

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

Primary #
HRI#

PRIMARY RECORD

Trinomial

NRHP Status Code **3CS**

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 6 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Jackson Building

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 Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County Riverside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 1967 T 2S ; R 5W ; NW 1/4 of SE 1/4 of Sec 23 ; S.B. **B.M.**

c. Address 3643 University Avenue City Riverside Zip Code 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: 213-271-008

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

This 4,900-square-foot commercial building faces southwest from the northeast side of University Avenue, between Main and Orange Streets and has recently completed a restoration/reconstruction project (2005) under the City of Riverside's Façade Improvement Program. A 2,450-square-foot concrete foundation fills the 35' x 70' lot and supports the rectangular-shaped, vertical mass designed in the Two-Part Commercial Block style common in the Victorian Era. The two-story brick masonry building contains two units, one on each floor, both addressed as 3643 University Avenue. Parapet walls rise 18 inches above a flat roof and are unclad on the rear (northeast) and side (southeast) elevations. The northwest (side) elevation and facade were later clad in stucco (date unknown). Sanborn maps show four original windows on the second floor northwest elevation in 1887 and five windows in 1895. Currently, six wood-framed, double-hung windows in a 2-over-2 configuration adorn this elevation on the second floor; the additional window matches identically in dimension and materials and appears to be another very early addition to the building. Two original first floor windows and a door on the northwest elevation have been filled in (date unknown), and two windows on the second floor southeast elevation were covered by early adjacent construction (circa 1888 and by 1908). Original, wood-framed windows of double-hung, single-paned sash are found on the rear elevation, four single windows and one pair on the second floor and two on the first floor; an additional first floor window is boarded up. See Continuation Sheet.

P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP6; HP3

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, Accession #) December 1, 2006; Photo shows the front (southwest) and side (northwest) elevations, facing northeast.

***P6. Date Constructed / Age and Sources:**
 Historic Prehistoric Both
1886 (Sanborn Maps)

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

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, org., and addr.)
Jennifer Mermilliod, M.A.
JM Research & Consulting (JMRC)
5110 Magnolia Avenue
Riverside, CA 92506

***P9. Date Recorded:** 1/12/07

***P10. Survey Type**
Intensive Level for City of Riverside
Landmark Designation

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

Mermilliod, Jennifer, JMRC. 2007. Cultural Resources Nomination Application: Jackson Building, on file at the City of Riverside, Planning Department

*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 Other (List)

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BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

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*NRHP Status Code 3CS

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

B1. Historic Name: Jackson Building

B2. Common Name: Building at 3343 University Avenue

B3. Original Use: Commercial / Multi-Family Residence

B4. Present Use: Commercial / Art Studio

*B5. Architectural Style: Two-Part Commercial Block

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

circa 1886 – Original construction (Sanborn Maps)

circa 1920s – Stuccoed front and side elevation

post-WWII – First floor storefront remodeled, altered second floor storefront windows

2005 - façade restoration/reconstruction

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

*B8. Related Features:

None

B9a. Architect: unknown

B9b. Builder: unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme Japanese Immigration/Settlement Area City of Riverside

Period of Significance 1905-1925 Property Type HP6; 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 clearly exemplifies or reflects special elements of the city's cultural, social, economic, political, aesthetic, engineering, architectural, or natural history (Criterion A) and is identified with persons or events significant in local, state, or national history (Criterion B). In addition, the property is determined eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources as it is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage (Criterion 1) and with the lives of persons important in California's past (Criterion 2). Accordingly, the property has been assigned a California Historical Resource Status Code of 3CS. The building's restored façade precludes listing in the National Register of Historic Places. See Continuation Sheet.

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

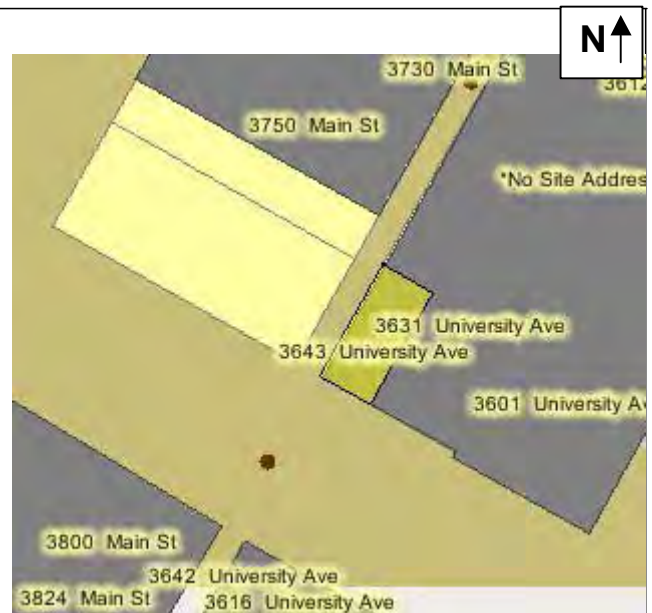
*B12. References:

See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Jennifer Mermilliod, M.A.

*Date of Evaluation: 01/12/07



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CONTINUATION SHEET

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* Recorded by Jennifer Mermilliod *Date 01/12/07 Continuation Update

P3a. Description (cont.):

Based on historic photographs and structural evidence, the restoration project has partially reversed alterations made to the façade, which included the alteration of glazing patterns and materials, the application of stucco, the removal of cornice and finials, and the recession of the first-floor storefront. The storefront was reconstructed with an off-centered wood-and-glass door and five large, wood-framed, fixed windows punctuated above by smaller fixed panes and below by decorative wooden rectangles. A structural pillar that was likely clad in brick when it was exposed by the recess of the first floor storefront was covered in wood and incorporated into the restored storefront design. A small, matching double door entry on the right façade accesses a stairway to the second floor. The first and second floor is visually separated on the façade by a nearly full-width, horizontal strip of wood and seven panes of decorative, Gluechip glass. On the second floor façade, inappropriate stucco was prepared and covered with brick cladding to complement the structural brick exposed on the rear elevation. Two wide, historic wood-framed double-hung windows with decorative, multi-paned top sash, which replaced two pairs of single-paned sash (date unknown), remain. Inappropriate decorative shutters were also removed. The dimensions of the window openings appear original and have been trimmed with narrow, flat boards, which at their height are shaped to mimic the original segmented brick arches. Above, the cornice and finials have been modernly manufactured from textured stucco over Styrofoam. As little photographic or structural evidence was available to guide reconstruction, the design of the building's crown was based on a comparative study of extant historic buildings in the area.

Historical documentation that depicts the entire original interior floor plan has not been discovered, although some early historic photos do exist for a portion of the first floor interior. It appears the first floor plan has been altered to support a variety of uses throughout the 20th century. Currently, the main floor is largely free from structural divisions and provides an open, shopping area. Two dropped ceilings have been installed (dates unknown) and the rear of the first floor contains a storage room/office with a kitchenette and two restrooms. In addition, a safe room with a safe built by the Mosler Safe Company is still extant in the rear from the building's use as a bank (post-WWII). A storage area beneath the stairway to the second floor is located along the southeast wall. Aside from returning space to the interior, the first floor has been essentially unaltered by the reconstruction of the storefront. The second floor, which first served as lodgings and office space, boasts many original features. A single L-shaped hallway accesses 10 rooms and two small restrooms. All exterior rooms have windows, while original skylights light three interior rooms. Original hardwood floors are found throughout the second floor, although the hallway has been covered with painted tiles, and original wood doors are topped with transoms.

The building shares its southeast wall with an adjacent commercial building, whose first floor construction pre-dates the property at 3643 University Avenue (circa 1884) and whose second floor construction post-dates it (circa 1888) and accounts for the common use of this property's stairway. A 15-foot alleyway separates the building from the property to the northwest, which is now a parking lot. The building is accessed by the public sidewalk along University Avenue and time-limited, street side parking. The parkway adjacent to University Avenue has been filled with concrete and accommodates a small opening with a mature tree. The granite curb and gutter along University Avenue are original (circa 1895), and the street was paved with concrete asphalt in 1903.

B10. Significance (cont.):

The commercial property located at 3643 University Avenue (formerly 8th Street) is situated on Block 7, Range 6 of the land delineated in 1870 as the "Town of Riverside" by surveyors Goldworthy and Higbie. Formerly part of the Rancho Jurupa lands, the parcel became part of Riverside's original townsite known as the Mile Square under the Southern California Colony Association. Originally, the core of the new town was intended to be the block bounded by 7th and 8th Streets and Market and Main Streets, as indicated by the label "Plaza" on Goldworthy and Higbie's map. True to the vision of Riverside's founders, a commercial core within the Mile Square developed, but in the early years, its expansion shifted the intended conceptual center of town to 8th and Main Streets, from where commercial and professional property expanded in all directions. By 1895, the commercial core of the town, bounded roughly by 6th Street to the north, 10th Street to the south, Market Street to the west, and Orange Street to the east, was already well established, offering a huge variety of goods and services from wallpaper supplies to printing services, as well as community gathering places such as banquet, society, and billiards halls and lawn tennis recreation facilities. Residential development necessarily surrounded this core and supplied much of its labor and patronage. Homes for the approximately 6,000 residents only dotted the landscape, largely scattered among the many orange groves, which were sometimes small but more often vast.

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B10. Significance (cont.):

By the time the growing town incorporated in 1883, the block bounded by 7th and 8th Streets and Main and Orange Streets was well developed. Once addressed as 19 8th Street, (and later 643-641-639 8th Street), this property was one of the last to be improved when a two-story building was constructed there circa 1886. Extant historic Assessor's records, which begin in 1892, indicate that the property was owned by a series of investors. Those with the longest ownership history include W.A. Burrows (1899-1909), F.H. Freeman et al (1910-1922), Joseph and later Libby Schenkein (1925-1940), and Howard Hays, et al (1941-1958 or longer). City directories refer to the building by name, the most long-standing being the Jackson Building, which may refer to an early and brief owner, Robert Jackson (1897-98). After 1941, the building is also referred to as the Schenkein Building.

First described on the January 1887 Sanborn Map, the property went through a series of uses in its early years, and, indeed, the surrounding commercial and professional landscape was also continuously altered in response to fluctuations in the needs and demands of Riverside residents. The commercial building first served as a hardware and agricultural improvement warehouse and also housed a tin shop. The first floor was divided into two storefronts by 1895 and in that year offered poultry and carriage harnesses. The second floor was dedicated to offices and lodgings, a spatial arrangement characteristic of Victorian Era commercial property, which typically offered public space on the first floor and more private use on the second floor. The adjacent building, the "justice office" (now La Cascada Restaurant) also maintained a jail yard in the rear, and other early neighbors on the block included a real estate office, the Y.M.C.A. hall, a sausage factory, a print shop, and a cabinetmaker.

During the first quarter of the 20th century, part of the first floor was used as a restaurant. By 1905, Japanese resident Tsurumatsu Ohashi operated the restaurant at 641 8th Street, and by 1907, city directories show that he had named it the "Washington Restaurant." From 1909-10, the Washington Restaurant was under the ownership of Y. Ekeo, who lived in the other portion of the first floor (addressed as 643 8th Street). Jukichi Harada, who retained the then well-known name, is listed as the proprietor of the restaurant in 1911, and a circa 1911 photograph shows the shared storefront, which advertises the Washington Restaurant and the Asami Barber Shop with the Lynn Hotel (circa 1905-1911) under the proprietorship of Mrs. Mary Fowler on the second floor. In 1925, Mr. Harada relocated the Washington Restaurant to 638 9th Street and in 1930, moved back to 8th Street at 3541 (formerly 541). In the years after the Washington Restaurant was relocated, the first floor offered a variety of service and retail shops, including a tailor, several clothiers, a sewing machine shop, shoe repair, pharmacy, jeweler, an optometrist, and a confectioner. The first floor did serve as a restaurant again after 1942. In all, Mr. Harada operated his Washington Restaurant for over 30 years, offering American fare and a patriotic atmosphere with pictures of presidents adorning interior walls. It appears that Mr. Harada only leased the premises in which to operate his restaurant, although a 1911 treaty between Japan and the United States allowed Japanese immigrants to own, occupy, and operate houses, shops, and warehouses, but not the land on which the buildings stood, a situation that apparently was not exceptional at the time. In addition, the California Alien Land Law of 1913 further restricted immigrant land ownership.

The "furnished rooms" offered on the second floor of the building were some of many available in the city, as population increases, from 7,973 to 34,696 between 1900 and 1940, and the need for housing in proximity to the center of the city prompted the increase in the number of boarding houses, lodging houses, and furnished rooms as well as the development of duplexes, flats, and apartments. Sanborn Maps and city directories indicate that from its construction until 1895 and from 1914 to 1923, the second floor (which around 1908 was addressed as 639 8th Street) was used as lodgings. From 1926 into the post-WWII era, the second floor offered professional office space and housed individuals involved in real estate, law, finance, insurance, and accounting.

Many early 20th century proprietors of the early lodgings offered at this property were Japanese, including Mr. Iwahashi, J. Kirita, and K. Tachibana, and Japanese entrepreneurs such as H. Sakai, K. Maruyama, T. Ohashi, U. Kaneko, and J. Harada offered lodgings at other locations in the Mile Square. Although Mr. Harada arrived in Riverside in 1903, he is not listed in city directories until 1907. From 1907 through 1912, when he is listed at 746 8th Street where he also offers furnished rooms. These lodgings were later owned by M. Kakujiro and became the Ohio Hotel. In 1913, Mr. Harada added two additional locations - 606 8th Street, which was later owned by H. Sakai and became the Magnolia Hotel, and 766 8th Street, later known as the Oregon Hotel. By 1913, it is believed that the family lived in the newly acquired lodgings offered at 606 8th Street on the southwest corner of Orange and 8th Streets, where Tadao (1908-1913), the Harada's first American born son died, prompting the Harada's to seek a more healthful residence. Mr. Harada abandoned the rooming business by 1917.

In a climate that was generally hostile towards immigrants, the extent of Japanese business enterprise may suggest that Riverside offered a friendlier place to live for the growing Japanese immigrant and first generation Japanese-American population, which may have been assisted by the fascination with and support of the Japanese culture by Frank Miller, owner of the Glenwood Hotel (now the Mission Inn). Beginning in the 1880s, on the heels of a long tradition of anti-Chinese sentiment, which culminated in the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882, first generation Japanese Issei immigrants came in considerable numbers to work as migrant agricultural laborers. Americans found it easy to transfer anti-Chinese sentiment onto a new and growing Japanese immigrant population with traditional views of land ownership and social advancement. In 1890, there were approximately 2000 Japanese living in the United States, and in the year 1900 alone, more than 12,000 Japanese Issei arrived. From 1900 to 1908, the tide of over 40,000 Japanese who came to America was stemmed by the 1908 Gentlemen's Agreement between Japan and America, which limited Japanese emigration.

Most of the first Japanese immigrants who settled locally served as contractual laborers in Riverside's citrus industry. From 1900 to 1910, the number of Japanese living in Riverside County increased from 97 to 765, 75% (approximately 574) of which lived in the City of Riverside. In 1911, there were reportedly 700 working as laborers in the city. Japanese settlement in Riverside was mostly spread out, but by 1910 had begun to cluster in two distinct areas, in the commercial district of the Mile Square and in the Eastside on 14th Street. Due to anti-immigration legislation, the number of Japanese in the city had dropped to 340 by 1920, and by that time, Japanese immigrants had abandoned citriculture to Mexican arrivals.

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But in December 1915, during a time when anti-Japanese agitation was still elevated, Mr. Harada purchased a home on Lemon Street (356, now 3356 Lemon Street) in the names of his three American-born children, Mine, Sumi, and Yoshizo, which sparked an internationally sensitive court case (*The People of the State of California v. Harada*), the first to challenge the California Alien Land Law of 1913. In the exclusionist climate of the time, the law drafted by Governor Hiram Johnson, which mainly targeted Japanese immigrants, prohibited first generation immigrants (as non-citizens) from owning property in the state. After years of legal delays and at a time when America and Japan had become allies against the Central Powers in World War I, in 1918 Judge Hugh Craig of the Riverside Superior Court ruled in favor of the Harada family, while upholding the California Alien Land Law.

Based on the precedent of the Harada court case, the California Alien Land Law was deemed unconstitutional in 1950. But, like all Japanese-Americans on the West Coast, every member of the Harada family was interned during World War II, and Mr. Harada never got the opportunity to legally purchase land in his own name. War Relocation Authority Records indicate 235 Japanese were removed from the city of Riverside during the war. In 1942, Mr. Harada was forced to sell his restaurant, but the house on Lemon Street was occupied by a Caucasian friend until Sumi Harada returned after the war. Mr. and Mrs. Harada both died while interned at the Topaz Relocation Camp in Utah. For its association with the landmark court case and its importance to the history of the Japanese community in America, the house on Lemon Street has received local and national honors. In 1976, the house was designated City Landmark #23, and in 1988 it was designated a contributor to the Heritage Square Historic District (both local and National Register districts) and assigned a Structure of Merit #514. It was placed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1977 and was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1990. The house was owned and occupied by a Harada descendant until Sumi's death in 2000 and is now being rehabilitated for use as a cultural museum by the City of Riverside.

Though owned by various investors and used for numerous commercial and professional purposes over the years, the commercial property at 3643 University Avenue was an important place for the early Japanese immigrant community in Riverside. The building is most closely associated with the Harada family, whose personal experience with Japanese immigration intolerance has been locally and nationally recognized, and reflects the general regional and national mind-set that was legitimized through legislation. The building has been altered over time to accommodate its changing use, however, the essential shape, mass, and volume are intact, and the building is recognizable when compared to historic photographs. The alteration of the number of windows has been associated with historic use and is partially reversible (with the exception of the windows that were blocked by adjacent construction), as is the exchange of windows on the second floor façade, which did not alter the dimensions of the original window openings. The date of the application of stucco over the original brick walls on two elevations has not been determined, but it is likely that the building did not emerge unscathed from the 1920s, when a large-scale attempt to "missionize" Riverside's brick buildings was made. The alteration of the original first floor storefront was likely completed in the post-WWII era as was common in California. The 2005 façade restoration project has significantly improved the integrity of the building by sensitively restoring/reconstructing character defining elements of Victorian Era Two-Part Commercial Block construction, including the presence of brick, a wood-and-glass storefront, and distinct cornice line. The project further embellished the upper story windows by recreating the look of the original segmented brick arch in wood while retaining the windows themselves, which were an appropriate historic alteration. In addition, the commercial setting of the property has remained stable for over a century.

The commercial property is currently designated as a district contributor to the Mission Inn Historic District, which encompasses Riverside's old downtown core, and has been assigned a Structure of Merit #274, but its level of historic significance that stems from its cultural association and value merits individual recognition. The property clearly exemplifies or reflects special elements of the city's cultural, social, economic, political, aesthetic, engineering, architectural, or natural history (Criterion A) and is identified with persons or events significant in local, state, or national history (Criterion B). Thus, the property is determined eligible for local listing as a City Landmark under Title 20 of the Riverside Municipal Code (20.20.010). In addition, the property is determined eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources as it is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage (Criterion 1) and with the lives of persons important in California's past (Criterion 2). Accordingly, the property has been assigned a California Historical Resource Status Code of 3CS. The building's restored façade precludes listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

***B12. References:**

"Alien Land Law Suit Brought in California." New York Times, October 6, 1916. Pg. 1.

Bynon, A.A. & Son. Reprinted 1992. *History and Directory of Riverside County, 1893-4*. Historical Commission Press: Riverside.

Carr, Harry. "Japan vs. America in a Riverside suit." Los Angeles Times, October 22, 1916.

Goldsworthy and Higbie (surveyors). 1870. "Town of Riverside." M.B. 7/17 [also 1/16] S.B.Co., on file at the City of Riverside, Public Works Department.

Lee, Dan. April 20, 2001. "Harada house stands against prejudice." The Press Enterprise. B1/B6.

Longstreth, Richard. 2000 (updated). *The Buildings of Main Street: A Guide to American Commercial Architecture*. AltaMira Press: Walnut Creek.

"Japanese buy on Lemon Street." Riverside Daily Press, December 23, 1915. Page 3.

"Judge Craig decides that native born Japanese may own land here." Riverside Daily Record, September 17, 1918. Page 3.

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Primary #

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Page 6 of 6 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)Jackson Building* Recorded by Jennifer Mermilliod*Date 01/12/07 Continuation Update***B12. References (cont.):**

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

Patterson, Tom. 1996 (2nd ed.). A Colony for California: Riverside's First Hundred Years. The Museum Press of the Museum Associates: Riverside.

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

Riverside, City of.

Assessor's Map (M.B. 215/09; 1987)

Building permits

City Council Memoranda

Census records (1890-1950)

Metroscan records

Sanborn Fire Insurance maps (Feb. 1895, 1908, 1908 reproduced 1952)

Vertical files

Subdivision maps (M.B. 1/16 S.B.Co. [also 7/17])

Riverside, County of.

Assessor's records (Microfiche, years 1892-1948)

Assessor's maps

Building records

Riverside Municipal Museum. Photograph collection.

Riverside Fire Department. 1906 (reprinted 1987). *Souvenir of the City of Riverside*. Riverside Museum Press: Riverside.

Riverside Public Library. City Directories, years 1902-1936.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. Online collection, various years 1884-1952.

Starzak, Rick. September 12, 1996. "Riverside's Historic Architectural Styles and Historic Overview." Excerpt from a Historic Architectural Survey Report on file at the City of Riverside, Planning Department.

Walters, Frederick L. 2003. Preliminary Architectural Conservation Assessment: Harada House, a National Historic Landmark.

Prepared for the Riverside Municipal Museum under the Institute of Museum and Library Support Program.

"Wholesale Purchase of California Farm Property by Nipponese for Children Predicted." Los Angeles Examiner, January 5, 1916. Section 2, Page 1.

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 Sue Hall

Date June 2011

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*Resource Name or #: 895 Clark Street

P1. Other Identifier: Sanematsu Property

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

*a. County: Riverside

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

c. Address: 895 Clark 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:

Parcel Number 8 in the Rose Terrance Subdivision. Cross streets include Orange Street and Chase Street. Elevation is 852/860 Feet. APN 246-230-020-5

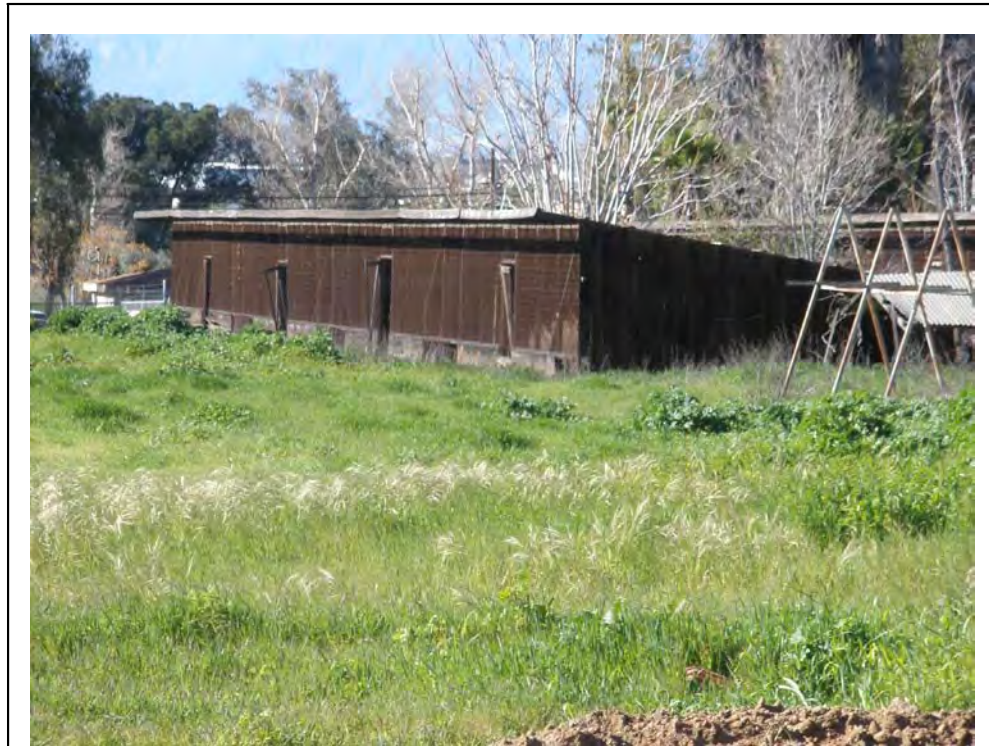
*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

895 Clark Street is a 3.76-acre lot located near the cross street of Chase Road. Although Clark Street and Chase Road have a number of older structures constructed on them, the small enclave of historic homes is surrounded by more modern housing developments. The Sanematsu property's original structure is a 1915 wood frame building approximately 1010 square feet, one story tall with three bedrooms and one bath (1). Perhaps the most significant structures on the property are the poultry houses located in the northeast corner of the property—behind the parcel's four main structures located in the southeast corner of the property.

See Continuation Sheet

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP33

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)
P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



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

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: Historic
Prehistoric Both
Constructed 1915, 1947

*P7. Owner and Address:
Unknown.

*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)
Intensive

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):

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder): 895 Clark Street

- B1. Historic Name: Sanematsu Property
- B2. Common Name: 895 Clark
- B3. Original Use: Residence and Chicken Farm
- B4. Present Use: Residence and Chicken Farm
- *B5. Architectural Style: Vernacular
- *B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)
Bungalow 1913, poultry houses 1947

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

*B8. Related Features:

None.

- B9a. Architect: Sanematsu Family (based on J.E. Dougherty's University style shed) b. Builder: Sanematsu Family
- *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: Riverside
Period of Significance: 1913 - 1947 Property Type: Poultry Houses 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 eligible for the National Register and California Register under Criteria A/1 because it is the site where the Senamatsus purchased property in 1913 and built a modest bungalow, and were able to establish a means of support by chicken farming.

See Continuation Sheet.

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

*B12. References:

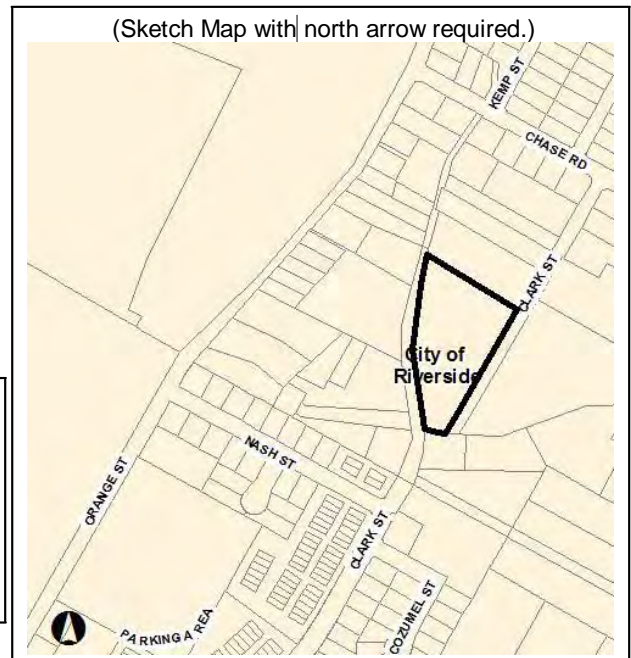
See Continuation Sheet

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 poultry houses consist of two different architectural models. One solid, gable-roofed structure approximately 100 feet in length is flanked to the northeast by one shed-roofed house approximately 120 feet in length. Two more shed-roofed houses approximately 100 feet in length are situated southwest of the gable-roofed house. Aerial photographs indicate that all three of the Sanemtasu's shed-roof poultry houses have a simple rectangular footprint and are accessible from the southwestern elevation. The northernmost poultry house has four units while the two southernmost houses have three units. However, only the southernmost poultry house is visible from Clark Street.

No formal permits were filed for the poultry houses. However, valuable documentation of their design and construction was noted by George Fujimoto, Jr. in his 1947 diary entries. On May 9th of 1947, the Sanematsus' neighbor noted that the family had "got a plot all dragged and leveled to start bldg their new chicken house." By June 5th, the Sanematsus had begun construction on their "new chicken house." (2) The visible wood-framed poultry house is approximately 18 feet in depth by 89 feet in length and rests on a packed dirt foundation. Flush vertical wood boards clad the poultry house on the southeastern elevation. On the southwest elevation—the main entrance to the chicken houses—the wall is clad with solid but worn planks of wood nailed to two horizontal beams that run the length of the structure. In between the worn planks are rectangular spaces covered in mesh. The wood and mesh run approximately one to two feet above the foundation. Metal mesh covers the remaining wall, running to the roofline that contains a wide eave overhang. The mesh is broken up by four, evenly-spaced, wooden screened doors that serve as entrances into each of the four poultry house units.

The roof's highest altitude is located along the southern elevation of the structure and slopes to a mere few feet along the northern elevation (3). Once covered in aluminum, now only the roof's wood beams are visible. The beams, running both diagonally and horizontally across the roof, are evenly spaced at intervals of no more than two feet apart. Their close proximity suggests that the beams are made of thinner, less sturdy wood.

According to George Fujimoto, Jr., the shed-roof houses were modeled after the University of California's shed-roof design. In 1922, the Report of the College of Agriculture and the Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of California—written by the California Agricultural Experiment Station in Davis—indicated that the Experiment Station had implemented a new poultry house based on a shed design model, Plan B-53. The long laying house was designed by J.E. Dougherty at the Division of Poultry Husbandry in cooperation with H.L. Belton. The report noted that as opposed to the walkway brooder house, the shed roof poultry house was accessed from the exterior of the building. Its design was implemented for functionality rather than architectural ornateness (4). Despite being modeled after the University style, the Sanematsu's poultry houses contained a number of unique features not featured in Dougherty's design. The Sanematsu chicken houses included an "over-hanging eave in front" as well as front feeders on the outside of the front elevation (5).

Time has taken its toll on the chicken houses and a number of its central features. Aerial photographs indicate that the aluminum roofing is gone and only the rafters of the houses remain. The front feeders have been removed as well. However, evidence remains of their presence in the form of the rectangular openings covered with mesh. With the aluminum roof and feeders gone, it appears as though the poultry house is no longer in use. Overgrown shrubbery in front of the poultry house supports this conclusion. Nonetheless, the poultry houses still hold their integrity and are worthy of historic consideration. The structures were built using classic proportions and architectural details still in use today, with shed roofs over scratching rooms, roost rooms, nest allies, wire netting in the openings.

B10 Significance (cont.):

The poultry houses located at 895 Clark Street are significant for two primary reasons. First, they document a new venue of labor and business practices of Riverside's Japanese residence. The poultry houses demonstrate that Riverside's Japanese population was more than just laborers for the citrus growers or downtown business entrepreneurs. Secondly, the expansion of the property's chicken houses in the post-war period indicates the Japanese family's resettlement in the area after internment.

CONTINUATION SHEET

*Recorded by: Sue Hall

*Date: June 2011

X Continuation

— Update

B10 Significance (cont.):

895 Clark Street—Parcel 8 of the Rose Terrace Subdivision—was purchased in 1913 by Denzo Sanematsu. According to county records, the original structure on the property was built in 1915 (1). Denzo Sanematsu (b. 1885) and his wife were Japanese Buddhists who migrated from Japan and settled in Riverside county to raise their children (2). Despite the fame of Riverside's citrus industry, the Sanematsus ventured into another agricultural practice: chicken farming.

The significance of poultry farming in Riverside County in the first half of the twentieth century should not be overlooked—despite playing second fiddle to the citrus industry. In March of 1922, Riverside's Chamber of Commerce wrote an essay entitled "Poultry Farming at Riverside." Although used as promotional material to encourage further settlement in the city, the essay indicates a number of reasons why the Sanematsus might have chosen to settle in Riverside and begin a small poultry farming business. Riverside was a good location for poultry farming for a number of primary reasons. First, it was near the lucrative markets of Los Angeles. Second, these markets were accessible via a main highways and numerous railways, enabling the eggs to be handled at the lowest cost. According to the Chamber of Commerce, Riverside was also a beneficial location for chicken farmers, because the county was a grain producing county, green feed could be grown year-round, and the city's irrigation system was well-established. While chicken farming could turn in to a lucrative business, it did not require a lot of money at the outset; the "money needed to make a successful start in poultry raising is rather less than for most other types of farming and it is for this reason that so many people with limited means desiring to leave industrial work and go into farming, turn to poultry." In addition to the business benefits of poultry farming, the Chamber of Commerce argue that the "man or woman of family engaged in the poultry business in or near Riverside...has the splendid advantage of residence in or near one of the most beautiful and one of the finest American cities of the present day...To be able to conduct a profitable enterprise in or near a community which is ideally situated from the standpoint of scenery and other physical conditions: which has splendid schools, churches of all areas, wholesome and attractive social conditions, large and beautiful public playgrounds and all of the other things which go to make up the ideal American city, is worth a great deal in itself." (3)

Unfortunately, the Sanematsus had to evacuate this community in the spring of 1942 with President Roosevelt's issuance of Executive Order 9066. Although the Sanematsu family ended up at Poston in 1942, there are indications that Denzo, the patriarch of the family, was taken by government authorities to Santa Fe, New Mexico as early as March of 1942 (4). During that time, the family's chicken farm was maintained by Ben, one of the Sanematsu's sons. In the family's absence, from 1942 to 1945, the property was rented to O.W. Kunt (5). However, it remained under ownership of the Sanematsus who, in 1945, at the end of World War Two, returned to the farm.

Upon their resettlement on the property, the Sanematsu family continued to invest time and energy into their poultry farm. Two years after resettlement, in fact, the Sanematsus built three additional chicken houses. These poultry houses built in 1947 are reflective of two important elements. First, despite treatment by the city, state, and federal government in the wake of Pearl Harbor and World War Two, the Sanematsu's resettled in Riverside after their internment. Secondly, the additional poultry houses indicate that the Sanematsus intended not only to reestablish themselves in the community but also expand their entrepreneurial efforts. The Sanematsus were not alone. Many chicken farmers began business in Southern California due to the ideal climate and large population center in the late 1940s (6).

The Sanematsu's resettlement and business expansion was well-documented by Ben's neighborhood friend, George Fujimoto, Jr. George, a fellow chicken farmer, made frequent stops by the Sanematsu's property after the war. On June 19, 1946, his first day back in Riverside, Fujimoto visited the Sanemtasus and noted that "everyone's home. Farm looks nice. Whole place producing. All chicken houses occupied." In 1947, Fujimoto noted the poultry house additions in his diaries. On May 9th, he noted that the Sanematsus had "got a plot all dragged and leveled to start bldg their new chicken house. Mr. Sanematsu enthusiastically showed me his plans for the bldg. Going to build more or less on the U. of California shed-type lines." By June 5th, George noted that the Sanematsus had begun construction on their "new chicken house." Kichi'san was home marking and cutting the rafters. By July 4th, construction had moved on to the roof itself. On Christmas day, George again visited the Sanematsus and noted that they were building two more chicken pens that would extend from the end of their house. (7)

Today, the Sanematsu chicken houses no longer appear to be in use. This could be due in part to the zoning restrictions that began taking place in the county in 1971. In 1971, the county required poultry farmers to apply for permanent poultry zoning status in order to stay open. As the county's population grew, gaining poultry zoning status grew more difficult. Housing developments encroached on the poultry farms and encouraged the end of poultry farming as neighbors fought back against the smells and flies. These restrictions led small ranches to sell out to larger ones (8). Although the structures no longer serve their original purpose, their integrity remains intact, and they are a rare example of the Japanese community's ventures into poultry farming in the early half of the twentieth century.

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

Primary #
HRI#

CONTINUATION SHEET

Trinomial

Page 5 of 5

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 895 Clark Street

*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/rclis/index.html>. Accessed 27 June 2011. (2) George Fujimoto, Jr. Date Book 1947. Rivera Library, Special Collections. University of California, Riverside. Box 5, Collection 096.
- (3) George described the chicken house as a "University type" with a shed roof about 18 x 96 feet. These dimensions, however, were based on the University type. The Sanematsus took liberties in their own construction.
- (4) California Agricultural Experiment Station (Davis), *Report of the College of Agriculture and the Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of California* (Berkeley, CA: University of California Press, 1922), p. 145-146.
- (5) George Fujimoto, Jr. Date Book 1947. Rivera Library, Special Collections. University of California, Riverside. Box 5, Collection 096.

Significance:

- (1) Riverside County Land Information System. Available at <http://www3.tlma.co.riverside.ca.us/pa/rclis/index.html>. Accessed 27 June 2011. (2) Social Security Death Index available online at rootsweb.com. California Birth records are available online at rootsweb.com. According to records of the Olivewood Cemetery in Riverside, Denzo's children included Benjamin (b. 1921), Henry, Arthur (b. 1923), Esther (b. 1925), Toshiko Ito, Kazuko, Setsuko (b. 1933). Olivewood Cemetery headstones.
- (3) Riverside Chamber of Commerce, "Poultry Farming in Riverside" (1922). Available in the "L.H. Agriculture – Poultry" vertical file at the Riverside Public Library.
- (4) George Fujimoto, Jr, 1942 Diary. Entry date: March 15, 1942. Available at the Rivera Library Special Collections, University of California, Riverside. Box #5, Collection #096
- (5) Riverside Public Library, City Directories, 1942.
- (6) Skip Morgan, "County's egg ranches fight flies, zoning as production slowly fades." *Press Enterprise* (Riverside, California), 17 September 1985. Available in the "L.H. Agriculture – Poultry" vertical file at the Riverside Public Library.
- (7) George Fujimoto, Jr., Date Book 1947. Available at the Rivera Library Special Collections, University of California, Riverside. Box #5, Collection #096
- (8) Chris Bowman, "Housing developments peril county poultry industry," *The Press Enterprise* (Riverside, California), 24 June 1979, B-3. Available in the "L.H. Agriculture – Poultry" vertical file at the Riverside Public Library.

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
Page 1 of 3	Date

*Resource Name or #: Intersection of 5th Street and Main Street

P1. Other Identifier: Evacuation Location

***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 ; R ; ¼ of ¼ of Sec ; M.D. B.M.

c. Address: Intersection of Fifth Street and Main 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: Intersection of Fifth Street and Main Street located in Mile Square in downtown Riverside.

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

The intersection of Main and 5th Streets is an activity hub in Riverside's downtown historic core. Dramatic changes were made to the hardscape design and surrounding cityscape since 1942. The most dramatic alterations are northerly of the intersection. Main Street was vacated between 5th and 3rd Streets to build Raincross Square, which consists of one square city block developed with a pedestrian plaza, forest of lights, and the Soroptimist International 1776-1976 Bicentennial History Walk in 1976, and Mayor Ben H. Lewis Convention Center in 1977. In 2009 major hardscape changes were made to the public infrastructure, when decorative pavers and smooth concrete formally added the "crossroads" design to the site. Remaining single-story commercial buildings—and the Mission Inn a short city-block away—provide evidence of the 1942 environment. The feeling that the intersection of Main and 5th Streets is an important site remains intact today.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) (HP31) Urban Open Space

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
View of the intersection, looking southwest toward downtown Riverside. April 2011 by Sue Hall.

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

***P7. Owner and Address:** City of Riverside

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
Sue Hall
City of Riverside, Student Intern
PhD Candidate, UC Riverside

***P9. Date Recorded:** July 2011

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe) City Local Government grant project – Multiple Property study

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

***Attachments:** XLocation Map Sketch Map X Continuation Sheet X Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List):

DPR 523A (1/95)

***Required information**

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 3

*NRHP Status Code 3S

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Intersection of 5th Street and Main Street

- B1. Historic Name: Evacuation Location
- B2. Common Name: Intersection of Fifth and Main
- B3. Original Use: downtown intersection/gathering place
- B4. Present Use: street parking, pedestrian walkway, and through street

*B5. Architectural Style: n/a

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

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

*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: n/a

b. Builder: n/a

*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: Downtown Riverside

Period of Significance: May 1942 (WWII)

Property Type: n/a

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 site is eligible for National Register and California Register because it is the location where the population of Japanese descent residing in Riverside and San Bernardino Counties were ordered to gather in May 1942 for "evacuation" to internment camps (Criteria A/1). On December 7, 1941, Japan attacked Pearl Harbor and began the United States' involvement in World War II. Fear and Discrimination led to the issuance of Executive Order 9066 by President Roosevelt, encouraging the internment of Japanese and Japanese Americans. Riverside's Japanese population was directly impacted by the order; along with 120,000 other Japanese and Japanese American citizens, who were forcibly removed from their homes, businesses, and community and imprisoned in concentration camps.

See continuation sheet.

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

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

*B12. References:

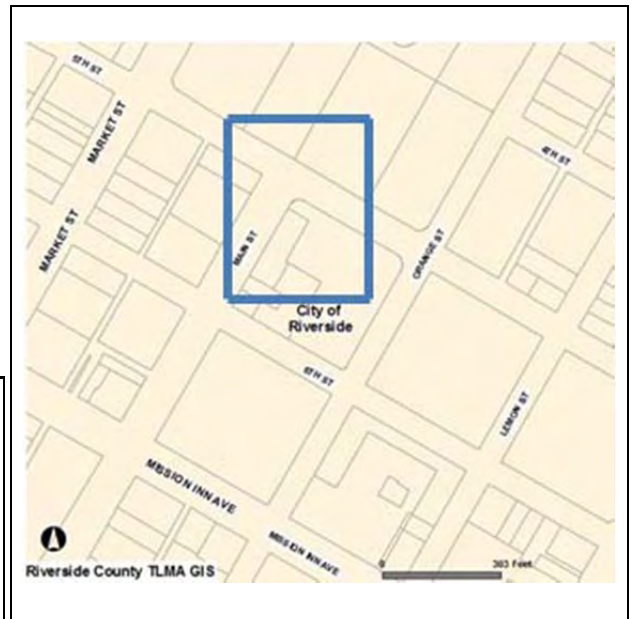
See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Sue Hall,

*Date of Evaluation: July 2011

(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 3

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Intersection of 5th Street and Main Street

*Recorded by: Sue Hall

*Date: July 2011

XContinuation

Update

***B10 Significance (Continued):**

On the morning of May 23, 1942, Riverside's Japanese community gathered at the intersection of 5th and Main Street near the Sears and Roebuck Company. They boarded between nine and ten greyhound busses and were transported to their "reception center" in Poston (1). In accordance with the Civil Control Station, evacuees took only the property they could carry; bedding and linens, toilet articles, clothing, and essential personal effects for each family member. Photographic evidence indicates that the greyhound buses lined up along the southeast side of Main Street—near the present day parking structure and commercial buildings. From such a position, the buses would have left the crowd by driving northeast toward Sixth Street, heading away from Fifth and Main (2).

Diary entries and oral interviews indicate that the original evacuation plan was to leave for Poston via the Santa Fe train depot on Mission Inn Avenue and Vine (3). George Fujimoto, Sr., held in an internment camp in Santa Fe, New Mexico, learned of his family's evacuation via a letter written by Mr. Mizuno to Mr. Aoki. According to Mr. Mizuno, people from Riverside were supposed to leave by train at seven o'clock in the morning on May 23 with those from San Bernardino and Upland. But the plan changed just shortly before the scheduled departure. "Ten busses arrived around eight thirty in the morning and all of them travelled by bus" (4). George Fujimoto, Jr.'s diary supported Mizuno's letter. Fujimoto explained that the family got up at five in the morning, and George and his brother, Charles, to take a load of luggage over to the train depot. They then returned home to pick up another load. When they returned to the depot, "hardly anyone [was] there." Arriving at 7:10 am, ten minutes too late, George was fearful of having missed the train. A soldier, however, clarified the situation and ordered them to Fifth and Main where they left by 8:30 am (5).

Although the evacuation of Riverside's Japanese population was indicative of racial prejudice and profiling, inter-racial support and care was not absent from the events of May 23. George Fujimoto, Jr. noted in his diary that their neighbor, Mrs. Hogan, helped to take the family over for evacuation while their rentee, Mr. Gibson, helped load up the truck with their belongings (6). Among those in the crowd at 5th and Main were a number of local church women who went to pass out coffee and donuts. Years later, George Fujimoto's siblings, Lily Taka and Charles, would remember the gesture of coffee and donuts with appreciation (7).

Some may argue that the intersection of 5th and Main has lost its historical integrity, because it no longer looks like it did at the time of the evacuation. The Mission Inn and Annex are visible on the southeast elevation of Main Street, and the storefronts on Main Street maintain some elements of their historical integrity as well. However, the north elevation of the intersection changed dramatically in the last few decades. Although the landscape surrounding 5th and Main has changed dramatically, the site's significance is too great to ignore. Without a doubt, the site should be included in this multiple property submission.

***B12 References:**

(1) Press Enterprise Staff, "Japanese Families Leave Riverside," in *The Press-Enterprise* (Riverside, California), 25 May 1942; , Western Defense Command and Fourth Army Wartime Civil Control Administration, "C.E. Order 83 – Instructions to all Persons of Japanese Ancestry," accessible online at <http://www.riversideca.gov/museum/pdf/Reading/instructions.pdf>; accessed 14 July 2011; Lily Fujimoto Taka and Charles Fujimoto, oral interview with Lynn Voorheis, Kevin Hallaran, and Erin Gettis, 28 June 2011.

(2) George Fujimoto, Jr., *Date Book 1942*. Available at the Rivera Library Special Collections, University of California, Riverside. Box #5, Collection #096; Lily Taka and Charles Fujimoto Oral Interview. (3) "Japanese Families Leave Riverside."

(4) Toanosuke Fujimoto, "May 26, 1942" in Akiko Namura's dissertation, "Fujimoto Diaries 1941-1946: Japanese American Community in Riverside, California and Toanosuke Fujimoto's National Loyalties to Japan and the United States During the Wartime Internment," (Riverside, California: University of California, Riverside, December 2010), pg. 278.

(5) George Fujimoto, Jr., *Date Book 1942*; Lily Taka and Charles Fujimoto Oral Interview. (6) *ibid*.

(7) Lily Taka and Charles Fujimoto Oral Interview.

State of California <input type="checkbox"/> The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION PRIMARY RECORD	Primary # _____ HRI # _____ Trinomial _____ NRHP Status Code <u>3S</u> Other Listings _____ Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____
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Page 1 of 3 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) George Urquhart 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 2S; R 5W; 1 of 1 of Sec 23; _____ B.M.

c. Address 3321-27 Lemon 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 213112008

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

This two and a half story frame turn of the century residence has a medium hipped roof and a square ground plan.¹ The style is consistent with American Foursquare. The front elevation features a centrally placed dormer with a hipped roof.² The roofing material is brown composition shingles. The front elevation consists of a porch which is offset under a front facing gable roof with a pediment and Doric pillar as supports.³ The siding of the house consists of horizontal white painted wooden beams evenly spaced and broken up between the first and second floor by a larger horizontal wooden beam. There is also a small wooden beam goes around the house on the first floor at window level and is painted blue. There is one window on the first floor of the front elevation to the left of the porch. (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 #)

2002; Photograph shows the front and left elevation

*P6 .Date Constructed / Age and Source: Historic Prehistoric Both 1903

*P7. Owner and Address: Not Available

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

Jennifer Collier
Graduate Student UC Riverside
Historic Preservation Practicum
260L

*P9. Date Recorded: 3/16/2011

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe) Intensive Level

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) George Urquhart Residence

B1. Historic Name: George Urquhart Residence

B2. Common Name: House at 3321-7 Lemon Street

B3. Original Use: Single Family Residence

B4. Present Use: Multi-Family Residence

*B5. Architectural Style: American Foursquare

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

1903- Original Construction at 3327 Lemon St. (Assessor's Office)

1955- added 8x 12 Washroom

1998- replaced entry door and two windows (Permit # 98-3815)

2010- repaired damaged pickets, handrail, and guard for existing stairs (Permit # 10-1546)

2010- re-roofed with new sheathing (Permit # 10-2910)

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

*B8. Related Features:

shed in backyard

B9a. Architect: unknown b. Builder: unknown

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

Period of Significance 1903-1920 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 residence is significant under Criteria A/1 for its association with George Urquhart, one of the main committee members who participated and gave testimony against the Harada's in the first significant challenge of the California Alien Land Law.

The house at 3327 Lemon Street was originally owned by George Urquhart between 1903 when it was constructed until 1920. George Urquhart owned the land before the house was built from 1899-1903 (Assessor's Office). During this period he became an important member of a neighborhood committee that tried to offer Jukichi Harada \$500 more than he had paid for his home and then took legal action in an attempt to remove the Harada family from the neighborhood when they would not accept the offer. He became involved in the lawsuit, *The People of the State of California v Jukichi Harada*, which became the first significant challenge to the California Alien Land Law. While the law was not overturned, the Harada's were allowed to remain in the house, because they did not violate the law. The property was in the name of the children, who were legal American citizens. Urquhart remained in the 3327 Lemon Street house for the period of the trial and later transferred ownership in 1920-1921 to his relative Annie L. Urquhart. (Assessor's Office).

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

*B12. References:

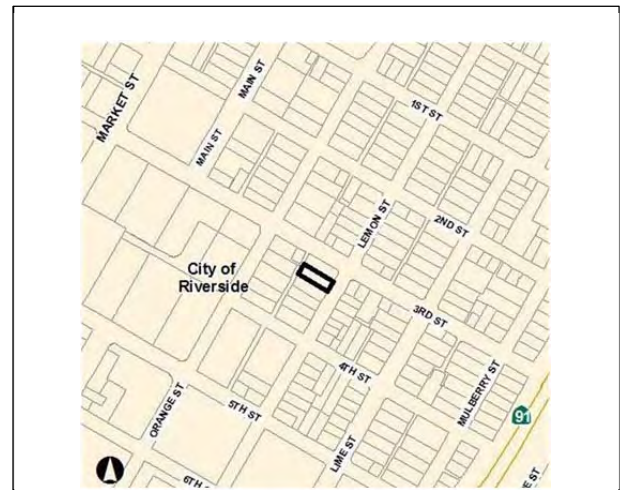
- Riverside, City of. Building Permits (online).
- Riverside, City of. Heritage Square Historic District, 2003.
- Riverside, County of. Assessor's Maps.
- Riverside Metropolitan Museum Archives, BOX: A1598-AC.108.36.

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Jennifer Collier

*Date of Evaluation: 3/16/2011

(This space reserved for official comments.)



*Recorded by: Jennifer Collier *Date 3/16/11 X Continuation Update

P3a. Description (cont.):

The window has a wooden frame and is square with a small row of glass panels separated by muntins at the top. There are two windows evenly spaced on the second floor. These windows also have a wooden frame painted blue and could be sash windows. There are two front doors that are entered from the porch which were newly replaced in 1998.⁴ Both are white wooden doors with windows and are evenly spaced on the porch. The left elevation on the first floor has a roofed bay window framed in blue. There is also a door with an external blue wooden staircase that extends toward the front of the house. There is also the end of a wraparound staircase from the back of the house that finishes on the left elevation on the first floor. There is one window on the first floor framed in blue wooden trim, there may be another window on the opposite side of the bay window, but it is obstructed from view. The second floor of the left elevation has four windows of various length but similar width. They are all trimmed in the same fashion by wood. There is also an external box, which looks like an air conditioner, to the right of the farthest right window. The rear elevation has two windows on the top floor on both sides of a central door. This door opens to an outdoor staircase that leads sloping right towards the left elevation and wraps around to that side. The staircase is wooden and painted white which had repaired pickets, handrails, and guards from 2010.⁵ The first floor of the back elevation may have two or three windows, but the view was obstructed. There is also a small wooden shed in the backyard. The right elevation was not visible from my vantage point, but there is a chimney on that side.

The property has changed slightly since its connection to George Urquhart and the significant time period between 1915-1920 in which the Alien Land Law was challenged and in which George Urquhart lived in this residence. The structure only has slight renovations. Renovation included installation of two front doors when the property was altered from a single family residence to apartments (1998 permit). Two windows were also replaced. The home was re-roofed in kind to the original, using sheeting and similar tiles (2010 permit). The railings on the staircases have been replaced and the painting was repainted (2010 permit). Much of the original structure is still intact and the property invokes the historical time period that is most significant within its appearance. The property compared to other neighborhood buildings is slightly run down in appearance, but has not been altered significantly. The structure is also significant to the Mile Square section of Riverside and is considered a City Structure of Merit # 510 and is a contributor to the Heritage Square Historic District (2003 survey).

Sources:

1. City of Riverside Historic Districts & Buildings, "Property Results." 1992 Survey Description. http://olmsted.riversideca.gov/historic/ppty_mtp.aspx?pky=3903.
2. Ibid.
3. Ibid.
4. City of Riverside Building and Safety Division. Permit # 98-3815.
5. City of Riverside Building and Safety Division. Permit # 10-1546

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 #: Matsumoto Market

P1. Other Identifier: 4195 Park Avenue

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

*a. County: Riverside

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad:

Date:

T 2S ; R 5W ; ¼ of ¼ of Sec: 26

; M.D.

B.M.

c. Address: 4195 / 4197 Park 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: 211203019 (listed a 4197 Park Ave)

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)
 This rectangular commercial building sits on a large corner lot on the corner of Park Ave and 12th Street. The building sits on the street side corner of the lot. The rest of the lot is surrounded by a metal fence with chain link & barbed wire. The area is also close to an industrial area and is about two blocks from a major railway corridor. The building is across from a public city park and a church. The building has two sides facing the street: the Park and the 12th street side. The Park Avenue side is where the entrances to the building are. The entire building is made up of large painted cement cinder blocks. The building has a flat roof and is painted primarily white, but it also has patches of blue and green paint. There appears to be no pattern to the paint and it is randomly painted all over, with the exception of a blue stripe that is across the front and side of the building at roof level. The area appears to be residential with some small businesses interspersed and several churches.

See Continuation Sheet

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** 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 #)
 Date Photo was taken: 2/16/11
 Picture taken from across the street of the front of the property at the corner of Park Ave and 12th Street.

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

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

P8. Recorded by:
 Oceana Collins
 861 Summit Dr
 Palm Springs, CA 92262

***P9. Date Recorded:** 2/11/11

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***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):

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BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

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*NRHP Status Code: 3S

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Matsumoto Market

- B1. Historic Name:
- B2. Common Name:
- B3. Original Use: Commercial
- B4. Present Use: Commercial

*B5. **Architectural Style:** One-Part Commercial Block

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

- Circa 1920's:** original construction
- 1952:** 12x12 room added to the structure
- 1963:** floor improvement
- 2007:** re-roof

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

*B8. **Related Features:** None

B9a. Architect: unknown

b. Builder: unknown

*B10. **Significance:** Japanese American Heritage and the Quest for Civil Rights in Riverside, California **Theme:** Japanese in Riverside: Settlement & Community Development, World War II Forced Removal and Incarceration, and Return and Recovery.

Area: City of Riverside **Period of Significance:** 1920-1942

Property Type: HP6 **Applicable Criteria:** A/1

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

Matsumoto Grocery is significant under National Register and California Register Criteria A/1 due to its association with the establishment and development of Riverside's pre-WWII Japanese American community. The Matsumoto store represents patterns of employment and means of livelihood for Japanese immigrants and their families. A grocery store provided imported Japanese food and goods, which nurtured the continuation of Japanese life-ways within the community, or served non-Japanese in a multi-racial community.

See Continuation Sheet

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: HP36 (JA)

*B12. **References:**

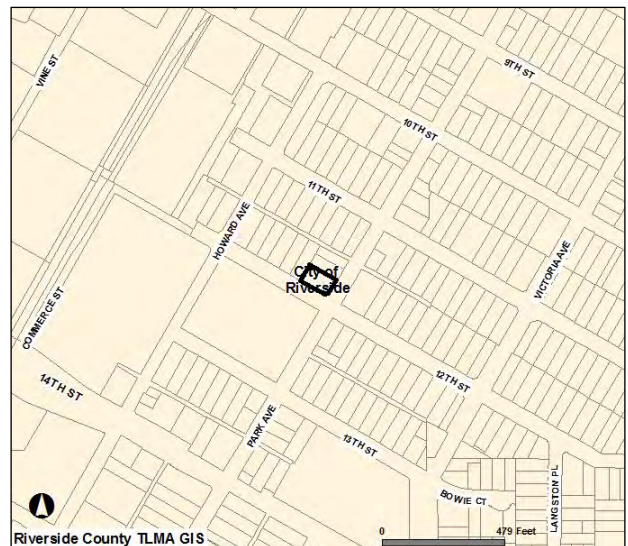
See Continuation Sheet

B13. Remarks:

*B14. **Evaluator:** Oceana Collins

***Date of Evaluation:** 3/11/11

(This space reserved for official comments.)



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DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Matsumoto Market

*Recorded by: Oceana Collins

*Date: 3/11/11

Continuation

Update

P3a. Description (cont.)

On the Park Avenue side there are two entrances to the building. Each one appears to be a separate business. Each one has its own recessed entrance area. The one on the right has one door and one window and is the smaller of the two. The door is made of wood and the both the window and the door are covered with bars. The left side is the larger of the entrance areas and also has a door made of wood and a window. Both are also covered with bars. The door on this side appears to have wood frame made of plywood around it. Above the left side entrance is hand painted lettering that says "Leo's". Above the lettering is a simple metal light fixture that sticks out from the brick and presumably illuminates the lettering. On the right side of the building there is also a light fixture sticking out of the brick above the entrance area. Also on the Park Avenue side of the building is a cement façade that sticks up above the roof line by about three feet. On top of the façade is a line of red Spanish tiles. The façade is painted a combination of the white, blue and green paint in no particular pattern.

The 12th Street side of the building has no doors. There are six windows that are at the top of the building. The windows are made of glass brick and are covered with bars. There are two at the back of the building and four towards the front. Also at the front of the building connected to the façade on the front is another façade that sticks oddly up above the front façade by about another three feet. It is also made of cement brick and has a line of red Spanish tiles across the top. It is also painted in a patchwork type way with white and blue paint. It appears that the original purpose for this odd wall would have been advertising of some sort. At the roof level on the 12th Street side wooden roof beams are exposed and sticking out of cement, which gives an odd Spanish adobe type effect, just in this small part of the building. These roof beams are the only obvious indication of wood on the entire building and they look out of place. The building is run down, but still maintains structural integrity because of the brick. Although there appears to be a functioning business of some sort, at least on the left side entrance, it is not obvious what that business is from the outside observer.

B10. Significance (cont.)

The property at 4195 Park Ave is a commercial property built circa 1920. The structure is part of the Santa Fe development tract, and it sits on lots 16 and 17 in zone C-2. The earliest record of the property is a permit for connection to the city sewer in 1926.¹ In 1926 the International Order of the Oddfellows were listed as the owners of the property.² The Oddfellows are a fraternal organization that originated in Manchester, England.³ The Oddfellows organization is considered part of a movement of friendly societies whose primary purpose was to protect their members during times when there was no national healthcare, no trade unions and no welfare. In 1926, according to building permits, the structure was being used as a lodge hall for the organization. Sometime in the late 1920's the ownership changed hands to the Reynolds family, who were likely members of the organization.⁴ The next permit available for the property is in 1952 where the listed owners are Mr. and Mrs. J Reynolds who were requesting a permit to add a 12X12 room to the existing structure.⁵ At that time the buildings use is listed as a store. In 1963 another permit is requested by Jess Reynolds for floor improvement but building use is not listed.⁶ In 1969 a sign permit was requested for Payless Beauty Supply, but no owner is listed.⁷ The final permit is a reroof permit from 2007 and at this time Jose Antonio Garcia is listed as the owner.⁸ The property still functions as a small neighborhood grocery.

¹ City of Riverside Building Permits at <http://aquarius.riversideca.gov/permits/Browse.aspx?dbid=0> accessed 2/28/11.

² Ibid.

³ General information at: en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oddfellows

⁴ For a follow up on the Oddfellows and other possible properties in Riverside check the city directories.

⁵ City of Riverside Building Permits at <http://aquarius.riversideca.gov/permits/Browse.aspx?dbid=0> accessed 2/28/11.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Ibid.

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Matsumoto Market

*Recorded by: **Oceana Collins**

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

Continuation

Update

B10. Significance (cont.)

According to the last names listed in the city directories from the early twentieth century the area has traditionally been multiethnic.⁹ The area directly surrounding the property is primarily residential with small businesses and churches clustered in small commercial zones that appear to serve a local pedestrian population. There is also a public park adjacent to the property. According to the city directories from the 1930s four Japanese names appear as residents on the 4000 block of Park Avenue between 11th and 12th which is quite a few in relation to the size of the block.¹⁰ No Japanese names are listed on Park Avenue after World War II.¹¹ In the 1939 directory, Mike Matsumoto is listed as a grocer and resident of 4195 Park Ave.¹² Matsumoto's immigration to Riverside is a bit of a mystery. In the 1900 census a Mashamoto is listed in the record as a 19 year old single orange picker.¹³ Another census entry for 1920 lists an Inosuke Matsumoto as a 40 year old cook at a restaurant and a roomer on 8th Street at Jukichi Harada's boarding house.¹⁴ Based on the dates and occupations listed it is likely that these two people are the same. Based on a photograph from the Harada Family Collection we know Mike Matsumoto worked for the Harada's at the Washington Restaurant as a cook. How long he cooked for the Harada's is unknown, but we are certain that he worked there in 1915 when the photo was taken and in 1920 from the census record. We may assume that the Inosuke Matsumoto in the 1920 census is the same person as Mike Matsumoto. Significantly, the dates of Matsumoto's employment at the Washington Restaurant correspond to the dates of the Harada's Alien Land Law lawsuit.

After examining directories, censuses, and photos of Matsumoto from the Harada Family Collection at the Riverside Metropolitan Museum it appears likely that Matsumoto immigrated to the United States in 1900 and came to Riverside as a young man looking for work in the citrus industry. This is based on information obtained from the 1900 census records listing the 19 year old "Mashamoto (?)". At some point he married an unknown Japanese woman and went to work at the Harada's restaurant as a cook. In 1918 his wife died in the Spanish flu. Sometime after 1920 Matsumoto moved away from the city center and out to Park Ave. where he operated and lived at the grocery store at 4195 Park Ave. He was not the owner of the building.

Two photos of Matsumoto exist in the Harada Family Collection at the Riverside Metropolitan Museum. The first is a portrait of Matsumoto and his wife, with the inscription on the back "our cook" from 1915.¹⁵ The second photo is a picture of his wife's casket, Matsumoto, a Japanese minister, and four unknown men in front of a church dated 1918.¹⁶ There is also an inscription in Japanese on the back of the photo. The Japanese inscription reads: Kouchi Prefecture, Takaoka District, Kitahara village: Matsumoto (last name), Tatsui (first name,), Taishou period, 7th year 1918, November 8th, age of death at twenty (illegible) years old.¹⁷ Both of the photos in the collection are of exceptional quality and are well preserved. The condition of the photos and the fact that Sumi Harada kept them suggest that the Matsumoto family meant something to the Harada's. Unfortunately, however, the Matsumotos' are not mentioned in any of the oral histories in the collection.

⁹ Riverside Public Library: City Directories selected from 1900 to 1947 on microfiche, accessed 2/23/11

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ City of Riverside, census records 1900.

¹⁴ City of Riverside, census records 1920.

¹⁵ Sumi Harada collection, Riverside Metropolitan Museum, accessed 1/19/11

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Translation by Yash Thornton 3/10/11

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Matsumoto Market

*Recorded by: Oceana Collins

*Date: 3/11/11

Continuation

Update

B10. Significance (cont.)

Matsumoto's story and the property on Park Avenue are important pieces to the overall Japanese experience in Riverside. Matsumoto's story goes from being an orange picker at age 19 to a cook at the Washington Restaurant at age 40 and to a store proprietor after that. His story speaks to the hardship and success of many immigrants. The fact that he didn't return to Riverside after internment is another important aspect of the story, as many Japanese never did return to Riverside after World War II. While Masumoto's story is important as an example of the immigrant experience, the property at 4195 Park Avenue is an example of multi-cultural enclaves that existed in Riverside in the early twentieth century and in some cases still exist. At present, the integrity of the small community feel of the place is still intact. This needs to be considered within the overall context of the properties surrounding 4195 Park Avenue. By itself the property has minimal structural integrity, but within the larger context of its proximity to other properties in the area it possesses strong historical significance. This property should be considered as significant within the larger framework of the surrounding properties many of which were owned and/or run by African Americans, Hispanics and Japanese and exemplify the story of multi-cultural communities in California.¹⁸ In this way the property would fall into Criterion 1 of the California State Standards for eligibility. Matsumoto's association with the Harada's as their cook and family friend makes him eligible for Criterion 2 because of his association with the Haradas.

B12. References:

Census Records, 1900 & 1920.

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. *Interviews with Members of the Harada Family*. 2003. Harada Family Collection, Riverside Metropolitan Museum.

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

Riverside Metropolitan Museum. Sumi Harada collection.

Riverside Public Library: City Directories selected years from 1900 to 1947 (microfiche)

Wikipedia contributors. Oddfellows website. <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oddfellows>.

¹⁸ For a more in-depth analysis of this area's multi-cultural history see Steve Duncan's DPR for 4098 Park Ave.

State of California <input type="checkbox"/> The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION PRIMARY RECORD	Primary # _____ HRI # _____ Trinomial _____ NRHP Status Code 3S Other Listings _____ Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____
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Page 1 of 4 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 4477 University Avenue

P1. Other Identifier: Judge Hugh Craig's 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 _____ Date _____ T 2S; R 5W; _____ of _____ of Sec 22; _____ B.M.

c. Address 4477 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: 214-220-015-7

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

The residence is located in the Evergreen Quarter Historic District. The Hugh Craig House was designed by Architect Lester S. Moore and is in the American Foursquare/Craftsman style. The house is a two story stucco structure. The roof has a low hip with a dormer in the facing the front elevation and is centered. There is an overhang all around. The roof has composite shingles in a dark brown or gray. The front elevation has four groups of windows on the second floor. The windows on the far right and far left are symmetrical and consist of two panes. The windows in the center are smaller rectangles symmetrical and consist of one pane. The first floor of the front elevation has a closed in porch where the front door is located along with three identical screened in windows. The front door is painted green wood and part of a three panel entry way. The door has a screen/window that takes up the top half of the door. See continuation sheet.

*P3b. **Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) _____ HP2 ; HP4

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



*P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession#) _____ February 3, 2011; photo shows the front elevation

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: Historic Prehistoric Both 1914 (2003 Survey)

*P7. Owner and Address: Not Available

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) Jennifer Collier
UC Riverside Graduate Student
Historic Preservation Practicum
260L

*P9. Date Recorded: 3/16/2011

*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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*NRHP Status Code 3S

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 4477 University Avenue

B1. Historic Name: Judge Hugh Craig House

B2. Common Name: House at 4477 University 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)

1914- Original Construction (2003 Survey)

1966- Construction of Garages (Building Permit)

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

*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: Lester S. Moore b. Builder: Travers Bros.

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

Period of Significance 1914-1921 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 and B/2 because it is associated with an influential community leader, Riverside County Superior Judge Hugh Craig, who made the decision that the American-born minor children of Jukichi Harada have a constitutional right to own property in the United States. Judge Hugh Craig's House at 4477 University Ave. was built in 1914 by prominent southern California architect Lester S. Moore who was known for craftsman style buildings in the region. Lester S. Moore also contributed a non-winning design for the Riverside County Courthouse. Moore is also associated with designing numerous buildings in the Mount Rubidoux Historic District and various other buildings around Riverside. Also, the building is a contributor to the Evergreen Quarter Historic District (2003 Survey). Judge Craig adds significance to this property as he was an active member of the Riverside community during his life beginning when he first moved to Riverside in 1908.

See continuation sheet

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

*B12. References:

(see continuation sheet)

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Jennifer Collier

*Date of Evaluation: 3/16/2011

(This space reserved for official comments.)



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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 4477 University Avenue

*Recorded by: Jennifer Collier *Date 3/16/2011 X Continuation Update

P3a. Description (cont.):

The two identical panels on each side of the door are also green painted wood and have screen/ windows on the top halves but they are smaller in width compared to the door. The window on the left of the door is recessed along the wall behind the extended front enclosed porch. The window has one pane. All of the windows are trimmed with painted wood. Directly around the windows is a small red painted wood trim and then a thicker green wood painted trim surrounds that. On each window there is a small green painted wood trim window sill. The house has a small three step concrete walkway leading up to the door. On the left elevation there are six windows of various sizes with three on the second floor and three on the bottom floor. They are all trimmed by wood in the same fashion as the front elevation. There is also a chimney that extends from the bottom floor to the roof matching the stucco exterior of the house. The rear elevation was obstructed by a fence in the backyard. From the limited view there are numerous windows and possibly another dormer on the roof. On the first floor of the rear elevation there appears to be a door that leads to an outdoor staircase leading down to the backyard. The right elevation has three windows on the second floor of various sizes that are also trimmed in the same fashion as the others. On the first floor there are seven windows, mostly in various sizes with the exception of two paired window. All the windows are consistent in trim previously described. There are other buildings on the property. There are two single car garages which may be connected and a gazebo in the backyard. The general condition of the house is fair and is consistent with surrounding houses in the neighborhood.

B10. Significance (cont.):

Craig became partner in the law firm of Collier, Carnahan, and Craig, which later became Collier and Craig. He was appointed Judge of the Superior Court of Riverside County by Governor Hiram W. Johnson on March 16, 1916. Importantly he presided over *The People of the State of California vs. Jukichi Harada, Mine Harada, Sumi Harada, and Yoshizo Harada*. This case challenged the California Alien Land Law of 1913 from 1915-1917. He did not invalidate the Alien Land Law, but stated that the Harada family was not in violation, because the property was in the name of the Harada children who were United States citizens (Craig Decision).

Craig was also a prominent member in the educational community and participated in many fraternal organizations. In 1911 Craig was appointed as a member of the Board of Education of Riverside. During WWI Craig was chairman of the County Council of Defense (Riverside Division) and a member of the Executive Committee of the War Relief. He was also the chairman of the Legal Advisory Board. Craig was also a member of many benevolent associations such as the Order of the Elks, Modern Woodmen of America, and the Masonic Fraternity. He also was a prominent member of the Presbyterian Church. Judge Hugh Craig was an active and influential member of the Riverside community and his significance to the region adds a great deal to the historical significance of 4477 University Avenue under California Register Criterion 2, due to Craig being a person whose life was important to local, California and national history.

The property at 4477 University Avenue has only been changed by the addition of two single car garages to the property which were added in 1966 (1966 permit). Other than that the property's architectural integrity is still intact.

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Page 4 of 4*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 4477 University Avenue*Recorded by: Jennifer Collier *Date 3/16/2011 X Continuation Update**B12. References:**

Brown, John. *History of San Bernardino and Riverside Counties*. Chicago, IL: Lewis Pub., 1922. Print.

Riverside, County of
Assessor's Maps

Riverside, City of
Building Permits
Permit # 2042
Permit # 2596
Permit #13655
Historic Property Survey, 2003

Riverside Metropolitan Museum Archive
Box: A1598-AC.108.36

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

Primary #____
 HRI #____
 Trinomial____
NRHP Status Code 5D1

Other Listings _____
 Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 1 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Frank Noble House

P1. Other Identifier: APN # 215050021-4

*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 4063 Pine 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#215050021-4

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

This single story, wood frame home built in 1905 faces southeast towards Pine Street. It has several of the features that characterize a National Folk style including a composite shingle-covered pyramidal roof mass with hipped center dormer; narrow overhanging eaves with soffit and flattened edges; a double-wide frieze all around the low solid step rail; asymmetrical front façade with integral porch and square supports; lower rear sun-porch with hipped roof, and double-hung widows with multiple decorative panes over one pane. This same window pane design can be found in all the windows of the structure except those that enclose the sun porch at the back of the house, and contains elongated diamond panes that form tall narrow hexagons divided by a muntin across the center. Other exterior features include a brick foundation and narrow, horizontal clapboard siding.

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 southeast, 2011, Jan. 27

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: Historic Prehistoric Both
1908 City Building Permit

*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: (Describe)
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

*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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Page 2 of 5 *NRHP Status Code 5D1
 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Frank Noble House

B1. Historic Name: Frank Noble House
 B2. Common Name: none
 B3. Original Use: single family home B4. Present Use: same

*B5. Architectural Style: Colonial Revival

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)
 1908- Original construction at 1063 (later 4063) Pine Street (Assessor's Office)
 1967- Replacement of the original wood porch (building permit)

*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: n/a Original Location: n/a *B8. Related Features: Detached garage

B9a. Architect: unknown b. Builder: unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme: Residential Architecture Area: City of Riverside
 Period of Significance: 1905 Property Type: HP2 Applicable Criteria: N/A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)
 This is the only surviving structure associated with Frank Noble; however, he was not the owner at the time he handled the Harada real estate transaction that spurred the landmark court case, and therefore, the building is not eligible for listing on the National Register or the California Register. Locally, however, as a relatively intact example of National Folk style architecture, this building is a contributor to the Evergreen Quarter Historic District and, accordingly, has been assigned a National Register of Historic Places status code of 5D1.

See Continuation Sheet

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

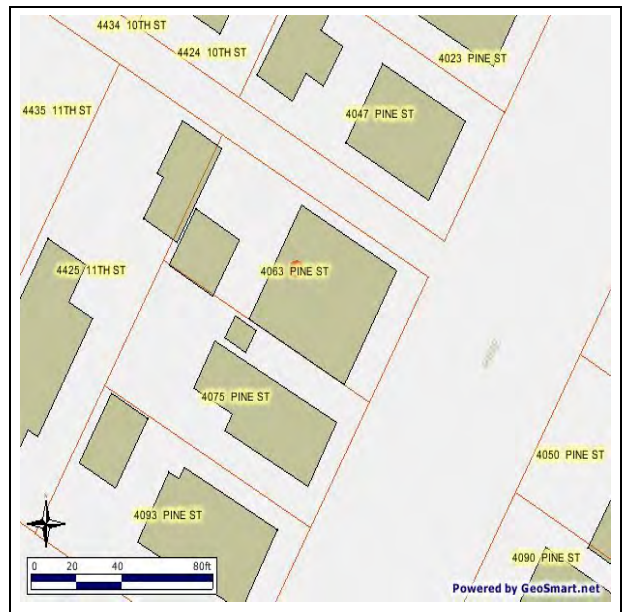
*B12. References:

See Continuation Sheet

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Susan Wood
 *Date of Evaluation: March 15, 2011

(This space reserved for official comments.)



Page 3 of 5 *Resource Name or # Frank Noble House (Assigned by recorder) 5D1
 *Recorded by: Susan Wood *Date March 15, 2011 Continuation Update

P3a: Description (cont.):

This residential structure lies within the border of the Evergreen Quarter historic district, and is surrounded by homes of similar designs of the time period. This structure, although seeming to have had few alterations, appears to be in a minor state of disrepair with visible wood rot and peeling paint. The only documented alteration is evidenced by a building permit dated 1967 for the replacement of the original wood porch. Although the permit does not detail materials used for the replacement, a cursory examination indicates it was wood. A wood railing featured on the porch does not appear to be an original feature.

The east elevation is the front of the residence and faces Pine Street. The structure is visually split into two asymmetrical halves. Facing the structure, on the left face there are two windows of different sizes/style. Farthest left, approximately three feet from the edge of the wall, and set under the double-wide frieze, is a double hung window with vertical glass detailing in the top section. Farthest right, approximately two feet from the center of the house, is a smaller double casement window at the same height as the adjacent window with the same character defining design window. On the right, at the center, are four steps leading up to the recessed porch and entrance. Two short (approximately three feet tall) common block walls with brick caps extend perpendicularly to where steps join the concrete walkway that runs out to meet the sidewalk. Note: When comparing these current walls with a picture of the structure from a 1977 or 2003 city survey, these walls appear to be of a different style. However, the picture from this previous survey is light and difficult to view. The door is at a right angle to the front elevation. On the recessed wall that runs the remaining distance to the edge of the front elevation are two double hung windows of the same size, with the same vertical design in the top portion of the window. These windows are approximately four feet apart and are placed at the same height. This recessed porch area appears to have a wood floor and there are two, plain square, wood porch supports at the front right structure corner and to the right edge of where the steps connect with the porch. Currently, there is a decorative wood railing that connects the two porch supports. A previous survey report comments that this does not appear to be original in design. Centered both horizontally and vertically in the roof plane is a small, hipped roof gabled dormer with two small windows that contain the character defining design that appears in all the other windows of the same style.

The north elevation is asymmetrical and faces an alley. The northeast third (front) is the end of the recessed porch. The same decorative wood railing connects the front corner porch support to the rear porch wall. The middle third of the wall contains two double hung windows set at the bottom of the double-wide frieze approximately three feet apart with the character defining design in the top portion. The northwest (back) third contains two smaller adjacent double hung windows with the character defining design in the top portion set at the same height as the other pair of windows, and approximately two feet in from the lowered porch attached to the west (rear) elevation. This end portion of the lowered porch has two screened windows above the same narrowed clapboard facade as the rest of the structure. Here, at the bottom of this facade you can see what appears to be a cement foundation. Above the windows is a single frieze with open beams showing under the hipped roof.

On The west elevation, the lower porch with hipped roof runs the entire length of this elevation. However, only the east end is visible from the alley. It appears the narrow clapboard facade begins at the driveway and rises to the bottom of the large paned screened windows (same as two on east end of porch). Above the windows and under the hipped roof with exposed beams is a single width frieze.

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P3a: Description (cont.):

The south elevation is asymmetrical. The southwest third contains the lowered porch with hipped roof. This elevation of the porch extends out from the structure approximately three to four feet. It contains at least two (visibility restricted due to access) of the same character defining windows as the other two elevations of this porch. It appears the narrow clapboard facade begins at a cement foundation and rises to the bottom of these windows. Above the windows and under the hipped roof with exposed beams is a single width frieze. The southeast two thirds contain two double hung windows of the same size. The first one is set approximately two feet in from the end of the lowered porch. The second is set in approximately two feet from the front of the structure. They are, as with all the other windows (except the gabled dormer) set under the double-wide frieze. These windows have the character defining glass detailing in the top section.

Detached Building: The previous survey does not mention additional structures on the property. However, the City of Riverside Property Information Report evidences one on the structure map. It is placed on the southwest edge of the property line and was not visible by pedestrian survey as it was blocked by obstacles.

B10 Significance (cont.):

The residential property, 1063 Pine Street was the home of real estate agent Frank C. Noble during the years 1913-1914. Noble also maintained a business office at 744 Main Street (3744 Main Street, no longer exists as it did during the period of significance.) Although Noble did not occupy this residence during the period of significance, the residence he did occupy from 1915-1920, 988 Eighth Street (3988 University Avenue) also does not exist any longer. Noble played a significant role in the sale of the Lemon Street home to the Harada family, as well as the subsequent events surrounding the sale including the landmark case *The People of California versus Harada* that challenged the Alien Land Law passed by the California Legislature in 1913.

Six months after the passing of the Alien Land Law, Jukichi and Ken Harada lost their five year old, American-born son Tadao to diphtheria. They attributed his death to the over-crowded, unsanitary living conditions of their downtown Riverside second-floor rooming house and began to contemplate moving to a more suitable home for a growing family. Towards the end of 1915 Jukichi Harada began asking local real-estate agents to assist him in purchasing a home.

When local broker and acquaintance Jacob Van de Grift ignored his requests, Harada decided to take matters into his own hands. In December 1915 he responded to a home-sale advertisement listed in the Riverside *Daily Press* by a Riverside real estate agent Frank C. Noble. Noble had an office at 744 Main Street in Riverside (became 3744 Main Street, however, this office does not remain today) and the house for sale was the home at 465 Lemon Street that Jukichi and Ken Harada eventually purchased in the names of their three American-born children Mine, Sumi, and Yoshizo. (Rawitsch, *No Other Place*, 32).

Jukichi Harada contacted Frank Noble at his office and inquired about the property for sale. Noble contacted the owner, Fulton Gunnerson, who after a first meeting decided he really did not want to sell to a Japanese family even though he did not live in the home or the neighborhood. However, after Harada instructed Noble to halt pursuit of the deal, Gunnerson evidently had a change-of-heart and asked for a second meeting. The three men met at Noble's Main street office and agreed that the house would be a good place for the Harada family. A deal was struck, and no mention of the Alien Land Law was made at the time. Later, when recording the deed, Noble did inquire about the citizenship status of the three minor children to be named owners of the property. However, again he did not raise the issue of the Alien Land Law evidently satisfied that the sale was legitimate. (Rawitsch, *No Other Place*, 32-35).

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B10 Significance (cont.):

Harada delivered the completed deed to the office of Isaac S. Logan, the Riverside County Recorder on December 15, 1915. Initially, it was registered as recorded; however, due to Logan's uncertainty as to the validity of the sale to a Japanese alien, the recording was withdrawn. Logan contacted W.T. Jones, a federal naturalization agent in Los Angeles to gain an opinion on the legality of a non-citizen recording a deed, and was instructed by Jones to proceed with the filing. The deed was re-recorded on December 22, 1915. (Rawitsch, *No Other Place*, 36).

Evidently, after the deed was recorded, Frank Noble was cautioned by an acquaintance "this business was liable to get [Noble and Gunnerson] into trouble." (Rawitsch, *No Other Place*, 36) Noble responded by writing a letter of inquiry to the California Attorney General, Ulysses S. Webb asking "Can a Jap boy or girl born here in California acquire and hold real estate?" (Rawitsch, *No Other Place*, 36) (Letter Carbon Copy, Riverside City Municipal Museum, Harada Trial File) Webb's first response in which he quotes Section 1 of the 14th Amendment assured Noble the sale was legitimate. (Letter Copy: Riverside City Municipal Museum, Harada Trial File) However, during a visit with Harada to the Lemon Street house several days before the sale, a conversation with future next-door neighbor Cynthia Robinson had set in motion events that would result in the formation of a neighborhood committee that worked to prevent the sale. When the sale was completed, the committee began to work on a formal plan to remove the Harada's from the Lemon Street home that ultimately led to the landmark case: *The People of California versus Harada*. (Rawitsch, *No Other Place*, 37-43).

Later, Webb wrote to Frank Noble denying that he had approved of the sale to Harada. Noble was called to testify for the defense in the trial. He recalled events that transpired in regards to the sale, the intent of Harada to buy the house for the benefit of his children, and the early letter of support from State Attorney General Webb. Noble paid a price for his participation in the home sale. According to Rawitsch, Noble was "'roasted... to a deep brown' by Riverside's Real Estate Association" (Rawitsch, *No Other Place*, 47) Based on the precedent of the Harada court case, the California Alien Land Law was deemed unconstitutional in 1952.

This resource was designated a contributor to the Riverside Evergreen Quarter Historic District and is surrounded by homes of similar design. The only documented alteration to the structure is evidenced by a 1967 building permit to replace the original wood porch. Although the permit does not detail materials used for the replacement, a cursory examination indicates it was wood. A wood railing featured on the porch does not appear to be an original feature. The essential shape, mass, and volume are intact, and the resource maintains a high degree of integrity.

***References:**

City of Riverside, City Directories, 1909-1918.

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