ; M.D. **B.M.**
 City: Riverside Zip: 92501
 ; mE/ mN
 e. **Other**

c. Address: 4160 Mission Inn Avenue

d. UTM: Zone: 10
 (G.P.S.)

Locational Data: Elevation: 839

APN: 214-242-003-4 (previous APN: 010-600-256)

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This two story 1566 square foot craftsman style home was built in 1910 and sits on .2 acres. It is a wood structure house with a stone brick foundation. The rectangular shaped house sits back from the street with a side gabled roof with red Spanish tile roof shingles that currently matches the paint of the trim around the windows. The rest of the house is wood shingles currently painted dark brown that contrast with the red of the trim and the roof. There is an unpainted concrete stucco chimney with thickly textured finish that sticks out about two feet from the top left ridge of the roof. A second lower level roof partially covers a large porch. This roof also has the red Spanish tiles and is being supported by exposed rafters with decorative ends. A large beam spans the length of the house at the edge of the porch and is supported by four large battered square pillars made out of unpainted concrete stucco with a textured finish. Two of the pillars are on either side of the porch while the other two flank the large concrete walkway leading up to the front door.

See Continuation Sheet

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP2 Single Family Property

***P4. Resources Present:** Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)



***P5b. Description of Photo:**

Photo taken February 9, 2011
 View from the sidewalk directly in front of the house.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**

Historic Prehistoric Both

***P7. Owner and Address:**

Owner Name Not Available
 Mailing Address: 5145 Myrtle Ave., Riverside, CA
 92506

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address):

Oceana Collins
 University of California, Riverside

***P9. Date Recorded:** 3/11/11

***P10. Survey Type:** Japanese American Experience in
 Riverside

***P11. Report Citation:** none

***Attachments:** NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List):

State of California — The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD	Primary # HRI#
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*NRHP Status Code: 5D1, 3S

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Ed Miller Residence

- B1. Historic Name:
- B2. Common Name: 4160 Mission Inn Avenue
- B3. Original Use: Residential
- B4. Present Use: Residential

*B5. **Architectural Style:** Craftsman

*B6. **Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations):
 1910: Original Construction Date
 No alterations documented

*B7. **Moved?** No Yes Unknown **Date:** **Original Location:**

*B8. **Related Features:**

B9a. Architect: b. Builder:

*B10. **Significance:** association with Ed Miller and the Harada House **Theme:** Japanese in Riverside: Settlement & Community Development, World War II Forced Removal and Incarceration, and Return & Recovery; The Quest for Japanese American Citizenship & Civil Rights in Riverside

Area: Seventh Street Historic District

Period of Significance: 1910-1922 **Property Type:** HP2 **Applicable Criteria:** A/1, B/2

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

The Harada story is emblematic of the Japanese experience in America, and the fight to own their home is an essential aspect of the story. Ed Miller's residence is an important contributor to the overall historic quality of the city of Riverside. It displays superior craftsmanship and has maintained its historical integrity. The structure has maintained its original characteristics. The property is located in a historic district with other properties that have maintained their original features, which contributes to the overall turn of the century Riverside historic context of the area surrounding the property. These characteristics have made the property a contributor city's 7th Street Historic District under the California Register of Historical Resources Criterion 1, 2, and 3. Considering Ed Miller's contribution to the community as a leader, business owner, and his association with the California Alien Land Law case the property is additionally significant for thematic district designations such as early settlers in Riverside and part of the Japanese experience in Riverside. The significant contributions of the Millers' to the history of Riverside would also make the property eligible under Criteria A/1, B/2, of the National Register and California Register.

See Continuation Sheet

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: HP2 Single Family Property

*B12. **References:**
 See Continuation Sheet
 B13. **Remarks:**

*B14. **Evaluator:** Oceana Collins

*Date of Evaluation: 2/11/11

(This space reserved for official comments.)



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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Ed Miller Residence

*Recorded by: **Oceana Collins**

*Date: 3/11/11

Continuation

Update

P3a Description (cont.):

In the center of the top story there is a large gabled dormer with three triangular knee braces supporting the overhang. In the top center of the dormer is a side rectangular window with twenty-four decorative small square shaped panes above one large rectangular pane underneath the decorative squares. The glass in the side rectangular window appears to be original and the trim around the window is about four inches thick and includes a sill that sticks out from below the window about four inches. Underneath the rectangular window is a set of eight upright rectangular windows that span the front of the dormer. Each window is surrounded by red trim that is about 6 inches thick. At the top of each window is a set of six square decorative panes over one large pane and each one is trimmed with a thin piece of trim. The glass on the eight windows appears to be original. Underneath the dormer placed in the center of the house is a large beam with decorative broken single notch at each end. The size of the beam matches the span of the dormer, which serves to accentuate the symmetry of the house.

The pillars on either side of the porch extend all the way to the ground. The porch is elevated from the walkway leading up to it by five wide concrete steps. Both sides of the porch are supported by an elevated two foot grey concrete wall that matches the texture of the pillars. The left side the porch is also partially enclosed by an additional concrete low railing wall that sticks up about two feet high. The right side of the porch is exposed at floor level. The right side of the porch is not covered by the tiled roof, but it is still framed by the rafters a trellis with vines growing through it.

At the back of the porch sits the front of the house. Both sides of the front of the house have large picture windows, symmetrically placed on either side of the front door. At the top of the large windows' is a long rectangular panel with square decorative panels. Both the window and the decorative panels are framed by trim. The main wood frame around the windows is about six inches thick and includes a sill that sticks out below the windows about four inches. The front door is recessed in the center of the porch. The door is a large single panel glass door; each side of the door is flanked by two large upright rectangular multi paneled glass windows. Both of the multi paned windows contain thirty-three small square panes. The frame for the door and the windows on either side is currently a dark brown that matches the rest of the house. The entire door and decorative windows are framed by what appears to be an original oak frame. The left side of the door and window frame also has an original mail slot in it. Both sides of the entryway have two matching craftsman style porch lights.

From the sidewalk, the lawn is raised by a two and a half foot high stone retaining wall. The large cement walkway includes two sets of stairs: one set of three to get up to the lawn level and the next set of five to get up to the porch and entry level. The house also has a detached garage that is not visible or accessible from the street. The only visible alterations to the house are the new glass on the two picture windows in the front and the front door. Everything else on the house appears to be original. The house has no driveway and only street parking from the front. The house is located on a busy street that is very close to downtown in a historic district. The house sits right on the edge of a residential and commercial area. The houses surrounding the property are in good condition. The house is located in and contributor to the Seventh Street Historic District.

B10 Significance (cont.):

In fact, when biographer Mark Rawitsch asked Mine Harada why her father went ahead and built an addition on a house that he may not be able to keep, she replied that because Ed Miller was backing him up he felt confident that they would stay in the house on Lemon Street no matter what.¹ The case went to the California Superior Court as *The People of the State of California vs. Jukichi Harada* and was eventually decided in favor of the Haradas. The Harada house, which was built in 1884, still stands at 3356 Lemon Street and was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1990.²

¹ Ibid. pg. 270.

²Asians in Riverside Website: <http://aar.ucr.edu/index.html>

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Ed Miller Residence

*Recorded by: **Oceana Collins**

*Date: **3/11/11**

Continuation

Update

B10 Significance (cont.):

This single family residential home at 4160 Mission Inn Ave. was built in 1910 and exhibits the craftsman architectural style. The address was formerly 1160 Seventh Street, 4160 Seventh Street and currently is 4160 Mission Inn Ave. According to Sanborn Maps when the house was built it was surrounded by many other single family residences and apartments and was one of the last houses to be built on the block between Locust St. and Walnut Ave. At the time of the houses construction the commercial center of downtown Riverside was becoming denser and the population was rapidly growing. As a result, many single and multi-family residences were being built around the city center. The property is located within walking distance of the downtown area. Currently, the house is located in the Seventh Street Historic District and is surrounded by houses that maintain their early twentieth century period styles.

The original owner of the property was Edward E. Miller, brother to Frank A. Miller, the famous owner and proprietor of the Mission Inn. The Miller's came to Riverside in 1874 from Wisconsin to join their father, C.C. Miller, who was in Riverside designing and building Riverside's second canal, the Lower Canal of the Riverside Water Company.³ When Ed Miller arrived in Riverside he was eight years old, the youngest of four children. Ed Miller entered the livery business and owned and operated a stagecoach business with his business partner Elmer Thayer. In 1888 he married Emma Tompkins and had two sons Albert and Donald. Miller had fond memories of growing up in Riverside which he recounted in a series of articles that he wrote for the Riverside Enterprise in 1907 titled "Tales of Pioneer Days".⁴ In addition to the livery business he also helped with the management and operation of the Mission Inn with his brother Frank.⁵ The Metropolitan Museum also has a photograph of Miller in city of Riverside fireman attire, where he was presumably a volunteer. In the 1914 city directory he is listed as the superintendent of the Glenwood Mission Inn.⁶ Ed Miller spent fifty years in Riverside and died at the age of 58 in 1922 after a long illness of four years.⁷

Ed Miller's contact with the Japanese community was not as public as his brother Frank's, or as personal, but he likely had contact with workers at the Mission Inn as the superintendent of the hotel and Riverside Japanese business owners. In 1915-17, Riverside became the stage for a challenge to the California Alien Land Law when Issei (first-generation, immigrant Japanese) restaurant owner Jukichi Harada bought a home in downtown Riverside in his Nisei (second generation, American-born) children's names. Harada's predominantly white neighbors resisted his presence, first by trying to buy him out and then petitioning the state to take him to court.⁸ When Mr. Harada was faced with the lawsuit he approached Frank Miller and asked him for help. Frank directed Mr. Harada to his brother Ed, who made a verbal agreement with Mr. Harada that regardless of how the case turned out he could live in the house on Lemon St. because he would purchase the home and let he and his family live there. According to oral histories taken by Mark Rawitsch in 1976 and 1982 with Sumi and Harada, the daughters of Jukichi Harada, Ed Miller's promise to their father was what gave him the confidence to fight the lawsuit.⁹

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Primary #

³ Riverside Metropolitan Museum, Ed Miller Collection. Patterson, Tom. "Memoir of Edward Miller Recounts Life at the Turn of the Century" in *Riverside Press Enterprise*, August 16, 1987.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Riverside Metropolitan Museum, City Directory 1914.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Riverside Metropolitan Museum, Ed Miller collection. *Riverside Enterprise* obituary of Ed Miller, October 15, 1922.

⁸ Rawitsch, Mark. *No Other Place: Japanese American Pioneers in a Southern California Neighborhood*, Riverside, 1983.

⁹ Riverside Metropolitan Museum: Harada Collection, Harada Family and Riverside Families Oral History Transcriptions and Images, pg. 267.

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Ed Miller Residence

*Recorded by: Oceana Collins

*Date: 3/11/11

 Continuation Update**References:**

Asians in Riverside Website: <http://aar.ucr.edu/index.html>

Harada Family and Riverside Families Oral History Transcriptions and Images, Harada Family Collection, Riverside Metropolitan Museum.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. 2000. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. Alfred A. Knopf, Inc.: New York.

Rawitsch, Mark *No Other Place: Japanese American Pioneers in a Southern California Neighborhood*, Riverside, CA.

Riverside, City of: Building Permits, Census Records, Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps (1895, 1908, 1952)

Riverside Public Library: City Directories 1890-1910 (microfiche) Riverside Enterprise 1907 (microfilm)

Wong, Morrison, G. "The Japanese in Riverside, 1890-1945: A Special Case in Race Relations," Ph.D. dissertation, University of California, Riverside, 1977.

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PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # ___
 HRI #
 Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 3S

Other Listings _____
 Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 6 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Mt. Rubidoux Peace Tower and Bridge

P1. Other Identifier: Frank A. Miller Friendship Bridge and Peace Tower

*P2.Location: **Not for Publication** X **Unrestricted**

*a. County Riverside and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Riverside West Date 1967 T ; R ; of of Sec ; B.M.

c. Address Mt. Rubidoux Dr. City Riverside Zip 92501

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone , mE/ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

APN # 187-020-004

*P3a. **Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)
 The commemorative site known as the Mt. Rubidoux Peace Tower is situated approximately three quarters up the eastern face of Mt. Rubidoux, which is located at the western edge of contemporary Riverside. The tower complex is situated near the crown of Mt. Rubidoux and spans a paved asphalt pedestrian footpath approximately ten feet wide that circumnavigates the mountain and runs north to south at that point on the eastern slope.

See continuation sheet

*P3b. **Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP19 Bridge; HP26 Monument-Peace Tower/Bridge; HP39 Other-two (2)
commemorative plaques: multiple stone inscriptions: bell in Tower

*P4.Resources Present: Building X
 Structure Object Site District X
 Element of District X Other (Isolates, etc.)
 P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) 2011, view southeast

*P6. **Date Constructed/Age and Source:**
 X Historic
 Prehistoric Both
1925 (Riv. Metro Museum Archives)

*P7. **Owner and Address:**
Not Available

*P8. **Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address) Elliott Kim, UCR Dept. of Public History – University of CA, Riverside, 92507

*P9. **Date Recorded:** 03/16/2011

*P10. **Survey Type:** (Describe)
Intensive level

*P11. **Report Citation:** (Cite survey report



and other sources, or enter "none.")

*Attachments: Location Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List):

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BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*NRHP Status Code 3S

Page 2 of 6 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Mt. Rubidoux Peace Tower and Bridge

B1. Historic Name: Frank Miller Friendship Bridge and Peace Tower

B2. Common Name: Mt. Rubidoux Peace Tower and Bridge

B3. Original Use: Monument to Frank Miller B4. Present Use: Same; feature in City park

*B5. Architectural Style: Stone and mortar/neo-Medieval; monumental/commemorative

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

1925-Original construction

1934-Kido Tablet/Plaque added to southeast exterior wall of Bridge

Date unknown-steel bars and door added to Peace tower and separate turret

*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: 1925 Original Location: Current location on Mt. Rubidoux's eastern face

*B8. Related Features:

Bronze Plaque on Peace Tower dedicated to Frank Miller

Bronze Plaque on Bridge dedicated to Lt. Col. Shunzo Kido

Iron bell hanging in Peace Tower

Stone on exterior south-facing wall of Bridge inscribed "World Peace"

Stone inscriptions of various global regions and countries encircling top of Peace Tower

B9a. Architect: Arthur B. Benton b. Builder: Richard J. Smith *B10. Significance: Theme Harada Family and Japanese/Asian-American Experience in Riverside Area City of Riverside

Period of Significance 1925-Present Property Type HP26 Applicable Criteria A/1, B/2, C/3

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

This open space is significant under National Register and California Register Criteria A/1 for associations with specific events or historic trends that have affected the Japanese American Community, under Criteria B/2 because it is associated with a significant member of the Japanese American community, and under Criteria C/3 because it exhibits Japanese American aesthetics in gardening and landscape architecture. In 1925 the Japanese Emperor awarded Frank Miller, Keeper of the [Mission] Inn, the Small Order of the Rising Sun, the same year the local community honored his international accomplishments with a Freedom Tower and Japanese garden on Mt. Rubidoux. Although the project's leadership appears to have been all white, the Riverside Japanese Association made the largest single donation toward construction costs. Additionally, members of the Japanese community in Riverside reportedly anonymously planted and maintained at the base of the bridge on the north side of Mt. Rubidoux overlooking downtown Riverside a peace garden as an added homage to Frank Miller's promotion of cultural bridge-building among Japanese and primarily Caucasian community members in the Riverside area.

See continuation sheet

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) _____

*B12. References:

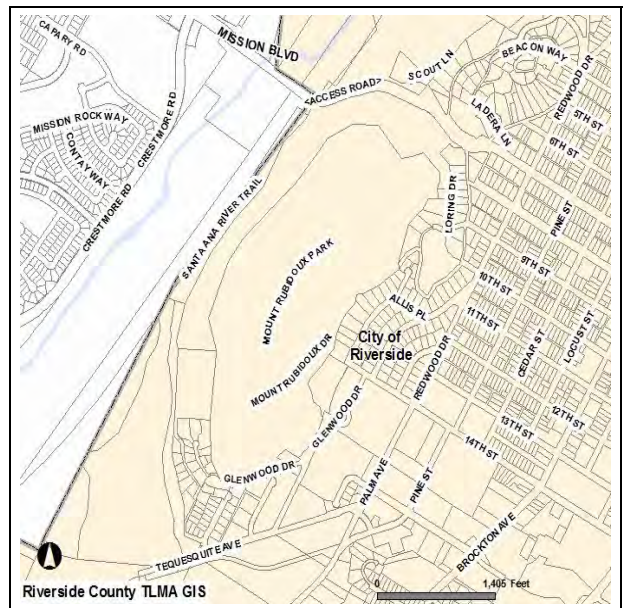
See continuation sheet

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Elliott Kim

*Date of Evaluation: 03/07/2011

(This space reserved for official comments.)



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Page 3 of 6 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Mt. Rubidoux Peace Tower and Bridge
 *Recorded by: Elliott Kim *Date 03/07/2011 X Continuation Update

P3a. Description (cont.)

The Peace Tower structures, which consist of multiple concrete and rock constructions in the distinguishable and separate shapes of a tower, turret, bridge, two large and two small stairways and multiple retaining walls of varying size, was erected in 1925 by the "friends and neighbors" of local entity and entrepreneur Frank Miller "in recognition of his constant labor in the promotion of civic beauty, community righteousness and world peace" (inscription from bronze plaque dated 1925 located approximately one third of the way up the east-southeastern face of the approximately fifty foot tall free-standing Peace Tower structure). The Peace Tower itself features a slender white cross approximately three feet tall situated at the peak of the tower dome. Just below the dome a series of twenty one stone panels individually inscribed with the name of a nation-state or global region (i.e. Portugal, France, Australasia, Africa, etc.) along with a representative emblem encircles the Tower. Eight of the emblems on the stone panels have faded to the point of illegibility and only the place names on those eight panels are still clearly visible. Access to the Tower itself is restricted by a padlocked steel security door painted black that bears the "raincross" emblem in its center.

Another main feature of the Peace Tower structure is the footbridge which spans the path running along the crown of the hill at that point perpendicular from where the Peace Tower is located. Situated on the southern exterior wall of the bridge and centered over the footpath below the bridge is an undated stone panel bearing the inscription "WORLD PEACE." On the eastern end of the same southern exterior bridge wall just to the left of the top of the southernmost large stone stairway is a metal plaque. This plaque is dated 1934 and dedicated by the Riverside Humane Society to Japanese Lt. Col. Shunzo Kido. The plaque recounts an instance where Lt. Col. Kido reportedly spared his horse's physical health from a grueling race and the pursuit of an Olympic medal. This and the other plaques, one dedicated to Frank Miller and the other with the words "WORLD PEACE," contribute significantly to the unique physical features and historical context of the Mt. Rubidoux Peace Tower. On the eastern side of the asphalt footpath two large stone stairways lead from opposing northern and southern approaches to a vantage point at the far eastern end of the footbridge. Crossing the bridge to the west brings one to the base of the Peace Tower itself. To the east of the bridge, the eastern foundation of which is built onto a massive boulder that borders the footpath at that point, is a slightly lower (approximately twenty feet below the bridge) vista point with a large retaining wall below it (approximately fifty feet long and twenty feet high) which maintains the point of land on the eastern side of the hill which provides the vista point. Two small stone staircases built in the same fashion and material as the rest of the visible Peace Tower structures lead westward from the vista point up to the footpath at the north and south ends of the vista point land mass and border the northern and southern boundaries of the bridge.

Approximately fifty feet south along the footpath from the Peace Tower and footbridge is a separate stone and concrete turret structure approximately fifteen feet tall and six feet in diameter, with a concrete dome and rounded-ball peak that is built with the same stone material and in the same fashion as the Peace Tower and Bridge structures. This separate turret is part of the original structures. Aside from the weathered stone panels on the Peace Tower itself the overall structure/complex appears structurally sound. The complex is set outdoors on Mt. Rubidoux (a drawing of the Tower is featured on an announcement from the "Friends of Mt. Rubidoux" posted near the northeastern entrance to the Mt. Rubidoux footpath at 9th and Mt. Rubidoux Dr.) and is exposed to the natural elements of wind, water, sun and similar erosion, as well as public access. The Japanese Garden that was constructed anonymously by members of the Japanese community in Riverside shortly after the construction of the Peace Tower and Bridge and reportedly maintained for a number of years by anonymous community members (Wenzel pp. 109-10) is not present and there are no indications or designations of its historical presence at the site of its original location.

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Page 4 of 6 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Mt. Rubidoux Peace Tower and Bridge
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P3a. Description (cont.)

The structural integrity of the Peace Tower, Bridge and abutting walls as well as a single additional outlying turret that is approximately forty feet south-east of the bridge along the footpath all appear to be structurally intact. The primary construction material is stone and mortar (neo-Medieval), with steel-bar reinforced doors and windows in the tower and turret. In the case of the stones engraved with various images or coats of arms representing different nations and world regions that ring the top of the Peace Tower below the domed cap, a significant number have worn to varying degrees of illegibility due to the monuments' positioning on a ridge along the southeastern face and near the peak of Mt. Rubidoux. Subsequently the entire complex of structures is continually exposed to natural elements. There are no maintained landscaping features on or near the structures' premises, aside from an asphalt footpath that ascends Mt. Rubidoux and passes beneath the Peace monument's bridge that is maintained by the City of Riverside.

B10. Significance (cont.):

The Peace Tower and Bridge monument on Mt. Rubidoux is a well-known local and lesser known but still significant national historical landmark whose significance has been well established for its relevance to a range of local and national historical contexts as well as being a highly unique structure in and of itself. National Register and California Register Criteria A/1, B/2 and C/3 are all applicable in this case. The Mt. Rubidoux Peace Tower monument represents the Japanese-American experience in Riverside as well as broader historical contexts of institutionalized and covert socioeconomic discrimination, as well the construction and maintenance of fixed national identities based on definitions of race, class and citizenship. The Peace Tower represents the repair of historical instances of increased discrimination and social scapegoating or "otherization" in times of war or socioeconomic crisis as manifested in policies such as the California Alien Land Law of 1913 and Executive Order 9066 of 1942 (Criteria A/1). The Peace Tower reflects local and transnational efforts at peace and community as well as aggressive empire and nation building such as those of Frank Miller, some of his peers, larger national communities and members of the Japanese community in Riverside in the early twentieth century variously participated in (Criteria B/2). As a monument to the local and international community building efforts of Frank Miller and some of his peers in various communities, including the Japanese and Japanese-American communities, the Mt. Rubidoux Peace Tower and Bridge bear distinctive characteristics relevant and significant to regional history (Criteria C/3).

In early 1925 a committee was formed in order to plan and implement the construction of the "Frank A. Miller Friendship Bridge and Peace Tower" monument complex to honor the years Frank A. Miller, owner and proprietor of the Mission Inn hotel in Riverside, had spent working to develop relationships between primarily members of Caucasian and Japanese communities in Riverside, CA as well as between Japan and the United States on a national level. Espousing a philosophy of equality among all people irrespective of their racial categorization Mr. Miller, a central figure in the region's booster economic and cultural history, initiated a series of international peace conferences in Riverside. The first such conference was held in late February, 1911 at what was then the Glenwood Inn and Tavern, later to become known well-known as the Mission Inn. Attendees that year included journalist Ida Tarbell, naturalist John Muir, poet John Burroughs and writer Jacob Riis. The conferences continued for several decades and according to the Mission Inn Museum website the contemporary World Affairs Council of Inland Southern California traces its origins to Miller's 1911 Peace Conference. Also noted on the same website is that as a Stanford graduate student future US president John F. Kennedy attended the 1940 Peace Conference at the Mission Inn.

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B10. Significance (cont.):

Frank Miller was on one of multiple trips made during his lifetime throughout Asia when the committee to construct the "Frank Miller Friendship Bridge and Peace Tower" monument was formed in 1925 to coordinate completing construction of the monument as a surprise before Miller's return. The committee consisted of Ross L. Hammond, A.M. Lewis, Mrs. W.H. Ellis; Mrs. P.T. Evans (wife of Riverside's mayor at the time), M.J. Westerfield, R. Wayne Burns and Oscar Ford, and the committee members present a sampling of the social, political and economic realms that Frank Miller was involved with at the time (Letter Frank A. Miller to Peace Tower and Bridge Committee members, 12/8/1925; Wenzel, p. 111).

An important facet of the Peace Tower history and its connection to Frank Miller and his relationship to Japanese communities in Riverside is the fact that the largest donation of \$404.50 of the approximately \$5,300 raised used to construct the Mt. Rubidoux Peace Tower and Bridge came from the Japanese Association of Riverside County, a civic organization engaged in promoting the culture and interests of Japanese and Japanese-American people in the region who made the contribution ostensibly in recognition of Miller's outreach to their communities (Wenzel, p. 109).

Additionally, members of the Japanese community in Riverside reportedly anonymously planted and maintained at the base of the bridge on the north side of Mt. Rubidoux overlooking downtown Riverside a "peace garden" as an added homage to Frank Miller's promotion of cultural bridge-building among Japanese and primarily Caucasian community members in the Riverside area (Wenzel, p. 110). The open space marked by the Mt. Rubidoux Peace Tower and Bridge reflects the presence of unity between race, class, citizenship, civil liberties, and human rights, as well as the legacy of Frank Miller and his grass roots efforts at building world peace from the local level.

Among the features of the Peace Tower and Bridge related to the Harada theme and the efforts of international community outreach conducted by Frank Miller towards the Japanese community is a plaque dedicated to Japanese Colonel Shunzo Kido by the Riverside Humane Society in 1934. Col. Kido was competing in an equestrian event in the 1932 Olympic Games in Los Angeles and reportedly spared his horse's life rather than to exhaust the animal in the pursuit of a gold medal. The plaque and Miller's specific interpretation and promotion of it highlight the theme of international "heroism" and "brotherhood" espoused by Miller and compatriots of his such as Rufus von KleinSmid and David Starr Jordan. Issues addressed by the work of these men and Frank Miller, as well as that of Ida Tarbell, John Muir and poet John Burroughs bear significant contemporary and historical relevance. According to various sources including personal correspondence (see continuation sheet for complete references) housed at the Riverside Metropolitan Museum Archives, Mr. Miller and the work he was involved with that served as inspiration for the construction of the Peace Tower monument included addressing issues such as establishing a lasting global, international peace and "truth and accuracy in teaching history" (undated Riverside Daily clipping titled "City of Riverside resolution of appreciation" describing D.S. Jordan's plan for developing a "lasting peace and improved international relations" between the United States and Japan).

The Mt. Rubidoux Peace Tower and Bridge monument remains a visible and palpable testament to the recognition by certain people of the efforts of a local entrepreneur and hotel proprietor to promote his community and personal interests and the cause of international peace. Frank Miller died in 1935, which precluded his witnessing the events of World War II and permitted him to say at the end of his transcribed autobiographical notes early in the year of his death: "If relations between the United States, Great Britain and Japan were to be strengthened we would have less cause to be concerned with the boat Hitler is rocking right now" (dictation Frank A. Miller to Zona Gale, Long Beach, March 1935). Mr. Miller died within approximately three months of the above transcription, but his historical surmising provides insight into the goals, aspirations and political perspective that apparently motivated much of his work. The Peace Tower and Friendship Bridge constructed in his honor on Mt. Rubidoux remain pertinent to ongoing historical discourses surrounding international war and peace, constructions of race, citizenship, civil liberties and human rights.

State of California □ The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

Page 6 of 6 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Mt. Rubidoux Peace Tower and Bridge
*Recorded by: Elliott Kim *Date 03/07/11 X Continuation Update

B10. Significance (cont.):

Frank Miller, arguably demonstrated by his consistent long-term work in peace building with Japanese-American communities in Riverside and abroad, believed that “the Peace Tower will...after we are gone...still speak for us” (letter from Frank Miller to Peace Tower committee members thanking them for their efforts, 12/8/1925). According to Tom Patterson in a Press article from 8/21/1972 titled “Japanese American doesn’t take security for granted,” Frank Miller and his efforts served as a significant mediator and “buffer” against racial discrimination directed towards Japanese and other Asian communities in Riverside in the early 20th century. The Mt. Rubidoux Peace Tower and Bridge monument was constructed to honor these efforts, and continues to offer rich opportunities for interpreting and preserving the shared history of Japanese, Japanese-American and other communities in Riverside and the United States.

B12. References:

Gunther, Jane Davies. Riverside County, California, place names: Their origins and their stories.
J.D Gunther: Riverside, 1984.

http://www.missioninmuseum.com/collect_culdiv/culd00004.htm Accessed 3/6/11.

“Reading the Walls” pictorial timeline of Japanese-American and Harada family experience in Riverside, CA. Riverside Metropolitan Museum, 2009.

Riverside, City of, Metropolitan Museum Archives.

Box marked “Materials related to Harada theme and CLG grant”

Original conference documents, “First Conference for Peace and Arbitration.” Riverside, CA February 27th, 1911.

Peace Tower and Monument, 1925/26 folder w/ assorted documentation, i.e. newspaper articles, photographs, various correspondences, Frank Miller’s and autobiographical notes.

“City of Riverside resolution of appreciation.” Riverside Daily. Undated.

Frank A. Miller autobiographical notes, dictated to Zora Gale in Laguna Beach, CA March, 1935.

Frank A. Miller to John D. Rockefeller, February 2nd 1925.

Frank A. Miller to Peace Tower Committee members, December 8th 1925.

Frank A. Miller to Herbert Hoover, March 20th 1926.

Patterson, Tom. “Japanese American doesn’t take security for granted.” The Press. August 21st, 1972.

“Where Life is lived to its Fullest.” The Tidings. June 25th, 1926.

Rufus B. von Kleinsmid to Frank A. Miller, July 1st 1926.

Riverside, County of, Land Information System.

<http://www3.tlma.co.riverside.ca.us/pa/rclis/viewer.htm>

Location and sketch maps

USGS. Topographical map of 7.5’ Quadrangle Riverside West.

Wenzel, Glenn. Anecdotes on Mount Rubidoux and Frank A. Miller, Her Promoter. A to Z
Printing: Riverside, 2010.

State of California — The Resources Agency
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
 HRI #
 Trinomial
 NRHP Status Code 35

Other Listings
 Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 4

*Resource Name or #: Purington House

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted

*a. County: Riverside

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Riverside East

Date: T 2S ; R 5W ; ¼ of ¼ of Sec 23 ; M.D. B.M.

c. Address: 3284 Orange Street

City: Riverside

Zip: 92501

d. UTM: Zone: 11 ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation:
 APN: 213082005

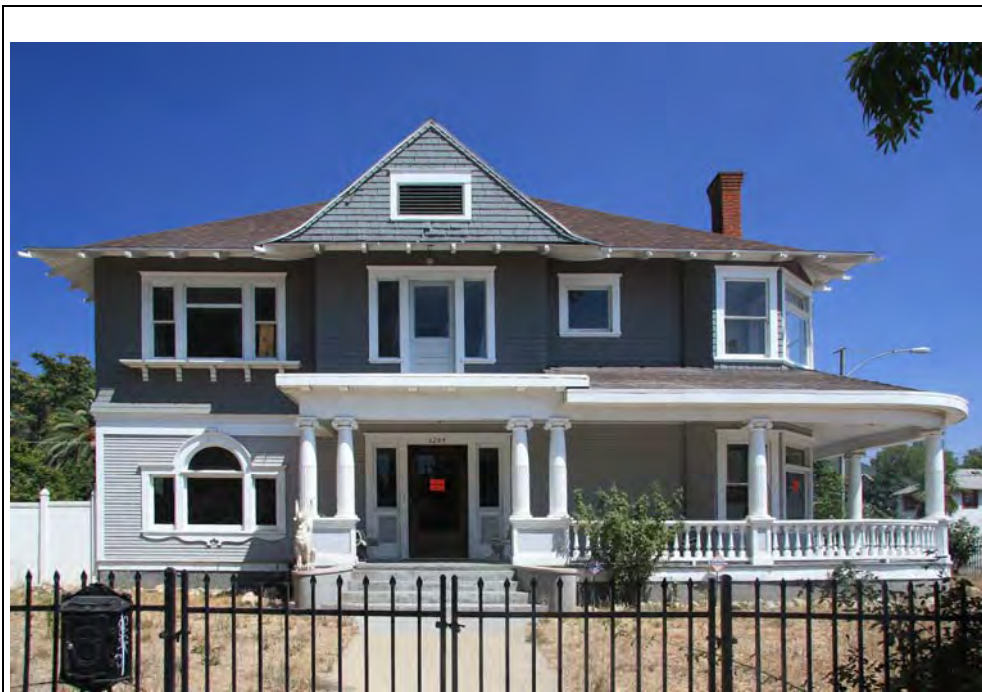
*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The Purington home was built about 1906 and is located at the corner of Third Street and Orange Street and faces east onto Orange Street. It is an example of the Victorian Queen Anne style with Free Classic detailing. This two-story Turn of the Century building has a square groundplan and a hip roof with a gable extension on the front façade as well as exposed rafter tails at the roof line and a wide eave overhang. The exterior finish material of the home is two different types; the first floor is wood clapboard siding and the second floor, gable and dormers are wood shingle.

See Continuation Sheet

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP02 Single Family Property

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Front view, 07/20/2011

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: Historic Prehistoric Both

c. 1903

*P7. Owner and Address: Not Available

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) Krystal Marquez, Administrative Intern-Planning Department, 3900 Main Street, Riverside, CA 92522

*P9. Date Recorded: 08/10/2011

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive Survey

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Joan H. Hall - Survey 04/01/1975, Myra L. Frank & Associates - Survey 11/20/1992, Myra L. Frank & Associates, Rick Starzak - Survey 02/01/2003

*Attachments: NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List):

State of California — The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD	Primary # HRI#
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Page 2 of 4

*NRHP Status Code 3S

*Resource Name or # Purington House

- B1. Historic Name: Purington House
 B2. Common Name: 3284 Orange Street
 B3. Original Use: Single Family Residence
 B4. Present Use: Single Family Residence

***B5. Architectural Style:**

***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

- 1973 — Date: 2/21/1973, Addition of Fire Wall (5/8" Drywall), Use: Public Residential Bldg. (City of Riverside, Building permits)
 1988 — Date: 4/17/1988, 3rd floor store room Elect. (City of Riverside, Building permits)
 2001 — Date: 9/7/2001, Permit #01-4076, Reroof – tear off, new sheathing, comp shingles. Owner: Linda Rodriguez (City of Riverside, Building permits)
 2007 — Date: 6/6/2007, Permit #07-2462, Two new HVAC units. Owner: KMAKK (City of Riverside, Building permits)
 2007 — Date: 6/7/2007, Permit #07-2679, Electric rewire/copper re-pipe/drywall/insulation. (City of Riverside, Building permits)
 2007 — Date: 10/22/2007, Permit #07-4499, Remodel four existing bathrooms (existing single family residence) (City of Riverside, Building permits)

***B7. Moved?** No Yes Unknown **Date:** N/A **Original Location:** N/A

***B8. Related Features:**

None

B9a. Architect:

b. Builder:

***B10. Significance: Theme:** Japanese in Riverside: Settlement & Community Development, World War II Forced Removal and Incarceration, and Return & Recovery; The Quest for Japanese American Citizenship & Civil Rights in Riverside **Area:** City of Riverside

Period of Significance: 1903-1918

Property Type: Single Family Residence

Applicable Criteria: A/1, B/2

The Purington House is eligible for the National Register/California Register under Criteria A/1 and B/2 because of its association with the *State of California v. Jukichi Harada* court case, and due to its association with the lives of persons William and Eva Purington, who provided religious, cultural, and legal support for the Japanese and the Haradas in particular. Locally, the building is already designated as a Structure of Merit and a contributor to the Heritage Square Historic District.

See Continuation Sheet

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

HP02—Single Family Property

***B12. References:**

See Continuation Sheet

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Krystal Marquez

***Date of Evaluation:** 08/10/2011

(This space reserved for official comments.)



State of California — The Resources Agency
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary #
 HRI#
 Trinomial

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*Resource Name or # Purington House

*Recorded by: Krystal Marquez

*Date: 08/10/2011

Continuation

Update

P3a. Description (cont.):

The front porch is entered via concrete stairs that are centrally-placed on the front façade and the porch entrance is framed on each side by a pair of Corinthian half fluted columns atop decorative panels. Dentils line the cornice just above the front door entrance. Above the front door is a balcony with entrance and sidelights; however, the balcony is missing the wood balustrade that used to enclose it though the door and sidelights remain. A hipped roof wrap-around porch supported by Corinthian columns and surrounded by a wood balustrade, extending to the right from the front entrance.

The front door is centered on the front façade and is wood with a large centered pane of glass in the center and is flanked on either side by a long rectangular casement window that is about half the length of the door and under each of the side windows is decorative panel detailing. To the left of the front door and porch is an arched window with decorative trim flanked by two small rectangular windows. Above the arched window on the second floor are a band of three windows in a row, one large window centered with a patterned pane on top (a later addition from 2007) and flanked on either side by double hung sash windows. On the right of the upstairs balcony is a small square casement window and to the far right of the front façade is a two story bay window that extends around the corner of the house.

The façade facing towards Second Street features a hipped roof bay extension, an arched window and an entrance are on the first floor and an exterior stair leads to the second floor. The façade facing onto Third Street features a hipped roof bay extension just beyond the end of the wrap around porch, and an additional 2 X 3 paned window door entrance. On the second floor centered is a small square patterned casement window and to the right a hung sash window rising just above the first floor bay window. A red brick chimney extends from the roof and to the right of it is a hipped roof dormer with two small square casement windows.

The rear of the home shows an addition as well as another hipped roof dormer and another chimney extending from the roof. Most of the landscaping has died and only a few rose bushes remain. The rear part of the property behind the house has been asphalted over and appears now to be a parking area. The property is surrounded by a black metal wrought iron fence.

B10. Significance (cont.):

The Purington House located at 3284 Orange Street (old address: 284 Orange Street) was built about 1906 for William and Eva Purington and is located in the original Mile Square area of Riverside. William and Eva Purington arrived in Riverside, California in 1888 and Mr. Purington opened a law office after passing the state bar that same year. By 1890 Mr. Purington formed a partnership with Mr. A. Aird Adair and the law office of Purington & Adair was born; during its existence Purington and Adair operated as a general practice with a focus on probate and corporate law. Mr. Purington also served as a notary public as well as City Attorney from 1893 until 1909 and was on the Board that formed the city charter in 1907.

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

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*Resource Name or # Purington House

*Recorded by: Krystal Marquez

*Date: 08/10/2011 Continuation Update

B10. Significance (cont.):

Eva Purington was an active member of the First Congregational Church and was president of the Women's Union of the church in 1914 which supported the church's "Japanese Mission." During this period, the Congregational Conference financially supported the Japanese Mission while the church supplied teachers for Sunday School as well as lessons in English, cooking and sewing. The Japanese Mission had grown larger than the eight members of the First Congregational Church prior to 1900, and had moved into its own building in 1901. By 1908 the Sanborn Map shows that the Japanese Mission occupied a small one-story structure at 177 E. Fourteenth. The Congregational Church Bulletin of December 1909 announced that the Japanese Mission would host Christmas celebrations "at its quarters on Fourteenth Street... All interested friends will be welcomed at the gathering." The Japanese Mission would later move again, and merge with the Japanese Methodist Church. However, the First Congregational Church would continue to open their sanctuary for major Japanese Church services and own the land on Fourteenth as the "parent" organization until they deeded it to the Japanese Church in 1927. Purington & Adair represented the Harada family in their court case, *State of California v. Jukichi Harada*, in which a group of Harada's neighbors filed a case against him to stop Harada (Japanese-born) from purchasing a house in the names of Harada's three American born children because they said it violated the California 1913 Alien Land Law. Purington's most significant legal contribution for State and National recognition was his involvement in this landmark case which challenged the constitutionality of the Alien Land Law. The Alien Land Law was not overturned by this court case; however, the court did uphold title to 3356 Lemon Street in the names of his American-born children. It was based on the precedent of the Harada court case that the California Alien Land Law was deemed unconstitutional in 1952. The Puringtons also appear to have been allied with Mission Inn founder Frank Miller in their leadership of the Church and his support for Riverside's Japanese community. William Purington made a speech at a grand Mission Inn banquet organized in September 1917 to celebrate the birthday of the Japanese emperor and contributions to the war effort by Riverside's Japanese residents. Purington's oration outlined the Harada case to the banquet guests and predicted that "the change in sentiment regarding the Japanese which has taken place in California since the war broke out" would contribute to a legal victory.¹

Mr. Purington lived in this home when he represented Mr. Harada and during the landmark case until his sudden death in 1918 from heart trouble. Mrs. Eva Purington lived in the home until her death in 1921. The home is associated with the Puringtons during the period of their lives when they had significant connections to the Japanese American community in Riverside. The home changed owners many times after and currently sits vacant as of August 2011.

B12. References:

A. S. Bynon & Son, ed. *History and Directory of Riverside County, 1893-4*. Riverside, CA: Historical Commission, 1992. Print.

City of Riverside - Permits Online. Web. 4 Aug. 2011. <<http://aquarius.riversideca.gov/permits/>>

City of Riverside Planning Department, *Historic Properties database, past surveys and Address file*.

"Insurance Maps of Riverside County." Map. New York: Sanborn Map, 1895, 1908, 1952. Print.

Rawitch, Mark H. *No Other Place: Japanese American Pioneers in a Southern California Neighborhood*, Riverside: Department of History, University of California, 1983.

"Riverside Public Library : Local History : Finding Aids." Riverside, California | City of Arts & Innovation |. Web. 04 Aug. 2011. <http://www.riversideca.gov/library/history_aids_paw.asp>.

Rodman, Willoughby. *History of the Bench and Bar of Southern California*. Los Angeles: W.J. Porter, 1909. Print

¹ Rawitsch. p. 55

<p>State of California — The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION PRIMARY RECORD</p>	<p>Primary # _____ HRI # _____ Trinomial _____ NRHP Status Code 3S</p> <p>Other Listings _____ Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____</p>
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Page 1 of 5 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Adair House

P1. Other Identifier: 4310 Orange Street

*P2. Location: **Not for Publication** **Unrestricted**

- *a. County Riverside and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)
- *b. USGS 7.5' Quad _____ Date _____ T _; R _; _ of _ of Sec _; _ B.M.
- c. Address 4310 Orange Street City Riverside Zip 92501-3829
- d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone __, __ mE/ __ mN
- e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

APN: 215302001

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)
 This two and a half story residence is located on the corner of Orange and 13th Streets and faces northwest onto Orange Street. Designed by architect H. Ridgeway, the house is an excellent example of the Shingle style with Classical Revival details. It has a square ground plan and rests on a raised concrete stem wall foundation. The first story is sheathed with clapboard siding and the second story has an exterior of clapboard shingles.

See Continuation Sheet.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP02

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) January 27, 2011 Photo shows the front side, facing north.



*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: Historic Prehistoric
 Both
1901 (Property Report)

*P7. Owner and Address:
 Not Available

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) Sarah Provo
University of California, Riverside
Historic Preservation Class
900 University Ave., Riverside
CGL Grant

*P9. Date Recorded: 14 March 2011

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive Level

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")
City of Riverside Property Report-
4310 Orange Street

*Attachments: NONE Location Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List): _____

State of California — The Resources Agency Primary # _____
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION HRI# _____
BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 5 *NRHP Status Code 3S

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Adair House

- B1. Historic Name: Adair House
 B2. Common Name: _____
 B3. Original Use: Single-Family Dwelling B4. Present Use: Doctor's Offices
 *B5. Architectural Style: Shingle/Classical Revival
 *B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

1901- Original construction at 1310 (later renumbered 4310) Orange Street.¹
 27 October 1971- Alterations in compliance with state requirements for places of employment following application for conditional occupancy variance to convert the old frame residence into an office building for a structural engineering firm. [Included a new electrical system, fire-retardant roof covering, 3rd floor/attic to be used only for record storage, and removal of accessory buildings of garage and carport from the site.]
 July 1990- Addition of 16' X 72' carport.
 October 1990- Renovation of offices for medical use; extensive interior remodel.
 29 July 2002- Free-standing, sand-blasted, redwood sign with doctor's name installed on front lawn.²

*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____
 *B8. Related Features:

None

B9a. Architect: H. Ridgeway b. Builder: James C. Stanley³
 *B10. Significance: Theme Alien Land Law Area City of Riverside
 Period of Significance 1901-1925 Property Type HP02 Applicable Criteria A/1,B/2,C/3
 (Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

See Continuation Sheet.

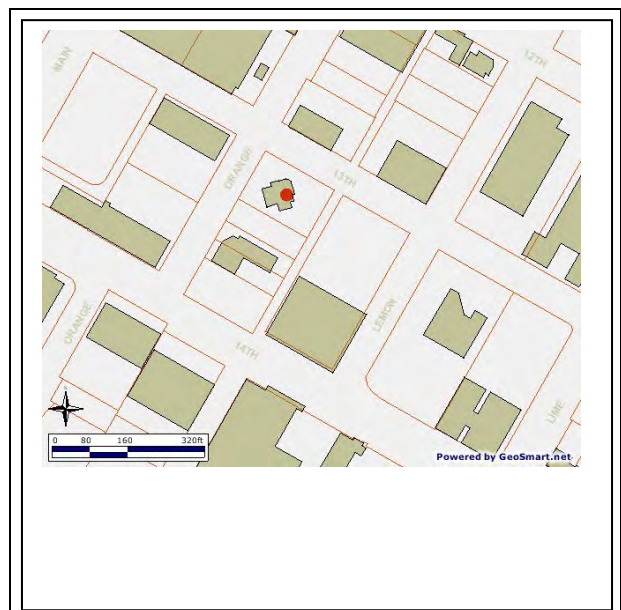
B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP02

*B12. References:
 See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:
 1971- Zoning changed from residential to business to accommodate new use as office building for a structural engineering firm.⁴

*B14. Evaluator: Sarah Provo
 *Date of Evaluation: 14 March 2011
 DPR 523B (1/95)

(This space reserved for official comments.)



State of California —The Resources Agency
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # _____
 HRI # _____
 Trinomial _____

Page 3 of 5

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Adair House

*Recorded by: Sarah Provo *Date 14 March 2011 Continuation Update

P3a. Description (cont.):

The hipped roof with ridge is sheathed with bitumen composite roof shingles and has exposed rafters. The original wooden rain gutter sits in a trough incorporated into the rafter tails. The roof-wall junction has a wide eave overhang which is open, not boxed. The roof includes four hipped dormers with wide eave overhangs which are open, not boxed. The front and rear dormers each hold two double-casement windows with mullions of 2 over 3 lights, while the northeast and southwest side dormers each hold one double-casement window with mullions of 2 over 3 lights. There is a red brick chimney on the southwest side of the roof.

The full-height front entry porch has six Composite columns that support a frieze with dentils and scroll-like modillions below an upper deck walk. The front porch is entered via concrete stairs that are centrally-placed on the front façade and the porch also holds a hanging porch swing. The front door is of wood with one light and has two side lights. The upper deck has a wooden balustrade and a wood door flanked by two fixed glass windows. The front second story also features a bay window on the left side.

The front right, or westward-facing corner, features a pop-out side with four ribbon metal-framed, single-hung sash windows with wood trim on the first and second stories. The front left, or northward-facing corner, features a rounded wrap-around porch with overhang which continues along the northeastern side of the house. The hipped roof over the wrap-around porch is supported by six Composite columns with a wood balustrade and opening to steps down onto the northeast lawn. The wall along the porch has three metal-framed, single-hung sash windows with wood trim.

In addition to the wrap-around porch, the northeast side of the house has another metal-framed single-hung sash window with wood trim on the first story. The second story has three more of the same metal-framed single-hung sash windows along with a fixed clerestory window with wood frame.

In addition to the pop-out corner, the southwest side of the house has four single-hung sash windows, two each on the first and second stories.

The rear, or southeast side, has two windows on the second story: a single-hung sash window and a horizontal sash window, both with wood trim. Alterations have been made to the property to modernize and to conform to state and local requirements in the transition from residential to business zoning. The property is currently used as a medical office and so the rear side faces a small parking lot. A security system can be seen on the rear second story corner and an ADA accessible ramp with guardrail leads from the back door to the parking lot. Other upgrades include the addition of central air conditioning, new electrical service, and replacement of the original plumbing with ABS plumbing.

A concrete path leads up the main walk to the front of the house with a smaller walkway around the perimeter of the house. The extensive front lawn is well-manicured and other landscaping includes tall palm trees, and hedges and flower bushes near the base of the house. A trellis and picket fence divide the lawn from the back parking lot. A wooden sign on the front lawn and the parking lot in back are the only indications that the property is a business establishment.

State of California —The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____

Page 4 of 5 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Adair House
*Recorded by: Sarah Provo *Date 14 March 2011 Continuation Update

B10. Significance:

The single-family property located at 4310 Orange Street is situated on Lot 5 of Block P Range 5 of the "Town of Riverside," as delineated by Goldworthy and Higbie's 1870 survey. Originally part of Rancho Jurupa, the Town of Riverside was laid out under the direction of the Southern California Colony Association and development of the town began soon after.⁵

A.A. Adair moved to Riverside from Canada in 1890 and established a well-known law firm in partnership with William A. Purington. The residence at 4310 Orange Street (original address of 310 Orange Street) was built in 1901 and served as Adair's home. The law practice of Purington and Adair operated for 29 years until Purington's death in 1918. Adair then became a partner with A. Heber Winder whom he practiced with until Winder started a solo practice in 1924. Adair continued to practice law on his own until his sudden death in 1925.⁶

The law firm of Purington and Adair operated as a general practice with a focus on probate and corporate law, serving clients around Riverside County. *The Purington, Adair, and Winder Records*, files housed at the Riverside Public Library, include correspondence and financial records related to the various cases in which Adair was involved. "Series II: Financial Records," for example, includes "transactions with clients such as Pattee & Lett Company, Temescal Water Company, National Orange Company, Riverside Water Company, Glenwood Hotel, and Jukichi Harada from the landmark case, the People v. Harada."⁷ Adair's participation in legal cases concerning the citrus industry, water companies, and the development of Riverside makes his property significant within the historic context statement for the city of Riverside. Emigrating to California in 1890, Adair was attracted to the region not only for its warm climate, but for the wide opportunities to practice law.⁸ The citrus industry in Riverside was already established by the time of his arrival, but Adair's later legal work indicates his participation in the city's historic period of "Migration, Growth, and Development."

On the state and national levels, Adair's most significant legal contribution was his involvement in the landmark case *The People of the State of California v. Harada*, which challenged the constitutionality of the Alien Land Law. Although the Alien Land Law was not overturned during this court case, the court did uphold the American born children's title to 3356 Lemon Street which was purchased in their names.

In addition to his law practice, Adair was involved in the legal and financial backing necessary to establish the National Bank of Riverside, and was elected as the institution's first president.⁹ He also served as president of the local lawyer organization called the Riverside County Bar Association.¹⁰

The Adair house was designed by regionally-prominent architect H. Ridgeway and is an excellent example of the Shingle Style with Classical Revival details.¹¹ Rather than living in the countryside locale amid orange groves, Adair chose to build on a corner lot near the downtown district. Both the building's location and its architecture, on a grand scale with classic revival details, reflect Adair's prominence in the community and occupation in the legal field. The house is in good condition, the landscape is well-maintained, and the historic property still has the original appearance of a family home, although a doctor's office now resides in the building. Though some alterations were made in the 1970s to adapt the residence to business zoning and turn the interior into offices, the structure retains almost all of its original materials, workmanship, and design.

The house at 4310 Orange Street appears to be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria C as an example of Shingle and Classical Revival architecture, designed by regionally-prominent architect H. Ridgeway. It also appears to be eligible under Criteria B because it was Adair's residence at the time of his involvement in the landmark Harada case which challenged the California Alien Land Law of 1913 and was a significant California upholding the 14th Amendment. In addition, Adair was a prominent Riverside citizen, serving the legal and financial needs of the local community and thus contributing to the development of a thriving southern California city around the turn of the century.

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DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # -
HRI #
Trinomial

Page 5 of 5 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Adair House
*Recorded by: Sarah Provo *Date 14 March 2011 Continuation Update

B12. References:

- ¹ City of Riverside Property Report, http://olmsted.riversideca.gov/historic/ppty_mtp.aspx?pky=5772.
- ² City of Riverside Building Permits.
- ³ Esther H. Klotz and Joan Hall, eds. *Adobes, Bungalows, and Mansions* (Riverside: Rubidoux Printing, 1985), 127-8.
- ⁴ City of Riverside Building Permits.
- ⁵ Assessor's Map (M.B. 7/17; 1874), City of Riverside Parcel Maps.
- ⁶ Klotz and Hall, *Adobes*, 127-8.
- ⁷ Riverside Public Library, *Purington, Adair, and Winder Records*. Finding Aid Description.
- ⁸ John Brown and James Boyd, eds., *History of San Bernardino and Riverside Counties: With Selected Biographies of Actors and Witnesses of the Period of Growth and Achievement* (Chicago: The Lewis Publishing Company, 1922).
- ⁹ Ibid.
- ¹⁰ Elmer Wallace Holmes, *History of Riverside County, California* (Los Angeles: Historic Record Company, 1912), 482.
- ¹¹ Klotz and Hall, *Adobes*, 127.

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION PRIMARY RECORD	HRI # _____ Trinomial _____ NRHP Status Code <u>3S</u> Other Listings _____ Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____
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Page 1 of 8 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 4096-4098 Park Ave, Tony's Market

P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted

*a. County Riverside and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad _____ Date _____ T _____ ; R _____ ; of _____ of Sec _____ ; B.M. _____

c. Address 4096-4098 Park Ave City Riverside Zip 92507

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone _____, mE/ _____ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

APN: 211-202-008

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

Located on the corner of Park Ave. and Eleventh St., this property includes both a one-and-a-half story residential building with a gabled roof, and an attached one-story commercial building capped by a gabled roof with a false front façade built along the property line along Park Avenue. The commercial structure is known as Tony's Market and continues to function as a neighborhood corner market. Both components of the structure are built of wood-frame construction, clad in stucco. Although they comprise one property, located on one city lot, the two components of the property are designated with two different addresses: 4096 Park Avenue for the residence, and 4098 Park Avenue for the store. The property was constructed in 1910, according to the original building permit.

See continuation sheet

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP2 (Single Family Property); HP6 (1-3 story commercial building)

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) February 14, 2011; Photo shows the front (northwest) along Park Ave, and the side (northeast) elevations, facing south.

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:

Historic Prehistoric Both

1910 (Building Permit)

*P7. Owner and Address:

Not Available

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)

Stephen Duncan, History Dept
University of California, Riverside
900 University, Riverside, CA 92521

*P9. Date Recorded: 3/12/11

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe) Intensive Level

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") City of

Riverside, 2011. 2010-2011 CLG Grant Application: Thematic Harada Historic District Survey and Nomination

*Attachments: NONE Location Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List)

State of California — The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD	Primary # HRI#
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Page 2 of 8 *NRHP Status Code 3S
 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 4096-4098 Park Ave, Tony's Market

- B1. Historic Name: Sakoguchi Market
- B2. Common Name: Tony's Market
- B3. Original Use: Single-Family Residence & Grocery Store
- B4. Present Use: Single-Family Residence & Grocery Store

*B5. **Architectural Style:** Vernacular false-front one-story commercial (store); vernacular wood-framed residential with gabled roof (residence)

*B6. **Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)
 1910 – Original construction of residence at 1098 (later 4096-4098) Park Ave
 1944-45 – Additional storage spaces added to the residence; addition of garage circa 1960s –
 Replacement of roof with asphalt-tile roofing

*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. **Related Features:** None

B9a. Architect: None b. Builder: McNulty

*B10. **Significance:** Theme Japanese American Labor and Business Enterprises (~1924-1942)
 Area City of Riverside
 Period of Significance 1931-1936 Property Type Grocery Store, Residence Applicable Criteria A/1
 (Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

This property is significant under National Register and California Register Criteria A/1 for its association with the establishment and development of Riverside's pre-WWII Japanese American community. The Sakoguchi store from 1931-1936 represents patterns of employment and means of livelihood for Japanese immigrants and their families. This grocery store served non-Japanese in a fluid, multi-racial community. This property has both sufficient significance and integrity to express the history of the Japanese-American experience within the context of the neighborhood, and is eligible under Criterion A (at the national level) and Criterion 1 (for the California Register) because of the building's association with important patterns of Japanese industry and neighborhood development.

See Continuation Sheet

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)
 HP36 JA

*B12. **References:**
 See Continuation Sheet

B13. Remarks:

*B14. **Evaluator:** Stephen Duncan
 *Date of Evaluation: 03/01/11

(This space reserved for official comments.)



***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) 4096-4098 Park Ave

***Recorded by:** Steve Duncan ***Date** 03/12/11 Continuation Update

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***P3a. Description (cont.)**

The entrance of the store is centrally located along the Park Avenue façade and is deeply recessed. A full-front aluminum projecting awning has been added over the entrance recess. The store is built out to the front of the lot-line and abuts the sidewalk on both Park Avenue and 11th Street, with the false-front façade rising above the main entrance on Park Avenue. The two storefront windows that flanked this entrance have been boarded over with plywood that is painted to match the tan of the stucco treatment. The building has no windows along the Eleventh Street façade, but is painted with a wall-size Catholic-themed mural of the Madonna next to a large, painted sign reading "Tony's Market." The roof and the interior side of the false-front façade are tiled with gray asphalt roofing tiles.

The 1.5-story wood-framed residential structure that is attached to the rear of the store has a square footprint under a high gabled roof, with the addition of a one-story room projecting to the north of this square footprint. This projecting component of the structure is listed on the 1938 Sanborn as "storage" and may have been constructed slightly after the original 1910 construction of the residence and store, although no definite records have been found that show it to be a later addition. The residence, like the store, is roofed with gray asphalt roofing tiles.

In addition there is a garage on the property, deeply set back from both Park Avenue and 11th Street and not easily visible from the public right-of-way due to the mass of the store and residence themselves, as well as a high hedge along the Park Avenue side. This garage is a later addition from approximately 1944 and is not a contributing component of the property's historic significance.

There is also a concrete retaining wall, approximately 2.5 feet high, along the Park Avenue sidewalk line. This retaining wall begins at the northern edge of the store and continues along the length of the lot except for a gap that provides an opening for a gate leading to the door of the residence (4096 Park Avenue). It is unclear when this retaining wall was constructed. The retaining wall is painted to match the stucco exterior of the store and residence.

***B10. Significance (cont.)**

The broad period of significance for this property should be considered as the period from United States Immigration Act of 1924 (the Oriental Exclusion Act) to the 1942 Internment, a period during which the impact of the Harada case on land-ownership among persons of Japanese descent combined with immigration restrictions facilitated profound changes in patterns of Japanese labor practices and neighborhood development. This property does not have a sufficient level of significance or sufficient integrity of materials to be eligible for National Register listing as an individual property.

The history of the Japanese-American experience in Riverside illustrated by George Hideo Sakoguchi's tenure at this store is significant, but must also be understood within this context of this broader story of a working-class neighborhood over time. The records for the property tell a story of growth and change, of economic struggle and community-building in a working-class neighborhood in Riverside. Although it is a story of continued change—changes in ownership, change in the ethnicity of those who operated the store and changes in the demographics of the Eastside population that it served—it is also a story of what remains.

Throughout its history, it has been a neighborhood store that has served the immigrant and working-class populations that have, over time, called Eastside home. This story is represented by those who have operated the store at 4098 Park, by those who have lived in the residence at 4096 Park, and by those in the neighborhood who have shopped there—or not. It is not a story of any single monolithic group, or even of a neighborhood that can be identified solely with an individual ethnic or immigrant experience.

***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) 4096-4098 Park Ave

***Recorded by:** Steve Duncan ***Date** 03/12/11 Continuation Update

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***B10. Significance (cont.)**

The existence of multiple grocery stores on neighboring blocks, for example—even within a pedestrian economy in which much shopping would have been done within a 4-block radius—indicates that, at times, multiple ethnic populations within the neighborhood were co-existing. At the same time, it is important to note that the proprietorship of neighborhood stores in working-class neighborhoods that serve a particular racial, ethnic, or immigrant population is not always held by members of the same group that shops at the store or that comprises the demographic majority in that neighborhood. Records indicate that this was true in the past for the Park Avenue neighborhood around this property, and it is also true for the neighborhood today.¹ The story that this property tells, therefore, is one of continued change and continued interactions between different ethnic and immigrant groups and the majority population of the City of Riverside.

Context

The property at the North-East corner of Park Avenue and 11th Street was constructed as a family residence in 1910 by a contractor McNulty for owner F. Mendez.¹ Although the original building permit for the 1910 construction states only the construction of a residence, the structure also includes an attached store that was apparently built at the same time, as both the residence and the store share components of the same wood-frame construction and there are no separate building permits in the city records indicating that the store was constructed at a later date.

In 1923 Aaron Wiley both resided at 1096 (now 4096) Park and operated the grocery store at 1098 (now 4098) Park. By 1927, the grocery store was no longer listed under the City Directory's classified listing, although Aaron Wiley still resided at 1096 (now 4096); as another Wiley is listed as a grocer on a neighboring block on Park Avenue that year, it is possible that the two were related and had moved commercial operations to the new location. By 1930, the store at 1098 (now 4098) was operated by J.H. Dawson, Grocer.¹ In fact, City Directory records do not indicate anyone residing at the 1096 (now 4096) address for the next decade. In addition to occupancy by the owner of the store, it is also possible that the entire residence or individual rooms were leased to short-term occupants, as it is today.

Between 1931 and 1934, the store was operated by George Hideo (G.H.) Sakoguchi. It is unclear from available records if he continued operating the store in 1935. The ethnic variety of the neighborhood is indicated by the City Directory listing of 1934, when the residential neighbors to 4098 Park were Mrs. Pasquale Gonzales and Frank Lozano. (Frank Lozano, like many commercial proprietors in the area, lived near his business, which was a gas station at 4142 Park). In 1934 there was also another grocery store one block south of Sakoguchi's, belonging to Jose Aguilar (at 4120 Park). By 1936, the property containing 4098 Park and 4096 Park was purchased by Tony Chavarrias. The grocery store took on his name—Tony's Market – and has been owned by him or his descendants since. Since the 1980s, it has been managed by Antonio "Tony" Garcia.

In that single year of 1936, there were no Japanese names listed as commercial proprietors along the immediately neighboring blocks of Park Avenue. Within the two-block stretch of Park Avenue between 10th and 12th Streets that year, according to the Riverside City Directory, there were in addition to Tony Chavarrias' Grocery store now two businesses owned by Frank Lozano: a gas station at 4142 Park Ave and a restaurant at 4120 Park Ave, and also a grocery store at 4173 Park Ave, operated by Anselmo Aguilar. (Frank Lozano's restaurant had replaced Jose Aguilar's 1934 grocery store at 4120 Park; but it is likely that the Jose Aguilar listed in 1934 and the Anselmo Aguilar listed at the new location in 1936 were related and that this was a relocation of a family operation rather than a closure of one store and opening of another.)

***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) 4096-4098 Park Ave

***Recorded by:** Steve Duncan ***Date** 03/12/11 Continuation Update

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***B10. Significance (cont.)**

This record of businesses for these blocks from 1931 to 1936, and the absence in 1936 of grocery store owned by someone of Japanese heritage to replace the Sakoguchi grocery, suggest the ethnic variety of the neighborhood and also suggest the possibility that the Sakoguchi's grocery store served a primarily non-Japanese demographic. In fact, City Directory listings for the 1930s do not show George Hideo Sakoguchi residing at 4096 Park Ave during the time he operated the store at 4098, although it is likely he did- 1930 Census shows his residence in San Bernadino, and it unclear where he resided after that. By 1937, however, Mike Matsomuto had opened a new grocery store at 4195 Park Ave (at 12th Street). In 1939, records also show Jimmy H (Shizue) Sakaguchi, occupation of grocer, with a business at 2711 13th Street (at Victoria, one block east of Park Ave) and residing at 2715 10th Street. The fact that these business owned by persons of Japanese ancestry were co-existing in a two-block stretch of Park Avenue with two groceries owned by people bearing Hispanic names (Aguilar and Chavarrias) implies the coexistence of multiple ethnic/immigrant groups within the neighborhood served by the stores.

While it is uncertain if Sakoguchi lived at 4096 Park while running the store at 4098, or if he continued to live in San Bernadino, it is relevant to note that his 1930 Census form, for Allen Street in San Bernadino represents a similar integration of minority, immigrant, and likely working-class peoples from a wide variety of geographic backgrounds: while he was born in Japan, the places of birth for his immediate neighbors on the street include Mexico, Syria, Texas, Rhode Island, California, China, and Croatia, and the majority of the 50 people listed on the page are non-native English speakers—the majority native Spanish speakers.

Neighborhood Development and Japanese Businesses

The period between the original building of the property in 1910 and the 1930s was a period of population growth in Riverside in general and in the neighborhood of this property more specifically. Between 1910 and 1940, the city's population grew from 15,212 to 34,696, and the decade of fastest growth in that period was 1920 to 1930, when 10,355 new residents were added.¹ Both residential and commercial development expanded during the early decades of the 20th century from the downtown core of Riverside, with development occurring first eastward along University Avenue and then southward toward 11th Street and beyond.

As the City of Riverside description of the Eastside neighborhood points out, the area "offered opportunities to families excluded from the dominant culture to own homes and raise children. It gave enterprising individuals the chance to start small businesses, providing services to the community."¹ This was certainly true in the case of the Park Ave/11th Street region.

Morrison Wong noted in his 1977 dissertation that there was "a close correspondence between where the Japanese lived and where they located their businesses, at least up to 1925."¹ From 1925 onward, however, "the Japanese tended to move out of the ethnic enclaves and become more dispersed throughout the city."¹ The history of 4098 Park suggests that the property is significant for its illustration of this historical pattern of spatial distribution of business owned by persons of Japanese descent in pre-WWII Riverside.

The property at 4098 Park also serves as an interesting insight into broader issues that are significant to the histories of both the Japanese and many other ethnic or immigrant minority groups in Riverside's history: the challenges of attempting to develop residences and business in what was seen as less-desirable land outside of central Riverside, and the municipal support—or lack thereof—that was given to such communities in terms of early infrastructure development.

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 4096-4098 Park Ave

*Recorded by: Steve Duncan *Date 03/12/11 Continuation Update

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***B10. Significance (cont.)**

The property at 4098 Park Avenue, when constructed in 1910, was built in what had previously, according to available records, been an empty lot at the edge of the original Santa Fe tract.¹ This edge of the original Santa Fe tract was angled diagonally relative to the street grid (and relative to the generally rectilinear shape of the Santa Fe tract in general); Sanborn maps show that just beyond this diagonal edge was an area originally demarcated as "low ground," an area that was likely uninhabitable, prior to municipal improvement and reclamation, due to occasional flooding.¹ The Cox's Addition tract, as planned in 1886, abutted this diagonal edge of the Santa Fe tract and continued the street grid and lot delineations.¹ The original municipal drainage improvements in the area were constructed only along Park Avenue itself [undated, circa 1890-1900], running generally north-south from approximately 4th Street to Woodbine Street.¹ It was not, however, until 1934 that the City of Riverside installed an east-west storm drain to drain the low-ground area east of 4098 Park Avenue. This was a much larger brick-and-concrete culvert, much of it 42" in diameter, that approximately follows the meandering path of the low-ground natural drainage route that had previously made the land east of Park Avenue in this region unattractive.¹

The 1931-1935 period during which Sakoguchi operated the 4098 Park Ave store, therefore, corresponded to the period during which the neighborhood developed on its own and without municipal drainage infrastructure, to the point where in 1934 the city determined the value of investing in drainage infrastructure for the area. The patterns of spatial distribution for Japanese business as signified by this property's history in the 1930s, therefore, also corresponds to wider patterns of spatial development, urban growth, and changes in land usage in Riverside during the same period.

Grocery Stores Owned by Persons of Japanese Descent Prior to WWII

Morrison Wong's historical analysis also makes it clear that grocery stores owned by persons of Japanese descent were historically significant in the early 20th century both in terms of the Japanese population in Riverside itself, and within the context of the overall contribution that the Japanese-descended population made to Riverside. That is to say, first, that a significant percentage of the total Japanese-owned businesses were grocery stores. Moreover, although only a small number of the total grocery stores in Riverside were Japanese-owned, the percentage of Japanese-owned grocery stores relative to the total number of grocery stores was greater than the percentage of the Japanese-descended population in Riverside relative to the total population.

This indicates that grocery stores played an important role in the Japanese-descended population in the early 20th century. However, both the nature of Japanese-owned grocery stores in Riverside and their relative percentage of the total number of grocery stores in the city changed significantly in the period between WWI and WWII.

From 1919 to 1942, approximately 10% of the total occupied persons of Japanese ancestry listed in the city directories for each year reviewed were occupied as "Grocers;" in 1930, for example, this meant that 5 out of 54 occupied persons of Japanese ancestry were grocers, and in 1934 the numbers were 5 out of 58.¹ However, it should be noted that this may be severely undervaluing the total number of occupied Japanese, as the Wong's analysis also shows that, at least earlier in the century around 1910, what may have been as many as 3000 citrus workers, for example, were not listed in the city directory.¹

In the very early 20th century, Japanese-owned groceries were also a significant percentage of the total grocery stores in Riverside; in 1919, for example, 6 grocery businesses were Japanese-owned out of a total of 28 groceries in Riverside (21%). However, this percentage decreased in following years. In 1925 it was only 5 out of 68 total groceries (7.3%) and in 1934 it was 4 out of 72 total (5.5%).¹ Therefore, while grocery stores owned by persons of Japanese descent were significant in terms of overall grocery stores in Riverside in the very early 20th century, that relative significance declined by the 1930s.

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____

***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) 4096-4098 Park Ave

***Recorded by:** Steve Duncan ***Date** 03/12/11 Continuation Update

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***B10. Significance (cont.)**

Data tables from: Wong, Morrison. *The Japanese in Riverside, 1890-1945: A Special Case in Race Relations*. Thesis--University of California, Riverside, 1977: Table 7-1 and Table 7-2

NUMBER OF GROCERS OUT OF TOTAL LISTED OCCUPIED PERSONS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY IN RIVERSIDE

1905:	No persons of Japanese ancestry listed solely as "grocer," but 4 persons of Japanese ancestry listed as "labor contractor/grocer"
1910:	1 person of Japanese ancestry listed as "grocer;" 2 persons of Japanese ancestry listed as "labor contractor/grocer"
1919: 3 grocers	(out of 31 total listed occupied persons of Japanese ancestry)
1925: 7 grocers	(out of 68 total listed occupied persons of Japanese ancestry)
1930: 5 grocers	(out of 54 total listed occupied persons of Japanese ancestry)
1934: 5 grocers	(out of 58 total listed occupied persons of Japanese ancestry)
1939: 6 grocers	(out of 72 total listed occupied persons of Japanese ancestry)
1942: 5 grocers	(out of 52 total listed occupied persons of Japanese ancestry)

NUMBER OF GROCERY STORES OWNED BY PERSONS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY, 1919-1942 (RELATIVE TO TOTAL GROCERY STORES IN RIVERSIDE)

1919: 6 groceries owned by persons of Japanese ancestry	(out of 28 total groceries in Riverside)
1925: 5 groceries owned by persons of Japanese ancestry	(out of 68 total groceries in Riverside)
1930: 5 groceries owned by persons of Japanese ancestry	(out of 84 total groceries in Riverside)
1934: 4 groceries owned by persons of Japanese ancestry	(out of 72 total groceries in Riverside)
1939: 6 groceries owned by persons of Japanese ancestry	(out of 79 total groceries in Riverside)
1942: 5 groceries owned by persons of Japanese ancestry	(out of 74 total groceries in Riverside)

In Wong's analysis of early-20th-century Japanese in Riverside, he also determined that "the occupational statuses in which the Japanese in Riverside tended to predominate may be classified as middlemen occupations...being an integral part of the community, they perform middleman functions in providing needed services and goods to the white elite structure and/or ethnic communities."¹ Grocery stores in the very early 20th century should be understood in this context. In particular, beginning with the first Japanese-owned grocery store in Riverside that was started by the Kumaru brothers in 1890, and continuing with Shigejiro Hoshizaki's 1901 opening of a grocery store on Cottage Street and the 1902 opening of the "Yamato Shokai" (Yomato Company) grocery store on Arlington Avenue by four Japanese partners, Japanese-owned grocery stores "served as contractors of Japanese labor—acting as middlemen—supplying the Riverside citrus owners with Japanese laborers."¹ This is supported by the directory listings for the first two decades of the 20th century that reference occupations of several persons of Japanese descent as "labor contractor/grocer."

The historical significance of the Japanese-owned grocery stores in the very early 20th century is primarily in this role as labor contractors to the citrus growers rather than as markets supplying groceries to the residents of nearby blocks. This changed, however, in the context of neighborhood corner-stores such as the property at 4098 Park Ave. There is no indication that this property ever served in the capacity of a labor contractor, nor is G.H. Sakoguchi (nor his contemporaries) listed as a "labor contractor/grocer" as were several grocers in earlier years. Moreover, such labor contractors did not continue to serve as significant a role in citriculture once immigration restrictions had constricted the opportunities available to contract Japanese labor on the same scale.

This property, therefore, is not significant as a grocery-store-cum-labor-contractor as were some of the very early Japanese grocery stores of the 20th century in Riverside. However, it is a significant example of the changing role of grocery stores within the context of the shifting patterns of the Japanese population in Riverside during the 1920s and the 1930s.

State of California - The Resources Agency
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
 CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # _____
 HRI # _____
 Trinomial _____

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 4096-4098 Park Ave

*Recorded by: Steve Duncan *Date 03/12/11 Continuation Update

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***B10. Significance (cont.)**

During this period, grocery stores owned by Japanese-Americans in Riverside should be seen as business ventures undertaken by members of an ethnic and immigrant minority group, significant for their role in serving local neighborhood populations of Japanese-Americans but also existing in a context of complex interactions and co-existence with other ethnic minority and immigrant working-class populations in the same neighborhood. The property at 4098 Park, in particular, is notable inasmuch as during Sakoguchi's proprietorship in 1934 it was one out of only four grocery stores owned by a person of Japanese descent to be listed in the city directory. In the framework of local grocery stores serving local Japanese-American populations in Riverside, therefore, it is a valuable example of a local Japanese-American grocery store of the 1930s or pre-WWII period.

Integrity

As a component of its neighborhood, this property maintains a high degree of integrity as indicated above. As an individual property, however, 4096-4098 Park Ave has limited material integrity. Alterations have been made to this property including additional storage spaces added to the residential structure in 1944 and 1945; new asphalt-tile roofing, boarding over of the front windows, and drastically different painting and decorative elements than would have existed in the 1930s, such as a life-size Madonna figure on the 11th Street façade. However, the overall massing and scale remains quite consistent with its historical form, and the spatial relationships between it and other potential district contributors are likewise historically consistent, and these elements thus represent complete historic integrity.

***B12...References:**

Graves, Donna, National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, Japanese American Heritage and the Quest for Civil Rights in Riverside, California, 1890s-1970s.

Interviews (informal) by the author with Antonio "Tony" Garcia and Andy Melendrez, Riverside City Council, Ward 2, in March 2011

Riverside City Directories, 1923, 1927, 1930, 1931-1932, 1933, 1934, 1936, 1937, 1939. Riverside Municipal Archive, "Business Licenses"
 Riverside, City of, Building Permits, 4098 Park Ave (originally listed as 1098 Park Ave)

Riverside, City of, Development Department. "Eastside Neighborhood."
 [Online: <http://www.riversideca.gov/neighborhoods/neighborhoods-eastside.asp>]

Riverside, City of, Public Works Department, Improvement Plans, Improvement Plans: Misc, Older, #417 (filed "Misc, Older). "Map of Improvements to be made on Park Ave."
 [Online: <http://wam.riversideca.gov/PWSurvey/imp.asp>] (Storm Drainage improvement plan is undated but is listed as A.P. Campbell, City Engineer)

Riverside, City of, Public Works Department, Improvement Plans, Storm Drain Plans: #1016, 1934. [Previously: Engineering Dept Riverside CA, July 1934, Field Book 291, Pages 3-34. "Plan and Profile of the Proposed Eastside Storm Drain"]

Riverside, City of, Public Works Department, Tract Maps, Map Book 3 Page 59 (Originally Records of San Bernadino County, California, Map Book 3 Page 59). "Plan: COX'S Addition Riverside Cala, Dec 1 1886" [Online: <http://wam.riversideca.gov/PWSurvey/parcelmaps1.asp>]

Sanborn Maps, City of Riverside, CA, 1908, 1938, 1952

U.S. Census, City of Riverside, 1900-1960 U.S. Census, San Bernadino, 1930

Wong, Morrison. The Japanese in Riverside, 1890-1945: A Special Case in Race Relations. Thesis-- University of California, Riverside, 1977

State of California – The Resources Agency
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #____
 HRI #____
 Trinomial____
NRHP Status Code 3S

Other Listings____
 Review Code____ Reviewer____ Date____

Page 1 of 6 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 4515 6th Street

P1. Other Identifier: Estudillo House

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted

*a. County Riverside and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Riverside West Date ____ T ____; R ____; ____ of ____ of Sec ____; ____ B.M.

c. Address 4515 6th Street City Riverside Zip 92501

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone __, __ mE/ __ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) APN#207032002, 207032001, 207032003

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This California Craftsman style house has two-and-one-half stories and is designed in rectangular ground plan formed by two intersecting gables. The first floor is clad with horizontal wooden clapboard. The second story is covered with wooden shingles and slightly overhangs the first. The structure has gable shingle roofs with a hipped roof veranda.

See Continuation Sheet

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP2

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) Facade, facing southwest, 2011, Jan. 27

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: Historic Prehistoric Both

*P7. Owner and Address: Not Available

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) Susan Wood, UCR City of Riverside, Harada Historic District, Japanese American Experience MPS survey

*P9. Date Recorded: March 14, 2011

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") City of Riverside, Cultural Resources, NRHP, Multiple Property Submission, Japanese American Experience Survey



*Attachments: NONE Location Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List): _____

State of California – The Resources Agency
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Primary # _____ HRI# _____

* NRHP Status Code 3S

Page 2 of 6 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 4515 6th Street

B1. Historic: Name: Estudillo House

B2. Common Name: none

B3. Original Use: single family home B4. Present Use: same

*B5. Architectural Style: California Craftsman Style

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

1912- Original construction at 1515 (later 4515) 6th Street (Assessor's Office) (Building Permit 1911)

1913- Application to connect to public sewer (building permit)

1982-Spa w/4' required fence (building permit)

1990-Re-roof (building permit)

1997-Seismic retrofit (building permit)

*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: n/a Original Location: n/a

*B8. Related Features: Detached garage, Covered Patio

B9a. Architect: Seeley L. Pillar b. Builder: Cresmer Mfg. Co.

*B10. Significance: Theme Harada House District-Japanese American Experience Area Riverside

Period of Significance Alien Land Law 1913-1950 Property Type: HP3 Applicable Criteria: A/1,B/2

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

This property is eligible under National Register and California Register criteria because it is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history (Criteria A/1), and is identified with persons or events significant in local, state, or national history (Criterion B). The property was the home of attorney Miguel Estudillo during the years 1918 until his death in 1950. Estudillo, a member of an old, well-respected *Californio* family, and attorney for the neighborhood committee against the home sale to Jukichi Harada, played a significant role in the campaign to prevent the finalization of the sale of the Lemon Street home to the Harada family in 1915. This campaign resulted in the legal action, *The People of California versus Jukichi Harada et al.* that lasted from 1916 until the resolution of the case in favor of Harada in 1918. Additionally, he was instrumental in pursuing the prosecution of the Harada family by the State of California for breaking the Alien Land Law passed by the California State Legislature in 1913. (Rawitsch, 44-76) Based on the precedent of the Harada court case, the California Alien Land Law was deemed unconstitutional in 1952. (Rawitsch, 71)

See Continuation Sheet

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) n/a

*B12. References:

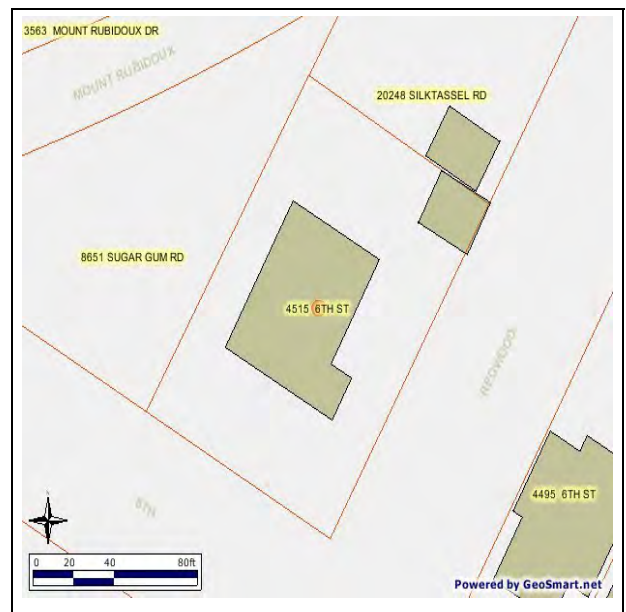
See continuation sheet.

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Susan Wood

*Date of Evaluation: March 15, 2011

(This space reserved for official comments.)



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DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 4515 6th Street

*Recorded by: Susan Wood

*Date March 15, 2011

Continuation Update

P3a. Description: (cont.)

The south elevation is the front entrance and faces 6th Street. The main three bay facade consists of a first story wrap-around veranda, continuing around half of the right side of the house. Two low flights of steps lead up to the central entrance. The veranda roof is upheld by six uncoursed stone piers resting on a high base. The piers are topped by carved wooden capitals, similar in design to the brackets upholding the roof. A simple balustrade with rectangular concrete balusters runs around the veranda. The inner veranda features a central three-part doorway set back in a portal area. The large doorway has three narrow rectangular lights with three small square lights above them. The central section is divided from the sidelights by simple wooden mullions. The sidelights feature one narrow rectangular light in each, topped by a small square light. The door ensemble has a simple wooden surround. A leaded glass lantern hangs from the wall on either side of the doorway. Each side bay consists of a three-part window of one large glass pane in each section; each window has a simple surround and base. The ceiling of the veranda has wooden beams with the same type of leaded glass lantern hanging from the center. The second story of the main facade has a central bay of a three-part sash window divided by wooden mullions. Each part has nine square lights at the top, divided by wooden mullions. The left bay is a large rectangular sash window in three sections with nine square lights at the top. To the right is a rectangular projecting bay window with a shed roof supported by simple wooden beams. The base of the bay window consists of a carved wooden beam supported by two solid wooden consoles. The form of the window itself is the same as that of the left window. In the attic story is a set of three windows with rectangular lights, fifteen on each side window, and twenty-one on the center window. The windows rest on the same type of wooden base as the right bay window. The overhang of the gable end is supported by three open carved wooden brackets. The first floor veranda extends halfway along the right side façade

The west elevation: The inner veranda features a set of double window-doors at left with plain wooden surrounds. An exterior end chimney extends through the roof of the veranda at the porch end, and rises through the roofline. The massive chimney is of uncoursed stone like the piers of the veranda. To the right of the chimney is a small square leaded glass window and next to this window is a row of four rectangular windows divided by wooden mullions with nine lights at the top of each. Each window features two small braces at the points where the sashes meet. To the right, at the rear, is a closed back porch area whose roof is upheld by solid slender posts with carved diagonal corner braces. Above the back porch area, on the second story level, is a row of four rectangular one-light windows; the window at the left is filled in with an air conditioner. Continuing to the left are two sets of narrow double rectangular sash windows. To the left is a smaller version of the same type of window. At the left end of the facade is another double rectangular window. All of the windows have simple surrounds and bases. The roof overhang is supported by simple wooden beams. At the attic story is a large gable dormer with a set of three rectangular windows with a wooden shelf below. The gable roof overhang is supported by three open carved wooden brackets. The left side facade consists of a series of irregular rectangular blocks projecting from the wall surface. The open end of the main veranda is to the right. To the left of the veranda is a rectangular projecting bay with a set of three rectangular sash windows with nine square lights divided by wooden mullions at the top. The bay is covered with a shed roof with the overhang supported by simple wooden beams. Next, a larger projecting bay has a wooden screen door at the side. The front of the bay has a three-part rectangular window with wooden mullions and one light per window. At ground level is a wooden cellar door in front of the projecting bay. To the left of the projecting bay is a fifteen-light rectangular window. A wooden shed roof storage shed is attached to the wall at the left end. The right end of the second story has a double rectangular window with wooden mullions. The central projecting bay features an upper shed roof porch area. The roof overhang is supported by simple wooden beams.

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*Recorded by: Susan Wood *Date March 15, 2011 Continuation Update

P3a. Description: (cont.)

The north is the rear of the residence and is obscured by walls and vegetation. Additionally, it borders another parcel of property (20248 Silk Tassel Road) that appears to be incorporated into the landscaping of the primary residence. (See Riverside Property Report for APN#207032002). From this report map can be seen a small outbuilding on the adjacent property that borders the primary residence. It appears to be adjacent to the detached garage structure of the primary residence. The balance of the parcel contains no other structures.

The east elevation is adjacent to another parcel of property (8651 Sugar Gum Road) and is obscured by vegetation. As with the north elevation, this additional parcel appears to be incorporated into the landscaping of the primary residence. The Riverside Property Report Map referenced above shows no structures on this parcel, and none was observed during the pedestrian survey.

Associated Buildings: There is a detached garage on the east property line adjacent to Redwood Drive. The facade of the detached double, single-width door, garage structure is Mission Revival in style with flattened, rather than rounded, surfaces compromising the parapet detail. It appears to be constructed of decorative common use blocks, and on the parapet is the date 1913 outlined in cast concrete "stones." An additional structure is noted adjacent to the garage to the north. (Riverside Property Viewer/Maps) The structure cannot be viewed from the street, and is believed to be a covered patio.

The majority of the architectural description above is from the 1979 survey. The data was divided into elevations. (City of Riverside, Historic Districts & Buildings, Property Report)

This property is located on a triangular section of land that is bordered by 6th Street on the southwest, Mount Rubidoux Drive on the North, and Redwood Drive on the southeast. This property, 4515 6th Street, is comprised of three parcels. The residence and detached garage lies in APN#207032002. This parcel is rectangular, and is bordered by 6th Street and Redwood Drive. The second parcel, APN#207032003 is triangular in shape, and borders the first on the north end. It is bordered by Redwood Drive and Mt Rubidoux Drive. One structure could be observed adjacent to, but set in behind the garage structure for 4515 6th Street. However, the property line is not discernible except when reviewing the property report noted above. The third parcel, APN#207032001, is also triangular in shape and borders the first to the west. It is bordered by 6th Street and Mt. Rubidoux Drive. No structures were observed in this area, and it appears to be incorporated into the landscape of the residence at 4515 6th Street.

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 4515 6th Street

*Recorded by: Susan Wood

*Date March 15, 2011

Continuation Update

B10. Significance (cont.):

After his participation in the trial, Estudillo was appointed Riverside City Attorney. Although City of Riverside records are unclear about the tenure of this post in 1918, it is documented that he was appointed City Attorney again in 1941-1949 (City of Riverside, City Attorney website), when he retired from the post. Estudillo died a year later in 1950.

In December 1915 Jukichi Harada responded to a home-sale advertisement listed in the Riverside *Daily Press*. The house for sale was the home at 465 Lemon Street that the Harada family purchased in the names of their three American-born children Mine, Sumi, and Yoshizo in December 1915. (Rawitcsh, *No Other Place*, 32)

During a visit to the Lemon Street house several days before the sale, Harada and Frank Noble, Harada's real estate agent, had a conversation with future next-door neighbor Cynthia Robinson. This conversation set in motion events that would result in the formation of a neighborhood committee that worked to prevent the sale. The committee, formed before any legal action had been taken, engaged local private practice attorney, Miguel Estudillo, to represent them in a proposed lawsuit against the Harada family.

When an early communication from State Attorney General Webb to Frank C. Noble, the real estate agent who handled the sale, appeared to render a lawsuit irrelevant, the committee, through Estudillo, continued to press for the State prosecution. The State's first information and complaint was filed in Riverside court in October 1916. The trial was delayed for a variety of reasons, including political considerations of Japan in relation to World War I. However, ultimately, the trial was underway on May 28, 1918 with Estudillo, City Attorney, serving as assistant to Deputy State Attorney General Lewinsohn. (Rawitsch, *No Other Place*, 37-43,62)

In mid-September 1918, Judge Hugh H. Craig rendered his decision in favor of Harada. Estudillo, acting in favor of local interest to pursue the matter, encouraged Deputy State Attorney General Lewinsohn to appeal. (Rawitsch, *No Other Place*, 69) According to Mark Howland Rawitsch, in his book *No Other Place: Japanese American Pioneers in a Southern California Neighborhood*, Estudillo added his own final analysis of the case in a 1940 survey of his long career as a Riverside attorney, stating "It may be that after all, at that time, the decision rendered by the court was wise and happy solution of a very ticklish case." (Rawitsch, *No Other Place*, 71) Rawitcsh states the implication was that it was best to avoid a confrontation with Japan during World War I. (Rawitsch, *No Other Place*, 69-71) No further action was taken against Harada by the State.

This resource was designated a contributor to the Riverside Mount Rubidoux Historic District (April 15, 1987). There are only two documented alterations to the resource. The first was in 1913 for connection to the sewer system. The second was the addition of an outdoor spa in 1982. The essential shape, mass, and volume are intact, and the resource maintains a high degree of integrity.

This property is registered as a Riverside City landmark #34 (3-15-1978). It is also a documented District Contributor to the Mount Rubidoux Historic District (4-15-1987). A plaque is attached to the southwest corner of a concrete wall that runs the length of the west property line (except for a break for the detached garage structure and small walkway and gate that allows access to the east facing part of the property) of the primary residence to the intersection of Redwood Drive and Rubidoux Drive. The plaque contains the following text:

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 *Recorded by: Susan Wood *Date March 24, 2011 Continuation Update

B10. Significance (cont.):

Estudillo House
 1911

Owned by Seely L. Pillar, This Craftsman Style Bungalow was the Home of Miguel Estudillo and His Family from 1918-1959. Estudillo was the County First Native Born Official, Serving as the First County Clerk. He was elected to the California State Assembly in 1904 and the Senate in 1908 and In 1918 Became Riverside's City Attorney after Representing the City in the Nationally Publicized Case, People of California VS Harada, in 1916. Cultural Heritage Board Landmark #34
 City of Riverside

During current research, it was determined that although Seely L. Pillar was the architect of this home (building permit,) he never owned the property. Austin A. Gamble was the owner of the parcel that contains the residence, and moved into the home in 1913. (Building permits/Assessor's Office.) Gamble, of Dundas and Gamble, was the proprietor of Glenwood Garage (Riverside City Directory).

B12. References

Brown, John, Jr. and James Boyd. *History of San Bernardino and Riverside Counties: Selected Biography of Actors and Witnesses of the Period of Growth and Achievement*, Vol. II, The Western Historical Association, 1922.

City Directories, 1911-1918.

City of Riverside, Planning Department, Historic Properties database and hard copy file.

City of Riverside, Riverside Metropolitan Museum Photograph Collection, Photograph Description: "Covert Building--3666 8th Street ca 1945."jpg.

County of Riverside, Assessor's Office, Sanborn Maps, 1908, 1952.

County of Riverside, Assessor's Office, Historic records, 1905-1918.

Harada Trial Correspondence File. Riverside City Municipal Museum, Riverside, California.

Rawitsch, Mark H. *No Other Place: Japanese American Pioneers in a Southern California Neighborhood*, Riverside: Department of History, University of California, 1983.

State of California The Resources Agency
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # ___
 HRI #
 Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 3S

Other Listings _____
 Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 5 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 2226 10th St.

P1. Other Identifier: Mr. and Mrs. J.H. Sakaguchi residence post-WWII and internment

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted

*a. County Riverside and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Riverside East Date 2001 T: ; R: ; of of Sec: ; B.M.

c. Address 2226 10th St. City Riverside Zip 92507

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone , mE/ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

APN #221-032-009

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)
 This currently occupied single-family, two-story wood-frame building sits on the south side of 10th Street facing north. Built in a Folk Victorian style circa 1904, it is a square building with two hipped dormers situated in the north and south faces of a gabled gambrel roof with one primary face. The wood-siding is horizontal with equidistant double-panel, wood-framed windows hung at even intervals in the exterior walls. The front (north) and side (east and west) elevations of the house have two sets of windows each.

See continuation sheet

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP2; HP36 Japanese American

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) _____

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: Historic Prehistoric
 Both
1904 (Assessor's records)

*P7. Owner and Address: Not Available

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) Elliott Kim
UCR Dept. of Public History
University of CA, Riverside 92507

*P9. Date Recorded: 03/16/2011

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe) Intensive level

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") CA Register Nomination — Sakaguchi post-war residence

*Attachments: NONE Location Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List): _____

State of California The Resources Agency Primary # _____
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION HRI# _____
BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 5 *NRHP Status Code 3S
 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 2226 10th St.

- B1. Historic Name: Mr. & Mrs. J.H. Sakaguchi post-war/internment residence
- B2. Common Name: 2226 10th St.
- B3. Original Use: Single-family home B4. Present Use: Same *
- B5. Architectural Style: Folk Victorian
- *B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

1904-Original construction
 1908- Backhouse present listed as 536 ½ (2226) 10th St. (Sanborn map)
 1948-49-Unknown additions made; backhouse demolished
 1952-present – Visible rear additions (Google and Sanborn maps)

*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____ *B8. Related Features:

Detached shed

- B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown
- *B10. Significance: Theme Japanese in Riverside: Settlement & Community Development, World War II Forced Removal and Incarceration, and Return & Recovery; The Quest for Japanese American Citizenship & Civil Rights in Riverside Area City of Riverside
 Period of Significance 1947-1966 Property Type HP2 Applicable Criteria A/1 (Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

The building is eligible under Criterion 1 of the California Register (Criterion A of the National Register) because it bears a significant degree of relevance to the experience of Japanese and Japanese American citizens interned by the federal government during World War II as “enemy aliens,” which is a definitive chapter of US history. This chapter of history speaks strongly to larger national and international historical trends, instances and relationships between people according to socioeconomically reinforced definitions of race, class and citizenship.
 See continuation sheet

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP36 – Ethnic property (JA)

*B12. References:
 See continuation sheet

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Elliott Kim
 *Date of Evaluation: 03/07/2011

(This space reserved for official comments.)



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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 2226 10th St.

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X Continuation

Update

P3a. Description (cont.)

All windows are trimmed in wood approximately four to six inches wide. The same wooden trim can be seen around the dormers and running along the top and bottom of the base of the front porch/patio. The rear (south-facing) elevation is not visible from the street or distinguishable in online map sources. The front door is centered in the north face of the building facing the street and opens onto a single-story porch whose covering overhang is supported by four stylized painted wooden supports. These supports are cylindrical with varying rounded widths, slightly wider at the base than at the top, where they feature a slight stylized bulge similar to a horizontally-placed disc where the support columns meet the porch roof. Decorative wooden ornaments situated at the top and each side of the four support posts feature an open half-heart design that comes to a sharp point/protrusion in the center of each small decorative piece. These decorative pieces are situated in the corners between the patio/porch eave and the joint where each support meets the overhang/porch roof. The front (north face) porch is enclosed by slender-railed wooden slats that run approximately two feet tall along five of six spaces between the four support columns and the front (north) face of the building. Two concrete steps lead up to the opening between the two support columns in the center of the porch and directly to the front door, which is also trimmed in wood approximately four to six inches in width.

The moderately raised foundation (approximately eighteen inches above ground level) appears to be a wood frame built on a concrete pad. The hipped roof is moderate to steeply-sloped with a distinct peak above the low dormer on the north face that is not featured above the dormer on the south face of the roof. Asphalt or similar shingles cover the roof down to narrow eaves. The only door visible from the street is situated in the center of the north (front) face of the building and appears to be wooden. A metal chimney or vent pipe protrudes at a slight angle from low on the west slope of the hipped roof. This vent pipe is capped, and approximately twenty four inches in height and six inches in diameter. There is an outbuilding in the southwest corner of the lot painted and designed in a fashion similar to the house, with horizontal wood-panel siding, a wood-frame building but no visibly raised foundation and a low-pitched, gabled roof with two (east and west facing) slopes. The general condition of the main and outbuildings' exteriors appears structurally sound, without any visible physical degradation or disrepair. The building is located in a low to moderate income residential neighborhood located approximately two miles from downtown Riverside.

The building at 2226 10th St. appears to meet the criteria for physical integrity. The extent to which significant alterations or additions to the original building have been made is currently undeterminable (building permit information currently inaccessible online) although upon a cursory examination do not appear to have ever been significant. The current building appears to have been built in 1904, according to Riverside County Assessor's office records when the value of buildings on the property went from \$50 to \$200 between 1904 and 1905. Significant structural modifications may have been made between 1948 and 1950 at the beginning of Bailey Patterson's occupancy, when assessed building values for the property went from \$330 to \$520 to \$930 in the space of three years. The Sanborn Fire Insurance map of 1908 (property address 536 10th) shows an additional backhouse with the address 536 ½ 10th St. The 1952 Sanborn map shows only a shed or similar building in the same location at the rear left (southwest corner) of the property (ostensibly the same building as the current rear shed/small garage, which is in the same location as the backhouse described in the 1908 Sanborn map). It is unclear if the second story was part of the original floor plan or a later addition. Current Google maps (February 2011) show possible additions to the rear of the house that are not immediately visible from the street view on 10th . The surrounding neighborhood shares physical and aesthetic characteristics similar to the house at 2226 10th and continues to house an apparently predominantly working class and ethnically diverse population.

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X Continuation

Update

B10. Significance (cont.)

The building at 2226 10th St. reflects the experience of a Japanese American couple or family before, during and after their internment during World War II and bears a period of postwar significance that would last the duration of occupancy in question, currently established as 1947-1966 but potentially extending beyond the dates above that have been set according to records in the City of Riverside homeowners and general index directories, as well as directory information available at the Japanese American National Museum in Los Angeles. The absence of J.H. and Shizue Sakaguchi from City and County Directories from 1942-47 is indicative of their period of internment. Also significant is the change in address and occupation listed for J.H. Sakaguchi between 1941 and 1947, from a grocer with separate home and business addresses to a gardener with a single home address. This indicates the dispossession of J.H. Sakaguchi's grocery store as the result of his internment, as well as the comparably limited range of economic options available to Japanese Americans released from internment camps across the United States following the end of World War II.

J.H. and Shizue Sakaguchi first appear in the Riverside City Directory's General Index in 1941, where J.H. is listed as a grocer with separate home and business addresses at 2715 and 2711 Thirteenth St., respectively. These addresses both bear further investigation for the link they bear between pre- and post-WWII life for the Sakaguchi family and other Japanese Americans. According to a 1966 Press-Enterprise article by George Ringwald, Mrs. Shizue Sakaguchi was forced to sell their grocery store for a fraction of its value after Mr. J.H. Sakaguchi had been arrested by the FBI for being a "suspicious enemy alien." Mrs. Sakaguchi and their six children were eventually reunited with Mr. J.H. Sakaguchi six months after his arrest in the Poston, Arizona internment camp. Also mentioned in the same article is that Mr. Sakaguchi had a substantial amount of money in a savings account with the Yokohama Special Bank in Los Angeles that was impounded by the federal government after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. At the time of the article Mr. and Mrs. Sakaguchi stated they had never received reparations for these funds.

Between 1942 and 1947 J.H. and Shizue are not listed in any City or County directory, which can be explained because it includes the period (1942-1945) of forced relocation and incarceration of all Japanese and Japanese Americans. The names reappear in both the Riverside City General Index and Directory of Householders in 1947, with a home address (no business address) listed at 2226 10th St. That year James (Jimmy) Sakaguchi's profession is listed as "gardener." A circle with a dot inside of it next to the listing in the Directory of Householders for 1947 indicates J.H. (James) Sakaguchi is the homeowner, although the property at 2226 10th was assessed to an address (7191 Magnolia) that year according to the Riverside County Assessor's archival records. Between 1943 and 1946 the property was assessed to Frank A. Corona after one year of ownership (1942) by the Homeowner's Loan Corporation. Between 1935 and 1941 the property was assessed to Charles T. and Annie Edwards, who were listed as residents in Riverside City directories at 2226 10th St. for those years as well.

Westcoe Escrow is currently listed at the 7191 Magnolia address above and may house potentially relevant records, if they were indeed at that location during the period of significance. Between 1948 and 1951 the property was assessed to Bailey H. and Mildred D. Patterson, before being assessed to Emiko (alternately listed as Emika in the Riverside County Assessor's records, relationship unknown) Sakaguchi from 1952 through 1956. It may be inferred that the Sakaguchi family took official possession of the house at 2226 10th following the Supreme Court's ruling that the California Alien Land Law was unconstitutional in 1952, the same year the property is first assessed to them in the Riverside County records. From 1957 to 1961 2226 10th St. was assessed to Jimmy H. and Shizue Sakaguchi according to City of Riverside directories. A directory entry from 1966 available in the Japanese American National Museum Archives in Los Angeles lists Jimmy Sakaguchi with a phone number at 2226 10th St. in Riverside. The experience of internment and subsequent impacts on professional and personal aspects of the Sakaguchi family experience are revealed in the history of this residence. Following internment at Poston J.H. and Shizue Sakaguchi returned to Riverside in 1947. They lost possession of their former grocery store and residence, as evidenced by their post-war return to 2226 10th instead of the former residence on 2715 Thirteenth and Shizue Sakaguchi's accounting in the Ringwald article cited above. Also indicative of the socioeconomic transitions people of Japanese descent returning from internment camps faced is the fact that J.H. Sakaguchi is listed as a gardener and no longer a grocer in

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*Recorded by: Elliott Kim *Date 03/07/2011 X Continuation Update

B10. Significance (cont.)

City of Riverside directories. According to the Ringwald articles, Mr. Sakaguchi returned to picking grapes after WWII. As a testament to these and other Japanese and Japanese American experiences in the United States, the Sakaguchi's former post-war residence is eligible under Criteria A (1): associated with significant events and patterns in local, regional and national history.

The threat Japanese Americans living on the West Coast posed to U.S. national security interests during World War II has proven to be a figment of various imaginations in the U.S. at the time and bears significant historical relevance to contemporary discourses that attempt to demonize specific communities and people for various reasons that are often motivated by underlying socioeconomic interests and real or perceived competition for resources. The story of the Harada and Sakaguchi families, among many others, is a testament to this chapter in U.S. and California history. Subsequently, preservation of related sites, buildings and materials bears a significant imperative for historical preservation.

B12. References (cont.)

Japanese-American National Museum Archives, Los Angeles.
Riverside City telephone and residence directory, 1966.

Johnson, Gordon. "Memories of separation." Press-Enterprise. August 2nd, 2001.

Google maps, 2226 10th St., Riverside, CA 92507. <http://maps.google.com/> Accessed 2-3/2011.

McAlester, Virginia & Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1991.

Morton, Douglas M., and Cox, Brett F. , 2001, Geologic Map of the Riverside East 7.5' Quadrangle, Riverside County, California: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 01-452, U.S. Geological Survey, Menlo Park, California.

Rawitsch, Mark. No Other Place. Riverside, CA: UC Dept. of History, 1983.

Riverside, City of, Metropolitan Museum Archives

Box marked "Materials related to Harada theme and CLG grant"

- HH101.100, A1670-AC.307.55 Folder 5, photograph of Ken and Masa Atsu Harada, peak of Mt. Rubidoux.
City and County directories, 1896-1952.

- Boyles, Dave. "Two nisei recall wartime ordeal." Press-Enterprise. Thursday December 5th, 1991.

- Patterson, Tom. "Japanese American doesn't take security for granted." The Press. August 21st, 1972.

- Vargo, Joe. "Daily prejudice faced Japanese-Americans." Press-Enterprise. Friday August 11th, 1995.

Sanborn maps 1908, 1952

Riverside, County of, Clerk Recorder & Assessor's Office archives - Assessor's records, 1896-1961.

Riverside, County of, Land Information System.

<http://www3.tlma.co.riverside.ca.us/pa/rclis/viewer.htm>

Riverside Public Library, downtown branch Local History Room.

"M.A. Harada to intern at UC hospital." Undated newspaper notice photocopy.

Ringwald, George. "Close-knit Japanese community in early Riverside." Press. August 15th, 1966.

"After Pearl Harbor attack, anti-'Jap' hysteria flares." Press. August 16th, 1966.

Wong, Harrison Gideon. The Japanese in Riverside, 1890-1945: A Special Case in Race Relations. PhD dissertation,

University of California, Riverside, 1977.

State of California <input type="checkbox"/> The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION PRIMARY RECORD		Primary # _____ HRI # _____ Trinomial _____ NRHP _____ Status _____ Code _____ _____ Other _____ Listings _____ Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____		
Page <u>1</u> of <u>6</u>		*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) <u>Roosevelt Building</u>		

P1. Other Identifier: 3616-38 University Avenue

***P2. Location:** Not for Publication Unrestricted ***a. County** Riverside

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** _____ **Date** _____ **T** ___; **R** ___; ___ **of** ___ **of Sec** ___; ___ **B.M.**

c. Address 3616-38 University Avenue City Riverside Zip 92501

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone __, ___ mE/ ___ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) APN: 213-301-004

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This Italianate commercial building was designed by the Los Angeles firm of Burnham & Bliesner, the same architects of the Riverside County Courthouse. The masonry two-story rectangular Italianate commercial block features cast-plaster ornamentation, an emphatic cornice, a pressed-brick second-story facade, and a flat roof. The building is punctuated on either side by commercial buildings. The first floor of the University Avenue facade consists of four distinct storefronts. The easternmost

See Continuation Sheet.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP6



***P4. Resources Present:** Building
 Structure Object Site
 District Element of District
 Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) January 31, 2010;
Photo shows the front
(north facing) elevation.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:**
 Historic Prehistoric Both

1904 (County of Riverside
Assessor records).

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Not Available

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
Michelle Lorimer, M.A.
UC-Riverside
900 University Avenue
Riverside, CA 92521

***P9. Date Recorded:** 3/15/2011

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe) California Register Nomination

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") City of Riverside Downtown Specific Plan and West Side Update/Reconnaissance Surveys. Prepared for the City of Riverside, February 2003.

***Attachments:** NONE Location Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List): _____

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 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION HRI#
BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 6 *NRHP Status Code 3S

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Roosevelt Building

B1. Historic Name: Roosevelt Building

B2. Common Name: Same

B3. Original Use: Commercial/Hotel-Restaurant B4. Present Use: Commercial/Shops-Restaurant

*B5. Architectural Style: Italianate - Classical Revival

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

1904 - Original Construction (Assessor's Record)

*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features:

None

B9a. Architect: Burnham & Bliesner b. Builder: Fred Peter

*B10. Significance: Theme Alien Land Law - Japanese in Riverside Area City of Riverside

Period of Significance 1905-1918 Property Type HP6 Applicable Criteria B/2

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

The commercial structure at 3616-3638 University Avenue, known as the Roosevelt Building, was once the location of the Golden State Hotel and Café, businesses operated by Ulysses Shinsei Kaneko, from 1905 to 1918. The building was named for President Theodore Roosevelt who visited Riverside in 1903.¹ The City of Riverside has designated the Roosevelt Building City Landmark number 90. The site is eligible under Criteria B/2 for its association with Kaneko, who was a prominent Japanese businessman and the first naturalized Japanese citizen in California, and possibly in the contiguous United States, being naturalized on March 27, 1896.

See Continuation Sheet.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) _____

*B12. References:

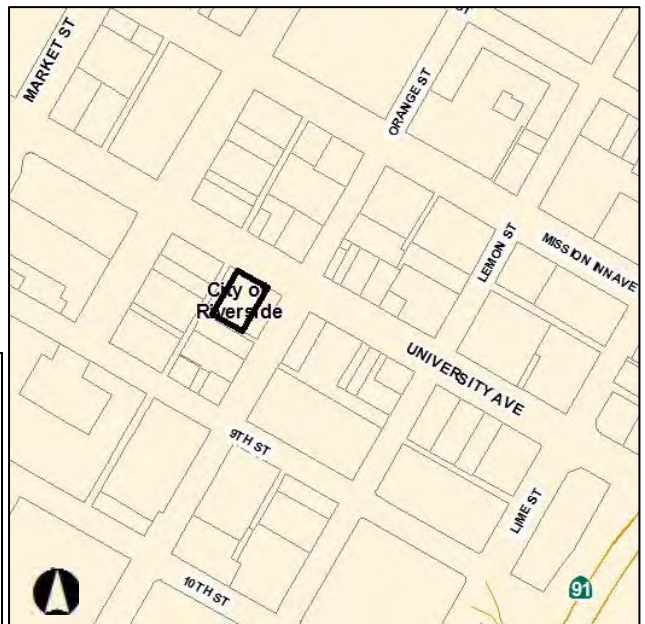
See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Michelle Lorimer, M.A.

*Date of Evaluation: 03/15/2011

(This space reserved for official comments.)



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P3a. Description (cont.):

of these features large rectangular storefront window space with ashlar engaged corner piers, and a low ashlar base. There is a recessed metal and glass double doorway in the center. To the west is another storefront framed by large rectangular display window-space with brick corner piers and low base. In the center is a wood-and-glass double doorway, with rough-hewn wooden surrounds, like those on the window.

The next storefront to the west features two arched bays with a single arched glass pane in each. The wall surface is of a rough-textured plaster, with a low brick base. Access is through a recessed metal-and-glass doorway. West of the doorway is the fourth storefront's large rectangular display window framed with engaged used brick corner piers and low base. To the west is another double metal-and-glass doorway, next to a solid wall of used brick, with an adjacent block with brick wall surface. Each storefront was originally unified by a long rectangular window band featuring contiguous arched wooden muntins. Still intact, this window is boxed at the first and third storefronts. On the other two, it has a modern plain, rough-hewn wooden surround. A wrought-iron chandelier can be seen inside the window band.

The second floor is divided from the first by a simple stringcourse. This floor is composed of eight bays of rectangular windows, with the upper portions consisting of contiguous oval muntins. Each window has a plain wooden surround, and is covered by an umbrella-shaped canvas awning. Above the windows, but beneath the cornice line, is an arcaded corbel table atop a frieze of engaged colonettes resting on an ovolo molding. Each colonette is ended by an acanthus leaf bass. Some of the colonettes are missing from the center of the frieze, creating room for a building identification sign. Within each arch of the corbel table is an acanthus leaf motif. Within each spandrel is an embossed tulip design. At each end of the facade, a solid scroll bracket with acanthus and scroll ornamentation in low relief supports the cornice overhang and frames the colonette frieze. Each scroll also features an ovolo molding around its edges. The underside of the cornice is decorated with rectangular panels with a palmette molding. A similar molding is also featured along the cornice edge. The rear elevation is unadorned brick. Each of the four store spaces features rectangular fenestration and a single wooden doorway on the first floor. The second floor features eight bays of rectangular windows set into segmental arched frames. There is a continuous low brick-planting base. Large metal utility ducts are attached to the wall.²

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B10. Significance (cont.):

This commercial building is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and California Register of Historical Resources in accordance with the following Criteria:

B/2 - It is associated with the lives of significant persons in or past.

U.S. Kaneko, a prominent Japanese businessman, was the first naturalized Japanese citizen in California, and possibly in the contiguous United States, being naturalized on March 27, 1896 in San Bernardino County Superior Court by Judge George E. Otis. According to a *Los Angeles Times* article printed January 21, 1914, Kaneko was the only Japanese person to hold citizenship papers in the United States.³ Kaneko came to the United States from the Japan, where he studied to be a Buddhist priest at the Konryuji Temple of the Zenshu Sect. Kaneko traveled to Tokyo where he met a Protestant minister. However, Kaneko later converted to Christianity and decided to move to the United States under the guidance of this same minister.⁴

Kaneko lived in the United States since age twenty-one, reportedly immigrating to the U.S. in 1888.⁵ He first worked at a San Francisco restaurant but soon relocated to Redlands with the restaurant owner, George W. Meet.⁶ Kaneko made the first recorded Japanese land purchase in April 1897, when he bought twenty acres for sixty dollars per acre, and planted orange trees in an unknown location in the region. Records indicate that Kaneko lived at 636 West Eighth Street. In July 1899, he purchased another three lots for construction of the Japanese Methodist Church, built between 1901 and 1902.⁷ After the passage of the Alien Land Law in 1913, Kaneko allowed local Japanese residents to purchase land in his name.⁸

In 1914, federal deputy District Attorney Harry R. Archibald challenged Kaneko's qualifications for citizenship. United States Attorney General James Clark McReynolds dismissed this case in early February, 1914 - making Kaneko the only naturalized Japanese American with citizenship in California unchallenged in court. According to a February 14, 1914 *Los Angeles Times* article, Kaneko was a wealthy man with a large family and extensive landholdings in the Riverside area.⁹ Kaneko was a civic and business leader in Riverside throughout the early 1900s and his accomplishments demonstrate the progressive nature of Riverside race and civil rights relations during this period. The Golden State Hotel and Café, operated by Kaneko and his son George, was located in downtown Riverside - serving mainly Anglo-American businesspeople, railroad workers, and passengers who visited Riverside on the railroad. The restaurant and hotel was historically located on Eighth Street (now University Avenue), between Orange and Market. Kaneko, his wife Chiyo, and George relocated to the Hotel from south Eighth Street between Main and Market Street. Japanese in Riverside lived and operated businesses primarily in two regions, centered in the Mile Square commercial district between Main Street and Eighth Street, contemporary University Avenue, while the other was across the railroad tracks on Fourteenth Street. Kaneko employed Jukichi and Ken Harada at the Golden State Restaurant between 1905 and 1908, before the Haradas opened a rooming house and the Washington Restaurant on Eighth Street in 1908.¹⁰

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B10. Significance (cont.):

Kaneko served as the first president of the Riverside Japanese Association - the most prominent Japanese organization in Riverside, founded in 1908, with over four hundred members. The Japanese Association worked as the representative body to protect the interests of Japanese residents by filing reports with local police, and the Japanese government, if necessary. According to Morrison Wong, the Association most likely chose Kaneko as its first president because of his good relationship with both the Japanese and white communities. Kaneko was also the co-founder of the Japanese Methodist Church in Riverside and served as an example of the success some Japanese people achieved in the region. Kaneko was very active in Riverside community activities, working as a city auditor and court translator. He served on the county grand jury and was elected to the Board of Directors to the Riverside City Chamber of Commerce in 1910. Kaneko was also the first Japanese person in Riverside to own a chicken ranch, located in Moreno. Moreover, he operated a camp in Prenda that subcontracted Japanese immigrant labor to American railroad and citrus companies. Wong argued that Kaneko stood as an example that, if allowed, Japanese residents could assimilate to American society and become prosperous businesspeople and civic leaders.¹¹ During the time Kaneko was involved in these activities, he also worked as the proprietor of the Golden State Hotel and Café.

Kaneko's son Arthur also made local news, as he was a celebrated athlete and student at Riverside High School. Arthur was born in Japan in 1886 and immigrated to the United States with his parents. In 1905, Arthur was supposed to be among the five academically accomplished students to speak at the high school graduation; however, school board members replaced Arthur with another student, who gave a speech on "The White Man's Burden" that demeaned people of Asian descent. Following graduation, Arthur attended University of California, Berkeley and earned a Bachelor of Science degree. He later married a Japanese woman who came to the United States from Japan and they had several children. Unfortunately, Arthur died in 1917, the possible cause being meningitis.¹²

U.S. Kaneko exemplifies the experience of successful Japanese citizens in Riverside. Kaneko was an active member of the community and a prosperous business owner who supported the needs of Japanese immigrants in Riverside. The Roosevelt building stands as a physical reminder of the prominent role Japanese people could reach in Riverside, and speaks specifically to Kaneko's accomplishments as a civic and business leader. Therefore, the Roosevelt Building is eligible under Criteria B/2 because of the above-mentioned associations to Japanese immigration and civil rights in Riverside.

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***B12. References:**

¹ City of Riverside Planning Department, City of Riverside Downtown Specific Plan and West Side Update/Reconnaissance Surveys, Prepared for the City of Riverside, February 2003.

² Description borrowed from: City of Riverside Downtown Specific Plan and West Side Update/Reconnaissance Surveys. Prepared for the City of Riverside, February 2003; and, City of Riverside Planning Department, Riverside Cultural Heritage Board, "Nomination of the Roosevelt Building, 3616-3638 University Avenue as a Landmark of the City of Riverside," 17 April 1991.

³ Unknown, "May Japanese be a Citizen?," *Los Angeles Times*, 21 January 1914, pg. III, ProQuest Historical Newspapers Los Angeles Times (1881-1987).

⁴ City of Riverside Planning Department, Historic Resources Inventory, "Ulysses Shinshei Kaneko Family Plot/Olivewood Cemetery," Ethnic Minority Cultural Resources Survey, 6 March 1980.

⁵ Roy Malcolm, "Anti-Japanese Legislation in California, and the Naturalization in California," *Historical Society of Southern California*, Vol. 9 (1912-1914), pg. 97-103.

⁶ Roy Ito, "Japanese of the Inland Empire," October, 1971, Unpublished, University of California, Riverside, Special Collections and Archives, Collection 097: Japanese in Riverside, California Collection.

⁷ Morrison Wong, "The Japanese in Riverside, 1890 to 1945: A Special Case in Race Relations" PhD diss., University of California, Riverside, 1977.

⁸ Emanuel Parker, "Historic site designation asked for grave of Japanese-American," *Press Enterprise*, 16 April 1980.

⁹ Unknown "Japanese Case Dismissed," *Los Angeles Times*, 14 February 1914, pg. I5, ProQuest Historical Newspapers Los Angeles Times (1881-1987).

¹⁰ Mark Howland Rawitsch, *No Other Place: Japanese American Pioneers in a Southern California Neighborhood* (Riverside: Dept. of History, University of California, Riverside, 1983).

¹¹ Wong, "The Japanese in Riverside."

¹² Tom Patterson, "A 1905 episode suggests some ambiguities in how Riverside once treated its Japanese" *Press Enterprise*, 8 July 1979, Riverside Metropolitan Museum.