



# City of Riverside

## Cultural Heritage Board

3900 Main St.  
Riverside, CA 92522  
Planning Division  
(951) 826-5371

*City of Arts & Innovation*

## Agenda

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Wednesday, April 16, 2014

3:30 AM

Art Pick Council Chamber

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### MISSION STATEMENT

**The City of Riverside is committed to providing high quality municipal services to ensure a safe, inclusive, and livable community**

*Oral communications from the audience relating to any of the agenda items are limited to three minutes, and you will be asked to state your name and city of residence.*

*Cultural Heritage Board action on all items may be appealed to the City Council within ten calendar days. Contact the Planning Division for further information.*

*State law restricts the Cultural Heritage Board from taking action on an item unless it has been included on an agenda and posted at least 72 hours in advance of a meeting, or unless the matter falls within one of the narrow exceptions. Consequently, any item not listed on this agenda will normally have to be delayed until the item can be made part of a posted agenda. Additionally, significant changes to a project made subsequent to posting of the agenda and not addressed in the Cultural Heritage Board staff report will result in continuance of that item in order to allow for adequate review by the Commission.*

*The City of Riverside wishes to make all of its public meetings accessible to the public. Upon request, this agenda will be made available in appropriate alternative formats to persons with disabilities, as required by Section 202 of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990. Any person with a disability who requires a modification or accommodation in order to participate in a meeting should direct such request to the City's ADA Coordinator at (951) 826-5427 or TDD at (951) 826-5439 at least 72 hours before the meeting, if possible.*

### **PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE**

**COMMENTS FROM THE AUDIENCE:**

*This is the portion of the meeting specifically set aside to invite your comments on matters of interest to the Board, including matters on the Consent Calendar.*

*This portion of the agenda will be limited to a total of 15 minutes. Further discussion of any matter beyond 15 minutes will be continued to the following public hearing calendar or scheduled for a later agenda. If there is no one from the audience wishing to speak, the Board will move to the Consent Calendar.*

**DISCUSSION CALENDAR**

*This portion of the Cultural Heritage Board's agenda is for all matters where staff and public participation is anticipated, and for any item removed from the Consent Calendar by the Cultural Heritage Board, or the public, at the beginning of the Board meeting. Audience participation is encouraged.*

- 1 Training and Consideration of Recommendation for Adoption of Cultural Resources Survey and Findings: Japanese American Heritage and the Quest for Civil Rights in Riverside, California 1890s-1970s. Contact Planner: Erin Gettis (951) 826-2262 egettis@riversideca.gov

**MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS**

- 2 Brief report from the Historic Preservation Officer on recent City Council actions and major development projects.
- 3 Items for future agendas.

**MINUTES**

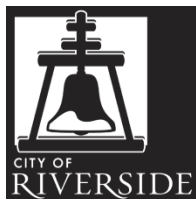
- 4 The minutes of March 24, 2014 to be presented for approval.

**ADJOURNMENT**

*Adjournment to the Wednesday, May 21, 2014 meeting at 3:30 pm in the Art Pick Council Chamber.*

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*Art Pick Council Chamber  
3900 Main Street  
Riverside, CA 92522  
Planning Division  
951-826-5371*



# Cultural Heritage Board

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**TO: CULTURAL HERITAGE BOARD**

**MEETING DATE: April 16, 2014**

**FROM: HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER**

**ITEM NO: 1**

**WARD: 1**

**SUBJECT: Consideration of Recommendation for Adoption of Cultural Resources Survey and Findings: Japanese American Heritage and the Quest for Civil Rights in Riverside, California 1890s-1970s**

## **RECOMMENDATION:**

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

## **BACKGROUND:**

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

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

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

## **ANALYSIS:**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Prepared by: Teri Delcamp, Historic Preservation Senior Planner

Exhibits:

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

## EXHIBIT 1

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

#### Compliance with national and state criteria:

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

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

#### Historic context:

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

#### Survey boundaries/properties:

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

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

# EXHIBIT 1

## General Plan Criteria:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

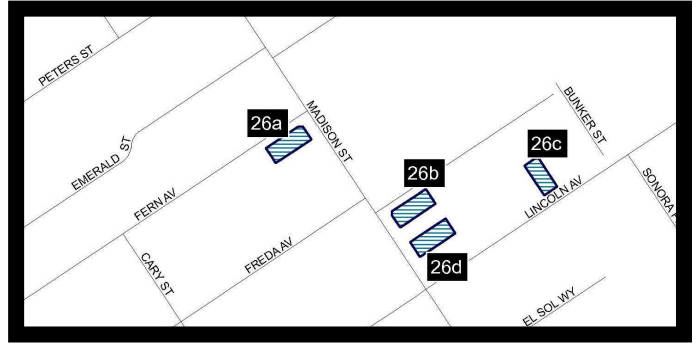
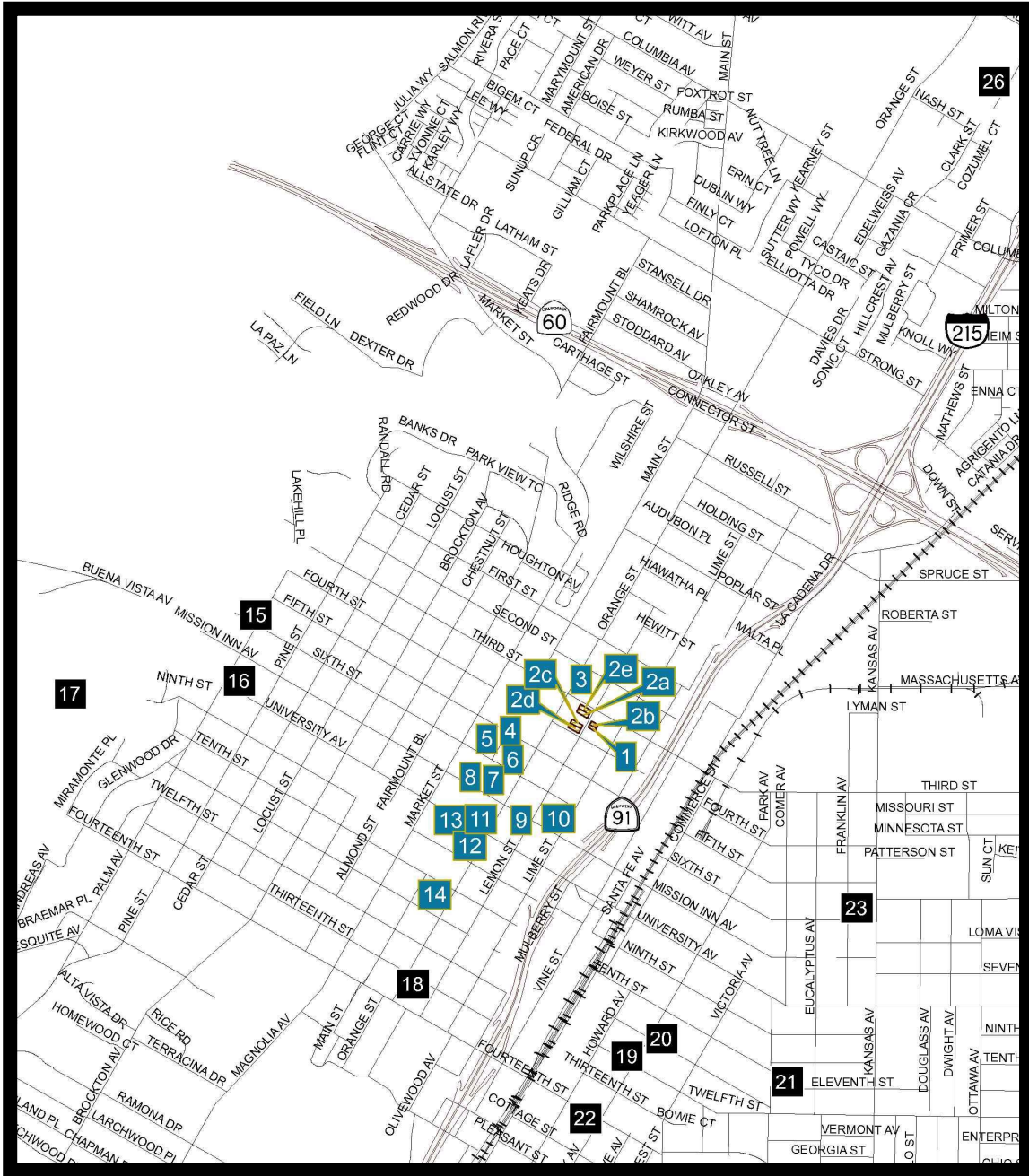
- 4) HP-6.2: The City shall use financial resources from state, federal and private programs that assist in the identification, designation and preservation of cultural resources.

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

Exhibit 2: See separate attachment



# Map of Evaluated Properties



Casa Blanca, City of Riverside

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

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

**EXHIBIT 4**

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

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

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

Exhibit 5: See separate attachment

## Walking Tour

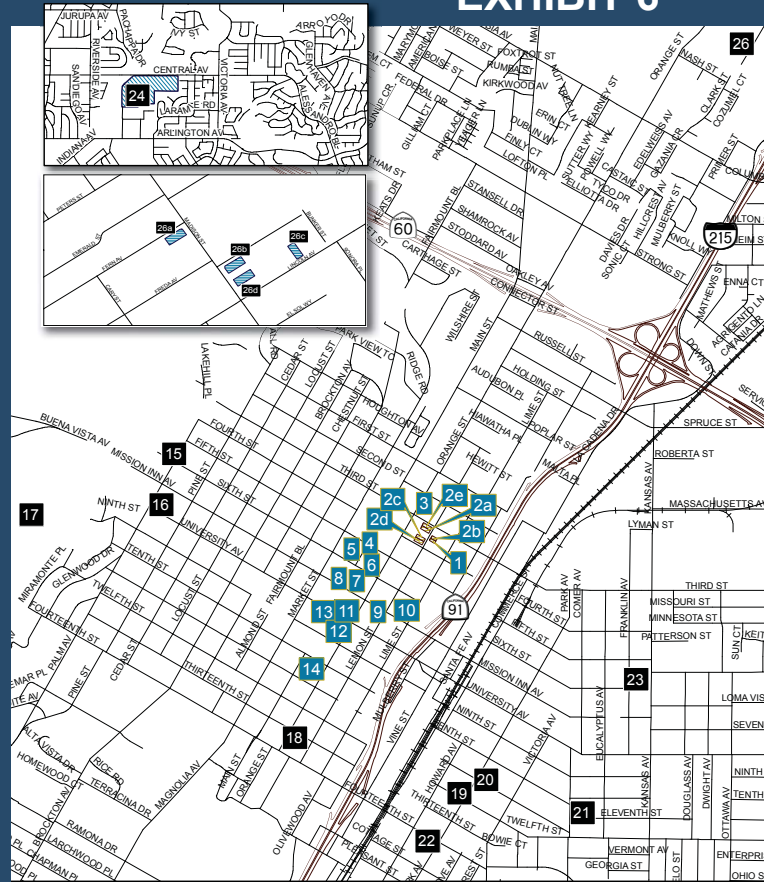
1. Harada Family House | 3356 Lemon St.
2. Committee Members
  - 2a. George Urquhart Residence | 3327 Lemon St.
- 2b. Cynthia Robinson Residence | 3342 Lemon St.
- 2c. John Hansler Residence | 3369 Lemon St.
- 2d. Abbie Fletcher Residence | 3385 Lemon St.
- 2e. William Farr Residence | 3311 Lemon St.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

## Driving Tour

15. Miguel Estudillo Residence | 4515 Sixth St.
16. Judge Hugh Craig's Residence | 4477 University Ave.
17. Frank A. Miller Friendship Bridge and Peace Tower | Mt. Rubidoux Drive \*
18. A. Aird Adair Residence | 4310 Orange St.
19. Matsumoto Grocery | 4195 Park Ave.
20. Sakoguchi Grocery | 4098 Park Ave.
21. Miné Okubo Residence | 2365 Eleventh St.
22. Japantown | Between Howard Avenue and Park Avenue near Fourteenth St. and Cottage St.
23. George Sawahata Residence | 3560 Franklin Ave.
24. Olivewood Cemetery | 3300 Central Ave.
25. Casa Blanca
  - 25a. Gyosuke Iseida Residence | 2986 Madison St.
  - 25b. Gotori Market | 2931 Madison St.
  - 25c. Japanese Language School | 7433 Lincoln Ave.
  - 25d. Takeda Family Residence | 2915 Madison St.
26. Sanematsu Residence and Chicken Farm | 895 Clark St.

- Driving Recommended
- Walking Recommended
- \* Requires Walking to Access

## EXHIBIT 6



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

### For Further Information

If you are interested in learning more about Certified Local Government Grant including the historic context statement and survey results please visit the website: [www.riversideca.gov/heritage](http://www.riversideca.gov/heritage)

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

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

### Credits

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

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



## Map & Tour Guide

### Reading the Sites

## Japanese American Community in Riverside

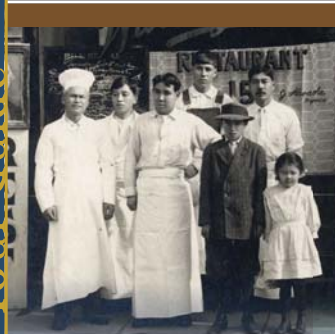


Riverside's patchwork of historic buildings and sites tell a story of civil liberties and more. Here, leading men and women of different backgrounds contested constitutional constraints held against Japanese and Japanese Americans based on race. Yet, these historic places matter not just because of the state or national legal challenges they represent. They matter because they introduce us to people—individuals, families, and communities—who forged a stronger future for themselves and their children.

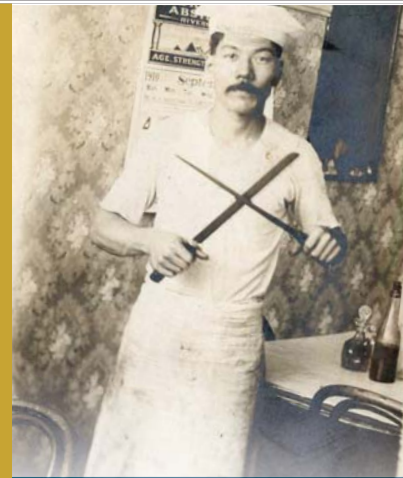
### Taking the Tour

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

- Please remember that these sites and homes are privately owned and we ask you to respect the privacy of the owners and residents of these sites.



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



## 1. Harada Family House



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

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

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

## 2. Committee Members

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 3. William Purington Residence

One of Jukichi Harada's defense attorneys, William Purington, lived in this 1910 Victorian house. Prior to his involvement in the Harada court case, Purington served as city attorney from 1893 until 1909. He was also on the

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

## 4. Evacuation Location

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

## 5. Civil Control Station

On May 19, 1942, the United States military issued an order from its Civil Control Station located here. This was intended to carry out Executive Order 9066, which mandated that all people of Japanese descent, regardless of their status as U.S. citizens, were to be forcibly removed from their homes and imprisoned. The Station posted a flier explaining that all Japanese aliens and non-aliens were to be evacuated from Riverside and the surrounding area within a few days. Today this structure is in downtown's Mission Inn Historic District.



## 6. Mission Inn Annex

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

## 7. Mission Inn

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

## 8. The Loring Building

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

## 9. First Congregational Church



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

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

## 10. YWCA

The YWCA was built in the Spanish Colonial Revival Style in 1929 by famed architect Julia Morgan. The membership of the YWCA aided local Japanese Americans prior to the war, then gathered goods for packages they sent to internment camps. After the war they hosted youth events at the facility. Today the YWCA is the Riverside Art Museum and is on the National Register of Historic Places. It is located in downtown's Mission Inn Historic District.



## 11. Washington Restaurant

This two-part commercial building was constructed in 1886 and is the one remaining structure that served as the Harada family restaurant. The Haradas' operated the Washington Restaurant, which offered American



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

## 12. Roosevelt Building

This 1904 Italianate-Classical Revival Style structure by Burnham and Bliesner is known as the Roosevelt Building. It was the location of the Golden State Hotel and Café, both operated by Ulysses Shinsai Kaneko from 1905 to 1918. Notably, Kaneko was one of the first Japanese naturalized citizens in California. After the passage of the Alien Land Law in 1913, Kaneko allowed local Japanese residents to purchase land in his name. The Roosevelt Building is located today in downtown's Mission Inn Historic District.



## 13. First National Bank

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

## 14. Riverside County Courthouse

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

## 15. Miguel Estudillo Residence

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



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

## 16. Judge Hugh Craig's Residence

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

## 17. Miller Friendship Bridge/Peace Tower

The Frank A. Miller tower and bridge are located approximately three quarters up the eastern face of Mt. Rubidoux. In 1925 the monument was constructed to honor Frank A. Miller, owner and proprietor of the Mission Inn, as a surprise while Miller was away on a trip to Asia. It was built by the citizens of Riverside to honor Miller's years of commitment to World Peace and the conferences he established that continue to this day. The single largest donation for the structures came from the Japanese Association of Riverside County. Additionally, members of the Japanese community reportedly anonymously planted and maintained at the north base of the bridge a "peace garden" as an added homage.



## 18 A. Aird Adair Residence

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

## 19. Matsumoto Grocery

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

## 20. Sakoguchi Grocery

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

## 21. Miné Okubo Residence

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

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

## 22. Japantown

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

## 23. George Sawahata Residence

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

## 24. Olivewood Cemetery

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

## 25. Casa Blanca

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

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

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



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

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

**25d. Takeda Family Residence** This Craftsman Style home belonged to the Takeda family from 1925 to 1965. The Takeda's purchase of 2915 Madison in 1925 is noteworthy, because in 1920 California amended its Alien Land Law to require a non-Japanese guardian if property was purchased in the name of American-born children. Taro and Tamako Takeda—the names on the property records—were, in fact, minors in 1925, so Riverside resident E.L. Pequegnat played the role of their guardian. Ori and Umeko Takeda purchased the gas station—located on the corner lot of Madison and Lincoln—next door in 1934. The Takedas left their property in the care of Ventura Velasquez while interned and sold the gas station to him upon their return. The Takeda family remained residents of 2915 Madison Street until 1965.

## 26. Sanematsu Residence & Chicken Farm

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

## National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form

This form is used for documenting property groups relating to one or several historic contexts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin *How to Complete the Multiple Property Documentation Form* (formerly 16B). Complete each item by entering the requested information. For additional space, use continuation sheets (Form 10-900-a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer to complete all items

X  New Submission  Amended Submission

### A. Name of Multiple Property Listing

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

### B. Associated Historic Contexts

(Name each associated historic context, identifying theme, geographical area, and chronological period for each.)

1. Japanese in Riverside: Settlement, Community Development, WWII Forced Removal and Incarceration, Return & Recovery, 1890s-1970s
2. The Quest for Japanese American Citizenship and Civil Rights in Riverside, 1892-1946

### C. Form Prepared by

name/title Donna Graves

organization \_\_\_\_\_ date 9/29/2011

street & number 1204 Carleton Street telephone 510.282.3608

city or town Berkeley, CA state CA zip code 94702

e-mail Dgraves3@mindspring.com

### D. Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this documentation form meets the National Register documentation standards and sets forth requirements for the listing of related properties consistent with the National Register criteria. This submission meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR 60 and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation.

(\_\_\_\_\_) See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature and title of certifying official

Date

State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

I hereby certify that this multiple property documentation form has been approved by the National Register as a basis for evaluating related properties for listing in the National Register.

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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

California

Name of Multiple Property Listing

State

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### Table of Contents for Written Narrative

Provide the following information on continuation sheets. Cite the letter and title before each section of the narrative. Assign page numbers according to the instructions for continuation sheets in National Register Bulletin *How to Complete the Multiple Property Documentation Form* (formerly 16B). Fill in page numbers for each section in the space below.

#### E. Statement of Historic Contexts

(if more than one historic context is documented, present them in sequential order.)

1. Japanese in Riverside: Settlement, Community Development, WWII Forced Removal and Incarceration, Return & Recovery, 1890s-1970s
2. The Quest for Japanese American Citizenship and Civil Rights in Riverside, 1892-1946

**Page Numbers**  
**Page 1**

#### F. Associated Property Types

(Provide description, significance, and registration requirements.)

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#### G. Geographical Data

**N/A**

#### H. Summary of Identification and Evaluation Methods

(Discuss the methods used in developing the multiple property listing.)

**Page 88**

#### I. Major Bibliographical References

(List major written works and primary location of additional documentation: State Historic Preservation Office, other State agency, Federal agency, local government, university, or other, specifying repository.)

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### APPENDIX

Photos

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, PO Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.



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Japanese American Heritage and the Quest for Civil Rights in Riverside, California, 1890s-1970s,  
Multiple Property Submission

**E. STATEMENT OF HISTORIC CONTEXTS**

Introduction

Immigrants from Japan, like migrants to the United States from nations across the oceans and from Mexico created distinct ethnic communities throughout California and the Pacific Coast in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The history of Riverside's Japanese American community is similar to that of other Japanese American enclaves on the West Coast, yet it is also distinctive. An especially significant and unique aspect of Riverside's history is the National Historic Landmark Harada House, associated with the Harada family's challenge to the 1913 anti-Japanese Alien Land Law. Additional aspects of Riverside's Japanese American history that are notable or even uniquely significant include its demographic pattern, religious affiliation, and the presence of an unusual number of individuals who were well-known within the Nikkei community and beyond.

Commonalities between Riverside's Japantown and other communities of Nikkei (people of Japanese descent) include initial employment in agriculture in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century with increasing numbers of Japanese-owned businesses, including farms, during the first decades of the twentieth century. Riverside's Japanese American community shares the wave of family formations following the 1907 Gentleman's Agreement and the unique generational pattern of *Issei*, *Nisei* and *Sansei* (first-, second-, and third-generation Americans of Japanese descent) created by anti-Japanese immigration laws. Unfortunately, all of the Japanese Americans residing in Riverside in 1942 also shared the experience of being forcibly removed and incarcerated during WWII, alongside over 120,000 Japanese immigrants and their American-born children throughout the Western United States. And like many Nikkei communities, Riverside's never regained its pre-WWII numbers or vitality.

Riverside, like Vacaville in Northern California, had an early population peak rather than the continued expansion up to WWII seen in most Japantowns. Like Vacaville, Riverside was experiencing an agricultural flowering in the late nineteenth century that drew thousands of Japanese immigrants to

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work in the citrus orchards of Southern California and picking stone fruit around Vacaville. Both of these Japantowns were among the largest of the early twentieth century and both had shrunk to a fraction of their earlier size by 1942. Although no documentation was found that allowed a definitive explanation for this phenomenon in Riverside, the population contraction appears to be tied to the ability of Japanese immigrants to move on from their early occupations in local citrus industry.

Also relatively unusual was the overwhelmingly Christian affiliation of Riverside's Nikkei community. Approximately three-quarters of the pre-WWII Japanese American community in the United States were Buddhist, and temples, like Christian churches, were extremely important spiritual, cultural and social institutions. While it is not unheard of for a small Japantown to be solely Christian, most Nikkei communities had both Christian churches and Buddhist temples. Some historians and interviews with several Riverside Nikkei attribute this "low degree of ethnic antagonism," in part, to the fact that Japanese immigrants and their children were seen as affiliated with the majority population's spiritual tradition and were therefore considered "civilized."<sup>1</sup>

Finally, Riverside is notable for the small, but unusual, number of prominent individuals who drew attention of Nikkei and non-Nikkei for their achievements or their engagement with significant civil rights issues. The Harada House is first and foremost among the sites associated with these Nikkei. One of only thirteen National Historic Landmarks associated with Japanese American heritage in the United States (seven of them in California). Seven of these NHL's are associated with WWII incarceration and the others are a Japanese garden in St. Louis and historic districts such as those in Los Angeles's Little Tokyo and Japantowns in Walnut Grove and Isleton.<sup>2</sup> The Harada House is the only National Historic Landmark associated with the historical experiences of an individual family, rather than the broad arcs of Japanese American history such as settlement and WWII incarceration. The Harada's heroic struggle for civil rights, and the home they fought to live in, were the subject of great attention during their battle to purchase and remain at 3356 Lemon Street. Few Japanese immigrants

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<sup>1</sup> Morrison Gideon Wong, *The Japanese in Riverside, 1890-1945: A Special Case in Race Relations*, Doctorial dissertation, University of California, Riverside, 1977, pp. 47-48.

<sup>2</sup> Brian D. Joyner, *Asian Reflections on the American Landscape: Identifying and Interpreting Asian Heritage*, Washington D.C., National Park Service, 2005, pp. 61-63.

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received the national press coverage and attention from the legal community as Jukichi and Ken Harada.<sup>3</sup> The overwhelming number of Issei were hard-working immigrants struggling to establish themselves and their families in the United States. Instances of Issei fame, such as the Haradas, were quite unusual. It is remarkable then, that two other Riverside residents of Japanese descent, Ulysses Shinsei Kaneko and Mine Okubo also received widespread attention and have structures associated with them that are extant.

The City of Riverside's contribution to Japanese American history at local, statewide and national level has been established through the significance of the Harada House National Historic Landmark. The house at 3357 Lemon Street purchased by Japanese immigrants Jukichi and Ken Harada in 1915 became an important test of the 1913 Alien Land Law, which prohibited Japanese as "aliens ineligible for citizenship" from owning land. The Haradas bought the property in the names of their American-born children, and their predominately Caucasian neighbors took the Harada family to court. The case drew national and international attention because of its implications for the relationship between the United States and Japan, which was emerging as an international power. In the fall of 1918, the Haradas prevailed in Riverside Superior Court when the case was decided in their favor, upholding the Alien Land Law but ruling that American born children were entitled to all the constitutional rights under the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment, including land ownership. The Harada House was nominated to the National Register of Historic Places in 1979 and named a National Historic Landmark in 1990.

The Haradas were members of a community of Japanese Americans in Riverside who faced some challenges common to all immigrants to the United States, and others specific to newcomers from Asia and particularly Japan.<sup>4</sup> In contrast to other immigrants whose rising numbers were reshaping the United States in the latter decades of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and early years of the twentieth, federal law prohibited Asians immigrants from becoming naturalized citizens. Naturalized citizenship was limited

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<sup>3</sup> While other Issei in the United States were the subject of lawsuits that drew regional and national attention, the status of associated sites has not been researched in detail and only the Harada's story has been recognized as a National Historic Landmark.

<sup>4</sup> "Japanese Americans" is used to refer to both immigrants from Japan, who were prohibited from becoming U.S. citizens, and their children, who were automatically citizens because they were born in the U.S. Nikkei is used interchangeably with Japanese and Japanese American when referring to Issei and Nisei in this document.

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by 1790 law to “free white person(s)” and by the 1870 revision to that law, to “persons of Africa nativity or descent.” Yet from beginning of Japanese immigration, Issei (first-generation Japanese immigrants) attempted to become naturalized Americans.<sup>5</sup> Riverside was home to one of the most prominent of these early Issei citizens. Ulysses Shinsei Kaneko was among the first Japanese immigrants to achieve this status and went on to become a prominent businessman and community leader who had an unusual ability to move between social, business and political circles within the Japanese and Caucasian communities.

Sociologist Morrison Wong’s 1977 dissertation, *The Japanese in Riverside, 1890 to 1945: A Special Case in Race Relations*, argues that local “Japanese-white relations were characterized by a low degree of ethnic antagonism.”<sup>6</sup> Morrison attributes this difference to Riverside’s citrus growers’ dependence upon Japanese labor, lack of direct competition between Japanese small businesses and other Riverside enterprises, and the presence of white allies such as Frank Miller and leaders of the First Congregational Church. However, despite the presence of prominent supporters such as Miller, Wong’s conclusion only partially describes the experience of Riverside’s Japanese community, which was also shaped by aspects of exclusion, segregation and discrimination felt by Japanese Americans throughout the Western United States. While Riverside Nikkei such as U.S. Kaneko and Jukichi and Ken Harada sought to find their place as dedicated residents of their new land, they were not “admitted to the full privilege of her citizenship,” as an early account of the Japanese in California described.<sup>7</sup>

This study examines the context for the experiences of the Haradas and Kaneko by documenting the establishment and development of Riverside’s Japanese American community and their quest for civil rights. Legal and de facto discrimination such as immigration quotas, barriers to citizenship and property ownership, and laws against intermarriage shaped the experience of Japanese Americans in Riverside. Yet *Issei* and *Nisei* (second-generation Japanese Americans) made a place for themselves in

<sup>5</sup> Brian Niiya, ed. *Japanese American History: An A-to-Z Reference from 1868 to the Present*. (New York: Facts On File, Inc. 1993), pp. 118-19 According to Niiya, Joseph Heco is believed to be the first Issei to become a naturalized citizen in 1858. Heco returned to Japan the following year and worked as an interpreter for an American consul office.

<sup>6</sup> Morrison Wong, *The Japanese in Riverside, 1890-1945: A Special Case in Race Relations*. (PhD Dissertation, University of California Riverside, 1977).p. xv

<sup>7</sup> Kiichi Kanzaki. *California and the Japanese*. (San Francisco: R and E Research Association, 1971) p. 22

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Riverside beginning in the last decade of the nineteenth century. The community faced its most dramatic challenge in 1942 when federal policies dictated mass removal and incarceration of all Americans of Japanese ancestry in the aftermath of Pearl Harbor.

Apart from the National Historic Landmark Harada House, this aspect of Riverside's history has not yet translated into common awareness or visibility in the city's built environment. This work expands understanding of the Harada story by documenting historic themes and sites associated with the establishment and development of Riverside's Japanese American community, early 20<sup>th</sup> century anti-Japanese campaigns and legislation, the dramatic break in community continuity represented by WWII incarceration, and post-war resettlement. The sites identified are also significant in national contexts, such as the impacts of Asian immigration to the Western United States, and the forced removal and mass incarceration of Japanese during World War II.<sup>8</sup> These themes and the sites associated with them embody local, state, and national issues of democracy and civil rights, immigration, assimilation, and citizenship.

## **BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

### **The Japanese American Experience in California and the West Coast, 1869-1970s**

#### **1869-1907**

##### Early Immigration and Anti-Asian Legislation

California has played a defining role in Japanese American history since the summer of 1869 when a small group of settlers arrived from Japan intending to establish an agricultural settlement. Most of these initial immigrants made their way inland to establish the Wakamatsu Tea and Silk Farm Colony in El Dorado County, the earliest chapter in the long, intertwined history of Japanese settlement and agriculture in the Golden State. The following year's U.S. Census showed fifty-five Japanese in the United States; thirty-three were in California, with twenty-two based at the Wakamatsu Tea and Silk

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<sup>8</sup> National Park Service's 2005 Draft National Historic Landmark Theme Study *Japanese Americans in World War II* identifies communities created by Japanese immigrants and sites associated with them as properties associated with exclusion, p. 33.

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Farm. The census of ten years later demonstrated a slight increase to eighty-six Japanese in California, with a total of 148 nationally. After Japan liberalized emigration restrictions in the mid-1880s, the number of Japanese coming to the United States climbed more rapidly as young men sought to leave meager economic opportunities in their home communities. By 1890, 2,038 Japanese lived in the United States, with 1,114 residing in California.<sup>9</sup>

Most Japanese immigrants entered the United States through San Francisco, with other significant ports-of-entry in Los Angeles, Portland, Oregon and Seattle, Washington. As a result, the first large settlement of Japanese in California was in San Francisco. From port cities, many immigrants were drawn to rural areas up and down the Coast and the Central Valley for agricultural jobs. At the turn of the twentieth century, Northern California had the largest communities of Japanese immigrants with 1,791 residing in San Francisco, over 1,200 in Sacramento County, and 1,100 in Alameda County. After the 1906 earthquake and fire in San Francisco, a move to the southern part of the state began and Los Angeles County became the most populous Japanese settlement.

As Yuji Ichioka wrote in his study *The Issei: The World of the First Generation Japanese Immigrants, 1885-1924*, first-generation Japanese immigrants, or *Issei*, occupied a tenuous position in the United States.<sup>10</sup> Since the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, U.S. laws had worked to limit access for Asian immigrants to American institutions and especially to citizenship. While Congress had granted citizenship status to African Americans, “Japanese immigrants, being neither white nor black, were classified as ‘aliens ineligible for citizenship,’ without the right of naturalization.”<sup>11</sup> These legal restrictions, and the racism underlying them, shaped the lives of Nikkei, Japanese immigrants and their descendants, for many decades.

Starting in the late 1860s, the Japanese Meiji government’s political and economic policies fueled emigration out of financial and employment needs, as well as desire to escape political and social

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<sup>9</sup> “A History of Japanese in California” by Isami Arifuku Waugh, Alex Yamamoto and Raymond Okamura in *Five Views: An Ethnic Historic Site Survey for California* (Office of Historic Preservation, California Department of Parks and Recreation, 1988) republished online at [http://www.cr.nps.gov/history/online\\_books/5views/5views4a.htm](http://www.cr.nps.gov/history/online_books/5views/5views4a.htm)

<sup>10</sup> Yuji Ichioka, *The Issei: The World of the First Generation Japanese Immigrants, 1885-1924* (New York: The Free Press, 1998).

<sup>11</sup> Ichioka, *The Issei*. p. 1, 51-52.

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boundaries. The first period brought laborers who, like many European immigrants, intended to return eventually to their native country – hopefully with new wealth in hand. However, unlike European immigrants who could journey as families, restrictive immigration laws and custom meant that the first immigrants from Japan were overwhelmingly male.

Ichioka divides Japanese immigration into two major periods shaped by immigration laws specifically targeting Asian immigrants: 1885 to 1907 and 1908 to 1925.<sup>12</sup> The first phase was made up primarily of male laborers; the second, and larger, phase included women. In addition to factors within Japan that encouraged emigration, immigration increased as a direct result of the U.S.'s 1882 Chinese Exclusion Act, which put a halt to the stream of Chinese men who performed labor in railroads, mines, factories and fields across the United States. Although the door was open to immigrants from Japan who would replace these workers, within a short time “they aroused the racial antagonism of the Oriental exclusionists. ...and thus the Japanese inherited the adverse sentiment of the people against the Orientals.”<sup>13</sup>

### Early Employment

Japanese immigrants who arrived in the last decades of the 19<sup>th</sup> century were, like the Chinese before them, primarily male migrant workers who planned to return to their home country with wages earned in America. Until 1884, most were students or people who left Japan illegally since emigration was restricted until the Japanese government signed an agreement with Hawaiian sugar plantations to allow laborers to work the cane fields. Many Japanese continued on to the United States mainland from Hawai'i. As the nineteenth century drew to a close, railroads, lumber camps, mines and oil fields, as well as orchards and crop farms throughout the western U.S., employed Japanese immigrants. The first group of immigrants to California from Japan worked as “schoolboys,” performing live-in domestic help while studying English. Others found employment in agricultural enterprises that needed workers as the number of Chinese laborers dwindled. Vacaville, in Solano County, is considered the birthplace of

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<sup>12</sup> Although there was a later group of post-WWII immigrants from Japan known as *shin-issei*, they were far smaller in number than the tens of thousands who arrived between the 1880s and 1924.

<sup>13</sup> Kanzaki. *California and the Japanese*, p. 1.

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Japanese contributions to California agriculture. By 1890, the city and surrounding area housed thousands of permanent residents and migrant Japanese laborers who worked seasonally in local orchards picking stone fruit. Like Riverside, Vacaville's Japanese population peaked in the early twentieth century and declined as other Japantowns were expanding.

Japanese farmers throughout the West Coast utilized a graduated strategy to move from being labor for hire into securing land to cultivate. Under the contract system, farmers grew crops for an agreed upon amount negotiated with the property owner. The next rung up the farm ladder was the share system, in which a farmer received a percentage of the crop's yield, allowing for potentially greater benefits, as well as risks. With lease arrangements, farmers took on full responsibility for crop yield and paid rent to a landowner. All three of these systems were usually undertaken with the hope of accruing enough funds to purchase land. By 1910, Japanese immigrants cultivated crops on 194,742 acres of California soil.<sup>14</sup>

While agricultural enterprises were eager for Japanese workers, organized labor was actively hostile to incorporating Asians in their ranks and their leaders and members a mainstay of the anti-Chinese and Japanese movements. In response, many Japanese immigrants initiated their own enterprises and industries. Some of these included areas pioneered by Chinese in previous decades, such as fishing and abalone industries in Los Angeles, San Diego and Monterey Counties and land reclamation work begun by Chinese in the Sacramento/San Joaquin Delta.<sup>15</sup>

## 1908-1925

### Anti-Japanese Movement

Immigration from Japan quickened in the early years of the twentieth century when the Japanese population in California quadrupled from 10,151 to 41,356.<sup>16</sup> It remained robust until 1907-08, when

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<sup>14</sup> Ronald Takaki. *Strangers from a Different Shore: A History of Asian Americans* (Boston: Little Brown Publishers, 1989), pp. 188-189.

<sup>15</sup> Waugh, et al. *Five Views*

<sup>16</sup> Cecilia M. Tsu, "Sex, Lies and Agriculture: Reconstructing Japanese Immigrant Gender Relations in Rural California, 1900-1913," *Pacific Historical Review* 78.2 (2009), 173-74, 184.



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agitation from labor organizations, white supremacist groups, and politicians came to a head. California, particularly San Francisco, was the center for this antipathy, which fed off residual hostility toward Chinese immigrants. Headquartered in San Francisco, The Asiatic Exclusion League was the mouthpiece for labor organizations that attacked Japanese immigrants as unfair competition in the workplace, and a threat to communities by their supposed lower standards of living and inability to assimilate to Western society.<sup>17</sup>

A 1906 decision by the San Francisco School Board to segregate the small number of Japanese students residing in that city created an international furor when Japanese immigrants brought the government of Japan into the issue. Japan, eager to assert itself as a world power, took the battle to Washington and negotiations with President Theodore Roosevelt and his representatives resulted in the "Gentlemen's Agreement," which stopped short of completely ending immigration from Japan, but curtailed further immigration of laborers.<sup>18</sup>

The Gentlemen's Agreement included a provision permitting wives and children of laborers, as well as re-entry of laborers who had already been in the United States, to continue to enter the country. Between 1910 and 1920, the number of married women within the Japanese immigrant community had quadrupled to over 22,000.<sup>19</sup> At this same time, several laws were passed that reflected extreme animosity to Japanese immigrants and their struggles for civil rights. These included Alien Land Laws passed in California in 1913 and 1920 that restricted property ownership and the federal Cable Act of 1922 that revoked U.S. citizenship of women who married an "alien ineligible for citizenship," which at that time described all immigrants from Asia.

The Immigration Act of 1924 marked a major transition in Japanese American history. Widespread fear of immigrants was harnessed in order to pass more restrictive federal legislation. While some argued for quotas that would restrict immigration from Europe and Asia, a campaign for complete exclusion of Japanese immigrants by Western leaders such as California Senator Hiram

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<sup>17</sup> Niiya, p. 103.

<sup>18</sup> Ibid, p. 145.

<sup>19</sup> Ibid, p. 5

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Johnson and newspaper publisher V.S. McClatchy carried the day. The Immigration Act of 1924 effectively ended all immigration of men and women from Japan.

Family Formation and Settlement Patterns

The pattern of immigration created by these legal restrictions shaped Japanese communities in the United States. Sequential immigration by men and then women resulted in many marriages in which the husband was considerably older than the wife. Even more significantly, the 1908-1924 window of immigration for women meant that the majority of children (Nisei, or second generation) were born between 1910 and 1930. Peak years of Nisei births were between 1914 and 1925 when over 5,000 babies were born to Issei parents each year in California.<sup>20</sup> This sequence of restrictive immigration laws created an unusual generational structure for the Japanese American population— one age group for the original immigrants, another for their children, who shared fundamental aspects of life experience. As Brian Niiya describes, “Nearly all Nisei share a common background. Many... were part of a large family, had a different first language than their parents, had a father who started his family fairly late in life, attended both regular school and private Japanese-language schools and had their lives dramatically changed by events stemming from World War II.”<sup>21</sup>

Shut out of most employment sectors, the Issei relied on fellow immigrants and self-employment as farmers and small business operators.<sup>22</sup> The development of this separate economy and community correlated with the growth of Japantowns, or *Nihonmachi*, which appeared in the Pacific Coast states in the first decades of the twentieth century. In California, Issei set down roots in rural agricultural communities and in cities like San Francisco (the primary immigrant gateway to the Western U.S.), Sacramento, Oakland and Los Angeles. Encouraged by community leaders to make an economic stake in their new land, Japanese families established their permanent homes in the Golden State. By 1920,

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<sup>20</sup> *History of Japanese in America*. Originally published by the Japanese Association as *Zaibei Nipponjin-Shi*, 1940. English translation manuscript in collection of Japanese American Historical Archives, San Francisco. Hereafter noted as *History of Japanese in America*.

<sup>21</sup> Niiya, p. 262

<sup>22</sup> Takaki, p. 180.

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the Japanese population of California was over 70,000, dwarfing the numbers in Washington (17,144) and Oregon (4,022).<sup>23</sup>

Numerous Nihonmachi were established in California, ranging from Selma's one block of businesses catering to Japanese in Fresno County, to whole sections of cities such as Sacramento, Los Angeles, and San Jose. Early Japanese immigrants often settled in areas that overlapped, or sat side-by-side with previously established Chinatowns. This co-location of Asian immigrants fit a pattern that was replicated across the Western United States during the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Communities of Japanese and Chinese immigrants have distinctive but related histories shaped by immigration policies, changing demands for cheap labor, restrictions on land ownership, and racial animus. They also shared a marginalized status as non-citizens, as represented in the physical separation of the residential enclaves they created with fellow countrymen. Race, class and immigrant status restricted Nikkei access to certain neighborhoods and areas within cities and towns, just as they did for other groups, most notably for African American, Chinese American and Mexican Americans.

### 1926-41

#### Business and Community Development

Despite populist campaigns and legislation targeted at restricting their rights, Japanese immigrants built families, businesses and communities across the Pacific States. They continued to develop as a major component of California's agricultural sector. Whether as owners, renters, contract or share croppers, Japanese immigrants became important producers and growers of crops: rice in Northern California; strawberries in Southern California; vegetables along the coast, in the Central Valley, and in Southern California; grapes and tree fruit in the Central Valley and Southern California. By the first days of WWII, truck crops grown by Japanese American farmers in California accounted for one third of all produce's cash value.<sup>24</sup>

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<sup>23</sup> Kanzaki, p. 8.

<sup>24</sup> Niiya, p. 334

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Early Japanese settlements featured boarding houses and hotels that provided lodging, while bathhouses, pool halls, restaurants and dry goods stores operated by fellow immigrants served the needs of an overwhelmingly male population. The presence and productivity of women were critical to the transition from communities of migrant laborers to permanent Japanese settlements in the U.S. As families grew, communities established institutions to maintain and transmit culture such as Buddhist and Christian churches, theaters, community halls and Japanese language schools. Shops selling medicines, tofu and fresh fish joined the pool halls, barbershops and bathhouses that characterized the previous bachelor society. Services and professional offices such as doctors, midwives, photographers and insurance agents served the needs of expanding communities. Japanese language newspapers connected communities across the region, while import/export businesses connected immigrants to their homeland and provided Japanese goods and foodstuffs that allowed families to maintain elements of a traditional culture and diet.

Race, class and immigrant status restricted Nikkei access to certain neighborhoods and areas within cities and towns, just as they did for other groups, most notably for African American, Chinese American and Mexican Americans. In many communities these spatial constraints created readily identifiable ethnic enclaves, yet other Japanese American communities did not fit a stereotypical “Japantown” mold. By the 1930s, Japantowns in cities like Oakland, Berkeley and Pasadena had a dispersed pattern of Nikkei-owned businesses, organizations, and industries. This type of spatial pattern was characterized by businesses that counted Non-Nikkei among their suppliers and customers.

Whether they lived in an area identifiable as a Japantown or not, most Nikkei were supported by social, religious, cultural and political organizations that fostered and protected their close-knit community. Christian churches, Buddhist temples, and Japanese language schools, or *gaku*en, served as the primary gathering places where Japanese immigrants and their children passed on and preserved traditional cultural practices. *Kodomo no tame ni*, “for the sake of the children” was the guiding principle for many Issei parents and a foundation for the development of Japanese American communities, which were wrenched apart by the advent of World War II.

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**1941-1945**

WWII forced removal and incarceration

The Japanese Navy's attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7<sup>th</sup>, 1941 abruptly ended the prosperity established by Japanese immigrants in the Western U.S. In *Nihonmachi* throughout California and the West, prominent Japanese American businessmen, Japanese clergy, and school teachers declared by the U.S. government to be "enemy aliens" were collected in FBI sweeps and detained in jail and eventually in Department of Justice internment camps.<sup>25</sup>

Despite scattered appeals for fair treatment of resident Japanese Americans, anti-Japanese hysteria in California intensified with American entry into World War II, fanned by editorials in newspapers and by nativist and agricultural interest groups. During February and March of 1942, the House Select Committee Investigating National Defense Migration, chaired by John Tolan, U.S. Congressman from Oakland, held hearings in Seattle, Portland, San Francisco and Los Angeles to air views of anti-Japanese arguing for forced removal. Although some White allies and Japanese Americans leaders argued for Nikkei loyalty, their testimony was overwhelmed by speakers such as California Attorney General Earl Warren, who depicted Japanese land use patterns as an ominous array of clusters around military installations.<sup>26</sup>

Under the authority of Executive Order 9066 signed by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt in February 1942, General John L. DeWitt issued a series of military proclamations from the headquarters of the Western Defense Command at the Presidio of San Francisco. The proclamations first established restricted military zones on the West Coast within which "all enemy aliens and all persons of Japanese ancestry" were subject to military regulation. By late March 1942, DeWitt began issuing Civilian Exclusion Orders expelling "all persons of Japanese ancestry, including aliens and non-aliens" from the West Coast military zones. In a little over 4 months, more than 120,000 Americans of Japanese Ancestry were forced from their homes and interned by the government under the guise of national security.

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<sup>25</sup> The Japanese American Citizens League has released a study on terminology associated with the experiences of Japanese Americans during WWII titled *The Power of Words*, which describes internment is a legally accurate description for those held in Department of Justice prisons, but not for those wrongfully incarcerated in War Relocation Centers.

<http://jaclpowerofwords.org/>

<sup>26</sup> Niiya, p. 329

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The decision not to incarcerate Japanese Hawaiians, despite the bombing of Pearl Harbor, was based on their numbers and the critical proportion of the Hawaiian labor force they comprised. The fact they were not incarcerated, and neither were people of German or Italian descent, suggests that the removal of Japanese Americans on the west coast was motivated by racism and long-standing enmity over Japanese immigrants' success in agriculture, rather than out of "military necessity."

During the years 1942-45, Japanese Americans were incarcerated behind barbed wire and under armed guard in 10 remotely sited concentration camps. Most Nikkei were first imprisoned in "assembly centers" temporary detention centers in racetracks and fair grounds. Most of Riverside's Nikkei were moved directly to a more permanent "relocation center" near Poston, Arizona. Although most of the prison camps were located away from the West Coast, California held two of them: Manzanar in Inyo County and Tule Lake in Modoc County. The camp at Tule Lake did not close until March 1946. Encouraged by the War Relocation Authority to resettle in the East and Midwest, approximately one-third of the internees chose this alternative. Some never returned to the West Coast.

"Internees" held complex, and often ambivalent, feelings about returning to the communities from which they'd been forcibly uprooted. Nisei journalist, Bill Hosokawa, argued, in a *Pacific Citizen* editorial that moving eastward "offered unexpected possibilities for advancement and social assimilation...in the long run, the integration and acceptance of Japanese Americans would be speeded by widespread dispersal."<sup>27</sup> Given vituperative pronouncements against Nikkei returning to California by organizations such as the American Legion and Native Sons of the Golden West, this perspective is understandable. Following a 1944 tour of San Francisco's Japantown to assess post-war prospects, Japanese American Citizens' league (JACL) president Saburo Kido identified four major areas of concern – housing, jobs, labor union antipathy, and potentially difficult relations with the many African Americans who had moved into the neighborhood. "Since they occupy the former Japanese residential district, they will resent being displaced by returning evacuees," Kido wrote.<sup>28</sup>

<sup>27</sup> Reid Yoshio Yokoyama, *Return, Rebuild and Redevelop: Japanese American Resettlement in San Francisco, 1945-1958*, (Undergraduate Honors Thesis, Stanford University, 2007). pp. 13, 100.

<sup>28</sup> Saburo Kido to Members and Friends, November 14, 1944, 1. Box 35, JA Relocation – Non-Printed Matter, John W. Nason Papers, Hoover Institution Archives cited in Yokoyama, p. 58.

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**1946-1970s**

Return and Resettlement

Following the war, tens of thousands of Japanese Americans returned to pre-war Japantowns in California and other Western states, many of which had largely become occupied by wartime defense industry workers. Starting over was a particular hardship for Japanese American families. Alien Land Laws passed in 1913 and 1920 had prevented most from owning property, and finding housing and jobs in the post-war period was extremely difficult. Re-entry into society was met with hostility and mistrust. The experiences of Japanese Americans in the decade after WWII has only recently become the subject of attention, most prominently in the *RE:generations* oral history project that has documented post-war resettlement in San Diego, Los Angeles, San Jose and Chicago.<sup>29</sup>

Those who did return to California had to rebuild lives that had been dramatically altered by the concentration camp experience. Some Nihonmachi did not survive. Non-Japanese businesses and residents had moved into sections of town previously occupied by Japanese Americans and re-establishing their claim to pre-war spaces proved impossible in some areas. The war was also a turning point in generational control of businesses, churches, and community politics, as the adult children of immigrants began to dominate in all spheres of Japanese activities.

The Japanese population of California decreased to 84,956, according to the 1950 census from a pre-war population of 93,717. Los Angeles County had the largest population, with 36,761 Nikkei residents. San Francisco, Alameda, Fresno, Sacramento, and Santa Clara counties each had 4,000-6,000 Japanese residents. This period was one of intensive efforts to re-establish Japanese American communities. After serving as hostels for returning internees, churches re-instituted their usual activities and services. The struggle for economic survival began anew. Those Nihonmachi able to be rebuilt were again the centers of the Japanese American community, but were less oriented to the immigrant generation.

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<sup>29</sup> *RE:generations* was a collaborative project with the Japanese American National Museum, the Chicago Japanese American Historical Society, Japanese American Historical Society of San Diego and the Japanese American resource Center/Museum of San Jose.

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The decade 1950-60 saw almost a doubling of the Japanese population in California, to 157,317. Los Angeles County again led the state with 77,314, more than seven times the number in Santa Clara County, which had 10,432 Japanese residents.<sup>30</sup> This large increase is generally attributed to the birth of Sansei, the third generation of Japanese. A secondary but far less important reason numerically was the gradual return to the West Coast of individuals who had resettled to other areas following World War II. A minor increase may also be attributed to Japanese women immigrating from Asia as wives of U.S. servicemen.

The explosion of children resulted in a resurgence of activities in churches, Japanese-language schools, and athletic leagues. The Japanese population had made the transition from a rural to an urban population with the economic base less oriented to agriculture, although this was still important. In urban areas, Japanese women frequently worked in secretarial-clerical positions, while men began to obtain jobs in technical professional areas.

#### Redevelopment & Redress

Urban renewal reshaped many American cities from the 1950s through the 1970s. Ironically, many Japantowns that had been laboriously rebuilt by Nikkei after WWII, were the first targets for redevelopment agencies. As areas that were usually ethnically mixed, whether historically or as a result of wartime displacement and migration, and often made up of working-class renters, neighborhoods such as San Francisco's Western Addition and Sacramento's Westside became targets for the wrecking ball. Whether for mega-developments such as San Francisco's Geary Expressway and Japan Trade Center or freeways that drove through the heart of low-income neighborhoods, urban renewal projects created a "second evacuation" for many Nikkei. In larger Japantowns, residents organized and fought evictions and displacement, to relatively little effect. Yet the lessons in activism were soon turned to another major goal, securing "redress and reparations" for the suffering caused by WWII injustices.

Early calls for reparations were made by Edison Uno at the 1970 national Japanese American Citizen's League (JACL) in Seattle. As Nikkei debated different strategies, new organizations formed

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<sup>30</sup> Numbers for Japanese Americans in Riverside or Riverside County have not been located.



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including the National Coalition for Redress/Reparations based in Los Angeles and the National Council for Japanese American Redress with strong leadership from Seattle's Nikkei. The Japanese American Citizens League spearheaded legislative strategy for creating the U.S. Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians (CWRIC). Two years later, the CWRIC held hearings in major cities that enabled Japanese Americans to finally, publicly testify to the injustice, loss, and endurance of their WWII legacy.<sup>31</sup> The power of these personal stories furthered arguments for individual monetary reparations, which had been a central goal for the National Coalition for Redress and Reparations (NCRR). Local activists organized letter-writing campaigns that deluged the White House and Congress with calls for redress.<sup>32</sup> On September 18, 1987, the U.S. House of Representatives passed a redress bill, with the Senate following in April of 1988. President Ronald Reagan threatened to veto the bill but political factors and over 20,000 letters sent in support of the bill and he ultimately signed the bill into law on August 10, 1988. By 1990, an apology and \$20,000 in redress payment was reaching the first Issei and would ultimately be offered to very living survivor of the WWII era who had been wrongfully incarcerated.

**Context 1. JAPANESE IN RIVERSIDE:** Settlement & Community Development; World War II  
Forced Relocation and Incarceration; Return & Recovery, 1890s-1907s

**Settlement & Community Development**

Arrival and work in the citrus industry

Accounts of Riverside's first Japanese residents are not definitive. A 1940 history published by the Japanese Association states that an immigrant named Gunji Morito was hired in the early 1890s to plant ginko trees along a roadside in San Bernardino. Morito reportedly brought several Japanese laborers to Southern California with him, but died soon after in Japan while traveling to buy the trees. According to

<sup>31</sup> Niiya, p. 340, 342.

<sup>32</sup> Wong, p. 96.

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this account, some of the laborers stayed briefly in Riverside, but didn't appear to settle.<sup>33</sup> Another arrival story describes a group of Japanese leaving a grape picking job near Fresno and walking along railroad tracks to work in Riverside's orange groves in 1891.<sup>34</sup> In any case, the early presence of migrant Japanese laborers who worked the Riverside area's burgeoning citrus orchards is well documented. In fact, the establishment of Japanese in the city and the development of the citrus industry are deeply intertwined.

Incorporated in 1883, the City of Riverside had a business district located in the heart of the original "Mile Square" town site, while an additional thirty-three square miles were divided into small farm lots of five, ten, twenty, and forty acres. Early agricultural crops grown successfully in the Riverside area were vineyards of raisin grapes, alfalfa, hay, and stone fruits, such as apricots and peaches. These agricultural successes were soon supplanted by citrus production. After the arrival of the Washington naval orange, brought to Riverside by pioneers Eliza and Luther Tibbets in 1873, it soon became apparent that the ideal crop had been found for the climate and soil of Riverside. All that was needed was ample irrigation and transportation to fulfill promises being offered settlers arriving from the eastern portion of the United States. With the completion of a canal system and the beginnings of a railroad infrastructure, Riverside rapidly became an economic boomtown. Problems with irrigation kept the nearby Arlington area from advancing as rapidly as Riverside in citrus production, but citrus groves and packinghouses gradually progressed into the Arlington and Arlington Heights areas. The agricultural industry continued to drive the Riverside economy through the first decades of the twentieth century. Riverside played a critical role in the Southern California citrus belt that extended all the way to Pasadena on the west, thanks to an experiment station operated by the University of California in 1907.<sup>35</sup>

Most Japanese immigrants worked picking oranges and lemons in the groves and packing fruit in packinghouses found across Riverside. One group of Japanese workers is supposed to have lived for

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<sup>33</sup> *History of Japanese in America*.

<sup>34</sup> Roy Ito, *Japanese of the Inland Empire*, (unpublished manuscript, JAARP Collection, UC Riverside Special Collections, 1971), p. 1.

<sup>35</sup> City of Riverside *Modernism Context Statement*, 2009, pp. 6-11.

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over ten years in tents tucked in a eucalyptus grove on Magnolia Avenue near Adams Street.<sup>36</sup> As the location of Riverside's Chinatown, Adams Street was a logical place for early Nikkei to settle. Across the Western United States, Japanese immigrants often found that their residential options were narrowly defined in proximity to these earlier immigrants from Asia. Yet over time Riverside's Nikkei community fit a looser definition of Japantown that could be found in other cities and towns. In contrast to the concentrated and easily identifiable ethnic enclave generally imagined as "Japantown," these were characterized by clusters of Japanese residences usually located in neighborhoods of other working-class people, often immigrants themselves from Europe, Mexico and other parts of Asia.

Within a short time, the thousands of Japanese who worked seasonally in Riverside's orchards were joined by permanent residents who established businesses, such as the first Japanese-owned restaurant in Riverside, opened by Isokichi Ezawa in 1895.<sup>37</sup> The Hoshizaki grocery store opened on Cottage Avenue in 1901 and the following year, the Yamato Company was established at 113 Arlington Avenue. Started by four immigrants, the Yamato grocery store adopted an ancient word for Japan as its name.<sup>38</sup> Both of these early stores expanded their business by supplying Japanese farmhands to work in the local orange orchards. Other farmhand suppliers, "such as the Shibata brothers, Reishiro Itatani, and many others" soon joined them and would reportedly provide thousands of Japanese farmhands at the peak of orange harvesting season.<sup>39</sup>

Labor contractors such as these were a major feature of early Japanese settlement and employment in California, Washington and Oregon. Japanese labor contractors provided "middleman" services for new arrivals, whose lack of facility in English and knowledge of the American job market were huge barriers to employment. In addition to charging a fee for arranging work, bosses often housed and fed workers for an additional sum.<sup>40</sup> The labor contracting system, which flourished in agriculture, mining, fishing, lumber and railroad industries from about 1891 to 1907, benefited employers who only had to negotiate with one party.

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<sup>36</sup> Wong, p. 14

<sup>37</sup> Wong, p. 19

<sup>38</sup> Wong, p. 19 The address for the Yamato Company is found in the 1898 Riverside Directory.

<sup>39</sup> *History of Japanese in America*.

<sup>40</sup> Niiya, p. 214.

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While Japanese business owners generally lived and worked in the same commercial structures, citrus laborers resided in rooming houses or special camps provided by orchard owners. The 1900 U.S. Census for Riverside shows dozens of Japanese listed as day laborers, orange pickers, and cooks at the Arlington Avenue Camp and Riverside Trust Camp, with another fifteen workers in a camp or boarding house on Pachapa Avenue. The census of ten years later lists more than sixty Japanese residents at the Prenda Station camp. Riverside historian Tom Patterson writes that the Prenda packing facility had separate bunkhouses for Japanese and Chinese workers in 1908, and that other Japanese camps could be found west of the Santa Fe tracks at the Alta Cresta packing house and on Dufferin Avenue in Arlington Heights.<sup>41</sup>

The Arlington Heights Company had three permanent labor camps with English names denoting the origins of the corporation's founders. Osborn, Windsor and Balmoral each had foremen, horses and equipment for servicing the two thousand acre enterprise with packinghouses in Prenda and Arlington "at each end of the district."<sup>42</sup> Although Sanborn maps for these camps are not marked in a way that indicates spatial arrangements by race, one historian wrote that two of these camps were maintained for Japanese who were "employed both in the field and in the packing houses. Men earned one dollar a day without experience and one and a quarter when properly trained." According to this source, Japanese women made up part of the workforce and were employed in the packinghouses. Early census records indicate that Issei women resided in labor camps and boarding houses around Riverside.<sup>43</sup>

As Anthea Hartig describes in her 2001 dissertation, *Citrus Growers and the Southern California Landscape, 188-1940*, relatively isolated camps such as these provided a readily accessible and controlled labor force for "industrial citrus plantations."<sup>44</sup> "Control over production and in particular labor cost and laborers' lives shaped the citrus industry as it did the rest of California agriculture," Hartig writes. As the largest number of citrus workers in Riverside during the 1890s and early twentieth

<sup>41</sup> Patterson, "Early Riverside dotted by housing..." *Riverside Press Enterprise*, October, 1, 1980. P. B5

<sup>42</sup> Arthur G. Paul, *Riverside Community Book*, (Riverside: Arthur H. Crawston, 1954), p. 83.

<sup>43</sup> Paul, "Early Riverside..." p. 83

<sup>44</sup> Anthea Marie Hartig, *Citrus Growers and the Southern California Landscape, 1880-1940*, (PhD Dissertation, University of California Riverside, 2001), p. 239.

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century, this control was heavily exerted over Japanese immigrants whose fellow workers came from China, Mexico, Europe and Korea.

By 1915 citrus work had moved from seasonal to year round and workers were more dependent on a single employer. According to Hartig, the construction of workers' housing at this time "became a more sophisticated operation, more coherently designed and carefully planned."<sup>45</sup> Patterson described one camp located at Cleveland and Jackson Streets in Arlington Heights that did not merit listing in city directories but appeared to have some of the features to which Hartig alludes. Patterson's 1982 article is based on interviews with Gwendolyn Martinez Alvarado who recalled that her family moved to what had been an all-Japanese camp around 1911. They were soon joined by other migrants from Texas and Mexico and separated from the Japanese residents by a high wooden fence. According to a map drawn by the Alvarado and her husband, the camp had a commissary and a Japanese bathhouse and looked "like a beautiful park. The buildings were like Army barracks – two-story with verandas." Alvarado said that the workers who roomed in her parents' boarding house were all single men, while the "Japanese camp" over the fence had families in residence.<sup>46</sup>

Not all Japanese citrus workers lived in employer-provided camps. Some found shelter east of downtown's Mile Square in structures on either side of 14<sup>th</sup> Street across the Southern Pacific railroad and marked as "Japanese Shanties" in the 1908 Sanborn map. These are probably the "notorious place" described by one writer who contrasts their squalor to Arlington's "well managed camps" that housed the "best workers."<sup>47</sup> The Sanborn map depicting 14<sup>th</sup> Street shows two boardinghouses, and approximately ten buildings of attached housing units along with an office, barber shop, two billiard rooms and four stores. No photographs of these blocks have been found, but the map describes wood frame buildings, primarily of one story, though three establishments at 159-169, 152-54 and 162 E. 14th Street were all of two stories. This collection of structures and uses typifies the environments that supported the bachelor culture of early Issei immigrants. Residents of these "shanties" presumably

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<sup>45</sup> Hartig, p. 239

<sup>46</sup> Tom Patterson, "Martinez Camp once was thriving community of 450 citrus workers," Riverside Press Enterprise, 21 March 1982. Although none of the camp buildings were identified in the related survey, Patterson's article indicates that "some farm buildings along Jackson Way appear to have been part of the Japanese portion of the camp."

<sup>47</sup> Paul, "Riverside," p. 83

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worked at packinghouses owned by the Penn Fruit Company and Pachapa Orange Growers Association just to the west across the railroad tracks.<sup>48</sup>

Establishing new businesses

Although citrus dominated the early presence of Japanese in Riverside, some Issei worked at the Mission Inn, Riverside's grand tourist hotel developed in the center of town by Frank Miller, one of Riverside's most prominent residents. Others established grocery stores and restaurants by the turn of the twentieth century. Ulysses Shinsei Kaneko was listed as a restaurant owner in the 1898 Riverside City Directory at 750 8th Street, and by 1905 had established the Golden State Hotel and Café at 634 8th Street (extant at 3616-1638 University Avenue). Census records show that the hotel primarily served Kaneko's large family, with a few rooms let to other Japanese immigrants. Given the small number of Japanese in Riverside, and their presumably meager wages, it is not surprising that one account notes that the café's clientele included many "Caucasians."<sup>49</sup> By 1910 city directories list a variety of Japanese-owned businesses including a tailor, a gardener, and a cobbler, grocers, a confectionary store, three bicycle stores, a fish market, two barbers, and three restaurants.<sup>50</sup> Many of these were clustered in the 100 block of East 14<sup>th</sup> Street (razed) labeled "Japanese Shanties" by the Sanborn Company, with a smaller cluster in the 600 and 700 blocks of 8th Street. The businesses on 8th Street were housed in more substantial buildings alongside a bank, department store and the Riverside Daily Press building. The Loring Opera House and City Hall sat one block to the north.<sup>51</sup>

Among the most notable of these Japanese businesses was the Washington Restaurant, which served meals for over three decades (a remarkably long time for an Issei-run establishment), and whose proprietors became famous for their involvement in a landmark court case testing the 1913 Alien Land

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<sup>48</sup> Sanborn Fire Insurance Map for Riverside 1908, p. 41. The same map shows a smaller "Korean Settlement" further south along Cottage Street. Assessor's records in Riverside County Archives found by City Planning staff, Krystal Marquez, revealed that the owners of the 14<sup>th</sup> Street Japantown area were John F. Tibbet and Edward Pequegnat. Personal communication to the author dated 22 July 2011.

<sup>49</sup> *History of Japanese in America*.

<sup>50</sup> 1910 *Riverside City Directory*, Local History Resource Center, City of Riverside Library

<sup>51</sup> Sanborn Fire Insurance Map for Riverside 1908.

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Law. Jukichi and Ken Harada opened the restaurant after working for U.S. Kaneko at the Golden State Hotel and operating a small rooming house on 8th Street, where Ken did the housekeeping for their Japanese and Mexican lodgers. Profits from the rooming house enabled Jukichi and Ken to purchase a restaurant next to the Asami Barbershop on 8th Street across from Kaneko's café and hotel in 1910.<sup>52</sup> A previous Japanese proprietor, T. Ohashi, had named the establishment Washington Restaurant for the first American president.<sup>53</sup> As the Haradas built a life around the restaurant and the growing number of rooming houses they operated, these sites testified to their commitment to putting down family roots in Riverside.

In addition to a portrait of George Washington, a 1915 menu from the restaurant showed an array of American dishes with nothing but a 5 cent serving of boiled rice reflecting any aspect of Japanese culinary tradition. The menu also shows that the restaurant's hours were from 5 AM to 8 PM and that rooms were available for rent at 25 cents per day. Like Kaneko and the other Nikkei business owners in Riverside, the Haradas relied on a combination of employing fellow Japanese immigrants and family labor to run their businesses, which needed to serve a broader range of customers than Nikkei proprietors in larger Japantowns. The Haradas operated the restaurant from 643 8th Street (extant at 3643 University Avenue)<sup>54</sup>, until 1925 when they relocated to 638 9th Street. Five years later, the Haradas moved their business back to 541 8th Street (razed), from which they, and later their children Sumi and Harold, managed affairs until WWII.

#### Growing Families and Community Institutions

In addition to hundreds of seasonal workers, by 1910 the Japanese population of Riverside was approximately "500 Japanese settlers, including 70 women and 23 children."<sup>55</sup> Passage of the 1908 Gentleman's Agreement included a loophole allowing wives to immigrate from Japan, many of whom

<sup>52</sup> Jennifer Mermilliod, State of California DPR Primary Record form for 3643 University Avenue, p. 4

<sup>53</sup> *Souvenir of the City of Riverside*, Published in the Interest of the Riverside Fire Department, 1906. Collection of Riverside Metropolitan Museum.

<sup>54</sup> Riverside changed from 3-digit to 4-digit addresses in 1933. Some street names have also changed from the period of study, for example Eighth Street was renamed University.

<sup>55</sup> *History of Japanese in America*.

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arrived as "picture brides," a phenomenon denounced by leaders of the anti-Japanese movement as immoral and a sneaky maneuver around immigration restrictions. This was actually a variation on Japanese tradition, where arranged marriages were the rule. In Japan, go-betweens matched men and women according to a family's social and economic status and personal attributes of the potential bride and groom, who often exchanged photographs as part of the process. Male Japanese immigrants who could afford to travel back to Japan returned to be wed, while others turned to long-distance, arranged marriages to so-called "picture brides" who were usually a decade or two younger than their husbands.<sup>56</sup>

As families were established in Riverside, new organizations and facilities were needed. The Riverside Japanese Association, which represented immigrants in dealings with American institutions and performed bureaucratic functions for the Japanese government, had been formed in 1905. Their annual picnic was a highlight of the community calendar over the decades. Community members recalled that a temporary stage would be built for speeches where Riverview Road ends at the Santa Ana River.<sup>57</sup> Kenjin-kai, associations of fellow immigrants from the same prefecture, served an important social and economic role for Issei. Most of Riverside's Japanese immigrants came from Wakayama and Fukuoka prefectures. Members of Riverside's Wakayama and Fukuoka kenjin-kais were tied by common customs and speech patterns and their bonds were reinforced through community events such as annual picnics, dinners and mutual aid projects.<sup>58</sup> The most important community-building institutions in Riverside, as in other Japantowns, were churches and Japanese language school or *gakuen*.

The Japanese Christian church was a central organization in Riverside's Nikkei community, which was relatively unusual in that it lacked a Buddhist presence. Nearly seventy-five percent of pre-war Nikkei were Buddhist prior to WWII, but Japanese in Riverside were overwhelmingly Christian. Christian churches outnumbered Buddhist temples in most pre-war Japantowns for several reasons, most prominent being that non-Asian Christian missionaries eagerly proselytized to new immigrants from

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<sup>56</sup> Niiya, p. 282.

<sup>57</sup> A photo in the collection of the Riverside Metropolitan Museum shows that the 1920 picnic was held at the Salt Lake Bridge over the Santa Ana River. Locations for other picnics is unknown at this time. Interview with Lilly Taka and Charles Fujimoto, July 2011.

<sup>58</sup> Niiya, pp. 200-201.



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Japan and established missions in many communities that developed into full-fledged churches. Various Christian sects, most commonly Methodist and Presbyterian, each developed their own institutional bases and the buildings to house them. Although several Buddhist traditions were present in California, the Jodo Shinshu or Shin sect, under the San Francisco-based leadership of Buddhist Churches of America (BCA) was by far the most dominant. Therefore, most Japantowns housed only one Buddhist temple, and the number of Buddhist churches was smaller than Japanese Christian churches of varying denominations. A typical pre-war California Japantown featured two or three Christian churches representing various denominations, with one Buddhist church under the BCA umbrella, as well as traditional religions such as Konko and Shinto.

According to a Japanese accounting of Protestant work in North America, a Rev. Morizo Yoshida was sent by the Los Angeles Methodist Episcopal church to visit citrus workers in Riverside, where he baptized over 140 male workers in a five year period.<sup>59</sup> Shortly after the turn of the twentieth century, Riverside's established Methodist and Congregational churches sponsored missions to organize services for Japanese working in the citrus industry. At that time, the First Congregational Church of Riverside listed eight Chinese members whose small numbers apparently didn't merit a separate "mission."<sup>60</sup> Riverside's Mabel Bristol recalled "for a long time these churches, [Methodist and Congregational] prospered and became the focal point for the lives of the Japanese people here in town because they had no other way to get together. Church became a big thing in their lives."<sup>61</sup>

The Congregational Church's Japanese Mission moved into its own structure in 1901 at 5th and Mulberry (razed). According to a history of the First Congregational Church, the Congregational Conference gave monetary support to the Japanese Mission while the local church supplied teachers for Sunday School as well as lessons in English, cooking and sewing. By 1908 the Sanborn map shows that the Japanese Mission occupied a small one-story structure at 177 E. Fourteenth as the Japanese Mission. The Congregational Church Bulletin of December 1909 announced that the Japanese Mission would

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<sup>59</sup> *The Eighty-Fifth Anniversary of Protestant Work Among Japanese in North America 1872-1962*. (Los Angeles: Japanese Union Church, 1964), p. 36.

<sup>60</sup> *The Lighted Cross: The First 100 Years of Riverside's First Church*. (Riverside: First Congregational Church, 1972), p. 66.

<sup>61</sup> Wong, p. 47

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host Christmas celebration “at its quarters on 14th Street.... All interested friends will be welcomed at the gathering.”<sup>62</sup>

*The History of Japanese in America* states that by 1915 Riverside’s Methodist and Congregational Japanese churches had two ministers, two staff, 143 members, fifty-three Sunday school students, seventeen baptisms per year, and one English teacher who instructed ten students.<sup>63</sup> The two mission churches merged in 1917 and ten years later changed the name to the Riverside Japanese Union Church. At some point they appear to have moved next door to a larger, two-story frame structure at 3195 East 14th Street (razed).<sup>64</sup> By that time, the First Congregational Church had erected a grand new building (extant at 3504 Mission Inn Avenue) and continued to have active ties to the Japanese Church, including opening their own larger sanctuary for the Japanese church to hold their Christmas services.<sup>65</sup> In fact, as the “parent” organization that was legally able to own property, they held a controlling interest in the Japanese Union Church’s real estate as well. In 1927, the First Congregational Church deeded the 14th Street church building to the Southern California Conference by the American Missionary Association.<sup>66</sup>

Riverside’s Japanese Union Church was part of the Japanese American Southern California Church Federation, an alliance of about twenty churches that had established a credit union and mutual aid society by the 1930s. According to a history of Japanese American Christian churches, up to the post-WWII period, almost all of the churches continued as “missions” of white churches.<sup>67</sup> As of 1940, Issei worship service attendance was 3, while Sunday school pupils numbered 50. These small numbers may reflect a pattern identified in Morrison Wong’s doctoral thesis on Japanese Americans in Riverside, which states that local Nisei, who were more comfortable with English language, attended services in white churches.<sup>68</sup>

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<sup>62</sup> *The Lighted Cross*, p. 70

<sup>63</sup> *History of Japanese in America*.

<sup>64</sup> *The Eighty-fifth Anniversary*, p. 143

<sup>65</sup> *The Lighted Cross*, p. 209

<sup>66</sup> *History of Japanese in America*.

<sup>67</sup> *The Eighty-fifth Anniversary*, p. 70.

<sup>68</sup> Wong, p. 47

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Alongside churches, Japanese Language schools, or *gakuen*, were the most central institutions to Japanese communities across the West Coast. According to historian Gail Dubrow, the hundreds of language schools in Japantowns up and down the Pacific Coast “testify to the growing Nisei population, Issei anxiety over their precarious status in the United States as aliens ineligible for citizenship, and dismay over the manners of their American-born children.”<sup>69</sup> Because parents’ acquisition of English was generally quite limited, one of the *gakuen*’s roles was to support better communication between parents and children. Yet, Nikkei educators were aware that Japanese schools were a sensitive subject in the context of continuous anti-Japanese activism in the West. A 1921 volume *California and the Japanese* by Kiichi Kanzaki, General Secretary of the Japanese Association of America, stated that a *gakuen* “teaches the mother tongue only so far as it is necessary for family harmony and for social efficiency and economy.” In fact the Japanese Education Association claimed in 1913 that “language schools are conducted with the fact in view that the Japanese children are Americans and are going to spend all their years here, and our whole educational system must be founded upon the spirit of public instruction of America.”<sup>70</sup>

While language schools in larger Nihonmachi held classes in Japanese language, history, penmanship, singing and deportment six days a week, Riverside children attended such classes less frequently. The Japanese Union Church’s Reverend Omura and other Issei conducted Japanese classes in their homes and at the Japanese Union Church. Toranosuke Fujimoto reported teaching classes for three Japanese families in his High Grove neighborhood.<sup>71</sup>

But *gakuen* held a far more important role in the community than a space solely devoted to training the younger generation in how to read and write in Japanese. As numbers of Nisei grew, special programs and performances were organized by students to demonstrate their newfound skills to parents.

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<sup>69</sup> Gail Dubrow with Donna Graves, *Sento at Sixth and Main: Preserving Landmarks of Japanese American Heritage*, (Seattle: Seattle Arts Commission, 2002), p. 109.

<sup>70</sup> Kanzaki, p. 20

<sup>71</sup> Akiko Nomura. *Fujimoto Diaries 1941-1946: Japanese American Community in Riverside, California, and Toranosuke Fujimoto’s National Loyalties to Japan and the United States During the Wartime Internment*. (PhD Dissertation, University of California Riverside, 2010), p. 161. Fujimoto presumably taught lessons to the Senamatsu and Ono children, as well as his own.

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Issei and Nisei recalled community gatherings at the Riverside language schools for commemorative and holiday events. Fujimoto's diary described a lecture by a Major Tanaka, leader of a 1936 military coup, hosted by the Arlington Gakuen that lasted four hours and attracted over 100 listeners in February 1941.<sup>72</sup>

One the eve of WWII, there were 248 Gakuen in California with 17,834 pupils and 454 teachers.<sup>73</sup> The greater Riverside Japanese American community held three or four such schools. A 1940 Japanese directory lists gakuen at two addresses in Riverside –9585 Rudisill Street and the Japanese Union Church on 14<sup>th</sup> Street (both razed).<sup>74</sup> The 1940 *History of Japanese in America* states that the Arlington gakuen was established in 1930 and had over thirty pupils at the time of publication, while three language schools in Riverside had thirty-six pupils and dated to 1928.<sup>75</sup> Neither of these sources includes the Lincoln Street Gakuen, which still stands in the Riverside area at 7433-35 Lincoln Avenue in the Casa Blanca neighborhood. According to city building permits, the structure appears to have been erected by the Riverside Japanese Association in 1940. It included a large classroom, two bathrooms and a kitchen. Alice Kanda, whose family lived near the Lincoln Street Gakuen, recalled that children were sent there on Saturdays and Sundays to learn flower arranging, dancing, music and signing, as well as reading and writing in Japanese.<sup>76</sup>

Olivewood Cemetery was another important space in Riverside for the Japanese American community. Unlike other Japantowns where Japanese were not allowed to be buried in established cemeteries and needed to form their own, or where there burials could only take place in a segregated area within an existing cemetery, Riverside's Olivewood cemetery holds Nikkei graves in several spaces scattered across its rolling, wooded hills. Two clusters of Japanese graves are particularly notable. One holds Japanese remains mostly dating from the 1880s-1930s, along with Mexican and Chinese gravesites. This area reportedly was originally leased by the county and used by families who could not

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<sup>72</sup> Ibid., p. 164

<sup>73</sup> *History of Japanese in America*.

<sup>74</sup> *Japanese American News Directory 1940*, p. 373. The Rudisill address is also listed as the Arlington home of the Kaminaka family.

<sup>75</sup> *History of Japanese in America*.

<sup>76</sup> Krystal Marquez, State of California DPR Primary Record Form for 7433 Lincoln Street.

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afford burial in the main cemetery.<sup>77</sup> The second main area with Japanese gravesites holds many upright gravestones and markers, some with elaborate carvings in both English and Japanese characters.

According to Sumi Harada, her father Jukichi was responsible for the calligraphy on most of these tombstones. Skilled in the art of sumi-e, Harada would receive commissions from bereaved families who would take his drawings to the tombstone facility where they would replicate his kanji characters.<sup>78</sup>

Ulysses Kaneko's grave is marked with an impressive five-foot tall granite monument surrounded by markers for other family members.

#### Residential Patterns and Farming

Housing for the growing population of Nikkei was available in various parts of town that were inhabited by other working-class Riversiders. Some Japanese Americans who worked at the Mission Inn lived in its Annex built as a Women's Dormitory and later Men's Dormitory in 1921 and 1928.<sup>79</sup> During the 1910s and '20s Nikkei residential clusters could be found near University and Main and on East 14th Street. Like many immigrants, Japanese often ran small businesses from their place of residence, so the overlap with the commercial areas described earlier conforms to this pattern. Other groups of Nikkei resided near Van Buren Avenue and in the Casa Blanca area southwest of downtown closer to citrus orchards.

The location of these clusters was not shaped solely by economics; racial discrimination was a powerful factor in determining where Nikkei could live. A 1907 Riverside *Enterprise* advertisement for a new housing development made these restrictions explicit as it touted "No Lots Sold to Japanese, Mexicans, or Colored People at Crestmore, a White Man's Working Town."<sup>80</sup> The Harada family's attempt to reside in such a "White Man's" neighborhood is one of the most prominent events in Riverside's Japanese American history and will be described in a following context.

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<sup>77</sup> Jenn Wilson, State of California DPR Form for 3300 Central Avenue.

<sup>78</sup> Interview with Sumi Harada from the Harada Oral History Collection, Riverside Metropolitan Museum.

<sup>79</sup> Jennifer Thornton, DPR Primary Record Form for Mission Inn Annex, 3665 Sixth Street.

<sup>80</sup> Riverside *Enterprise*, June 18, 1907 cited in Laura L. Klure. *Let's Be Doers: A History of the YWCA of Riverside California, 1906-1992*. (Riverside: Riverside YWCA, 1992), p. 102.

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While most Japanese lived in or near Riverside's Mile Square, a number of families resided on farms they operated outside of town. Ulysses Shinsei Kaneko reportedly made the first purchase of farmland in the area to grow oranges and raise chickens.<sup>81</sup> In 1902, Yagichiro Kinoshita established a chicken and hog farm in west Riverside.<sup>82</sup> In the following decades several more Nikkei families established Riverside area farms. By 1929, one account states that Japanese Americans in the Riverside area owned 250 acres of farmland and sharecropped another 430 acres.<sup>83</sup>

Barriers to real estate ownership were not as high in the countryside, according to one Nisei recalling his parents' purchase of a farm. "We were pretty far out. It was in the country, so there weren't many neighbors around to complain. Besides, we'd been there before the neighbors got there."<sup>84</sup> Even after passage of the Alien Land Law, the Inaba family found that they could purchase acreage on Jurupa Road west of Riverside. "We bought this land from an English lady – a Mrs. Thomas. We explained the requirements of the Alien Land Laws to her. She still said she would sell to us. So, we bought the land under my sister's name."<sup>85</sup> Chiyasuko Inaba had followed his father, Risaburo, to Riverside and worked in local orange groves then as a busboy at the Mission Inn before returning to Japan to marry. By 1924, at the age of 24, he and his wife Kiri were establishing a chicken farm with enough acreage to raise crops next to land that his father tilled. According to one of his children, the Inabas replaced an orange grove with a truck farm and poultry operation.<sup>86</sup>

Poultry farming required more capital investment and assurance of continuity than truck farming, so a relatively small number of California Nikkei pursued this enterprise. Yet one account states that despite their small numbers, "wherever the Japanese started the poultry farming, they applied the diligence and the superior quality of skill peculiar to the Japanese and expanded their business."

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<sup>81</sup> No documentation of this early land purchase by Kaneko was found, although a record of Kaneko transferring property in nearby Redlands in 1908 was located in the San Bernardino County archives.

<sup>82</sup> Wong, p. 20

<sup>83</sup> *History of Japanese in America*.

<sup>84</sup> Edwin Hiroto quoted in Wong, p. 57

<sup>85</sup> The location of the Inaba farm is from an oral history with Mabel Fujimoto Zinc that is included in the Harada Family and Riverside Families Oral History Transcripts, Riverside Metropolitan Museum, various dates. Quote from Wong, p. 57.

<sup>86</sup> Oral history interview with Haru Inaba Kuromiya, Harada Family and Riverside Families Oral History Transcripts, Riverside Metropolitan Museum, various dates. p. 5

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Although the largest group of Japanese-owned chicken farms was in the Petaluma area north of San Francisco, small-scale farmers in San Pedro, Gardena, Norwalk and Riverside raised approximately 30-40,000 chickens in Southern California.<sup>87</sup> By the early 1920s, local boosters argued that several factors made Riverside ideal for raising chickens including proximity to the Los Angeles market, availability of feed, and good transport lines. “Riverside is an important shipping point” the articles states, “being on the main line of two transcontinental railways and on a branch line of a third.”<sup>88</sup>

The diaries of Toranosuke Fujimoto, a Riverside poultry farmer, provide a rare and rich window into the Issei experience in Riverside. These volumes, written in Japanese between 1913 and 1967, have recently been translated and served as the basis for a UC Riverside doctoral dissertation by Akiko Nomura. Fujimoto immigrated in 1902 and came to Riverside after working as a domestic servant in San Francisco. First employed as a fruit picker, he met his future wife Suna Sugi after living with her brother in an Orange County labor camp. By 1912, just prior to passage of the Alien Land Law restricting Japanese property ownership, he had bought a six-acre parcel just outside Riverside city limits on Chase Road in an area called High Grove.<sup>89</sup> Suna Fujimoto gave birth to six children while living at their High Grove farm, with all but the youngest born at home. Midwives were a common feature of Japantowns on the 1920s and ‘30s. Although no listing for a Japanese midwife was found in any Riverside directories, it is probable that one assisted Suna with her births.<sup>90</sup>

Fujimoto’s diary entries show that cooperation and partnerships with other Japanese immigrants and non-Japanese were an integral part to his experience as a poultry farmer. He shared knowledge of materials and equipment as well as information about marketing produce with fellow farmers, with whom he also borrowed and lent tools. He was a member of two local farm associations, the Walnut Growers Association and the Poultrymen’s Cooperative Association, that were presumably made up

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<sup>87</sup> *History of Japanese in America*.

<sup>88</sup> “Poultry Farming at Riverside” 1922 document by Riverside Chamber of Commerce in vertical file at Riverside Public Library.

<sup>89</sup> Interview with Lily Taka, p. 2. Mabel Fujimoto Zinc stated that their parents added another ten acres to the property in subsequent years, p. 2 Both are from the Harada Family and Riverside Families Oral History Transcripts, Riverside Metropolitan Museum, various dates.

<sup>90</sup> Haru Inaba Kuromiya’s oral history states that she was born at home with a midwife p. 2.

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primarily of white farmers. Within the Japanese community, Fujimoto served in leadership roles as board member of the Japanese Union Church, the Riverside Japanese Association, and the Wakayama Kenjin-kai.<sup>91</sup>

Like many immigrants, Issei relied on the labor of family members as they established businesses in the first decades of the twentieth century. This was particularly crucial for small farming enterprises. All of the Fujimoto children worked the fields after school alongside their parents, mowing and planting crops such as sweet potatoes, cabbage, carrots and tomatoes that grew between rows of walnut trees. They also helped with the poultry operations, feeding the chickens, and gathering and weighing eggs.<sup>92</sup> Lily Fujimoto Taka recalled that the family would pack and bundle produce in the evening, and the next morning her father would make deliveries to stores such as the Piggly Wiggly and A&P in Riverside.<sup>93</sup> The family ate what it grew as well as fresh fish and Japanese foodstuffs such as tofu and miso delivered by a vendor who made a weekly circuit to Riverside from Los Angeles.<sup>94</sup>

The Fujimotos lived near another Nikkei family, the Senamatsus who purchased property at 895 Clark Street in 1913 and built a modest bungalow home two years later (extant). Denso Senamatsu immigrated from Japan in 1913 at age twenty-eight. How he came to Riverside and was able to purchase property so quickly after immigrating is still unknown. By 1920, however, he lived at 895 Clark Street with his twenty-year old wife, Shie, their infant daughter, Yoshiko, and Shie's sister named Teru.<sup>95</sup> The following year brought a son named Ben. As the years passed the Fujimoto children walked the mile to Fremont Grammar School with sons and daughters from the Sanematsu and Ono families who lived on chicken farms nearby.

In west Riverside, the six Inaba children attended Glen Avon School and Polytechnic High School.<sup>96</sup> According to the 1930 US census, the Inabas lived near other Nikkei families who farmed

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<sup>91</sup> Nomura, p. 6

<sup>92</sup> Zinc interview, p. 4

<sup>93</sup> Taka interview, p. 4

<sup>94</sup> Taka interview, p. 5

<sup>95</sup> 1920 US census accessed at ancestry.com

<sup>96</sup> Taka interview, p. 4



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around Jurupa Avenue.<sup>97</sup> Mits Inaba recalled that although he was one of only a few Japanese students in his kindergarten class, “We all lived in the same kind of economic status. Nobody was real rich. . . . Everybody lived in fairly poor houses. So I didn’t feel out of place or anything like that.”<sup>98</sup>

Another cluster of Japanese American families lived in the area known as Casa Blanca, which still holds a handful of structures in addition to the Lincoln Street Japanese School. 2915 Madison Street (extant) was purchased in 1926 by Onisaburo and Umeko Takeda for their growing family. The property was bought under the name of the couple’s American born children under the guardianship of E.L. Pequegnat, a local jeweler and watchmaker.<sup>99</sup> The 1930 US census lists the couple as having five sons and a daughter, with Onisaburo supporting the family as a farm foreman. Other records indicate the family ran a gas station at the corner of Madison and Lincoln.<sup>100</sup>

Across the street at 2986 Madison Avenue (extant) lived the Iseda family, whose patriarch Gyosuke, was a leader in the Riverside Nikkei community. Gyosuke Iseda was secretary of the Riverside Japanese Association. He was also a correspondent for the *Rafu Shimpo*, a daily Japanese newspaper published out of Los Angeles, and an agent for Canadian Manufacturers Life Insurance Company. Both of these occupations commonly appear in directory listings for California Japantowns. Although many Nikkei read the English-language American press, daily and weekly newspapers published in Japanese and English were major resources for the Japanese American community. And insurance agents specializing in serving Japanese in California reportedly led to a remarkably high rate of coverage as early as 1920.<sup>101</sup>

In 1915, Iseda immigrated at age twenty-one from Fukuoka prefecture and was soon working in Riverside area agriculture and living at 140 Santa Ana Street.<sup>102</sup> The 1920 U.S. census lists Gyosuke and his wife of two years, Martha, as residents and employees of the Mission Inn. The census of ten years

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<sup>97</sup> 1930 USA census shows a second family named Inaba, and another named Hamamoto on the same street.

<sup>98</sup> Inaba interview, p. 9

<sup>99</sup> Advertisement from 1915 shows that Pequegnat Jewelry Co. was located at 761 Main Street. *Los Angeles Times* 29 April 1915

<sup>100</sup> Sue Hall, State of California DPR Primary Document Form for 2915 Madison Street.

<sup>101</sup> There were five large Japanese daily newspapers and five weekly in 1920. The largest daily has circulation of approx. 12000. *California and the Japanese*, p. 18.

<sup>102</sup> WWI Draft Card for Gyosuke Iseda accessed at ancestry.com lists him as a self-employed farmer.

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later shows the Isedas and their three children residing as renters at 2986 Madison Avenue (extant), the residence they would inhabit for over five decades, except for the years they would spend behind barbed wire in WWII prison camps.<sup>103</sup>

The same census shows that most of the Isedas' and Takedas' neighbors were immigrants from Mexico, but also lists nearby Japanese families named Gotori at 2931 and Nishimoto at 3055 Madison (both extant). In both families, the head of household's occupation appears as a farmer and his wife as proprietor of a grocery store.<sup>104</sup> The 1940 *History of Japanese in America* states, "Of all the main retail Japanese stores foodstuffs and grocery stores outnumber others and could be found sporadically located in various places. Around 1940 even just within CA there were over 500 Japanese grocery stores."<sup>105</sup> Riverside Nikkei groceries like the Gotoris' and Nishimotos' stocked a wider range of goods because their clientele was necessarily drawn from beyond just the Japanese community.

In addition to the Casa Blanca area, Nikkei grocery stores were also present closer to downtown. The same 1940 directory lists Kay's Market and Yamada Brothers on the southern portion of the Mile Square, and four markets east of downtown in the area with the highest concentration of Japanese residences. In contrast to the Casa Blanca stores, which were run out of the proprietors' homes, most of the Eastside markets operated out of commercial structures, with an attached residence in at least one case. Mike's Grocery, listed in the 1940 directory at 4195 Park Avenue still stands today. Originally an Odd Fellows' Hall, the building was owned from the late 1920s to at least the 1960s by the Reynolds family, who leased the building in the late 1930s to Mike Matsumoto. According to UC Riverside student research, Mike Matsumoto immigrated from Japan in 1900 and worked first in the citrus industry and then as a cook at the Harada's Washington Restaurant. Mike's Grocery appears in the 1939 Riverside city directory and the 1940 Nikkei directory, but not after WWII. Presumably Matsumoto

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<sup>103</sup> 1930 U.S. Census accessed at ancestry.com

<sup>104</sup> 1930 U.S. census accessed at ancestry.com The Gotori, Nishimoto and Takeda stores all appear in the 1940 *Japanese American News Directory*, p. 374. 2931 Madison appears to be extant according to zillow.com

<sup>105</sup> *History of Japanese in America*.

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either didn't return to Riverside from camp, or was unable to reconstruct his business in its rented quarters.<sup>106</sup>

One block north of the former Mike's Grocery was another Nikkei store during the pre-war period. By the 1920s, the property at 4096-4098 Park Street (extant) was serving as a grocery store and residence. From 1931 to approximately 1936, the grocery was run by George Hideo Sakoguchi. The 1930 US Census shows Sakoguchi as a resident of San Bernardino, yet according to family accounts, George spent his teens in Riverside living with his aunt and uncle, Ryosuke and Asa Shintani, and helping at their Arlington store. He married Mary Shizue Nishino in October of 1934 and returned to San Bernardino, where they opened Mary's Cash Grocery.<sup>107</sup> Records for the buildings at both 4195 Park and 4098 Park demonstrate how fluid and multi-racial the Eastside neighborhood was in the 1920s and '30s. African American grocers named Jerry Wiley and David Stokes operated out of 4195 during the 1920s, and Aaron Wiley resided at and ran the grocery store at 4096-4098 Park Street. In 1905, all three men had formed an investor group to purchase a two-story building for a Colored Mercantile Hall around the corner at 2931 12<sup>th</sup> Street.<sup>108</sup>

In 1935, George Sakoguchi's sister, also named Mary Shizue, moved with her husband James Hisazo Sakaguchi (similarly spelled, but different, names) and their four children to Riverside and opened a grocery store at 2711 13<sup>th</sup> Street.<sup>109</sup> Family records show that a fifth child was born but died in infancy and was buried at Olivewood Cemetery.<sup>110</sup> In 1937, three of the Sakaguchi children sailed to Japan to live with family members and attend school. Thousands of *Kibei*, as these Nisei were called,

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<sup>106</sup> Oceana Collins, State of California DPR Primary record Form for 4197 Park Avenue. Based on photographs in the Harada collection, the author concludes that Matsumoto married at some point before 1915, but his wife died in the 1918 flu epidemic.

<sup>107</sup> "George Hideo Sakoguchi" and "George Hideo Sakoguchi and Mary Shizue [Nishino] Sakoguchi" manuscripts shared by Sakoguchi family with author, May 2011. It is unclear whether Sakoguchi lived in the house behind the store on Park Street

<sup>108</sup> Stephen Duncan State of California DPR Form for 4096-4098 Park Street. Information about the Colored Mercantile Hall is from personal communication with historian Catherine Gudis.

<sup>109</sup> The Sakoguchi family had extensive family connections in the San Bernardino and Riverside area, including an aunt and uncle who had opened a store in Arlington in the 1915s and by the mid-1930s had a chicken ranch in the Arlington area. The Shintani ranch was located at 9354 Indiana Avenue; the 1936 house appears to still stand according to zillow.com "Jinnosuke Sakoguchi" document shared with author by Sakoguchi family, May 2011.

<sup>110</sup> "James Hishazo Sakaguchi and Mary Shizue [Sakoguchi] Sakaguchi" manuscript shared with author by Sakoguchi family, May 2011

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were sent to Japan “for reasons of economic hardship” or “a desire to retain Japanese culture.”<sup>111</sup> The burdens of grief and running a family store during the depression may have led the Sakaguchis to make this decision for three of their four children. By 1941, Mary Sakaguchi had given birth to three more sons who would not meet their older siblings until after WWII. As with all *Kibei*, the Sakaguchi children were trapped in Japan after Pearl Harbor instigated U.S. entry into WWII.

One the eve of WWII, Riverside’s Japanese community was well established, if smaller by numbers than at its peak in the early decades of the twentieth century. From its height of 765 in 1910, the Nikkei population had dropped to a total 1940 population estimated as between 250 and 300.<sup>112</sup> The 1940 *Japanese American News Directory* lists a variety of Riverside community organizations including the Japanese language schools described earlier, three prefectural associations or *kenjin-kai*, the Union Church, whose address at 3195 14th Street (razed) is also listed for the Japanese Association and the Y.M.C.A. and a kendo dojo.

Many Nisei remember sports as an important feature of community life as they grew up; Riverside apparently had Nisei baseball and basketball teams that played in all-Nikkei leagues, which were a common feature of many Japantowns. Charles Fujimoto recalled games at a ball field in Casa Blanca and at the YMCA in downtown Riverside.<sup>113</sup> Some local Nisei also participated in kendo training, a modern Japanese martial art of sword fighting. In the 1940 directory, a kendo dojo appears listed at a rural post office box. That year, Riverside had one of twenty-five kendo gyms affiliated with the Southern California Chapter of the *Dai-Nihon Butoku-Kai*, an association with headquarters in Kyoto.<sup>114</sup> However, other documentation calls this address into question. Toranosuke Fujimoto wrote in 1941 that usually the settlement house was used for kendo, but that the group rented a room in the Arlington Gakuen during part of that year because the settlement house was under renovation.<sup>115</sup>

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<sup>111</sup> Niiya, p. 201 Exact numbers on Kibei in Riverside were not compiled, but records show that two of the Fujimoto daughters, Doris and Lilly, traveled back to Japan for schooling at a Christian college from 1935-37. Interview with Lilly Taka and Charles Fujimoto, July 2011, p. 9.

<sup>112</sup> *History of Japanese in America*. Although confirmation was not found, the contraction in the Nikkei population was most likely due to their diminished role in local citriculture.

<sup>113</sup> Interview with Lilly Taka and Charles Fujimoto, July 2011.

<sup>114</sup> *History of Japanese in America*

<sup>115</sup> Nomura, p. 163

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While Nisei boys played sports, some of the girls engaged in social activities sponsored by the Riverside Young Women's Christian Association (extant at 3425 Mission Inn Avenue). In the 1920s and '30s, the YWCA organized separate clubs for Japanese American, Mexican American and African American young women, as well as students at the Sherman Indian School, were formed with activities mirroring the Caucasian clubs' including drama, arts and crafts, outdoor recreation and nature study. The Y's World Fellowship committee included seven Nikkei women among its members in 1941.<sup>116</sup>

On the eve of WWII, Riverside's Japanese American establishments included nine stores, four restaurants and hotels, two pool halls, a flower shop, a dentist, two banks, and four newspaper correspondents.<sup>117</sup> The Washington restaurant, one of Riverside's longest-running Japanese businesses, was still serving American fare out of its 8th Street home, which had long been "the watering hole for the Japanese," as one Nisei described it.<sup>118</sup> At 3575 Main Street, the Maple Café offered customers a more "exotic" environment whose décor featured bowers of Japanese maple branches overhead and hanging paper lanterns.<sup>119</sup> Although the Maple café owner's intention is not known, the striking contrast between their embrace of a Japanese aesthetic and Washington Restaurant's displays of Americana touches the heart of the Nikkei dilemma; "Am I Japanese? Am I American? Can I be both?" Two years later, that question must have been in the minds of many of Riverside's Japanese Americans as they waited at the nearby corner of 5th and Main to be "evacuated" to WWII concentration camps.<sup>120</sup>

**Related Sites:**

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<sup>116</sup> Klure, p. 75-77. 104. 107. Separate YWCAs were formed in 1912 for the large Japanese populations in San Francisco and Los Angeles.

<sup>117</sup> *Japanese American News Directory 1940*

<sup>118</sup> Mits Inaba interview, p. 6

<sup>119</sup> An image of the Maple Café interior is in the Harada Collection, Riverside Metropolitan Museum.

<sup>120</sup> Language used to describe this period of Japanese American history is controversial. At the time, the federal government employed euphemisms to describe Nikkei's forced removal as "evacuation," which implies an action taken to protect. The years spent in prison camps were generally depicted as "internment" at "Assembly Centers" and "Relocations Centers," although they were also frankly labeled "concentration camps" by the government before that term was deemed exclusive to the work/death camps of Nazi Germany. This document will use period terminology with quotes, or the terms "forced relocation," "incarceration" and "prison camp" to describe the experiences and sites associated with this shameful chapter of U.S. history.

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Several properties have been identified for their association with the establishment and development of Riverside's pre-WWII Japanese American community.

- Olivewood Cemetery, 3300 Central Avenue
- Gotori Residence and Market, 2931 Madison Avenue
- Golden State Hotel and Café (Roosevelt Building), 3616-18 University Avenue
- Washington Restaurant, 3543 University Avenue
- Mission Inn, 3649 Mission Inn Avenue
- Mission Inn Annex, 3665 6th Street
- Harada Residence, 3357 Lemon Street
- Sawahata Residence, 3560 Franklin Street
- Okubo Residence, 2365 11th Street
- Matsumoto Grocery, 4195 Park Street
- Sakoguchi Grocery, 4096-98 Park Street
- Iseda Residence and Office, 2986 Madison Avenue
- Takeda Residence, 2915 Madison Avenue
- Senamatsu Residence and Poultry operation, 895 Clark Street
- Lincoln Street Gakuen, 7433 Lincoln Avenue
- Young Women's Christian Association (Riverside Art Museum), 3425 Mission Inn Avenue
- First Congregational Church, 3504 Mission Inn Avenue

**World War II Forced Relocation and Incarceration**

Pearl Harbor and Restrictions on Civil Liberties

In 1941, William "Wimpy" Hiroto lived with his parents, an older sister, and younger brother in the High Grove area north of downtown. They rented property at 1044 Main Street, which they operated as a poultry farm.<sup>121</sup> On December 7<sup>th</sup>, 1942, Hiroto recalled riding his bike with some non-Nikkei neighborhood friends on Sunday morning. He was thirteen years old. "We're peddling down Main Street and Mrs.? ...She's a Swedish mother – she comes running out. 'Hey boys, boys, come in and have

<sup>121</sup> 1930 U.S. census accessed at ancestry.com The census shows that father Ujiro immigrated in 1907 and mother Shizuka in 1911.

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some lemonade.’ She says the Japs have bombed Pearl Harbor. The only thing we could do is shrug—typical response—’Where the hell is Pearl Harbor?’”<sup>122</sup>

If younger Nisei like Wimpy Hiroto were non-plussed by the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, Issei had already felt increasing anxiety about relations between their home and adopted countries. Two days before the bombing Toranosuke Fujimoto wrote in his diary “The Japan-America conference is almost the end and getting surly. The whole world is watching whether the Pacific Ocean will be rainy, stormy, calm or raging. Everyone must be worried. Many are praying for peaceful solutions. War never serves for happiness of human beings.”<sup>123</sup>

On December 7<sup>th</sup> Toranosuke Fujimoto was in Los Angeles attending a wedding alongside other members of Riverside’s Nikkei community. His initial doubts about reports of the attack on Pearl Harbor were overturned when he saw notices on the wall of a Japanese market and then bought the latest issue of the *Rafu Shimpo*. The wedding proceeded but Fujimoto reported being stopped afterward for questioning by the police. After being released, he made his way to the wedding reception at a Japanese restaurant and gave a toast to convey the Riverside community’s best wishes for the couple. More police questioned each guest as they left the hall, and Fujimoto reported that he and his wife, and the Ono family travelling with them, were stopped by police again in Ontario for questioning as they approached home.<sup>124</sup>

The following morning Fujimoto heard from neighbor and fellow poultry farmer Denzo Senamatsu that all Nikkei banking accounts were closed. “I was impressed how fast these measures were activated,” he wrote. “It is just the beginning of what we will endure in the future. More serious things will come.”<sup>125</sup> Fujimoto soon found that, despite his long membership, he could not conduct transactions with the Poultrymen’s Cooperative Association or the Walnut Growers Association, which would not accept his checks after Issei bank accounts were frozen. Other Nikkei reported that Japanese

<sup>122</sup> Susan Uyemara, Interview with Wimpy Hiroto for the Japanese Americans Living Legacy Project. (Fullerton: California State University Fullerton, 2006). pp. 11-12

<sup>123</sup> Nomura, p. 217

<sup>124</sup> Nomura, p. 218

<sup>125</sup> Nomura, p. 219

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stores were losing customers and that farmers could not sell their crops.<sup>126</sup> As the National Park Service's *Japanese Americans in World War II* theme study points out, freezing bank accounts and the arrest of community leaders following the bombing of Pearl Harbor "paralyzed the Japanese American community by depriving it of both its leadership and its financial assets."<sup>127</sup>

Fujimoto may have been "impressed" with how quickly "these measures" were enacted. They actually represented months of research and planning by the U.S. government. In the fall of 1941, a representative from the State Department conducted a study on the loyalty of Japanese communities on the West Coast and Hawaii. The secret report produced for President Roosevelt concluded that Japanese Americans posed very little threat and that Nisei in particular showed a "pathetic eagerness to be Americans."<sup>128</sup> In fact, within a few weeks of Pearl Harbor, Riverside's Nisei submitted a testimonial of their allegiance to the United States at a meeting of City Council. Local Issei took a similar step during the first week of January 1942 stating that "Most of us are parents of American citizens. We have been living in America many years; long enough to be American citizens—if the United States law allowed. Yet now here we are technically aliens, but in reality American citizens. Therefore, again, we assure you our unquestioned loyalty to our adopted country, and will do our best to serve her, not only in words, but in spirit and conduct as well."<sup>129</sup>

On February 19, 1942, the lives of thousands of Japanese Americans were upended when President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066. This order led to the forced relocation and imprisonment of all men, women, and children of Japanese ancestry on the west coast of the United States. By and large, most Japanese Americans, particularly the Nisei, considered themselves loyal Americans. None of the Issei or their American-born children was ever found guilty of sabotage or espionage. Yet wartime hysteria focused on Japanese Americans throughout the Western States. Events like the "Battle of Los Angeles" only made things worse. On February 24<sup>th</sup>, 1942, nerves were raw due to a reported submarine attack on Santa Barbara the previous day. A lost weather balloon in Los

<sup>126</sup> Nomura, p. 220

<sup>127</sup> National Park Service, *Japanese Americans in World War II: A National Historic Landmark Theme Study*, (Washington D.C.: Department of the Interior, 2005), p. 6.

<sup>128</sup> Niiya pp. 241-42

<sup>129</sup> *The Arlington Times*, Arlington, California. Page 3, January 9, 1942.



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Angeles was misread as Japanese Americans signaling to enemy aircraft and set off panic that resulted in sirens, and anti aircraft fire that damaged houses and cars. Twenty Nikkei were arrested, while three people were killed in auto accidents and two died of heart attacks during the “battle.”<sup>130</sup>

In the face of mounting animosity and suspicion, and out of desperation, many Nikkei families burned anything that represented Japan so that they might appear less “threatening.” Issei burned photographs, letters and other family treasures such as kimono from Japan. The Hirotos spent a day “taking down pictures of the Emperor and the Empress and we buried Japanese records—anything Japanese,” in advance of an FBI raid on the house.<sup>131</sup> Florence Omura remembered coming home from school to find her father, the Japanese Union Church’s pastor, “burning stacks of documents in a trash can.” Knowing that local authorities viewed the Japanese Association as pro-Japan, he was destroying the records of the Riverside Japanese Association.

None of these steps protected them. The FBI picked up the Japanese Union Church’s Reverend Omura.<sup>132</sup> On February 27<sup>th</sup>, eleven members of the Riverside Japanese Association were rounded up and taken into custody by federal officials. Less than two weeks later, over seventy county, state and federal officials arrested twenty-eight Riverside Issei, including one woman a forty-four-year-old widow named Mrs. Takaji Koto who resided at 9306 Indiana Avenue.<sup>133</sup> Six more Issei were arrested on March 25<sup>th</sup>.<sup>134</sup> Masao Hirata found FBI agents waiting for him after work. “They took me to jail in Indio. Then the same night around midnight I was moved to a jail in Riverside. The next morning I was taken to Pasadena and stayed there until they took me and others who were arrested to Santa Fe, New Mexico for a hearing.”<sup>135</sup> Toranosuke Fujimoto, Chikayasu and Hideo Inaba had been arrested and were imprisoned

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<sup>130</sup> Niiya p. 112.

<sup>131</sup> Hiroto Interview, p. 10.

<sup>132</sup> Brian Komei Dempster, *Making Home From War: Stories of Japanese American Exile and Resettlement* (Berkeley: Heyday Books, 2010), p. 4.

<sup>133</sup> “Sweeping Alien Raid Nets 28 County Japs,” *Riverside Daily Press*, 12 March 1942.

<sup>134</sup> Diary entries for 11 March and 25 March, 1942 in George Fujimoto, Jr. Diary, UCR Special Collections, Box #5, Collection #096. Less than one week after Pearl Harbor, Toranosuke Fujimoto’s friend, Gyosuke Iseda, was picked up by the police and taken in custody to Los Angeles. Nomura, 241, 253.

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in an immigration detention center in Tujunga called Tuna Canyon.<sup>136</sup> A former Civilian Conservation Corps camp, the facility had been converted by the Immigration and Naturalization Service to hold individuals deemed “potentially dangerous” by the U.S. government. Fujimoto and others imprisoned in the camp were allowed visits, but through a barbed wire fence and only in English.

Whether Issei were imprisoned or not, their ability to represent the Japanese American community to the non-Nikkei world was diminished as their resident status and loyalty became ever more suspect. Throughout the Western United States, generational relationships were reversed as Nisei were forced to take on familial and community responsibilities overnight. In defense-prohibited zones, which covered much of the coastal areas where shipyards and aircraft factories were located, Issei were forced to leave their homes and move outside of the area. Their American-born children were left to run their businesses and manage their affairs. In Riverside, George Fujimoto and his older siblings took on responsibility for the family’s poultry operation and truck farm, as well as finances and rationing allowances. George’s diary describes his brother’s attempt to secure needed signatures for rationed tires from their father at the Riverside County Jail. “Cha [Charles] got 1<sup>st</sup> signature in Pop’s cell, but when he returned afterwards for the 2<sup>nd</sup>, Pop was gone—left by bus for undisclosed location.”<sup>137</sup> Toranosuke Fujimoto was ultimately placed in four different detention sites; after weeks in the Riverside County Jail and Tuna Canyon detention center, he was transferred to a camp administered by the Department of Justice in Santa Fe, New Mexico. He was finally reunited with his family at the War Relocation Center in Poston, Arizona, where he spent the last two years of the war.<sup>138</sup>

Preparing to Leave Riverside

As mass “relocation” became a certainty, Riverside Nikkei scrambled to arrange their affairs for an absence of undetermined length. Families like the Fujimotos were lucky to find a local farmer, Charles Gibson, who wanted to lease their place. Their agreement allowed Gibson to pay outright for the

<sup>135</sup> Niiya, p. 13.

<sup>136</sup> *Timeline of the Japanese Experience in Riverside: Harada, Fujimoto and Inaba*, (Riverside: Riverside Metropolitan Museum, n.d.).

<sup>137</sup> George Fujimoto Diaries, 12 March 1942.

<sup>138</sup> Nomura, p. 7.

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chickens and to rent the farm for \$35 per month.<sup>139</sup> The Haradas were even more fortunate. Jess Stebler, a long-time Washington Restaurant customer and family friend, lived in and cared for their home at 3356 Lemon Street (extant) for the duration of the war, writing faithfully to Sumi Harada and attempting to gather rent from tenants of the Harada's other properties. Friendly gestures to Riverside Nikkei were not impossible to find; several neighbors wrote affidavits testifying to Toranosuke Fujimoto's character letters and the YWCA gave a special dinner as a farewell to Riverside's young Nisei women.<sup>140</sup>

At least two of Riverside's major civic organizations appear to have made some efforts to address the situation of Japanese Americans. After "evacuation," members of the Riverside Young Women's Christian Association collected goods to be mailed to their former neighbors in Poston and in 1944 took the unusual step of writing the Western Defense Command to request that a former Riversider, Ruth Horikawa, be allowed to leave camp to return to her home where she would be "accepted as a resident" and friend by the Y chapter.<sup>141</sup> A self-published history of the First Congregational Church of Riverside claims that its Social Action Committee "concerned itself with the plight of the Japanese who were relocated from the West Coast."<sup>142</sup> Yet their church program from Sunday April 19, 1942 includes not a hint of what was happening to their Japanese Christian brethren.<sup>143</sup> The Church reportedly took on responsibility for caring for the Japanese Union Church property while its members were incarcerated, and some accounts say that it was a site that provided storage for Nikkei families who lost their homes.<sup>144</sup> Poignantly, the Congregational Church's records include "A very moving letter from the Minister of the Riverside Japanese Church telling of his loyalty to America, that he had no ill feeling toward authorities, and that he only tried to serve Christ in Riverside."<sup>145</sup>

<sup>139</sup> Nomura, p. 89.

<sup>140</sup> Nomura lists the affidavit authors as Mrs. John Hogan of 825 Clark Street, Mr. W.C. Moore of 4465 Orange Grove Avenue, Mr. A.M. Lewis of 4587 7<sup>th</sup> Street and Mr. C.E. Brown of 4202 8<sup>th</sup> Street. George Fujimoto diaries, 21 April 1942.

<sup>141</sup> Klure, p. 108 According to the 1930 census, Ruth Horikawa was born in 1928 and lived with her Issei parents and three siblings in their rented home at 470 Myers Street. accessed at Ancestry.com June 15, 2011. It is doubtful that the WRA responded to, or granted, the YWCA's request.

<sup>142</sup> *The Lighted Cross*, p. 35.

<sup>143</sup> *The Lighted Cross*, p. 179.

<sup>144</sup> Nomura, p. 93. George Fujimoto diaries, 21 April 1942, *The Lighted Cross*, p. 196. Japanese churches commonly served as places for storage of Nikkei belongings in Japantowns, and as hostels for those returning after the war.

<sup>145</sup> *The Lighted Cross*, p. 196.

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Yet losses were enormous. The Haradas and many other business owners were forced to sell their enterprises for a fraction of their worth. Wimpy Hiroto recalled how hard it was for his family to dismantle their chicken farm in north Riverside. Just four years earlier they had lost nearly everything in the flood of 1938. By 1942, he recalled, they had refurnished their home and farm and “were back up to our 2,000 egg laying chickens.” In spring of that year, he remembered, “We had 10 days to get rid of our chickens” and days of people “coming through the house and walking out with lamps and garden hoses and rakes.... I’ve never seen so many White people in my life... They’re stripping your house of everything...It was just a horrible... You don’t know these people you’re dealing with. It’s not your across the street neighbors.”<sup>146</sup> In fact, the family that had been renting a house across the street from the Hirotos moved into their home and paid a modest rent, although they did not have the skill to maintain the Hirotos’ poultry operation.<sup>147</sup>

“Evacuation”

On May 19<sup>th</sup>, 1942, the Wartime Civil Control Administration published “Instructions to all persons of Japanese ancestry” living in Riverside and San Bernardino Counties. Over the next two days, heads of household, or “individuals living alone” were required to report to the Riverside Civil Control Station in a storefront at 3557 Main Street (extant) to “receive further instructions.” “Evacuees” were warned that they should prepare bedding, clothing, toiletries and other personal items, but only what could be carried, for departure to a “Reception Center.”<sup>148</sup> Eighteen-year-old Harold Harada went to the Civil Control Station to ask how his family should anticipate care for their mother, whose health was particularly fragile after a series of strokes. He later recalled

“I learned that mother had a choice of going with us, carrying what she could in her debilitated state or we could admit her to the County Hospital. Can you imagine leaving this once stately, pretty, loving mother of ours to die alone in a County Hospital?... Our family decided that our parents should be

<sup>146</sup> Hiroto Interview, p. 3, 13.

<sup>147</sup> Hiroto Interview, p. 13.

<sup>148</sup> “Instructions to All Persons...” can be found at <http://www.riversideca.gov/museum/pdf/Reading/instructions.pdf>

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with my oldest brother's family as he was a physician in Sacramento. I requested special permits to Sacramento and return. Our family was now divided."<sup>149</sup>

From Saturday May 23rd to the morning of Monday May 25<sup>th</sup> 1942, Riverside's Nikkei were required to appear at the corner of 5th and Main Street for transport to Poston.<sup>150</sup> Several oral histories of Riverside Nisei recount the coffee and doughnuts that some non-Japanese Riverside women brought, as if to take the sting from the painful departure. George Fujimoto's diary entry from May 23<sup>rd</sup>, 1942 describes the scene:

Got up at 5 o'clock and finished getting baggage tied up and prepared. Cha [George's brother, Charles] and I took one load of baggage to Santa Fe depot at 6:30. When we got back Mrs. Hogan was here ready to take family over. Mr. Gibson helped load dodge again. When we got to depot, hardly anyone there; time 7:10, 10 minutes too late, we thought. M.P. ordered us to 5<sup>th</sup> and main. Found big crowd there. Boarded 9 Santa Fe buses. Left 8:30 AM. Made numerous stops – Banning, Indio, Desert Center (passed out box lunches). Arrived in Poston camp about 3:30 PM. Registered, assigned to barracks. Another load from Delano arrived about 6 PM. Baggage trucks came 8 PM. Helped unload. Art, Ben, Cha sick from drinking bad tap water.

The front page of the *Topaz Times* of 22 May 1942 stated that new arrivals from Riverside and El Centro brought "the total population of our new city of Poston to 4,100... Busloads of evacuees...arrived here yesterday afternoon.... As in the case of previous intake periods, during the past six days, there were many relatives and friends on hand to extend a hearty welcome to the newcomers."<sup>151</sup>

### Imprisonment

By the end of 1942, more than 120,000 men, women, and children of Japanese ancestry had been uprooted from their homes. The majority of those interned — nearly 70,000, over 60% — were American citizens. Many of the rest were long-time US residents who had lived in this country between 20 and 40 years. From March 1942 to 1946, the US War Relocation Authority administered the

<sup>149</sup> Script for 1991 speech given by Harold Harada in Harada Collection, Riverside Metropolitan Museum.

<sup>150</sup> "Japanese Families Leave Riverside," *Riverside Daily Press*, 25 May 1942.

<sup>151</sup> "Poston Greets More Arrivals From Riverside, El Centro," *Topaz Times*, accessed at densho.org March 2011.

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extensive resettlement program, oversaw the details of the registration and segregation programs and controlled the administration of ten camps in remote areas of California, Utah, Arizona, Colorado, Wyoming, Idaho, Texas, and Arkansas. Most of Riverside's Japanese Americans were sent to Poston Relocation Center in Arizona. Others were imprisoned with Nikkei from the San Francisco Bay Area in Topaz Relocation Center in the Utah desert. All were guarded by armed soldiers and fenced with barbed wire, although official government photographs were careful not to show those aspects. Families lived in barracks-like quarters of the "overnight community" that reached a peak of over 17,000 inhabitants in Poston, the largest of all the relocation centers and the third largest city in Arizona.<sup>152</sup> The camp were designed to be a self-contained community, complete with hospital, post office, warehouses, offices, and a military police compound. Residential blocks consisted of barracks, a combination washroom-shower-toilet, laundry room, recreation hall, and mess hall. Christian and Buddhist churches at Topaz were made by recycling buildings from nearby Civilian Conservation Camps.<sup>153</sup> The government provided medical care, schools, and food, and adults often held camp jobs — in food service, agriculture, medical clinics, as teachers, and other positions required for camp operation. Pay was low, from \$12 for a month of six-day weeks as an agricultural worker at camps' chicken, hog, cattle or turkey farms. Professionals such as physicians and dentists earned up to \$19 month.

Especially for the Issei, the trauma of incarceration in prison camps grew from the small indignities they endured each day. Taken together, their impact on family structure and on an individual's sense of pride, dignity, and self-respect was enormous. Yet life continued behind the barbed wire as Issei and Nisei abided by basic Japanese tenets of *gaman*, or "enduring the unbearable with grace," and *shikata ga nai*, "it can't be helped." Though deprived of their civil rights, Nikkei recreated communities that allowed them to live as normal a life as possible. Religious practices, cultural and civic associations, dances and theater performances, art classes and athletic competitions helped to ease the burdens of prison life. Wimpy Hiroto described playing ball in camp "*asa kara ban made* – from

<sup>152</sup> Jeffrey Burton, Mary M. Farrell, Florence B. Lord, and Richard W. Lord, *Confinement and Ethnicity: An Overview of World War II Japanese American Relocation Sites* (Seattle: University of Washington Press, 2002), p. 216.

<sup>153</sup> *Confinement and Ethnicity*, p. 263.

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morning till night.”<sup>154</sup> He also recalled that his mother, like other Issei women, found new activities once she were unburdened by the daily grind of caring for a family and running a farm and poultry operation. “My mother didn’t learn good English till camp. She had nothing to do so she started to take English classes.”<sup>155</sup>

Camp administrators favored working with English-speaking “inmates,” so Nisei were often given more responsibility and authority than their parents. Some, like former Riversider Mine Okubo, were able to translate their experience into powerful artistic records of what they and their families endured. Okubo’s father, a merchant and gardener, and her mother who had studied calligraphy and painting at Tokyo Art Institute, raised Mine with six brothers and sisters at 2365 Eleventh Street (extant). Both Mine and her older brother Benji had extensive formal art training before WWII. Benji taught art to other internees at the Heart Mountain Relocation Center Art Students League.<sup>156</sup> While imprisoned at Topaz Relocation Center, Mine taught art classes for children and worked on the camp newspaper, the *Topaz Times*. She also collaborated with other Nisei to publish a literary journal called *Trek*, for which she served as arts editor and another Nisei artist from Riverside named Alfred Sawahata contributed drawings.<sup>157</sup> *Citizen 13660*, the first published record of prison camp life by a Japanese American, began as Okubo’s ink drawings of daily scenes in Tanforan Assembly Center and Topaz Relocation Center.<sup>158</sup> The book, with a title from her camp identification number, expresses how stunned Okubo was at her circumstances. “We were in shock. You’d be in shock. You’d be bewildered. You’d be humiliated. You can’t believe this is happening to you. To think this could happen in the United States. We were citizens. We did nothing. It was only because of our race.”<sup>159</sup>

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<sup>154</sup> Hiroto Interview, p. 15

<sup>155</sup> Ibid, p. 4

<sup>156</sup> Gordon Chang, Mark Dean Johnson and Paul J. Karlstrom, *Asian American Art: A History, 1850-1970* (Stanford: Stanford University Press, 2008), p. 407-408.

<sup>157</sup> The 1930 U.S. census shows 7-year-old Alfred Sawahata residing in a house they owned at 566 Franklin Avenue with his father, a gardener, mother and a brother and sister.

<sup>158</sup> Robinson, Greg and Elena Tajima Creef. *Mine Okubo: Following Her Own Road*. (Seattle: University of Washington Press, 2008), p. 7 and Niiya, p. 27.

<sup>159</sup> *Asian American Art*, p. 408.

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The Poston Strike of November 1942 communicated Nikkei anger about their treatment by the government. It also surfaced tensions within community that were, in part, generational. The WRA had prohibited Issei from holding elective office on the Poston community council, which was subsequently made up entirely of young Nisei. Some residents objected to their lack of experience and perceived alignment with the JAACL. The formation of a toothless Issei Advisory Board, did not settle distrust. Physical threats and the beating of one camp prisoner seen as an *inu*, or traitor, resulted in arrests of fifty suspects. When two men were to be tried in an Arizona court, widespread doubt among inmates that they would receive a fair trial led to a nearly camp-wide strike that lasted ten days. Riverside's Toranosuke and Suna Fujimoto participated in the strike by attending the protest gatherings and by making *bento* lunches for strikers.<sup>160</sup> One year later, Toranosuke was in a leadership role as a Block Manager who garnered the overwhelming majority of votes in an election. In this post, Fujimoto would have served as a liaison with camp administration, manager of equipment for the block, and mediator of internal disputes.<sup>161</sup>

While Issei like Toranosuke Fujimoto were accommodating to life in prison camps as best they could, others contemplated leaving the United States. Fujimoto's diary reports that Masao Iseda, the matriarch of a Riverside family whose husband Gysuko was imprisoned at a Department of Justice camp, seriously contemplated submitting an application for the entire family to repatriate to Japan in March of 1944.<sup>162</sup> Yet, within a few weeks Fujimoto wrote that, hearing of a successful petition to reunite a family with their father in a Department of Justice camp, Masao Iseda asked him to help her with such an effort so that she and her children could join Gyosuke in Crystal City, Texas. Yet, even as Fujimoto and another Riverside Issei, Nobuo Matsubara were gathering signatures, Gyosuke was receiving permission to join his family in Poston.<sup>163</sup>

Probably the most divisive event for internees was the federal government's decision to develop

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<sup>160</sup> Nomura, p. 338

<sup>161</sup> Ibid, p. 417

<sup>162</sup> Ibid, p. 300, 466

<sup>163</sup> Ibid, p. 470, 473. Apparently, Mrs. Senamatsu also applied to take her children to be reunited with her husband in Crystal City.



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a questionnaire in early 1943 that included “loyalty questions.” Partially in response to JACL arguments for Nisei military service, and partly as a way to reduce the camp population and the associated economic and administrative burden, the WRA and the War Department administered questionnaires with the intent of segregating the “disloyal” and allowing those who passed to enlist or leave the camps. Two questions caused the furor: Number 27 asked “Are you willing to serve in the armed forces of the United States on combat duty, wherever ordered?” Number 28 asked “Will you swear unqualified allegiance to the United States of American and forswear any form of allegiance or obedience to the Japanese emperor, or any other foreign government, power or organization?” Nisei, considering themselves loyal citizens, were offended by the implication that they held dual allegiance. Issei, who were not allowed to become U.S. citizens, worried that they might become stateless if they answered yes.

These questions caused enormous community strife, divisions within families, and internal conflict for many Nisei. Young men who gave negative answers to both questions were labeled “No No Boys,” and sent to Tule Lake, which had been relabeled a “segregation center” for reserved those deemed disloyal. In a letter to the military registration board of Alameda County, Clark Harada recalled that in response to question Number 27 “regarding service in a combat unit anywhere in the world. My answer, if I remember correctly, “No. If I were in California and I had my civil rights as any normal citizen, yes. Question no. 28 asked if I would uphold the United States Constitution and my answer was and is yes.” After comparing his family’s imprisonment to slavery, Clark Harada demands “Do not ask me to serve for the U.S. Army until the damages done to me and my loved ones are thoroughly rectified in deed and by law....”<sup>164</sup> While Clark definitively communicated his stance toward military service, his brother Harold had enlisted and was a medic in the all-Nisei 442<sup>nd</sup> Regimental Combat team.<sup>165</sup>

**Related Sites:**

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<sup>164</sup> Letter from Clark Harada dated 14 August 1944 in Harada Collection, Riverside Metropolitan Museum.

<sup>165</sup> According to Charles Fujimoto, another Riverside resident, Richard Toshima, died while serving in the 442<sup>nd</sup>. Interview with Lilly Taka and Charles Fujimoto, July 2011. The *Japanese American News Directory 1940* shows the Toshima family living at 4403 Park Avenue.

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Several properties have been identified for their association with the forced relocation and imprisonment of Riverside's Japanese American community. They include:

- 5337 Main Street, Civil Control Center
- Intersection of 5th and Main Streets, "Evacuation" site
- First Congregational Church, 3504 Mission Inn Avenue
- Young Women's Christian Association, 3425 Mission Inn Avenue

**POST-WAR RETURN TO RIVERSIDE: Resettlement and Recovery**

If Japanese Americans from Riverside had access to the *Riverside Press Enterprise* during 1945, they would have felt understandable trepidation about returning to their former home. A review of articles featuring Japanese Americans shows that the paper ran numerous stories about violence against Nikkei as they returned to communities across the West Coast. Coverage described "No Jap Trade" signs posted in Oregon's Hood River Valley, house burnings in Loomis, bullets lodged in a Newcastle home, a police dog attack on a Berkeley resident, and thirty-three assaults on Japanese Americans in Little Tokyo. The articles vividly communicated potential physical threats to returning Nikkei.<sup>166</sup> Rumors in camp underscored the uncertainty of what people might find when they returned home. Suna Fujimoto reported to her husband that she'd heard about "severe" discrimination in Orange County against returning Nikkei, especially farmers. Fujimoto wrote in his diary that night "I believe that people hate Japanese. It is better for us not to go back to California."<sup>167</sup> The following day he wrote about an upcoming meeting to discuss resettlement in California with Nikkei clergy, as well as others he described as the "Christian federation of white people, other people friendly to Japanese and the JACL."<sup>168</sup>

<sup>166</sup> Jennifer Collier, "Post-Internment Community Research Summary," (Report for History 290 class, University of California Riverside, 2010).

<sup>167</sup> Nomura, p. 547

<sup>168</sup> Ibid, p. 548

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A few weeks later, Fujimoto attended an all-camp lecture by War Relocation Authority chief Dillon S. Myer. “I was not impressed by him,” Fujimoto reported. “Mr. Myer recommended us to leave the center as soon as possible. The decision was made to benefit the WRA and we won’t be benefitted at all. The WRA won’t support those who leave for the East Coast nor for California.”<sup>169</sup> The War Relocation Authority (WRA) coordinated formal resettlement after Proclamation 21 of December 18, 1944 rescinded the West Coast ban on persons of Japanese ancestry. Along with the WRA, the Committee on Resettlement of Japanese Americans, and the American Friends Service Committee were the most active forces involved with resettling Japanese Americans during the war and at its close. In part, their policies, designed to disperse Japanese students and workers across the U.S., were based on the notion that this would prevent the reestablishment of “Little Tokyos” and “Little Osakas,” and would assist with a broader assimilation into mainstream American society. Proponents of dispersal overlooked the loss of cultural continuity and community structure that such policies entailed. Yet, despite these policies, and a fear of violence that was born out of sporadic incidents across California, former Japantown residents longed to return to their homes.

#### Returning to Riverside

Few Nikkei were able to return to the West Coast before August 1945, even if they had passed the “loyalty” test and still owned property in their former communities.<sup>170</sup> By February 1945 Riverside Nikkei were making short visits back to check on their homes and farms, and to gauge the temperature of their reception. After Ujiro Hiroto returned to Poston from a brief trip home he visited Toranosuke Fujimoto and reported that “there was nothing different in the attitudes of white people compared to how they treated him before the evacuation. He said they spoke to him cheerfully.”<sup>171</sup> Riverside organizations were considering how to accommodate returning Nikkei. Riverside’s YWCA discussed

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<sup>169</sup> Ibid, p. 561

<sup>170</sup> Lany Ryo Hirabayashi, *Japanese American Resettlement Through the Lens*, (Boulder: University of Colorado Press, 2009), p. 6.

<sup>171</sup> Nomura, p. 552

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how to help returning Japanese Americans as their arrival appeared more certain.<sup>172</sup> The First Congregational Church reportedly told Reverend Omura that the Japanese Union Church could reopen with their support as long as it had fifteen members.<sup>173</sup>

In July 1945, Suna and Toranosuke Fujimoto received a visit from their son, George, who was on leave from service in the Military Intelligence Service.<sup>174</sup> Soon after, Fujimoto wrote to Charles Gibson, the neighbor who rented their chicken ranch to let him know that “he should vacate the house by the beginning of November and he can harvest walnuts as many as he wants. I also told him the relocation center would be closed in November and I would give him a week notice before we are going back. I hope Gibson will take care of himself.”<sup>175</sup> By mid-August Fujimoto’s diary states that about a dozen families had returned to Riverside. “Riverside is a popular as a place of resettlement, “ he wrote, ”and many people go back or choose to go to Riverside for resettlement. On the contrary, people from Delano [in the Central Valley] are not going back there.” Yet Fujimoto’s diaries indicate that a number of Riverside’s pre-war Japanese American families chose to move on to other parts of the United States, “People of Riverside dispersed all over the country after the closing of the camps. Ochiai is in Maryland, Natsu is in New York, Teshima in Michigan, Oka in Chicago, and Fujisaki is in Chicago.” Others chose the more drastic step of repatriation to Japan.<sup>176</sup>

Suna Fujimoto’s return to Riverside preceded her husband’s by a few weeks. Toranosuke Fujimoto and Gyosuke Iseda apparently stayed in Poston until near the camp’s last days. Both served on the Block Council and helped manage the downsizing of the camp.<sup>177</sup> Fujimoto wrote of the concerns he shared with other Issei about the costs of relocating and finding housing, and of his efforts to communicate these concerns to the WRA. In October, he wrote of the Block Council’s decision to

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<sup>172</sup> Klure, p. 64

<sup>173</sup> Nomura, p. 564

<sup>174</sup> Ibid, p. 576, 580-81. Another son, Mitsuru, was serving in the 442<sup>nd</sup>.

<sup>175</sup> Ibid, p. 583

<sup>176</sup> Ibid, p.636, 654. In February 1946 Fujimoto wonders what life must be like for “Tsubota, Okushiba, Okano and Morita” in Japan. All of these names are listed in the Riverside area in the *Japanese American News Directory 1940*.

<sup>177</sup> “Asian Americans in Riverside” accessed at [aar.ucr.edu/NotableAsianAmericans/Japanese/Fujimoto/index.html](http://aar.ucr.edu/NotableAsianAmericans/Japanese/Fujimoto/index.html) Nomura, p. 592

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distribute \$2,000 from the block fund to “those who live in poverty.”<sup>178</sup> On November 1<sup>st</sup> 1945, Fujimoto wrote, “It is my day to leave the center. I went to the office to receive the resettlement grant but they gave me twenty-five dollars for stipend and three dollars for food. I received a ration book, too.”<sup>179</sup> WRA policy was to provide train fare, meals en route and \$25 per person for individuals with less than \$500 in cash.<sup>180</sup> Dependant as the Fujimotos were on the agricultural growing cycle and the unknown condition of their poultry holdings, these funds must have seemed a meager base on which to restart their lives at ages sixty-three and fifty-eight. Riverside friends Takeda and Iseda offered to clean the Fujimotos’ room after he left and drive him to the gate. When Suna greeted Toranosuke in Riverside the following day, the Fujimoto’s neighbors, the Senamatsus and Mrs. Hogan, helped clean and reorganize their home and farm.<sup>181</sup>

Finding Shelter and Work

After her release from Poston, Sumi Harada received a “ridiculously low” offer from an acquaintance on her family’s Lemon Street house while working in Chicago. Despite the would-be buyer’s warning “You can’t ever go back to the West Coast,” Sumi returned to Riverside in August 1945. Upon receiving a request from Reverend Omura, she quickly turned the family home into a rooming house to accommodate returning Nikkei.<sup>182</sup> Reverend Omura described “housing as our worst trouble upon return” and, in addition to asking those with houses to open their homes, allowed families that could find no shelter to stay at the Japanese Union Church.<sup>183</sup> Japanese Christian churches, Buddhist temples and language schools were commonly used as hostels for returning Nikkei in Japantowns up and down the West Coast. Toranosuke Fujimoto wrote of ongoing struggles to find housing for Japanese Americans

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<sup>178</sup> Nomura, p. 600

<sup>179</sup> Ibid, p. 609

<sup>180</sup> *Japanese Americans in World War II: A National Historic Landmark Theme Study*, p. 31.

<sup>181</sup> Nomura, pp. 610-11

<sup>182</sup> Rawitsch, p. 84-87.

<sup>183</sup> Harry Crompe, “City’s Japanese-Americans Prove Rehabilitation Ability,” undated news clipping in collection of Riverside Metropolitan Museum.

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relocating from camps. Some families reportedly stayed at the Arlington gakuen as they looked for more permanent housing.<sup>184</sup>

Despite these struggles, press account published shortly after the war's end depicts Riverside's Nikkei population as "rehabilitated, in their own opinion, and they are happy!"<sup>185</sup> Yet the challenges they faced are apparent in Reverend Omura's self-description as "employment agency, housing administrator and welfare association all in one." One of the first to return to their former home, Omura "made the rounds of Riverside places in an attempt to find jobs for my congregation." The article states that by the time of publication "Many are owners of small poultry farms, others are skilled gardeners, and still others have returned to domestic work." It is notable that "small business owner," the niche for many of Riverside's pre-war Nikkei, does not appear on this list. Sumi Harada's experience is just one example of this downward employment trajectory. In the years before WWII, Sumi and her brother Clark had successfully taken over management of the Washington Restaurant from their parents. Upon her return, the restaurant was gone and Sumi's post-war occupation was as domestic help for several of Riverside's wealthy families.<sup>186</sup>

Wartime experience had reshaped individual lives and generational relations within the Nikkei community.<sup>187</sup> Many Issei were unable to resume their pre-war work and their roles as primary breadwinners; most had lost their businesses and lacked savings and energy to start anew. Gyosuke Iseda was rejected by the insurance commission when he tried to reinstate his license, "We don't give insurance license to Issei," he recalled being told.<sup>188</sup> For numbers of Issei, working as gardeners offered independent work in an unregulated industry and a way to recover their economic role. Gardening was a relatively common occupation for Japanese immigrants before WWII and Riverside was the site for the first organization of Japanese gardeners in Southern California.<sup>189</sup> According to his family, former

<sup>184</sup> Nomura, p. 629

<sup>185</sup> Crompe, "City's Japanese-Americans Prove Rehabilitation Ability."

<sup>186</sup> Rawitsch, p. 87.

<sup>187</sup> Nomura, p. 724

<sup>188</sup> George Ringwald, "City's elder Japanese statesman recalls his World War II days," *Press Enterprise*, 30 April 1960.

<sup>189</sup> A history of Nikkei gardening states that the Riverside gardeners organizations was established in 1926, the same year that the garden was planted on Mt. Rubidoux, but no other details about the early years of this group were found. Naomi

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grocer Hisazo Sakaguchi became a gardener after the war, a “difficult career change for a man his age.”<sup>190</sup> The Sakaguchis had lost their store at 2711 13<sup>th</sup> Street after Pearl Harbor. Their savings account at the Los Angeles Yokohama Species bank was impounded and never returned.<sup>191</sup> Upon return the Sakaguchi family lived at 2226 10<sup>th</sup> Avenue (extant). Mary Shizue turned to domestic work, and James Hisazo Sakaguchi attempted to earn a living picking oranges but found he couldn’t keep up with younger workers and turned to gardening.

Even those who were able to pick up their previous occupations faced difficulty. By fall of 1946, Toranosuke Fujimoto’ diary recorded how tired he and Suna felt as hard physical labor shaped their days. “In Japan,” he wrote, “people over sixty years old are retired. They sit next to a stove and chat with guests as they come in. They tell old stories to the youth, such as how much they were able to eat or what they had gone through.”<sup>192</sup> Another burden Issei bore was growing understanding of the scope of loss of homes and relatives in Japan. Fujimoto reported that his neighbor and friend, Denzo Senamatsu, passed out after hearing of the wartime deaths of six family members in Japan.<sup>193</sup>

Despite these obstacles, directories published by the *New Japanese American News* shows a smaller, but still active Nikkei community in Riverside. The 1949 listings totaled just over ninety residences, businesses and organizations, a reduction from 179 just prior to the war. Yet the directory sketches the outline of a renewed community. In addition to the listing for G. Iseda as a correspondent for the *Rafu Shimpo*, two other Nikkei newspapers had representatives in Riverside: the *New Japanese American News* at PO Box 454, and the *California Daily News* at 9354 Indiana Avenue in Arlington (the Shintani family’s poultry farm). The Gotori Grocery is listed as reopened at 2931 Madison Street. The Takedas and Nishimotos appear at their former address on Madison, but only as residences. It is unclear whether they reestablished their stores. In 1949, C. Inaba DDS appears listed in the same office at 3859

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Hirahara, ed., *Greenmakers: Japanese American Gardeners in Southern California* (Los Angeles: Southern California Gardeners Federation, 2000), p. 8.

<sup>190</sup> “James Hisazo Sakaguchi and Mary Shizue (Sakoguchi) Sakaguchi” unpublished document shared with the author by the Sakaguchi family, May 2011.

<sup>191</sup> George Ringwald, “Close-knit Japanese community in early Riverside,” *Press Enterprise*, 15 August 1966.

<sup>192</sup> Nomura, p. 711.

<sup>193</sup> *Ibid*, p. 721.

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Main Street that he occupied before the war. Ten years later, Inaba's office is also listed as the Riverside Fishing Club, and another Nisei dentist appears. Nisei expanded the professional ranks of the Nikkei community. Sho Takeda, son of the family that owned a grocery on Madison Avenue, operated his dental practice at 5892 Magnolia Avenue. By 1959 Harry's Cash Grocery, run by a T. Nishino, was operating from 2711 13<sup>th</sup> Street, former site of the Sakaguchi's store (razed).<sup>194</sup>

Re-establishing Community in Riverside: Church and Language School

Reinstating the Japanese Union Church was a major step in the resettlement process for Riverside Nikkei. At the conclusion of World War II, Japanese churches and temples were reclaimed and revived in many Japantowns as symbols of revitalized communities. A history of Japanese American Christian churches opines that the continuance of ethnically-defined churches "may have been partly due to the security and social acceptance that Japanese in America felt among their own as well as the unreadiness of the American Christians to receive them on a personal level."<sup>195</sup> The attitude of Riverside's First Congregational Church membership toward returning Nikkei is unknown. Although, they split the cost of Reverend Omura's salary with the Japanese Union Church congregation, a history of the First Congregational Church makes no mention of any activities or focus on Japanese resettlement, and in fact, describes their Social Action Committee's major contribution during 1946-47 as a dinner at which the subject was "the Christian and modern business."<sup>196</sup>

Among Riverside's "mainstream" organizations, the YWCA appears to have been most visible in acknowledging Japanese Americans as a part of the community. This is consistent with the National YWCA's post-war commitment to promoting racial equality. The Inter-racial Charter adopted at the Y's 1946 national convention proclaimed that "wherever there is injustice on the basis of race, whether in the community, the nation, or the world, our protest must be clear and our labor for its removal, vigorous and steady. And what we urge on others we are constrained to practice ourselves." This attitude must have echoed strongly with at least some of the Riverside members. By the end of

<sup>194</sup> *Japanese American News Directory 1966*, the store appears as Nishino Lucy's Grocery.

<sup>195</sup> *The Eight-fifth Anniversary*, p. 70

<sup>196</sup> Nomura, p. 644. *The Lighted Cross*, 181-82



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December 1945 Mrs. Shizika Hiroto, Edwin Hiroto's mother, worked as a janitor at the Riverside Y.<sup>197</sup> Within five years, Mrs. Hideo Inaba became the first Nikkei woman appointed the Y's board.<sup>198</sup> In 1946, the Y sent an inter-racial group of women attempted to patronize a local restaurant, which refused to serve them. Although the Y's own historical account minimizes the women's follow through, which was limited to a letter of protest, the original act of sending white and black members together to a commercial establishment was a radical step for the time.<sup>199</sup>

An article on returning Riverside Nikkei includes a photo illustration of a Nisei Club dance at the YWCA. According to this account, the Nisei Club was affiliated with the Japanese Union Church, which served as the community's social center, "especially for the teen-age set." Among the church youth leaders was nineteen-year-old Edwin Hiroto, a returning vet and student at Riverside College, whose family had reclaimed their High Grove area chicken ranch. Hiroto was president of two clubs, the Christian Endeavor Society and the Nisei Club, which had recently given \$179 to the Riverside Community Chest. The forty-nine members of Riverside's Nisei Club were politically active, in addition to attending dances and fundraising. They sought to join the national Japanese American Citizen's League and become active in issues such as fair employment practices and land reclamation for former "internees."<sup>200</sup> Issei were also becoming active around issues affecting Japanese Americans. Reverend Omura, Toranosuke Fujimoto and Gyosuke Iseda helped educate Japanese Americans in Riverside about attempts to enact a new Alien Land Law and organized a meeting of local landowners to discuss this movement.<sup>201</sup>

It is unclear exactly when the Lincoln Street Japanese language school was revived. There is no listing for it in the New Japanese American News Year Book for 1949 or 1959. By 1966, the gakuen appears in the directory at the old address of 7435 Lincoln Avenue. In a 1960 *Riverside Press Enterprise* article, Gyosuke Iseda claimed credit for reviving the language school sometime in the early 1950s in response to his own son's poor command of Japanese. The same account stated that classes

<sup>197</sup> Klure, p. 108

<sup>198</sup> Ibid, p. 108

<sup>199</sup> Ibid, p. 105

<sup>200</sup> Crompe, "City's Japanese-Americans Prove Rehabilitation Ability."

<sup>201</sup> Nomura, p. 665

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included Nisei, Sansei and “a few Anglo Americans.”<sup>202</sup> Michiko Yoshimura, whose family moved to Riverside after WWII, recalled driving her younger sister and other children to Saturday lessons at the gakuen with a class of about twenty students. Yoshimura also remembered monthly screenings of Japanese movies at the gakuen. Iseda reclaimed his mantle as a community leader in more ways than reviving the gakuen; although the Japanese Association was no longer active, he still led fundraising for the annual community picnic and was first president of the Riverside Gardeners Association. In 1968, Iseda was honored with the Order of the Sacred Treasure from the Japanese government in recognition of his “contribution to American society.”<sup>203</sup>

#### Changing Riverside

Urban renewal of the 1950-70s destroyed many of the West Coast Japantowns that had been laboriously rebuilt by returning Nikkei. Nihonmachi in Los Angeles, Sacramento, San Francisco, Oakland, Stockton, were sacrificed for freeways and new shopping and housing developments, in the name of removing “blight.” In 1962, Riverside Nikkei lost the Japanese Union Church building they had inhabited for nearly fifty years. The First Congregational Church still owned the building and decided that the congregation was too small to sustain the building, which needed major repairs.<sup>204</sup> According to a Japanese account of Christian church history in the United States, the reason the congregation was forced to relinquish their church was to make way for construction of the 91 freeway.<sup>205</sup> In any case, the dwindling congregation worshipped for a few years in a location on North Orange Street and by the early 1970s was holding weekly meetings in the Chase Street home of George Fujimoto.<sup>206</sup>

As Nikkei population of Riverside diminished in size during the post-war decades, it also changed character as new people arrived. There were two notable sources of new Japanese and Japanese American residents. In 1960, a Japanese Wives Club was formed at March Air Force base under the sponsorship of the Officers Wives Club and NCO Wives Club. Membership, which appears to

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<sup>202</sup> George Ringwald, “City’s elder Japanese statesman recalls his World War II days,” *Press Enterprise*, 30 April 1960.

<sup>203</sup> Ibid.

<sup>204</sup> *The Lighted Cross*, p. 209

<sup>205</sup> *The Eighty-fifth Anniversary*, p. 148.

<sup>206</sup> *The Lighted Cross*, p. 209

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have ranged from twenty-five to thirty-five women, was drawn from Japanese nationals married to March personnel. The club's purpose was to promote social activities and well-being of these immigrant women, who appear to have rarely connected with the established Nikkei community in Riverside. Press clippings in the Riverside Metropolitan Museum collection indicate that most of the Japanese Wives Club activities were associated with other military groups, although early on the Fujinkai, or women's club, of the Japanese Union church invited the club to a Japanese dinner at the church. Members of the Japanese Wives Club apparently participated in activities of the Sister City program between Riverside and Sendai, which had been established in 1957 and will be discussed below.<sup>207</sup>

The University of California formally opened its Riverside campus to students in 1954, transforming the Citrus Experiment Station it had established in 1907. The graduate division was established in 1960.<sup>208</sup> Nikkei students and faculty joined UCR from its earliest days. Robert Minoru Endo, an assistant professor of plant pathology, was transferred from UCLA to UCR in 1961 when Los Angeles terminated its College of Agriculture. Endo later recalled that the timing was fortuitous because new fair housing laws allowed the Endos to purchase a home two blocks from the University. In Los Angeles, their effort to buy a house in Culver City had been rejected by realtors and local homeowners "who banded together to not accept us and our two children."<sup>209</sup>

#### Sendai Sister City and Riverside JAACL Chapter

Riverside's sister city relationship with Sendai Japan was established in 1957. The relationship actually began in 1950 when members of the Japanese Association of University Women (AAUW) befriended Riverside GIs who were stationed in Sendai. The Riverside branch of AAUW extended the relationship with a scholarship program for Japanese girls. After President Dwight Eisenhower endorsed the sister city endeavor of "people-to-people diplomacy," Riverside and Sendai formalized their

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<sup>207</sup> "Japanese Wives Form Social Group Here," *The Beacon*, 15 April 1960. "NCO Wives Pour Tea for Japanese Brides," *The Beacon*, 22 April 1960. "March Japanese Wives Club to Promote Neighborliness," *The Beacon*, 6 May 1960. "Japanese Wives Install," *The Beacon*, 18 October 1962. On Sendai 1960 *la times* article on gifts from sister city, Sendai, including tea, wind bells, hapi coats, and Japanese banners. "Japanese "Sister City" Sends Gifts to Riverside," 8/10/1960

<sup>208</sup> <http://www.ucr.edu/about/timeline.html> accessed July 2011.

<sup>209</sup> Robert Minoru Endo, brief autobiography in collection of Riverside Metropolitan Museum.

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relationship as the second sister city relationship formed between the U.S. and Japan. Within the first ten years, the program included a variety of activities, from sponsoring a Toastmaster's Club in Sendai to an exchange of journalists who visited their sister city and published articles about the experience in their home newspapers. In 1967, the Sister City program stated goals to elicit "active participation of Japanese residents in all community affairs such as teas, annual flower show, opera, Art Association, Sendai Festival, entertainment of visitors, cultural programs, etc." The need to elucidate this goal implies that Riverside Nikkei were not actively involved in the sister city program at that point. Although sites where sister city program meetings and programs took place have not been documented, the second-floor lobby of the Riverside Public Library was reportedly designed "with beautiful Japanese features" in honor of the relationship with Sendai.<sup>210</sup> The Riverside-Sendai Sister City program is still active, and became particularly involved in relief efforts in the aftermath of the earthquake/tsunami and nuclear power plant failure of 2011 near Sendai.

Despite the Nisei Club's goal to establish a local chapter of the Japanese American's Citizens' League in 1946, that did not happen until more than two decades later. The Riverside chapter was formed in 1968 through the leadership of Edwin Mitoma, William and Nancy Takano, and others. Gen Ogata, who moved to the area to join UC Riverside's faculty as a soils physicist, served as the local JACL's first president. Mitoma, who had served as president of the Washington DC JACL chapter, was an electronics engineer in San Bernardino. The forty-seven charter members included Gen's wife, Dolly Ogata, Sumi Harada, Junji Kumamoto, and Michiko Yoshimura, who still participate in the organization as of this writing.<sup>211</sup> Sponsored by the Orange County JACL, the chapter included the communities of Riverside, San Bernardino, Colton and Redlands. The first annual installation ceremony was held at the Jade Palace Restaurant at 4620 Holt Boulevard in Montclair, about twenty-seven miles west of Riverside. At its founding, the chapter reportedly had about thirty members and represented "about 180 families of Japanese descent."<sup>212</sup> According to Michiko Yoshimura, funds received from closing the

<sup>210</sup> Riverside-Sendai Sister City Program, "Riverside California; Sendai, Japan, 1957-1966," pamphlet in collection of Riverside Metropolitan Museum.

<sup>211</sup> Riverside JACL website accessed July 2011, [www.riversidejacl.org/riverside\\_jacl/pages/index.php](http://www.riversidejacl.org/riverside_jacl/pages/index.php)

<sup>212</sup> "New Japanese-American Group Will Install Officers," *Riverside Press-Enterprise*, 21 January 1968, p. B5.

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Japanese Union Church and Lincoln Street language school reportedly helped with establishment of JACL. Without those gathering spaces, new sites needed to be found for community activities.

Yoshimura recalled that Junji Kumamoto, a UCR professor, arranged for the annual JACL Easter egg hunt to be held in a campus open space near married students' housing. The faculty club also hosted annual JACL installation ceremonies.<sup>213</sup>

WWII Redress & Reparations

Riverside Nikkei involvement in the campaign for redress and reparations was not well documented. Several oral histories of Riverside Nikkei mention support for the JACL work on the issue, but no accounts of active involvement were found. Yet some connections are readily found. Edison Uno, husband of Rosalind Kido, (daughter of Mine Harada and Saburo Kido) is often described as the first to speak publicly about the moral imperative of redress.<sup>214</sup> The JACL's National Committee for Redress (formed 1976) was one of three national organizations led the fight for redress and reparations. The others were the National Coalition for Redress/Reparations (NCRP 1980) and the Seattle-based National Council for Japanese American Redress (1979). The organizations argued over tactics, but agreed that some form of apology and restitution for unjust incarceration of Japanese Americans was a critical task before Issei passed on. Pressured legislative and judicial branches of US government and in 1980 Congress authorized the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians (CWRIC) to investigate the impact of the federal actions during WWII and suggest appropriate remedies. Hearings were held in 1981, and although some Nikkei felt they were an unnecessarily bureaucratic way of sidestepping needed action, they proved to be a critical turning point for the movement as many, particularly Issei, spoke of their experiences for the first time.<sup>215</sup> Former Riversider Mine Okubo gave testimony to the CWRIC hearing in New York City, describing her experience of forced relocation and imprisonment and her work as an artist to depict those years in simple language. Okubo brought a

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<sup>213</sup> Interview with Michiko Yoshimura, 21 June 2011, p. 15. Yoshimura states that the Gardeners Association may have received funds from the sales as well.

<sup>214</sup> Niiya, p. 340

<sup>215</sup> Niiya, pp. 290-291

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selection of her sketches and paintings and set them up for display in the rear of the chamber; she also presented a copy of *Citizen 13660* and a wartime article from Fortune magazine titled “Issei, Nisei, Kibei,” which she had illustrated and described to the Commission as “one of the first illustrated articles that came out” on the topic in a national publication.<sup>216</sup>

**Related Sites:**

Several properties have been identified for their association with post-WWII return and resettlement of Riverside’s Japanese American community. They include:

- Harada Residence, 3357 Lemon Street
- Sakaguchi Residence, 2226 10th Street
- Iseda Residence and Office, 2986 Madison Avenue
- Takeda Residence, 2915 Madison Avenue
- Senamatsu Residence and Poultry operation, 895 Clark Street
- Lincoln Street Gakuen, 7433 Lincoln Avenue
- First Congregational Church, 3504 Mission Inn Avenue
- Olivewood Cemetery, 3300 Central Avenue
- Gotori Residence and Market, 2931 Madison Avenue
- Sawahata Residence, 3560 Franklin Street
- Young Women’s Christian Association, 3425 Mission Inn Avenue

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<sup>216</sup> *Mine Okubo: Following her Own Road*, pp. 46-49.

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**Context 2. The Quest for Japanese American Citizenship and Civil Rights in Riverside, 1892-1946**

U.S. Kaneko and U.S. Citizenship

Ulysses Shinsei Kaneko immigrated to the United States sometime in the late 1880s from the Gumma prefecture of Japan after converting from Buddhism to Christianity in Tokyo.<sup>217</sup> Kaneko appears in a history of Japanese in the United States with the name Masanari Kaneko, yet all historical accounts of his life use the name U.S. Kaneko. Ulysses Shinsei, or U.S. may have been a name Kaneko adopted as a talisman of his new life; not only do his initials echo those of his adopted land, but the Japanese word *shinsei* can be interpreted as “new birth.”<sup>218</sup> Kaneko arrived in San Francisco with a group of students and worked as a “schoolboy” for wealthy families in San Jose and San Francisco. After marrying in 1890, Kaneko accompanied the Mead or Meet family to Redlands.<sup>219</sup> Sometime in that decade, Kaneko purchased land and a house on Center Street in San Bernardino and started growing oranges. According to a 1940 history by the Japanese Association, “This is considered the first of all the Japanese to purchase land in Southern California.”<sup>220</sup>

Kaneko applied to become a naturalized citizen in 1892 and was granted naturalization papers four years later by Superior Court Judge George Otis in San Bernardino. He reportedly was able to travel abroad with an American passport.<sup>221</sup> As a later account in the *Los Angeles Times* noted, “Kaneko, thinking he was a full-fledged American, raised his large family in the American way, dressing his children like their playmates in Riverside, and sending them to school and college, where they received

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<sup>217</sup> Wong and others place Kaneko’s arrival in 1888. A passport application by Mrs. U.S. Kaneko states that he arrived in the United States in April 1886 and that they lived in Riverside continuously from 1886 to 1901. Passport application dated June 5, 1901 accessed at ancestry.com. The Kanekos and their two sons, Arthur and George appears in the 1900 U.S. census as residing at 750 Eighth Street in Riverside.

<sup>218</sup> No public records such as U.S. census or death records were found under U.S. Kaneko, except for a 1901 passport application by “Mrs. U.S. Kaneko.”

<sup>219</sup> *History of Japanese in America*, which uses the first name “Masanari” for U.S. Kaneko, describes Mr. Mead as establishing a water supply company in Redlands and states that Kaneko was able to purchase stocks in the new company which rose in price and made him rapidly wealthy. Roy Ito writes that Meet was a restaurateur.

<sup>220</sup> *History of Japanese in America* records the purchase as dated October 1891, while Morrison Wong writes that it occurred in 1897.

<sup>221</sup> Yuji Ichioka, “The Early Japanese Immigrant Quest for Citizenship: The Background of the 1922 Ozawa Case,” *Amerasia Journal* (vol. 4, no.2, 1977), p. 2

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the finest education.”<sup>222</sup> Powerful Riversiders must have agreed, because Kaneko was granted unusual status among prominent civic institutions and organizations. In addition to running the Golden State Restaurant and Café described earlier, Kaneko worked as an auditor for the city, a translator for the courts, served on the grand jury and was elected to the Board of the Riverside Chamber of Commerce -- in sum a very unusual degree of integration for a Japanese immigrant in the early twentieth century.<sup>223</sup>

Despite Kaneko’s unusual ability to assimilate into Riverside society, in 1914 his citizenship was challenged by a U.S. District Attorney based on the argument that the judge was in “error” in granting him naturalized status eighteen years prior. Although the *Los Angeles Times* speculated that the case might mean that Kaneko and his eldest son’s citizenship could be forfeited, and that “the future rights of the Japanese may be determined,” the case was dismissed making Kaneko the only Japanese American naturalized citizen whose status was confirmed in court.<sup>224</sup> While some accounts have described Kaneko as the first Japanese immigrant to gain citizenship in California, this has not been definitively established.<sup>225</sup>

Whether Kaneko was the first or not, his successful application for naturalization was highly unusual. Just five years prior to Kaneko’s petition, Kohei Tanaka sought to secure land offered to U.S. citizens in the San Diego area by submitting naturalization papers that were denied by a federal court in 1887. When Tanaka sought help from the Japanese Consul in San Francisco, he received a response in March of 1894 read that “for a national of Japan to sever the relationship of loyalty to the Emperor and become a naturalized citizen of other country is a thing our government does not recognize from the legal standpoint. . . . . Consequently, it is quite obvious I will not be able to assist you.”<sup>226</sup>

The People vs. Harada and Anti-Japanese Campaigns

<sup>222</sup> “May Japanese Be a Citizen?” *Los Angeles Times*, 21 January 1914, p. 3.

<sup>223</sup> “Ulysses Shinsei Kaneko Family Plot/ Cemetery,” State of California Historic Resources Inventory, 1980

<sup>224</sup> “May Japanese Be a Citizen?” National Register Nomination for Roosevelt Building, 2011.

<sup>225</sup> Ichioka writes that Kaneko was “one of the first” of 420 Japanese immigrants to be naturalized before 1910, “The Early Japanese Immigrant Quest for Citizenship,” p. 2. Brian Niiya’s *Encyclopedia of Japanese American History* states, “prior to 1906 a number of Japanese immigrants had successfully sought naturalized citizenship.” Niiya p. 280

<sup>226</sup> *History of Japanese in America*



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California's 1913 Alien Land Law was a culmination of anti-Asian activism throughout the West that began decades earlier. The anti-Asian legacy of the 1882 Chinese Exclusion Act fell heavily on Japanese immigrants for decades after its passage. According to Mark Rawitsch, Japanese were targets for racist intolerance for a variety of reasons including "the distinctiveness of the Japanese as an identifiable group, the confrontational nature of the early Japanese emphasis on upward mobility, the growing uneasiness over the emergence of Japan as an international power, and perhaps most significantly, the sensitivity in California over Asian immigration."<sup>227</sup>

The 1913 California legislature considered "some 40 anti-Japanese measures.. including a number concerned with land ownership."<sup>228</sup> Although the phrase "aliens ineligible for citizenship" rather than Japanese or Orientals was at the heart of many of these bills, historians believe that they were primarily aimed at Issei farmers. Issei devised ways to circumvent the 1913 law, by establishing trusteeships through which US citizens used Japanese funds to purchase property; creating "dummy" corporations with American citizens as stockholders; and having Issei parents recording the property in the names of American-born children who were legal citizens of the United States. Though property ownership was not as successfully limited as anti-Japanese activists had hoped, it affected the scope of farming and types of crops grown, which had to assume short tenure in place and quick yield. Just as important was the message it sent to Issei about their place in United States.

In 1915, Riverside residents Jukichi and Ken Harada chose to reject this message when they purchased a home in the name of their American-born children at 3356 Lemon Street. Mark Rawitsch's 1983 publication, *No Other Place: Japanese American Pioneers in a Southern California Neighborhood*, remains the most insightful and thorough account of the Harada case and its meaning. Rawitsch argues that the Harada story provides a lens to understand how "an early dedication to upward mobility affected the evolution of the Japanese American subculture."<sup>229</sup> Six months after California legislators passed the Alien Land Law, the Harada's five-year-old son died from diphtheria, which his

<sup>227</sup> Mark Howland Rawitsch. *No Other Place: Japanese American Pioneers in a Southern California Neighborhood*. (Riverside: Department of History, University of California Riverside, 1983), p. 8.

<sup>228</sup> Niiya, p. 257.

<sup>229</sup> Rawitsch, p. xiii.

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parents attributed to the cramped, unhealthy conditions of their second floor quarters in a rooming house they occupied and ran at the corner of Orange and 8th Streets. Jukichi and Ken resolved to find a better home to raise their family. During that same period, someone deliberately hurled a rock through the Washington restaurant's plate glass window, an act documented by a photo in the Harada Collection captioned in Japanese:

“Riverside City 8th District, California, USA.

December 24th 1913 (Meiji 43th year)

Someone threw a rock (Wrapped in newspaper) and broke the front window in two places. I took a picture for record.”<sup>230</sup>

With this, the Haradas had physical evidence of potential aggression to their presence in downtown Riverside.

The Haradas already owned property in the name of their oldest American-born child, Mine, on 14<sup>th</sup> Street in East Riverside, which had not been challenged under the Alien Land Law. Rawitsch speculates that this property, which had been sold by another Japanese family, might have been purchased by the Haradas to test the Alien Land Law, but did not trigger a reaction because it was in a working class, racially mixed neighborhood. After what must have been considerable thought and discussion, Jukichi Harada took the step of contacting a local real estate agent of his acquaintance named Jacob Van de Grift.<sup>231</sup> When Van de Grift failed to respond, Harada communicated with another realtor, Frank C. Noble, about his listing for a “6 room house on Lemon street near 4th street, newly painted and papered, fixed for two families if necessary. Price \$1,600, with \$400 cash, balance \$100 every 6 months.”<sup>232</sup>

The Haradas' purchase of the Lemon Street house had several moments of uncertainty before it was completed. Support among the Nikkei community was not uniform. George Sawahata, head gardener at the Mission Inn and a community leader, reportedly advised Jukichi Harada not to challenge

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<sup>230</sup> Photo in Harada Collection, Riverside Metropolitan Museum.

<sup>231</sup> Rawitsch, p. 35

<sup>232</sup> Ibid, p. 32

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the status quo. A few years earlier, Sawahata had built a house for his family (extant as 3560 Franklin Avenue) on the East side of town not far from where the Haradas owned property on 14<sup>th</sup> Street.<sup>233</sup> The Lemon Street home's owner, Fulton Gunnerson, was initially reluctant to sell to the Haradas. The Riverside County Courthouse Recorder took the step of consulting with a U.S. naturalization agent regarding the feasibility of recording a deed filed by a non-citizen. But the Haradas' deed for 3356 Lemon Street was officially filed on 22 December 1915.<sup>234</sup> Noble must have continued to see red flags associated with the sale because he wrote to California Attorney general Ulysses S. Webb to ask whether a "Jap boy or girl born here in California [could] acquire and hold real estate?" Webb's response that, as citizens, the children could "acquire and hold real estate in California" reassured Noble and the Haradas that they were acting within the law.<sup>235</sup>

Despite the apparently sound footing the Haradas and Noble were on, a group of residents in the Haradas' new neighborhood organized even before the sale was finalized to try to convince the family that they were not welcome on Lemon Street. When the Haradas stood firm despite an offer of \$500 above their purchase price, a few neighbors warned they would take concrete steps to show their antipathy including building a "spite fence" as protection from their Japanese neighbors. A committee made up of six Lemon Street homeowners and Jacob Van de Grift, the realtor who did not respond to Haradas inquiry about buying a home, decided to take the Harada family to court. The committee members included William M. Farr, 3311 Lemon Street; George Urquhart, 3327 Lemon Street; Cynthia Robinson, 3342 Lemon Street; the Hansler family, 3369 Lemon Street; Fletcher family, 3385 Lemon Street (all extant).<sup>236</sup>

Census records for 1900 and 1910 show that Lemon Street residents were overwhelmingly US citizens with native-born parents, although a few had emigrated from Canada. Likewise, the nearby block of Orange Street on which the Van de Grifts lived was entirely native-born except for the Japanese

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<sup>233</sup> Karen Raines, State of California DPR Form for 3560 Franklin Street.

<sup>234</sup> Ibid, p. 36

<sup>235</sup> Ibid, p. 36-37

<sup>236</sup> Ibid, pp. 37-41. According to the 1910 U.S. Census accessed at ancestry.com, Van de Grift lived one block away at 351 Orange Street, which appears to have been razed.

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servant who lived with the Van de Grifts.<sup>237</sup> The committee hired prominent Riverside lawyer, Miguel Estudillo, to handle their case, which was joined by the state deputy attorney general from Los Angeles. Estudillo, a *Californio* whose family had deep roots in Riverside, was appointed Clerk to the newly formed Riverside County Board of Supervisors in 1893. In 1904 he was elected a member of the California Assembly in 1904 and to the State Senate in 1908.<sup>238</sup>

Harada was represented by the “prestigious Riverside law firm of Purington and Adair,” which had offices in Riverside’s downtown Loring Building at 3673 Main Street (extant) and had made a name handling probate and corporate cases including those involving the citrus industry and water industries. A. Aird Adair, a Canadian who moved to Riverside in 1890, helped found the National Bank of Riverside and in 1906 was elected Board President. Adair also served as President of the Riverside County Bar Association.<sup>239</sup> William A. Purington came to Riverside in 1889 from Chicago and was appointed city attorney from 1893 to 1909. Perhaps most pertinent to the Harada case was his leadership role in the First Congregational Church, and his wife Eva’s activities with the Women’s Missionary Society and the Japanese Mission Church.<sup>240</sup> The Puringtons appear to have been allied with Mission Inn founder Frank Miller in their leadership of the Church and his support for Riverside’s Japanese community. William Purington made a speech at a grand Mission Inn banquet organized in September 1917 to celebrate the birthday of the Japanese emperor and contributions to the war effort by Riverside’s Japanese residents. Purington’s oration outlined the Harada case to the banquet guests and predicted that “the change in sentiment regarding the Japanese which has taken place in California since the war broke out” would contribute to a legal victory.<sup>241</sup>

In fact, according to Rawitsch, the geopolitics of WWI was a deciding factor in the case of the *People of the State of California v Jukichi Harada*. President Theodore Roosevelt’s concern that “our great object should be to avoid anything that may cause serious trouble with Japan, until the European world war has come to an end.” The U.S. Attorney General’s office echoed this sentiment to Miguel

<sup>237</sup> US Census records for 1900 and 1910 accessed at ancestry.com 6/15/11.

<sup>238</sup> /www.riversideca.gov/attorney/pdf/cahistory.pdf accessed on 6/21/11.

<sup>239</sup> *History of Riverside County, California*, (Los Angeles: Historical Record Company, 1912). p. 480-82.

<sup>240</sup> *The Lighted Cross*, p. 71, 77. Rawitsch, p. 50

<sup>241</sup> Rawitsch. p. 55

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Estudillo, who had begun to harbor doubts about the legal standing of their case against the Haradas.<sup>242</sup> Four months after the trial began in May 1918, Riverside County Superior Court Judge Hugh Craig decided in favor of the Haradas based on the constitutional rights of their American-born children. Motions from the State to move for a new trial were met by a denial from Judge Craig, whose decision on the “internationally famous Japanese land case” was printed in the *Riverside Daily Press* in January 1919. The same front page included an article reporting that the Harada case had inspired purchases of tens of thousands of acres of California agricultural land by Japanese parents in the names of their Nisei children.<sup>243</sup>

While Morrison Wong states that Riverside “tended to ignore” the Alien Land Law after the Harada case was decided, by the late 1910s the statewide anti-Japanese movement regrouped to strengthen the earlier law, placing an initiative on the November 1920 ballot.<sup>244</sup> The 1920 California Alien Land Law, which passed by a margin of three to one, prohibited Issei from purchasing land as guardians for the American-born children. While the Harada case decision was undoubtedly one factor in goading anti-Japanese tensions, the primary target was Japanese who successfully participated in California agriculture. The vote made leasing or even sharecropping land illegal, demonstrating the clear goal of reducing Japanese American role in agriculture to mere laborer. The Japanese Association raised funds to mount a robust legal campaign to fight the Alien Land Laws by testing various aspects of the legislation in federal courts. Yet by November 1923, the US Supreme Court had rejected all four test cases instigated by the Japanese association.<sup>245</sup>

Among the court cases instigated in response to anti-Japanese activism was the 1922 US Supreme Court case, *Ozawa v. U.S.* “definitely established that Issei could not become American citizens.”<sup>246</sup> In addition to restricting citizenship and property ownership, the California legislature

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<sup>242</sup> Ibid, p. 54

<sup>243</sup> Rawitsch citation of “Denies Motion for New Trial” and “Japanese Buy Land in Tulare County” from *Riverside Daily Press*, 21 January 1919, p. 68

<sup>244</sup> Wong, p. 55

<sup>245</sup> Niiya, p. 257-58

<sup>246</sup> Ibid, p. 280. Ozawa, a student at UC Berkeley with an American-educated wife, filed for naturalization in Alameda County.

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enacted a variety of anti-Japanese laws including those aimed at constraining the Japanese fishing industry and controlling operations of Japanese language schools. Laws were passed requiring Japanese schools to have a permit from the California Superintendent of Public Instruction, limit Japanese language instruction to one hour per day, and require Japanese school teachers to pass an exam in American history and the English language.<sup>247</sup> Anxiety over the influence of American-born children of Japanese immigrants in California and the U.S. was widespread as activists such as newspaper publisher V.S. McLatchy and Senator James Phelan argued that the high birthrate among Japanese immigrants would mean that white Californians would be outnumbered in a short time. These feverish projections were wildly exaggerated, yet they contributed to the battery of arguments leading to passage of the 1924 Immigration Act, which effectively ended immigration from Japan. Even after the flow of immigration from Japan stopped, fears of the “yellow peril” led to nearly continuous introduction of anti-Japanese bills in California assembly throughout the 1930s.

Riverside’s Japanese Association

The leading economic and political organization for early Japanese immigrants, the Japanese Association or Nihonjin Kyogi-Kai, advocated on behalf of Issei and their children. Established in San Francisco in 1900 as the Japanese Deliberative Council of America, the organization sought to “expand the rights of Imperial subjects in America and to maintain the Japanese national image” in the face of growing anti-Japanese activism. Because Japanese immigrants were unable to become American citizens the Japanese government maintained responsibility for them in their adopted homes. Japanese Associations played a critical role in communications and mediation between immigrants and the governments of Japan and the United States. The Japanese Association was given bureaucratic functions by the Japanese government, which treated the Association as its representative in many areas.<sup>248</sup> Associations issued certificates verifying the character, property, conduct and business conditions of applicants for visas, and provided legal aid and advice to immigrants. Because the Japanese

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<sup>247</sup> Ibid, p. 190.

<sup>248</sup> Niiya, p. 187.

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Associations' purpose was to protect and educate newcomers, they also provided statistical and research work that countered anti-Japanese arguments, and promoted "Americanization" projects, especially teaching English.<sup>249</sup>

According to a history of Japanese in the United States published in 1940 by the Japanese Association, the Riverside chapter was formed sometime around 1905, at the same time as that in Los Angeles. U.S. Kaneko reportedly served as the first President of the Riverside Japanese Association and attended the second joint conference of Associations from Northern and Southern California in Fresno in 1906. At this gathering, Kaneko reportedly drafted a successful proposal that the organization provide protection to Koreans residing in U.S. Other issues raised at the meeting were a petition to establish a Japanese Consulate in Los Angeles, raising an emergency fund for people newly returned from Japan, and building dormitories at suitable locations to "accommodate and educate children of Japanese laborers."<sup>250</sup>

The early Riverside Japanese Association is described as having 18 "staff members" (presumably board members) that administered affairs for both Riverside and San Bernardino Counties from their office at 606 Eighth Street (extant at 3602 University Avenue). This structure, known as the Arcade Building, sits next door to Ulysses Kaneko's Golden State Hotel and Restaurant. The 1940 *History of Japanese in America* published by the Japanese Association states that Sho Inouye was the Riverside chapter's first president. Whether Inouye or Kaneko was president, Kaneko was elected to represent Southern California on Joint Conference board for California's Japanese Associations.<sup>251</sup>

By the 1930s the Riverside Japanese Association was located at 3195 14<sup>th</sup> Street at the Japanese Union Church building. As numbers of Nikkei in the Riverside area grew smaller and Japanese families set down roots, the Association's critical advocacy mission appears to have dwindled. Activities of board members such as Gyosuke Iseda and Jukichi Harada entailed organizing community events and working with Frank Miller to welcome Japanese royalty to the Mission Inn.<sup>252</sup> By 1940, the Association

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<sup>249</sup> *History of Japanese in America*

<sup>250</sup> Ibid.

<sup>251</sup> Ibid.

<sup>252</sup> Letters from Riverside Japanese Association to Frank Miller in the Harada Archive, Riverside Metropolitan Museum.

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had reportedly severed its relationship with the Central Japanese Association of Southern California and was “in an independent situation taking care of various affairs of the local Japanese.”<sup>253</sup> Organizational leadership was still under Issei leadership with Tametsugo Okubo at its President and Chikayasu Inaba as the Vice President.<sup>254</sup> Toronasuke Fujimoto wrote in 1941 that only twenty-six members showed up for the meeting to elect their leadership. “...Less and less people participate the meetings nowadays. We always discuss on the same topics and no important subjects are brought up. No one talked about the election. I left the meeting early since it was not worthy staying there.”<sup>255</sup>

As the prominence of Japanese Associations dwindled in communities such as Riverside, chapters of the Nisei-led Japanese American Citizens League (JACL) grew. Although Riverside did not have a JACL chapter until 1968, a pre-war connection was made through the marriage of the Haradas’ eldest daughter, Mine, to Saburo Kido, one of the JACL’s founders and most prominent leaders. The couple married in San Francisco in 1928, the year Saburo helped establish an organization of college-educated Nisei called the American Loyalty League. Unlike the Japanese Association of their Issei parents, JACL members “emphasized loyalty, patriotism and citizenship,” a stance that proclaimed their rights to US citizenship even as they fought for full recognition of those rights.<sup>256</sup> The JACL’s newspaper operated out of the Kido home in San Francisco’s Japantown, which also served as Kido’s law office. During the 1930s, Kido and his JACL colleagues mounted successful campaigns to repeal the Cable Act, which stripped American women of their citizenship if they married “enemy aliens,” and to pass the Nye-Lea Bill that gave citizenship to Asian immigrants who served in the American military during WWI.<sup>257</sup>

The JACL and Kido, who served as the organization’s president during WWII, became controversial when they cooperated with federal surveillance of Japanese community. This act, which

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<sup>253</sup> *History of Japanese in America*

<sup>254</sup> *History of Japanese in America. Japanese American News Directory 1940*. 1930 US census accessed at ancestry.com, Okubo was listed as 59 years old and living at 2365 11<sup>th</sup> Street in census records. Inaba appears in the 1930 census as 40-year-old farmer renting with wife and three daughters at 254 Jurupa Avenue.

<sup>255</sup> Nomura, p. 159

<sup>256</sup> Language from first JACL convention held in Seattle in 1930, Niiya, 182.

<sup>257</sup> Niiya p. 182-183



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was undertaken out of fear that Nikkei's loyalty would be doubted otherwise, led to Kido's later assessment that JACL membership "dwindled down to only about 10 active chapters and about 1,700 members.... It was no longer a matter of pride to belong to the JACL, but rather a thing to be shunned."<sup>258</sup> In fact, Kido himself was swept up in antipathy toward Nikkei who were suspected of being *inu*, or traitors. While incarcerated with his family at Poston, Kido was a prominent advocate for the JACL's positions, including that Nisei be given the opportunity to show their loyalty by military service. In 1943, Kido was attacked and beaten by a group of men and hospitalized for nearly a month. His wife Mine remembered the incident later "The attack on Saburo was the climax to months of continual tension within the camp."<sup>259</sup>

The Kidos remind us that larger story of the Haradas, like the narrative of Japanese Americans in Riverside and the U.S. as a whole, is one of flux in defining identity as Japanese and American. Nisei, as well as Issei, often struggled to maintain "the spirit of Americanization and loyalty to the nation which they have adopted either by necessity or destiny, even though they are not admitted to the full privilege of her citizenship."<sup>260</sup>

#### Frank Miller and Other Nikkei Allies

Support for Japanese in Riverside began in the earliest years of their presence in the area. *The History of Japanese in America* states that a small group of Japanese workers were "persecuted" by white workers in 1896 who feared competition for their labor. The "Caucasian orchard owner protected the Japanese," reportedly because he appreciated their abilities.<sup>261</sup> The following decade the *Los Angeles Times* described an "invasion of Japanese orange pickers into the Riverside orchards," but concluded that growers believed that it was impossible to secure sufficient white labor to handle the crop and that white men did not care to go into competition with the Japanese."<sup>262</sup> While citrus owners protected Japanese

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<sup>258</sup> Niiya, p. 183

<sup>259</sup> Letter from Mine Harada to Mrs. Evans dated 29 March 1944 in Harada Collection, Riverside Metropolitan Museum.

<sup>260</sup> Kanzaki, p. 22

<sup>261</sup> *History of Japanese in America*

<sup>262</sup> "Japanese Inroads. Study labor of the Pickers. Riverside Employers Talk Over the Problem," *Los Angeles Times*, October 6, 1907, p. 19.

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because they recognized the benefits immigrant labor granted to their entrepreneurial efforts, other Riverside residents found different reasons to ally with their Japanese neighbors. The Harada story includes several individuals who played an “ally” role to some degree. These included lawyers Purington and Adair, real estate agent Frank Noble, and most likely the Harp brothers who worked with the Haradas to add a second floor to their home while debate over their presence on Lemon Street was most vicious.<sup>263</sup> However, first among these figures was the Mission Inn’s owner, Frank Miller, who occupied a widely acknowledged status in Riverside’s economic, political and cultural circles.

By 1900, one observer noted “Miller’s was probably the most influential voice in Riverside in matters of city planning and design as well as politics.”<sup>264</sup> Morrison Wong states that the history of Japanese in Riverside can not be told without reference to Frank Miller and his contributions in making the Japanese, if not an integral part of Riverside, at least tolerated in Riverside.<sup>265</sup> The local Japanese Association described Miller after his death in 1935, as “the first-ranking sympathizer of Japanese in Southern California. Among the Japanese dignitaries who visited Southern California, there were very few who would not visit and stop here.” Wong describes the Mission Inn (extant at 3649 Mission Inn Avenue), where Miller entertained such notables, as “the primary factor of Miller’s social and political influence.”<sup>266</sup>

Miller, who added numerous Japanese design features to his hotel, personified the “Japanophile” movement of educated Americans enamored of Japanese culture. In his case, Issei employees of the Mission Inn who worked in the kitchen, restaurant and gardens reinforced Miller’s connection to Japanese culture.<sup>267</sup> As a leader of Riverside’s First Congregational Church, Miller helped to establish the Japanese Methodist Church in 1901 and four years later helped with the founding of the local Japanese Association by offering funds and a place to meet at the Mission Inn.<sup>268</sup> The Mission Inn’s

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<sup>263</sup> Rawitsch, p. 44. Herman, Raymond and Samuel Harp appear in the 1910 US Census living at 184 North Street with their widowed mother, and Samuel’s 4-year-old son.

<sup>264</sup> Thomas Patterson cited in Rawitsch, p. 16.

<sup>265</sup> Wong, p. 142

<sup>266</sup> Wong, p. 103.

<sup>267</sup> Jennifer Thornton, State of California Primary DPR Primary Record Form for 3665 6<sup>th</sup> Street.

<sup>268</sup> Wong, p. 144.

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prominence as a gathering place for the most powerful organizations and leaders residing in, or visiting, Riverside reinforces the level of respect and acceptance Miller sought to confer on the local Japanese community. Yet Miller was also personally involved in the lives of local Japanese Americans. He sent a special inquiry to the Japanese Consul general inquiring about the parents of two of his long-time employees, and provided a monthly allowance to a widow named Mrs. Suna Kido, “until she has been able to adjust her life so she can take care of herself and her children....”<sup>269</sup>

Miller was active in networks attempting to counter the anti-Japanese movement and made speeches throughout California against passage of the 1913 Alien Land Law. Although no documentation was uncovered, Morrison Wong wrote that, after passage of the law, Miller may have “bought land under his name for many Japanese in Riverside”.<sup>270</sup> Mine Harada Kido, eldest daughter of Jukichi and Ken Harada, remembered that Frank Miller helped her father when he was contemplating buying their Lemon Street home. “Mr. Miller advised him to go ahead and buy it and said ‘If you have any trouble, I’ll get my brother to help you. Go see my brother.’” Mine went on to say that Ed Miller concurred with his brother and offered to purchase the house for the Haradas in his own name.<sup>271</sup>

*(Illustration boy’s day kendo and ceremony for Frank Miller)*

Although Miller and others working to defend rights of Japanese immigrants were defeated when the 1920 Alien Land Law passed, only 61.9 % of Riverside’s population voted for the measure, as opposed to approximately 75% throughout the state. Miller continued to champion Japanese causes and culture, hosting annual Girls and Boys’ Day ceremonies for the entire Nikkei community and organizing elaborate banquets when Japanese dignitaries traveled through Southern California. The Japanese Emperor awarded Miller the Small Order of the Rising Sun in 1925, the same year the local community honored his “international accomplishments” with a Freedom Tower and Japanese garden on Mt. Rubidoux.<sup>272</sup> *(Illustrations Peace Tower)* Although the project’s leadership appears to have been all white, the Riverside Japanese Association made the largest single donation toward construction costs.

<sup>269</sup> Letter from Frank Miller to George Sawahata dated 12 December 1927 in Japanese Correspondence 1927-1932 file, Frank Miller Collection, Riverside Metropolitan Museum.

<sup>270</sup> Wong, p. 144.

<sup>271</sup> Wong, p. 145-46.

<sup>272</sup> Ibid, p. 153.

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“Additionally, members of the Japanese community in Riverside reportedly anonymously planted and maintained at the base of the bridge on the north side of Mt. Rubidoux overlooking downtown Riverside a “peace garden” as an added homage to Frank Miller’s promotion of cultural bridge-building among Japanese and primarily Caucasian community members in the Riverside area.”<sup>273</sup> In 1928 Gyosuke Iseda wrote a pamphlet honoring Frank Miller published by the Riverside Japanese Association. *Shinnishika Furanko Mira no kotodomo* or *Frank Miller: Japanophile* emphasized Miller’s battles against anti-Japanese laws and his efforts to offer the Mission Inn as a home for Japanese festivals and events.<sup>274</sup>

Among the many events Miller hosted at the Mission Inn to promote better relations between Japan and the United States was an exhibit of the Japanese Friendship Doll project organized by fellow Nikkei ally, Sidney Gulick. Gulick, a Japan expert and Congregationalist missionary, was a leading white American voice opposing Anti-Japanese movement. Gulick was such a reviled figure among powerful anti-Japanese factions that he was placed under federal surveillance as a potential Japanese agent.<sup>275</sup>

As Secretary of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, Gulick aimed to promote goodwill by collecting numerous dolls from throughout the United States as “peace ambassadors” to be sent to Japan. In return for the “Green-Eyed Dolls,” Japanese students gathered enough funds to pay for fifty-eight specially designed and formally dressed Japanese dolls that toured the United States. Gulick’s peace ambassadors were exhibited in Riverside in 1927.<sup>276</sup>

**Related Sites:**

Several properties have been identified for their association with Riverside’s Japanese American community’s quest for civil rights. They include:

- Harada House, 3357 Lemon Street

<sup>273</sup> Elliot Kim, State of California DPR Primary Record Form for Frank Miller Friendship Bridge and Peace Tower. Unfortunately, this Japanese-style garden no longer remains.

<sup>274</sup> Gyosuke Iseda, *Shinnishika Furanko Mira no kotodomo*, Japanese Association of Riverside, 1928 in Harada Collection, Riverside Metropolitan Museum.

<sup>275</sup> Niiya, pp. 151-152

<sup>276</sup> *History of Japanese in America*

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- Riverside County Courthouse, 4050 Main Street
- First National Bank of Riverside, 3800 Main Street
- Judge Hugh Craig Residence, 4477 University Avenue
- Estudillo Residence, 4515 Sixth Street
- Purington Residence, 3284 Orange Street
- Adair Residence, 4310 Orange Street
- Loring Building, 3673 Main Street
- Hansler Residence, 3369 Lemon Street
- Farr Residence, 3311 Lemon Street
- Robinson Residence, 3342 Lemon Street
- Fletcher Residence, 3385 Lemon Street
- Frank Miller Friendship Bridge and Peace Tower, Mt. Rubidoux
- Mission Inn, 3649 Mission Inn Avenue
- First Congregational Church, 3504 Mission Inn Avenue
- Golden State Hotel and Café (Roosevelt Building), 3616-18 University Avenue
- Arcade Building, Japanese Association Headquarters, 3602 University Avenue

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**F. ASSOCIATED PROPERTY TYPES**

**1. Property Descriptions & Significance**

Residential Property Types

Buildings designed as single-family dwellings are prevalent in this study as residences for Japanese Americans and individuals related to the Harada court case. However, multi-unit housing is also related to the themes of this study, including the Mission Inn Annex, which housed employees for the Mission Inn, including a number of Japanese American workers.

Single-family dwellings relevant to the historic themes of this study have several forms and architectural styles, with most dating to the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. For this reason, most adhere to Victorian-era and California Bungalow architectural styles. In most cases, single-family dwellings are one to two stories in height, but most commonly one. They range from small, very modest dwellings on tight lots to large homes on generous landscaped properties. The majority of the residential structures in the survey were constructed prior to 1930 – before or during the period of initial settlement of Japanese Americans in the Riverside area. Some residential structures were also places of business, such as a store, a common practice for first generation Japanese immigrants. They were rarely constructed by Japanese Americans and do not generally express physical aesthetics or other outward indications of the ethnic identity of their inhabitants.

The residences identified by this survey are associated with the Harada House and related court case or to specific events or broad patterns in history that have had a definable impact on the Japanese American community, in which case they may be significant under National Register Criterion A. This is the case if the residence is associated with events that affected the Japanese American community as a whole; for instance a purchase in the name of minor children due to the Alien Land Law, or temporary or permanent displacement as a result of World War II forced removal and incarceration. Some residential structures were also places of business, such as a store, a common practice for first generation Japanese immigrants. Additionally, if a residential property is found to be associated with a significant participant in the Harada court case or a member of the Japanese American community – for instance an

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influential community leader such as Judge Hugh Craig – it may be significant under National Register Criterion B. It is unlikely that residences will be significant under National Register Criterion C as examples of architectural resources associated with the Japanese American context. If so, the residence would have to exhibit Japanese aesthetics, methods of construction, or have been designed by a Japanese American architect or builder. Any archeological artifact found on a residential property associated with Riverside's Japanese American community has the potential to yield knowledge of history and may even have associations with cultural practices and could therefore prove significant under National Register Criterion D.

In the research for the *Japanese American Heritage and the Quest for Civil Rights in Riverside, California* MPS to date, the following residential properties may be classified as associated with the document's historic contexts: 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.

Harada House, 3357 Lemon Street

Hansler House, 3369 Lemon Street

Farr House, 3311 Lemon Street

Robinson House, 3342 Lemon Street

Fletcher House, 3385 Lemon Street

Purington House, 3284 Orange Street

Adair House, 4310 Orange Street

Estudillo House, 4515 6th Street

Craig House, 4477 University Avenue

Sanematsu House, 895 Clark Street

Okubo House, 2365 11<sup>th</sup> Street

Sawahata Residence, 3560 Franklin Street

Takeda House, 2915 Madison Avenue

Gotori House and Market, 2931 Madison Avenue

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Iseda Residence and Office, 2986 Madison Avenue

Sakaguchi Residence, 2226 10<sup>th</sup> Street

Agricultural Structures

Structures such as those related to poultry operations, truck farms and citriculture are associated with the important role of Japanese Americans in local agriculture. Types of structures include chicken houses, sheds, worker housing and packing houses.

In relation to the themes of this context statement, agricultural structures could be considered significant as representing patterns of employment and means of livelihood for Japanese immigrants and their families. They may be significant under National Register Criterion A if they are associated with specific events or historic trends that have influenced the Japanese American community. Additionally, if an agricultural structure is found to be associated with a significant member of the Japanese American community – for instance, if it was owned or operated by a prominent community leader – it may be significant under National Register Criterion B.

In the research for the *Japanese American Heritage and the Quest for Civil Rights in Riverside, California* MPS to date, the following properties may be classified as associated with the document's historic contexts. Japanese in Riverside: Settlement & Community Development, World War II Forced Removal and Incarceration, and Return & Recovery.

Senamatsu Property, 895 Clark Street

Commercial Property Types

*Mixed-Use Buildings*

Mixed-use buildings are designed to combine both commercial and residential uses. They typically consist of two-story structures comprising commercial space on the first story – often dominated by a storefront – with residential units above that are accessed by a first-story entrance. The upper-story



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residential units can consist of either apartments or single rooms. The architectural style and detailing of mixed-use buildings varies greatly, as the type was popular for many years.

*Commercial Buildings*

Small- and large-scale commercial buildings are included in this study. Large-scale commercial buildings include office, hotel, and bank structures, all located in downtown Riverside within the Mile Square. These are architect-designed structures in the revival styles popular during the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries including Richardsonian Romanesque, Italianate, Mission revival styles, or even as in the case of portions of the Mission Inn, they may reflect popular embrace of Japanese design aesthetics. Smaller, more modest commercial buildings appear in the downtown area and on Riverside's Eastside.

The residences identified by this survey are associated with the Harada House and related court case or to specific events or broad patterns in history that have had a definable impact on the Japanese American community, in which case they may be significant under National Register Criterion A. In relation to the ethnic and cultural themes of this context statement, many commercial buildings could be considered significant as representing patterns of employment and means of livelihood for Japanese immigrants and their families. This could be the case if the business employed Japanese immigrants in significant numbers, or played a role in events that affected the Japanese American community as a whole; for instance a hotel that served newly-arrived emigrants from Japan, or a grocery store that provided imported Japanese food and goods, which nurtured the continuation of Japanese life-ways within the community. Another aspect of significance may be whether ownership of the property is in the name of a "dummy" corporation or the minor children of a Japanese American family in response to Alien Land Laws. Additionally, if a commercial property is found to be associated with a significant member of the Japanese American community – for instance, if it was owned or operated by a prominent merchant or professional – it may be significant under National Register Criterion B. Any archeological artifact found on a commercial property in Japantown has the potential to yield knowledge

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of history and may even have associations with cultural practices and could therefore prove significant under CRHR Criterion 4.

In the research for the *Japanese American Heritage and the Quest for Civil Rights in Riverside, California* MPS to date, the following properties may be classified as associated with the document's historic contexts: 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.

Loring Building, 3673 Main Street

First National Bank of Riverside, 3800 Main Street

Mission Inn Hotel, 3649 Mission Inn Avenue

Tony's (Sakaguchi) Market, 4098 Park Street

Matsumoto Store, 4195 Park Street

Arcade Building (Offices of Japanese Association), 3602 University Avenue

Roosevelt Building (Golden State Hotel and Café), 3616-18 University Avenue

Jackson Building (Washington Restaurant), 3643 University Avenue

Civic & Community Property Types

Civic and community buildings associated with this study include governmental buildings, structures housing community organizations, and churches. These represent the development of the Japanese American community internally, and relationships that Nikkei had with outside groups on a long-term basis or in association with a specific event such as the Harada Court case. These buildings appear in a variety of scales and architectural styles and are located most often near commercial areas and other areas of activity, but can also be found in residential neighborhoods. Civic and community buildings associated with relationships between non-Nikkei and the Japanese American communities are often large, architect-designed structures. They represent a variety of architectural styles and are generally in good condition.

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In relation to the themes of this context statement, civic and community properties are highly significant. Civic and community buildings reflect the development of the Japanese American community in Riverside and their relationships with other groups, as well as the evolving place in the social, economic and political structures of Riverside. Community buildings associated with the Japanese American community were sometimes commissioned or built by members of the community themselves and may therefore be expressive of cultural values and aesthetics.

Civic and community properties may be significant under National Register Criterion A if they are associated with specific events or historic trends that have influenced the Japanese American community. For instance, a church or community building associated with relationships between Japanese Americans and non-Nikkei may represent measures toward assimilating Japanese immigrants to American culture, or efforts to assist Japanese Americans during the period of WWII. A civic or community property may associated with legal events that affected Japanese Americans, such as anti-Japanese legislation or WWII forced relocation and incarceration. If a civic or community property is found to be associated with a significant organization created by Japanese Americans, or a member of the Japanese American community – for instance, a prominent civic or religious leader – it may be significant under National register Criterion B. Though less likely, they may be significant under National Register Criterion C if they exhibit culturally-based methods of construction, or may have been designed by a Japanese American architect or builder. Any archeological artifact found on a civic or community property in Japantown has the potential to yield knowledge of history and may even have associations with cultural practices and could therefore prove significant under CRHR Criterion 4. In the research for the *Japanese American Heritage and the Quest for Civil Rights in Riverside, California* MPS to date, the following properties may be classified as associated with the document's historic contexts: 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.

Japanese Language School, 7433 Lincoln Avenue

Civil Control Station, 3557 Main Street

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Riverside County Historic Courthouse, 4050 Main Street

Riverside Art Museum (YWCA building), 3425 Mission Inn Avenue

First Congregational Church of Riverside, 3504 Mission Inn Avenue

Open Spaces

Open spaces identified by this study include parks and cemeteries, as well as public spaces associated with WWII evacuation of Japanese Americans from Riverside. The parks and cemetery date to the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early twentieth centuries and were used by Japanese Americans for community events and to carry on cultural traditions such as graveside Memorial Day gatherings. They may also reflect symbolic connections between the larger Riverside community and Riverside's Japanese American community. Although a number of gravesites in Olivewood cemetery reflect Japanese design, in most cases the landscape elements within the open spaces reflect the aesthetics of the non-Nikkei community.

In relation to the themes of this Context Statement, open spaces are most likely to be significant under National Register Criterion A for associations with specific events or historic trends that have affected the Japanese American community. Some of the open spaces are related to activities of community and social groups such as annual picnics organized by kenjin-kai or the Japanese Union Church. Some open spaces are associated with specific critical moments, such as wartime evacuation or celebrations of events in Japan. Open spaces may also be found to reflect patterns of discrimination, such as public pools that restricted use by Japanese Americans. Open spaces associated with a significant member of the Japanese American community may be significant under National Register Criterion B. Open spaces may also be significant under National Register Criterion C if they exhibit Japanese American aesthetics in gardening and landscape architecture, or have been designed by a Japanese American landscape architect, artist, or other designer. Any archeological artifact found within an open space in Japantown has the potential to yield knowledge of history and may even have associations with cultural practices and could therefore prove significant under CRHR Criterion 4.

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Olivewood Cemetery, 3300 Central Avenue

5th and Main Streets (Evacuation location)

Frank Miller Friendship Bridge and Peace Tower, Mt Rubidoux

**2. Registration requirements**

The listed property types are most often eligible under National Register Criterion A under areas of significance Ethnic Heritage/Asian, Immigration, Social History, and Law. Criterion A includes “properties associated with events that have made a significant contribution to, and are identified with, or that outstandingly represent, the broad national patterns of United States history and from which an understanding and appreciation of those patterns may be gained.” A smaller number of properties may be significant under Criterion B, sites “associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.”

To meet Criterion A eligibility, the property must be directly associated with significant historical events and/or patterns of events in the history of the Japanese American community in Riverside and/or the Japanese American quest for civil rights. To meet Criterion B eligibility, a property must be associated with a person prominent in the development of the Japanese American community in Riverside and/or the Japanese American quest for civil rights. It should also be the primary property associated with that individual and his or her period of significance within the historic themes of Riverside's Japanese American community development and quest for civil rights. To meet Criterion C, the property must exhibit Japanese aesthetics, methods of construction, or have been designed by a Japanese American architect or builder.

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**3. Integrity**

As defined by the National Register, the primary components of integrity are location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, association, and feeling. Properties may meet registration requirements if they possess sufficient character and integrity to retain their sense of time and place from their period of significance. Traditional measures of architectural integrity may prove insufficient in assessing structures associated with this document's historic contexts. This is particularly important to keep in mind as properties associated with working-class immigrants, who make up the largest group of people associated with this study, have often changed hands several times and may have been remodeled more than once. For example, storefronts on many commercial buildings are often heavily altered as a result of use by many commercial tenants over the years. It is common to find that older buildings have undergone remodeling, resulting in the removal of original decorative features and replacement by details associated with another style.

The issue of historic integrity is particularly complex when evaluating residential resources under themes of this context statement, since most of the houses associated with Japanese Americans have been occupied non-Nikkei for several decades. These structures, and those connected to the Lemon Street homeowners group, are also of simple vernacular style and more likely to have been altered than the more imposing and high style houses associated with the Harada case lawyers and judge.

In evaluation of integrity of commercial and residential properties, the most important aspects are location and association. Since events or persons are the most likely elements of significance, integrity of association with those things and the ability to convey those associations are key. Feeling represents a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular time period.. Less important to the integrity of commercial and residential resources are the aspects of design, materials, and workmanship, unless those aspects are directly influenced by Japanese American design aesthetics or construction methods.

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When evaluating the integrity of open spaces, the most important aspects are association and location. An open space may maintain obvious associations through the retention of features, such as grave markers, that connote its ties to the Japanese American community. Feeling represents a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular time period. In some instances, integrity of design is especially important, especially if the presence of Japanese-inspired landscaping or plantings illustrate involvement of the Japanese American community with an open space. Also important to the integrity of open spaces are the aspects of materials and workmanship. In some cases "materials" may be somewhat impermanent if they include elements of vegetation. Open spaces, in particular, may have changed over time. Integrity of setting and location hold a similar level of importance as they do with other property types, though it is nearly impossible to relocate an open space.

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**H. SUMMARY OF IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION METHODS**

The City of Riverside's Historic Preservation Section, in partnership with the Metropolitan Museum and the University of California Riverside (UCR), have collaborated to conduct a thematic Harada Historic District intensive level survey associated with the National Historic Landmark (NHL) Harada House, a National Register nomination or the highest level applicable, and preparation of associated educational material. The City of Riverside received a State of California Certified Local Government (CLG) grant for the period 2010-2011 to prepare a Multiple Property Submission and Survey. This project is part of the Riverside Historic Preservation Program's continued effort to advance the cause of preservation in the city through the identification and evaluation of potential historic resources.

Research for this MPS was conducted by the primary consultant, Donna Graves, in partnership with University of California Riverside Professor, Catherine Gudis, and her graduate students. Staff from the Riverside Metropolitan Museum, Lynn Voorheis and Kevin Hallaran, as well as City Planning staff Erin Gettis and Krystal Marquez contributed. Archival research, interviews and review of secondary sources were the basis for identifying potential historic resources. Collections of the Riverside Metropolitan Museum, especially the extensive Harada House Collection, were especially helpful. Additionally, oral history interviews were conducted with several Japanese Americans whose roots are in Riverside. These sources formed the foundation for the research and property contained in this Multiple Property Submission.

The properties were grouped under two historic contexts that encompass the establishment and development of Riverside's Japanese American community, and aspects of their quest for civil rights. A third historic context on Japanese American immigration and settlement in California was developed to provide background.



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GOLDEN STATE HOTEL, CAFE AND LUNCH COUNTER  
U. S. Kaneko & Son, Proprietors. 634-638 Eighth Street

1. Golden State Hotel and Café, 1906  
*Courtesy Riverside Metropolitan Museum*

Japanese American Heritage and the Quest for  
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2. Washington Restaurant with Jukichi Harada, ca. 1910  
*Courtesy Riverside Metropolitan Museum*

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3. Washington Restaurant with Broken Window, 1913  
*Courtesy Riverside Metropolitan Museum*

Japanese American Heritage and the Quest for  
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4. Japanese Americans in Arlington Packing House, ca. 1915  
*Courtesy Riverside Metropolitan Museum*

Japanese American Heritage and the Quest for  
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5. Frank Miller Receiving Order of the Rising Sun, 1925  
*Courtesy Riverside Metropolitan Museum*



Japanese American Heritage and the Quest for  
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6. Japanese Association Picnic, 1926  
*Courtesy Riverside Metropolitan Museum*

Japanese American Heritage and the Quest for  
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7. Friendship Dolls Exhibited at Mission Inn, 1927  
*Courtesy Riverside Metropolitan Museum*

Japanese American Heritage and the Quest for  
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8. Japanese Americans at Mt. Rubidoux Peace Tower, n.d.  
*Courtesy Riverside Metropolitan Museum*

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9. Maple Café at 3575 Main Street, ca. 1935  
*Courtesy Riverside Metropolitan Museum*

Japanese American Heritage and the Quest for  
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Alien Registration No. 3573550

Name Ken Harada  
(First name) (Middle name) (Last name)

RIGHT INDEX FINGERPRINT



(Signature of holder) Ken Harada

16-26150-1

Birth date July 21 1881  
(Month) (Day) (Year)

Born in Nagoya Aichi Japan  
(City) (Province) (Country)

Citizen or subject of Japan  
(Country)

Length of residence in United States 39 yrs., 7 mos.

Address of residence 3356 Lemon St.  
(Street address or rural route)  
Riverside Riverside Calif  
(City) (County) (State)

Height 5 ft., — in.

Weight 135 lb.


Color of hair Gray

Distinctive marks None

Cecilia A. Enos  
(Signature of Identification Official)

Application filed in Alien Registration Division. Copy filed with Federal Bureau of Investigation office at Los Angeles, Calif

16-26150-1



10. Ken Harada Alien Registration, 1942  
Courtesy Riverside Metropolitan Museum

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11. Ruth Fujimoto in Topaz Relocation Center  
*Courtesy Lily Fujimoto Taka*

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12. Funeral for Jukichi Harada at Topaz Relocation Center, 1944  
*Courtesy Riverside Metropolitan Museum*

Japanese American Heritage and the Quest for  
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13. Japanese Congregational Church and Parsonage, 1948  
*Courtesy Florence Ohmura Dobashi*



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

Primary #  
 HRI #  
 Trinomial  
 NRHP Status Code 1S

Other Listings  
 Review Code                      Reviewer                      Date

\*Resource Name or #: Harada House

**P1. Other Identifier:**

\*P2. Location:  Not for Publication  Unrestricted

\*a. County: Riverside

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

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Riverside East                      Date:                      T                      ;                      R                      ;                      ¼ of                      ¼ of Sec                      ; M.D.                      B.M.

c. Address: 3356 Lemon Street                      City: Riverside                      Zip: 92501

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

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation:  
 APN: 213121005

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

The Harada House is a vernacular two-story wood-frame house with some Craftsman and Victorian details. The original house, built between the late 1870s and 1887 was a one-story cottage with a front porch. Buildings on the rectangular lot include the house, and a garage. The house is located on the western (front) portion of the site, facing the street with a concrete and dirt driveway on the south side and a small front yard.

See Continuation Sheet

\*P3b. **Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP36 – Ethnic Minority Property, HP02 – Single Family Property

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Front and Left side corner view, 06/28/2011

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

Prehistoric                       Both  
 c. 1880

\*P7. **Owner and Address:**  
 City of Riverside  
 3900 Main Street  
 Riverside, CA 92522

\*P8. **Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)  
 Krystal Marquez, Administrative Intern – City of Riverside, 3900 Main Street Riverside, CA 92522

\*P9. **Date Recorded:** 09/29/2011

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

\*P11. **Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") 1976 Survey Evaluation by Mark Rawitsch, 1977 Survey Evaluation by Charles Hall Page & Associates, 1979 Survey Evaluation by Kay M. Fujita for an Ethnic Minority Cultural Resources Survey, 1992 Survey Evaluation by Myra L. Frank and Associates, 2003 Survey Evaluation by Rick Starzak, 2007 Plan/Historic Structure Report from Historic Resources Group.

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

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

Primary #  
HRI#

**BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD**

Page 2 of 11

\*NRHP Status Code 1S

\*Resource Name or # Harada House

- B1. Historic Name: Harada House
- B2. Common Name: 3356 Lemon Street
- B3. Original Use: Single Family Residence
- B4. Present Use: vacant

\*B5. **Architectural Style:** Vernacular with some Craftsman and Victorian details

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

1948 — 05/25/1948, Permit #7010, Construction permit, Owner: Wheat Bros., Plumbing. (Sumi Harada is not listed as owner, and the scope of work includes a shower and gas outlets, which are not in either bathroom. Could be wrong address.) (City of Riverside, Permits Online)

2000 — 08/11/2000, Permit #00-3357, Construction permit, Owner: Sumi Harada, Contractor: Innovative Electric, Electrical upgrade (100 AMP) (City of Riverside, Permits Online)

2005 — 03/29/2005, Permit #05-1632, Construction Permit, Owner: City of Riverside, Contractor: California Restoration and Waterproofing, Proposed Work: Plaster Stabilization (City of Riverside, Permits Online)

2006 — 05/26/2006, Permit #06-2402, Alteration Permit, Owner: City of Riverside, Contractor: Coastline Roofing INC, Proposed Work: Re-Roofing (City of Riverside, Permits Online)

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

**Original Location:** N/A

\*B8. **Related Features:** None

B9a. Architect: unknown

b. Builder: unknown

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

**Period of Significance:** 1916-1946

**Property Type:** Single Family Residence

**Applicable Criteria:** A

Harada House is significant under National Register Criterion A because it is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history. The house at 3357 Lemon Street purchased by Japanese immigrants Jukichi and Ken Harada in 1915 became an important test of the 1913 Alien Land Law, which prohibited Japanese as “aliens ineligible for citizenship” from owning land. The Haradas bought the property in the names of their American-born children, and their predominately Caucasian neighbors took the Harada family to court. The case drew national and international attention because of its implications for the relationship between the United States and Japan, which was emerging as an international power. In the fall of 1918, the Haradas prevailed in Riverside Superior Court when the case was decided in their favor, upholding the Alien Land Law but ruling that American born children were entitled to all the constitutional rights under the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment, including land ownership. The Harada House was nominated to the National Register of Historic Places in 1979 and named a National Historic Landmark in 1990. (Graves, 2011)

See Continuation Sheet

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

\*B12. **References:**

See Continuation Sheet

B13. Remarks:

\*B14. **Evaluator:** Lynn Voorheis

\***Date of Evaluation:** 08/31/2011

(This space reserved for official comments.)



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

Primary #  
HRI#  
Trinomial

\*Recorded by: Krystal Marquez

\*Date: 09/29/2011  Continuation  Update**P3a. Description (cont.):**Exterior<sup>1</sup>

At the rear end of the driveway a small box-framed garage is situated at the southeast corner of the lot. The garage is not on any of the Sanborn maps from between 1887 and 1908, so it appears to be a later addition. The garden shed appears to include reused materials from the main house, so might have been built with scraps from the 1916 addition. On the Sanborn maps, there shows a small garage that is not extant that was located in the northeastern corner of the lot. There are some hedges and a large California Pepper Tree in the front, which probably date to the time of the Haradas. There are also some morning glory vines on the edges of the property that might be from the Harada years. The ground is mostly dirt with a small amount of grass, especially in the back yard.

The house is framed in softwood with a brick foundation. The sill above the foundations on the south side is deteriorated due to termites, resulting in some subsidence. The concrete retaining wall on the south basement wall is cracked horizontally and is displaced to the north, probably due to hydrostatic pressure below grade, causing the majority of the subsidence subsequent damage at the south wall. The roof framing has recently been repaired and seismically strengthened on both the single story rear and the main two story volumes. The roofing and gutters were completely replaced by the restoration of wood shakes on original spaced sheathing, and painted galvanized steel sheet metal gutters and leaders that replicate the deteriorated extant elements. The two-story volume's roof is a hipped with a steep pitch and a small deck, while the smaller rear one story section has a moderately pitched gable. The garden shed and the covered former porch on the north side have a single shed low-pitch roof. At the intersection of the wall and the roof there is a wide frieze topped with a quarter- round trim molding. There is a closed eave with a painted wood soffit. The eaves fascia has a profiled crown molding.

On the one story section the windows have a thick sill and a fascia board surround. There is a pair of decorative wood trim pieces with a single bead and curve profile below the sill on each side of the fascia. On the two-story section all of the windows have a thick sill and a wood trim surround. The ground floor windows have a header trim, while the second story windows rise to the frieze.

The exterior is finished with painted wood shiplap siding, except on the walls of the enclosed porch, which have v-groove siding. The eastern vertical trim piece divides the two-story section of the house from the single-story section, and the western end vertical trim pieces divide the main body of the house from the first and second story porch and balcony. The vertical trim begins at the outer face of the corner trim on the porch, and then rises to wall cap of the now-enclosed second story sleeping porch. The low portion of the porch wall is roughly four feet on top of a six-inch brick foundation. There are boxed columns with decorative horizontal ties on the ground level porch. There is a decorative single-faced board on the western edge of the porch wall that runs to the crown molding, but is broken by a header trim piece above the porch opening. There is a base trim board at the intersection of the ground and the wall on the north and south sides.

Interior<sup>2</sup>

The interior of the house retains much of its integrity from the period of the Harada's addition of 1916. The first floor of the Harada House was constructed between the late 1870s and 1887. There were major changes made to the first floor during the 1916 addition of a second floor. Subsequent alterations are minor; the second floor in particular is little changed except for the enclosure of the porch.

The house has a double-pile hall and parlor plan in the main two-story volume with a series of rooms running perpendicular in the rear. There are no circulation corridors on the first floor, so one must move from room to room to travel through the house from front to rear. The ground floor of the two-story section of the Harada House has two major public rooms stacked along the south side, the living room and dining room. A bedroom, the Kamitoku ("hair-combing room), and the staircase leading to the second floor in the Kamitoku are stacked along the north side. The rear single story volume, behind the dining room, includes the kitchen, pantry, a bathroom, and laundry room (originally a covered porch) reached through a door in the east wall of the Kamitoku.

\*Recorded by: Krystal Marquez

\*Date: 09/29/2011  Continuation  Update**P3a. Description (cont.):**

The rooms on the ground floor use a variety of materials and finishes. The walls and ceiling are made of plaster and are finished with either wallpaper or with paint. The softwood (probably fir) floorboards are a nominal one inch by six inch. The base boards are a nominal one inch by eight inches. The doors and the windows in the two-story section of the Harada House are set in softwood frames and with softwood casings. The wood doors have raised panel/s and many are hand-painted with wood graining. Many of the doors have a set of ornate hinges of the type found in the late nineteenth century. On the north, south, and east the windows are double hung with same size sashes. The wood casings are painted with wood graining and have a single bead, while the front windows on the west have a larger bottom sash. Changes that occurred during the 1916 addition included, the lowering and replastering of the ceiling in the dining room and the addition of the staircase to the second floor, which changed the floor plan on the north side. The bathroom and pantry have wood-paneled wainscots. In 1916, the house had three covered exterior porches with a low wall. The front or western porch is extant, yet it was modified during the 1916 addition. The second story western porch was enclosed in 1945 to make room for boarders. The enclosure of the north porch probably occurred during the 1916 addition, although it could have happened before the addition. The original chamfered columns are extant in the walls of the enclosed north porch. There are many subtle distinctions among the woodwork, doors, and hardware on the first floor that provide clues about the alterations that were made during the 1916 remodeling. Later changes include the addition of carpet in the parlor and linoleum in the Kamitoku and the laundry room. There is contemporary resilient sheet flooring over plywood in the kitchen.

The second story is reached by a narrow quarter-turn stair with a small landing. The entire second-story was added during the 1916 addition. Unlike the ground floor, the second story has a central circulation space at the top of the stairs where one can enter the four bedrooms and the upstairs bathroom. The sleeping porch is only reachable by the going through either of the west side bedrooms. The double-pile second story has four formal bedrooms, a sleeping porch and a bathroom.

Unlike the ground floor, the materials and finishes in the second floor corridor and four bedrooms are identical. Most the extant features date to the 1916 addition. The treads, risers, and apron of the stairs are varnished softwood and the landing is made of tongue and groove oak strip. The walls and ceiling are two-coat plaster on wood lath with an integrally colored plaster finish coat. A two inch softwood picture hanging molding one foot on center from the ceiling is found in all the bedrooms. The flooring is tongue and groove two inch wide varnished oak. There are also seven and one-half inch baseboards with a one inch shoe molding. The doors and the windows on the second story of the Harada House are set in a wood frame and casing. The softwood doors have five raised panels and many are hand-painted with wood graining. The door casing has a four and half inch vertical board with a five and a half inch header. Excluding the sleeping porch, the windows on the second floor are all identical with a double-hung window with two single light sashes. The wood casings have a four and a quarter inch vertical board and a five and one half inch header.

The only noticeable changes to the second floor of the Harada House, besides some plumbing and electrical modernizations, are the enclosure of the once open sleeping porch. The sleeping porch was enclosed and has fiberboard placed between the upper and lower original walls. On the lower wall beneath the enclosure and above the windows to the ceiling and on the entire east wall, there is painted ship-lap siding. The windows are single-pane wood casements. Throughout the house there are older hanging electrical fixtures that have been disassembled for storage in the Museum's collection. Most of the fixtures are operated by original turn switches. Some rooms have electrical power receptacles in the baseboards that were probably added. There are full attics over both the two-story and one-story portions of the house. There is an earthen basement in the rear (southeast) corner, and a crawl space under the remaining area of house, except for the garden shed addition. There are three chimneys: one in the southwest corner of the dining room, one in the kitchen, and one in the laundry room.

Garage<sup>3</sup>

The Garage is a one story high, softwood box-frame structure. It has a front- gable roof made of one foot wide exposed wood board sheathing on top of widely spaced two by four rafters. The floor is made of poured-in-place concrete on grade. The walls are not secured to the concrete floor. The walls are constructed with "box" framing with one foot wide boards aligned vertically that form the bearing walls, with a horizontal plate at the bottom. There are two outward-opening garage doors. They are made with one foot wide wood boards aligned vertically attached to two inch by four inch wood structural members with diagonal wood braces.

\*Recorded by: Krystal Marquez

\*Date: 09/29/2011  Continuation  Update**P3a. Description (cont.):**Maintenance History<sup>4</sup>

Maintenance information is crucial in understanding the current condition of the Harada House, and in guiding future treatment. Having a record of maintenance activities forms the process of evaluating conditions and determining the most appropriate treatment alternatives. There is no formal record of maintenance as might be expected in a publicly owned, institutional, or corporate property. What little information is available is gleaned from archival records (e.g., letters and photographs) and observations in the field. There is a limited amount of oral history from Sumi and Harold Harada, but no facts concerning maintenance of the house and yard.

Alteration History<sup>5</sup>

The Harada House was built before 1887, probably in the late 1870s or early 1880s. It is uncertain if there was an architect or not. The block, located between 3rd and 4th Streets and Lime and Lemon Streets had seven houses on Lemon Street, while the back half of the block was orange groves. The original house was a one-story wood frame cottage with wood siding. The small house had a lean-to front porch and a small covered exterior space in the rear on the south side. By 1888 there was a large dwelling on the rear of the block at the corner of Lime and 4th Streets. By 1895 there was a small rectangular outbuilding at the rear of the Harada House lot on the north side. By 1895 the house was altered to include a side lean-to porch on the north side and the rear covered porch on the southeast corner was removed. This is probably the condition of the house when the Haradas purchased it.

Before the Haradas moved into their new house in late 1916, they hired local builders Herman and Raymond Harp to improve the house. Jukichi described the foundation as, "the foundation not be good. The water go through under the floor, all moisture, no good for living there yet. Must improve." After the additions, the Harada House had new brick foundations, a second story with additional bedrooms and a second bathroom. According to a contract with the builders, there was electric wiring for lights and switches in all rooms upstairs, plastered walls made with "Victor Patent Plasters," oak floors upstairs, and "dull brass hardware." The dining room was altered to have a lowered ceiling and new plaster. The house was painted grey with white trim. The four square chamfered porch posts with decorative scroll-sawn brackets on the front of the house were removed during the addition.

The front porch built in 1916 had four pairs of box columns in the Craftsman style that were wood with a wood decorative horizontal tie for each pair. The laundry room was originally a covered porch that included low walls and chamfered posts like the front porch, but was enclosed at an unknown date. The chamfered posts were not covered and are still extant as part of the laundry room walls. The front porch on the second story was originally open, but was enclosed in 1945 in order to make more room for the Japanese American boarders who were displaced by their internment during the war. Other than the orange grove on one half of the block behind the Harada House before 1908 and the out building on the northeast corner of the lot, it is unclear exactly what the Harada House landscape looked like before the Harada's purchased the house. At some point after 1908, the original outbuilding was replaced with the current garage, which sits near the southeastern edge of the lot.

The correspondence between Jesse Stebler and Sumi Harada during the internment years mentions the fruit trees and flowers growing on the site. In an unpublished research paper by Kurt Russo, the references to the landscape in the letters by Sumi and Stebler are listed. In letters to Sumi Harada during her years in the internment camps Mr. Stebler mentions that '[her] peach tree has started to bloom' (letter dated 4/5/43) and that the 'roses are in full bloom' and that he can see them 'out the door of the kitchen' (letter dated 5/28/43). Later that year he again mentions the 'peaches on the tree' (letter dated 7/4/43) and the 'flowers along the south fence' (letter dated 12/8/43). In the final two references regarding the yard of the Harada House he discusses the 'flowers in bloom,' the fact that there are not 'many apricots on the tree' (letter dated 3/6/44), and refers to the flowers on the north side of the house (letter dated 4/12/45). There is no record of changes to landscape in the postwar era. The fruit trees are no longer living and few of the flowers mentioned are extant.

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\*Recorded by: Krystal Marquez

\*Date: 09/29/2011  Continuation  Update

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

Area in Context<sup>1</sup>

During the Rancho Era in California (1780s-1846), large tracts of the state were divided into parcels of land which were often thousands of acres apiece. These large tracts were owned by men deeded the land by first the Spanish crown, and later the Mexican government. In 1821 Mexico won independence from Spain. It was during this time that "Americans" began to enter California. Many of the American Californians married into the rancho families, a development that transformed land ownership in California.

The City of Riverside is situated on a small piece of what was originally part of the 30,000-acre Rancho Jurupa, which was granted to Don Juan Bandini by the Mexican Governor of California in the 1830s. Eventually, Bandini sold the Rancho to his American-born son-in-law Abel Stearns who also acquired the adjacent Rancho La Sierra Sepulveda. Lands from these two historic ranchos make up what is now contemporary Riverside. By the time the United States signed the 1847 treaty of Cahuenga with the Mexican forces in California and thereby ending California's role in the Mexican-American War, much of the Rancho lands were already in the hands of Americans.

The town of Riverside was designed as a model agricultural colony by Republican abolitionist John W. North and his Southern California Colony Association. The idea was formed by North in Knoxville, Tennessee, after he explored Southern California looking for the ideal locale for a colony. Riverside, situated along the Santa Ana River, was chosen as the colony site. In 1871 twenty-five families crossed the plains and desert to their new home in Southern California. North designed the city in the "style of Philadelphia, with all streets at right angles." Riverside grew and thrived due largely to the research by North and fellow colonist Luther Tibbets and his wife Eliza Tibbets, who had determined that the Washington Navel Orange was the perfect crop for the hot and arid Riverside landscape. Eliza Tibbets was sent two small navel orange trees by the United States Department of Agriculture in either 1873 or 1874. Tibbets was proven correct and Riverside became the birthplace and capital of the Washington Navel in California. Over the next decade, Riverside was the center of the "orange empire," which stretched from Santa Barbara to the Mexican border along the coast, and from Tulare to Riverside in the interior valleys. The small citrus towns that developed alongside the groves, in the interior valleys, used the imagery of the citrus landscape with its lush green trees filled with colorful fruit backed by the snow-capped mountains to convince many to leave their roots in the colder climates and to start anew in Southern California. While most came from the Midwest and the East Coast, some came from as far as England and Canada.

Japanese Immigrants in California<sup>2</sup>

As the citrus industry outgrew the labor supply, Japanese immigrants arrived in Southern California to replace the aging Chinese laborers who had been in Riverside since the 1870s. By 1909 this group made up roughly half of the agricultural laborers in the state of California. By 1910 the city of Riverside had 765 Japanese immigrants living in the city with most taking jobs in the burgeoning citrus industry.

The newly arrived Japanese, also known as "Issei," (literally, "the first generation") were mainly from the agricultural class, unmarried, and under thirty years old. Many of the Japanese Issei planned to come to the United States as temporary laborers hoping to return to their homeland as soon as they accumulated enough capital to support their own family. Not long after their arrival it became clear to the Issei that they would need to work long hours over many years in order to accomplish their goal. A great number never returned to Japan.

Because the Japanese were not allowed to own their own land pursuant to the 1913 California Alien Land Law, which forbade non-citizens from owning land, the Japanese immigrants often leased land to farm for themselves. In 1915, one Japanese family, the Haradas, challenged this law by purchasing land using the names of their children who were born in the United States and were therefore citizens. The court case would stand as one of the most important rulings in American immigration law.

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\*Resource Name or # Harada House

\*Recorded by: Krystal Marquez

\*Date: 09/29/2011  Continuation  Update

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

Jukichi Harada was born in the town of Ogawa in the Aichi prefecture on the island of Honshu, near the center of the Japanese archipelago, in 1875. Jukichi was married in the late 1890s to Ken Indo, who was the sister of a close friend. This marriage was controversial at the time in that it was not an arranged family marriage. He carried on his family's tradition of pursuing a "traditional education," studying to be a teacher, but decided to protest his preordained familial vocation and instead took a job as a mess attendant on a United States Navy ship. When the ship docked in San Francisco in May 1898 Jukichi entered the United States for the first time. Jukichi returned to the United States in 1903, this time with the intention of staying. After finding work, Jukichi arranged for his wife and son to join him in the United States. Although his wife Ken was initially denied entry into the country because of an eye infection, the family was finally reunited in 1905. The Haradas lived in Redlands, California where Jukichi was a waiter and cook in a small restaurant. Soon thereafter the Haradas moved to Riverside where Jukichi took a job working in the Golden State Restaurant on 8th Street. Jukichi had several jobs before opening a boarding-house and the "Washington Restaurant" on 8th street in Riverside.

The Haradas and the California Alien Land Law <sup>3</sup>

By 1912, the Haradas had grown to a family of seven with five children, Masa Atsu, Mine, Tadao, Sumi, and Yoshizo. With a growing household and a successful restaurant and rooming house, the Haradas both needed and could afford more space. When their five-year old son Tadao died of diphtheria in 1913, the Haradas were convinced that they needed to move away from the crowded second-floor quarters of the rooming house to a space of their own. Yet, because of the California Alien Land Law enacted in 1913, Jukichi and Ken Harada could not own land in the California. The family believed that since all but one of their children were United States citizens, they could place a new residence in the names of their children thereby honoring the law. In late 1915, Jukichi and Ken purchased a small one-story cottage at 3356 Lemon Street just north of the downtown, with the legal owners being three of their children, Mine, Sumi, and Yoshizo.

Throughout the process of purchasing the home, the Haradas were harassed, questioned, and the legality of their children's right to own land was doubted. Finally after much distress and uncertainty, "On December 22, 1915, the house at 3356 Lemon Street was officially recorded as belonging to nine-year-old Mine, five-year-old Sumi, and three-year-old Yoshizo Harada." The Haradas were further comforted about the transaction by a letter from the California Attorney General assuring them that any citizen could own real estate in the United States.

A few days after the Haradas purchased their house, news of the transaction spread through the City of Riverside. Those who lived in the neighborhood of the Harada family's new house formed a committee to protest the presence of a Japanese family in their neighborhood. The Los Angeles Examiner reported that "one Lemon Street resident planned to isolate himself from his new Japanese neighbors with a spite fence," while neighbor Cynthia Robinson claimed she "would plow up her driveway which leads to the rear of the Harada Home." Within days of the purchase, the neighborhood committee hired lawyer Miguel Estudillo to file a lawsuit against the Haradas. In one final attempt to get Jukichi to change his mind and not move into the little house on Lemon Street, Estudillo offered to pay the Haradas \$500 over the original price of the house. Mr. Harada refused the offer and declared, "I won't sell. You can murder me, you can throw me into the sea, and I won't sell."<sup>8</sup> The Haradas moved into their new house. The case did ultimately get filed, as the *The People of California v. Jukichi Harada* in 1916, but did not go to trial until May 1918.

Before the Haradas moved into their new house in late 1916, they hired local builders Herman and Raymond Harp to improve the house. Jukichi described the foundation as, "the foundation not be good. The water go through under the floor, all moisture, no good for living there yet. Must improve." After the additions, the Harada house had new brick foundations, a second story with additional bedrooms and a second bathroom. The house was painted grey with white trim. Once the Haradas moved in, some residents warmed up to their new neighbors, while others continued to harass and use intimidation to try to get them to move.

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\*Resource Name or # Harada House

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

In September of 1918, Judge Hugh Craig in the Riverside County Superior Court ruled in favor of the Haradas. Craig based his opinion on the notion that all American-born children of immigrants were indeed citizens and therefore protected by the United States Constitution that declares the right to own land. Craig stated, "They are American citizens, of somewhat humble station, it may be, but still entitled to equal protection of the laws of our land. The political rights of American Citizens are the same, no matter what their parentage." He mentioned that the State of California failed to persuade that Jukichi Harada had a "resulting trust" in the property because he provided the money for the purchase. According to the opinion, Jukichi put the deed to the house in the names of his children and therefore had no claim to the property even if there was no anti-alien land law. The Harada's overcame their first bout with American racism, but it would not be their last.

The Haradas continued to be successful in their restaurant and boarding house businesses. They became important members of their church and of the Riverside community. In 1940, Jukichi Harada's son-in law Saburo Kido was elected national president of the Japanese American Citizens League (JACL). At the outbreak of the war with Japan, Kido personally wrote a letter on behalf of the JACL to President Roosevelt declaring their anger over the bombing of Pearl Harbor, and to reassure the United States government that their organization was patriotic and loyal to the United States.

Internment of the Japanese During World War II <sup>4</sup>

The letter from the JACL did little to persuade the United States government as a reactionary wave of anti-Japanese sentiment grew throughout the country. By the spring of 1942, the United States government decided to relocate Japanese-Americans living in the western United States to internment camps for the duration of the war. The Haradas and 235 other Japanese-Americans were removed from Riverside under the auspices of the War Relocation Authority. In the final days before they left Riverside, family members sold the Washington Restaurant. Luckily a friend, Jesse Stebler, offered to live in and maintain the house while they were gone. His correspondence to Sumi, documented in numerous letters held in the Riverside Metropolitan Museum Archives, sheds light into the remarkable story of Sumi's struggle to stay hopeful during those dark days in the detention camp, and at the same time, documents the daily life conditions in wartime Riverside. Ultimately, members of the Harada family ended up at either the Tule Lake Relocation Center near the Oregon border, or at the Poston Relocation Center near Parker, Arizona. Later the family was reunited at the Topaz Relocation Center in Utah. Both Ken and Jukichi died in the hospital in the detention center in Utah. Sumi eventually moved to Chicago, which was far enough from the west coast that they allowed the Japanese to live outside of internment camps.

In 1943, the United States War Department restored selective service duty for Japanese Americans and created a new combat entity composed entirely of ethnically Japanese citizens. The first detachment was the 100th Infantry Battalion, which would later be added to and renamed the 442nd Regimental Combat Team of the United States Army. Sons Harold, Clark, and Yoshizo, joined the highly decorated 442nd RCT, made solely of Japanese Americans, and fought for the remainder of the war in Europe. The 442nd landed in Italy just north of Rome on June 10, 1944. They served heroically throughout the remainder of the war making the long and deadly march into Germany. According to historian Kevin Starr, "the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, suffered 9,486 casualties in the course of seven major campaigns, including 650 killed in action, and were awarded one Congressional Medal of Honor, 560 Silver Stars, 9,486 Purple Hearts, and seven Presidential Distinguished Unit Citations."

In August 1945, Sumi was the only one to move home to the Harada house on Lemon Street. She spent the next year of her life serving the Japanese American community by operating her home as a boarding house for Japanese Americans displaced by the war. For the rest of her life, Sumi, who never married, used her family home as the center of the Harada family. Sumi lived in the house until 1998. From 1998 to 2000 she lived in a retirement home in Culver City, California, near her brother Harold. In 2000 Sumi Harada died. The Harada heirs gave the house and most of its contents to the Riverside Metropolitan Museum following Harold's death in 2002.



## CONTINUATION SHEET

\*Recorded by: Krystal Marquez

\*Date: 09/29/2011  Continuation  Update**B10. Significance (cont.):**Chronology of Development and Use<sup>5</sup>

The Harada House is a contributing structure to the Heritage Square Historic District listed in the National Register and designated as a local district. The district is a residential neighborhood subdivided in the late nineteenth century just north of Downtown Riverside. Although most of its neighbors were constructed in the early twentieth century, there are several from the late nineteenth century, including the Harada House.

The Harada House at 3356 Lemon Street was built before 1887, probably between the late 1870s and the early 1880s. It is unclear who the original and subsequent owners were between the time of the building's construction and 1915, the year Jukichi Harada purchased the house from Fulton Gunnerson and his wife, who did not live in the house. According to historian Mark Howland Rawitsch, "In early December, Riverside real estate agent Frank C. Noble listed a house for sale in the Riverside Daily Press: 'Here is your chance. A 6 room house on Lemon Street near Fourth Street, newly painted and papered fixed for two families if necessary. Price \$1600, with \$400 cash, balance \$100 every 6 months.' Harada telephoned Noble's office and asked about the Lemon Street house.

Frank Noble contacted Gunnerson, the owner of the house, and invited him to meet with Harada. Although Gunnerson, who owned the house with his wife, Hannah, did not live in the Lemon Street neighborhood, he was not enthusiastic about selling to a Japanese . . . Gunnerson apparently had a change of heart . . . Finally, a verbal agreement established that Harada would pay \$1500 for the house. The Haradas used their house on Lemon Street as their primary residence from 1916 to 1942, the year they were sent to the Japanese internment camps. Family friend Jesse Stebler lived in the house during the years the Haradas were away carefully documenting the financial transactions related to the house and their boarding house for the duration of their internment. Sumi lived in and maintained the site until she moved to a retirement home in Culver City in 1998. After her death in 2000 and Harold Harada in 2002, the Harada heirs determined to give the house and its collection to the City of Riverside. The title was transferred to the City of Riverside in August 2004. There were no restrictions on the use, treatment, and disposition of the property and its contents.

National Register of Historic Places<sup>6</sup>

The Harada House was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1980 because of its national significance under Criterion A. In the Statement of Significance, the property was described as "the object of the first test of the constitutionality of an alien land law in the United States. Although a site associated with Japanese Americans, the landmark State court decision in *California v. Harada*, which affirmed the right of native-born citizens of immigrant parentage to own land, is important to all Americans of immigrant heritage and fundamentally reinforced the constitutional guarantees of American citizenship."

Heritage Square Historic District<sup>7</sup>

The Harada House is also a contributor to the Heritage Square Historic District. The Heritage Square Historic District is a designated local district and was determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. This evaluation was made May 1, 1997, by the California State Office of Historic Preservation.

National Historic Landmark<sup>8</sup>

The Harada House was designated a National Historic Landmark on December 14, 1990. In the Statement of Significance, the property was described as "An architecturally plain residence near downtown Riverside, the Harada House was the object of the first test of the constitutionality of an alien land law in the United States. In *California vs. Harada* (1916-1918), the right of native-born citizens of the United States, albeit minors, to own land was upheld. Directly associated with Japanese Americans, the case is important to all Americans of immigrant heritage. The internment of the Harada family during World War II illustrates another aspect of America's troubled dealings with her Japanese- American citizens." The NHL Harada House has been listed as "Threatened" since 2004 by the National Historic Landmarks Programs website.

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\*Recorded by: Krystal Marquez

\*Date: 09/29/2011  Continuation  Update

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

California Register of Historical Resources <sup>9</sup>

As a result of its listing in the National Register of Historic Places (Category 1 in the State Inventory), the Harada House was placed on the California Register of Historical Resources.

City of Riverside City Designation Program <sup>10</sup>

The Harada House is listed as a City Structure of Merit 514. The Harada House was designated as City Landmark 23 on November 10, 1976. It is also a contributor to the local historic district the "Heritage Square Historic District," which was designated in 1988.

Period of Significance <sup>11</sup>

Period of significance is determined first by analyzing the history of the house to determine which themes among those identified in National Register guidelines are best represented by the property. As mentioned above, the Harada House was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1980 because of its national significance under Criterion A. The National Register and later the National Historic Landmark designations for the Harada House list the period of significance as 1916, the year the house was purchased by the Harada family. This date was chosen because it was the year of the act, which led to the seminal court case. The court case is important nationally as part of the struggle for civil rights for Japanese Americans in the United States. While the ruling in favor of the Haradas in the court case was a victory for the civil rights of Japanese Americans, it was not the end of their experience with inequality. Their experiences are representative of Japanese Americans relocated during World War II, and recovery in the ensuing years. The Harada House and its collection manifest these experiences.

After the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor in 1941, the civil rights of Japanese Americans was again in question. Supposedly built to serve as a mechanism to keep any unloyal ethnically Japanese from attacking Americans from within the country, camps were made to hold Japanese Americans for the duration of the war. The Haradas were sent to these camps; family members were separated. The first generation, both Jukichi and Ken, died while in custody. The house itself is tied to these events as it serves as the site from which they left for the camps, and as a symbol of hope and normalcy while interned. The effects of internment lasted after the war as Japanese Americans had to start anew. Many had given up their homes, possessions, and livelihoods. Without the legal requirements for equal opportunity in housing that exist now, people who lost their homes during the war could not easily find willing landlords or sellers. Sumi Harada provided boarding for many of Riverside's displaced Japanese Americans during the early postwar period. Because the National Register of Historic Places and National Historic Landmark designated the Harada House because it was a site of the struggle for civil rights for Japanese Americans, and because it continued to serve as a place effected by the racial oppression of Riverside's Japanese American population, it is appropriate to extend the period of significance to 1946.

Thus the period of significance for the interpretation of the Harada House should be extended from 1916, when the Harada family moved into the house, through 1946, when the Harada House stopped functioning as a boarding house and center for Japanese Americans displaced by the wartime internment camps. <sup>12</sup>

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**B12. References:**

P3a. Description

Graves, Donna. "Japanese American Heritage and the Quest for Civil Rights in Riverside, California, 1890s-1970s." September 2011.

Riverside, City of . Building Permits (online).

Endnotes:

1 Entire Exterior description from : Harada House 3356 Lemon Street, Riverside, California Long Range Conservation Plan/Historic Structure Report Prepared for: Riverside Metropolitan Museum, Prepared by Historic Resources Group, LLC, Hollywood, California, Funded by The Getty Foundation, a philanthropic division of the J. Paul Getty Trust, 2007, p. 22.

2 Entire Interior description from: Ibid, pp. 23-24.

3 Entire Garage description from: Ibid, p. 24.

4 Entire Maintenance History section from, Ibid, p. 15.

5 Entire Alteration History section from, Ibid pp. 15-16.

B10. Significance - Endnotes

1 Entire Area in Context section from: Harada House 3356 Lemon Street, Riverside, California Long Range Conservation Plan/Historic Structure Report Prepared for: Riverside Metropolitan Museum, Prepared by Historic Resources Group, LLC, Hollywood, California, Funded by The Getty Foundation, a philanthropic division of the J. Paul Getty Trust, 2007, p. 6.

2 Entire Japanese Immigrants in California section, Ibid, p. 7

3 Entire The Haradas and California Alien Land Law section, Ibid, pp. 7-9.

4 Entire Internment of the Japanese During World War II section, Ibid pp. 9-10.

5 Entire Chronology of Development and Use section, Ibid, p. 11

6 Entire National Register of Historic Places section, Ibid, p. 18.

7 Entire Heritage Square Historic District section, Ibid, p. 18.

8 Entire National Historic Landmark section, Ibid, p. 18.

9 Entire California Register of Historical Resources Section, Ibid, p. 19

10 Entire City of Riverside City Designation Program, Ibid, p. 20.

11 Entire Period of Significance Section, Ibid, p. 21.

12 The 1916 date was established by the National Register of Historic Places Nomination form in 1977 and restated by the National Historic Landmark designation. Yet, in the narrative of the National Historic Landmark, the years of internment during World War II are mentioned as a continuation of the Harada family's struggle for Civil Rights for Japanese Americans. See, National Register of Historic Places Registration form, "Harada house" 1977, and see the National Historic Landmark Registration Form "Harada House" 1990.

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**PRIMARY RECORD**

Primary # \_\_\_\_\_  
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 Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_  
 NRHP Status Code 1S, 1D

Other Listings:  
 Review Code \_\_\_\_\_ Reviewer \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Page 1 of 8 \*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Riverside Art Museum

P1. Other Identifier: Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA)

\*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 \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_; R \_\_\_\_\_; 1/4 of \_\_\_\_\_ 1/4 of Sec \_\_\_\_\_; \_\_\_\_\_ B.M.

c. Address 3425 Mission Inn Avenue City Riverside Zip 92501

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

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) APN: 213-331-008

\*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)  
 The old YWCA building is rectangular in plan, 89' 7" x 131' 7", with a centralized atrium court. It is irregular in height, varying from one to two stories. The construction material throughout the building is reinforced concrete with the exception of the flooring on the first floor of the gymnasium, which is hardwood. The gutters are of copper. Mullions and frames of the round-headed windows, the entrance door, and the glazing of the atrium are bronze. Otherwise the mullions are of wood. The roofs are of red Spanish tile. The style of the building is Mediterranean with a dominant Italian influence and Spanish overtones. The building faces Mission Inn Avenue. See Continuation Sheet.

\*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP13; HP15; HP36 (JA); HP38

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

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) Historic Districts and Buildings, Historic Resources, Property Report, 2003.

\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:

Historic  Prehistoric  Both  
1929 (Historic Districts and Buildings, Property Report (survey 2003))

\*P7. Owner and Address:

Not Available  
 \*P8. Recorded by: (Name, org., and addr.)  
Michelle An  
University of California, Riverside  
Public History, Graduate Program

\*P9. Date Recorded: 3/15/11

\*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

\*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") City of Riverside, 2010-2011 CLG Grant Application: The Thematic Harada Historic District Survey and Nomination; City of Riverside, Historic Districts and Buildings, Property Report, Survey 1974, 1977, 1980, 1996, 2003



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

**BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD**

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\*NRHP Status Code 1S, 1D

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Riverside Art Museum

B1. Historic Name: Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA)

B2. Common Name: Building at 3425 Mission Inn Avenue

B3. Original Use: Non-Profit Women's Organization/Clubhouse B4. Present Use: Non-Profit Cultural Arts Institution/Museum

\*B5. Architectural Style: Spanish Colonial Revival

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

1929- Original construction

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

\*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: Morgan, Julia B9b. Builder: Nethery, W.J.

\*B10. Significance: Theme WWII and Internment; Post- World War II Japanese Settlement Area City of Riverside

Period of Significance 1941-1995 Property Type HP13; HP15; HP36 (JA) HP38 Applicable Criteria A1

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

Although architecturally significant, the property draws further significance as part of the larger theme of Japanese Americans in Riverside based on Criteria A/1 because it is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history. Originally built and used as the YWCA building as well as current location of the Riverside Art Museum, the property located at 3425 Mission Inn Avenue is significant in relation to the proposed "Thematic Harada Historic District Survey and Nomination" for theme 3: World War II and Internment and theme 4: Return from Internment, 1945-1995.

See Continuation Sheet.

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

\*B12. References:

See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:

\*B14. Evaluator: Michelle An

\*Date of Evaluation: 03/15/11

(This space reserved for official comments.)



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 \*Recorded by: Michelle An \*Date: 03/15/11  Continuation  Update

### P3a. Description (cont.):

The main facade is irregular and is divided into several distinct units. The large, two story section at the far right contains the gymnasium. It has a round-headed, mullioned window on the first floor and an open loggia on the second. Above the loggia, a false gable covers the southern end of the roof level. The round-headed window is topped by a large decorative keystone. Impost blocks projecting to either side of the window mark the springing of the arch. This kind of window was used repeatedly for the ground floor of the building on the southern and eastern elevations. A plaster rosette decorates the wall on this level on either side of the window. The loggia above the window is supported by four columns with capitals of a unique floral design created by the architect: a leaf motif springs from a double necking-ring; above the leaves are stemmed floral rosettes, two on each face for a total of eight. These rosettes meet at the corners like the volutes of double-faced ionic capitals. In the center and at the top of each capital, a small floral detail breaks through the line of the abacus on all four faces of the capital. Above the loggia is a plain lintel topped by a simple cornice. Decorative urns are placed on either end of the cornice. On the false gable there is a decorative motif composed of three escutcheons connected by draped swags, all in plaster. Concrete "quoining" appears on the edges of this section and of the projecting accent element.

The central portion of the facade has two separate sections: an entrance section and a forward projecting section. The entrance area is fronted by a low terrace reached by a flight of five steps. The steps are flanked by low parapet walls. Double, glazed doors with bronze mullions provide access to the building. The doors are framed by two pilasters whose unadorned, block capitals carry a broken pediment. Mullioned, glazed lights surround the doors on the sides with a transom above, opening the wall at this point and providing a transition to the secondary, recessed architectural frame of the doorway. The secondary frame is carried by flat pilasters, again with unadorned block capitals. The lintel of this frame continues behind the larger pilasters of the door itself coming together to form into a continuous whole. Each framed opening carries its own projecting cornice. A single, mullioned window, covered by decorative wrought-iron lanterns hung from brackets provide a Spanish accent for the front corners of the entrance terrace. An open loggia on the second story reaches across the entire entrance area. The loggia is supported by four columns with floral capitals. Pilasters are placed at either end of the loggia.

A two-story projecting section of the central portion of the facade stands to the left of the main entrance. The first floor contains an interesting variation of the Palladian window form. In this case, a large, round-headed window is flanked by shorter rectangular windows separated slightly from each other by the wall area. On the second floor, above the round-headed window, an ironwork balcony rests on scroll-brackets.

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Page 4 of 8 \*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Riverside Art Museum\*Recorded by: Michelle An \*Date: 03/15/11  Continuation  Update**P3a. Description (cont.):**

Three French doors open off the balcony. The final section is a single story unit forming the far left portion of the facade. Its wall is broken by three round-headed windows of the type used elsewhere on the facade. The "quoining" of the far right section of the facade is repeated along the edges of this portion and serves to strengthen it visually. A double molding creates the suggestion of a blind frieze for the top of the section. The lower of these moldings continues across the facade. Like the round-headed windows, this horizontal accent serves to tie the major sections of the facade together visually.

A large concrete scroll accents the western corner at the roof level. The eastern side of the building faces on Lime Street. It is composed of a central section flanked by taller units set apart by quoining. A single window appears on the first floor of these vertically accentuated sections: a round-headed window on the south, a rectangular window on the north. Both are now filled in. Small loggias appear at the roof level at each end. Each loggia has a single column with a floral capital. The loggias open outward to the east and inward toward the roof level tennis court. The central portion is two stories with a series of five round-headed windows on the first floor. Originally, these were the same type as the windows of the main facade. Although these windows are now filled in, the shape of the openings has been retained and the closures are removable. A delivery door has been cut into the fourth window. On the second floor, rectangular glazed doors with fixed transoms exactly correspond to the position of the round-headed windows below. The three central doors are each surrounded by a single row of decorative Spanish tile of floral design; the doors open onto a large, wrought iron balcony. The balcony is supported by scroll-brackets and has awning supports. A fire stair was added to this balcony at a later date. Both the material and the design of the fire stair are in keeping with the design of the original balcony.

On the roof level, a fireplace projects upward. On the first floor at the far right corner is a glazed, mullioned doorway with quadrant motifs on the upper corners. A small, ironwork lantern hangs above the door. The second floor shows a square opening which forms the eastern side of yet another open loggia across the rear. The rear of the building faces north, and is relatively undistinguished. Two stories in height, it is an unornamented surface punctuated by a number of simple windows and doors facing onto the parking lot. The major feature of the rear is the long, open second story loggia on the tallest portion of the building at the left. The design of this loggia is very plain, consisting of a series of five rectangular openings. The gable above the loggia contains an oval mullioned window. The western wall is separated from the adjacent building by only a few feet and is seldom visible. A single round-headed window of medium size was placed midway up the wall on either end of this side. The southern window has been converted to serve as a doorway. A concrete stair with wrought-iron railings now serves this new doorway. At the northern end two fire doors appear: the lower is reached by a short flight of concrete steps, the upper by a wrought-iron stairway. The upper portion of the wall is punctuated by four small recessed openings covered by wrought-iron grills. These are placed to either side of the round-headed windows and originally served as ventilation for the swimming pool.

There have been some alterations to the building, done when the building was converted to an art center and museum in 1966. A delivery door was cut into the eastern side through one of the round-headed windows. The other windows on this side were filled in and the gymnasium on the east side turned into an exhibit

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gallery. The pool has been floored over and a false wall has been built inside the room, cutting the original pool area in two open spaces. Most of the alterations occurred in the interior of the building and did not affect the exterior appearance. All woodwork in the building has been painted.”

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

“Designed by Julia Morgan, the former Young Woman’s Christian Association (YWCA) Building was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on January 28, 1982, #82002227. Now used as the Riverside Art Museum, it has also been individually designated as City of Riverside Landmark #17 and is a contributing feature of the Seventh Street Historic District. On the National Register of Historic Places it is listed under Criterion C, as it embodies the distinctive characteristics of architectural types found in Riverside during the period of 1888-1924. The Seventh Street Historic District has been designated as City of Riverside Landmark #40, and is located along either side of Seventh Street from the Santa Fe Depot to the Buena Vista Bridge.”(1).

“The Old YWCA Building was the first permanent home for the Riverside YWCA.<sup>2</sup> It was used by the YWCA until 1966 when it was sold to the Riverside Art Center and Museum and became the first permanent home of that organization. Frank Miller donated the lot for the building. The building itself was designed by Julia Morgan, a major California architect and as the first female architect in the state of California, she is nationally significant. It ranks as one of her more important buildings in southern California.<sup>3</sup> The YWCA was established in Riverside in 1906. It organized clubs for employed girls, provided a full program for girls in school, and became involved at an early stage with social areas of concern for women, based on Christian teachings. The national president of the YWCA, Mrs. John Hanna of Dallas, Texas, was present for the laying of the cornerstone of the Riverside YWCA on April 20, 1929.<sup>4</sup> Julia Morgan designed a number of reinforced concrete buildings for the YWCA. She was also noted for her residential work in the San Francisco Bay area. In addition, she collaborated with Bernard Maybeck on the design of the women's gymnasium at the University of California, Berkeley; she also designed the Women's City Club in that city. Her best-known work in southern California is San Simeon, which she designed for William Randolph Hearst.<sup>5</sup> The Old YWCA is an extremely important part of the architectural heritage of Riverside.”<sup>6</sup>

The YWCA is significant for its efforts to assist the Japanese American community in Riverside. There is evidence that the YWCA worked with the Japanese population prior to World War II, especially in partnership with the Japanese Union Church in Riverside. In addition, the YWCA participated in cooperative efforts with the Japanese during the war as well as post-war.



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Page 6 of 8 \*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Riverside Art Museum\*Recorded by: Michelle An \*Date: 03/15/11  Continuation  Update**B10. Significance (cont.):**

The YWCA was originally founded and “rooted in the Christian faith”, but by the latter half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century and presently, “all races and religious creeds are welcome and the Christian roots are given expression in human services.”<sup>7</sup> During YWCA's early years, there were efforts to aid the minority communities in Riverside including the African American, Hispanic and Asian population; however, their percentage in YWCA membership “never equaled their representation in the larger community.”<sup>8</sup> And although Japanese Americans participated in the YWCA, they were often placed in separate clubs solely for Japanese girls as one of the twelve clubs of the Riverside Girls Reserve of YWCA.<sup>9</sup> “One effective way the Y contacted minorities during those years (1950s-1980s) was through teen programs.”<sup>10</sup> Although a minority population within the club, they did claim leadership positions as there were “seven women with Japanese surnames listed on the Riverside YWCA’s World Fellowship committee” in the 1940s.<sup>11</sup>

During Japanese internment “the Riverside Y women collected furniture, gifts, and other items to send to friends in the detention camps, particularly the camp at Poston, Arizona, near Parker Dam, where most Riversiders were held. In 1944 they decided to write a letter to the Western Defense Command requesting that Ruth Horikawa be allowed to return to Riverside. They promised that the YWCA would “accept her as a resident and offer her our friendship. Board minutes do not report any action on this request.”<sup>12</sup> At the time, one Riverside Y board member, Esther Klotz, also decried the internment of Japanese American citizens.<sup>13</sup>

As 300 Japanese Americans returned to Riverside after their incarceration in internment camps during World War II, the YWCA was one institution that aided in their return home. Along with Pastor Ohmura at the Japanese Union Church in Riverside at Fourteenth and Vine Street, the YWCA was an institution known to be friendly to at least one of the two Japanese American community organizations formed immediately following the end of the war as it opened its facilities and welcomed the Japanese-American population, appointed Japanese-American leaders and honored a Japanese American resident, Sumi Harada, for her community service in 1995.

The two Japanese American organizations formed in post-war Riverside were “The Riverside Nisei (second-generation) Club” and the “Christian Endeavor Society” that engaged the Japanese American population, especially the younger crowd, in political, cultural and social affairs. Both managed under the presidency of Edwin Hiroto, then a student at Riverside College, the group members were able to keep conscious the mission of social justice to the Japanese American population as well as the community at large. They also sought to join the National Japanese American Citizens League “to aid their race in fair employment practices, land reclamations and other questions relative to the rehabilitation of the returned Japanese Americans.”<sup>14</sup> In terms of cultural affairs, the Riverside Nisei Club was able to utilize the YWCA facilities to hold one of their many social gatherings, including a dance function. Composed of the younger

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### B10. Significance (cont.):

Japanese American population, the 49-member club was welcomed by the YWCA to the right of assembly.<sup>15</sup>

In 1995, Sumi Harada received the Athena award as Riverside's YWCA "Women of Achievement" for community service. She was honored because she spoke to many groups about her experience during World War II when she and her family, along with 300 Japanese-American's in Riverside, were taken to various internment camps. As one of the only members of the Harada family to return to Riverside (her parents died in the internment camps), Sumi returned to the family home and helped other returning Japanese-American's with interim housing needs. She also volunteered in various community domains by helping the sick at their homes and at the hospital, being active in the First Congregational Church and participating in Riverside's sister city program.<sup>16</sup> This is why the YWCA recognized her.

Sumi Harada's efforts to house and assist the returning Japanese American population to Riverside from the internment camps who did not have immediate housing available, is reminiscent of the lawsuit her father, Jukichi Harada, had to campaign for in order to provide housing for his family and children. As Jukichi Harada, along with his three children, were co-defendants in a lawsuit filed against them in People of the State of California vs. Jukichi Harada, 14 December 1916, they defended their right to purchase residential property in a safe residential neighborhood.<sup>17</sup> When Jukichi purchased the residential property on 3356 Lemon Street, the surrounding neighbors were alarmed at the prospects of their new neighbors, especially as the Harada's were the first Japanese American family on their block. Since Jukichi was unable to purchase the home under his name because he was not a U.S. citizen, he purchased the home under the name of his three American born children who were citizens by birth and therefore eligible to purchase property. In a landmark decision, the Harada's were able to keep their property on Lemon Street and Jukichi's determination to provide a safe home for his children was fulfilled.<sup>18</sup> Along similar lines, Sumi Harada provided housing needs in the same Lemon Street property for the returning Japanese Americans from internment camps.

During the post-war the Riverside YWCA also appointed women of Japanese ancestry to the Board. In 1950, Mrs. Hideo Inaba was nominated (the first woman of Japanese ancestry to hold that position) while Rae Suzuki (Mrs. Roy Suzuki) gave her service to the YWCA in the 1970s.<sup>19</sup> As the YWCA promoted inter-racial activities, increased tolerance and racial justice, they adopted the One Imperative policy for the "elimination of racism" in 1970.<sup>20</sup> Also, beginning in the 1970s, YWCA participated in "English language lessons for non-native speakers".<sup>21</sup> Although Japanese Americans or those of Japanese ancestry were not mentioned specifically, the Lauback program assisted the mass migration of immigrants to Riverside, which retained its mission to help the community and its citizens.<sup>22</sup> Through YWCA's efforts to work with the Japanese American community, especially during post-war return and resettlement, they contributed significantly to the Japanese American heritage in Riverside.

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**\*B12. References:**

- <sup>1</sup> Historic Districts and Buildings. Historic Resources, Property Report, 1996. Riverside, CA.
- <sup>2</sup> Riverside Daily Press, 20 April 1921, pg. 1.
- <sup>3</sup> National Encyclopedia of American Biography, vol. G. 1943-1946, pg. 1951.
- <sup>4</sup> Riverside Daily Press, 27 March 1929, pg. 12; 20 April 1929, pg.1.
- <sup>5</sup> Oscar Lewis, Fabulous San Simeon, 1958, pg. 11.
- <sup>6</sup> Historic Districts and Buildings. Historic Resources, Property Report, 1980. Riverside, CA.
- <sup>7</sup> Tom Patterson, "YWCA Profile Shows Role of Religion in Public Service." The Press-Enterprise 4 October 1992. B5. (Riverside Metropolitan Museum, Archives).
- <sup>8</sup> Laura Klure, Let's be Doers: A History of the YWCA of Riverside California 1906-1992. (Riverside: YWCA, 1992): 107.
- <sup>9</sup> Ibid., 77.
- <sup>10</sup> Ibid., 107.
- <sup>11</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>12</sup> Ibid., 108.
- <sup>13</sup> Ibid., 107.
- <sup>14</sup> Harry Crompe, "City's Japanese-Americans Prove Rehabilitation Ability." Unknown provenance newspaper clipping, 1945 (Riverside Metropolitan Museum, Archives).
- <sup>15</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>16</sup> Gene Ghiotto, "Four Women Honored for Courage, Strength." The Press-Enterprise. 15 September 1995. (Riverside Metropolitan Museum, Archives.)
- <sup>17</sup> "Condemns Jap Sale." Los Angeles Times. 9 January 1916; "Jap Alien Law to be Tested." Los Angeles Times. 6 October 1916.
- <sup>18</sup> "Japanese Born Here may Own Real Estate." Los Angeles Times. 18 September 1918.
- <sup>19</sup> Klure, 108.
- <sup>20</sup> Ibid, 102.
- <sup>21</sup> Ibid, 93.
- <sup>22</sup> Ibid.

<p><b>DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION</b>  <b>PRIMARY RECORD</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Other Listings Review Code</p>	<p>HRI #                  Trinomial  <b>NRHP Status Code</b> 1D, 1S</p> <p>Reviewer _____ Date _____</p>
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Page 1 of 7 \*Resource Name or #: First Congregational Church

**P1. Other Identifier:**

\*P2. Location:  Not for Publication  Unrestricted \*a. County: Riverside  
 and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d). Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ T \_\_\_\_\_; R \_\_\_\_\_; \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ of Sec \_\_\_\_\_ B.M.  
 c. Address 3504 Mission Inn Avenue City Riverside Zip 92501

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ mE/ \_\_\_\_\_ mN  
 e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) APN 213-272-002-9

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

The First Congregational Church represents the embodiment of the Mission Revival, Spanish Colonial Revival architectural styles, constructed with terra cotta and rough-hewn granite. The First Congregational Church of Riverside is a two-story and basement Spanish Colonial Revival style religious building with a 135-foot Churrigueresque style corner tower that is made of reinforced concrete. Architects Myron Hunt and Elmer Grey designed this cruciform-shaped building with a reinforced concrete foundation that supports a brick double-wall boundary wall which is fixed on an east/west axis.  
 See Continuation Sheet.

**P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP16

\*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#)  
January 27, 2011; Photo shows the front North façade complete with arcade, transept and bell tower.

\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:  
 Historic  Prehistoric  Both  
Started building in 1912, completed and dedicated in 1914.

\*P7. Owner and Address:  
Not Available; community church; private.

\*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)  
Martin Jones, M.A.  
UC Riverside

\*P9. Date Recorded:  
3/16/11

\*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)  
Intensive

\*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")  
The American Architect, Vol. CV, No. 2008, May 27, 1914/ Zentmyer, George A., ed. The Lighted Cross: The First 100 Years of Riverside's First Church, 1872-1972. Riverside, CA: First Congregational Church, 1972.

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

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**BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD**

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\*NRHP Status Code 1D, 1S

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) First Congregational Church

B1. Historic Name: First Congregational Church of Riverside

B2. Common Name: Church at 3504 Mission Inn Avenue

B3. Original Use: Religious Facility

B4. Present Use: Religious Facility

\*B5. Architectural Style: Spanish Colonial Revival

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

1912—Commenced construction

1913—First Service

1914—Dedicated building

1905—Rectory—Revival style building that was constructed along Seventh Street in 1905 and was relocated to its present site just prior to work commencing on the First Congregational Church in 1912.

\*B7. Moved? Rectory  No  Yes  Unknown Date: 1912

Original Location: Seventh Street in 1905 \*B8. Related Features: Terra Cotta Roof, Concrete, Stucco.

B9a. Architect: Myron Hunt and Elmer Grey b. Builder: J.H. Cresmer of the Cresmer Manufacturing Co.

\*B10. Significance: Theme World War II and Internment (Riverside's Japanese) Area City of Riverside

Period of Significance 1941-1945 Property Type HP16 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.)

Situated in a multicultural community that consists of several governmental and commercial buildings, this religious institution played a significant role in the city. This property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, Criteria A/1. It is also associated with members who were significant for their support of the Japanese American community in Riverside, Criteria B/2. The First Congregational Church immediately extended intra-community support and interaction to those whom were often discriminated. One theme of extraordinary importance that the First Congregational Church undertook during the early twentieth century dealt with Congregationalists ameliorating some difficult situations that existed for the Japanese population of Riverside during the years of World War II and Internment.

See Continuation Sheet

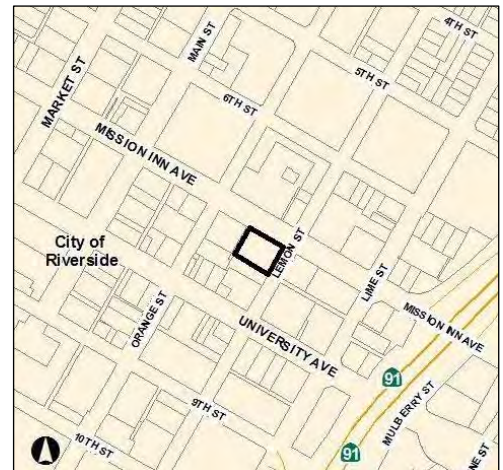
B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

\*B12. References: See Continuation Sheet

B13. Remarks

\*B14. Evaluator: Martin Jones, M.A.

\*\*Date of Evaluation: 03/16/11



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### P3a. Description (cont.):

The church is a landmark of downtown Riverside and is situated on the southwest corner of Mission Inn Avenue (formerly Seventh Street) and Lemon Street. The First Congregational Church is located in the Mission Inn Historic District which encompasses a commercial area that includes several government and public buildings, like the old City Hall, Riverside Metropolitan Museum and the main branch of the Riverside Public Library. This two-story Mission Revival style building complements the Mission Inn Hotel and Spa. The entrance façade of the building faces north and is situated about thirty feet from Mission Inn Avenue, while its other exposed side faces east and resides about ten feet away from Lemon Street. Exactly south of the east end of the church and looking onto Lemon Street is the rectory building. The rectory is a two-story Mission Revival style building that was constructed along Seventh Street in 1905 and was relocated to its present site just prior to the commencing work on the First Congregational Church in 1912. The rectory contributes to the property and has a parking lot behind it which once serviced outdoor congregational activities that were held on the lawn. Ahead of its time, the dedication of the First Congregational Church on January 25, 1914 marks the precedence of the Spanish Colonial Revival in California, complete with architectural and design values, just prior to the style being ushered in by the 1915 California Panama International Exposition.

Structural support for the wall plan was contrived by Myron Hunt to include a cast-in-place concrete shelf that would help stabilize the thick brick masonry walls which were designed to silence outside noises. The arcade of the north façade is composed of strategically placed brick piers which are positioned to strengthen the church while adding support to its exposed redwood truss roof. Each of the pilasters of the arcade supports the arched openings which are offset by ornamental motifs at their openings. The eastern façade of the church features the three-tiered Churrigueresque tower which is located at the corner of Mission Inn Avenue and Lemon Street. Its two-story framing contains a centered quatrefoil window with horizontal scrollwork that is situated at the second- level and offset by a large palm tree on each side which provides an attractive landscape feature to its exposure.

The western portion of the building's cruciform plan features the north and south transepts which separate particular rooms from one another as is typical of Romanesque and Gothic architectural designs. The Sunday school assembly room, which is centrally positioned, separates the general parlor and restroom of the northern transept from the prayer meeting room of the southern transept. The corners of the western portion of the building are designed to project a tower-like façade. The eastern end of the north transept meets with the entrance to the nine-columned pilaster arcade where the building contains the main body of the church and pulpit; it is the nave of the building that is divided by four-bays and a two-aisle basilica design. People can also enter the building from the south façade (rear), near the exterior pulpit (relocated) which is octagonal in shape and protrudes from the gabled south transept, by following a ramp that leads from the west end of the building; or, they can enter from the north façade, at the northeast corner of the building which includes the tower.

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

The two story-and-basement church form is essentially comprised of an assemblage of square dimensions that stem from the centrally-based axis of the building structure. These assemblages are the products that result from downplaying the surface ornamentations which are often associated with extended gables and hipped roofs in exchange for Spanish terra cotta tiles and concrete poured-in place board form to resemble carved stones. The ornamentation along the windows and tower include estipites which are representative of the eighteenth-century Churrigueresque style of Spain and Spanish America.

The *Sistine Madonna* stained glass window and the *Great Cross* in the sanctuary are among the most outstanding aesthetic features to be found in the building. The *Sistine Madonna* window reproduces only the central portion of Raphael's masterpiece. Being one of the eight stained glass windows in the sanctuary, the *Sistine Madonna* is one of the oldest decorative elements of the building, and the earliest stained glass window. As for the *Great Cross* in the sanctuary, it is made of 23 enamel-on-copper panels depicting stories expressive of the church's history and beliefs. The idea of the cross comes from the renowned Claremont artist, Millard Sheets, and the design comes from the Margaret Montgomery and Jarvis Barlow. A few more features that are worth noting for the interior aesthetics of the sanctuary include its half-timbered supports, its uniquely carved American Walnut baptismal font that was created by Richard Lippich, originally from Switzerland, and the Austin Pipe Organ which has nearly 3,000 pipes.

Essentially the building maintains much of its original design. Aside from the insertion of stained glass windows, and an extensive remodeling and replacement of the pulpit, its original pews, and wood paneling in 1955; the addition of 24 pealing bells in 1989; and the removal of a damaged chimney in 1992; the building remains much in part as it was when it was completed in 1914. As for the rectangular-shaped, two-story rectory it remains in good shape with its wood frame and sheath stucco that resides on an east-west axis. The arcaded porch is a character defining feature that further complements and protects the rectory along with its fixture of Spanish terra cotta tiles and a shed roof. The second story of the rectory's east façade (front) accentuates tri-arched windows with diamond panes, while the rest of the building simply reveals numerous casement windows around its perimeter, and a chimney from the south roof pitch. Overall, the rectory has not seen many alterations either ever since it moved to its present locale in 1912.

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

The First Congregational Church embraced the rights and equality of Riverside's Japanese American population and offered support to those who were sent to internment camps. The church held the assets of its members and thereby provided financial protection; whereas, the alternative would take financial advantage and further exploit the Japanese, who would otherwise face liquidation sales of their homes and businesses on the sidewalks before boarding evacuation busses.

Tolerant and unprejudiced feelings towards the Japanese by First Congregational Church were greatly influenced by the ideas and financial support of local philanthropist Frank A. Miller. Miller, whose Mission Inn is situated proximate to the First Congregational Church property, helped contribute to its construction and development while seeking to fructify relationships between Riverside's white and Japanese population. A spirit of community and Christian friendship materialized, which demonstrates that Congregationalists were only too willing to assist local Japanese unjustifiably targeted for subversive actions during the WWII and Internment years.

Frank Miller's connection and support towards Riverside's Japanese population in the early twentieth century testifies that there were many white citizens genuinely concerned about the issue of Japanese equality. If there were no individual or group supporters of Japanese assimilation into the mainstream of American society, like Miller and the First Congregational Church, then it can be hard to say if any type of real optimism would have anchored many members of Riverside's Japanese community together. Miller's exemplary efforts to help renowned townsman Jukichi Harada fight the Alien Land Law of 1913 in order to keep his home which was registered under his Japanese American citizen children, demonstrates faith and recognized support among the local Japanese which fueled their pursuits for equality and support within the American legal system. Additionally, Miller's actions were recognized and embraced by other white Christian support groups. For instance, when Eva Purington's Women's Union of the church found out how Harada was forced to fight for his home, she took it upon herself to have her husband's law firm, Purington and Adair, take a special interest in the case and represent Harada where the law was concerned.<sup>1</sup> Examples of this type of behavior demonstrate that there was a degree of fair-mindedness which was prevalent among many Riversiders. Benevolent efforts on the part of individuals like Eva Purington furthered attempts by non-Japanese Americans to help Riverside's Japanese protect and advance themselves. During the World War II and the Internment years, the First Congregational Church did not shrink from helping the Japanese in ways that they legally could.



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

Primary #  
 HRI#  
 Trinomial

Page 6 of 7 \*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Church at 3504 Mission Inn Ave 92501  
 \*Recorded by: Martin Jones \*Date 03/16/11  Continuation  Update

### B10. Significance (cont):

According to Reverend Jane Quandt of the First Congregational Church, the church did hold the assets from the Japanese Union Church (the church that Jukichi Harada was a board member of while they were interned so that their belongings could be safeguarded until they returned following the conclusion of the war. Admittedly, Reverend Quandt states that she has not seen any documentation listing these assets in the church's records.<sup>2</sup> Based on Reverend Quandt's statement, the lack of any records might be suggestive that there was no official record made, or if a record was made, it probably was destroyed following the return of many internees so that their holdings could be protected from those who wished to confiscate or make the church forfeit the holdings. Furthermore, when one considers how many Japanese were forced to give up their holdings, and the powers vested within the local Department of Civilian Defense, this may seem to be a very plausible idea.<sup>3</sup>

Other types of church assisted support for Riverside's Japanese Americans included various acts of humaneness which were performed by several non-Japanese women's church organizations, such as those who provided coffee and donuts at the bus stop of Fifth and Main to the evacuees.<sup>4</sup> Lily Taka (of Riverside's Fujimoto family) recalls the women who served coffee and donuts at the bus stop as being most kind and sympathetic to the evacuees before her family departed for Poston, Arizona.<sup>5</sup> For Lily, a twenty-four year old woman who would soon be having a child in an internment camp, benevolent efforts of this sort probably helped her and her family cope with this distressing situation in knowing that their were people of the Christian community who respected and cared what happened to them.<sup>6</sup> For many of Riverside's Japanese, from 1941-1945, the First Congregational Church of Riverside would come to represent more than just a group who was looking after their assets, it helped reaffirm faith in that many Americans would treat them fairly, and that adversity could be overcome.

The intra-community relationship between the First Congregational Church and the Methodist M.E. Church eventually became the focal point for many of Riverside's Japanese population because they had no other way to acceptably get together in town.<sup>7</sup> Since many of Riverside's Japanese population lived in clusters, and because most attended either the Japanese Union Church (a merge with the Japanese Mii Kyokai in 1916) or the First Congregational Church, many Japanese church members came to form a close-knit society with many white congregational members. Lily Taka recalls a pattern of regularity with the Japanese Union Church in which her father helped teach Christian principles in Japanese while a Mrs. Gibbons would come over from the First Congregational Church and help teach English via Christian stories and principles.<sup>8</sup> As for the First Congregational Church, they cultivated an appreciation of their Japanese members and language so much that they would at certain times hold services entirely in Japanese.<sup>9</sup> Such regularity and cultural appreciation of Riverside's Japanese by Congregational members reveals an endearment that demonstrates the Japanese were finding themselves a niche and could indeed trust the First Congregational Church with holding their assets following President Roosevelt's introduction of Executive Order 9066.

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

Primary #  
 HRI#  
 Trinomial

Page 7 of 7 \*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Church at 3504 Mission Inn Ave 92501  
 \*Recorded by: Martin Jones \*Date 03/16/11  Continuation  Update

### B10. Significance (cont):

The First Congregational Church did more than just hold onto the assets of Riverside's Japanese, they helped them to find a place they could call home, and provided them with a foundation to work from for which they could branch out into other parts of American society. Furthermore, the First Congregational Church provided faith to their Japanese members. By befriending the Japanese, and helping them access other venues of American society, many evacuees later felt comfortable returning to Riverside following the conclusion of WWII. While Japanese church groups started getting smaller, a result of less attention being paid to the enforcement of Japanese marriages, full assimilation into American society began to grow; some locals then decided to become members of the First Congregational Church because they were familiar with the way they supported the Japanese in the past.<sup>10</sup>

In conclusion, the First Congregational Church of Riverside was instrumental with helping the local Japanese population integrate into the mainstream of American society. Congregational members were among the first not only in Riverside, but throughout America to be able to overlook discrimination and provide its Japanese population with faith, respect, and venues for assimilation. Many acts and forms of endearment that were extended by the First Congregational Church to its Japanese members encouraged them to press on; even during times of low morale in which they were forced to evacuate and subsist in internment camps; furthermore, their trust with the Congregational members in holding their assets, and then later returning to Riverside to reclaim them—some returning as heroes—all demonstrate many facets of the importance that the First Congregational Church played as Riverside, California, and the United States all ended-up benefiting from the many contributions Japanese made to American society.

<sup>1</sup> Rawstitch, Mark. *No Other Place: Japanese American Pioneers in a Southern California Neighborhood*. Riverside: Department of History, University of California, Riverside, 1983.

<sup>2</sup> Quandt, Reverend Jane, of the First Congregational Church of Riverside. Oral conversation with Martin Jones conducted on March 12, 2011.

<sup>3</sup> Riverside Metropolitan Museum Archives Riverside City Attorney—Civil Defense Documents. “City of Riverside Defense Council.”

<sup>4</sup> Wong, Morrison G. Dissertation. *The Japanese in Riverside, 1890 to 1945: A Special Case in Race Relations*. Riverside: University of California, Riverside, 1977. P. 65.

<sup>5</sup> Taka (Fujimoto), Lily, of Riverside, California. Oral conversation with Martin Jones on March 12, 2011.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid

<sup>8</sup> Wong, Morrison G. Dissertation. *The Japanese in Riverside, 1890 to 1945: A Special Case in Race Relations*. Riverside: University of California, Riverside, 1977. PP. 48-49.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid, PP. 48-49

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

Primary #  
HRI #  
Trinomial  
NRHP Status Code 1D, 1S

Other Listings  
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 7

\*Resource Name or #: Mission Inn

**P1. Other Identifier:**

\*P2. Location:  Not for Publication  Unrestricted

\*a. County: Riverside

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

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Riverside East

Date: T 2S ; R 5W; ¼ of ¼ of Sec 23 ; M.D. B.M.

c. Address: 3649 Mission Inn Avenue

City: Riverside

Zip: 92501

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

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation: 848/852 feet

Lot/Parcel: 6

\*P3a. **Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)  
The Mission Inn is a large five-story complex with red-tile roofs. The two Mission Inn buildings of the hotel itself and the employees' quarters, occupy one entire city block and part of another, more than three acres. The Mission Inn proper is built around three principal courts or patios on the ground level, and with other courts, patios, terraces, roof gardens and sun porches on different floors above the street elevation. The structure is composed of four major wings, which were all built at separate times, and that progress like a timeline of styles that all have a Spanish influence.<sup>1</sup> See Continuation Sheet

\*P3b. **Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP5

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)  
Date unknown; Photo shows aerial view of hotel, including all of its wings.

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

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

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

\*P9. **Date Recorded:** March 14, 2011

\*P10. **Survey Type:** (Describe)  
Intensive level/Update

\*P11. **Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") City of Riverside Downtown

Specific Plan and West Side Update/Reconnaissance Surveys. Prepared for the City of Riverside, February 2003.

\*Attachments:  NONE  Location Map  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):

<sup>1</sup> This architectural description is taken from the City of Riverside Historic Districts and Buildings Database. "Mission Inn." 2003. [http://olmsted.riversideca.gov/historic/ppty\\_mtp.aspx?pky=5108](http://olmsted.riversideca.gov/historic/ppty_mtp.aspx?pky=5108). Accessed February 10, 2011.

State of California — The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION <b>BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD</b>	Primary # HRI#
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**\*Resource Name or # Mission Inn**

- B1. Historic Name: Glenwood Hotel/Glenwood Mission Inn
- B2. Common Name: Mission Inn Hotel
- B3. Original Use: Hotel
- B4. Present Use: Hotel

\*B5. **Architectural Style:** Mission Revival

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

- 1902: Mission Wing
- 1910: Cloister wing
- 1914: Spanish Wing
- 1931: International Rotunda wing
- 1931: Court of the Orient completed
- 1931: Ho-O-Kan room completed

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

\*B8. **Related Features:**  
Mission Inn Annex

B9a. Architect: Arthur B. Benton, Myron Hunt, Elmer Grey, G. Stanley Wilson b. Builder: Boggs, Wilcox, and Rose

\*B10. **Significance: Theme:** Alien Land Law; Riverside’s Japan Town – Labor, Business, and Community Building

**Area:** City of Riverside

**Period of Significance:** 1901-1935  
C/3

**Property Type:** HP5

**Applicable Criteria:** A/1, B/2, and

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

The Mission Inn is significant within the context of Japanese American Heritage and the Quest for Civil Rights under National Register and California Register Criteria A/1, B/2 and C/3. Under Criteria A/1, the Mission Inn is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history because it hosted meetings of Japanese affiliated organizations including the Japanese Association initially funded by Frank Miller; receptions for Japanese royalty and dignitaries; and commemorative events celebrating elements of Japanese culture such as the banquet in 1917 celebrating the birthday of the Japanese emperor and war effort contribution’s by Riverside’s Japanese community. A room and garden were specifically devoted to these purposes, to foster appreciation for Japanese culture, and as a permanent repository of Japanese artifacts. The Mission Inn also provided a place of employment and residence for Issei (first generation) and Nikkei (second generation) Japanese Americans. It is also significant under Criteria B/2 due to its association with noted Japanophile and prominent civic leader Frank Miller. It was Miller’s love for Japanese culture, his philanthropy, and his leadership and prominence that had a significant positive impact on the local Japanese American community and influenced other local organizations and individuals in a similar vein.

See Continuation Sheet

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

- HP5 – Hotel
- AH15 – Standing Structure - Annex

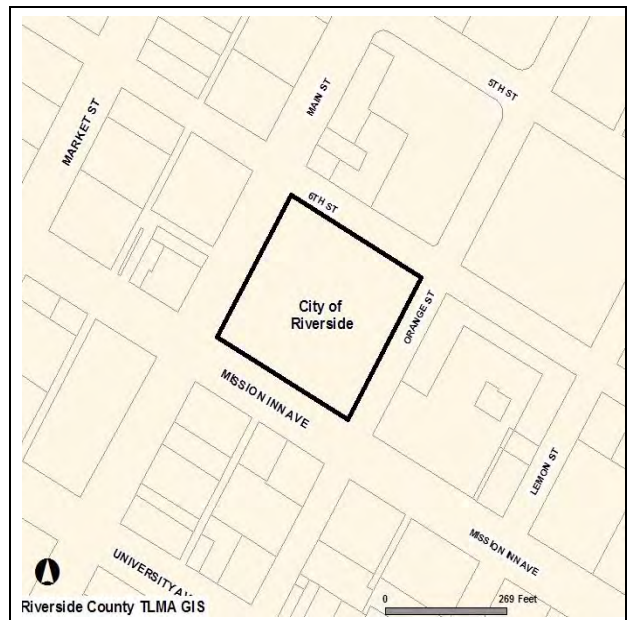
\*B12. **References:**

B13. Remarks:

\*B14. **Evaluator:** Shaina Wright; Barbara Bouska/ Teri Delcamp

\***Date of Evaluation:** March 14, 2011/January 2013

(This space reserved for official comments.)



## CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 3 of 7

\*Recorded by: **Shaina Wright**\*Resource Name or # **Mission Inn**\*Date: **3/14/11**      **X Continuation**  Update**P3a. Description (Continued):**

THE MISSION WING was constructed in a U-shape of unreinforced brick exterior perimeter wall with a heavy timber and built-up member framing system. Each wing typically has a central main support wall running the length of each wing, which serves as one of the central corridor walls. Heavy timber beams span from each of the central corridor walls. The portions of the perimeter walls above the ground level that project beyond the main walls are constructed of structural half-timbering filled in with one thickness of brick between the half-timbering. The roof structure is comprised of wood joist with strip sheathing covered with roll, asphalt or tile shingles depending upon the roof pitch. A pitched tile parapet roof forms a fascia along the exterior walkway along the third floor around the inside of the "U". The basement of this wing includes the Catacombs and the Catacombs extension walkway, all of brick and concrete construction. In 1973 the rooms of the Mission Wing were converted into apartments. The Court of the Birds, created by the U-shaped Mission Wing, originally contained the original Glenwood Cottage, razed in 1948 for the swimming pool today. The Court includes the Campanario, Pergola, Pools, Bells, and Cannons. The tall palm trees lining the Court were planted in 1948. A pergola covers the walkway around the west, north and east edges of the Court. A meandering stream and pool flowing from a rock grotto in the southeast corner were built in 1948.

The second wing, THE CLOISTER WING, was designed by Arthur Benton and constructed between 1909-11. The basement and first floor are constructed of concrete and brick with concrete and brick walls, and concrete beams and floor slabs. The upper floor exterior walls are of brick and the interior walls are of hollow clay tile covered with plaster. The dome at the northeast corner is a thin concrete shell sitting on a concrete drum, which in turn rests on unreinforced brick walls. The fourth floor rooms are later additions, 1923-24, and are constructed of hollow clay tile with timber roof supports and tile roofs above. The basement of this wing includes the Refectory, the Music Room, the Glenwood Tavern, and the northern portion of the Catacombs known as the Cloister Walk. The Garden of the Bells is a later addition constructed in 1912 and is of reinforced concrete construction covered with stucco.

THE SPANISH WING is the third wing of the Mission Inn. After successive trips to Europe, particularly Spain and Italy, Frank Miller engaged architect Myron Hunt to design this wing that was completed in 1914. Much of the Miller family's art and collections were either exhibited inside this wing or incorporated into the fabric of the building. Ten rooms added in the 1920s on the third and fourth floors of the structure were designed by Arthur Benton and G. Stanley Wilson. This wing is of reinforced concrete construction throughout. The fourth floor rooms are of hollow clay tile construction with heavy timber beam roof structure and glazed tile roofs. The Spanish Patio was also constructed as part of this addition and the west, south, and east walls of the patio, which were originally part of the Mission and Cloister wings were modified during this period to fit in with the Spanish motif of the addition. The open walkways on the west side of the Patio are of reinforced concrete.

## CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 4 of 7

\*Resource Name or # **Mission Inn**\*Recorded by: **Shaina Wright**\*Date: **3/14/11**       **Continuation**     **Update****P3a. Description (Continued):**

The fourth and final wing, THE INTERNATIONAL ROTUNDA WING, comprises the entire northwest corner of the Inn and was built between 1929-31 out of reinforced concrete. The walls, beams, floor slabs and exterior walls are of reinforced concrete. The fourth floor rooms are all of hollow tile construction with concrete roof framing supporting clay tile roofs. The International wing was organized around three interior courtyards, all of which were ornately decorated in the spirit of international harmony. The first court is the Rotunda. The Rotunda is the full height of the building, a total of five stories. It is open to the sky. At the floor of the Rotunda is a tile fountain, a replica of the famous Gooseman Fountain of Nuremberg. A concrete staircase with iron hand rail decorated with Mission motifs of bells and monograms spirals up the entire height of the Rotunda. Balconies line the space at each floor level. The Rotunda is constructed of concrete and is decorated with inset tile shields of many countries. The second courtyard is the St. Francis Atrio, designed in a Spanish Colonial Style. The Atrio has travertine flagstones and an Italian inspired bronze Bacchus fountain (Mission Inn website). The Atrio is surrounded by the St. Francis of Assisi Chapel, the Galleria, the Signature Room, and the St. Cecilia Chapel (constructed in 1957). The St. Francis of Assisi Chapel has two large Mexican mahogany doors and Louis C. Tiffany stained glass windows. The third courtyard is the Court of the Orient. This two level, Japanese inspired garden had access to several oriental art galleries. The building varies in height from the four-story Mission Wings and seven-story Rotunda to the four commanding towers, Carillon, Carmel, Amistad and Agua, with many courts and elevations.

**B10. Significance (Continued):**

Lastly, the Mission Inn embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Mission Revival architectural style, in fact presenting a catalog of Spanish architectural influences. It also represents the work of a master for its association with architects Arthur Benton, Myron Hunt, Elmer Grey, and G. Stanley Wilson and possesses high artistic values related to the stained glass artistry of Louis Comfort Tiffany. Moreover, in relation to the Japanese American context, areas including a room and a garden were designed to reflect Japanese influences. Significa, thus significant under Criteria C/3.

Frank Miller, owner of the Mission Inn Hotel from years 1880 to 1935, was very supportive of the Japanese and Japanese American community in Riverside, CA. The period of significance for the Mission Inn and Frank Miller is 1901 with the beginning of his events and support for the Japanese community in Riverside to 1935 with his death. The historic themes are the Alien Land Law theme and the Riverside's Japantown – Labor, Business & Community Building. He hired many Japanese employees at his Hotel, and some of his employees actually lived in the hotel.<sup>2</sup> Frank Miller is integral to the Japanese community in general in Riverside and throughout the United States, but he also is essential to the Harada story.

## CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 5 of 7

\*Resource Name or # **Mission Inn**\*Recorded by: **Shaina Wright**\*Date: **3/14/11**       **Continuation**     **Update****B10. Significance (Continued):**

In relation to the larger Japanese community in Riverside, Frank Miller was very interested in Japanese culture. According to Morrison G. Wong, “the history of the Japanese in Riverside can’t be told without reference to Frank Miller and his contributions in making the Japanese, if not an integral part of Riverside, at least tolerated in Riverside” (142). Frank Miller helped to create a friendly and non-hostile environment for the Japanese in Riverside. Miller supported Riverside’s First Congregational Church, which “reported eight Chinese members” in 1901, and he was one of the trustees “who regularly made substantial financial contributions to the church and influenced its reconstruction in Spanish Renaissance style in 1912” (Rawitsch, 20).

In 1905, Frank Miller also supported the Japanese Association. Frank Miller “helped bring about the first Japanese Association meetings in the area by donating money and a meeting place for them in the Mission Inn. The Japanese Association of the southern California area continued to have their annual meetings at the Mission Inn well into the 1930s” (Wong, 144). Frank Miller also supported the Japanese Methodist Church. “In 1916, he was instrumental in proposing and encouraging the amalgamation of the Japanese Methodist Church with the Japanese Union Church” (Wong, 143). In 1917, Frank Miller also hosted “a banquet at the Mission Inn “on occasion of the birthday of the emperor of Japan” (Rawitsch, 22). The banquet was also held “to give expression of the appreciation of the community for good work done [by the Japanese] in subscribing for the Liberty loan” (Rawitsch, 55). According to Rawitsch, “Riverside’s Japanese Association reportedly had raised “nearly \$5000” to help support the American war effort” (55). Miller hosted many other celebrations “in honor of Japanese children and regular banquets for local Japanese” which “provided interaction between members of upper-class “society” and Riverside’s Japanese” (Rawitsch, 24). The various celebrations Miller hosted “were regularly attended by both Japanese and non-Japanese” residents (Rawitsch, 22). Miller continued to support local Riverside Japanese throughout the 1920s. During the 1920s the Riverside Community Hospital was being constructed and Frank Miller “donated \$500 in the name of the Japanese Union Church so that the name of the church would be on a plaque beside the other twenty Riverside churches which had contributed to its construction” (Wong, 146). According to Wong, “In 1926 Miller opened the Mission Inn for two specific Japanese holidays. On March 3<sup>rd</sup>, he celebrated the traditional Girls’ Day with the Japanese community. On May 5<sup>th</sup>, the Inn was again festooned with Japanese lanterns and kits for Boys’ Day” (146).

Frank Miller not only supported the Japanese in Riverside, but throughout the United States as well. Frank Miller “was instrumental in the drafting of the President’s message [then Theodore Roosevelt] to the United States Congress in 1905 which included a recommendation of permitting the naturalization of the Japanese in America. Due to a law passed in 1888, Japanese were considered “aliens ineligible for citizenship,” and hence had second class residence status” (Wong, 143-144). Frank Miller also stepped in and helped the Japanese community in 1906, “when the San Francisco Board of Education created an international incident attempting to segregate Japanese students to the Oriental School located in Chinatown, not only did Miller hold numerous meetings with Japanese civic leaders to discuss this “scandal,” but he also did his best to influence the State Capitol and the White House to rectify this situation. He even went so far as to donate \$10,000 to the state to investigate this matter” (Wong, 144).

## CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 6 of 7

\*Resource Name or # **Mission Inn**\*Recorded by: **Shaina Wright**\*Date: **3/14/11**      **X Continuation**     Update**B10. Significance (Continued):**

Years later in 1913, when the Alien Land Law was passed, Frank Miller was against the bill. According to Wong, "In 1913...Miller with Dr. David Jordan and Dr. Lacy of Stanford University traveled throughout California making numerous speeches to prevent the passage of this bill" (144). Miller was also against the second Alien Land Law that was proposed in 1920, and he again traveled throughout California to prevent this bill from passing as well (Wong, 146). Frank Miller also hosted many Japanese from Japan at his hotel. Miller "received guests from Japan wearing formal Japanese clothing and entertained them at his Mission Inn" (Wong, 150). Representatives of the Japanese Diet visited the United States in 1921, and Frank Miller had invited them to stay at the Mission Inn (Wong, 150). Frank Miller also tried to further develop a relationship between Japan and the United States. According to Wong, "In 1923, he discussed with "high-position" Japanese officials ways to further relations between Japan and the United States" (150).

According to Rawitsch, Frank Miller traveled to Japan and China in 1925, and "in the mid-1920s, the government of Japan officially recognized Frank Miller as a friend of the Japanese people" (25). Miller had "previously contributed to the relief fund after the disastrous earthquake in that country in the same year" (Wong, 150). When Miller returned from his trip he "created the Mission Inn's "Fuji Kan Room" to house recently acquired Asian artifacts and to serve as a formal entrance to his new "Japanese Tea Garden" (Rawitsch, 25). In 1929, Frank Miller received honors from the Japanese Consul "in the Carrie Jacobs Bond Room at the Mission Inn" and was presented with the Small Order of the Rising Sun (Rawitsch, 25). In 1933, "Miller was again honored by the Japanese government with the presentation of a commemorative emblem that had been exhibited by the Japanese at the Century of Progress Exposition in Chicago" (Rawitsch, 25). According to Rawitsch, "After Miller's death at age seventy-eight in 1935, his actions in behalf of the Japanese were regarded as a major part of his career" (26).

In Images of America: Riverside's Mission Inn by Steve Lech and Kim Jarrell Johnson, the Court of the Orient, part of the Rotunda Wing, is pictured and discussed. The Court of the Orient was established in the early 1930s. This court of the Mission Inn "displayed statuary, many potted plants, and a fishpond, all designed to suggest a serene Oriental oasis" (84). Within the Court of the Orient is an almost six and a half feet tall Japanese bronze water dragon, also dating to the 1930s. This sculpture "probably dates to the late 19<sup>th</sup> century" (85). There is also the Ho-O-Kan Room, which also dates to the 1930s that opens onto the Court of the Orient. This room "was used to display much of Frank Miller's Oriental artwork" (85). Also mentioned in this book is the visit of Prince and Princess Kaya on August 31, 1934. "Japanese prince Tsunerori Kaya, first cousin to Emperor Hirohito, and his wife, Toshiko" were guests of Frank Miller who "were treated to a special luncheon and a tour of the hotel, which included the Court of the Orient and the Ho-O-Kan Room housing a part of Miller's extensive Asian artifact collection" (94).

Not only does Frank Miller have significance with the larger Japanese community in Riverside, he also has significance with the Harada lawsuit. When the lawsuit was filed against Jukichi Harada for violating the Alien Land Law of 1913, "Frank Miller arranged to have his brother, a prominent attorney, defend him" (Fleming, 86). Miller "offered to support Jukichi Harada in his purchase of a new house in a neighborhood



## CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 7 of 7

\*Resource Name or # **Mission Inn**\*Recorded by: **Shaina Wright**\*Date: **3/14/11**      **X Continuation**     Update**B10. Significance (Continued):**

not far from the Mission Inn" (Rawitsch, 26). A quote by Jukichi Harada's daughter Mine Harada Kido, cited in Rawitsch, states "My father met with Frank Miller, who referred him to his brother, Ed Miller. He went to see [Frank Miller] and Mr. Miller...said, "If you have any trouble, I'll get my brother to help you." And then Ed Miller told my father, "Well, if they try and take the land away from you, I'll buy it and then you can always stay there" (39). Rawitsch also argues that "It is probable that Ed Miller's offer to buy the Harada house was supported behind the scenes, both financially and politically, by his brother Frank, whose hotel had enjoyed substantial financial success in 1915" (42).

Frank Miller and the Mission Inn Hotel have a great amount of significance within the history of the Japanese in Riverside, as well as with the Harada story. The Mission Inn falls under National Register Criteria A.) It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States, B.) It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history, and C.) It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values. Without the history of the significance of Frank Miller being supportive of Japanese in Riverside, hosting events and hiring workers, and having some of those workers live in the hotel, the history of the Japanese in Riverside would not be complete.

**B12. References (Continued):**

City Directories. Provided through Downtown Library, 1915-1934.

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

Lech, Steve and Kim Jarrell Johnson. *Images of America: Riverside's Mission Inn*. Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2006.

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<http://www.missioninn.com/weddings/elegant-venues/index.cfm>.

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

Riverside, City of. Census records, 1920.

Riverside, City of. Historic Districts and Buildings Database. "Mission Inn." 2003.  
[http://olmsted.riversideca.gov/historic/ppty\\_mtp.aspx?pky=5108](http://olmsted.riversideca.gov/historic/ppty_mtp.aspx?pky=5108). Accessed February 10, 2011.

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

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

Primary #  
 HRI #  
 Trinomial  
 NRHP Status Code 1S, 1D

Other Listings  
 Review Code                      Reviewer                      Date

Page 1 of 10                      \*Resource Name or #: Mission Inn Annex

**P1. Other Identifier:**

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

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

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

c. Address: 3665 6th Street                      City: Riverside                      Zip: 92501

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

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation: approx. 850 ft.  
 3673 6th Street, 3655 6th Street, or 367 6th Street  
 APN 213191034

\*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)  
 The Mission Inn Annex, located at 3655 6th Street, is a contributor to the Mission Inn National Historic Landmark and local Historic District. It was designed by architect Arthur B. Benton to serve as a dormitory for employees of the Mission Inn, located across 6th Street from the Annex. The Annex was built in two construction phases: the women's dormitory was constructed in 1921, and the men's dormitory was added later in 1928.<sup>1</sup> Architecture students from California State Polytechnic University conducted a detailed architectural and condition study of the Annex in 1980, producing detailed plan and elevation maps.<sup>2</sup>

See continuation sheet.

\*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP 45 – originally Mission Inn employee dormitories, now used for storage.

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

P5a. Photo or Drawing



**P5b. Description of Photo:** (View, date, accession #) Overview showing the 6th Street (South) Elevation, and part of the West Elevation. 1/26/2011

\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: Women's Dormitory built in 1921, the Men's Dormitory was added in 1928 (1929 edition of *The Handbook of the Mission Inn*)  
 Historic     Prehistoric     Both

\*P7. Owner and Address:  
 Not Available

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

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

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

\*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey

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

Mission Inn National Register of Historic Places Nomination, prepared by Carolyn Pitts, 1971. School of Environmental Design, "Mission Inn Annex," California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, 1980.

\*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):

<sup>1</sup> 1929 edition of *The Handbook of the Mission Inn*, 9.

<sup>2</sup> School of Environmental Design, "Mission Inn Annex," California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, 1980.

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**BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD**

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\*NRHP Status Code 1S, 1D

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Mission Inn Annex

- B1. Historic Name:** Women and Men’s Dormitory, Employees’ Building
- B2. Common Name:** Mission Inn Annex
- B3. Original Use:** Mission Inn Employee dormitories      **B4. Present Use:** Storage
- \***B5. Architectural Style:** Spanish Eclectic
- \***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

Women’s Dormitory built in 1921, the Men’s Dormitory was added in 1928 (1929 edition of *The Handbook of the Mission Inn*, 9).

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

\***B8. Related Features:**

Decorative pedestrian bridge spans 6th Street and connects the second story of the Mission Inn Annex to the Mission Inn proper. The bridge was constructed in 1928 (1929 edition of *The Handbook of the Mission Inn*, 9).

**B9a. Architect:** Arthur B. Benton (Klotz *The Mission Inn*, 55 & 65)

**b. Builder:** (Men’s Dormitory addition) C. P. Hancock (Klotz *The Mission Inn*, 65)

\***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, CA

**Period of Significance:** 1922-1942

**Property Type:** Employee Dormitories

**Applicable Criteria:** A/1, B/2

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

The Mission Inn Annex is listed as a contributing element of the Mission Inn, a National Historic Landmark, and also is a contributing element of the City of Riverside’s Mission Inn Historic District. It is currently eligible under Criteria A, B, and C. This building is related to boosterism, immigration and ethnic labor (Criteria A/1), and closely associated with the prominent local booster and businessman, Frank Miller (Criteria B/2). In addition, a remarkably ethnically diverse employee population made the Mission Inn Annex their home, and the building is important to the themes of *Riverside’s Japantown – Labor, Business & Community Building and Immigration and Ethnic Diversity in Riverside*. See continuation sheet.

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

HP 19—Pedestrian Bridge

\***B12. References:**

See continuation sheet.

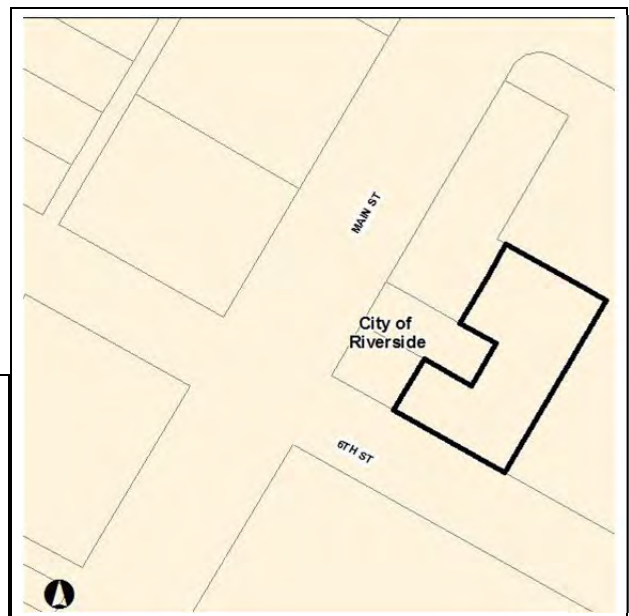
**B13. Remarks:**

Previously surveyed in 1977 by Charles Hall Page & Associates, Inc. Associated forms on file at the City of Riverside Planning Division.

\***B14. Evaluator:** Jennifer Thornton

\***Date of Evaluation:** 2/21/2011

(This space reserved for official comments.)



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**CONTINUATION SHEET**

Primary #  
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\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Mission Inn Annex

\*Recorded by: Jennifer Thornton

\*Date: 1/26/2011    X Continuation     Update

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

The Annex is a large, complex building built in the Spanish Eclectic style to complement the nearby Mission Inn. Its ground floor covers 8,200 square feet, and the entire structure is 40,000 square feet. The building ranges from three to four stories. It is constructed of brick, cement, and hollow tile, and its ground plan is a side facing U-shape. Its roof is a complex gabled roof with Spanish tile. The roof is in extremely poor condition, and aerial photos indicate that large expanses of it are devoid of tile and open to the elements.

The south elevation, facing 6th Street and the Mission Inn, is the most elaborate. It is divided into two sections, likely representing the different construction phases of the Annex. The eastern half of the 6th Street elevation is three stories. The main roof is side gabled but an extension of the roof has parallel front gables. The western half of the elevation is four stories, and similarly has a main side gabled roof with a single, front gabled roof extension. A faded mural is visible under this front facing gable, with a scroll reading "A Good Head and Nimble Hand Are Good As Gold In Any Land." Octagonal, multi-paned windows are immediately below all of the front facing gables.

Six tall, arched, multi-paned windows are present on the third floor of the eastern half of the elevation. There is also a curved niche for holding statuary, but it is currently empty. The fourth floor of the western half of the elevation also has six arched, multi-pane windows. Its third story has ten rectangular, evenly spaced, multi-pane windows. There are several small balconies with iron grating on the third and fourth story windows. The second story of the 6th Street elevation is characterized by numerous rectangular, multi-paned windows. An arched, brick loggia extends from the building, and the roof of this covered walkway provides the second story with patio or balcony space. A decorated concrete pedestrian bridge spans 6th Street and connects the second floor of the Annex to the Mission Inn proper.

The ground floor is dominated by the brick and tile loggia, which has curved archways lining 6<sup>th</sup> Street. The loggia appears to be crumbling in places, but does, however, maintain original details such as hanging decorative light fixtures. The first floor has numerous rectangular multi-paned windows, typically divided into ten or twelve square panes, a grated spiral staircase, and a set of original heavy wooden doors, which could provide access for small automobiles when fully opened. Throughout all stories of the south elevation, decorative tile with linear grooves is used to add texture to the walls.

The other elevations are less elaborate, but share common elements such as rectangular multi-pane windows, brick and cement façades, gabled roof lines, curved archways, and all in a general state of disrepair. The Annex abuts two existing buildings to the west, and a modern parking garage surrounds the structure on its east and north sides.

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\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Mission Inn Annex

\*Recorded by: Jennifer Thornton

\*Date: 1/26/2011    X Continuation     Update

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

As has been mentioned, the Annex is in extremely poor condition. This poor condition was detailed in the 1980 Cal Poly report, which evaluated 43 rooms to be in poor condition, 71 in fair condition, and only 30 in good or excellent condition.<sup>3</sup> Things have not improved since then, with more recent reports noting vandalism, theft of decorative and architectural elements, and serious termite infestations.<sup>4</sup> Many of the windows have broken panes, and some hang open, especially on the back of the building (the north elevation). In addition, the structure is not seismically sound, and the 6th Street loggia and roof need repair. Despite its poor condition, almost all of the structure is original. The only obvious alterations are a metal fire escape ladder on the east elevation and modern light fixtures on the back elevations, likely installed to deter vandals.

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

The Mission Inn Annex and its significance are closely intertwined with the nearby Mission Inn and Frank Miller. Frank Miller, along with architect Arthur B. Benton, advocated Spanish style and Mission Revival architecture as a way to promote the city and the region. Benton wrote that the style “advertise the State as nothing else can. They give a touch of the romantic and historical atmosphere which is the lure that draws the people to our new America.” Miller used this aesthetic to brand Riverside and attract tourists.<sup>5</sup>

The Mission Inn Annex, built to house employees of the Inn as well as other hotel support, was integrated into this vision of Riverside and promoted the image that the city was a utopia for not just visitors and wealthy residents, but for workers as well. It was touted as one of the Inn’s attractions in the promotional *Handbook of the Mission Inn*, which described the building as “another splendid unit in Mr. Miller’s plan to combine the artistic and the utilitarian.” Portraying the Annex as a luxurious workers’ paradise, the *Handbook* expounds:

It is a building with the comforts of a real home. Here also are cool patios, tiled fountains, works of art in carvings and statues. ...Outside the Women’s Building, under the cornice, in a colorful decorative style, is the quaint legend, ‘A good head and nimble hand are good as gold in any land.’<sup>6</sup>

DPR 523L (1/95)

\*Required information

<sup>3</sup> School of Environmental Design, “Mission Inn Annex,” California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, 1980, 20,

<sup>4</sup> Robert McGriffin and Linda Spangenberg, “Mission Inn Foundation/Mission Inn Museum CAP Survey,” Antique Rehabilitation Studio, April 21, 2000, 16.

<sup>5</sup> For information on Frank Miller and the use of Mission and Spanish Colonial architecture to promote Riverside, see “Riverside’s Cultural Resources and Community Character,” *Riverside General Plan 2025*, HP 18-19. The Arthur Benton quotation can be found at [http://www.missioninnmuseum.com/collect\\_archi/archi\\_cont.htm](http://www.missioninnmuseum.com/collect_archi/archi_cont.htm), accessed 2/26/2011.

<sup>6</sup> Both quotations are from the 1929 edition of *The Handbook of the Mission Inn*, 9.

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\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Mission Inn Annex

\*Recorded by: Jennifer Thornton

\*Date: 1/26/2011 X Continuation  Update

**\*B10. Significance (Cont.):**

Miller also constructed a decorative footbridge, which spanned 6th Street and connected the Annex to the Inn proper. Miller explained that the bridge promoted worker safety by protecting employees from traffic, while simultaneously providing an “attractive sight to streetcar passengers riding on Main Street.”<sup>7</sup>

The Annex, like the Mission Inn, was designed by the prominent architect Arthur B. Benton, who actively used architecture to promote Southern California.<sup>8</sup> Built in a Spanish Eclectic style to complement the elaborate Mission Inn, the building exhibits a high degree of craftsmanship and artistic details. These details include Spanish tile roofs, decorative tile work, an arched loggia lining 6th Street, decorative ironwork balconies and fixtures, and the pedestrian footbridge. The mural under the cornice of the Women’s Dormitory was painted by Julian Garnsey, a well known artist who completed a number of murals in Los Angeles and Southern California, including some at the Los Angeles Public Library. Later in life Garnsey was the color consultant for the 1939-1940 New York World’s Fair and taught architecture at Princeton University.<sup>9</sup>

Frank Miller was known as a strong supporter of the Japanese community in Riverside, and he employed a number of Japanese people at his Inn. This employment was seen as another sign of Miller’s largess toward the Japanese community. Meiko Inaba makes this connection in her oral history. She explains: “Frank Miller was very nice to the Japanese people, and he hired quite a number of them in his restaurant and his hotel there.”<sup>10</sup> The Japanese workers were almost exclusively employed either as gardeners or in the dining room as waiters, waitresses, and busboys. In an oral history, George Fujimoto explains that “[t]he Japanese who were here in those days could not speak English fluently. [Miller] could only use them in the capacity in which they were able to work.”<sup>11</sup> However, this explanation is not entirely satisfying, as waiters and waitresses would need to speak English. In fact one Nisei explained that her father learned English while on the job at the Mission Inn.<sup>12</sup> Linguistic barriers also do not explain why Japanese did not typically work in laundry, housekeeping, or in the kitchen. Based on employee records, it seems as though different nationalities were informally funneled into certain positions at the Mission Inn. For instance, almost all of the Chinese employees worked as cooks in the kitchen.<sup>13</sup>

Before the Mission Inn Annex was built, some of the employees were housed in the Mission Inn proper in “servants’ rooms” located on the second, third, and fourth floors above the boilers.<sup>14</sup> The Annex was built in part to free up more space for paying guests.<sup>15</sup> The Women’s Dormitory was finished in 1921, and between 1921 and 1928 there were two Japanese waitresses that may have lived in the Annex: Lily Nishiyama and Leona Okuba.

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<sup>7</sup> Klotz, *The Mission Inn*, 66.

<sup>8</sup> Klotz identifies Arthur Benton as the designer of the Annex in *The Mission Inn*, 55 and 65.

<sup>9</sup> Julian Garnsey is identified as artist responsible for the mural in the 1929 edition of *The Handbook of the Mission Inn*, 9. For background on Julian Garnsey, see the obituary “Julian Garnsey, 82, Color Consultant,” *New York Times*, Dec. 18, 1969 and <http://lamurals.org/MuralistPages/Garnsey.html>, accessed 2/26/2011.

<sup>10</sup> Interview with Mits Inaba, Meiko Inaba, conducted by Allison Campbell, April 25, 2007, 1.

<sup>11</sup> Interview with George Fujimoto, conducted by Karen Sakai, Nov. 8, 1975, 7.

<sup>12</sup> Interview with Haru Kuromiya, conducted by Allison Campbell, April 21, 2006, 2.

<sup>13</sup> Information on the occupations of Japanese and Chinese employees was compiled from employee payroll records archived at the Mission Inn Museum.

<sup>14</sup> See the 1908 Sanborn Map, p. 15. In the updated 1939 Sanborn Map, there are no servants’ quarters in the Mission Inn.

<sup>15</sup> Klotz, *The Mission Inn*, 55.

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
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\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Mission Inn Annex

\*Recorded by: Jennifer Thornton

\*Date: 1/26/2011    X Continuation     Update

**\*B10. Significance (Cont.):**

In 1928, the Men's Dormitory was added to the Annex, and the remaining servants' rooms at the Mission Inn proper were demolished as part of the construction of the International Rotunda.<sup>16</sup> After 1928, there were no more servants' quarters at the Mission Inn, and all employees listed as living at the Mission Inn would have been housed across 6th Street in the Annex. Japanese employees who lived in the Annex between 1928 and 1936 include: George G. "Fred" Hara (waiter), Tom Hara (busboy), Harry Nishiyama (waiter), Lily Nishiyama (waitress), Joe Takahashi (busboy), and George Wakiyama (waiter).<sup>17</sup>

The Japanese employees who made the Annex their home lived and worked alongside an extremely diverse group of peers. In addition to hiring Japanese employees, Frank Miller employed people from a range of countries and of many ethnicities. Employee and census records show that first generation immigrants from Austria, Hungary, Canada, Germany, Sweden, Spain, Poland, Denmark, Ireland, Bulgaria, the Philippines, and China as well as at least one Native American lived alongside Japanese employees at the Mission Inn Annex. Since the original servant quarters are no longer present at the Mission Inn proper, the Annex is unique in preserving the living space of this diverse labor force.

The Annex is presently in a deteriorated condition, but retains good integrity. The building has not been significantly altered since the addition of the Men's Dormitory in 1928, and retains the original construction materials including many of the original decorative details that were so crucial for promoting Frank Miller's vision of Riverside. These details also reveal the high level of workmanship involved in the construction of the building. Additionally, the Annex's location in the heart of historic downtown Riverside further underscores the association between the building and the boosterism of Frank Miller and Arthur Benton. Crucial to the Annex's ability to communicate the themes of labor and boosterism is its association with the Mission Inn. The integrity of this association remains quite strong, due to the building's proximity, complementary architecture, and the pedestrian bridge that literally connects the two buildings to each other.

In summary, the Annex retains good integrity and is recommended eligible under Criterion A due to its association with boosterism, Japanese labor, and immigration and ethnic diversity in the City of Riverside. It is recommended eligible under Criteria B because of its association with Frank Miller and Arthur Benton, both prominent boosters. Lastly it is recommended eligible under Criterion C because it is an excellent example of Spanish Eclectic architecture, was designed by a regionally important architect, and exhibits superior craftsmanship. The Mission Inn Annex is already listed as part of the Mission Inn National Historic Landmark, but the Annex's architectural value and historical associations are sufficient for the Annex, in and of itself, to be eligible to the National Register under the criteria outlined above.

<sup>16</sup> See the 1929 or 1951 editions of *The Handbook of the Mission Inn*, 7.

<sup>17</sup> All data regarding employees who lived at the Mission Inn Annex is compiled from employee payroll records, the 1930 census, and Riverside City Directories.

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\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Mission Inn Annex

\*Recorded by: Jennifer Thornton

\*Date: 1/26/2011    X Continuation     Update

**\*B12. References:**

"Julian Garnsey, 82, Color Consultant," *New York Times*, Dec. 18, 1969.

Klotz, Esther. *The Mission Inn: Its History and Artifacts*, Third Edition. Corona, CA: UBA Printing Group, 1993.

**Unpublished Sources/Archives**

1908 and 1939 Sanborn Maps available at the Riverside Metropolitan Museum.

1930 Census records available at the Mission Inn Museum.

Borton, Francis S. and DeWitt V. Hutchings. "The Handbook of the Mission Inn," 1929 and 1951 editions, Riverside, California. Available at the Riverside Metropolitan Museum.

Employee payroll records archived at the Mission Inn Museum.

[http://www.missioninmuseum.com/collect\\_archi/archi\\_cont.htm](http://www.missioninmuseum.com/collect_archi/archi_cont.htm), accessed 2/26/2011.

<http://amurals.org/MuralistPages/Garnsey.html>, accessed 2/26/2011.

Interview with George Fujimoto, conducted by Karen Sakai, Nov. 8, 1975.

Interview with Haru Kuromiya, conducted by Allison Campbell, April 21, 2006.

Interview with Mits Inaba, Meiko Inaba, conducted by Allison Campbell, April 25, 2007.

McGriffin, Robert and Linda Spangenberg, "Mission Inn Foundation/Mission Inn Museum CAP Survey." Antique Rehabilitation Studio, April 21, 2000. Available at the Mission Inn Museum.

Riverside City Directories available at the downtown branch of the Riverside City Public Library.

"Riverside's Cultural Resources and Community Character," *Riverside General Plan 2025*, HP 18-19. Available from the City of Riverside Planning Office.

School of Environmental Design, "Mission Inn Annex," California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, 1980. Available at the Mission Inn Museum.



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Primary #  
HRI#

**PRIMARY RECORD**

Trinomial

NRHP Status Code 5S1

Other Listings

Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 5 \*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 3855-59 11<sup>th</sup> Street

P1. Other Identifier: 3855-59 11<sup>th</sup> Street

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

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

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ ; R \_\_\_\_\_ ; 1/4 of \_\_\_\_\_ 1/4 of Sec \_\_\_\_\_ ; B.M. \_\_\_\_\_

c. Address 3855-59 11<sup>th</sup> Street 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: 215-09-012

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

This vacant, multi-family property is situated on the northeast side of 11<sup>th</sup> Street, northwest of Market Street. The two-story with attic, wood-framed building contains two nearly mirror-image units addressed as 3855 and 3859. A reinforced concrete walled foundation supports the vertical mass designed in the American Foursquare style. The main, two-story mass is capped by a low-pitched, pyramidal hip roof covered with gray composition shingles. A narrow extension of the main mass and roof form with a hip roof dormer articulates the front façade, which faces southwest, and a matching, slightly wider extension is found to the rear. A small, separately hipped, one-story mass topped with brown composition shingles projects from the rear, giving the residence its rectangular appearance in profile. Moderate-to-wide, open eaves display heavy rafter tails with decorative, hand-shaped ends that extend over walls clad in clapboard with a skirt of wider, horizontal boards. All wood- framed windows are double hung and trimmed with broad, flat boards and small wood sills. 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 #) August 29, 2003; Photo shows the front (southwest) and side (southeast) elevations, facing north.

\*P6. Date Constructed / Age and Sources:  Historic  Prehistoric  Both 1907 (Assessor's records)

\*P7. Owner and Address: Not Available

\*P8. Recorded by: (Name, org., and addr.) Jennifer Mermiliod, M.A. JM Research and Consulting Riverside, CA 92506

\*P9. Date Recorded: 9/15/03

\*P10. Survey Type Intensive Level

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

City of Riverside Cultural Resources Nomination Application – House at 3855-59 11<sup>th</sup> Street

\*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)

State of California The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

Primary # \_\_\_\_\_  
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**BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD**

Page 2 of 5

\*NRHP Status Code 5S1

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 3855-59 11<sup>th</sup> Street

B1. Historic Name: \_\_\_\_\_

B2. Common Name: House at 3855-59 11<sup>th</sup> Avenue

B3. Original Use: Multi-Family Residence

B4. Present Use: Vacant

\*B5. Architectural Style: American Foursquare

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

1907 – Original construction at 1057-59 (later 4057-59) Market Street (Assessor's records)

1935 – Moved to 3855-59 11<sup>th</sup> Street; foundation replaced (Assessor's Records; building permits for adjacent improvements)

before 1952 – Rear corner entry porches enclosed; reroof with composition shingle (Sanborn Maps)

\*B7. Moved?  No  Yes  Unknown Date: 1935 Original Location: 1057-59 (4057-59) Market Street

\*B8. Related Features:

None

B9a. Architect: unknown

B9b. Builder: unknown

\*B10. Significance: Theme Early Residential Development Area City of Riverside  
Period of Significance 1890-1910 Property HP3 Applicable Criteria N/A

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

Although the property does not embody the level of architectural integrity or historic association that would merit listing in the National Register of Historic Places, its architectural features and details are intact, and the property clearly contributes to an understanding of contextual significance of the Mile Square, particularly that portion of it surrounding Riverside's early commercial core. Thus, the property is determined eligible for local listing as a Structure of Merit under Criterion E of Title 20 of the Riverside Municipal Code (20.21.010) and, accordingly, has been assigned a National Register of Historic Places status code of 5S1. Furthermore the property is immediately adjacent to the boundaries of the recently identified potential Mile Square Southwest Historic District and may be included within the limits of such district as the preliminary boundaries are modified during the designation process.

See Continuation Sheet.

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

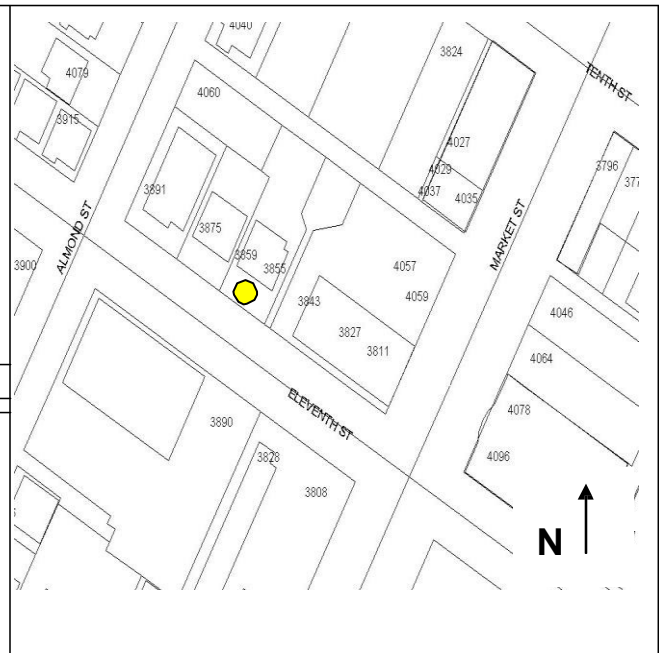
\*B12. References:

See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:

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

\*Date of Evaluation: 09/15/03



State of California The Resources Agency  
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Primary #  
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Page 3 of 5 \*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) House at 3855-59 11<sup>th</sup> Street

\* Recorded by Jennifer Mermilliod \*Date 09/15/03  Continuation  Update

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

Three-sided bays at obtuse angles are off-centered on three elevations: a two-story bay on the front and side (southeast) elevations and a one-story bay on the northwest elevation. The center window of each bay is adorned with an 8-paned top sash. Two other, single windows have matching top sash, one on each side elevation, and the front façade dormer has a band of four, small casement windows. Each unit is separately accessed by an entry raised by two concrete steps on each side of the front façade. The length of these entries serve as side elevation porches and are each topped with a balcony with a wood floor and simple square post railing. Exposed supporting balcony rafters mimic the decorative detail of the roof rafter tails. The entry/balcony pairs are sheltered beneath the main roof mass, which is supported by a single round column with a simple capital at each story. Each entry boasts an original wood and glass door and a wood-framed screen door. A common, rear balcony with a door to the second floor rear of each unit is inconspicuously nestled within the apex of the single-story hipped mass. Additional, main floor enclosed entries, which were once small, corner porches are located below on the rear (northeast) elevation. These corner porches were enclosed sometime before 1952. An aluminum-framed sliding window has been added (date unknown) to one of the enclosures at the rear of the northwest elevation, and some clapboard in the opposite enclosure have been temporarily replaced with horizontal boards. This multi-family residence is painted a medium-blue color with white trim and is in good condition.

The interior is typical of the style, with front parlor, central dining area and pantry, and kitchen to the rear; four bedrooms mark the corners of the second floor. A central wall and two staircases, however, divide the building and living spaces into two nearly mirror image, half-foursquare plans. Many original interior features are extant, with five-panel doors, large crown molding and baseboards, and hardwood floors found throughout. In addition, each dining room retains original pocket doors. The exterior, too, boasts character-defining features of the American Foursquare style in its basic two-story, box-like mass, low-hipped roof, and large central dormer. The full façade front porch seen on most examples however, has been sacrificed in favor of fashioning the residence as a duplex. Bay windows reminiscent of the Victorian era and the exposed, hand-shaped rafter tails of the Arts and Crafts period highlight the transient architectural climate near the turn of the century.

The building is accessed by parallel, mostly original concrete walks that run from the public sidewalk along 11<sup>th</sup> Street to each unit. The property is currently undergoing a landscape remodel; the parkway adjacent to 11<sup>th</sup> Street is landscaped with turf and palm species. The rear portion of the lot is covered with asphalt and used as a drive and parking area. Constructed in 1907, the residence was originally oriented toward Market Street on the then-larger, corner lot until 1935, when it was turned and moved to face 11<sup>th</sup> Street. The original brick foundation, which matched the extant, interior chimney, was replaced with concrete when the residence was relocated, and the original wood shingle roof was mostly recovered (two-story mass) in composition shingle before 1952. Minor alterations to, and the reorientation of, the residence have not detracted from the building's overall level of integrity.

**B10. Significance:**

The multi-family property located at 3855-59 11<sup>th</sup> Street is situated on Lot 12 of Block 10 Range 8 of the land delineated in 1870 as the "Town of Riverside" by surveyors Goldworthy and Higbie. Owned by the Southern California Colony Association, this original townsite, known as the Mile Square, was once part of the Jurupa Rancho. Almost immediately after the town was laid out, work on an irrigation canal began, and by 1895, Riverside was a thriving, irrigated cooperative that specialized in citriculture. Indeed, at that time most of Block 10 Range 8 was dedicated to orange groves, as evidenced on the 1895 Sanborn Map, with the canal running along Market Street, adjacent to the property. According to the earliest available Assessor's records (1892-1905), C.J. Gill, a physician and surgeon whose home and office was located at 1023 Main Street owned the entire south half of Block 10 Range 8. President of the Riverside County Medical Association, Gill was also apparently a land speculator, as in 1887, he had resubdivided the block (Block 10 Range 7) to the east of Market Street bounded by 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> Streets. On Block 10 Range 8, however, Gill engaged his holdings in citriculture along with his esteemed neighbor and nurseryman, John A. Simms (of Waite and Simms).

By 1895, the commercial core of the town, bounded roughly by 6<sup>th</sup> Street to the north, 10<sup>th</sup> 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. More concentrated areas of residential development appear to have bordered Orange Street on the east and encircled the high school to the southwest at 13<sup>th</sup> and Chestnut Streets (now Grant Elementary School). Multiple-family housing was even more concentrated near the arterial streets of the town, with five duplexes fronting Market street, three fronting Orange Street, and two fronting 9<sup>th</sup> Street in 1895; five others were scattered a bit farther from Riverside's emerging downtown core.

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

Primary #  
HRI#  
Trinomial

Page 4 of 5 \*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) House at 3855-59 11<sup>th</sup> Street

\* Recorded by Jennifer Mermilliod \*Date 09/15/03  Continuation  Update

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

By 1899, C.J. Gill had sold all of his holdings on Block 10 Range 8. By 1906, Almon U. Thresher is the owner of most of the south half of the block, and he improved the property with two residences in 1907. One was a large "double house" in which Thresher and his wife Katherine lived on the corner of Almond and 11<sup>th</sup> Streets. The duplex, now located at 3855-59 11<sup>th</sup> Street, was constructed, and appears on the 1908 Sanborn Map, in its original location (1057-59, later 4057-59) fronting Market Street, approximately 75 feet from the corner of 11<sup>th</sup> Street. Thresher, a teacher at Denison University College in Ohio, had retired and moved with his wife to Riverside in 1902. By 1906, Thresher had purchased several downtown residences for investment property.

This property was just one of the many multiple-family residences to materialize between 1895 and 1908. The downtown commercial area had expanded only slightly to encroach upon the neighboring blocks but had grown in density, as had the residential neighborhoods surrounding it. In addition to many more single-family residences, duplexes, flats accommodating three families or more, and apartments grew in number. In an area slightly smaller than the Mile Square bounded by 2<sup>nd</sup> Street to the north, 14<sup>th</sup> Street to the south, Walnut Street to the west, and Mulberry Street to the east, 22 duplexes, 18 flats, and 6 apartment buildings housed the residents of the growing city. One apartment building, Arlington Apartments on the corner of Lime and 8<sup>th</sup> Streets, had been used in previous years as a hotel and the first county courthouse. As Riverside's population expanded, the groves of oranges that once carpeted the Mile Square gave way to housing; only two orange groves within the area appear on the 1908 Sanborn Map, although it is apparent from Assessor's records for this property and the immediate vicinity, that while many owners may not have had retained extensive groves, significant amounts of trees were still assessed among the buildings.

Population increases and the need for housing in close proximity to the center of the city continued into the 20<sup>th</sup> century. According to Riverside census records, from 1910 to 1940 the city's population more than doubled from 15,212 to 34,696, with the largest increase of 10,355 new residents between 1920 and 1930. At the same time, commercial activity in the downtown core encroached steadily on the surrounding neighborhoods. To house this growth, some residences were converted to accommodate multiple-family living, new development saw an increase in duplexes, flats, and apartments, and city lots were subdivided for higher density occupation, both residential and commercial. And with the filling of the Tequesquite Arroyo in 1913, development expanded into areas farther from the core, such as the area now known as the Wood Streets. The pressure was greatest, however, nearest the core of the city where people could live, work, and shop, people like Ralph Hall, a clerk at Rouse's Department Store who resided in one unit of the duplex from 1921 to 1925.

The Foursquare on Market Street was soon squeezed by the expanding city. In 1933, another Thresher (now Katherine) owned the property and most of the south half of Block 10 Range 8, but shortly, the property changed hands rapidly in the volatile economic climate of the 1930s. In 1934, Katherine Thresher sold the property to Marie Tolzman; in 1935, it was sold to C. and Ada Van Zwaluwenberg; and in late 1936, it was acquired by Citizen's National Trust and Savings Bank of Riverside. During those three unstable years, the duplex was moved to front 11<sup>th</sup> Street in a convoluted way that characterizes the urgent need to accommodate more housing and commercial expansion in less space. Although building permits are absent for the duplex, they are available for the surrounding improvements. A 1915 permit to connect to public sewer was issued for the residence that used to occupy the space at 3855-59 11<sup>th</sup> Street. Addressed as 3859 (earlier 859), it was moved in 1934 to the east onto a newly configured lot and became 3875. Another sewer permit was issued that year to reconnect the house to the public sewer from its new location; this house is shown on the 1908 and 1952 Sanborn Maps in its first and second locations. The next year, a reshuffling of parcel lines and significant building values on Assessor's records indicate that the Foursquare duplex was moved from its Market Street address to its current place on 11<sup>th</sup> Street at that time, taking the place of the former residence that had occupied the space addressed as 3859 just two years before. The following year, the final inspection for a large commercial building, which opened as a grocery on the corner of Market and 11<sup>th</sup> Streets, identifies the cause of the upheaval. It appears that the current, and final, lot configuration was delineated in 1946 under the ownership of Ethel M. Beach. Population pressure and commercial expansion only continued. Although no additional buildings were constructed on Block 10 Range 8, by the printing of the 1952 Sanborn Map, one dwelling had been converted to four apartments, one-half of a duplex was similarly converted, and an old stable extant on the January 1887 Sanborn Map was being used as a dwelling.

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**CONTINUATION SHEET**

Primary #  
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Page 5 of 5 \*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) House at 3855-59 11<sup>th</sup> Street

\* Recorded by Jennifer Mermilliod \*Date 09/15/03  Continuation  Update

**\*B12. References:**

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

Klotz, Esther H. and Joan Hall. 1985. *Adobes, Bungalows, and Mansions*. Rubidoux Printing: Riverside.

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

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

Riverside, City of.

- Assessor's Map (M.B. 215/09; 1987)
- Building permits
- Census records (1890-1950)
- Metroscan records
- Sanborn Fire Insurance maps (Feb. 1895, 1908, 1908 republished 1952)
- Vertical files
- Subdivision maps (M.B. 7/17 S.B.Co. [also 1/16] and M.B. 5/17 S.B.Co.)

Riverside, County of.

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

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

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

<p><b>State of California -The Resources Agency</b>  <b>DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION</b>  <b>PRIMARY RECORD</b></p>	<p>Primary # _____                  HRI # _____                  Trinomial _____                  NRHP Status Code <u>2D2</u></p>
<p>Other Listings _____                  Review Code _____</p>	<p>Reviewer _____ Date _____</p>

Page 1 of 4 \*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 3475 4<sup>th</sup> Street

**P1. Other Identifier:** Fritz Residence

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

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

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_; R \_\_\_\_\_; 1/4 of \_\_\_\_\_ 1/4 of Sec \_\_\_\_\_; \_\_\_\_\_ B.M.

c. Address 3475 4th 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: 213121009

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

The house at 3475 4<sup>th</sup> Street is located in a residential neighborhood in Downtown Riverside. The two-story Eastlake, gabled ell building faces east onto 4th Street. It is sheathed with wood siding and has low-pitched gabled roofs, wide window and door casing, a full-front porch, and masonry (brick) and wood sided foundation. See Continuation Sheet.

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

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



**P5b. Description of Photo:** (view, date, accession #) January 26, 2011: Photo shows the front, facing north.

**\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:**  
 Historic  Prehistoric  Both  
1890s (Assessor's Records (Maps))

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

**\*P8. Recorded by:** (Name, org., and addr.)  
Michelle An  
University of California, Riverside  
Public History, Graduate Program

**\*P9. Date Recorded:** 3/15/11

**\*P10. Survey Type:**  
Intensive Level for City of Riverside.

**\*P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") City of Riverside, 2010-2011 CLG Grant Application: The Thematic Harada Historic District Survey and Nomination; OHP-HIST.RES.DOE-33-97-0005-0012 PROJ. REVW. FHWA970331B, 05/01/1997

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

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

Primary # \_\_\_\_\_  
HRI# \_\_\_\_\_

**BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD**

Page 2 of 4

\*NRHP Status Code 2D2

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 3475 4<sup>th</sup> Street

B1. Historic Name: Fritz Residence

B2. Common Name: \_\_\_\_\_

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

\*B5. Architectural Style: Eastlake/Gabled Ell

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

1885- Original construction (Assessor's Records)  
1911- Move In Building Permit (City of Riverside, Building Permit); Owner Residential I.L. Fritz

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

\*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: unknown B9b. Builder: unknown

\*B10. Significance: Theme Residential Architecture; Contributor to the Heritage Square Historic District Area City of Riverside  
Period of Significance 1885-1920s 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.)  
Research for the 2011 survey found that this building is not significant in relation to the Harada narrative, nor the larger theme of Japanese Americans in Riverside. Nevertheless, the survey performed by Rick Starzak of Myra L. Frank & Associates, Inc., for the Riverside County Transportation Commission (RCTC) Interstate 215 Improvement Project identified the building as significant for its relatively unaltered architectural features considering the building's extreme age, and assigned CHR Status Code 2D2. The property clearly contributes to an understanding of contextual significance of the Mile Square, particularly that portion of it surrounding Riverside's early commercial core. This building a contributor to the Heritage Square Historic District, eligible for the National Register at the local level of significance, as an example of Eastlake residential architectural style, popular in Southern California from the 1880s to the 1920s, it is a contributing building to early residential development in Riverside.

See Continuation Sheet.

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

\*B12. References:

See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:

\*B14. Evaluator: Michelle An

\*Date of Evaluation: 03/15/11



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DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

Primary #  
HRI#

## CONTINUATION SHEET

Trinomial

Page 3 of 4 \*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 3475 4<sup>th</sup> Street

\*Recorded by: Michelle An \*Date: 03/15/11  Continuation  Update

### P3a. Description (cont.):

Three types of foundation material are visible from the façade: concrete, wood siding and brick; thus likely indicating that the building went through renovations since its construction in 1885. The foundation on the front of the façade consists of brick while the foundation material on the west side of the façade consists of vertical wood siding matching the horizontal siding encompassing the rest of the façade. This could either indicate that wood siding was the original foundation material or the skirting has been removed.

The brick foundation on the front façade is has wide casing above it (wide casing also encompasses the window, door and trim of the house). The front of the house can be described in two units: the smaller gabled dormer to the right and the porch and a lower elevation and lower-pitched roof of its own to the left. The gabled dormer to the right of the front façade is made of horizontal wood siding followed by a wide trim. It is a low-pitched gabled roof with wide eave overhangs. The smaller gabled dormer also encompasses a three-sided window located within a smaller dormer inset (bay window). The style of roof of the bay window is sheathed with the same grey composition shingles of the larger gable roof that covers the main portion of the house. This bay window is the only roof structure with an embellished triangular knee brace at the roof-wall junction. The window is surrounded by wide trim on its four sides outside of a thick outer trimming of the wood sash sixteen-over-one pane fixed window (consisting of one large pane window and a sixteen panel transom window above). To the east and west side of the bay window is a wood sash one-over-one pane double-hung window (consisting of one single pane window with a fixed upper). There is also embellishment above the bay window. It is a circular emblem with two hearts sticking out its left and right side with accompanying leaf designs on a vertical line that appears original.

To the left of the gabled dormer is the full-width front porch with wood-siding low pedestals and two simple-square supporting columns. The structure is entered via a three-step concrete stair from the west of the structure. The porch roof construction is a dropped secondary roof. The roof enclosing the porch was constructed below the higher-level gabled roof. The entry door is not visible from the front of the façade and only visible from the west of the structure. The door is trimmed with wide trim with a black iron gated outer door. To the middle of the porch is a rectangular door-length window with a fifteen-over-one pane fixed window visible from the front façade. Due to the uniqueness of this window compared to the rest of the windows surrounding the front, west and east façade, it can be surmised that this was not the original design. The original door appears converted into a fixed window while the entry door visible from the west of the house is an addition.

From the west-facing façade, the foundation is composed of horizontal wood siding toward the right half of the building and a vertical wood slat decorative vent with a diagonal line to the left. The two foundations are separated by an entryway into the basement through a sloped wall right beneath the middle window. Similar vertical wood siding with wide casing encompass the side of the raised wall while the basement door is composed of narrow vertical wood siding which opens in the middle and pulls out from the middle to the right and left. The west side of the house contains a roof vent and three windows that appear fixed with wide window casings. The wood sash ten-over-one pane fixed window (consisting of one large pane window and a ten panel transom window above) located to the far right is wider and shorter than the windows to the left. The middle and far left windows are narrow, have wide window casing and are fixed. The middle window has a black border lining as well as a black line separating two equal length panes and appears to be falling apart toward the top. The middle and farthest left window are separated by a wide casing/border across the horizontal wood siding that also designated where the roof changes to a lower-pitched angle. It also has an added light fixture where the roof meets the wall. The window to the furthest left is a single panel wide casing window with wood trimming. Toward the highest peak within the horizontal wood siding just underneath the roof is the roof vent with wide casing that is triangular on the top with two vertical sides and a bottom. There is also a red light box to the furthest right in between the roof vent and the wide window.

From the east-facing façade, is a similar horizontal siding as encompassed in the rest of the façade. To the farthest left, the wide casing window with trimming is a double-hung wood sash two-over-one window (consisting of one two-pane window with a fixed upper). To the right is a bay window with wide casing trimming but there are no windows visible past the shrubbery. There is also a smaller wide-casing window touching the bay window to its left and silver light-fixture right above the bay window. To the upper region of the east-facing façade is a roof vent with wide casing. It is triangular on the top with two vertical sides and a bottom, similar to the roof vent on the west side of the façade. There are also two embellishments toward the top of the vent that appear to be two identical cone shaped fixtures.



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## CONTINUATION SHEET

Trinomial

Page 4 of 4 \*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 3475 4<sup>th</sup> Street

\*Recorded by: Michelle An \*Date: 03/15/11  Continuation  Update

### P3a. Description (cont.):

The over-encompassing cross-gable roof is sheathed with composition shingles with an exterior chimney placed on the interior ridge and constructed of brick. The multiple-roof planes, with the larger gabled roof covering the main portion of the house a side-gabled roof ending at the north and south elevations contribute to its non-symmetrical façade.

Surrounding the grounds is a mid-size black-iron gate surrounding the north and east end of the property. Enclosed within the gate, is a well-kept grass lawn in front of the property with green shrubbery closer to the front of the house. Similar brick layout as the front foundation and chimney are used in a circular pattern to enclose similar green shrubbery on the front lawn. The gate extends through its east side and separates it from the multi-family residence (apartment building) to its right. There is also a multi-family residence to its left. This single-family residence with minor visible alterations is in fair condition and retains architectural integrity in relation to the Heritage Square Historic District.

### B10. Significance (cont.):

After further research and investigation into the whereabouts of Israel Fritz and the property at 3475 4th Street, it has become apparent that the preliminary assessment of "maybe Residence for committee Member for lawsuit" should be changed and determined as "insignificant" in relation to the Harada narrative as well as the larger theme of Japanese Americans in Riverside.

There are no listings in the Harada archives for any person named Fritz or any documented evidence specifying Israel Fritz in relation to the committee of neighbors that filed a lawsuit against the Haradas. The chronology and the close proximity in the timeline of major events in Israel Fritz's life, the transfer of ownership of the property on 4<sup>th</sup> Street and the Harada case do not support a case for a relationship between the stated events and people. According to the Assessor's Parcel Maps for the County of Riverside, the ownership of the property transferred from Israel Fritz to Eugene Jefferson between the years 1913 and 1914. Between the same time frame, the Alien Land Law was passed (1913), and Israel Fritz's wife Sarah, passed away the same year. Israel Fritz passed away only four years later in 1917, and the property was no longer under his name.<sup>1</sup> However, it would be interesting to find further documentation explaining the reason for the transfer of property in 1913.

However, in relation to the property at 3475 4<sup>th</sup> Street, the County of Riverside Assessor's Parcel Information yielded interesting aspects of the property. Labeled under the subdivision "Town of Riverside," it is located on Parcel 4, Block P. Although there is a building permit on file from 1911 documenting Fritz's move in date, he is listed under the Assessor's parcel information as the owner of the property from an earlier date: from approximately 1901 to 1913.<sup>2</sup> The early transfer of ownership of the property is as follows: Gus Jacobson, 1893 – 1896; Rosa Porter, 1896 – 1897; George A. Crandall, 1897 – 1901; Israel Fritz, 1901 – 1913; Eugene Jefferson, 1913 – 1930, Mae J. Palmer, 1930 – 1957 and so on. In relation to land value, the vacant lot was worth \$180 in 1901 when Israel Fritz first purchased the property, and rose in value to \$375 in 1913, after the home was moved on and purchased by Eugene H. Jefferson.

### B12. References:

1. An obituary list of the Evergreen Memorial Park (Riverside County Cemeteries) on 4414 14th street indicated both the deaths of Israel Fritz and his wife Sarah E. Fritz. Israel Fritz passed away in 1917 while his wife passed away in 1913. Created by Michael Harris, <http://www.cagenweb.com/archives/Cemetery/Riverside/EvergreenMemorial.htm>.
2. A building permit dated 20 January 1911 indicated the house was moved in from another location, with the owner I.L. Fritz, and the contractor F.G. Richmond. "Application for Building Permit." City of Riverside, California. 20 January 1911; Application for Permission to Connect to the Public Sewer, Permit # 829, City of Riverside, February 23, 1911. Riverside, County of. Assessor's Records, Assessor's Maps.

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

Page 1 of 5 \*Resource Name or #: William M. Farr Residence

**P1. Other Identifier:** \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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

c. Address: 3311 Lemon Street City: Riverside Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

d. UTM: Zone: 11; mE/465 996E mN (G.P.S.) 3760 419N

e. Other Locational Data:

APN: 213112007

**\*P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)  
 This building is a corner residence that is at the end of a street of residences built in the same period (1900-1910). It is one of the larger and more embellished houses on the block with its two-story low-pitched flared hipped roof, stark square facades, and deep set-back from the sidewalk.

See Continuation Sheet.

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

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

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Front Façade., February 2011.



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

Historic  
 Prehistoric  Both

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

**\*P8. Recorded by:**  
 Lauren Russo  
 UCR Riverside

**\*P9. Date Recorded:**  
 March 15, 2011

**\*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):

**BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD**

\*Resource Name or # William M Farr Residence

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

\*B5. **Architectural Style:** Eclectic Foursquare with Shingle and Prairie details

\*B6. **Construction History:**  
See Continuation Sheet

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

\*B8. **Related Features:** Two story garage, converted to residential living space, situated in northwest corner of lot (3546 3rd Street). Backyard borders alleyway and has a tall wood fence facing 3rd Street. Front yard features large mature Royal Palm tree, large mature succulents, and spreading ivy.

B9a. Architect: Unknown

b. Builder: Unknown

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

**Period of Significance:** 1915-1918

**Property Type:** Residence

**Applicable Criteria:** A/1

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

This property is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A and California Register Criterion 1 because it is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States. The home was the residence of livestock dealer William M. Farr, who was one of the committee members that attempted to block the Harada's from moving into the neighborhood. The Harada family residence is visible across and down Lemon Street to the southeast. See Continuation Sheet.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:

\*B12. **References:**  
See Continuation Sheet

B13. Remarks:

\*B14. **Evaluator:** Lauren Russo

\*Date of Evaluation: March 15, 2011

(This space reserved for official comments.)



## CONTINUATION SHEET

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

## Front (east) Façade.

Bottom section. The main entrance is in the center portion of the house, with four cement steps, rounded low railings, and plain walkway leading up to it. The use of cement for entryway paths is typical for its period. Although the left and center portions of the bottom section are obscured from view by a wooden trellis, it is apparent that this area is a porch, recessed under the second-story façade. There are three sets of twin small columns on front left corner and either side of the entryway. The porch siding is plain horizontal beveled wood clapboard, which continues to wrap around the entire bottom section of the house. The porch ledge has curved wooden buttresses (brackets). The right section of the house projects forward (extending down from the front-facing gable roof) with a slightly recessed three-section window (large middle pane flanked with two narrower panes), replaced glass in original wood sash, and topped with prairie-style diamond muntins.

Mid-section. Siding changes to interchanging scalloped and plain shingles that continue to wrap around the entire mid-section of the house. Three windows are all double-hung replaced glass in original wood sashes with screens. All windows are equal size, but center window is divided vertically by the sash's mullion.

Top section. Original brick chimney is visible on the side slope of roof. Newer composite shingle roofing, plain fringe shingle siding on central hipped dormer, and scalloped shingle siding on pitched gable face. The small central hipped dormer has ribbon windows with three panes that appear to be original glass, detailed with pitched-arch wood muntins. The pitched gable has a palladium window with prairie-style square muntin detail.

## Right (north) side façade.

Bottom section. Continue plain beveled siding. Four windows are present, all double hung, the two on the left portion are on a rounded bay style wall projection with flat roof. Small curved wood buttresses (brackets) are under the projection. Windows have prairie-style diamond muntins in a top part of sash. Wood muntins and sash appear original, while glass and screens appear replaced. Two other windows are in middle and right portion of right façade.

Mid-section. Continue pattern of plain and scalloped shingle siding. Two double-hung windows, one just left of center, above bottom window, and one smaller window at right above bottom window.

Top section. Continue composite roofing. Center hipped dormer (same as front façade dormer) with three-part ribbon windows. Original brick chimney on this side of roof slope above dormer.

## Left (south) side façade.

This side only partially visible. Continue bottom and mid siding, and roofing. Repeat window style—double-hung, prairie-style diamond detail. Repeat hipped-roof dormer with ribbon windows.

## Rear (west) façade.

This side only top and mid-section visible. Flat, flush horizontal siding. Steep-pitched gable dormer in center, projecting out from roof line and extends down to mid-section. Porch or extension roof extends out from mid-section over bottom section with same composite roofing. The mid-section has two small windows on left, one double pane (paired in one sash) on extension, and one window on right with prairie-style diamond muntin detail.

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DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

Primary #

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**CONTINUATION SHEET**

Trinomial

Page 4 of 5

\*Resource Name or #William M Farr Residence

\*Recorded by: Lauren Russo

\*Date: March 15, 2011

Continuation

Update

**\*B6. Construction History:**

Constructed 1902/1903.<sup>1</sup> the first owner recorded in Riverside County Assessor's maps is Sophia W. Plimpton in 1907, with land valued at \$640, improvements at \$1600. Despite not appearing in the City Assessor's map books, W. M. Farr appears in the City Directory for the first time in 1908, and is noted as the householder of 309 Lemon (3309/3311 Lemon current address). The next owner recorded in the map book is J. M. Hastings in 1913, with land valued at \$400. The next noted owner, Lucy J. Farr, appears in 1920 with land valued at \$540 and improvements valued at \$1500. L. J. Farr remains the noted owner through 1929, with land values increasing to \$760 in 1929 then dropping to \$680 in 1930, and improvements rising to \$2000 in 1924 and dropping in 1929 to \$1730, to \$1420 in 1931, and to \$1280 in 1932.<sup>2</sup> Permit copies exist for several alterations starting in 1939 to remodel the dwelling and garage, by owner Wm. [William] Farr. The next permit was issued in 1941 to a new owner and contractor, W. L. [William] Holcomb, to remodel the apartment above garage, for address 3546 3<sup>rd</sup> St. Also in 1941, Holcomb hired a plumber to install a bathroom, gas heaters and sewer. The next permit found shows a different owner, Simona L. Perez, who upgraded the electrical system with Stilwell Electric in 1992, permit No. 92-0698.<sup>3</sup> Most window panes appear to be newer glass and the composition roof appears to be from after 1970, but no documentation was found.

1. City of Riverside. Historic Districts and Buildings. Historic Resources Database. [http://olmsted.riversideca.gov/historic/ppty\\_mtp.aspx?pky=3901](http://olmsted.riversideca.gov/historic/ppty_mtp.aspx?pky=3901)
2. County of Riverside. Assessor's Maps. In order of mention: Book # VI (1907-1913) Page #12 Line # 1. Book # (1913-1919) Page # 3 Line # 34. Page # 12 Line # 1.
3. City of Riverside. Department of Planning. Individual Historic Property File. Survey by Charles Hall Page & Associates, Inc., 1977. In order of mention: Permit No.21348, issued Oct. 11, 1939, amount \$75.00, Contractor E. A. Thompson, address typed as 3309, but scratched and written over with address "3311." Permit No.22786, issued Feb. 13, 1941, amount \$500.00, written illegible remarks. Permit No.15017 (Sewer Permit No.6430), issued Feb. 24, 1941, Plummer D. M. Freeman, corrected address 3546 3<sup>rd</sup> Street.

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Primary #  
HRI#

**CONTINUATION SHEET**

Trinomial

Page 5 of 5

\*Resource Name or #William M. Farr Residence

\*Recorded by: Lauren Russo

\*Date: March 15, 2011

Continuation

Update

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

The Farr residence is north of the downtown Riverside core and is situated in the northeast portion of the original Mile Square—one of the earliest residential developments in the city of Riverside. William Farr and the Harada family shared the same walking-distance route to the commercial and social center of Riverside. According to Riverside City Directories, four children of the Farris also resided in the home--students Anna Ray, G. Roy, Margaret C., and Lucy J. Because the home retains its integrity, it continues to convey its association with important events in Riverside related to the legal challenge of the California Alien Land Law of 1913 and is eligible for the National and California Registers.

**B12. References.**

City of Riverside

Library. City Directories 1893-1930.

Planning. Property Files and Surveys.

County of Riverside

Assessor's Maps and Records.

Ito, Roy. Japanese-American History in California, Lecture. January 2011.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. Field Guide to American Houses. Alfred A. Knopf: New York. 2005

Page 1 of 3

\*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 3141 Locust Street

P1. Other Identifier: \_\_\_\_\_

\*P2. Location:  Not for Publication  Unrestricted \*a. County Riverside  
and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ T: R: of of Sec: B.M.  
c. Address 3141 Locust 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: 214-041-012

\*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)  
The house at 3141 Locust Street is located in the original Mile Square area, and is a contributor to the potential Mile Square Northwest Historic District. The single story hipped roof cottage faces east onto Locust Street in a middle-class residential neighborhood. It has a square plan and a wood-framed structure clad in narrow horizontal clapboard siding and framed with flat boards that frame the doors, windows, and corners. The bell cast hip roof is shrouded in composition shingles. The peak of the roof is adorned with a front facing gablet ornamented with a circle sunburst vent, surrounded by clapboard, barge board, and frieze board. The structure rests on a raised foundation covered in wood sided skirting. Three concrete steps lead to a wood floor porch and centered entry door.  
See Continuation Sheet.

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

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



\*P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) January 31, 2010; Photo shows the front (east facing) elevation.

\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:  
 Historic  Prehistoric  Both  
1908 (County of Riverside Assessor's records).

\*P7. Owner and Address:  
Not Available

\*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) Michelle Lorimer, M.A.  
UC-Riverside  
900 University Avenue  
Riverside, CA 92521

\*P9. Date Recorded: 3/15/2011

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

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

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

State of California The Resources Agency RECREATION <b>RECORD</b>	Primary # _____ HRI# _____	DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND <b>BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT</b>
-------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------

Page 2 of 3 \*NRHP Status Code 5D1

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 3141 Locust Street

- B1. Historic Name: None
- B2. Common Name: House at 3141 Locust Street
- B3. Original Use: Single-family Residence    B4. Present Use: Single-family Residence
- \*B5. Architectural Style: Hipped-Roof Cottage
- \*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

Circa 1908 – Original construction (Assessor’s Records)

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

None

- B9a. Architect: Unknown    b. Builder: Unknown
- \*B10. Significance: Theme Alien Land Law – Landmark lawsuit    Area City of Riverside  
 Period of Significance 1915-1916    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.)

The residence at 3141 Locust Street was the listed residence of Cora Fletcher from 1915 to 1916. Cora was one of the initial committee members that sought to prevent the Harada family from moving into the house on Lemon Street.<sup>1</sup> Cora was the daughter of William (d: 1912) and Abbie Fletcher, who resided at 3385 Lemon Street and were neighbors of the Haradas. Cora moved back to the family home after the trial to take care of her aging mother and invalid brother. Although the short period of Cora’s residency is not significant in relation to the Harada Multiple Property Submission, the Locust Street property is separately significant for its contribution to the history, development, and architectural diversity of the original Mile Square in the City of Riverside and has been identified as a contributor to the associated district. See Continuation Sheet.

- B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) None
- \*B12. References:

See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:

- \*B14. Evaluator: Michelle Lorimer, M.A.
- \*Date of Evaluation: 03/15/2011

(This space reserved for official comments.)





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

Primary #  
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Trinomial

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\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 3141 Locust Street

\*Recorded by: Michelle Lorimer

\*Date 3/15/2011

Continuation  Update

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

Across a majority of the front is a porch under a shed extension of the hip eave. The roof is supported by four classical, wood columns that rest on a solid clapboard rail. A wood-framed screen door decorated on the interior with iron in a crosshatch pattern with curled tops that ends two-thirds the way up the door, conceals the front door. The front door is wood with a diamond-pane top window. Centered in the wall on each side of the door is a double casement window. The windows appear to be original. Both sides of the home have three equally spaced windows, in the same style as the front windows, which also appear to be original.

A narrow driveway leads to the back of the property. Across the rear is shed roof service porch. A chain-link fence delineates the grassy backyard from the neighbor's unfenced property on the right. A wooden fence with overgrown greenery frames the property on the left. The landscaping in the front of the residence has been recently updated. A concrete walkway flows about fifteen feet, bridging the gap between the sidewalk and the concrete steps that lead to the porch. This walkway divides the front yard into two sections, the right being larger than the left. Two queen palm trees rest in the center of each section, surrounded by low-cut bushes and a rounded-bed of river rocks. Shrubs frame the landscaping as it borders the walkway, sidewalk, and the driveways on either side of the home.

The residence does not appear to have any additions or significant structural alterations. However, the 1992 survey notes that the home had wooden steps, but these have been replaced with concrete steps. When looking at the home from the street, the left section of the porch appears to be somewhat warped; tilting slightly to the right.

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

Information about the parcel found at the County of Riverside Assessor's Office does not list Cora Fletcher as owner of 3141 Locust Street.<sup>2</sup> Moreover, she never resided at this address again after 1916.<sup>3</sup> Cora Fletcher spent a majority of the years from circa 1906 to 1923 residing at 3385 Lemon Street, with her parents, William and Abby Fletcher.<sup>4</sup> City of Riverside directories do not mention Cora beyond 1923.<sup>5</sup> 1930 Census data shows that the Fletcher family moved to Pasadena during this period, following Abby's death. It appears that Cora's relationship to the Harada story stems from her association with 3385 Lemon Street, rather than her cursory association with 3141 Locust Street. The Fletcher's Lemon Street property is just over 100 feet from the Harada House, making a very strong geographic connection to the battle of neighbors to block the Harada family's purchase; whereas 3141 Locust Street is located nearly one mile from the Harada House.

3141 Locust Street should not be considered significant in relation to the Multiple Property Submission for the Harada House and Japanese civil rights in Riverside. Cora Fletcher is acknowledged instead as a person of importance in association with the Abby Fletcher House at 3385 Lemon Street.

**\*B12. References:**

<sup>1</sup> City of Riverside Directories, 1915-1916, microfiche, Riverside Metropolitan Museum.

<sup>2</sup> County of Riverside, Assessor's Parcel Map, Book 1 – Mile Square, 1907-1913; 1914-1920, pg. 7, County of Riverside Robert J. Fitch Archives.

<sup>3</sup> City of Riverside Directories, 1906-1932, microfiche, Riverside Metropolitan Museum.

<sup>4</sup> 1900 United States Federal Census, Riverside Precinct 2, Riverside, California; Roll T623\_96, Page 5B, Enumeration District 205. www.Ancestry.com (accessed 10 March 2011).

<sup>5</sup> City of Riverside Directories, 1923-1932, microfiche, Riverside Metropolitan Museum.

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)

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

Primary # \_\_\_\_\_  
HRI# \_\_\_\_\_

**BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD**

Page 2 of 6

\*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)

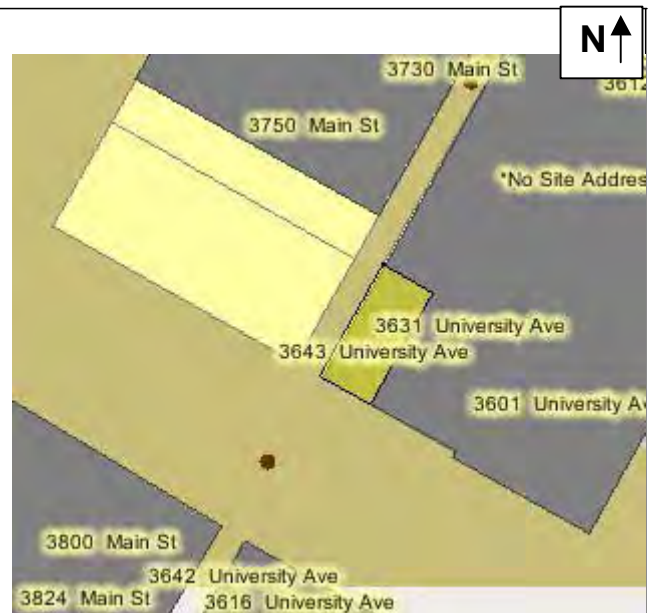
\*B12. References:

See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:

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

\*Date of Evaluation: 01/12/07



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**CONTINUATION SHEET**

Primary #  
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Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_

Page 3 of 6 \*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Jackson Building

\* 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 8<sup>th</sup> 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 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> 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 8<sup>th</sup> and Main Streets, from where commercial and professional property expanded in all directions. By 1895, the commercial core of the town, bounded roughly by 6<sup>th</sup> Street to the north, 10<sup>th</sup> 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.

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

Primary #  
HRI# \_\_\_\_\_  
Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_

Page 4 of 6 \*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Jackson Building

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

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

By the time the growing town incorporated in 1883, the block bounded by 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> Streets and Main and Orange Streets was well developed. Once addressed as 19 8<sup>th</sup> Street, (and later 643-641-639 8<sup>th</sup> 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 20<sup>th</sup> century, part of the first floor was used as a restaurant. By 1905, Japanese resident Tsurumatsu Ohashi operated the restaurant at 641 8<sup>th</sup> 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 8<sup>th</sup> 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 9<sup>th</sup> Street and in 1930, moved back to 8<sup>th</sup> 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 8<sup>th</sup> 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 20<sup>th</sup> 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 8<sup>th</sup> 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 8<sup>th</sup> Street, which was later owned by H. Sakai and became the Magnolia Hotel, and 766 8<sup>th</sup> Street, later known as the Oregon Hotel. By 1913, it is believed that the family lived in the newly acquired lodgings offered at 606 8<sup>th</sup> Street on the southwest corner of Orange and 8<sup>th</sup> 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 14<sup>th</sup> 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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Page 5 of 6 \*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Jackson Building\* Recorded by Jennifer Mermilliod \*Date 01/12/07  Continuation  Update

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.

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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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**CONTINUATION SHEET**

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.

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DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

**PRIMARY RECORD**

Primary #  
HRI #  
Trinomial  
NRHP Status Code 3S

Other Listings  
Review Code

Reviewer Sue Hall

Date June 2011

Page 1 of 5

\*Resource Name or #: 895 Clark Street

P1. Other Identifier: Sanematsu Property

\*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 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

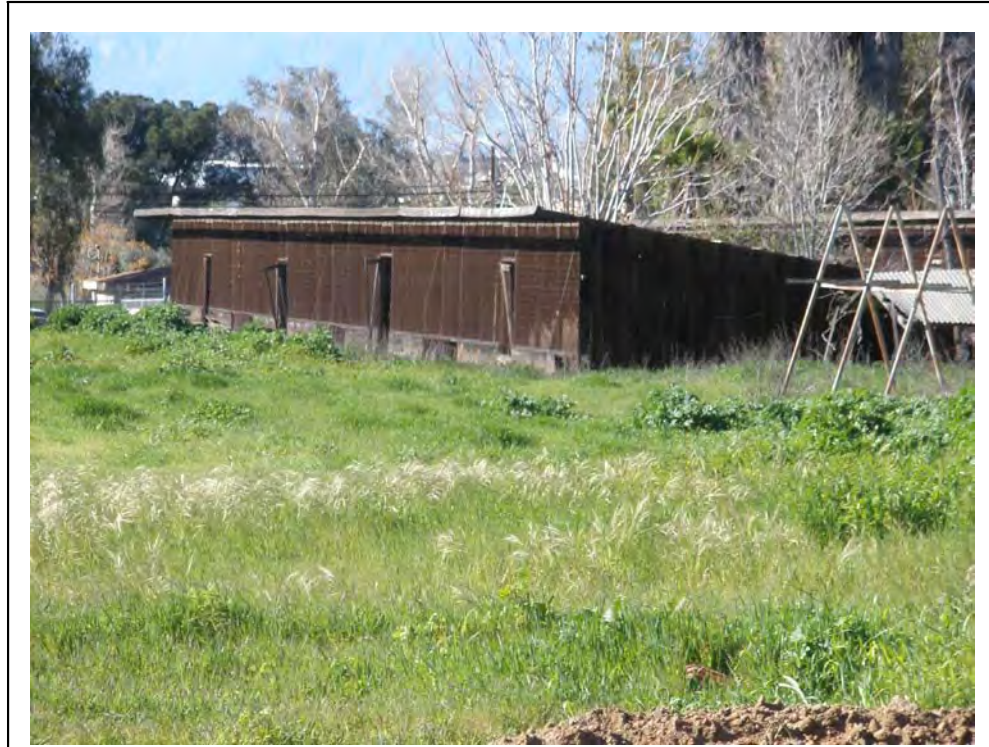
\*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

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:

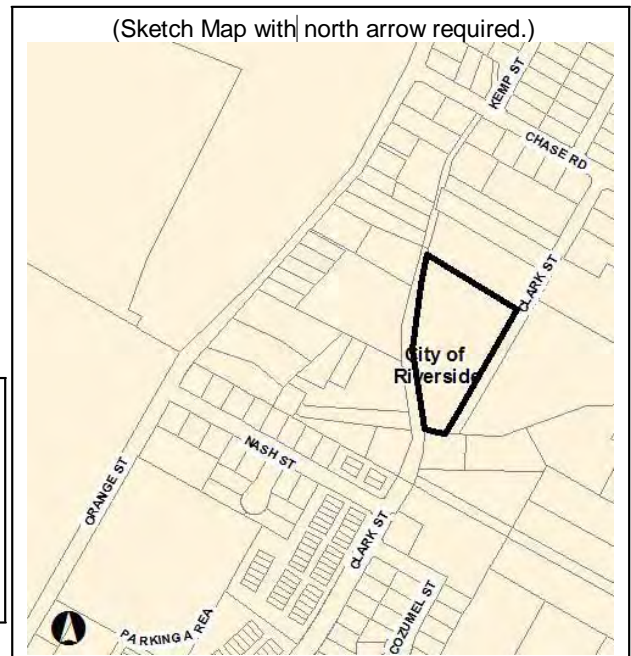
See Continuation Sheet

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

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**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 9<sup>th</sup> 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 5<sup>th</sup>, 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.

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

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### **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 9<sup>th</sup>, 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 5<sup>th</sup>, George noted that the Sanematsus had begun construction on their "new chicken house." Kichi'san was home marking and cutting the rafters. By July 4<sup>th</sup>, 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.

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

\*Recorded by: Sue Hall

\*Date: June 2011

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**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 <b>PRIMARY RECORD</b>	Primary # HRI # Trinomial NRHP Status Code <b>3S</b>
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 <b>BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD</b>	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 5<sup>th</sup> 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 <b>PRIMARY RECORD</b>	Primary # _____ HRI # _____ Trinomial _____ NRHP Status Code <b>3S</b> 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;    of    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.<sup>1</sup> The style is consistent with American Foursquare. The front elevation features a centrally placed dormer with a hipped roof.<sup>2</sup> 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.<sup>3</sup> 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:

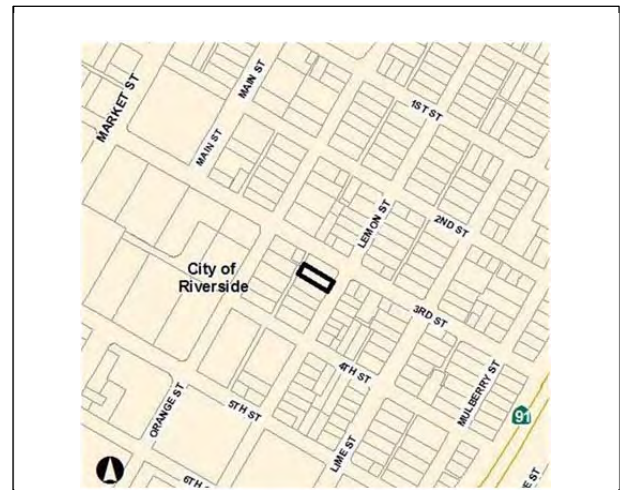
- Riverside, City of. Building Permits (online).
- Riverside, City of. Heritage Square Historic District, 2003.
- Riverside, County of. Assessor's Maps.
- Riverside Metropolitan Museum Archives, BOX: A1598-AC.108.36.

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.<sup>4</sup> 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.<sup>5</sup> 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](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.  
 City: Riverside Zip: 92507

c. Address: 4195 / 4197 Park Ave

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 12<sup>th</sup> 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 12<sup>th</sup> 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):

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

Primary #  
HRI#

**BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD**

Page 2 of 5

\*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:**

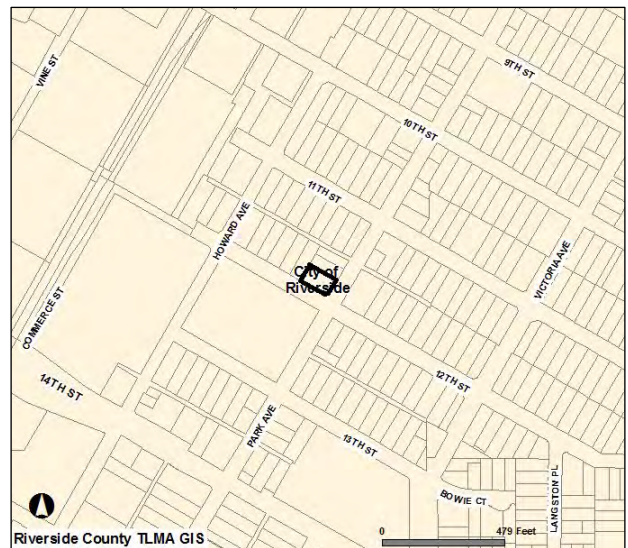
See Continuation Sheet

B13. Remarks:

\*B14. **Evaluator:** Oceana Collins

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

(This space reserved for official comments.)



**CONTINUATION SHEET****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 12<sup>th</sup> 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 12<sup>th</sup> 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.<sup>1</sup> In 1926 the International Order of the Oddfellows were listed as the owners of the property.<sup>2</sup> The Oddfellows are a fraternal organization that originated in Manchester, England.<sup>3</sup> 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.<sup>4</sup> 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.<sup>5</sup> 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.<sup>6</sup> In 1969 a sign permit was requested for Payless Beauty Supply, but no owner is listed.<sup>7</sup> The final permit is a reroof permit from 2007 and at this time Jose Antonio Garcia is listed as the owner.<sup>8</sup> The property still functions as a small neighborhood grocery.

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

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

<sup>3</sup> General information at: [en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oddfellows](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oddfellows)

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

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

<sup>6</sup> Ibid.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid.

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

Primary #

HRI#

**CONTINUATION SHEET**

Trinomial

Page 4 of 5

\*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.<sup>9</sup> 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 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> which is quite a few in relation to the size of the block.<sup>10</sup> No Japanese names are listed on Park Avenue after World War II.<sup>11</sup> In the 1939 directory, Mike Matsumoto is listed as a grocer and resident of 4195 Park Ave.<sup>12</sup> 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.<sup>13</sup> Another census entry for 1920 lists an Inosuke Matsumoto as a 40 year old cook at a restaurant and a roomer on 8<sup>th</sup> Street at Jukichi Harada's boarding house.<sup>14</sup> 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.<sup>15</sup> 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.<sup>16</sup> 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, 7<sup>th</sup> year 1918, November 8<sup>th</sup>, age of death at twenty (illegible) years old.<sup>17</sup> 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.

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

<sup>10</sup> Ibid.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid.

<sup>12</sup> Ibid.

<sup>13</sup> City of Riverside, census records 1900.

<sup>14</sup> City of Riverside, census records 1920.

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

<sup>16</sup> Ibid.

<sup>17</sup> 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.<sup>18</sup> 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>.

<sup>18</sup> 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 <b>PRIMARY RECORD</b>	Primary # _____ HRI # _____ Trinomial _____ <b>NRHP Status Code</b> 3S Other Listings _____ Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

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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**BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD**

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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 and 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

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**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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**BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD**

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

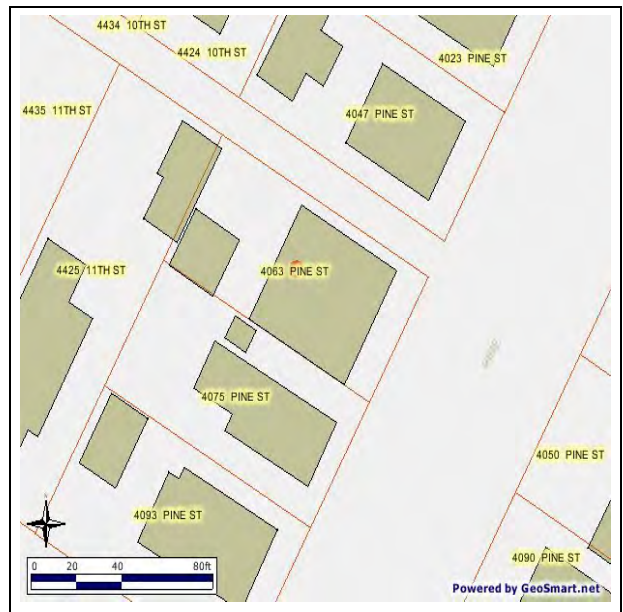
\*B12. References:

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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 \*Recorded by: Susan Wood \*Date March 15, 2011  Continuation  Update

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

**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.

City of Riverside, Riverside Metropolitan Museum Photograph Collection, Photograph Description "Main Street view south from 6th Street ca. 1925."jpg.

County of Riverside, Assessor's Office, Sanborn Maps, 1908, 1952.

County of Riverside, Assessor's Office, Historic records, 1905-1918.

Harada Trial Correspondence File. Riverside City Municipal Museum, Riverside, California.

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



**Agenda Item 1**  
April 16, 2014

**From:** Laura Klure [mailto:llklure@att.net]  
**Sent:** Tuesday, April 15, 2014 9:02 AM  
**To:** Delcamp, Teri; Gettis, Erin  
**Cc:** Andrade, Frances; Steve Lech  
**Subject:** Cultural Heritage Board meeting 4-16-2014

April 15, 2014

To: City of Riverside Cultural Heritage Board,  
Teri Delcamp, Senior Planner

From: Riverside Historical Society Board of Directors  
Re: Item No. 1 on Agenda for CHB meeting 4-16-2014

We **support** the Staff recommendation that the CHB should recommend that the City Council approve the findings and adopt the Japanese-American Heritage and the Quest for Civil Rights in Riverside, California 1890s-1970s cultural resources survey.

We trust that the tour guide for visiting Japanese-American sites in Riverside will be printed in a manner and size that will make it readily legible.

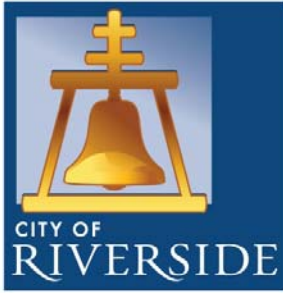
Note that an article containing some of the research from this survey was printed in the JOURNAL OF THE RIVERSIDE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, No. 16, 2012, "Reading the Sites: The Japanese-American Community in Riverside," by Gettis et al., p. 33-52.

Thank you for considering our comments.  
Regards,

Riverside Historical Society Board  
Steve Lech, President  
P.O. Box 246  
Riverside CA 92502-0246

Sent by: Laura L. Klure, RHS Board Member

Laura L. Klure  
[llklure@att.net](mailto:llklure@att.net)



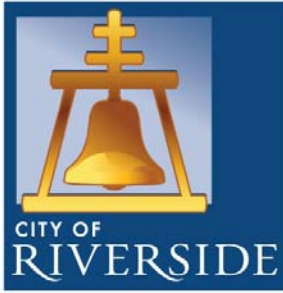
City of Arts & Innovation

## CULTURAL HERITAGE BOARD MINUTES

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 2014, 3:30 P.M.  
ART PICK COUNCIL CHAMBERS, CITY HALL  
3900 MAIN STREET

### Cultural Heritage Board Members

		MURRIETTA	VAN WART	FIELD	VACANT	SCHULTE	HERU	SUTTER	PRESTON-CHAVEZ	GILLEECE
WARDS		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	CW1	CW1
Roll Call:	<b>Present</b>	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<p>Chair Field called the meeting to order at 3:30 p.m. with all members present, except Board Member Van Wart.</p> <p>The Pledge of Allegiance was given to the flag.</p> <p><b>COMMENTS FROM THE AUDIENCE</b> There were no oral comments at this time.</p> <p><b><u>ELECTION OF OFFICERS</u></b> Chair Field opened the nominations for Chair and Vice-Chair.</p> <p>Chair Field Nominated Rosemary Heru for Chair and Michelle Gilleece for Vice-Chair.</p> <p>No further nominations were made, the Board voted to elect Rosemary Heru, Chair and Michelle Gilleece, Vice-Chair.</p> <p>Chair Heru and Board Member Field switched seats and the meeting continued, Chair Heru presiding.</p> <p><b><u>DISCUSSION CALENDAR</u></b></p> <p>PLANNING CASE P13-0889 – 4411 Elmwood Court Certificate of Appropriateness requested by Michael W. Cote on behalf of Riverside Marcus LLC for a new 1,548 square foot, single story single family residence with detached garage on a contributing lot to the Wood Streets Neighborhood Conservation Area. Michael Cote, representing the applicant, stated they were in agreement with staff's recommended conditions, including the concrete suggested color change to grey. Sharon Wilson, addressed the Board regarding the design of the proposed new home. She was concerned and did not agree with staff's assessment that the new home design matched the area. Following discussion the Cultural Heritage Board: 1. Determined that Planning Case P13-0889 constitutes a project that is consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties, which is categorically exempt from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) per Section 15331 of the CEQA Guidelines; and 2. Approved Planning Case P13-0889 based on the findings outlined in the staff report, subject to staff's recommended conditions, thereby issuing a Certificate of Appropriateness for the</p>										
	All Ayes	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Motion Second All Ayes	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X



*City of Arts & Innovation*

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		MURRIETTA	VAN WART	FIELD	VACANT	SCHULTE	HERU	SUTTER	PRESTON-CHAVEZ	GILLEECE
WARDS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	CW1	CW1	
project.										
<b><u>MISCELLANEOUS PLANNING AND ZONING ITEMS</u></b>										
BRIEF REPORT FROM THE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER ON RECENT CITY COUNCIL ACTIONS AND MAJOR DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS Erin Gettis reported that the modifications to Title 20 were approved at City Council last Tuesday March 18, 2014. Staff will be moving forward with the Historic Preservation Fund Committee.										
Board Member Gilleece inquired about an update on the lights in the Wood Streets.										
Ms. Gettis stated she would obtain an update from Public Utilities on this project.										
<b><u>ITEMS FOR FUTURE AGENDAS</u></b> There were no items for future agendas proposed.										
<b><u>MINUTES</u></b> The Minutes of February 19, 2014 were approved as presented.				X					X	X
<b><u>ADJOURNMENT</u></b> The meeting was adjourned at 5:47 p.m. to the meeting of April 16, 2014 at 3:30 pm in the Art Pick Council Chamber.		X		X	X	X	X			