

Appendix E

Cultural Resources Supporting Information

This page intentionally left blank.

Appendix E1

Cultural Resource Constraint Study

This page intentionally left blank.

March 13, 2019

Tricia D. Thrasher
University of California Riverside
Principal Environmental Planner
Office of Campus Architect
1223 University Avenue, Suite 240
Riverside, California 92507

VIA EMAIL
Tricia.Thrasher@ucr.edu

Subject: Cultural Resource Constraint Study for Long-Range Development Plan at University of California, Riverside

Dear Ms. Thrasher:

This memorandum intends to transmit the results of the cultural and paleontological resource constraint study conducted for University of California, Riverside Long-Range Development Plan (LRDP) in the City of Riverside, Riverside County, California (Exhibit 1). The purpose of the study is to evaluate cultural and paleontological constraints on future development implemented as part of the LRDP.

INTRODUCTION

The management of cultural resources falls within the jurisdiction of several levels of government. Federal laws provide the framework for the identification, protection, and mitigation of cultural resources. Additionally, states and local governments play active roles in identifying, documenting, and protecting resources within their communities. The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, and the *California Public Resources Code* (PRC), Section 5024.1, are the primary federal and state laws, respectively, that govern the evaluation of significance of a cultural resource.

In California, the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) is a statute that requires lead agencies to identify the significant environmental impacts caused by their actions, including their effects to cultural and historic resources. CEQA applies to all projects that are approved through a discretionary process by State, local, and public agencies. Resources listed in or determined to be eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) must be considered in the CEQA process.

In State and local governments, resources are considered historically or culturally significant if the resource is eligible to be listed on a local register(s) or can satisfy the criteria for significance set forth by federal and State regulations. In California, resources are considered significant under the CEQA if the resource is eligible for listing on the CRHR, which is modeled after the federal register, the National Register of Historic Places (hereinafter referred to as the “National Register”). A resource may also be considered significant if the resource is listed on a local register and/or has been treated as a significant resource by a lead agency in the past.

3 Hutton Centre Drive
Suite 200
Santa Ana, CA 92707

Tel 714.751.7373
Fax 714.545.8883
www.Psomas.com

Tricia D. Thrasher
March 13, 2019
Page 2

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The current LRDP in use by the University of California, Riverside (UCR) campus was last updated in 2011 and bases its land use assumptions on a projected maximum population of 25,000 students. The LRDP is being updated to guide campus planning through 2035 to support continued future growth on the campus.

The LRDP covers the approximately 1,127-acre UCR campus located in the City of Riverside, California (Exhibit 1). The campus is generally bound by Blaine Street in the north, Valencia Hill Drive in the east, Le Conte Drive in the south, and Chicago Avenue in the west. It occurs on the U.S. Geological Survey's (USGS') Riverside East 7.5-minute quadrangle in Sections 19, 20, 29, and 30 of Township 2 South, Range 4 West (Exhibit 2). Surrounding land uses include commercial and residential development; undeveloped open space in the Box Springs Mountains are located to the east. Interstate 15 (I-15) separates the main campus facility in the east from campus agricultural uses and a large parking lot in the west.

Topography on the main campus and west campus is relatively flat with an elevation of approximately 1,000 to 1,100 feet above mean sea level (msl). Topography in the southeast portion of the campus consists of gently sloping hills with a peak elevation of 1,548 feet above msl.

METHODS

Paleontological Resources Records Search

A paleontological records search was conducted by Dr. Samuel McLeod of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County ("LACM") on December 18, 2018. This search used the vertebrate paleontology records housed at the LACM to identify fossil localities near or within the UCR campus vicinity, as well as those within the geologic formations that underlie the UCR campus. In addition to this records search, online records searches were conducted using the Paleobiology Database (PBDB) and University of California Museum of Paleontology (UCMP) online collections. To augment the information from the records searches, a literature search was conducted using scientific publications and unpublished technical reports regarding the geology and paleontology of the Project area and surrounding region.

Archaeological Resources Records and Archival Search

The Eastern Information Center (EIC), located on the campus of University of California, Riverside, houses the records of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) for Riverside County. The records search included a 0.8-kilometer (0.5-mile) radius around the UCR campus and was conducted by Kassie Sugimoto, Psomas Archaeologist, on November 28, 2018. The purpose of the literature search was to identify prehistoric or historic archaeological sites or historic buildings and structures previously recorded within and around the campus area.

Sacred Lands File Search

An inquiry was made of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on December 5, 2018, to request a review of the Sacred Lands File database regarding the possibility of Native American cultural resources and/or sacred places in the campus vicinity that are not documented on other databases. The NAHC completed its Sacred Lands File search on December 19, 2018, and also provided a list of Native American groups and individuals who may have knowledge of Native American cultural resources not formally listed on any database.

Tricia D. Thrasher
 March 13, 2019
 Page 3

Archaeological and Paleontological Field Survey

Psomas Archaeologist Kassie Sugimoto and Paleontologist Melissa Macias surveyed the UCR campus on December 7 and 11, 2018. The survey was divided into the following sections: west campus agricultural fields, main campus, south campus hillside, and botanic gardens. The survey consisted of walking open spaces and into any outcrops located on the ground. Ground visibility varied based on location but is estimated to range between 25 and 75 percent visibility.

RESULTS

Paleontological Resources Records Search

A paleontological records search was requested of Dr. Sam McLeod at the Natural History Museum (LACM) of Los Angeles County, Vertebrate Paleontology Department and results were received on December 18, 2018. The results indicate that no vertebrate fossil localities are directly within the boundaries of the campus; however, two fossil-bearing localities are recorded near the campus. Results of the records search are detailed in Table 1 below.

**TABLE 1
 PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES WITHIN ONE MILE OF THE UCR
 LONG-RANGE DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

Locality Number	Resource Type	Taxa	Location	Depth
LACM 7811	Vertebrate Fossils	<i>Masticophis</i> sp. (whipsnake)	Outside (~12 miles from APE)	9-11 feet below surface
LACM 1207	Vertebrate Fossils	<i>Odocoileus</i> sp. (deer)	Outside (~12 miles from APE)	Unknown
APE: area of potential effect				

Archaeological Resources Records and Archival Search

The purpose of a historic and archaeological literature review is to gather information on previous research within the area. The literature review results will elucidate the number of studies completed within a specified distance of the UCR campus and the type of research and development near the campus and provide a research timeline for the area. Understanding the type of resources previously found within the area is helpful in assessing the sensitivity of the area by explicating the type of sites that may be encountered during future development of the campus.

The records search and literature review conducted for the LRDP revealed 51 cultural resource studies occurring within a 0.5 mile radius. The studies consisted primarily of archaeological and historic surveys (Table 2). Seventeen studies studied portions of the UCR campus. Of these 17 studies, five reports (RI-4997, RI-4998, RI-5873, RI-8577, and RI-10285) document resources within the campus vicinity.

TABLE 2
CULTURAL RESOURCE STUDIES WITHIN ONE-MILE OF UCR CAMPUS

Report Number	Year	Author/Firm	Title	Location
RI-02345	1988	Drover, Christopher	A Cultural Resources Assessment of the Proposed USDA Salinity Laboratory, University of California, Riverside.	Within
RI-03693	1991	Greenwood & Associates	Cultural Resource Investigation: Inland Feeder Project, Metropolitan Water District of Southern California	Within
RI-03381	1992	Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside.	Cultural Resources Assessment: Thermal Energy Storage Facility, University of California, Riverside; Riverside County, California	Within
RI-03899	1994	Sheldon and Drover	Environmental Impact Evaluation: A Cultural Resources Assessment of the Insectary Building, University of California, Riverside, Riverside County	Within
RI-04053	1997	Keith Companies	Environmental Impact Evaluation: A Cultural Resources Impact Assessment of The Proposed Cocksprint Antenna Site University of California, Riverside - Riverside East 7.5' USGS Quadrangles Riverside County, California	Within
RI-04450	1999	LSA Associates, Inc.	Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility CM 681-02, County of Riverside, California	Within
RI-05622	2000	Drover, Christopher	Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of Alternate Parking A5c, University of California, Riverside, Riverside California	Within
RI-04997	2001	McKenna et Al.	A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of the Proposed Chiller Plant, Tank, and Pipeline System on The University of California, Riverside Campus, Riverside, Riverside County, California.	Within
RI-04998	2001	McKenna et al.	A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of The Islander Park Retention Basins and Channel Improvements Project Area, Riverside, Riverside County, California.	Within
RI-05054	2002	McKenna et al.	Tes Expansion & Satellite Plant Monitoring Program	Within
RI-05873	2002	CRM Tech	Cultural Resources Technical Report, UCR Long Range Development Plan	Within
RI-09920	2005	Michael Brandman Associates	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Telecommunications Facility Candidate IE05098A (TM098 UCR Monopine), East Campus Drive, Riverside, Riverside County, California	Within
RI-07316	2006	Michael Brandman Associates	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Sprint Nextel Telecommunications Facility Candidate RV70XC106A (Cottonwood Reservoir), Vacant Land North of Cedarhill Lane, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California.	Within

**TABLE 2
 CULTURAL RESOURCE STUDIES WITHIN ONE-MILE OF UCR CAMPUS**

Report Number	Year	Author/Firm	Title	Location
RI-08308	2009	Michael Brandman Associates	Letter Report: Cultural Resources Records and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate IE05098A, (TM098 UCR Monopine) UC Riverside, Riverside County, California.	Within
RI-08577	2010	LSA Associates, Inc.	Historic Resources Assessment: The Barn Group and University Cottage; University of California, Riverside City of Riverside, Riverside County, California	Within
RI-09143	2013	LSA Associates, Inc.	Cultural Resources Assessment West Campus Solar Farm UCR #950338 University of California, Riverside, Riverside County, California	Within
RI-10285	2017	Helix Environmental Planning, Inc.	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Cellco Partnership and Their Controlled Affiliates Doing Business as Verizon Wireless Candidate 'Highlanders', 080 Pennsylvania Avenue, Riverside, Riverside County, California.	Within
RI-00081	1973	Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside.	Golden Crest Residential Development: Expected Impact on Archaeological Resources	Outside
RI-00127	1974	Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside.	Letter Report: Survey of 11 Acres In Riverside East Quad.	Outside
RI-01247	1981	Albert A Webb Associates, Riverside, Ca	Environmental Impact Evaluation: Archaeological Assessment of TPM 16013, Riverside, California	Outside
RI-02549	1989	Drover, Christopher	An Archaeological Assessment of Gateway Center - Long Beach Equities, Riverside County, California.	Outside
RI-03570	1992	Keller, Jean	Assessment of A Planned Residential Development (PRD-2-923), 18.30 Acres of Land in The City of Riverside, California.	Outside
RI-09990	1998	Chambers Group, Inc	Cultural Resources Record Search and Literature Review for A Pacific Bell Mobile Services Telecommunications Facility: CM 043-18 City of Riverside, California	Outside
RI-04363	1999	LSA Associates, Inc.	Letter Report: Cultural Resource Assessment for Sprint Pcs Facility RV03XC086-A (Canyon Crest Heights), County of Riverside,	Outside
RI-04404	2000	Jones and Stokes Associates, Inc.	Final Cultural Resources Inventory Report for the Williams Communications, Inc., Fiber Optic Cable System Installation Project, Riverside to San Diego, California Vol I-IV.	Outside
RI-10354	2001	Tetra Tech, Inc.	With Antenna Licensing from the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), Verizon Wireless, Inc. Is Proposing the Installation of An Unmanned Cellular Telecommunications Facility at the Location Specified Below:	Outside

**TABLE 2
 CULTURAL RESOURCE STUDIES WITHIN ONE-MILE OF UCR CAMPUS**

Report Number	Year	Author/Firm	Title	Location
RI-05776	2002	CRM Tech	Archaeological Testing and Evaluation Report, Stone Canyon Project, Site Ca-Riv-6851/H, APN 253-250-5100, Quail Run Road, City of Riverside, Riverside County, California	Outside
RI-07058	2002	Kyle Consulting	Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility SB145-01 City of Riverside, Riverside County, California	Outside
RI-05173	2003	LSA Associates, Inc.	Results of The Cultural Resource Assessment for The Fidelity Family Holdings Four Lots In The City of Riverside, Riverside County, California	Outside
RI-05748	2003	CRM Tech	Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment: Hunter Park Redevelopment Plan Amendment, City of Riverside, Riverside County, California	Outside
RI-07147	2003	LSA Associates, Inc.	Cultural Resource Assessment: Cingular Wireless Facility No. SB 263-02, Riverside City and County, California	Outside
RI-04799	2004	Historical, Environmental, Archaeological, Research, Team	A Phase I Archaeological Study for Telacu Housing-Riverside, Inc., 1807 11th Street, City of Riverside, County of Riverside, California	Outside
RI-07169	2004	LSA Associates, Inc.	Cultural Resource Assessment: Cingular Wireless Facility No. SB-304-02, City of Riverside, Riverside County, California	Outside
RI-09923	2005	Michael Brandman Associates	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Cingular Telecommunications Facility Candidate LSA6087D (SE Riverside), 5225-6B Canyon Crest Drive, Riverside, Riverside County, California	Outside
RI-06271	2006	Chambers Group, Inc.	Archaeological Survey of APN 258-163-010, 011, and 012, Located in The City and County of Riverside, California	Outside
RI-06275	2006	Ecorp Consulting, Inc.	Cultural Resources Investigation of the 6.0 Acre Austin Property, City and County of Riverside, California	Outside
RI-06838	2006	McKenna et al.	A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation and Historic Building Survey for The Proposed New Eastside Elementary School Site in Riverside, Riverside County, California	Outside
RI-07498	2007	Michael Brandman Associates	Letter Report: Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Facility Candidate IE25350A (UCR Sports Center), 1000 West Blaine Street, Riverside, Riverside County, California.	Outside
RI-07925	2007	SWCA Environmental Consultants	Cultural Resources Survey for The Tequesquite Arroyo Trunk Sewer Project, City of Riverside, Riverside County, California	Outside
RI-07816	2008	Michael Brandman Associates	Letter Report: Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Facility Candidate RS0166-51 (UCR Watkins-Valencia), 3671	Outside

TABLE 2
CULTURAL RESOURCE STUDIES WITHIN ONE-MILE OF UCR CAMPUS

Report Number	Year	Author/Firm	Title	Location
			Valencia Hill Drive, Riverside, Riverside County, California	
RI-07924	2008	Zepeda-Herman, Carmen	Letter Report: Results of Cultural Resources Survey for The Expanded Gage Exchange Project (RECON No. 4694A)	Outside
RI-07958	2008	Brian F. Smith and Associates	A Phase I Archaeological Assessment of The Alexan Cityscape Project, City of Riverside	Outside
RI-08064	2008	Michael Brandman Associates	Letter Report: Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Telecommunications Candidate IE25351G (Canyon Crest Shopping Center) 5225 Canyon Crest Drive, Riverside, Riverside County, California	Outside
RI-08412	2009	McKenna et al.	Letter Report: A Summary Report on The Proposed Improvements at The Emerson Elementary School Campus in The City of Riverside, Riverside County, California.	Outside
RI-08598	2010	McKenna et al.	A Summary Report on The Proposed Improvements at The John W. North High School Campus in The City of Riverside County, California	Outside
RI-08771	2010	CRM Tech	Preliminary Historical/Archaeological Resource Study Southern California Regional Rail Authority (SCRRA) Perris Valley Line Positive Train Control (PTC) Project In and Near The Cities of Riverside, Perris, and Menifee, Riverside County, California CRM TECH Contract No. 2444	Outside
RI-08547	2011	CRM Tech	Letter Report: Proposed Children's Playground Project	Outside
RI-09314	2014	Michael Brandman Associates	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for Verizon Wireless Candidate 'Quail Run' 599 Central Avenue, Riverside, Riverside County, California, EBI Project No. 61144588	Outside
RI-10069	2015	NWB Environmental Services, LLC	Phase I Investigation for The Verizon Wireless Islander Tower Installation Project, Riverside, Riverside County, California	Outside
RI-10258	2015	CRM Tech	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Quail Run Apartment Project, City of Riverside, Riverside County, California	Outside
RI-09676	2016	Helix Environmental Planning, Inc.	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Cellco Partnership and Their Controlled Affiliates Doing Business as Verizon Wireless Candidate 'Holyoke', 1910 Martin Luther King Boulevard, Riverside, Riverside County, CA 92507	Outside

Tricia D. Thrasher
March 13, 2019
Page 8

The records search and literature review conducted for the LRDP revealed 39 cultural resources within 0.5 mile of the UCR campus. The resources consisted primarily of prehistoric milling features (Table 1). Five resources are located within the campus area.

Prehistoric Milling Site (P-33-0495/ CA-RIV-495)

A single slick on a group of rocks was observed during a 1971 survey. The surrounding areas did not contain any other evidence of human occupation.

Prehistoric Milling Site (P-33-3605/ CA-RIV-3605)

Three bedrock milling slicks on three separate granite boulders were observed on a granite boulder outcrop on a broad ridge in 1989. The milling slicks were located about 500 meters southeast of a covered reservoir at Muirfield Road, 300 meters north of a major seasonal drainage.

Prehistoric Milling Site (P-33-5056/ CA-RIV-5056)

The site is described as a granitic bedrock outcrop containing six slicks in various stages of weathering. The site was recorded in 1993; at the time, the site was in poor condition due to the weathering and exfoliation.

Gage Canal (P-33-4768/ CA-RIV-4768)

Gage Canal is a water conveyance system spanning northeast to southwest from Santa Ana River to Mockingbird Reservoir. A portion of the canal is located at the junction of State Route (SR-) 60 and University Avenue. Prior to 1903, the water ran through an uncemented ditch. The ditch was implemented in 1885 to facilitate agricultural development. The canal contributed to the growth and development of the city of Riverside. As such, it possesses integrity of location, design, setting, workmanship, and feeling and association that qualify it as a significant resource to local and regional history.

The Barn Group (P-33-7877 and P-33-7878)

The Barn Group, originally consisted of a horse stable, an office/carpenter shop, a hay barn, and two wagon sheds. Today, the Barn Group comprises three historic structures: the Barn, the Barn Theater, and the Barn Stable. These three structures were originally part of the Citrus Experiment Station (CES), which was initially established at the base of nearby Mount Rubidoux in 1906 to conduct agricultural research that would improve citrus crops. In 1917, CES operations were moved to the lower slopes of the Box Springs Mountains, which subsequently became the nucleus of the University of California, Riverside (UCR) campus. Today, the Barn Group consists only of the horse stable, which was converted into the Barn dining hall; the wagon shed No. 1, which is now the Barn Theater; and wagon shed No. 2, which is now known as the Barn Stable.

The Barn Group structures have undergone major changes in function as well as appearance. The office/carpenter shop and the hay barn are no longer in existence. The horse stable was converted into a dining hall in the mid-1950s. A fire occurred in the late 1960s; damages occurred on the northern side of the Barn, which was subsequently shored up. A stage was constructed on the newly constructed northern end to allow performances by prominent artists. The Barn went through renovations in the late 1980s to expand the patio and add a west wing. An additional renovation was carried out in the late 1990s to construct a commercial kitchen. The Barn continues to be a center for food, entertainment, and after-hours leisure for the UCR community but is currently closed for additional renovations.

Tricia D. Thrasher

March 13, 2019

Page 9

The current Barn Theater also shows signs of alterations. In 1916, wagon shed No. 1 was open on both sides to allow for wagon access. In 1931, the structure was used as a “fertilizer shed” and then a “shop” in 1956. At an unknown time, the shed was enclosed with wooden walls and sliding doors. In 1972, the former wagon shed was assigned to the University’s Theater Facilities Unit as a theater workshop. Significant alterations were made to the structure to adapt the building to a theater workshop. The building was moved to its current location in 1999 from a site just north of its present location to accommodate the construction of the Humanities Social Sciences Building. During this move, it was placed on a new concrete foundation (Nakada et al. 2009). At present the structure serves as a classroom and practice area for performing arts classes at UCR, including Taiko (Japanese drumming) and Ballet Folklórico.

The second wagon shed, nearly identical to the first, retained much more of its original look after remodeling than the other two buildings. Its function over the years, according to the 1931 and 1956 plot plans was “garage shop,” or simply “shop,” before being renamed the “Barn Stable” (Tang 1993). As in the case of the Barn Theater, it is not clear when this building was enclosed with walls and sliding doors. A small shed extension has been added to the north end of the stable, but this appears to be the only other alteration that the Barn Stable has undergone over the years. It is currently being used as storage space for such things as special event tables and chairs (Nakada et al. 2009). The Barn, the Barn Theater, and the Barn Stable are some of the oldest standing buildings on the UCR campus and some of the earliest completed buildings from the Citrus Experiment Station site.

The Barn Group structures remain an integral part of campus life. These structures can be associated with important events, or pattern of events (Criterion 1), such as the Citrus Experiment Station. Additionally, the original structures would have been associated with the notable architects (Criterion 2), Lester H. Hibbard and H.B. Cody, and exhibit distinct structural characteristics associated with the early twentieth century (Criterion 3). However, significant alterations to the buildings and changes to the setting and location have severely compromised the historic integrity of the buildings and their ability to convey their association with important events or persons in history. Furthermore, the Barn is currently undergoing renovations which will further reduce the original integrity of the building. As such, these structures cannot provide useful information (Criterion 4) and do not satisfy any of the requirements for listing in the CRHR.

Three other buildings by Hibbard and Cody were built a few dozen feet from the Barn Group. Only one of these buildings remains at this location, the other two having been moved to another part of the campus. Labeled “Teamster’s Cottage” in the 1916 blueprints provided by UCR, this small cottage, now called the “University Cottage,” has largely retained its architectural integrity despite functioning as a variety of offices since the dedication of the campus in 1954 (LSA 2010).

**TABLE 3
 CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN ONE MILE OF THE UCR CAMPUS**

Primary/ Trinomial	Age	Resource Name/ Description	Date (Author)	Location
P-33-000495 CA-RIV-000495	Prehistoric	Milling slick (1)	1971 (S. Broadbent, n/a)	Within
P-33-003605 CA-RIV-003605	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling slicks (3) on three separate granite boulders	1989 (UCR Archaeological Research Unit)	Within
P-33-005056 CA-RIV-005056	Prehistoric	Granitic bedrock outcrop with 6 slicks	1993 (UCR Archaeological Research Unit)	Within
P-33-004768 CA-RIV-004768	Historic	Water conveyance system/ dam	1992 (Robert J. Wlodarski)	Within
P-33-007877	Historic	The Barn Group: Composed of three historic structures, including the Barn, the Barn Theater, and the Barn Stable	LSA	Within
P-33-013105 CA-RIV-007303	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features (5)		Outside
P-33-001187 CA-RIV-001187	Prehistoric	Milling complex: (9) bedrock metates	1973 (M. Gardner)	Outside
P-33-001188 CA-RIV-001188	Prehistoric	Bedrock metate (1) on low rock outcrop	1973 (M. Gardner)	Outside
P-33-001189 CA-RIV-001189	Prehistoric	Hunting blind constructed of rocks	1973 (M. Gardner)	Outside
P-33-001190 CA-RIV-001190	Prehistoric	Milling surfaces (3) on a rock	1973 (M. Gardner)	Outside
P-33-001191 CA-RIV-001191	Prehistoric	Bedrock metates (2) on separate very low outcrops	1973 (M. Gardner)	Outside
P-33-001192 CA-RIV-001192	Prehistoric	Bedrock metate (1) on a group of rocks	1973 (M. Gardner)	Outside
P-33-001193 CA-RIV-001193	Prehistoric	Bedrock metates (3) on two boulders	1973 (M. Gardner)	Outside
P-33-001194 CA-RIV-001194	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features (2)	1973 (M. Gardner); 1991 (Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.)	Outside
P-33-001195 CA-RIV-001195	Prehistoric	Milling surface (1) on a low boulder	1973 (M. Gardner)	Outside
P-33-001196 CA-RIV-001196	Prehistoric	Bedrock metates (3)	1973 (M. Gardner)	Outside
P-33-002384 CA-RIV-002384	Prehistoric	Milling features (14 features containing 27 slicks) and probable rock shelter	1973 (M. Gardner)	Outside
P-33-003553 CA-RIV-003553	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling slicks (2) on two separate granite boulders	1982 (UCR Archaeological Research Unit); 1989 (UCR Archaeological Research Unit); 2001 (McKenna et al.); 2007 (Morongo Band of Mission Indians)	Outside
P-33-003617 CA-RIV-003617	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling slicks (4)	1989 (UCR Archaeological Research Unit)	Outside

**TABLE 3
 CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN ONE MILE OF THE UCR CAMPUS**

Primary/ Trinomial	Age	Resource Name/ Description	Date (Author)	Location
P-33-003620 CA-RIV-003620	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling slicks (2)	1989 (UCR Archaeological Research Unit)	Outside
P-33-005421 CA-RIV-005421	Prehistoric	Site consists of a boulder outcrop on the west side of a north-south running stream.	1994 (Mooney Associates)	Outside
P-33-005424 CA-RIV-005424	Prehistoric	The site is a sparse outcrop bordering a dry wash. One boulder with one slick was found.	1994 (Mooney Associates)	Outside
P-33-006002 CA-RIV-005669	Prehistoric	Milling slicks (3)	1995 (Magnon Properties)	Outside
P-33-008046 CA-RIV-005996	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling feature	1997 (L&L Environmental, Inc.)	Outside
P-33-008047 CA-RIV-005997	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling feature	1997 (L&L Environmental, Inc.)	Outside
P-33-011473 CA-RIV-006851	Prehistoric	Granitic bedrock boulder containing (3) mortars		Outside
P-33-013106 CA-RIV-007304	Prehistoric	Granitic boulder (1) with a milling slick		Outside
P-33-014951 CA-RIV-007950	Prehistoric	Semi-circular milling slick		Outside
P-33-023989 CA-RIV-011792	Prehistoric	This is a bedrock milling site containing two granodiorite boulders each with multiple milling slicks.	2014 (Cogstone Resource Management)	Outside
P-33-027259 CA-RIV-012640	Prehistoric	This site consists of a single milling surface on a granitic boulder within a bedrock outcrop of boulders.	2017 (LSA Associates Inc)	Outside
P-33-011219	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling site with (1) mortar) and (10) slicks	2001 (McKenna et al.)	Outside
P-33-012737	Prehistoric	Mano fragment		Outside
P-33-015988	Prehistoric	One gigantic, flat boulder with five (5) slicks	2007 (Morongo Band of Mission Indians)	Outside
P-33-015989	Prehistoric	Four features containing five slicks and one incipient bedrock mortar	2007 (Morongo Band of Mission Indians)	Outside
P-33-027258	Prehistoric	Andesite side-notched point found on top of push-pile at the corner of an earthen dam next to a bedrock outcrop.	2017 (LSA Associates Inc)	Outside
P-33-004904 CA-RIV-004904	Historic	Irrigation system	1992 (Chambers Group, Inc.)	Outside
P-33-004907 CA-RIV-004907	Historic	Historic trash dump	1992 (UCR Archaeological Research Unit)	Outside
P-33-006003 CA-RIV-005670	Historic	Historic refuse scatter associated with 300 artifacts	1995 (Magnon Properties)	Outside

**TABLE 3
 CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN ONE MILE OF THE UCR CAMPUS**

Primary/ Trinomial	Age	Resource Name/ Description	Date (Author)	Location
P-33-013301 CA-RIV-007403	Both	Prehistoric: Granite outcrops (Outcrops 1-8) containing a total of 12 bedrock milling slicks. Historic: two standing historical structures (Structures No. 1 and No. 2), the remains of one aboveground cistern (Structure 3), an antique hand-crank gasoline pump (Feature 1), and one red brick well (Feature 2)		Outside

Sacred Lands File Search

An inquiry was made by Kassie Sugimoto to the NAHC on December 5, 2018, to request a review of the Sacred Lands File database regarding the possibility of Native American cultural resources and/or sacred places in the UCR campus vicinity that are not documented on other databases. The NAHC completed its Sacred Lands File search on December 19, 2018. The results were positive for Tribal Cultural Resources and/or sacred sites. The NAHC recommends consulting with the Cahuilla Band of Indians for additional details regarding any resources considered sacred by the Tribe. The NAHC also provided a contact list of Native American groups and individuals who may have knowledge of Native American resources not formally listed on any database.

CONCLUSION

The UCR campus area contains two historic resources, the Gage Canal (P-33-4768) and The Barn Group (P-33-007877 and P-33-007878). Gage Canal contributed to the growth and development of the city of Riverside. As such, it possesses integrity of location, design, setting, workmanship, and feeling and association that qualify it as a significant resource to local and regional history. Although most of the UCR planning area has been designed to avoid the Gage Canal, future development located above or around this resource may cause significant adverse effect; such impacts may be mitigated to a less than significant level with the implementation of archaeological monitoring. The Barn Group consists of three historic structures that were constructed in the early twentieth century as part of the Citrus Experiment Station (CES). Over time, these structures have been structurally changed to accommodate the various functions of the buildings. While these structures remain an important part of campus life, they lack the integrity of their original design and location. Therefore, development near these areas is not expected to cause a substantial adverse change in their historical significance.

The record search yielded positive results for archaeological milling features. No physical milling evidence was observed during the survey. However, physical indicators of human occupation could be disguised by the natural weathering of the granitic outcrops. The eastern side of the planning area, especially in the southeast, is considered highly sensitive to archaeological resources, as indicated on Exhibit 2 of the sensitivity map. Development on the southern parts of the campus, particularly near the

Tricia D. Thrasher
March 13, 2019
Page 13

botanical gardens where known archaeological sites are present, should implement mitigating measures to reduce impacts.

Conversely, the western portion of the planning area is considered highly sensitive to paleontological resources, as indicated on Exhibit 3. Paleontological deposits may be present in the Quaternary old alluvial fan (Qof), Quaternary very old alluvial fan (Qvof), and Quaternary young alluvial fan deposits. As such, development in these regions should implement mitigation measures to reduce any potential impacts during development.

There is no indication that human remains are present within the LRDP planning area. The records search and field survey indicate no evidence of human remains on or near the site. Although the planning area illustrates a low sensitivity to burials and human remains, there is always a potential for the inadvertent discovery of human remains. Any development within the planning area should adhere to the regulatory measures listed below.

A tribal cultural resource is considered a site, feature, place, cultural landscape, sacred place, or object which is of cultural value to a California Native American Tribe and is either eligible for the CRHR or a local register. As discussed above, the results of the Sacred Lands File search conducted by the NAHC produced positive results. As such, development of the LRDP may affect significant Tribal Cultural Resources. This impact may be mitigated by implementing Tribal consultation, as required by Assembly Bill-52 (AB-52) and/or Senate Bill 18 (SB-18). If a Tribal Cultural Resource is identified through consultation, additional mitigation, such as the use of a Native American Monitor during earth-moving activities, may be required to reduce the impacts of a future project under the LRDP to a less than significant level.

RECOMMENDATIONS

This section provides recommendations for future projects.

1. Only one significant historic resource, Gage Canal, is located within the planning area. Although most of the planning area has been designed to avoid Gage Canal, future projects should avoid causing any direct or indirect effects to the Canal. Gage Canal bisects the campus in a north-south sigmoidal curve (Exhibit 2). The planning area overlaps with Gage Canal in the area north of the freeway entrance to SR-60 (the Moreno Valley Freeway). Future projects should avoid earth-moving activities in the areas flanking Gage Canal or reducing potential impacts by implementing mitigation measures.
2. The southeastern portion of the planning area containing Val Verde Pluton geologic features is considered highly sensitive to prehistoric archaeological resources. This assessment is supported by documented millingstone sites within the area. Earth-moving activities in the area designated as “high cultural sensitivity” (illustrated on Exhibit 2) can inadvertently discover significant prehistoric resources. As such, future projects within this area should implement archaeological and Native American monitoring to reduce the project’s impacts.
3. Most of the entire campus, with exception of the Val Verde Pluton, young axial-channel deposits, and very young wash deposits, is sensitive to paleontological resources. Future projects are recommended to implement paleontological monitoring during earth-moving activities exceeding 5 feet below the surface within the “high paleontological sensitivity” areas illustrated in Exhibit 3.

Tricia D. Thrasher
March 13, 2019
Page 14

4. The Sacred Lands File search yielded positive results for Tribal Cultural Resources. As such, Tribal Consultation should be implemented for all future projects within the planning area.
5. If human remains are discovered during ground-disturbing activities, future projects should follow the procedures of conduct following the discovery of human remains on non-federal lands, mandated by California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, PRC Section 5097.98, and the California Code of Regulations (CCR) Section 15064.5(e). According to the provisions in CEQA, should human remains be encountered, all work in the immediate vicinity of the burial shall cease, and necessary steps shall be taken to insure the integrity of the immediate area. The County Coroner shall be immediately notified. The Coroner must then determine whether the remains are Native American. If the Coroner determines the remains are Native American, the Coroner has 24 hours to notify the NAHC, who will, in turn, notify the person they identify as the most likely descendent (MLD) of any human remains. Further actions shall be determined, in part, by the desires of the MLD. The MLD has 48 hours to make recommendations regarding the disposition of the remains following notification from the NAHC of the discovery. If the MLD does not make recommendations within 48 hours, the owner shall, with appropriate dignity, reinter the remains in an area of the property secure from further disturbance. Alternatively, if the owner does not accept the MLD's recommendations, the owner or the descendent may request mediation by the NAHC.

Sincerely,

P S O M A S



Charles Cisneros, RPA
Senior Archaeologist/Project Manager



Melissa Macias
Paleontologist

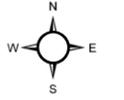


Kassie Sugimoto, M.A.
Archaeologist

Attachments: Exhibit 1 – Project Location
Exhibit 2 – Archaeological Sensitivity Map
Exhibit 3 – Paleontological Sensitivity Map



 Survey Area



Aerial Source: UC Riverside 2015

Project Location **Exhibit 1**

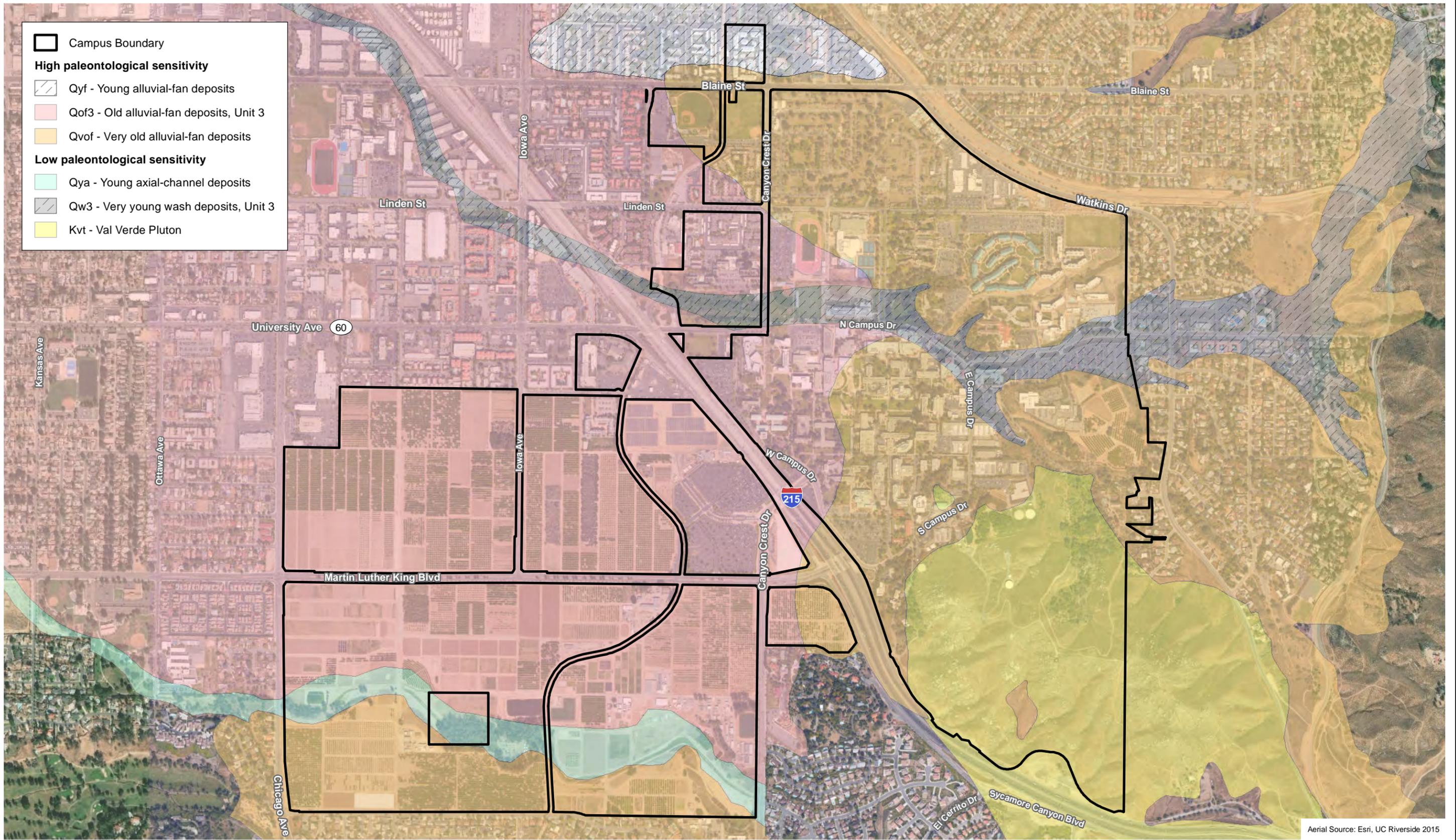
Long Range Development Plan for the University of California, Riverside



(Rev: 1-23-2019 MMD) R:\Projects\UCR\3UCR001202\Graphics\Biolex_Project_Location.pdf

D:\Projects\UCR\001202\MXD\Biolex_Project_Location_20190102.mxd

-  Campus Boundary
- High paleontological sensitivity**
-  Qyf - Young alluvial-fan deposits
-  Qof3 - Old alluvial-fan deposits, Unit 3
-  Qvof - Very old alluvial-fan deposits
- Low paleontological sensitivity**
-  Qya - Young axial-channel deposits
-  Qw3 - Very young wash deposits, Unit 3
-  Kvt - Val Verde Pluton



Aerial Source: Esri, UC Riverside 2015

Paleontological Sensitivity Map

University of California Riverside Long Range Development Plan



Exhibit 3



D:\Projects\UCR\001202\MXD\Cultural\hex_Paleo_Sensitivity_20190103.mxd

Appendix E2

Historic Resources Survey Report

This page intentionally left blank.



University of California, Riverside 2021 Long Range Development Plan

Final Historic Resources Survey Report

Project No. 958098

Lead Agency:

University of California, Riverside
Planning, Design & Construction
1223 University Avenue, Suite 240
Riverside, California 92507

Contact: Stephanie Tang, Campus Environmental Planner

Prepared by:

Rincon Consultants, Inc.
250 East 1st Street, Suite 1400
Los Angeles, California 90012
Contact: Debi Howell-Ardila, MHP

May 2021



RINCON CONSULTANTS, INC.

Environmental Scientists | Planners | Engineers

rinconconsultants.com

This page intentionally left blank.

Table of Contents

Executive Summary	4
1 Introduction	5
1.1 Project Objective and Background.....	5
1.2 Regulatory Setting.....	8
1.3 Project Methodology	12
2 UCR Construction Chronology	17
2.1 Citrus Experiment Station, 1916	18
2.2 UCR College of Letters and Sciences, 1953-1958.....	25
2.3 Creation of UCR “General Campus,” 1959-1967	37
2.4 Era of Transition, 1968-1975.....	46
3 Focused Historic Context and Setting.....	51
3.1 Context #1: Early Settlement and Development in Riverside.....	57
3.2 Context #2: Riverside’s Postwar Boom, 1945-1975.....	64
3.3 Context #3: Social and Cultural Development, 1954-1975.....	67
3.4 Context #4: Architecture and Design: Associated Architectural Styles, Architects, and Design Professionals	82
4 Evaluation Results.....	90
4.1 Summary of Historic District/Cultural Landscape Eligibility	96
5 Conclusions	98
6 Selected Bibliography	100
7 Endnotes	104

Tables

Table 1 Overview of Dates of Construction, By Decade	17
Table 2 Evaluation Results, UCR Facilities Constructed through 1975.....	90

Figures

Figure 1 Regional and Vicinity Maps.....	6
Figure 2 Project Location, UC Riverside East and West Campuses.....	7
Figure 3 Overview of UCR and the surrounding “University Neighborhood”	7
Figure 4 Survey Target Properties, 45+ Years of Age (constructed through 1975)	16
Figure 5 Setting and topography of the Citrus Experiment Station, as of 1931	18
Figure 6 Irrigation Map, Riverside Sheet (1888)	19
Figure 7 Gage Canal, Riverside, California (c. 1900)	20

Figure 8	Etching of Gage Canal, N.D.	20
Figure 9	Horticulture Building (Anderson Hall 1), 1916 (left) and Irrigation Building (Anderson Hall 2), 1916 (right), prior to 1931 addition of Soils/Plant Nutrition Wing (Chapman Hall)	21
Figure 10	The Citrus Experiment Station Headquarters, 1916-1931.....	22
Figure 11	An image from ca. 1920, with the Horticulture and Irrigation Buildings.....	22
Figure 12	Aerial photo looking North, 1929, with Director’s Residence (College Building South; center) and the Superintendent’s Cottage and Garage (bottom right)	23
Figure 13	The Barn Group, Citrus Experiment Station, c.1920	24
Figure 14	The Barn Group, after fire, 1970.....	24
Figure 15	Map of UC Riverside’s Citrus Experiment Station Campus, 1951	25
Figure 16	UCR groundbreaking ceremony, 30 July 1952	26
Figure 17	Aerial Photograph of UCR and Surrounding Vicinity, 1953	27
Figure 18	The new campus under construction, 1952	28
Figure 19	The new campus in its inaugural year, 1954.....	28
Figure 20	Exterior view of Physical Education Building (Athletics and Dance Building), N.D.....	29
Figure 21	Interior view of Physical Education Building (Athletics and Dance Building), N.D.	29
Figure 22	Library (Rivera Library) and Addition with Landscaping, c.1966	30
Figure 23	Interior of Library (Rivera Library), N.D.	30
Figure 24	Student body meeting to decide the UC Riverside mascot, 1954	31
Figure 25	Highland Lassies, c. 1955	31
Figure 26	Construction of UC “C”, c. 1955	32
Figure 27	Map of UCR Campus, 1955	33
Figure 28	Map of UCR Campus, 1955	34
Figure 29	Projected Campus Plan, 1956	34
Figure 30	Students studying in The Barn, c. 1955.....	35
Figure 31	Exterior of The Barn, 1959	35
Figure 32	Canyon Crest Housing Complex, 1943	36
Figure 33	Aerial View of Campus, 1960	37
Figure 34	Aerial View of Aberdeen-Inverness Residence Hall Under Construction, c. 1959.....	38
Figure 35	Ansel Adams Photograph of Administration Building Arches, 1966.....	39
Figure 36	Ansel Adams Photograph Student Union Fireplace, 1966.....	39
Figure 37	Ansel Adams Photograph of the UCR Bell Tower, 1966	40
Figure 38	View of Commons Building, N.D.	41
Figure 39	Students in the International Lounge, c. 1968.....	41

Figure 40	View of Campus, 1966	42
Figure 41	Aerial View of Life Sciences Building and Webber Hall, 1973.....	43
Figure 42	Soil and Plant Nutrition Faculty Member, N.D.	44
Figure 43	Chemistry Faculty Member in the Laboratory, N.D.....	44
Figure 44	Aerial Photograph of UCR East Campus and Surrounding Vicinity, 1967	45
Figure 45	<i>Los Angeles Times</i> , 1972	47
Figure 46	<i>Los Angeles Times</i> , UCR's "Troubled Campus," 1973	48
Figure 47	<i>Los Angeles Times</i> , Webber Hall "Now in Use," 1975.....	49
Figure 48	Citrus fields (left), ca. 1890, and Gage Canal, (right) circa 1900.....	57
Figure 49	Horticulture Building (Anderson Hall 1) and West Campus orchards, ca. 1920	59
Figure 50	Horticulture Building (now Anderson Hall 1) in 1918 (left) and ca. 2000 (right).....	60
Figure 51	Overview of the Citrus Experiment Station; a third addition (Soils/Plant Nutrition Wing [now Chapman Hall]) was constructed in 1931 to form the current U-shaped complex	60
Figure 52	Dr. Stanley E. Flanders, UC Riverside Citrus Experiment Station, 1953.....	62
Figure 53	Chancellor Rivera celebrating the Citrus Experiment Station's 75 th anniversary, 1982; Tracy Kahn, Citrus Variety Collection curator, 2019.....	63
Figure 54	First class at UCR, Tartan Yearbook, 1954	65
Figure 55	<i>Riverside Daily Press</i> supplement, February 1954.....	66
Figure 56	Mario Savio gives speech in front of the Commons Building at UCR, 1969	68
Figure 57	Police during Protest, 1970.....	69
Figure 58	Students hold "Liberated Territory" sign at Riverside County Court House, 1970.....	70
Figure 59	Students before the City Council and holding signs on UCR campus, 1970	71
Figure 60	UCR Professors Maurice Jackson (left) and Carlton Rowland Bovell (right).....	74
Figure 61	Black Student Union Central Committee Members, 1969	75
Figure 62	Black Student Union President Charles Jenkins addresses group, N.D.	75
Figure 63	Carlos Cortés and UCR graduate students, 1971.....	77
Figure 64	Alberto Chavez, UC Riverside Chicano Student Programs director, circa 1975 (left); Chicano Student Programs mural (right).....	78
Figure 65	Cesar Chavez at UCR'S Carillon Mall, October 1972, in MECHA-sponsored event.....	79
Figure 66	Tomás and Concepción Rivera, ca. 1980 (left); Rivera (second from right), speaking to President Ronald Reagan, Committee on Higher Education, 1983 (right)	80
Figure 67	In 1985, UCR renamed the main library to Rivera Library, in honor of Chancellor Rivera, the university's first Mexican-American chancellor	80
Figure 68	UCR Pow Wow, 2012	81
Figure 69	Historic Resources Survey Results, UCR Campus	95

Executive Summary

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) was retained by the University of California, Riverside (UCR) to complete a campus-wide historic resources survey in support of the UCR 2021 Long Range Development Plan (LRDP) and Environmental Impact Report (EIR). The objective of this survey is to provide baseline information on UCR's historical resources in advance of long-term planning efforts, facilities upgrades, and new construction. This report presents the results of the UCR historic resources survey, which considered all permanent, built environment properties and landscapes 45 years of age (1975) and older. The eligibility criteria for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) were applied in this survey.

Section 1 provides an introduction, including the project background, regulatory setting, and survey methodology. Work efforts included archival research, literature review, and ArcGIS analysis/mapping. All activities were conducted in accordance with the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and applicable guidelines. Section 2 provides an overview of the construction chronology at UCR, going back to its formative years as the Citrus Experiment Station, subsequent expansion as a UC College of Letters and Sciences in the early 1950s, and finally as a full "General Campus" of the University of California system. The construction chronology continues through 1975. Each era brought distinctive campaigns of expansion of facilities; these are described in narrative as well as historic images and maps.

Section 3 includes the historic context framework that guided all assessments. This section drew on available information to identify the contexts and themes that are most salient at UCR. This contextual framework for evaluations is also intended for use in future evaluations, as the LRDP is implemented and more properties reach the age threshold for assessment. Due to data gaps in the literature, the historic context section is intended as a starting point for building a UCR-specific context, as more information is available. Section 4 provides survey results. ArcGIS shapefiles were provided for incorporation into the university's mapping system. Eligible properties, historic districts, and cultural landscapes are listed in tabular form and maps. Following this report, Attachment A provides an illustrated table with all survey results and applicable criteria and contexts. Section 5 concludes the report, Sections 6 and 7 provide the bibliography and endnotes. The findings are summarized as follows:

- Among the approximately **165 properties** surveyed, a **total of nearly 40 buildings/structures and landscape features** appear eligible for listing in the NRHP and/or CRHR either individually or as contributors to historic districts.
- **One eligible historic district and one eligible cultural landscape** were identified: (1) the Mid-Century Modern Core Historic District, which has 15 contributing buildings as well as associated site plan features, circulation corridors, and landscaping; and (2) the Citrus Variety Collection Cultural Landscape, which has 11 contributing buildings and ancillary structures, as well as associated agricultural fields.
- All **15 contributors** to the Mid-Century Modern Core Historic District also appear individually eligible under Criteria A/1 and C/3 as indicated below.
- Among the eligible resources are two sets of historic street trees lining (1) Linden Street and (2) the center median of Aberdeen Drive.

1 Introduction

1.1 Project Objective and Background

UCR is an expansive campus occupying over 1,100 acres in western Riverside County. The origins of the university stretch back to the early twentieth century, when the University of California (UC) Board of Regents established the Citrus Experiment Station in 1912 near Mt. Rubidoux. Originally referred to as the Rubidoux Laboratory, the Citrus Experiment Station was a joint operation of the UC system, the US Department of Agriculture, and local citrus farmers. By 1917, operations had moved to the present-day location, at the foothills of the Box Spring Mountains.

Over a century later, the Citrus Experiment Station continues to operate on the grounds of UCR (though it is now known as the Citrus Research Center and Agricultural Experiment Station [CRC-AES]). UCR retains Citrus Experiment Station facilities and buildings reflecting the station's earliest phases (as described in more detail below). For more than 100 years, the station has provided a multidisciplinary research center and clearinghouse for the study of citrus hybridization, crop maintenance, and productivity. In 1954, the UC established a College of Letters and Sciences on an expanded campus site, paving the way for UCR's rapid expansion through the mid-1950s and into the 1960s.

Given this long and rich history, the campus-wide historic resources survey of UCR was completed to provide baseline information on the historical resources of the campus, in support of the 2021 Long Range Development Plan (UCR Project No. 958098). The survey included built environment properties, structures, and landscapes 45 years of age (1975) and older. Work efforts included archival research, literature review, and ArcGIS analysis and mapping, to identify properties 45-years or older, and a reconnaissance-level survey. (According to National Park Service Technical Assistance Bulletin #24, a reconnaissance survey represents an initial "once over" of a project area to identify historical resources. The reconnaissance survey is useful as a preservation planning tool. Following up on the reconnaissance-level survey, intensive-level surveys include additional building-specific information, construction chronologies, and alteration histories, as well as identification of character-defining features. The reconnaissance-level survey is a helpful tool for master planning; the intensive-level survey or evaluation is helpful in subsequent project specific planning.)

All activities were conducted in accordance with the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and applicable regulations and guidelines. In particular, this report is used to identify baseline conditions. As discussed under CEQA Guidelines Section 15125(a), "An EIR must include a description of the physical environmental conditions in the vicinity of the project. This environmental setting will normally constitute the baseline physical conditions by which a lead agency determines whether an impact is significant. The description of the environmental setting shall be no longer than is necessary to provide an understanding of the significant effects of the proposed project and its alternatives."

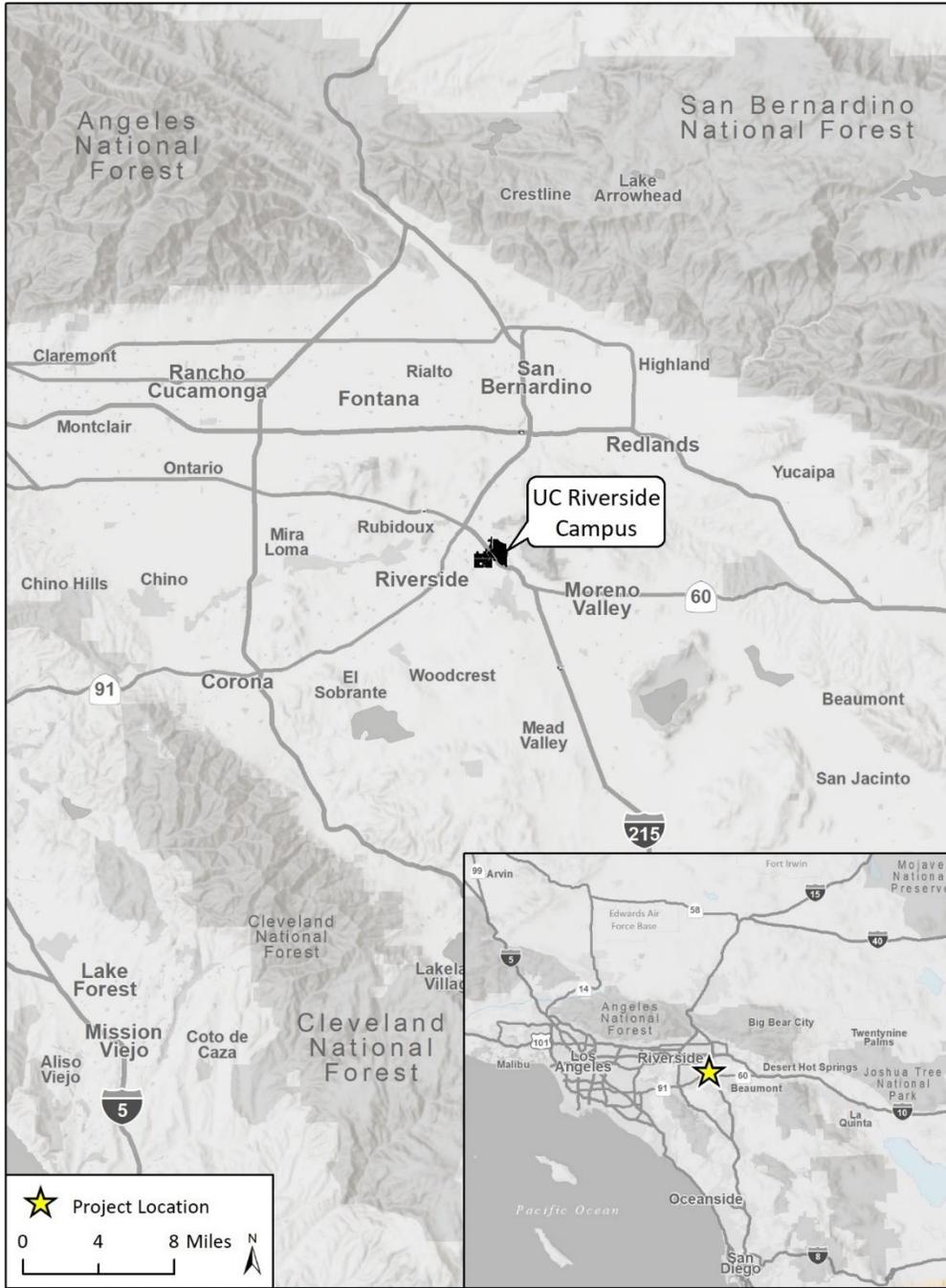
Located approximately three miles east of downtown Riverside, UCR falls within the University Neighborhood area, near the slopes of Box Springs Mountain. Interstate 215/State Route 60 (I-215/SR-60) divides the campus into East Campus and West Campus, with the east portion encompassing the campus core and the west portion occupied primarily by land-based research facilities. The East Campus is roughly bounded by W. Blaine Street/Watkins Drive to the north, Watkins Drive and Valencia Hill Drive to the east, and the I-215/SR-60 to the south and west. The

West Campus is roughly bounded by University Avenue to the north, Canyon Crest Drive to the east, Le Conte Drive to the south, and Chicago Avenue to the west (see

Figure 1, Figure 2, and Figure 3).

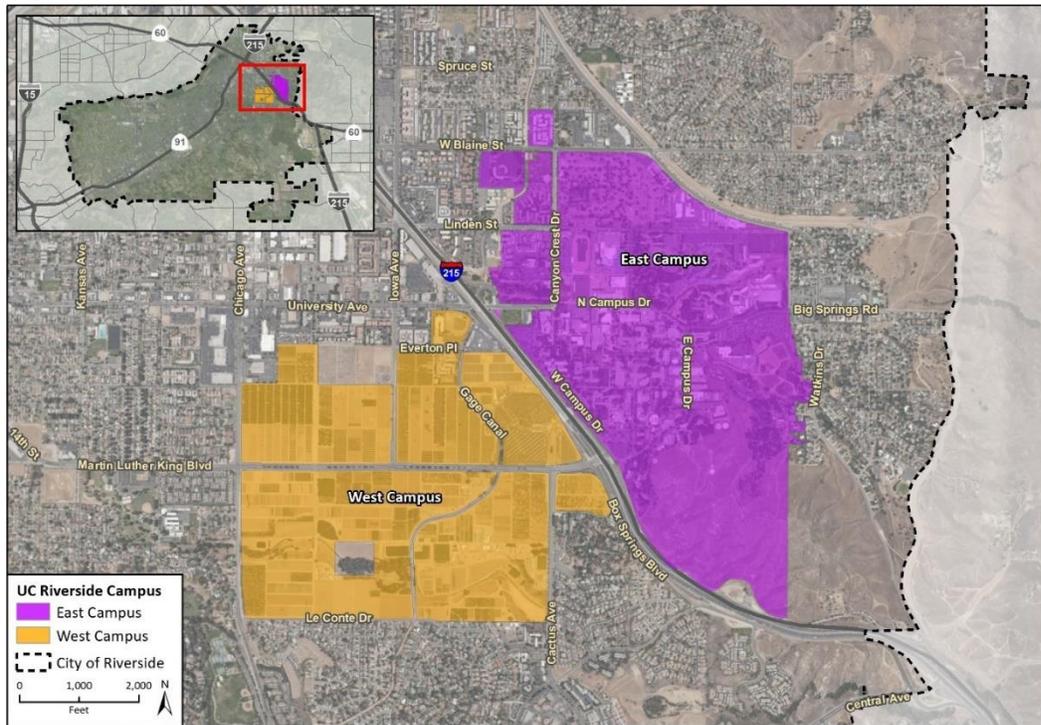
Adjacent to the University Neighborhood to the west and southwest are two of the City's oldest neighborhoods, Eastside and Victoria, which were the home of expansive citrus groves, packing houses and plants, as well as neighborhoods and communities, as early as the late nineteenth century.

Figure 1 Regional and Vicinity Maps



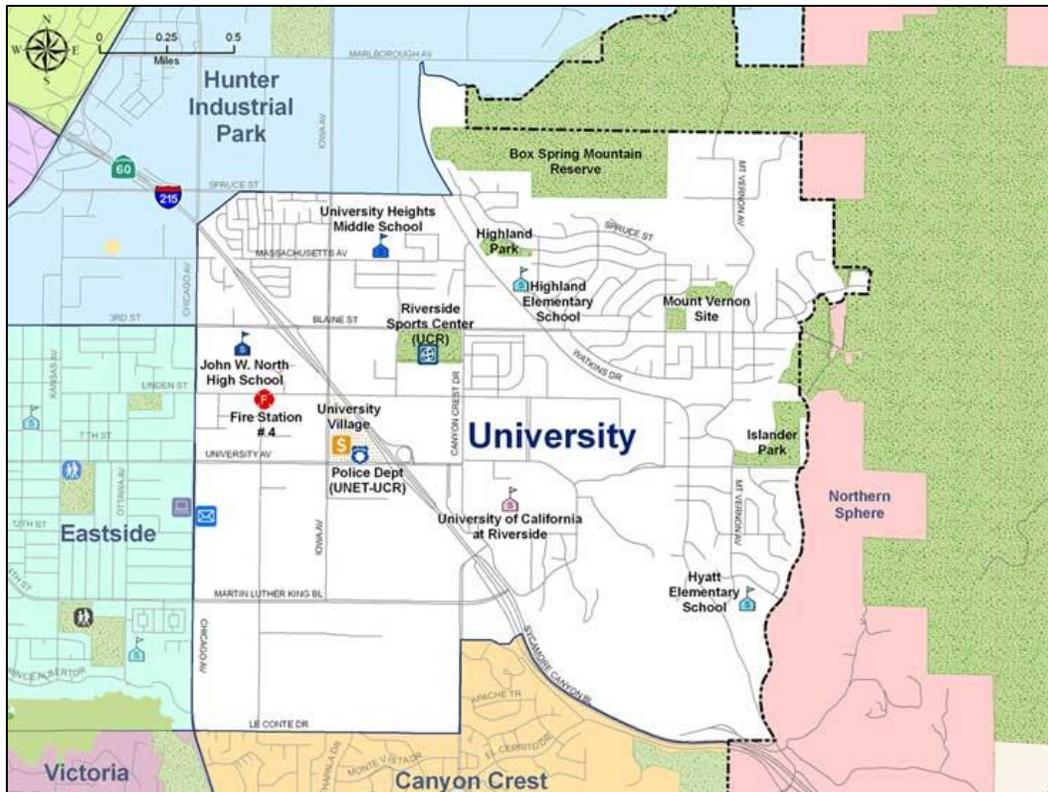
Source: Rincon Consultants, Inc., 2020

Figure 2 Project Location, UC Riverside East and West Campuses



Source: Rincon Consultants, Inc., 2020

Figure 3 Overview of UCR and the surrounding “University Neighborhood”



Source: City of Riverside, Riverside General Plan 2025 – Land Use and Urban Design Element

1.2 Regulatory Setting

This section describes the applicable regulatory setting applied in the preparation of this study.

Per California State Government Code Section 53094, the properties of California school districts, including the UC system, are statutorily exempt from most provisions of local ordinances, including landmark designation. California State Government Code, Section 53094 permits “the governing board of a school district, by vote of two-thirds of its members . . . [to] render a city or county zoning ordinance inapplicable to a proposed use of property by such school district.” The legislative history of Section 53094 indicates that “the Legislature deliberately accorded different treatment to school districts than to other local agencies because it was well aware that school construction was subject to almost complete control by the state...” The Legislature accordingly provided in Section 53094 that school districts, as opposed to other local agencies, should retain the right to exempt themselves from local zoning ordinances (Santa Clara, *supra*, 22 Cal.App.3d at p. 158 fn. 3).¹

Federal

National Register of Historic Places

The National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) was established by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as “an authoritative guide to be used by Federal, State, and local governments, private groups and citizens to identify the Nation’s cultural resources and to indicate what properties should be considered for protection from destruction or impairment” (CFR 36 60.2). Such standards are applicable to areas under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service. (36 CFR § 1.1.) The NRHP recognizes properties that are significant at the national, state, and local levels. A property is eligible for the NRHP if it:

- Criterion A. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- Criterion B. Is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- Criterion C. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of installation, or represents the work of a master, possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- Criterion D. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

In addition to meeting these criteria, a property must retain historic integrity, which is defined in National Register Bulletin 15 as the “ability of a property to convey its significance” (National Park Service 1990). In order to assess integrity, the National Park Service recognizes seven aspects or qualities that, considered together, define historic integrity. To retain integrity, a property must possess several, if not all, of these seven qualities, which are defined in the following manner in National Register Bulletin 15:

1. **Location.** The place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.
2. **Design.** The combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.
3. **Setting.** The physical environment of a historic property.

4. **Materials.** The physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.
5. **Workmanship.** The physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory.
6. **Feeling.** A property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.
7. **Association.** The direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.

Some aspects of integrity may be accorded more weight than others, depending on the type of resource being evaluated and the applicable eligibility criteria. Integrity can be assessed only after it has been concluded that a resource is significant.

Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring & Reconstructing Historic Buildings

As noted in the Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring & Reconstructing Historic Buildings: "The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties are only regulatory for projects receiving federal grant-in-aid funds otherwise, the Standards and Guidelines are intended only as general guidance for work on any historic building. ..." The goal of the *Secretary's Standards* is to outline treatment approaches that allow for the retention of and/or sensitive changes to the distinctive materials and features that lend a historical resource its significance. The *Secretary's Standards* and Guidelines offer general recommendations for preserving, maintaining, repairing, and replacing historical materials and features, as well as designing new additions or making alterations. These standards also provide guidance on new construction adjacent to historic districts and properties.

Rehabilitation is the most flexible treatment approach of the *Secretary's Standards*. The ten *Secretary's Standards for Rehabilitation* are:

1. A property shall be used for its historic purpose or be placed in a new use that requires minimal change to the defining characteristics of the building and its site and environment.
2. The historic character of a property shall be retained and preserved. The removal of historic materials or alteration of features and spaces that characterize a property shall be avoided.
3. Each property shall be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or architectural elements from other buildings, shall not be undertaken.
4. Most properties change over time; those changes that have acquired historic significance in their own right shall be retained and preserved.
5. Distinctive features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property shall be preserved.
6. Deteriorated historic features shall be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature shall match the old in design, color, texture, and other visual qualities and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features shall be substantiated by documentary, physical, or pictorial evidence.

7. Chemical or physical treatments, such as sandblasting, that cause damage to historic materials shall not be used. The surface cleaning of structures, if appropriate, shall be undertaken using the gentlest means possible.
8. Significant archeological resources affected by a project shall be protected and preserved. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures shall be undertaken.
9. New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction shall not destroy historic materials that characterize the property. The new work shall be differentiated from the old and shall be compatible with the massing, size, scale, and architectural features to protect the historic integrity of the property and its environment.
10. New additions and adjacent or related new construction shall be undertaken in such a manner that if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.

The *Secretary's Standards and Guidelines* offer general recommendations for preserving, maintaining, repairing, and replacing historical materials and features, as well as designing new additions or making alterations.² The *Secretary's Standards for Rehabilitation* also provide guidance on new construction adjacent to historic districts and properties.

Secretary's Standards compliance begins with the identification and documentation of the "character-defining," or historically significant, features of the historical resource. According to Preservation Brief 17, *Architectural Character: Identifying the Visual Aspects of Historic Buildings as an Aid to Preserving Their Character*, there is a three-step process to identifying character-defining features (Nelson, 1982). Step 1 involves assessing the physical aspects of the building exterior as a whole, including its setting, shape and massing, orientation, roof and roof features, projections, and openings. Step 2 looks at the building more closely—at materials, trim, secondary features, and craftsmanship. Step 3 encompasses the interior, including individual spaces, relations or sequences of spaces (floor plan), surface finishes and materials, exposed structure, and interior features and details. Alterations and replacement of character-defining features over time can impair a historic property's integrity and result in a loss of historic status.

State

The policies of the NHPA are implemented at the state level by the California Office of Historic Preservation, a division of the California Department of Parks and Recreation. The Office of Historic Preservation is also tasked with carrying out the duties described in the Public Resources Code and maintaining the California Historic Resources Inventory and CRHR. The state-level regulatory framework also includes CEQA, which requires the identification and mitigation of substantial adverse impacts that may affect the significance of eligible historical and archeological resources.

California Register of Historical Resources

Created in 1992 and implemented in 1998, the CRHR is "an authoritative guide in California to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify the state's historical resources and to indicate what properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change."³ Certain properties, including those listed in or formally determined eligible for listing on the NRHP and California Historical Landmarks numbered 770 and higher, are automatically included on the CRHR.

According to PRC Section 5024.1(c), a resource, either an individual property or a contributor to a historic district, may be listed in the CRHR if the State Historical Resources Commission determines that it meets one or more of the following criteria, which are modeled on NRHP criteria:

- Criterion 1:** It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage
- Criterion 2:** It is associated with the lives of persons important in our past
- Criterion 3:** It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values
- Criterion 4:** Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history

Properties that do not retain sufficient integrity for NRHP listing can still qualify for listing in the CRHR. Historical resources eligible for listing in the California Register must meet one of the criteria of significance described above and retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance.

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

CEQA requires a lead agency to analyze whether historic and/or archaeological resources may be adversely impacted by a proposed project. Under CEQA, a “project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historic resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment” (PRC Section 21084.1).

Answering this question is a two-part process: first, the determination must be made as to whether the proposed project involves cultural resources (i.e., historic and/or archaeological resources). Second, if cultural resources are present, the proposed project must be analyzed for a potential “substantial adverse change in the significance” of the resource.

According to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5, historic resources are:

1. A resource listed in, or formally determined eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources (PRC 5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4850 et seq);
2. A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Section 5020.1(k) of the PRC or identified as significance in a historic resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC;
3. Any building, structure, object, site, or district that the lead agency determines eligible for national, state, or local landmark listing; generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be historically significant (and therefore a historic resource under CEQA) if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register (as defined in PRC Section 5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4852).

Resources nominated to the CRHR must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to convey the reasons for their significance. Resources whose historic integrity (as defined in previous section) does not meet NRHP criteria may still be eligible for listing in the CRHR.

According to CEQA, the fact that a resource is not listed in or determined eligible for listing in the California Register or is not included in a local register or survey shall not preclude the lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resource (PRC Section 5024.1). Pursuant to

CEQA, a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource may have a significant effect on the environment (CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5(b)).

CEQA Guidelines specify that “substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired” (CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5).

Material impairment occurs when a project alters in an adverse manner or demolishes “those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion” or eligibility for inclusion in the NRHR, CRHR, or local register. In addition, pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.2, the “direct and indirect significant effects of the project on the environment shall be clearly identified and described, giving due consideration to both the short-term and long-term effects.”

1.3 Project Methodology

Project Personnel and Acknowledgments

Rincon Senior Architectural Historian Debi Howell-Ardila, MHP, served as principal investigator and author of the report. Architectural Historian Alexandra Madsen assisted in research and writing. Additional strategic oversight and QA/QC was provided by Rincon Cultural Resources Principal Shannon Carmack. All team members meet and exceed the Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualification Standards for architectural history and history (NPS 1983). Report figures were prepared by Rincon Geographic Information System (GIS) Specialist John Donohue.

Rincon wishes to acknowledge the assistance of UCR staff members, Stephanie Tang and Jaime Engbrecht, Campus Environmental Planners with UCR’s Planning, Design & Construction division. Ms. Tang and Ms. Engbrecht assisted Rincon throughout the project, providing previous studies, architectural drawings and participating in site visits. Due to the closure of some areas of campus, during the COVID-19 pandemic, Ms. Engbrecht secured access and photographed several areas of campus, including the Citrus Research Center and Agricultural Experiment Station (CRC-AES) area in West Campus and the UCR Botanical Gardens.

Literature Review and Research

This survey was completed in accordance with recognized professional standards, following the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Preservation Planning, Identification, Evaluation and Registration; California Office of Historic Preservation; and National Park Service professional standards and guidelines. Applicable national and state level criteria were considered.

Rincon conducted literature review and background research in order to build a thorough historic context and understand the relevant themes of significance for UCR. A number of primary and secondary sources were consulted over the course of the project including:

- Previous planning studies and evaluations, on file with UCR
- Architectural and site development building plans
- Historic aerial photographs and obtained from Environmental Data Resources
- Historical photographs and maps

- Historical newspaper articles from the *Los Angeles Times*, *The Press Enterprise*, among others
- American Architects Directory and Pacific Coast Architecture Database

A variety of additional secondary source materials were also consulted.

Previous Evaluations and Studies

Portions of the UCR campus have been subject to historic resources evaluations, generally in support of individual projects. The following presents an overview of known studies conducted for UCR-owned properties:

Campus Facility	Title of Cultural/Historic Resources Study/Report	Year Prepared
Various	1990 LRDP Historic Resources Survey, Appendix A, Photographs of Potentially Historic Structures (LSA, Irvine, CA)	April 1990
Various	1990 LRDP, Inventory and Assessment of Cultural Resources on the Campus of UC Riverside (LSA, Irvine, CA)	April 1990
Humanities and Social Sciences Building 1	“Appendix B: Historical and Archaeological Resources, Technical Appendix” (Jill Weisbord, Converse Environmental West)”	August 1991
Thermal Energy Storage Facility	“Cultural Resources Assessment, Thermal Energy Storage Facility, University of California, Riverside, Riverside County, CA” (Archaeological Research Unit, UCR)	Jan. 1992
The Barn Group	“Historical Resources Inventory: The Barn Theatre and the Barn Group” (B. Tom Tang, Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside)	June 1993
Insectary and Entomology Buildings	“Historic Resources Technical Report: Insectary and Entomology Buildings, University of California, Riverside, California” (RMW Paleo Associates, Inc., Mission Viejo, CA)	Sept. 1998
Box Springs Tower Facility	“A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of the Box Springs Tower Facility, Riverside County, California” (Albert A. Webb Associates, Riverside, CA)	Sept. 2001
Various	“Cultural Resources Technical Report: UCR Long Range Development Plan” (CRM Tech, Riverside, CA)	Jan. 2002
Watkins House	“Historic Building Assessment of the Watkins House, University of California, Riverside, Riverside County, California” (The Keith Companies, Palm Desert, CA)	2005
Teamster’s Cottage/University Cottage	“State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation Form, Teamster’s Cottage/University Cottage, UC Riverside” (LSA Associates, Riverside, CA)	April 2010

Campus Facility	Title of Cultural/Historic Resources Study/Report	Year Prepared
The Barn Group	"Historic Resources Assessment: The Barn Group and University Cottage, University of California, Riverside" (LSA, Riverside, CA)	April 2010
The Barn Group	"The Barn, Historic Resource Assessment," Memorandum to UCR, Tricia Thrasher (Andy Plumley, Assistant Vice Chancellor, Housing, Dining & Residential Services)	June 2010
Glen Mor 2	"(Revised) Historic Resources Evaluation: Assessor Parcel Numbers 251-180-005-6, City of Riverside, Riverside County, California" (Chambers Group, Inc., Redlands, CA)	Nov. 2010
West Campus Solar Farm	"Final Cultural Resources Assessment, West Campus Solar Farm UCR #950338, University of California, Riverside, Riverside County, CA" (LSA, Riverside, CA)	Dec. 2013
Canyon Crest Family Housing Complex	"Historic Resource Evaluation Report for Canyon Crest Family Housing Complex, University of California, Riverside, Riverside County, CA" (Daly & Associates, Riverside, CA)	March 2017
Canyon Crest Family Housing Complex	"Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment, University of California, Riverside, North District Area" (Psomas, Santa Ana, CA)	March 2017
Lath House B and Plant Growth Glass Houses	"Historic Building Assessment for UCR Plant Growth Environments Facility (PGEF) in the City of Riverside, Riverside County, California" (Applied Earthworks, Inc., Hemet, CA)	Dec. 2018 (updated)
Lath House B and Plant Growth Glass Houses	"Memorandum - Cultural Resource Constraints Analysis for UCR Plant Growth Environments Facility (PGEF), Riverside County, California" (Applied Earthworks, Inc., Hemet, CA)	Dec. 2018 (updated)

Designated and Previously Identified Historic Resources

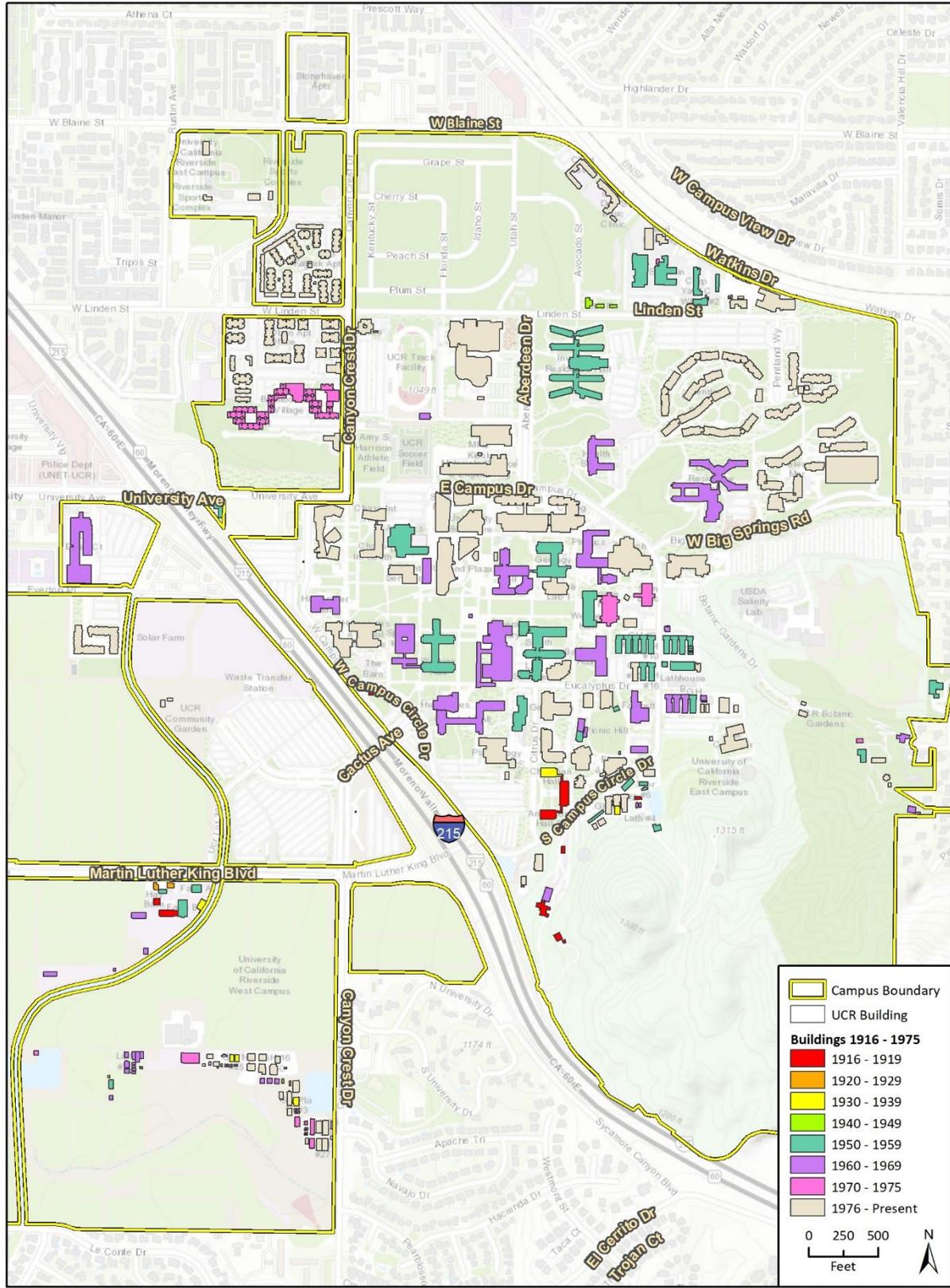
The following provides a summary of previously identified historic resources that are extant on the UCR campus as of June 2020.

Original Building Name (Current Name)	Date of Construction	Map Zone	Eligibility Criteria	Designated?
Horticulture Building (Anderson Hall)	1916/1931	5	NRHP, A/C; CRHR 1/3	Cal. Point of Historical Interest & Riverside Co. Historical Landmark
Teamster’s Cottage (University Cottage)	1916	2	NRHP, A	No
The Barn Group (P-33-007877 and P-33-007878)	1917 - 2019	2	Ineligible (due to alterations)	N/A

Field Survey

On June 24, 2020, Ms. Howell-Ardila conducted a pedestrian- and windshield-level survey of UCR. The field survey included all permanent buildings, landscaping/hardscaping features that are 45 years of age or older (constructed through 1975) (Figure 4). Resources were documented in field notes and digital photography. During the initial field survey, three areas of the UCR campus were closed; these areas were subsequently photographed by UCR staff and photographs were shared with Rincon for inclusion in this report. Figure 4 identifies all facilities included in the survey, along with the potential long-range plans for properties under the LRDP (i.e., treatment, removal, or repurposing).

Figure 4 Survey Target Properties, 45+ Years of Age (constructed through 1975)



Imagery provided by Microsoft Bing and its licensors © 2020.

Buildings Through 1975 2021-02-04

2 UCR Construction Chronology

The modern-day campus of UCR occupies over 1,100 acres, with dozens of buildings, research and support facilities, classrooms, housing, and facilities. The section provides an overview of UCR’s growth at critical junctures in its history, from the early twentieth century through 1975. This provides a better understanding of historic patterns and trends in UCR’s growth over time. In order to characterize over a century of history and construction at UCR, the following sections focus on the key extant buildings and facilities that were added during five principal eras/themes:

1. Development of the Citrus Experiment Station, 1916;
2. Founding of the College of Letters and Sciences in 1953;
3. Adoption of the Master Plan and campus expansion in 1955;
4. Elevation of UCR to a “General Campus” with the UC system in 1959;
5. Era of transition, 1967 to 1975.

The historic context and applicable themes of significance are presented in Section 3. Before exploring each era in detail, this section provides a general overview of the extant properties on campus. As of June 2020, the campus retains approximately 165 buildings, structures, and features constructed through 1975. A vast majority of these properties – over 80 percent – were constructed in the postwar period, as illustrated in Table 1.¹ The campus retains at least 10 properties reflecting its earliest phase of development, through the Citrus Experiment Station (1910 – 1919) as well as an equal number of properties reflecting the station’s expansion through the pre-1945 period and prior to the establishment of the College of Letters and Sciences (1920 – 1949).

The West Campus retains facilities and buildings dating to the earliest days of the Citrus Experiment Station, as well as facilities still occupied by a portion of the agricultural lands and orchards near the Gage Canal, at the current-day Citrus Research Center and Agricultural Experiment Station (CRC-AES). In terms of the East Campus, the early years and the mid-century transition to a research university, are both evident. The East Campus core was constructed in a relatively short period of time, from the early 1950s through the mid-1960s, around the agricultural fields and facilities of the Citrus Experiment Station. The cohesiveness and unified architectural style of the campus core reflect this compact phase of design and construction.

Table 1 Overview of Dates of Construction, By Decade

Decade	# of Properties	% of Properties Constructed within the Specified Decade
1910 – 1919	10	6 percent
1920 – 1929	2	>1 percent
1930 – 1939	11	7 percent
1940 – 1949	5	3 percent
1950 – 1959	43	26 percent
1960 – 1969	53	32 percent
1970 – 1975	38	23 percent

¹ Dates of construction presented in this report are drawn from UCR Facilities Management System (FMS) data.

2.1 Citrus Experiment Station, 1916

As noted above in Table 2, UCR retains nearly 30 properties from its earliest era of the Citrus Experiment Station. Beginning in the mid-1910s, the UC Riverside Citrus Experiment Station provided a multidisciplinary research center and clearinghouse for the study of citrus hybridization, crop maintenance, and productivity. The CRC-AES has been in continuous operation at UCR for over a century. This section provides an overview of a few of the key extant buildings and resources from this era. An overview of the setting and character of the Citrus Experiment Station in these early years is shown on a 1931 aerial photograph (Figure 5). As illustrated in this photo, the early station was surrounded by agricultural fields and orchards in each direction.

Figure 5 Setting and topography of the Citrus Experiment Station, as of 1931; the station headquarters including the Horticulture Building (Anderson Hall) are located in the lower right quadrant; the curvilinear swath through the left is the Gage Canal



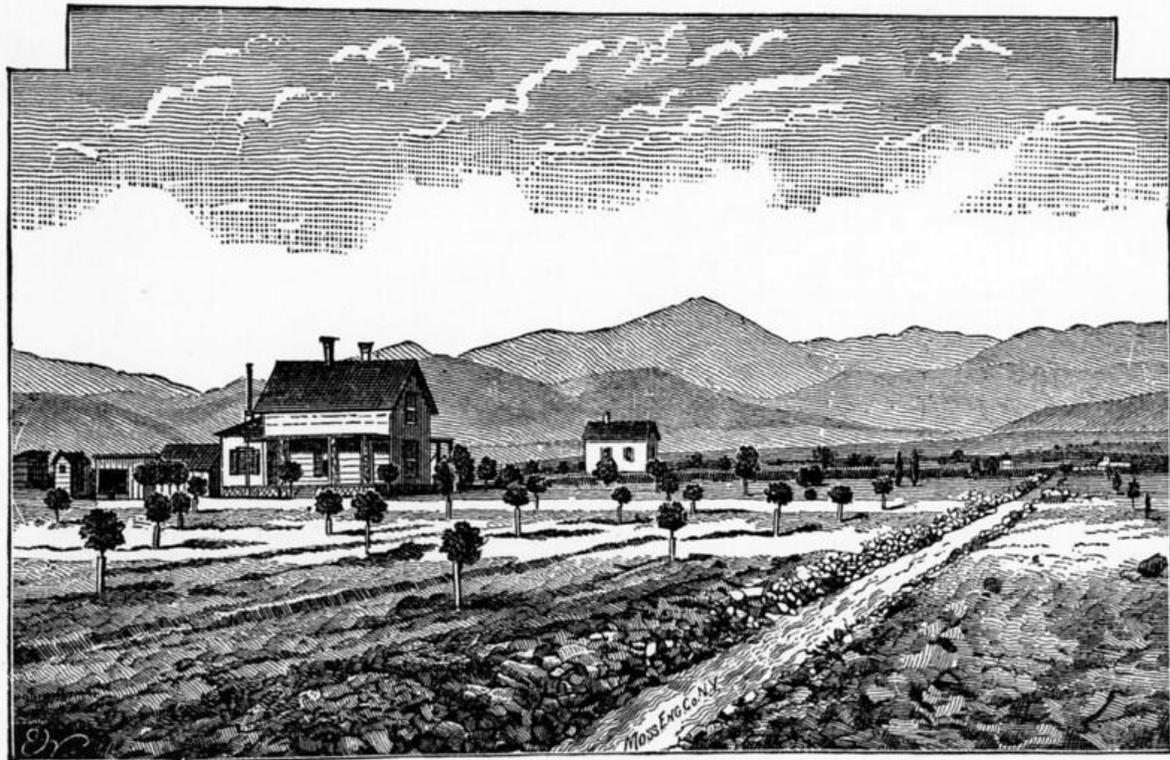
Source: Environmental Data Resources, 2020

Figure 7 Gage Canal, Riverside, California (c. 1900)



Source: UCR Special Collections and University Archives

Figure 8 Etching of Gage Canal, N.D.



ON THE LINE OF THE GAGE CANAL.

Source: UCR Special Collections and University Archives on Flickr, Image 204_002_099

Citrus Experiment Station Headquarters: Horticulture Building (Anderson Hall 1; 1916), Irrigation Building (Anderson Hall 2; 1916), and Soils/Plant Nutrition Wing (Chapman Hall; 1931)

The signature building of the Citrus Experiment Station, the Horticulture Building (now Anderson Hall 1) was designed in 1916 by architects Lester H. Hibbard and H.B. Cody. Displaying a distinctive Spanish Colonial/Mission Revival style, this building is the largest of the original station, spanning over 23,000 square feet. The Horticulture Building, which was known as the main laboratory building, housed offices for the director as well as faculty and researchers, the library, laboratories for plant breeding and insect work, and the entomological collection (Figure 9). In 1916, Hibbard and Cody also designed the adjacent Irrigation Building (now Anderson Hall 2), to the south. In 1931, the Soils/Plant Nutrition Wing (now Chapman Hall) was added to the north to form a 'U'-shaped complex (Figure 10 and Figure 11). The building was designed by well-known Riverside architect G. Stanley Wilson in a compatible Spanish Colonial/Mission Revival style.

Figure 9 Horticulture Building (Anderson Hall 1), 1916 (left) and Irrigation Building (Anderson Hall 2), 1916 (right), prior to 1931 addition of Soils/Plant Nutrition Wing (Chapman Hall)



Source: UCR Special Collections and University Archives

Figure 10 The Citrus Experiment Station Headquarters, 1916-1931, with the Horticulture Building (Anderson Hall 1; center), Irrigation Building (Anderson Hall 2; right), and Soils/Plant Nutrition Wing (Chapman Hall; left)



Source: Avery E. Field Photograph Collection, Rivera Library, Calisphere

Figure 11 An image from ca. 1920, with the Horticulture and Irrigation Buildings (Anderson Halls 1 and 2) visible in the background



Source: UCR College of Natural & Agricultural Sciences

Teamster's Cottage/University Cottage (The Cottage) and Palm Tree Grove

The Teamster's Cottage/University Cottage (now The Cottage) is located just south of The Barn Group. The home was designed in 1916 by Hibbard and Cody in a simple, utilitarian style. The residence was thought to have served as housing for Citrus Experiment Station staff. Adjacent to the home is a large, mature palm tree grove. The UCR 1964 Long-Range Development Plan noted the presence of this palm tree grove, observing that the grove had been "preserved through the years" and that plans were in place to retain the grove.⁶ As such, it contributes to the setting of the 1916 home and reflects this early era of campus construction.

Director's Residence Grouping

Just south of the Citrus Experiment Station headquarters, the Director's Residence (now College Building South) and associated buildings were constructed in 1916, with designs by Hibbard and

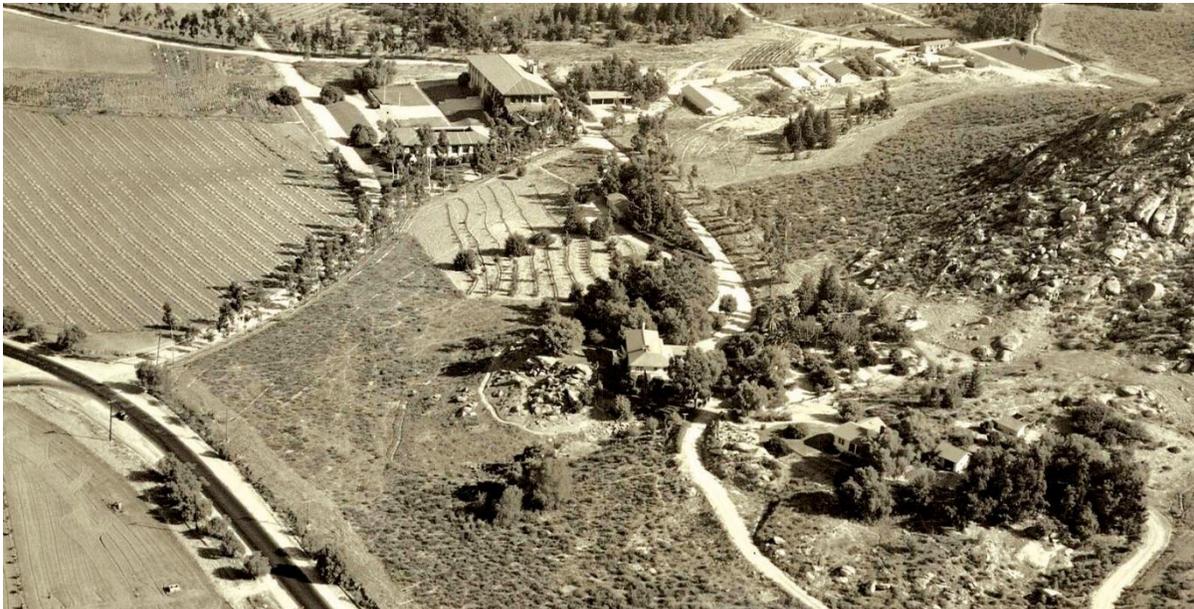
Cody. The home was designed as a two-story, U-shaped building with a Spanish Colonial Revival/Colonial Revival style. This home would have been originally occupied by the station's first director, Herbert J. Webber. After the founding of UCR, the residence was converted to classrooms and offices; in 1965, a new building, the Cooperative Extension Building (now College Building North), was constructed next door, with a connecting breezeway.

While the residence itself appear to have been heavily modified over the years, it belongs to a small grouping of early intact properties intended for the Director's Residence, including a garden, a shed, and garage. Located east of the Director's Residence (College Building South), the garage exhibits some of the Colonial Revival elements of the residence. In addition, an intact garage/storage building dating to circa 1916 is located on the driveway to the Director's Residence (College Building South).

Superintendent's Cottage and Garage

Designed by architects Hibbard and Cody in 1916, the Superintendent's Cottage and Garage are located just southeast of the Director's Residence (College Building South). The residence is smaller in scale than the Director's Residence but appears more intact (Figure 12).

Figure 12 Aerial photo looking North, 1929, with Director's Residence (College Building South; center) and the Superintendent's Cottage and Garage (bottom right)

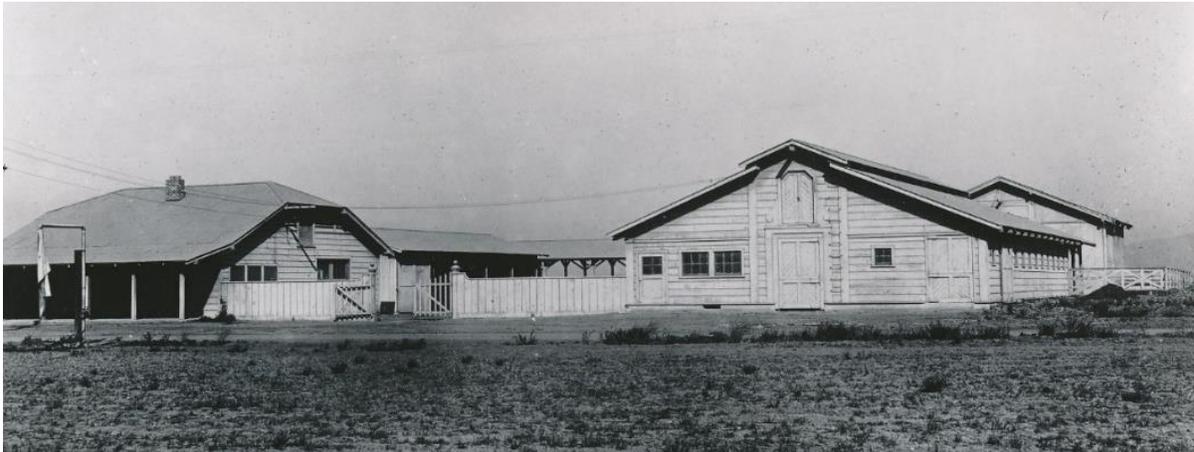


Source: UCR College of Natural & Agricultural Sciences

The Barn Group

Also constructed in 1917 was The Barn Group, which included: a horse stable, office/carpenter-shop, blacksmith-shop, hay barn, and two wagon sheds.⁷ Some of the buildings were later converted into a dining hall, theater, and stable. A photograph from circa 1920 shows the original construction (Figure 13). The stable has been demolished; the dining hall has been renovated and expanded; a new faculty/staff dining building, campus meeting room, and restroom building have been constructed; and the theater has been renovated (construction was completed in spring 2020). The demolition, renovation, and expansion of facilities addresses the dining deficiencies in the southeast part of campus and enhances entertainment programming abilities.

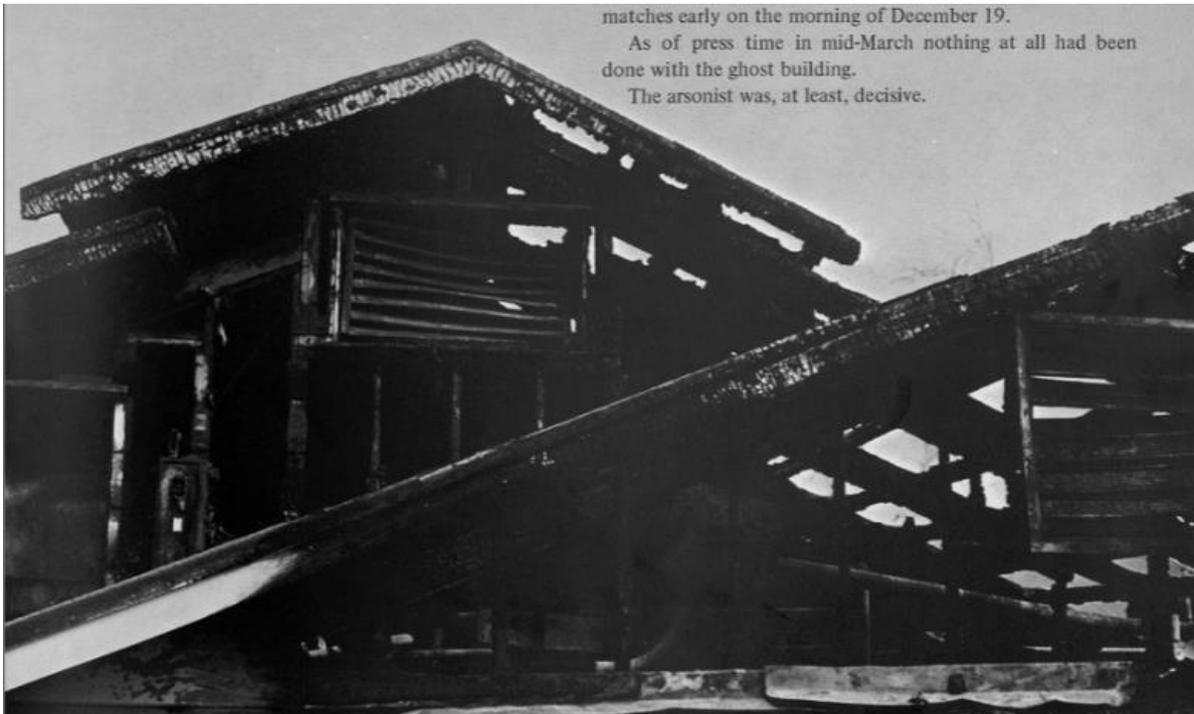
Figure 13 The Barn Group, Citrus Experiment Station, c.1920



Source: Paul P., KUICR.org

The Barn Group was partially destroyed by arson on December 19, 1969. The yearbook from that year includes a photograph of the damaged northern end building (Figure 14). It was subsequently “shored up”.

Figure 14 The Barn Group, after fire, 1970

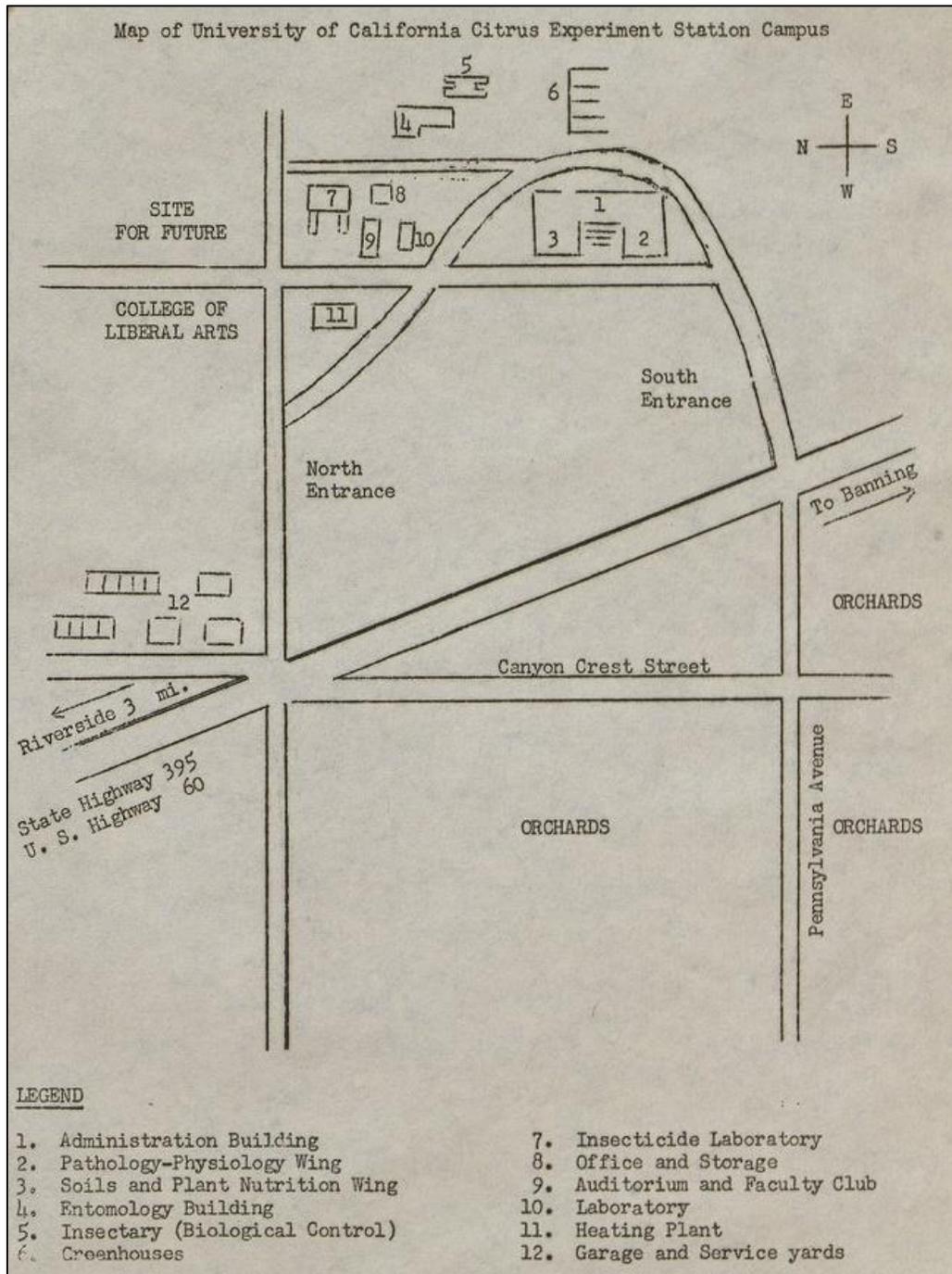


Source: The Tartan Yearbook, Calisphere.org

2.2 UCR College of Letters and Sciences, 1953-1958

In the postwar era, prior to the founding of the College of Letters and Sciences, the Citrus Experiment Station consisted of roughly a dozen buildings and support structures, surrounded by orchards and agricultural outbuildings. Figure 15 provides an overview of the expanse of the station prior to the next major expansion: the 1954 opening of the UCR College of Letters and Sciences.

Figure 15 Map of UC Riverside's Citrus Experiment Station Campus, 1951



Source: University of California, Riverside, Special Collections and University Archives

This section provides an overview of this early construction campaign, which was organized around the construction of core buildings necessary for the establishment of a college. It also chronicles the earliest development of a student culture on the campus, and the notable architects who made an early stamp on the school.

Groundbreaking Ceremony

In 1952, UC Provost Gordon Samuel Watkins (who served in the post from 1949 to 1956) approved the construction of new facilities, mostly surrounding the Citrus Experiment Station. Following groundbreaking ceremonies in June 1952, construction began on the earliest core buildings (Figure 16). This group of buildings, which collectively reflect the earliest stage of construction at UCR, are all extant.

Figure 16 UCR groundbreaking ceremony, 30 July 1952



Source: UCR Library and Special Collections

An aerial photograph from 1953 illustrates the agricultural nature of the surroundings during the development of the campus (Figure 17). The citrus industry was still very much thriving during the early development of the campus. The core of the present-day East Campus is demarcated in red.

Figure 17 Aerial Photograph of UCR and Surrounding Vicinity, 1953



Source: Environmental Data Resources, 2020

Modern Beginnings

The architects who designed UCR's earliest buildings represent a virtual who's-who of the best known, most celebrated Modernist architects in the region. The caliber of this team resulted in a collection of superb, distinctive examples of Mid-Century Modern design at UCR. It also reflected the university's intention of elevating its profile throughout the region.

Early buildings include the Physical Sciences Building (now Geology Building, 1953), designed by Bennett and Bennett of Pasadena; Social Sciences-Humanities Building (now Watkins Hall, 1953); Webber Hall (1954), designed by Clark, Frey and Chambers of Palm Springs; the Physical Education Building (now Athletics and Dance Building, 1953), designed by Arthur Froehlich of Los Angeles; and the Library (now Rivera Library, 1954), designed by the Glendale firm of Graham Latta. Additionally, the school hired Landscape Architect Ruth Shellhorn as the supervising landscape architect and responsible for the 1956 Landscape Master Plan. Shellhorn sought to emphasize and keep the naturally sloping topography of the campus, preserve the arroyos, and plant native and non-native trees throughout the campus⁸ (additional information on these architectural firms is provided below, in Section 3.4, Associated Architectural Styles, Architects, and Design Professionals).

Photographs show the population of these buildings on the new college campus; a 1952 photograph depicts construction in the foreground (Figure 18), and a 1954 photograph gives a clear aerial of the school facing east, with the Physical Education Building (Athletics and Dance Building) in the foreground, Social Sciences-Humanities Building (Watkins Hall) to the right, and the Library (Rivera Library), Physical Sciences Building (Geology Building), and Webber Hall further afield (Figure 19).

Figure 18 The new campus under construction, 1952



Source: UCR Special Collections and University Archives on Flickr, Image 282_003_184

Figure 19 The new campus in its inaugural year, 1954



Source: UCR Library and Special Collections

The Physical Education Building (Athletics and Dance Building), originally located in the southeastern corner of the campus, was constructed by Arthur Froehlich of Los Angeles in 1953. Photographs evidence the modern exterior and interior design of the building (Figure 20, Figure 21).

Figure 20 Exterior view of Physical Education Building (Athletics and Dance Building), N.D.



Source: UCR Special Collections and University Archives on Flickr, Image 282_003_203

Figure 21 Interior view of Physical Education Building (Athletics and Dance Building), N.D.



Source: UCR Special Collections and University Archives on Flickr, Image 282_003_206

Contemporary photographs of the Library (Rivera Library), completed by architect Graham Latta in 1954, offer further evidence of the distinctive exterior spaces and interiors of the new campus (Figure 22, Figure 23). Landscaping surrounding the building is varied, including both deciduous trees chosen by Shellhorn to provide shade in the hot summer months, and native succulents to conserve water usage. Shellhorn also worked with the architects to create the covered walkways that protected students from the sun as they traversed the campus.⁹

Figure 22 Library (Rivera Library) and Addition with Landscaping, c.1966



Source: UCR Special Collections and University Archives on Flickr, Image 282_001_052c

Figure 23 Interior of Library (Rivera Library), N.D.

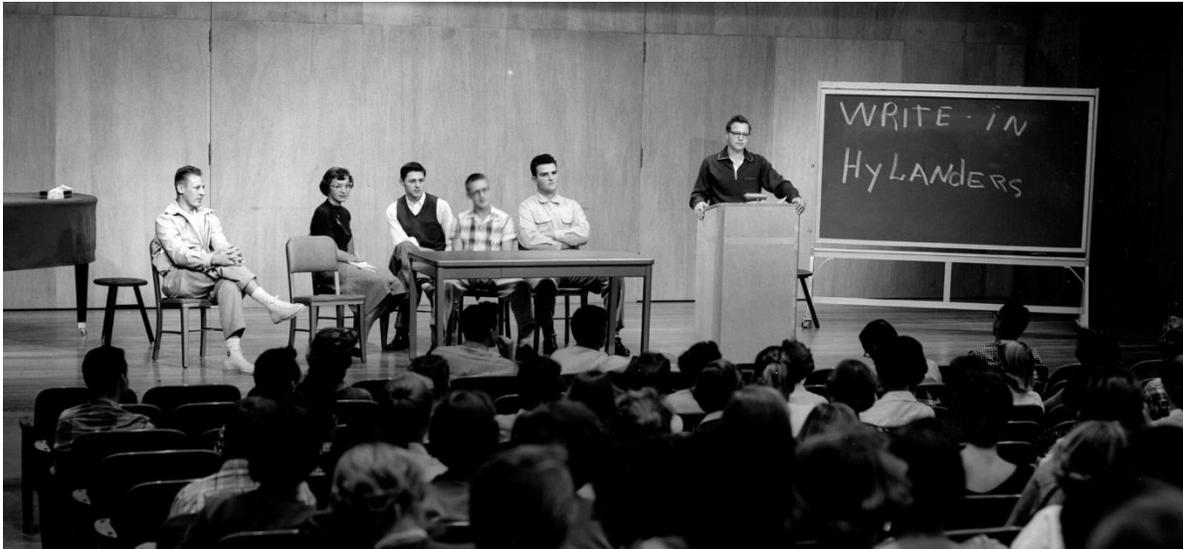


Source: UCR Special Collections and University Archives on Flickr, Image 282_018f_002

Early Identity

With the college inauguration of 1954, five new buildings ushered in a population of 127 students and 65 faculty members. The College of Letters and Sciences quickly set to carve an identity for itself unique from surrounding colleges and universities. In 1955, the student body selected “Highlanders” as the school mascot (Figure 24). The mascot refers to the location of UCR in the highlands overlooking the city of Riverside. The yearbook was named *Tartan*, and the student newspaper was named *The Highlander*. The “Highland Lassies,” created to lift school morale at athletic games, was a dance group formed in 1955 (Figure 25).

Figure 24 Student body meeting to decide the UC Riverside mascot, 1954



Source: UCR Special Collections and University Archives on Flickr, Image 282_008_584

Figure 25 Highland Lassies, c. 1955



Source: UCR Special Collections and University Archives on Flickr, Image 282_008_588

Part of the school's new identity was a student-constructed concrete "C" on Box Springs Mountain overlooking the campus. The symbol was created as part of the UC tradition started by the UC Berkeley campus in 1905.¹⁰ Situated approximately 1,500 feet above the campus, the concrete letter, part of a larger UC tradition, gained recognition as the largest concrete block letter on record. Measuring 132 by 70 feet, the letter quickly became a point of school pride (Figure 26).

Figure 26 Construction of UC "C", c. 1955



Source: UCR Special Collections and University Archives on Flickr, Image 282_001_081

Master Planning and Expansion

Although the initial enrollment projections in 1954 were capped at 1,500, by 1955, those numbers increased to 5,000 students. In 1955, the celebrated architectural firm of Allison and Rible completed a Master Plan for the new school (Figure 27).¹¹

Figure 27 Map of UCR Campus, 1955

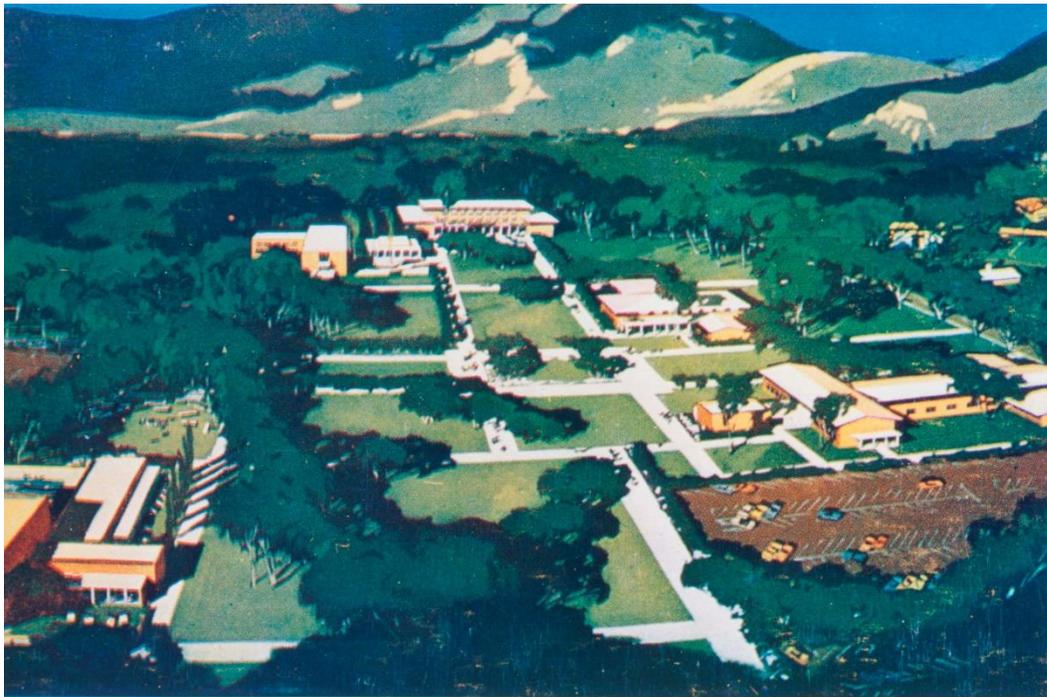


Source: University of California, Riverside, Special Collections and University Archives

In a reflection of UCR's current configuration, the master plan dedicated the area west of U.S. Highway 60 (SR-60) to agricultural cultivation and experimentation and the area east of the freeway for the campus core. The East Campus Plan concentrated new construction around the six existing buildings: The Barn Group, Physical Science Building (Geology Building), Social Sciences-Humanities Building (Watkins Hall), Webber Hall, Physical Education Building (Athletics and Dance Building), and the Library (Rivera Library).¹²

An undated rendering of the campus shows its appearance around this time, and a yearbook from 1956 boasts of the construction slated for the campus with the motto "the future... takes form" (Figure 28, Figure 29).

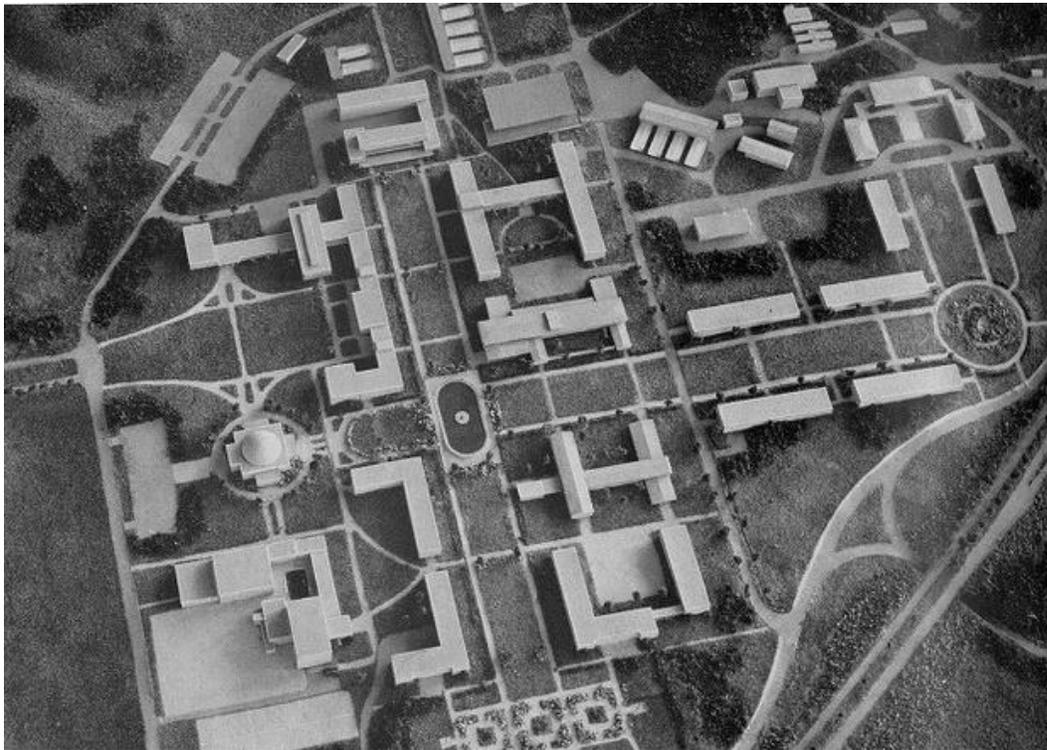
Figure 28 Map of UCR Campus, 1955



Riverside Campus, University of California

Source: UCR Special Collections and University Archives on Flickr, Image 282_018f_003

Figure 29 Projected Campus Plan, 1956



Source: UCR Yearbook, Calisphere, 1956

As the campus expanded with high-style Modernist buildings, students and facilities staff found ways to utilize spaces from the Citrus Experiment Station, as well. The Barn Group, for example, was redeveloped to serve as a dining hall, student center, and gathering space (Figure 30, Figure 31). To date, the stable has been demolished; the dining hall has been renovated and expanded; a new faculty/staff dining building, campus meeting room, and restroom building have been constructed; and the theater has been renovated (construction was completed in spring 2020). The demolition, renovation, and expansion of facilities addresses the dining deficiencies in the southeast part of campus and enhances entertainment programming abilities.

Figure 30 Students studying in The Barn, c. 1955



Source: UCR Special Collections and University Archives on Flickr, Image 282_018f_003

Figure 31 Exterior of The Barn, 1959



Source: UCR Special Collections and University Archives on Flickr, Image 282_002_118

Canyon Crest Housing Complex

In 1955, the new College of Letters and Sciences purchased the Canyon Crest housing complex from the federal government. Originally constructed as defense-worker housing during World War II, Canyon Crest offered a ready-made solution to UCR's early housing shortage during these years.

The Canyon Crest complex (of which a small handful of buildings remain) was built in 1941 to house military personnel and civilian defense workers at nearby Camp Haan and March Army Air Field. Converted to UCR student housing in the early 1950s, the Canyon Crest Housing Complex was roughly bounded by Blaine Street (north), Avocado Street (east), W. Linden Street (south), and Canyon Crest Drive (west). The remaining buildings include the long-time home of KUCR and Radio Aztlán.

Built in stages, the complex offered 275 units of modest, vernacular cottages, with uniform setbacks, sited on curving streets with a central lawn (in a reflection of the textbook ideas of suburban development in the postwar period).¹³ Design professionals involved in the project included Los Angeles-based R.E. Campbell Company, who constructed half of the housing units, on a 17-acre parcel, for approximately \$400,000.¹⁴ In 1943, the Riverside County Housing Authority expanded the Canyon Crest Housing Complex to include a nursery school at 756 Linden Street. Other additions constructed during World War II included a community hall, grocery store, and various recreational clubs.¹⁵ The housing complex remained open and operating through World War II.

Following the war, in 1947, the Riverside County Board of Supervisors initiated a transfer and repurposing of Canyon Crest for low-cost housing for WWII veterans, to be run by the County Housing Authority.¹⁶ By the early 1950s, discussions regarding the fate of the housing complex were underway. In July 1955, the 53-acre property was transferred from the Public Housing Administration to the University of California Regents. With student populations booming, the neighborhood of Canyon Crest and its 275 units provided much-needed housing for UCR's many student and staff families.¹⁷ Tenants occupying the units as of 1955 remained in their homes, and UCR students and staff were given first priority for subsequent vacancies.

The acquisition was celebrated by UCR administrators, who called it "a major step toward our goal of becoming a residential college."¹⁸ At the time, UCR's College of Letters and Sciences was in its second year but growing quickly. The new housing was deemed to be of "immeasurable value" in the development of adequate housing facilities for the campus."

This historic photograph shows the characteristic tract character of the Canyon Crest Housing Tract in the 1940s (Figure 32).

Figure 32 Canyon Crest Housing Complex, 1943



Source: *Riverside Daily Press*, 1943 (Daly & Associates 2007)

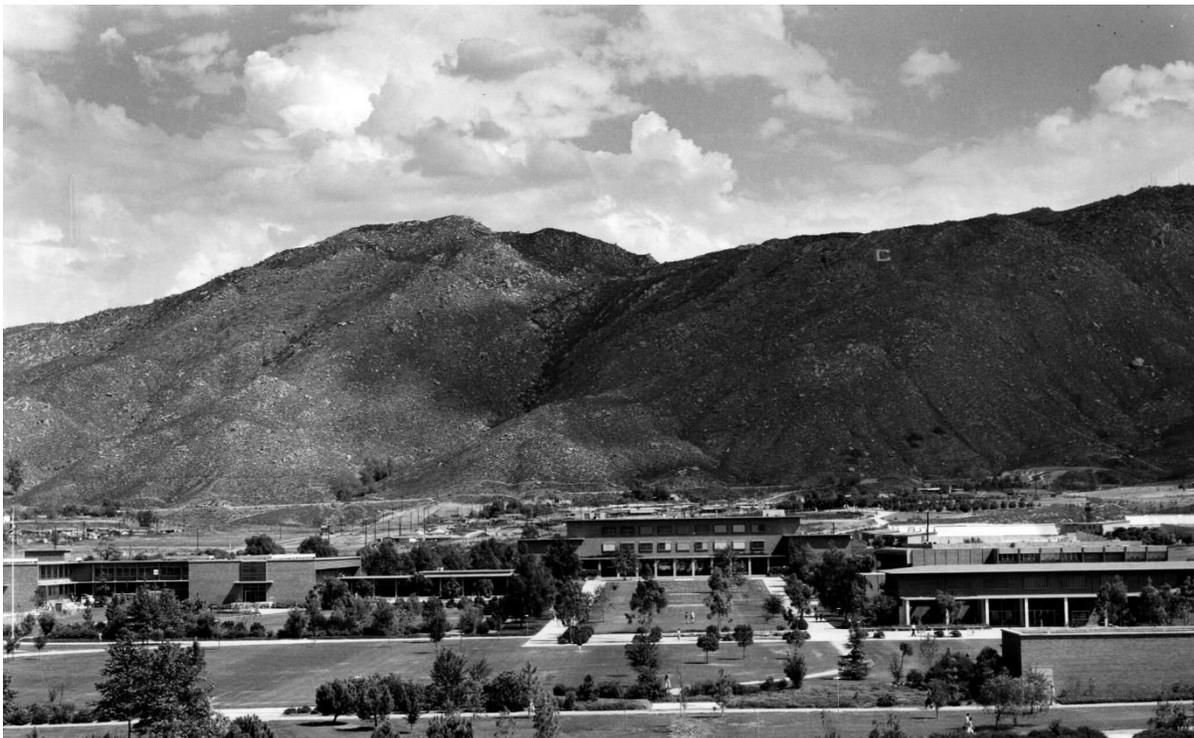
2.3 Creation of UCR “General Campus,” 1959-1967

The next important catalyst for expansion of UCR occurred in 1959, when the UC Regents converted the fledgling College of Letters and Sciences into a “General Campus” within the UC system. This change implied that UCR would join the other major research institutions within the UC system, with a greatly expanded campus and facilities and a student body of up to 10,000. The new UC President Clark Kerr developed the California Master Plan for Higher Education, which designated Riverside and other UC schools as research institutions.¹⁹ This new characterization of the school suited its early roots as an agricultural research institution.

As during the first phase of campus construction, the new facilities were designed by some of the region’s most renowned practitioners of Mid-Century Modern institutional architecture. George B. Allison, Ulysses Floyd Rible, Albert Frey, A. Quincy Jones, Frederick E. Emmons, and William Pereira were just a few of the architects whose work defined the architectural character at UCR.

According to UCR facilities data, a total of 26 percent of UCR facilities were constructed in the 1950s, during the initial construction and master planning efforts. Once UCR was established as a General Campus, this expansion accelerated in the early to mid-1960s. Nearly one-third of UCR’s extant facilities date to the 1960s (53 properties, or 32 percent). In subsequent years, UCR expanded outward, and new facilities gradually began filling in the campus core (Figure 33).

Figure 33 Aerial View of Campus, 1960



Source: UCR Special Collections and University Archives on Flickr, Image 282_003_217

Campus Growth

The need for new student housing grew in tandem with a rapidly expanding student population—to address this need, an expansive, multistory dormitory complex was constructed in the northeast portion of the campus. Designed by UCR master plan architects Allison and Rible, the Aberdeen-Inverness Residence Hall consists of two multistory H-shaped dorms, with a central services wing (Figure 34).

Figure 34 Aerial View of Aberdeen-Inverness Residence Hall Under Construction, c. 1959



Source: UCR Special Collections and University Archives on Flickr, Image 282_002_136b

Other basic student and campus management needs were soon addressed with the construction of the Allison and Rible-designed Administration Building (now Hinderaker Hall, 1960) and Corporation Yard (now Corporation Yard C and D Car Shelter, 1960) and the Health Service Building completed by Herman Ruhnau (1961).

In 1966, nationally renowned photographer Ansel Adams visited UCR and captured the striking, distinctive Modernist architecture on film. Iconic photographs of the Administration Building (Hinderaker Hall) and the Student Union's fireplace are two examples of the sleek forms that came to characterize much of the school's architecture in the 1960s (Figure 35, Figure 36).

Figure 35 Ansel Adams Photograph of Administration Building Arches, 1966



Source: The Regents of The University of California, Copyright 1967, 1978, 1990, 1994

Figure 36 Ansel Adams Photograph Student Union Fireplace, 1966



Source: The Regents of The University of California, Copyright 1967, 1978, 1990, 1994

The UCR Bell Tower, was designed by Jones and Emmons in 1966 and has become one of the most emblematic buildings of the UCR campus (Figure 37). The building's sleek, elongated form serves as both architecture, wayfinder, instrument, and timekeeper. Consisting of 48 bells from the Paccard Bell Foundry in France, the 161-foot tower was dedicated on October 2, 1966 with a concert. To this day, UCR employs a University Carillonneur, a professional dedicated to working the carillon.²⁰

Figure 37 Ansel Adams Photograph of the UCR Bell Tower, 1966



Source: The Regents of The University of California, Copyright 1967, 1978, 1990, 1994

In 1967, the Commons Building was constructed at UCR (Figure 38). The building housed the International Lounge, which was active by as early as 1968 (Figure 39). The building was demolished in 2005.²¹ A 1966 photograph of the campus from the *Tartan* Yearbook shows the campus as it appeared at that time (Figure 40).

Figure 38 View of Commons Building, N.D.



Source: UCR Special Collections and University Archives on Flickr, Image 282_003_202

Figure 39 Students in the International Lounge, c. 1968



Source: UCR Special Collections and University Archives on Flickr, Image 282_018d_001

Figure 40 View of Campus, 1966

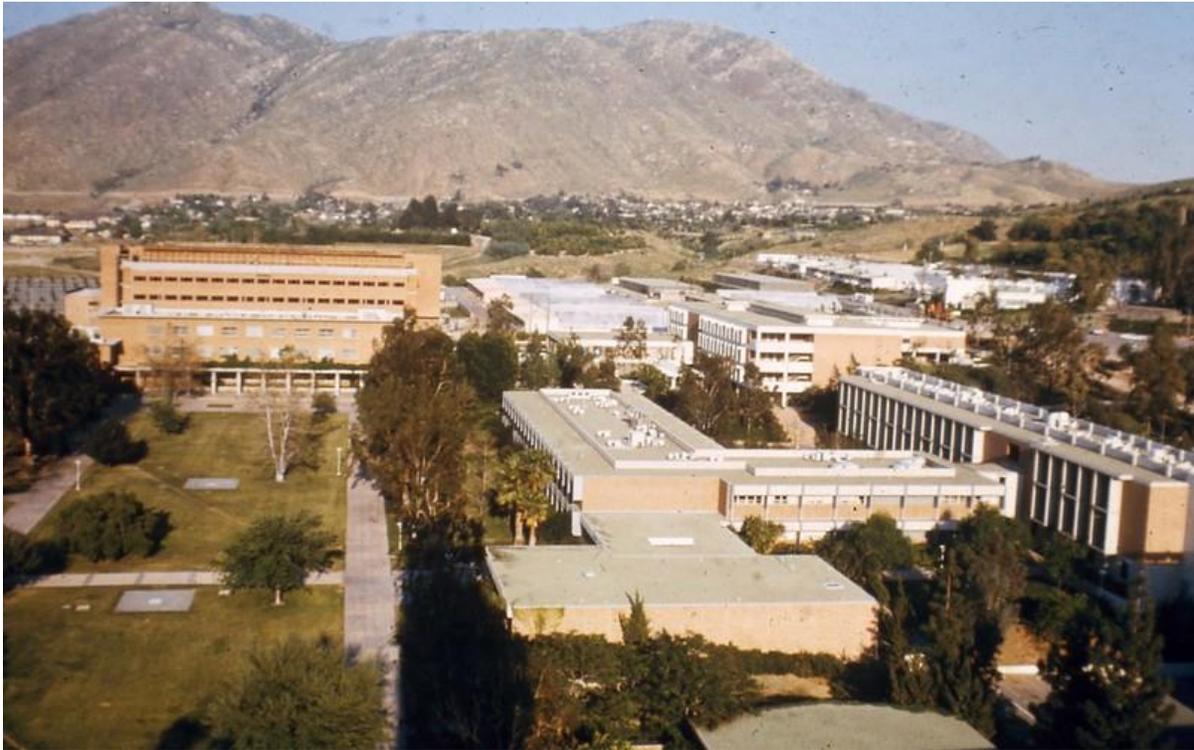
Source: Tartan Yearbook

Expansion of Citrus Experimentation and the Sciences

Even as UCR became a modern, large-scale university, its origins and character as the Citrus Experiment Station evolved alongside the expanding institution. In 1956, Herman Theodore Spieth succeeded Watkins as Chancellor and sought to integrate the campus and experimental station. At the same time, as the expanding liberal arts college was gaining an identity, the Citrus Experiment Station retained its own. By the time of UCR's conversion to a General Campus of the UC system in 1959, the fifty-year old Citrus Experiment Station had grown to 265 staff members, 115 academics, and 150 research technicians. Experimental fields and orchards still occupied large swaths of the West Campus. The station reported directly to the Office of the President, not the UCR Provost.

Spieth sought to change this, and in 1960 he founded the College of Agriculture, which combined the station with undergraduate and graduate teaching. In 1961, the UC Regents renamed the Citrus Experiment Station as the Citrus Research Center and Agricultural Experiment Station (CRC-AES).²²The 1960s reflected this growing attention to the sciences at UCR and within a few years additional buildings were constructed to bolster this source of pride including the Life Sciences Building designed by William Pereira (1958; Figure 41) and the Entomology Building Addition completed by Herman Ruhnau (1960).

Figure 41 Aerial View of Life Sciences Building and Webber Hall, 1973



Source: UCR Special Collections and University Archives on Flickr, Image 282_018f_004

The school experienced overcrowding in the sciences shortly after its integration into the UC system. Between 1962 and 1964, in fact, UCR saw an increase of over 1,000 students with an accompanying rise in faculty and staff. Passage of Proposition 2, which included nearly \$12 million for new buildings and equipment at UCR helped alleviate the financial burden of expansion. The construction of Life Sciences Unit 2 the Agricultural Sciences Buildings I & II (now Batchelor Hall) by Herman Ruhnau in 1965, and the Chemistry Building (now Pierce Hall) in 1966 would relieve the shortage of laboratory and office space at UCR.²³

This era brought new laboratories and field buildings, as well as additions by Modernist master architects, A. Quincy Jones and Frederick E. Emmons to the 1966 Chemistry Building (Pierce Hall) and 1967 Agricultural Sciences Buildings I & II (Batchelor Hall). The school continued to gain a reputation as a center for science. In 1967, the first international Citrus Congress was held on campus, and in 1970 the National Society of Nematology meeting was held at UCR. Photographs from the 1950s and 1960s in the UCR archives frequently show various professors and students at work in the orchards or laboratories during this period of growth and exploration (Figure 42; Figure 43).

Figure 42 Soil and Plant Nutrition Faculty Member, N.D.



Source: UCR Special Collections and University Archives, Calisphere

Figure 43 Chemistry Faculty Member in the Laboratory, N.D.



Source: UCR Special Collections and University Archives on Flickr, Image 282_014_1059a

During the 1960s, UCR continued to expand with various building campaigns. The enrollment ceiling was raised from 1,500 to 10,000 and then to 20,000 or more.²⁴ The building campaign and increased enrollment reflected the higher education boom of the 1960s.²⁵

An aerial photograph from 1967 depicts the growth and infill of the school from its opening in 1954 (Figure 44). However, this steady expansion paused in the 1970s, as a dip in student enrollment slowed down construction and expansion.

Figure 44 Aerial Photograph of UCR East Campus and Surrounding Vicinity, 1967



Source: Environmental Data Resources, 2020

2.4 Era of Transition, 1968-1975

With the 1966 completion of the UCR Bell Tower and Commons Building (demolished in 2005), the stylistically diverse but unified campus core was complete. The phase of construction that followed allowed the university to continue expanding as needed, through the acquisition of new land or in-fill through the campus periphery.

A total of 38 buildings, or 23 percent, of UCR facilities were constructed between 1970 and 1975, fewer than the preceding two decades. A discussion of the reason for this slowdown in construction, notably a drop in school enrollment, as well as specific buildings constructed during this period are presented in this section.

Enrollment Decline and Construction Halt

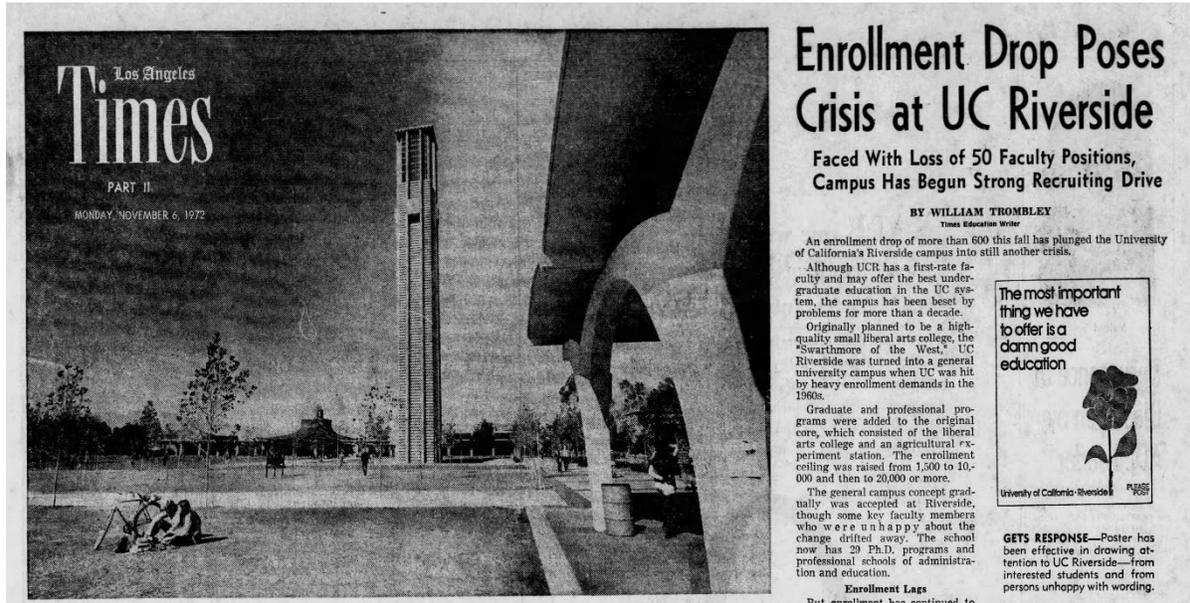
One reason for the slowdown in construction in the early 1970s was a general drop in enrollment. Between 1971 and 1972, enrollment at the school declined from 6,157 to 5,509 students. Lower enrollment set in motion contraction not only of building but of hiring, as the school considered laying off 50 to 350 faculty positions.

At the time, this drop was explained due to a number of factors. According to a *Los Angeles Times* article about UCR's population drop, the reasons for the enrollment decline included an increased tendency for young people to skip college, slower population growth, and the establishment of UC campuses at La Jolla and Irvine (Figure 45). It was especially the draw of these two UC schools that claimed to attract "thousands of potential Riverside students."²⁶ In addition to the school's inland location, it had gained a reputation for heat and smog. Additionally, approximately half of the students at the school were from the Riverside-San Bernardino area, which experienced a high unemployment rate and a low median income.²⁷

In response to the enrollment drop, then-Chancellor Ivan Hinderaker initiated an aggressive recruitment campaign for the school headed by Ken Suid, Assistant Vice Chancellor for Undergraduate Development. A recruitment poster featured the slogan, "The most important thing we have to offer is a damn good education," and was mailed to 2,000 high schools and community colleges in California.²⁸

Other recruitment methods included mailing out packs of playing cards containing loosely-based school facts, labeled "the UCR deck," and creating a hotline that prospective students could call for information. Hinderaker also expanded the academic program offered at the school. In 1972, he unveiled a plan that called for the establishment of professional schools in law and veterinary medicine and expansion of the fine arts programs.²⁹

Figure 45 Los Angeles Times, caption reads “a quiet campus, a couple sits serenely on the north tower mall area at UC Riverside during the noon ‘rush’ hour,” 1972



Source: Newspapers.com

Prospective students reacted well to the campaign, with over one thousand inquiring for more information on the school. Hinderaker clarified that West Coast students are often drawn to beach campuses, and that with the school’s recruitment program is saying, “this is what we have to offer. Are you looking for location or for an education?”³⁰

Despite the campaign’s efforts, the next year saw a continued decrease in enrollment, dropping budgets, and dismissal of faculty and staff members (Figure 46). A 300-student decrease in enrollment was listed for 1973, and an anticipated dip of nearly 150 in 1974-1975. Fifty-two positions were cut from the school between 1973 and 1975, a loss of approximately 10 percent of the faculty; these were the first in a series of dismissals in the UC system caused by slim budgets and declining enrollments. Chancellor Hinderaker also trimmed his administrative staff. The chancellor received ample pushback from many professors during this period, who felt he had inflated anticipated enrollment numbers in the 1960s and was weakening the school’s academic reputation.³¹

Figure 46 Los Angeles Times, UCR's "Troubled Campus," 1973



Source: Newspapers.com

A new debate emerged from this period of decline: should the university return to its early roots as a small, high-quality liberal arts college and attached agricultural experiment station, or should it develop a small institution specializing in science and technology, with a move away from humanities and social sciences? Or, should the school remain a general university campus of modest size, with attention on undergraduate academics and strong graduate programs. As Dean Donald T. Sawyer commented in 1973,

Riverside hasn't failed. We started out to be a modest-sized place that gives rigorous training and, damn it, we've succeeded... We don't have an active social life. We don't offer the action of Berkeley. But we do a good job with undergraduates in a personalized way, and we have built in graduate education at very small expense... The state can support one modest-sized campus of high quality and this is it.³²

Indeed, students reported their approval of the smaller class sizes and more contact with professors. The architecture and setting of the campus also remained a draw, and one student who gave tours at the school recounts how visitors were amazed by its beauty.³³

In 1974, the UC Regents approved a proposal to direct the state system's future growth to UCR and four additional UC campuses at Irvine, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz, and San Diego. The proposal called for UCR enrollments of 6,000 by 1978 and 6,300 by 1983. The enrollment for 1973 was 5,143. Verne Orr, Governor Ronald Reagan's financial assistant, suggested halting any future development of the campus at UCR: "I wouldn't say they've overbuilt, but neither do we see the need for much new building."³⁴

Resumed Construction

UCR saw its first increase in students and a resumption of construction in 1974-1975, when enrollment increased by 150 students compared to the prior year.³⁵ The college saw the addition of

several buildings on campus, although this campaign did not rival the construction growth of the earlier two decades. In 1974, six greenhouses, a pumphouse, and volatile liquid storage building (on the site of the Citrus Experiment Station) were added to the campus. Boyce Hall and the Computer Statistics Building (now School of Medicine Education Building), located in zone 4 on the eastern periphery of the campus core, were also constructed in 1974. Boyce Hall was named after D. Alfred M. Boyce, who joined the Citrus Experiment Station in 1927, and became head of the entomology department in 1943 and director of the station in 1952.³⁶

In 1975, a five-story addition was completed for Webber Hall. The Riverside firm of Ruhnau-Evans-Ruhnau-Associates completed the design and construction was overseen by the Steed Brothers of Alhambra. A photograph of the building in the *Los Angeles Times* shows the five-story addition to Webber Hall (Figure 47).³⁷ A corporation yard compressed gas storage building was also constructed that year.

Figure 47 *Los Angeles Times*, Webber Hall “Now in Use,” 1975



Source: Newspapers.com

In 1975, UCR acquired Bannockburn Village, a 1970-built 730-resident apartment complex, to house its married students. Built by Chrysler Realty, a subsidiary of the car manufacturer, at a cost of \$4.8 million, the complex was purchased by UCR for \$3 million. The complex featured 14 studio units, 86 one-bedroom units, and 50 two-bedroom units. The acquisition of Bannockburn Village more than doubled available married student housing, from 261 apartments in the Canyon Crest housing complex to 411 units total. At the time of purchase, UCR had the highest percentage of married students of all nine UC campuses.³⁸

3 Focused Historic Context and Setting

In accordance with best practice and National Park Service guidance, properties must be evaluated within their historic context to ensure a thorough application of the eligibility criteria. The National Register defines context as "a body of information about our history according to the stages of development occurring at various times and places."³⁹ Theme, place, and time are the basic elements that define historic context.

The context statement incorporates stages of physical development, including the evolution of building forms and architectural style, as well as highlighting facets of industries or events.

Historic context is also linked to the built environment through the concept of property type. A property type is "a grouping of individual properties based on a set of shared physical or associative characteristics. Physical characteristics may relate to structural forms, architectural styles, building materials, or site type. Associative characteristics may relate to the nature of associated events or activities, to associations with a specific individual or group of individuals."⁴⁰ Historic contexts, therefore, become a useful tool for gauging the relative importance and integrity of properties.

In order to provide a contextual framework for assessments of UCR properties, this section provides the historic setting and context information for the campus and its general surroundings, divided chronologically and according to significant themes. This context identifies important themes and milestones that are reflected in the built environment at UCR (some aspects of Riverside's history are also included, but this section is not a full historic context statement of the City). Property types that might embody or reflect each context are described below.

Given UCR's history and built environment, the contexts and themes that apply to the campus include the following four contexts, along with themes and subthemes:

- Context #1: Early Settlement and Development in Riverside
Theme: Citrus Industry and Citriculture in Riverside
Subtheme: The UC Riverside Citrus Experiment Station
- Context #2: Riverside's Postwar Boom, 1945-1975
Theme: Postwar Institutional Expansion in Riverside
Subtheme: Founding of the University of California, Riverside
- Context #3: Social and Cultural Development, 1954-1975
Theme: Civil Rights Movement and Student Activism at UCR, 1960-1975
Theme: Initiatives in Cultural Diversity, Ethnic Studies, and Student Support
- Context #4: Architecture and Design, 1916-1975
Theme: Mission Revival/Spanish Colonial Revival style
Theme: Mid-Century Modernism in Riverside



Context #1:

Early Settlement and Development in Riverside

Theme: Citrus Industry in Riverside

Subtheme: UC Riverside Citrus Experiment Station

- **Description:**

The Citrus Experiment Station set the stage for the institution that would become UCR and made an immeasurable contribution to the success of the citrus industry in Riverside as well as the region and California. Properties examined under this context and theme/subtheme will be considered for eligibility as significant reflections of the Citrus Experiment Station.
- **Eligibility Criteria:**

NRHP: A; CRHR: 1; NRHP: B; CRHR: 2
- **Property Types:**

Buildings, offices, fields, storage facilities/outbuildings; can include individual buildings, and/or cultural landscapes. The type of cultural landscape most relevant for UCR and the Citrus Experiment Station is the Historic Vernacular Landscape (“a landscape that evolved through use by the people whose activities or occupancy shaped that landscape. Function plays a significant role in vernacular landscapes. Examples include agricultural landscapes.”²)
- **Significance:**

Buildings, cultural landscapes, or historic districts strongly associated with the Citrus Experiment Station may be eligible for federal or state listing under Criteria A/1. Those properties with a strong association to an individual who played in significant role in the Citrus Experiment Station might qualify under Criteria B/2.
- **Eligibility Standards:**

To be eligible under Criteria A/1, properties must show a strong association with the Citrus Experiment Station. To be eligible under Criteria B/2, the property should show a strong association with a prominent researcher, administrator, or employee of the Citrus Experiment Station.

² See US Department of the Interior, September 1994, National Park Service Preservation Brief 36, “Protecting Cultural Landscapes: Planning, Treatment and Management of Historic Landscapes,” Charles A. Birnbaum, ASLA. Available at: <http://https://www.nps.gov/tps/how-to-preserve/preservedocs/preservation-briefs/36Preserve-Brief-Landscapes.pdf>.



Context #2: Riverside's Postwar Boom, 1945-1975

Theme: Postwar Institutional Expansion in Riverside

Subtheme: Founding of the University of California, Riverside, 1953-1975

- **Description:**
As part of Riverside's exponential postwar growth, the founding of UCR reflected a broad expansion of institutions/educational facilities throughout the City and region, as schools and universities grew to accommodate a rapidly expanding student population. Properties examined under this context and theme/subtheme will be considered for potential eligibility as reflections of this significant pattern of postwar institutional development in Riverside.

- **Eligibility Criteria:**
NRHP: A; CRHR: 1; NRHP: B; CRHR: 2

Property Types:

Buildings, offices/classrooms, support structures, storage facilities/outbuildings; can include historic districts and/or cultural landscapes reflecting a unified site plan and design and associated landscaping and hardscaping features

- **Significance:**
Buildings, historic districts, or cultural landscapes strongly associated with the postwar institutional expansion of Riverside and the opening decades of UCR may be eligible for federal or state listing under Criteria A/1. Those properties with a strong association with an individual who played in significant role in the university's founding, development, or achievements might qualify under Criteria B/2.

Eligibility Standards:

To be eligible under Criteria A/1, properties must show a strong association with the postwar institutional expansion of Riverside and the opening decades of UCR. To be eligible under Criteria B/2, the property should show a strong association with a prominent individual who played in significant role in the university's founding, development, or achievements.



Context #3:

Social and Cultural Development, 1953-1975

Theme: Civil Rights Movement and Student Activism at UCR

- **Description:**

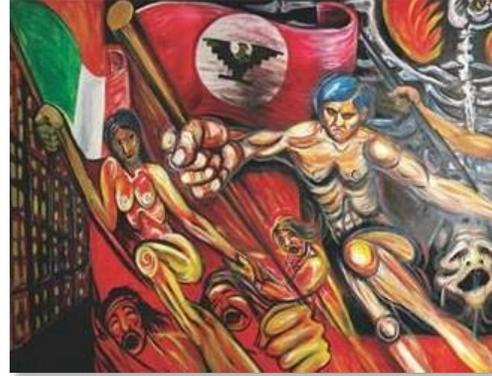
During the 1960s and into the 1970s, American universities were the site of widespread activism, protest, and organizing during the Civil Rights Movement. Properties examined under this context and theme/subtheme will be considered for potential eligibility as reflections of this significant pattern of events and sociocultural development in Riverside.
- **Criteria:**

NRHP: A; CRHR: 1; NRHP: B; CRHR: 2
- **Property Types:**

Buildings, offices/classrooms; outdoor gathering spaces; recreational facilities; historic districts or groupings of properties that reflect or embody this theme
- **Significance:**

Buildings/structures, outdoor spaces, historic districts, or cultural landscapes that are strongly associated with the Civil Rights movement and era of student activism at UCR may be eligible for federal or state listing under Criteria A/1. Those properties with a strong association with an individual who played in significant role in the university's founding, development, or achievements might qualify under Criteria B/2.
- **Eligibility Standards:**

To be eligible under Criteria A/1, buildings, outdoor gathering spaces, or other properties must have a strong association with the Civil Rights Movement and era of student activism. The association might be related to a significant event or an organization. Those properties with a strong association with an individual who played in significant role in the Civil Rights Movement and era of student activism might qualify under Criteria B/2.



Context #3:

Social and Cultural Development, 1953-1975

Theme: Initiatives in Cultural Diversity, Ethnic Studies, and Student Support

- **Description:**
Throughout California, a focal point for activists was diversifying the curriculum by creating ethnic studies programs. Established in the late 1960s, UCR's Black Studies and Chicano Studies departments were among the earliest in California. These programs made significant academic contributions and became catalysts for change. Based on the long-time discrimination faced by residents of color in Riverside, these programs provided invaluable support to students of color, many of whom were first-generation college attendees.
- **Criteria:**
NRHP: A; CRHR: 1; NRHP: B; CRHR: 2
- **Property Types:**
Buildings, offices/classrooms; outdoor gathering spaces; recreational facilities; historic districts or groupings of properties that reflect or embody this theme
- **Significance:**
Buildings/structures, outdoor spaces, historic districts, or cultural landscapes that are strongly associated with the theme may be eligible for federal or state listing under Criteria A/1. Those properties with a strong association with an individual who played in significant role in this theme might qualify under Criteria B/2.
- **Eligibility Standards:**
To be eligible under Criteria A/1, buildings, outdoor gathering spaces, or other properties must have a strong association with this theme. The association might be related to a significant event or organization. Those properties with a strong association with an individual who played in significant role in this theme might qualify under Criteria B/2.



Context #4:

Architecture and Design, 1916-1975

Theme: Mission Revival/Spanish Colonial Revival Style

Theme: Modernism in Riverside

- **Description:**

UCR is home to buildings, structures, and landscapes dating from the early through the late twentieth century. The campus has a handful of extant properties constructed as part of the renowned Citrus Experiment Station as well as one of the most distinctive collections of Mid-Century Modern facilities in Riverside County. Properties examined under this context will be considered for potential eligibility as, among other things, distinctive, outstanding examples of their architectural style, as the work of a master architect/designer/builder, or as a rare property type.
- **Criteria:** NRHP: C; CRHR: 3
- **Property Types:**

Buildings/structures, outdoor spaces, historic districts and associated site design features, landscaping/hardscaping and circulation corridors, or cultural landscapes
- **Significance:**

Buildings/structures, outdoor spaces, historic districts and associated site design features, landscaping/hardscaping and circulation corridors, or cultural landscapes that exhibit quality of design through distinctive features or that represent an excellent, intact example of the style at UCR may be eligible for federal or state listing under Criteria C/3.
- **Eligibility Standards:**

To be eligible under Criteria C/3, the resource would exhibit quality of design through distinctive features and/or represent an excellent, intact example of the style at UCR.

The following sections provide the background for each of these contexts.

3.1 Context #1: Early Settlement and Development in Riverside

Theme #1: Citrus Industry and Citriculture in Riverside **Subtheme: The UC Riverside Citrus Experiment Station**

The Citrus Experiment Station – now known as the Citrus Research Center and Agricultural Experiment Station (CRC-AES) – has operated from UCR for over a century. UCR retains facilities and buildings dating to the earliest days of the Citrus Experiment Station.

The area that now encompasses UCR falls within the City’s University Neighborhood area, near the slopes of Box Springs Mountain. Situated northeast of Riverside’s original townsite, this expanse of the City consisted primarily of agricultural fields and citrus groves at the time of the City’s founding in 1870. Adjacent to the University Neighborhood to the west and southwest are the two of the City’s oldest neighborhoods, Eastside and Victoria, which were the home of expansive citrus groves, packing houses and plants, as well as neighborhoods and communities, as early as the late nineteenth century.

Following Riverside’s establishment, the new community needed irrigation for its growing population as well as its acres of groves and fields. One of the earliest and most significant engineering advances in this respect—the Gage Canal—traversed the area now occupied by UCR. In 1884, Matthew Gage constructed the 20-mile canal to bring water to the newly established village of Arlington Heights, another early area of settlement in the City (Figure 48).⁴¹ The availability of water helped spur Riverside’s expansion, not only for new residents, drawn to the emerging employment centers, but also for acres of groves and agricultural fields.

Figure 48 Citrus fields (left), ca. 1890, and Gage Canal, (right) circa 1900



Source: Los Angeles Public Library and UCR Special Collections and University Archives

During these founding years, one of the most significant events for Riverside was the introduction of the Washington Navel Orange. Imported from Brazil by the United States Department of Agriculture, the navel orange was brought to Riverside in 1873 by Eliza and Luther Tibbets. Within five years, “the Washington navels were winning prizes, and Riverside instantly became the model citrus landscape.”¹⁴

After the introduction of the Washington Navel Orange, the crop transformed Riverside and the surrounding region. By 1880, an expansive citrus industry was already well established. Much of

Riverside was covered or surrounded by orange, lemon, and lime groves. As of 1882, among the half-million orange trees throughout California, 50 percent were growing in Riverside.⁴²

The rise of the citrus industry, along with the establishment of the Southern California Fruit Exchange, helped Riverside expand exponentially through the 1880s. The small town quickly became one of the state’s most prosperous and productive agricultural communities. In addition, as historian Carey McWilliams observed, the citrus boom gave rise to a new social class, the “aristocrats of the orchards”, who ultimately dominated political, social, and economic life in Riverside.¹⁵

With the rise of citrus-culture, the workforce also expanded greatly. From the beginning, citrus work meant long hours, physically demanding work, and low wages. The earliest citrus laborers in Riverside had been the local Native American population. By the 1880s, Chinese immigrants had become the main source of citrus labor, working as pickers, packers, and irrigators. As increasingly restrictive immigration laws first slowed then halted Chinese immigration, Riverside citrus producers turned to Japanese immigrants. Japanese citrus laborers began in the early 1890s. By 1900, nearly 3,000 Japanese laborers were employed in Riverside in the citrus industry alone. Riverside also had a sizable Korean workforce, who participated in citrus work and seasonal labor; the Korean settlement, on the edge of Eastside near Cottage and Pachappa, was one of the earliest Korean settlements on the US mainland. The original site of the Korean settlement, Pachappa Camp, is now a City Point of Cultural Interest, designated in December 2016.

In the early twentieth century, a new wave of anti-immigrant sentiment, this time aimed at the Japanese, drove them out of the citrus labor market throughout California. Mexican laborers came to replace Chinese and Japanese laborers as the majority workforce. By the end of the 1910s, Mexican immigrants had “replaced all other ethnic laborers in California’s citrus districts” and became “the nucleus of the industry’s workforce from 1919 up to the [late twentieth century].”⁴³ New arrivals and workers settled in neighborhoods near the groves and packinghouses, such as the Eastside, Casa Blanca, and Arlington Heights neighborhoods, located west and southwest of UCR. Casa Blanca, which is named for the nearby estate of Harry Lockwood (which was an imposing *casa blanca*, or white house), is one of the oldest Latino communities in California.

Through the years, the presence of expansive, vital ethnic communities, such as the Mexican-American community, continued to exert a significant influence in the cultural, social, and political life of the City. The origins of many of these communities were rooted in this early twentieth century influx as Riverside was in its most rapid period of expansion. Later, in the 1960s, during the Civil Rights Movement, UCR became home to one of the nation’s first university-level Chicano studies programs. Some of the first graduates of the program, and pioneering Mexican-American faculty members, grew up in the early citrus *colonia* and neighborhoods of Riverside.

Founding Years and the Citrus Experiment Station

During these years, the citrus industry experienced rapid, expansive success as well as some daunting challenges. Principal among them was the challenge of invasive pests and diseases that damaged or killed crops.

Riverside’s Citrus Experiment Station was created through legislation drafted by State Assembly member Miguel Estudillo and local grower John Henry Reed.⁴⁴ For growers statewide, the Citrus Experiment Station became a critically important clearinghouse for citrus-related research, including topics such as how to understand and mitigate plant disease, nutritional deficiencies, insects, pests, and other challenges to the health and productivity of citrus groves. The research center helped

growers remain competitive as the citrus market became more diversified, with increasing citrus trade from Florida, northern California, Puerto Rico, and South Africa in the early twentieth century.

Agricultural research centers emerged in the US in the mid-nineteenth century with federal passage of the Morrill Act, which allowed the government to donate public lands for the establishment of agricultural colleges. In 1887, the Hatch Act further established Agricultural Experiment Stations (AES) in each state. Prior to Reed and Estudillo's legislation, the University of California had already established AES branches in Berkeley and Davis.

In 1906, the University of California Regents began construction on the third AES branch in Riverside. A year later, in February 1907, the Riverside Citrus Experiment Station began operations. In 1907, in order to help growers to fight crop diseases, the California State legislature established an experimental orchard and research facility near Riverside's Mt. Rubidoux. Initially administered by the University of California, Berkeley's College of Agriculture, the research center initially focused on citrus crops and how to address and mitigate threats. In 1912, given the industry's importance and the facility's success in its opening years, the University of California announced plans to expand the UC Riverside Citrus Experiment Station, to make it "an institution adequate to the great industry whose problems it was established to solve."⁴⁵

Within a few years, however, the need for a larger facility, with a broader scope of study, was already evident. In 1913, an advisory committee was tasked with finding a site that could accommodate more crops, larger orchards, as well as new research and office facilities and housing. When the City of Riverside offered the university a 370-acre site adjacent to Gage Canal, the advisory committee accepted; the Gage Canal continues to traverse the West Campus and the present-day facilities of the Citrus Experiment Station are extant on East Campus (Figure 49). With facilities designed by Los Angeles architects Lester H. Hibbard and H.B. Cody, the Citrus Experiment Station opened in March 1918. For the signature buildings of the Citrus Experiment Station, Hibbard and Cody opted for a distinctive Spanish/Mission Revival style.

Figure 49 Horticulture Building (Anderson Hall 1) and West Campus orchards, ca. 1920



Source: UC Riverside, Library, Special Collections and University Archives

In addition to an expansion of the facilities, this investment included hiring a nationally recognized expert, Dr. H.J. Webber, as the station’s director. Webber had served in the US Department of Agriculture and as a faculty member at Cornell University. He was “regarded as among the chief of pomological authorities in the country” and “to get the best man and retain him, it would be necessary to build up an opportunity and an institution commensurable with his talents.”⁴⁶

Under Webber’s leadership, the Citrus Experiment Station quickly became known as a focal point for research in a range of problems facing farmers and growers. After Webber joined the station as director, he oversaw additional expansions of the facilities, which by 1914 staffed 18 personnel with an annual budget of \$60,000.⁴⁷ In 1917, Webber moved the facility four miles east to its present location; at the time, on an expansive 475-acre parcel. During this time, the Citrus Experiment Station focused its efforts on creating fertilizer that deterred pests, improving citrus rootstocks, cultivating new varieties of citrus, and preventing plant diseases.⁴⁸ The center researched topics such as irrigation and soil sciences, breeding and hybridization, diseases and various injuries of trees including citrus, date, avocado, and walnuts, as well as the omnipresent problem of pest and disease control.

In 1917, a new \$125,000 complex was added to the station. Designed by Los Angeles architect Lester H. Hibbard, the new facilities included the horticulture building, director’s home, and Barn Group (Figure 50; Figure 51). According to the *San Bernardino News*, the architectural character of the new facilities “suggest[ed] the Spanish inheritance of California, through their graceful lines, tiled roofs, plastered façade, and picturesque open arcades from building to building. Everything is planned as part of a group capable of expansion by future generations.”⁴⁹

Figure 50 Horticulture Building (now Anderson Hall 1) in 1918 (left) and ca. 2000 (right)



Source: Los Angeles Daily Times, 14 March 1918, and UC Riverside

Figure 51 Overview of the Citrus Experiment Station; a third addition (Soils/Plant Nutrition Wing [now Chapman Hall]) was constructed in 1931 to form the current U-shaped complex



Source: <http://memory.loc.gov/pnp/habshaer/ca/ca1600/ca1674/photos/036482pv.jpg>.

With the continuing primacy of the citrus industry in the regional and statewide economies, the UC Riverside Citrus Experiment Station expanded in scope and profile, looking to other countries for solutions to problems faced by local farmers and publishing research results and guidance. In the 1920s, faculty conducted research and advised growers on how to address an invasive fungus that precipitated the decay of lemon crops, for example.

In 1930, station professor Dr. H.S. Reed, a plant physiologist, took a year to travel to Spain to study the citrus industry, North Africa and Sicily to “investigate conditions,” and to the University of Geneva, where he served as a guest faculty member.⁵⁰ During the Great Depression, the station continued to expand; in 1930/1931, a new Soils/Plant Nutrition Wing (now Chapman Hall; one of three signature landmarks for the Citrus Experiment Station) as well as an Insectary Building and Entomology Building were constructed.

The station quickly became renowned as a center for citrus research around the world, with its three principal objectives: (1) to conserve and evaluate citrus types and relatives; (2) to provide a resource of citrus genetic diversity for research; and (3) to extend knowledge about citrus diversity.⁵¹

As the region suffered the effects of the Great Depression, the health of the citrus industry partially helped buoy the local economy. During the Great Depression, the UC Riverside Citrus Experiment Station did its part to support the industry by offering classes in citriculture to local growers. Through these courses, the facility presented the latest recommendations of the college of agriculture of the University of California, concerning orchard management problems and practices. Subjects discussed include fertilization, soil management, irrigation, and soil values. The station also sought to develop a satisfactory pest control program.⁵²

The multidisciplinary faculty and associates at the time included facility director L.D. Batchelor; J.B. Brown, irrigation specialist at the College of Agriculture at Davis; W. Eberling and Stanley Flanders from the station’s entomology division (Flanders would later serve as director of the station). The team also included specialists in soil technology (with Professor C.F. Shaw from UC Berkeley), entomology (with Professor H.J. Quayle), physiology (with Professor P.H. Rohrbaugh of the UC Riverside Citrus Experiment Station), as well as farm advisors and county assessor officials. A campus map from 1951 illustrates the Citrus Experiment Station footprint and facilities prior to the establishment of UCR in 1954 (Figure 15).

By 1953, for its part, the Citrus Experiment Station had also grown from 30 to 1,000 acres and from 18 to 265 staff members and faculty.⁵³ At the time of its development, agricultural fields, mostly planted with citrus, still characterized much of the land to the north, west, and south of the school.

As of 1953, one year prior to the opening of the new College of Letters and Sciences, the station employed a cross-disciplinary team of scientists studying invasive insects and diseases hampering the citrus crop and mitigation methods (Figure 52). One area of research involved identifying “predator parasites” that would overtake the insects plaguing citrus crops.⁵⁴ Scientists in the biological control department travelled to North Africa, Japan, and Italy, for example, in order to study citrus diseases and find (and bring home) parasites capable of reducing insect populations. In this way, by the time UCR was founded in 1954, the institution already enjoyed a national and international reputation for its work across a number of disciplines.

Figure 52 Dr. Stanley E. Flanders, UC Riverside Citrus Experiment Station, 1953



Source: The San Bernardino Sun, 30 April 1953

As the postwar building boom began eroding former agricultural lands throughout California, the Citrus Experiment Station began leasing over 11 acres of farmland of the Limoneira Company, a long-time citrus producer in Santa Paula, County of Ventura. As groves gave way to housing, researchers at the station used the Limoneira farmland to explore and address “the production and marketing problems that will be created by the shift of citrus away from coastal areas in the next 10 to 20 years.”⁵⁵ This of course was prescient; Santa Paula was selected for this work for its climatic zone, which represented a departure from the subtropical areas that had been the focus of the citrus industry.

Through subsequent decades, the Citrus Experiment Station continued to respond to evolving challenges, with an increasingly diversified team of specialists and scientists. Drawing on decades of work by the Citrus Experiment Station, UCR’s entomology department became one of the top five such departments in the United States.

With its experimental orchards and collections primarily spanning an over 22-acre site in UCR’s West Campus, the Citrus Experiment Station has conducted its work under the auspices of the College of Natural and Agricultural Sciences since 1974; the college was created through a merger of physical sciences and biological/agricultural sciences. The research collections of the UC Riverside Citrus Experiment Station are now housed in the UC Riverside Libraries.

The Citrus Experiment Station, now known as the Citrus Research Center and Agricultural Experiment Station (CRC-AES), is still home to “one of the world’s most extensive citrus diversity collections,” with approximately 1,000 types of citrus trees (two trees per type) on over 22 acres of the UCR campus.⁵⁶ In a testament to its continuing significance for citrus growers around the world, the Citrus Research Center and Agricultural Experiment Station (CRC-AES) received a \$3.5 million grant in early 2019 to fund research into an invasive disease known as citrus greening disease

(Figure 53). The Citrus Research Center and Agricultural Experiment Station (CRC-AES) still occupies the same swath of fields it has for over half a century, with an eclectic variety of buildings and support structures, through UCR. The Gage Canal still cuts a diagonal swath through the area, as it has since the late 19th century.

Figure 53 Chancellor Rivera celebrating the Citrus Experiment Station's 75th anniversary, 1982, with Bob Soost (left) and James Cameron (right); Tracy Kahn, Citrus Variety Collection curator, with a Valentine pummelo, a grapefruit-like hybrid developed at UCR, 2019



Source: UC Riverside Library, Special Collections/University Archives and UCR News, 14 March 2019

3.2 Context #2: Riverside's Postwar Boom, 1945-1975

Theme: Postwar Institutional Expansion in Riverside

Subtheme: Founding of the University of California, Riverside, 1954-1975

In the postwar period, as noted previously, the Citrus Experiment Station continued to expand its research mission as well as its faculty and facilities. In Riverside and throughout Southern California, though, the shortage of university spaces and higher education opportunities had reached acute levels. The population boom as well as the influx of returning GIs, ready and able to study under the American GI Bill, tested these limits.

For the University of California system, the postwar years strained already overburdened schools. In 1944, U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt established the Servicemen's Readjustment Act, commonly known as the G.I. Bill of Rights. One major component of this bill was a stipend for college tuition:

[The bill] gives servicemen and women the opportunity of resuming their education or technical training after discharge, or of taking a refresher or retrainer course, not only without tuition charge up to \$500 per school year, but with the right to receive a monthly living allowance while pursuing their studies.⁵⁷

The bill funded 7.8 million veterans total, with many of them enrolled in higher education programs in California.⁵⁸ Four hundred universities and colleges in California were approved for the program, with over fifty percent of veterans attending fifty of the approved schools. The presence of the Citrus Experiment Station provided a logical location for a new university; its expansion to a satellite College of Letters and Sciences of the UC system also reflected a broad expansion of institutions/educational facilities throughout the City.

This founding of the College of Letters and Sciences in Riverside was significant news not just for the city, but also for the region and state. Throughout California's institutions of higher learning, demand far outpaced availability in the postwar period. The problem was even more severe in the Inland Empire, with only a small handful of four-year universities in the extended region. A new four-year, research-focused university affiliated with the UC system was a significant step toward answering the increased demand for higher education.

Given the level of growth and expansion in Riverside itself, the community came together in the postwar period to form the "Citizens University Committee," a booster group that brought together members of the Chamber of Commerce, local teachers, political organizations, and Riverside citizens, in order to advocate for expanded higher-education offerings in Riverside. The group worked to convince UC Regents and state officials that Riverside should house a new campus. In 1948, California Governor (and future US Supreme Court justice) Earl Warren granted \$2 million in funding for the new liberal arts college, on the grounds surrounding the Citrus Experiment Station.

In February 1954, as the new College of Letters and Sciences prepared to welcome students, the *Riverside Daily Press and Enterprise* published a special supplemental edition celebrating the new school.⁵⁹ With messages from the presidents of universities and institutions throughout California—including Stanford University, the Henry E. Huntington Libraries, Pomona College, University of Redlands, and Occidental College in Los Angeles—the supplement reflected the wider significance of a new four-year College of Letters and Sciences. In his message, Chief Justice Warren noted that he had signed the original legislation for Riverside's new university when he was California's governor.

In Riverside, UCR's opening also had great importance for the local community. At the time, Riverside County residents had only a few nearby universities to attend. The University of Redlands and Pomona College would have been among the nearest such colleges. In a community that had formed around the region's citriculture economy, having a local university was invaluable.

University of Redlands President George Armacost noted this, as well, writing "We believe the opening of the College of Letters and Sciences on the University of California campus at Riverside will stimulate many young people from Riverside and San Bernardino counties to attend college who otherwise would neglect further educational training after high school. Having another institution of higher learning in our vicinity will stimulate a great interest in and appreciation of cultural activities."⁶⁰

In 1948, as noted above, Govern Earl Warren signed a \$2 million plan for a new, undergraduate liberal arts college in Riverside. The first UCR Provost, Gordon Watkins, established four divisions of the College of Letters and Sciences: humanities, social sciences, physical sciences, and life sciences, and the college was born.

Development of the main campus at UCR was initiated in 1952. Between 1953 and 1955, six new buildings were added to the campus, mostly situated north of the extant Horticulture Building. These buildings served the newly established UCR School of Agricultural Sciences. On February 15, 1954, the school officially opened with 65 faculty members and 127 students, as illustrated in a yearbook photograph and newspaper article from that year (Figure 54; Figure 55).⁶¹ A campus map from 1955 depicts the growth and expansion that occurred at the campus as the school was expanded and opened (see Figure 27). During UCR's first year, the college had a total of 127 enrolled students (as of 2018, student enrollment stood at approximately 24,000).

Figure 54 First class at UCR, Tartan Yearbook, 1954



Source: UC Riverside, Library, Special Collections and University Archives

Figure 55 Riverside Daily Press supplement, February 1954, celebrating the inaugural semester at the new College of Letters and Sciences

THE UNIVERSITY IS GREAT AND ALSO LARGE

Since it was chartered by the State Legislature in 1868, the University of California has probably grown more rapidly than any similar institution in the country. Today it consists of eight campuses, plus many lesser centers of instruction, research and public service in many parts of the State. One, the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory, is in New Mexico.

Fulltime enrollment exceeds 30,000 students. Part-time students, under extension program, total another 100,000. There are 12,000 faculty members and other employees. In all these respects it is one of the world's largest universities.

It also enjoys a reputation as one of the most distinguished. Usually it is included among the first five universities in America for quality of faculty and for facilities for instruction and research.

Of all the colleges in the country, the University of California has the largest number of Nobel prize winners among its faculty. It has the best facilities for instruction and research. It has the largest number of faculty members who have won Guggenheim fellowships, the second largest membership in the National Academy of Sciences. It was ranked second among American universities by the American Council on Education in the number of distinguished departments it maintains.

Chartered, 1868

It was on March 23, 1868, that Governor H. H. Haight signed the Legislative act creating the University. The date is celebrated each year on all campuses as the Charter anniversary.

The beginning incorporated three separate movements that were already underway, one having started in private initiative, one in Federal action, and one in State action.

A group of Congregationalists and Presbyterians led by Rev. Henry Durant opened the Contra Costa Academy in Oakland in 1853 and two years later incorporated as the College of California. In 1857 the College began negotiating for a tract of land north of Oakland. Ten years later the trustees for this campus was given the name of Berkeley.

The Federal action began in 1863 when Congress offered the State 45,000 acres of land for a "seminary of learning." In 1862 by the Morrill Act Congress offered another 150,000 acres to establish an "agricultural, mining and mechanic arts college."

The State constitutional convention in 1849 incorporated into the constitution a provision for a State university.

The College of California contributed all its lands and buildings in Oakland and Berkeley when the State took specific action to start the university. The State accepted the Federal gift of public land in addition to



DR. ROBERT GORDON SPROUL
President, University of California

the other campuses, and state-wide vice presidents for business affairs, agriculture and University Extension. Permanent faculty members of the University are proposed by chairmen of departments, approved by deans of colleges and faculty committees, recommended by the president of the University and appointed by the Regents.

Unique Organization

To facilitate the administration of academic matters, the Regents have authorized an Academic Senate (including teachers from the rank of instructor to professor) which is divided into two sections, northern and southern.

The Academic Senate, subject to the approval of the Regents, determines the conditions for admission, for certificates, and for degrees. It authorizes all courses of instruction in the academic and professional schools and colleges (except the Law schools) and exercises general supervision of the discipline of students in cooperation with the deans and other administrative officials of the University.

This plan of administration is unique, and has the name of "California Plan" on other university campuses.

Approximately 88 per cent of all University of California fulltime students are residents of California. The remainder come from other states of the Union and from some 75 foreign countries. Currently there are almost 1700 foreign students enrolled.

Students who are residents of California pay an incidental fee of \$37 per semester on the Berkeley and Los Angeles campuses or \$35 on other campuses (which covers laboratory expenses, library facilities, gymnasium equipment, health services, graduation expenses and other items). Out-of-state students pay this fee in addition to a tuition fee of \$150 per semester.

Student Initiative

In 1902 students of the University of California were granted what was then a unique privilege of self-government in student matters. Through students corporations, generally with graduate supervision, they manage athletic programs, bookstores, cafeterias, publications and other businesses.

Since it was established the University has granted approximately 200,000 degrees and certificates. Alumni associations are functioning on the Berkeley, Davis, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Santa Barbara campuses. A representative of the alumni sites as an ex-officio member of the Board of Regents. Many other alumni have been appointed members or ex-officio members from other capacities.

In addition to the eight campuses, the University sponsors teaching, research and public service programs in many parts of the State. This includes the

and local government, research and reports on business problems and presentation of cultural programs to the public.

The Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory in New Mexico is operated by the Regents of the University under contract with the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission.

Most of the schools and installations of the University are an integral part of it, including two law schools, Two, Hastings College of Law and California School of Fine Arts, are connected with the University as "affiliates." Both of these are in San Francisco.



ARLINGTON FURNITURE

UCR ... a welcome addition to this area!

We have served this community with Furniture and Appliances for 18 years and welcome your inspection of our store.

GREETINGS TO UC's COLLEGE AT RIVERSIDE

Chief Justice Warren

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
Washington 25, D. C.

CHAMBERS OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE
Editor, Daily Press and Enterprise,
Riverside, California.



Dear Sir: Although I am no longer in California, it is a matter of great satisfaction to me to know that the College of Letters and Science on the University of California campus at Riverside will open with classes next February.

The fact that this campus was established during my administration, and that I not only signed the bill providing for it but also urged its passage as well as appropriations to bring it to its present status will always be a matter of satisfaction to me.

I wish for the Riverside campus of the University of California every success. The interests of the people of Riverside gives assurance of such success. I am sure that it will measure up in every respect to the accomplishments of the parent organization.

Sincerely,
EARL WARREN.

'My Best Wishes'

STANFORD UNIVERSITY
Stanford, California

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
Provost Gordon S. Watkins,
University of California,
Riverside, California.



Dear Provost Watkins: As the College of Letters and Science prepares for the opening of classes, I should like to extend my very best wishes to you personally and to your faculty and students.

We at Stanford welcome the College of Letters and Science to the college and university family in California and look forward to the same friendly and cooperative relationships with your institution that exist between Stanford and other branches of the state system of higher education.

Sincerely,
J. E. WALLACE STERLING.

Dr. Sterling J. E. Wallace, Jr.
Editor, Daily Press and Enterprise,
Riverside, California.

Gov. Goodwin Knight

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
Governor's Office
Sacramento 14

Editor, Daily Press and Enterprise,
Riverside, California.



Dear Sir: I am happy to extend greetings and best wishes to the people of the Riverside area and to the students and faculty upon the inauguration of classes at the new College of Letters and Science on the Riverside Campus of the University of California.

Anyone closely associated with the arts of government soon comes to recognize that the continued advancement of the American way of life depends upon the education of our young people. Freedom cannot long survive in a society which neglects the education of its youth.

Being cognizant of this, we in California can take justified pride in the phenomenal growth of our great State University to its present position of international eminence embracing thousands of students on eight campuses.

Those who attend the new College of Letters and Science at Riverside have the opportunity to add to the established traditions of their University in a fine new College. They will have the advantages accompanying affiliation with one of the world's great institutions of learning in addition to those which go with a smaller campus where instruction and participation can be given greater individual emphasis.

It has been an established policy to provide physical, by attractive settings for the various units of the University of California. The location of the Riverside Campus in the beautiful Santa Ana Valley, within sight of some of our State's most majestic mountains, is an outstanding example of this policy.

Sincerely,
GOODWIN J. KNIGHT,
Governor of California.

'Cordial Welcome'

HENRY E. HUNTINGTON LIBRARY & ART GALLERY
San Marino 9, California

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR



Dear Provost Watkins: The Huntington Library and Art Gallery wishes to add its cordial welcome to the Riverside Campus of the University of California. It anticipates that the Library will benefit from its contacts with the fine faculty that Dr. Gordon S. Watkins has assembled. The University of California is to be congratulated in bringing its great educational services to the fast-growing Riverside area. It can truly be said of the State of California that no boy or girl lacks the opportunity of gaining an education commensurate with his abilities and talents. Here indeed is democracy in education.

JOHN E. POMFRET, Director.

'Closest Cooperation'

POMONA COLLEGE
Claremont, California

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
Editor, Daily Press and Enterprise,
Riverside, California.



Dear Sir: Pomona College welcomes the opening of the new College of Letters and Science of the University of California at Riverside and extends every good wish for its future. This unit of our great State University will be of inestimable benefit to the growing population in the area east of Los Angeles. The advantages of a university education are being brought to many people who otherwise would be denied them.

The strength of higher education in California lies in a balance between the incorporated and the independent and church-supported institutions. We at Pomona look forward to the closest cooperation with the University of California at Riverside in all of our respective spheres of operation.

In addition to our institutional greetings we send warmest personal wishes to Provost Watkins and his faculty. During his years at UCLA we have had the privilege of working with Dr. Watkins in the develop-

'Distinguished Neighbor'

UNIVERSITY OF REDLANDS
Redlands, California

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
Editor, Daily Press and Enterprise,
Riverside, California.



Dear Sir: We believe the opening of the College of Letters and Science on the University of California campus at Riverside will stimulate many young people from Riverside and San Bernardino counties to attend college who otherwise would neglect further educational training after high school. Having another institution of higher learning in our vicinity will stimulate a great interest in and appreciation of cultural activities.

The University of Redlands congratulates the citizens of Riverside for their alertness in securing a division of the University of California for their city. We hope we shall have many friendly and cooperative associations between our respective institutions in the years ahead.

Sincerely yours,
GEORGE H. ARMACOST,
President.

Requirements for Graduation

One hundred twenty units of college work are required for graduation. Of these, approximately 60 will be completed prior to admission in the upper division. At least 36 of the units taken after advancement to the upper division must be in upper division courses. At least 54 units must be completed after admission to the upper division. Students will be required to be in residence at the College for two successive semesters prior to receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts.—UCR Catalogue.



UCR welcome to our growing community

Source: Riverside Daily Press and Enterprise, 15 February 1954

3.3 Context #3: Social and Cultural Development, 1954-1975

This context, covering social and cultural development, provides a framework for identifying and evaluating buildings, landscapes, spaces and places at UCR that might have an association with the identified themes.

The survey identified three properties/features thus far with an association with the contexts/themes described in Context #3. These properties are (1) Costo Hall; (2) Costo Hall's Chicano Civil Rights-era mural by Chano Gonzalez; and (3) and the headquarters of KUCR, the home of Radio Atzlan, a pioneering Chicano music program since the early 1980s.

This section describes the framework -- in terms of the context, themes, subthemes, and eligibility standards – that should be applied in subsequent evaluations.

Theme: Civil Rights Movement and Student Activism at UCR, 1960-1975

During the 1960s and into the 1970s, American universities were the site of widespread activism, protest, and organizing during the Civil Rights Movement. Properties examined under this context and theme/subtheme will be considered for potential eligibility as reflections of this significant pattern of events and sociocultural development in Riverside.

Anti- War and Political Protests

In the mid-to-late 1960s, students at several UC schools engaged in activism, particularly in protesting the war in Vietnam. Whereas some of these protests were met with force, such as when then-California Governor Ronald Reagan ordered state and city police to break up a protest at UC Berkeley's People Park in May 1969, many others were peaceful.⁶²

Circa 1968, UCR students organized the "Riverside Student Mobilization Committee," which was a group dedicated to holding vigils and public demonstrations against the Vietnam War. It appears the committee was active through the late 1960s. In the fall of 1969, more UCR students joined the debate. On October 15, 1969, over 3,000 students and faculty attended an anti-war rally on UCR's mall.⁶³ The peaceful moratorium included a speech by activist Mario Savio of the 1964 UC Berkeley Free Speech Movement (Figure 56). According to reports of the event, Savio "called for an end to the cold war of the last 50 years and a continuing national organization for those who oppose the Vietnam War."⁶⁴ Debates on US involvement in the war continued at UCR into 1970.

Figure 56 Mario Savio gives speech in front of the Commons Building at UCR, 1969



Source: San Bernardino County Sun, 1969

On March 10, 1970, California Governor Ronald Reagan launched a re-election bid for the governorship, with the “fight against smog” as part of his platform. He visited UCR a day later on March 11, 1970 to learn about the school’s air pollution research center at the Fawcett Laboratory. That spring day, over 300 students met the governor’s arrival on campus by holding signs that read “Four years is enough,” and “Keep UC Free.”⁶⁵ A handful of students laid down in the access road to the lab to immobilize the governor’s procession. A reported group of over 50 Riverside police officers, campus police, and Riverside County sheriff’s deputies cleared the road, purportedly using physical force to remove students (Figure 57).⁶⁶ Four students were reported to have pushed police back and were later suspended.⁶⁷

The governor was transported to the laboratory where he attended an hour-long presentation before leaving the campus. The 1970 *Tartan* yearbook later recounted the event in an article titled, “Of Stereotypes, Of Tarnish,” exploring the event from the viewpoints of police, students, and faculty. The article ends with the assertion that “Fawcett proved—really as no other incident this year—what happens when stereotypes are allowed to juggernaut, when poor planning feeds on itself.”⁶⁸

Figure 57 Police during Protest, 1970



Source: Tartan Yearbook, 1970

However, social activism did not end on the UCR campus with the departure of Governor Reagan. A little over a month later, on April 30, 1970, President Nixon announced the US invasion of Cambodia. UCR responded to this declaration by organizing a “cultural revolution” with rock bands starting on May 4th on the campus Mall. Organizer and graduate student Irv Hall was recorded as saying “we are going to liberate the University... we are going to take it over and turn it into a commune.”⁶⁹ The event included numerous speeches and, ultimately, a march from the campus to the Riverside County Court House, where police escorted students holding a banner that read “Liberated Territory” (Figure 58).

The following day, on May 5th, a large demonstration occurred as an estimated 300 to 400 students marched through Robert G. Sproul Hall (Sproul Hall), Social Sciences-Humanities Building (Watkins Hall), the Humanities Building, the Cafeteria, and the Administration Building (Hinderaker Hall).⁷⁰ The group of students eventually marched to the City Council chambers, where at the time, students felt that local councilmen “refused to take an official stand” regarding the invasion (Figure 59).⁷¹

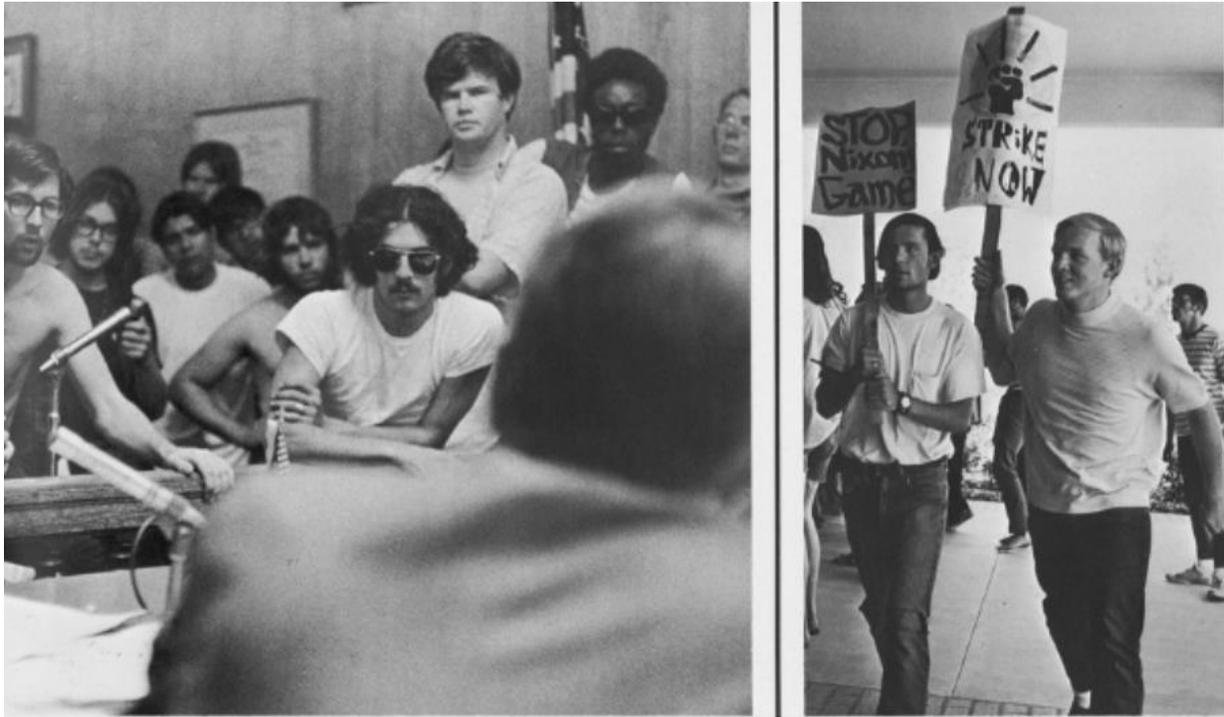
In response to the student protests at various UC schools, Governor Reagan shut down all campuses for four days. At UCR, students, professors, non-students, and townspeople all gathered to answer phones and petition the signatures of people on anti-war petitions.⁷²

Figure 58 Students hold “Liberated Territory” sign at Riverside County Court House, 1970



Source: Tartan Yearbook, 1970

Figure 59 Students before the City Council and holding signs on UCR campus, 1970



Source: Tartan Yearbook, 1970

Theme: Initiatives in Cultural Diversity, Ethnic Studies, and Student Support

As has been well documented, the Civil Rights Movement signaled an era of change across American society, with universities serving as important centers for activism. One focal point for student and faculty activism was establishing programs for ethnic studies that provided scholarship and focused curricula as well as student support programs. Ultimately, this movement was national, but it had its origins in Californian universities.⁷³ UCR's ethnic studies and student support programs were among the earliest to emerge in California.

After their inception in California, many ethnic studies programs were cut back or disbanded in the 1970s when schools experienced budget reductions. Most recovered, and by the 1990s there were over 700 ethnic studies programs and departments in the US.⁷⁴ While a number of Californian universities were launching programs in the late 1960s, Riverside's specific history vis-à-vis its long-time communities of color, as well as the student population once the university was founded, were powerful catalysts for change and the establishment of enduring ethnic studies and student support programs at UCR.⁷⁵

Background for Ethnic Studies in Riverside

From its earliest years, Riverside has long been home to large, cohesive Latino and African-American communities, among other communities of color. In the pre-1945 era, these communities faced entrenched discrimination and segregation. This extended to all areas of life, employment opportunities, housing options, as well as public places such as parks and pools, theaters and schools, restaurants and restrooms.

By the postwar period, advances made during and after World War II brought new opportunities for communities of color. Efforts to organize and advocate for civil rights, equal access and

opportunities gained momentum. While a generational divide existed, with young people more open to and comfortable with vocal activism and, when necessary, active confrontation, this broader sense of empowerment took hold. This shift ended up affecting all areas of life for Riverside’s communities of color in the postwar era.

In terms of UCR, from its earliest years, the school had a significant proportion of first-generation college students. In the late 1960s, when UCR joined the UC system as a “General Campus,” Chancellor Ivan Hinderaker brought together a committee, including scholars and professors of color, to discuss and design an ethnic studies curriculum for UCR. As a result of these meetings, the committee recommended the establishment of two separate programs: Black Studies and Mexican American Studies. In the spring of 1970, the Academic Senate approved both programs.

Although the school addressed some needs, some students felt that the programs were constantly in danger of being cancelled. As reported by the African Student Program, in the 1980s:

Frustrated with the continual absence of minority faculty members and their campus-wide alienation, the Black Students United, the Movimiento Estudiantil Chicano de Aztlán (MEChA), and the Native American Student Association formed the Tri-Council coalition to protest the academic review and eventual dismantling of the Black and Chicano studies programs. The participation by these student organizations exposed the isolation felt by minority students and reinforced the solidarity between ‘Black and Brown’ students at UC Riverside.⁷⁶

At present these programs, as well as others, have been expanded by UCR. The African Student Programs, Asian Pacific Student Programs, Chicano Student Programs, Women’s Resource Center, Native American Student Programs, LGBT Resource Center, and Undocumented Student Programs are all housed in Costo Hall. The Middle Eastern Student Center is located in the Highlander Union Building. In 1993, UCR was the first campus in California to have professionally staffed LGBT resource office.

These programs, and the rich diversity of UCR, continue to this day. UCR has the highest African-American student population in the UC system, and “about half of UCR’s first-year students—and nearly 80 percent of Latinos—were first-generation college students in 2009.”⁷⁷ In 2010, nearly 40 percent of undergraduates were Asian, 31 percent Latino, 16 percent white, and 8 percent black.⁷⁸

These sections provide a brief introduction to the Black Studies Department (and associated student group, the Black Student Union), the Chicano Studies Department (with its student group, Chicano Student Programs), and the Native American Studies Department.

While there are other related departments, this section is intended as a primer to the topic, to provide a starting point for evaluating properties within the context of the Civil Rights Movement and UCR initiatives in cultural diversity, ethnic studies, and student support.

Black Studies Department

As noted above, the Black Studies Department was created in late 1969 by a special committee led by Chancellor Ivan Hinderaker. Although the program did not constitute an Ethnic Studies Program, they were both grassroots efforts led by students and faculty. At the time, ethnic studies programs were beginning to emerge, as students and faculty members capitalized on the momentum of the Civil Rights Movement to address the long-time policies of segregation and the exclusion of African American studies from the national curriculum. With the establishment of new programs in ethnic studies—in this case, Black Studies—new faculty created varied course offerings and programs of study, spanning the disciplines of political science, history, literature, culture, politics, and the arts.

Maurice Jackson, a member of the Sociology Department, served as the first chairman of the Black Studies Department.⁷⁹ Another early faculty member, and chair, of the Black Studies Program was Dr. Carlton Rowland Bovell, a professor of microbiology and the first tenured African-American professor at UCR (and among the first in the UC system).⁸⁰

In the fall of 1969, shortly after creation of the department, a Black Student Union (BSU) coalition petitioned the Chancellor for creation of a funded program for the department that could be controlled by its students and faculty directly. The Chancellor denied the request, although he is recorded as acknowledging that increased self-control over newly established departments “was a recent pattern followed on some other college and university campuses.”⁸¹

In 1970, Hinderaker announced the “metamorphosis” of Black Studies into an interdisciplinary program and the resignation of Jackson. Faculty and student responses to the change were mixed.⁸² An article in the 1970 Tartan yearbook recounts the dissolution of the department and ends with: “At the end of the summer, there still hung in the Social Sciences-Humanities Building (Watkins Hall) a sign announcing BLACK STUDIES DEPARTMENT. May it hang there until the reality approximates the fiction.”⁸³

In 1979, under the leadership of founding Director Kathryn Jones and Vice Chancellor for Student Affairs Louis Leo, the Black Student Programs was created, prior to its inclusion in the Ethnic Studies Program.⁸⁴ As former Chair of the Chicano Studies Department Dr. Carlos Cortés recounts:

In 1984, Black and Chicano Studies were merged by the Academic Senate into a new Ethnic Studies Program. This occurred despite opposition by the entire Black and Chicano Studies faculty. That summer I was asked to chair the committee that created a structure for the new Ethnic Studies initiative. I did so because I wanted to salvage Ethnic Studies, even though I had opposed the forced merger. The Ethnic Studies department continues to this day with a full graduate program.⁸⁵

Maurice Jackson, Founding Chair of the Black Studies Program, 1969-1970

Maurice Jackson was an internationally renowned black scholar in the field of sociology who served as the first Chair of the Black Studies Program from 1969 to 1970, prior to its transfer to an interdisciplinary program. Jackson received his BA, MA, and PhD from the University of California at Los Angeles prior to beginning his career as a Lecturer at UCR in July 1965. He became a full-time professor in 1980. A scholarship fund dedicated in Jackson’s honor recounts his “life-long passion [for] the elimination of racism in society.”⁸⁶ Jackson taught classes in Social Psychology, Ethnic Relations, and Sociological Theory of Ethnicity and Racism. After serving as founding Chair of UCR’s Black Studies Department, Jackson serves as the first executive specialist for women and minorities for the American Sociological Association (ASA), Chair of UCR’s Ethnic Studies, and Vice President of the National Council on Aging (NCOA; Figure 60).

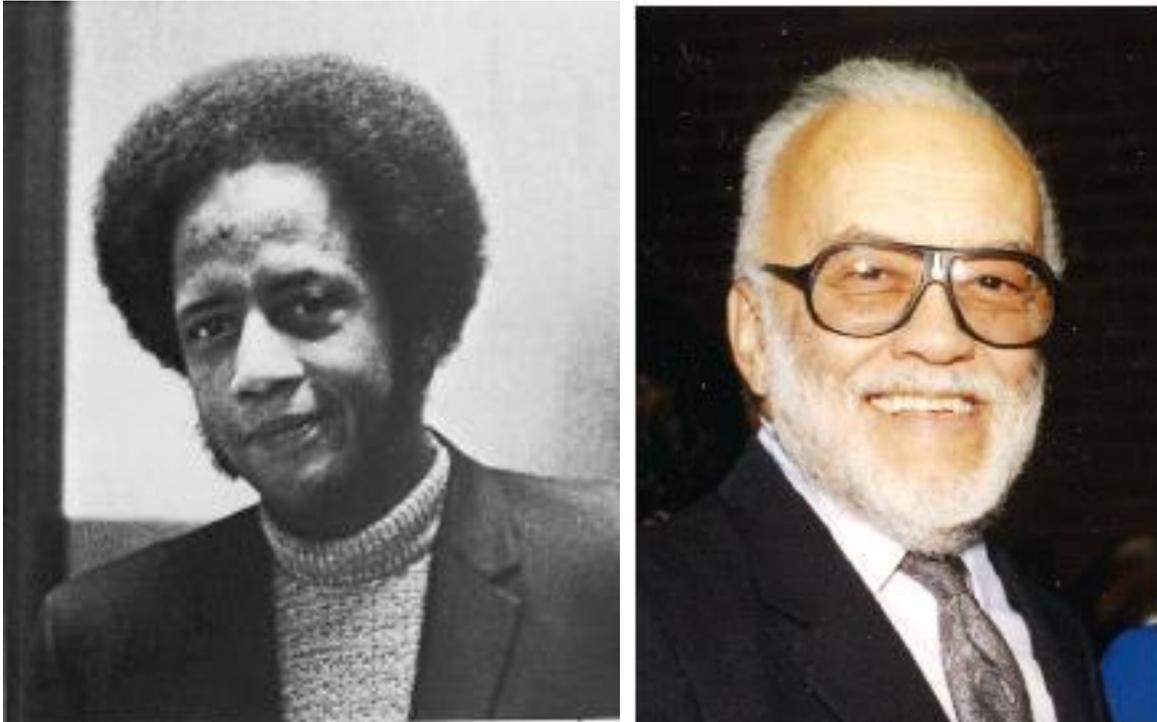
Carlton Rowland Bovell, Chair, Professor, and Vice Chancellor

Through his long career at UCR, Professor Bovell “was a champion of increasing diversity and representation of racial and ethnic minorities at UCR.”⁸⁷ In addition to serving as the Chair of the Black Studies Program, Professor Bovell “was instrumental in the establishment of the first Chair for American Indian studies in the UC system at UC Riverside in 1986, the third such program in the country at that time.”⁸⁸ When he began teaching at UCR in 1957, Professor Bovell quickly earned a reputation as one of UCR’s most dynamic teachers. When he won the Distinguished Teaching Award in 1969, his colleagues in the Academic Senate noted that his lecture courses ‘terminate with

spontaneous student ovation.’ In 1981, then Chancellor Tomas Rivera said of Professor Bovell’s teaching: ‘He has demonstrated teaching excellence...and he offers a humanistic perspective on educational issues. He has been among the most respected teachers and faculty leaders in UCR’s short history.’⁸⁹

Bovell left UCR to become an assistant vice president for the University of California but returned in 1981 as the school’s new vice chancellor.⁹⁰ In 1984, when Chancellor Tomas Rivera passed away, Professor Bovell served as Acting Chancellor. He was a nationally renowned scholar and served as Chair of the UC Academic Council for many years, among his many contributions (Figure 60).

Figure 60 UCR Professors and Maurice Jackson (left; 1925-1987) and Carlton Rowland Bovell (right; 1924-2019)



Source: Tartan Yearbook, 1970; *Press-Enterprise*, 2019

Black Student Union

In 1968, graduate student Charles Jenkins and approximately 60 students founded the Black Student Union. The Black Student Union, led by Jenkins, was officially recognized by UCR circa 1972 (Figure 61, Figure 62). It appears in archival newspapers as “Black Students United” and “Black Student Activities,” during this time.⁹¹

The group met at a university-owned house located off campus, known as the “Black House.” The house was burned by arson on March 14, 1972.⁹² That same year, students started a newspaper titled *Black Voice News*. Dr. Paulette Brown-Hinds, a graduate student who served as a publisher of the newspaper remembers that “it was created by students on campus... they wanted to take control of their own narrative.”⁹³ The newspaper’s mission statement echoes this sentiment, claiming that since its creation it has “given voice to the voiceless and shined a light on systemic inequalities and disparities.”⁹⁴

The Black Student Union created the Black Student Theatre and adopted five National Pan-Hellenic Council organizations (fraternities and sororities) in the mid-1970s. It remains an active part of the university community to present.⁹⁵

Figure 61 Black Student Union Central Committee Members, 1969



Source: Tartan Yearbook, 1970

Figure 62 Black Student Union President Charles Jenkins addresses group, N.D.



Source: African Student Programs, N.D.

Chicano Studies Department

The Chicano Studies Department (originally the Mexican American Studies Department) was founded in late 1969 as a sister department to Black Studies. In this era, as noted above, calls had been increasing for the establishment of an ethnic studies curriculum and department. UC Riverside had become a center for early Chicano student activism, in a movement that gained momentum in the mid-1960s. The UC Riverside chancellor at the time, Ivan Hinderaker, took note of this mounting pressure nationwide and at UC Riverside, as well, as calls for an ethnic studies department had also been made by the local chapter of the United Mexican American Students (UMAS) group. By 1969, the time had arrived to move forward.

On July 1, 1969, the new Mexican-American Studies program at UC Riverside was officially launched, with classes beginning in the fall semester. With this, UC Riverside became one of the first universities in the United States to establish a Mexican-American Studies program.

One early faculty member and department chair was Dr. Carlos E. Cortés.⁹⁶ A scholar of Brazilian history, Dr. Cortés joined UC Riverside in January of 1968.⁹⁷ Born in 1934 to a Mexican-American father and Anglo-American mother, Cortés grew up in Kansas. His grandfather came to the United States in the 1910s to escape the tumult of the Mexican Revolution. During his college career, Cortés completed degrees at the University of California, Berkeley (Bachelor of Arts in Communications and Public Policy, 1956); Columbia University (Master of Science in Journalism, 1957); The American Institute for Foreign Trade (Bachelor's Degree, 1962); and the University of New Mexico (Master of Arts Degree in Portuguese and Spanish, and Doctoral degree in History in the late 1960s). In January 1968, when he accepted the faculty position at UC Riverside, Cortés became one of two Mexican-American faculty members at the university, along with Eugenio Cota-Robles, a microbiologist hired in 1958.

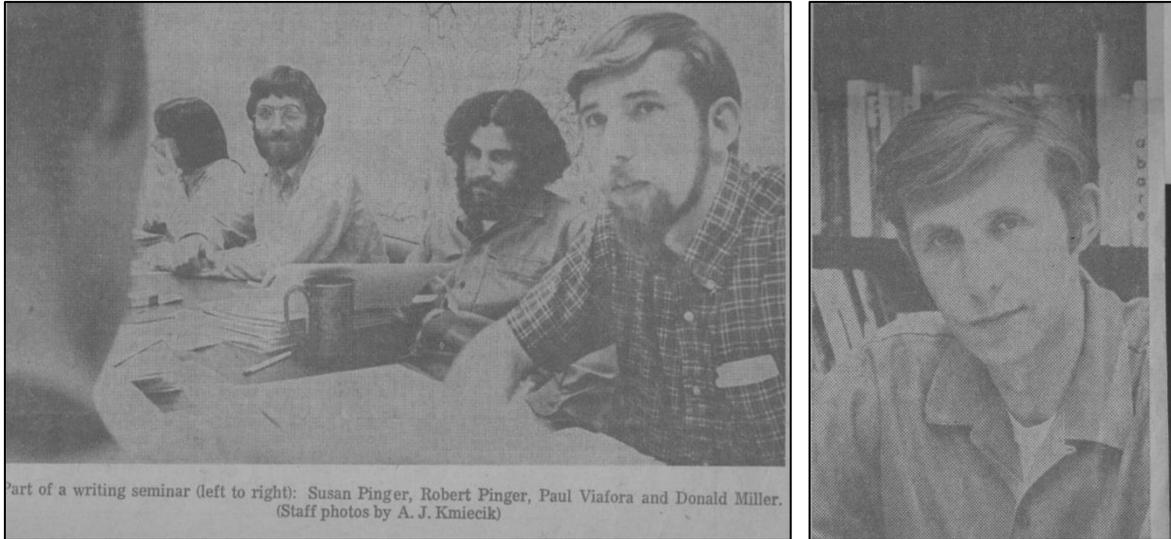
When the department began, Cortés recalled, the broader field was still in its infancy. There was no Chicano studies field per se, no classic texts or literature, on which to establish the new curriculum. This tabula rasa presented an opportunity to fashion an original approach. As designed by Cortés and his colleagues, the objective became providing a collaborative, cross-departmental program, with units, courses, and perspectives by a wide range of scholars and specialties, including historians, sociologists, writers, and psychologists. Cortés and other faculty and administrators also looked to other pioneering Chicano studies departments in California (in San Diego, California State University, Los Angeles, and California State University, Northridge). In the early 1970s, Cortés designed UC Riverside's first Ethnic and Area Studies requirement for the College of Arts.

With a student body drawn primarily from the Inland Empire and surrounding desert communities and with Riverside's rich, century-old Mexican-American heritage to draw on, the timing and place for UC Riverside's Chicano Studies Program were ideal. The department at UC Riverside became a hub for Chicano scholarship and activism. Student work and faculty research recuperated the myriad stories of the Latino experience in the region. For his Chicano history course, Cortés assigned a project for students to explore and document their own family histories, including oral histories with family members, photographs, and background research.

Under the leadership of Cortés and other faculty, the output of undergraduate and graduate students in the UC Riverside Chicano Studies Department was as voluminous as it was influential. Where there had been little or no scholarship on topics specific to the Latino experience throughout (and beyond) the Inland Empire, students and faculty of the Chicano Studies, ethnic studies, and other departments explored a range of topics on the Mexican-American experience in the region, not only contributing to but helping define the broader field of Chicano studies.

The first Chicano Studies chair was Dr. Cota-Robles, who served in the role from 1969 to 1970; Dr. Alfredo Castaneda served as chair from 1970 to 1972. In 1972, Dr. Cortés was named chairperson of the department, a role he held until 1979 (Figure 63). His goal for the department was to “provide service to students, community at large, not only local; and to the university. We want to prepare students to learn and develop skills to work in the community.”⁹⁸ Cortés clarified that “the department is not an ideological builder but that student activism can tie in with their area of study.”⁹⁹ In later years, Dr. Cortés also participated in the establishment of the Costo Chair on Native-American Studies and the Tomás Rivera Chair.

Figure 63 Carlos Cortés and UCR graduate students, 1971



Source: Courtesy of Riverside Public Library

Chicano Student Programs

UC Riverside’s Chicano Student Programs department was founded in 1972, at the request of new Chicano Studies Department chair, Dr. Cortés. When Cortés was appointed as department chair, he recalled, his one condition was that a dedicated staff and department be established for an accompanying Chicano student services division.¹⁰⁰ At the time, UC Riverside had 345 Latino students; by 2012, that number had grown to over 6,100 Latino students, or approximately one-third of the total student population.¹⁰¹

Chancellor Hinderaker agreed, and UC Riverside Assistant Dean of Students, Alberto Richard Chavez, was selected to establish and run the Chicano Student Programs department (Figure 64). Chavez went on to lead the program, which provided a “home away from home” for Chicano students, for 15 years, until 1986.¹⁰² For nearly 50 years, Chicano Student Programs has sponsored a wide variety of outreach and community building events and houses over 20 student-run organizations. In the early years, the Chicano Studies Department and Chicano Student Programs occupied adjacent office spaces in the second floor Library South Wing of the Rivera Library. One remnant of the early offices of the Chicano Studies Department and Chicano Student Programs is a 1975 wall-length mural by local artist Chano Gonzalez. Funded through a National Council of Arts grant, the mural is a rare surviving work reflecting the early years of the Chicano Civil Rights Movement in Riverside.

Figure 64 Alberto Chavez, UC Riverside Chicano Student Programs director, circa 1975 (left); Chicano Student Programs mural (right)



Source: "Chicano Leaders Seek Probe into City Hiring," n.d. and UC Riverside Chicano Student Programs

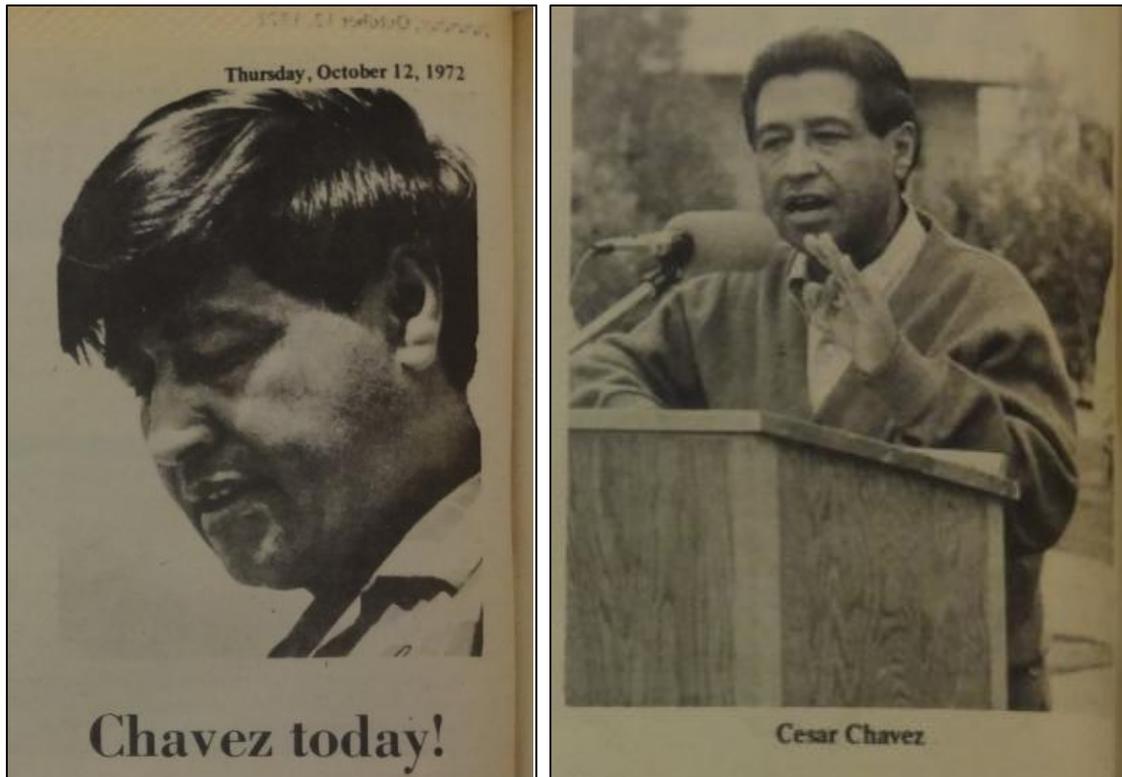
After the Chicano Student Programs office relocated, the mural was preserved, removed, and reinstalled at the current program offices in UC Riverside's Costo Hall. Together, the Chicano Studies Department and Chicano Student Programs have provided an important academic and social network that has supported and nurtured generations of UC Riverside Latino scholars. Other Latino faculty members who participated in these early years were Dr. Cota-Robles and Dr. Marigold Linton. Drs. Cota-Robles and Linton were cofounders of the Society for the Advancement of Chicanos and Native Americans in Science.

Since its founding in 1972, the Chicano Student Programs and affiliated MECHA has produced a student newspaper, *Nuestra Cosa* (Our Thing); newspaper archives are housed in the Rivera Library.

One enduring symbol of the Chicano Student Program's work over the years is Radio Aztlán at KUCR. Founded in 1982 and still broadcasting out of one of the 1941 Canyon Crest properties, Radio Aztlán features a wide range of Chicano music and artists. The show began in 1982 when the UCR radio station manager Louis Van Den Berg approached then-director of Chicano Student Programs, Alberto Chavez, with a plan to diversify the station's programming. This is one of a handful of surviving buildings/places on campus that embody this contextual theme. Radio Aztlán (88.3 FM in Riverside) continues to broadcast throughout the greater Inland Empire.

In the 1960s, UC Riverside became a center not just for Chicano scholarship but also Chicano civil rights. In November 1968, Cesar Chavez spoke at UC Riverside (Figure 65). Chavez again visited UC Riverside for a talk on October 12, 1972 on the Carillon Mall, in opposition to a proposition on the state ballot at the time to establish restrictions for agricultural workers strikes and boycotting activities.

Figure 65 Cesar Chavez at UCR'S Carillon Mall, October 1972, in MECHA-sponsored event



Source: *The Highlander*, October 12 and October 19, 1972, cited from Ramirez, 2018, pp. 228-229

Tomás Rivera, Chancellor, University of California, Riverside, 1979 to 1984

UC Riverside was home to another major milestone for the University of California system. In 1979, the University of California system appointed its first non-Anglo-American chancellor, Tomás Rivera, who led UC Riverside until his death (at the age of 49) in 1984. A native of Texas born in 1935, Rivera was the son of Mexican migrant farm workers. He received his education at Southwest Texas State University, where he received his Bachelor of Science and Master's of Science in Education, and at University of Oklahoma, where he received a doctorate in Romance Literatures. The Rivera Library served as the first home to the Chicano Studies Department and Chicano Student Programs office.

In 1979, Tomás Rivera was appointed chancellor of the university, becoming the first Mexican-American, or member of a marginalized group, to hold such a position in the UC system (Figure 66, Figure 67). He was also the university's youngest chancellor at 43 years old. Rivera was described by UC President David Saxon as a "poet, teacher, and an administrator with a very impressive record of achievement."¹⁰³

Figure 66 Tomás and Concepción Rivera, ca. 1980 (left); Rivera (second from right), speaking to President Ronald Reagan, Committee on Higher Education, 1983 (right)



Source: University of California, Riverside, Special Collections and Calisphere

Figure 67 In 1985, UCR renamed the main library to Rivera Library, in honor of Chancellor Rivera, the university's first Mexican-American chancellor



Source: University of California, Riverside, Special Collections

Native American Studies

Although a more recent addition than Black Studies and Chicano Studies, the Native American Studies programs at UCR were pioneering in their own way. Native American scholars, activists, and husband and wife, Rupert (a Cahuilla descendent) and Jeannette Costo (a Cherokee descendent)

were instrumental in founding and financing the Native American Studies program. Rupert Costo was a national figure in the Native American Civil Rights movement and founder, along with Jeannette, of the San Francisco-based American Indian Historical Society in 1964. A group dedicated to improving education and cultural development for American Indians, Rupert Costo served as president of the historical society until it was dissolved in 1986.¹⁰⁴

In 1987, the Rupert Costo Endowed Chair in American Indian History became the world's first such chair endowment devoted to Native American scholarship. A donation from the Costos established UC Riverside's Costo Library of the American Indian, which UCR credits as "one of the collection's paramount strengths, consisting of about 7,000 volumes and more than 9,000 documents, pamphlets, tape recordings, slides and artwork."¹⁰⁵ The Costo Historical and Linguistics Research Center was also made possible by the Costos' support. UCR was the first in the UC system to establish an office dedicated to Native American student support, known as the Native American Student Programs (NASP). It hosts a pow wow each year (Figure 68).

In 1990, the Native American studies program was a concentration area, and students could earn a B.A. in ethnic studies with an emphasis in Native American studies. In 1995, a B.A. in Native American studies within ethnic studies department was made available to students. By 1998, Ph.D. and M.A. degrees in Native American History were established through the history department.¹⁰⁶ UCR is the only school in the UC system to offer this Ph.D. degree.¹⁰⁷ The student services building (1965), was renamed "Costo Hall" in honor of Jeanette and Rupert Costo in 1994.¹⁰⁸

Figure 68 UCR Pow Wow, 2012



Source: UCR Today

3.4 Context #4: Architecture and Design: Associated Architectural Styles, Architects, and Design Professionals

Theme: Mission Revival/Spanish Colonial Revival style

UCR's Citrus Experiment Station includes a number of intact, distinctive examples of Spanish Colonial Revival/Mission Revival architectural styles, designed by well-known architects practicing in the region.

During the era of the establishment of the Citrus Experiment Station, Spanish Colonial Revivalism was emerging as an extremely popular architectural style throughout the state. During this time, as the architectural profession transitioned away from the Beaux Arts Classicism that had dominated the profession through the turn of the century, architects in Southern California in particular looked to regional precedent and identity for stylistic cues and a more indigenous architectural expression.

Beginning with efforts to restore California's missions in the late nineteenth century, the region's climate and Hispanic heritage figured prominently in these new directions. The Mission Revival vocabulary, most popular between 1890 and 1920, drew inspiration from Southwestern missions. Identifying features include curved parapets and red tiled, low-pitched roofs. Arches were used liberally, and wall surfaces commonly displayed smooth stucco. The Spanish Colonial Revival flourished between 1915 and 1940, reaching its apex during the 1920s and 1930s. This movement was catalyzed by architect Bertram Goodhue's 1915 designs for Panama-California Exposition in San Diego. The Spanish Colonial Revival style became one of the most popular idioms for a range of building types. Architects and builders embraced the style, which was employed for many residential, commercial, and institutional properties, including college campuses.

The rise in popularity of the Spanish Colonial Revival style also coincided with the transition in school and campus design toward a more domestic scale, with lower massing and open, expansive campuses. With its emphasis on arcaded corridors and patios, the Spanish Colonial Revival style fit this movement particularly well.

Spanish Colonial Revival buildings tend to be asymmetrical and sheathed with smooth stucco. Roofs generally consist of gabled, gabled and flat, and (less commonly) hipped roofs, clad in red clay tiles. Arched openings, whether for windows, doors, or gates, are a textbook feature. Secondary materials—including wood, wrought iron, and polychromatic tile—provide decorative accents. Windows are generally wood framed or metal, with molded wood surrounds or lintels.

TYPICAL CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES:

- Stucco-clad walls (usually smooth finish); occasionally might have brick or cast stone
- Asymmetrical design
- Use of towers, turrets, or cupolas
- Low-pitched gabled/hipped roof with red clay tiles or flat roof, occasionally with parapets
- Shallow eaves or deeper eaves, lined with exposed carved wood brackets
- Arched openings for windows, doors, and use of arcades
- Secondary materials can include wrought iron, polychromatic tile, and cast stone
- Exterior patios and courtyards

Theme: Modernism in Riverside

UCR is home to one of the most cohesive and distinctive collections of modernist design in Riverside. The architects who designed UCR's mid-century campus represent a virtual who's-who of the region's well known and celebrated Modernist practitioners. The caliber of this team resulted in a collection of superb examples of Modernist design at UCR. It also reflected the college's intention of elevating its profile throughout the region.

Some of the first modernist buildings added at UCR include the Physical Sciences Building (now Geology Building, 1953), designed by Bennett and Bennett of Pasadena; Social Sciences-Humanities Building (now Watkins Hall, 1953); Webber Hall (1954), designed by Clark, Frey and Chambers of Palm Springs; the Physical Education Building (now Athletics and Dance Building, 1953), designed by Arthur Froehlich of Los Angeles; and the Library (now Rivera Library, 1954), designed by the Glendale firm of Graham Latta (the architect for Greenhouses/Headhouses #6-10). The Physical Education Building (Athletics and Dance Building) was constructed by Arthur Froehlich of Los Angeles in 1953.

Buildings on the UCR campus eligible under this context/theme would generally exhibit an intact, distinctive example of their architectural style. The modernist architectural movement that flowered in the postwar period in the United States included a number of different variants and approaches, but they all generally fall under the umbrella of Modernist design. The following section describes a few of the stylistic approaches represented in UCR's collection of Modernist buildings.

Mid-Century Modernism

The broad category known as Mid-Century Modernism includes a range of styles and approaches, from the machine-age aesthetic of the International Style to the organic, regionally inflected modernism of Frank Lloyd Wright. The Modern movement in architecture represented a break from period revivalism and an approach that emphasized style over function. Although the origins were in the 1920s, Mid-Century Modernism emerged in earnest during the building boom of the post-World War II era. More of an architectural vocabulary than a style, the various strains of Mid-Century Modernism became the norm throughout the United States, with Southern California being a well-known center for regional modernism.

Mid-Century Modernism emphasized functionality, with high-quality materials simply treated, as well as indoor-outdoor integration through the use of adjacent patios, low door thresholds, generous expanses of full-height windows. Post-and-beam construction, often realized in wood or, less often in Southern California, steel, is a typical component of Mid-Century Modernism. These buildings often have wide, cantilevered eaves, balanced on contrastingly thin spider-leg or post supports.¹⁰⁹ When applied to educational facilities, Mid-Century Modern design often featured sheltered arcades, which served to move hallways outdoors and unify the buildings of the campus.

TYPICAL CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES

- Horizontal design composition and massing; generally one to two stories
- Simple, geometric volumes
- Flat or shed roof, often with wide, cantilevered overhangs
- Exterior materials include stucco, brick, or concrete
- Modular design and planning
- Aesthetic qualities derive from use of simply treated materials and excellent craftsmanship

- Direct expression of structural systems, often in wood or steel post-and-beam
- Lack of historicizing ornament
- Generous expanses of fenestration, including bands of grouped multi-light windows
- Extensive use of sheltered exterior corridors, with flat or slightly sloped roofs supported by posts, piers, or pipe columns

Examples at UCR: Social Sciences-Humanities Building (Watkins Hall); Costo Hall

New Formalism

Emerging in the mid-1950s, New Formalism represented a return to monumentality, symmetry, and historicism in architectural design. Championed by architects such as Edward Durell Stone, New Formalism was a form of Late Modern architecture that became popular through the 1960s. The style proved particularly popular for larger-scale institutional buildings that were not well suited to the low-slung, post-and-beam vocabulary that characterized Mid-Century Modernism.¹¹⁰

Aesthetically, New Formalism referenced Classical architecture, but in an abstracted manner. In this way, New Formalism represented a streamlined, Modern version of historical styles and scale.

As numerous architects in Southern California adopted the style, New Formalism became the preferred style for numerous civic, religious, educational, and private institutions including city halls, auditoriums, churches, and banks. Local practitioners who became known for their New Formalist architects include A. Quincy Jones, Philip Johnson, the firm of Skidmore Owings & Merrill, Millard Sheets, William Pereira, and Edward Durell Stone.^{111,112}

TYPICAL CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES

- Symmetrical plan and façade
- Flat roofline with prominent, overhanging eaves and cornices and broad fascia
- Emphasis on clean geometries and singular volume
- Use of travertine, cast stone, marble and/or concrete
- Smooth wall surfaces
- Large screens of perforated concrete, concrete block or metal panels
- Colonnades, plazas, or elevated podiums; use of full-height columns or pilasters
- Stylized entablatures

Examples at UCR: Life Sciences Building; Olmstead Hall; Library (Rivera Library); Sproul Hall; Webber Hall

3.4.1 Architects

The following architect biographies are excerpted from historic preservation documents from the Cities of Riverside, Palm Springs, and Pasadena. These include the *City of Riverside Modernism Context Statement*, *City of Palm Springs Citywide Historic Context Statement & Survey Findings*, and *Cultural Resources of the Recent Past Historic Context Statement, City of Pasadena*.¹¹³ Additional local examples of architects' work have been added, if applicable.

Allison & Rible

George B. Allison and Ulysses Floyd Rible formed Allison and Rible in 1944 and worked together through the 1960s.

Allison was born in India in 1904. He was educated at the Carnegie Institute of Technology and earned a bachelor's and master's degree in architecture from the University of Pennsylvania in 1925 and 1926 respectively. He worked as a draftsman in various architecture offices in Philadelphia and New York before moving to Los Angeles. Rible was born in Chicago in 1904. Both men were actively involved in the American Institute of Architects (AIA). Allison served as the president of the Southern California Chapter of the AIA in 1948. Rible was the president of the State Board of Architectural Examiners (1955-56) and the regional director of the AIA district that included California, Hawaii, and Nevada. The master plan and original buildings for Claremont McKenna Men's College were among their earliest works. From then on the firm specialized in educational buildings ranging from elementary schools to universities. In addition, they designed many buildings for Pacific Telephone and Telegraph and the County of Los Angeles. Their largest commissions during the 1950s were the master plans for UCR, Cal Poly San Luis Obispo, and Los Angeles City College and various buildings on those campuses. In 1958, Rodney Robinson and Raymond Ziegler joined the firm and the name was formally changed to Allison, Rible, Robinson and Ziegler. In 1969, Leo Daly Architects absorbed the firm.

In 1955, Allison and Rible prepared a master plan for UCR. The Pomona Freeway (SR-60) bisects the 1,200-acre campus. It was decided that the area west of the freeway would continue to be devoted to agricultural experimentation, while the east side would be devoted to academic departments, student housing, and administrative services. The plan for the East Campus, as it was called, incorporated the six existing buildings, which were constructed just a few years prior. The existing Webber Hall became the terminus of an east-west axis, with Rivera Library, Watkins Hall, and Geology Building along it.¹¹⁴

Local examples: Aberdeen-Inverness Residence Hall, UCR (1959); Administration Building, UCR (Hinderaker Hall, 1960); Corporation Yard, UCR (1960); Retail Building, 3689 Arlington Avenue (1961)

Bennett and Bennett

Pasadena-based architectural partnership of Cyril Bennett and his son Robert Bennett.

J. Cyril Bennett moved to Pasadena from Chicago as a child and attended Pasadena High School. Upon graduation he began his architectural training with Charles and Henry Greene, where he stayed for three years. In 1908, he worked into office of local firm Marston & Van Pelt. Turning down a chance to study architecture at Cornell, Bennett instead took an extension course at University of California and prepared to take the State Board of Architecture exam. He opened his first practice in 1914, was partnered with Fitch Haskell from 1923 to 1934, and then resumed private practice. During the Depression, he was put in charge of the Federal Housing Bureau for the Pasadena area. In 1937, he became the head of the Tournament of Roses. In 1945, he formed a partnership with his son Robert to design the expansion of the Pasadena Junior College (now PCC). Early local projects include the Raymond Theater (1920), Pasadena Masonic Temple (1926), Glenarm Power Plant (1928), Pasadena Civic Auditorium (1932), and several new building facades when Colorado Boulevard widened (1929).¹¹⁵

Local Examples: Physical Sciences Building, UCR (Geology Building, 1953)

Clark and Frey

In 1939, John P. Clark and Albert Frey formed a partnership. From 1952 to 1957, Robson Cole Chambers worked and the firm, which was renamed Clark, Frey and Chambers. Clark left the firm for a solo practice in 1958.

John Porter Clark, AIA, was born in Fort Dodge, Iowa, in 1905. He studied architecture at Cornell University, and then moved to Pasadena to work in the architectural firm of Van Pelt & Lind. In 1932, he established the firm's office in Palm Springs and designed a number of buildings in the desert for them. Clark met Albert Frey when he came to Palm Springs to design the Kocher-Samson building, and collaborated with him on several projects.¹¹⁶

Frey was born in 1903 in Switzerland. He graduated from the Institute of Technology in Winterthur, Switzerland in 1927. After working as a draftsman for Le Corbusier in Paris (1928-1929), he moved to New York in 1930. Between 1931 and 1932, Frey worked for William Lescaze. Between 1935 and 1937, he partnered with William Porter Clark and they practiced under Van Pelt and Lind in Pasadena. Frey moved back to New York and worked for Philip Goodwin until 1939 when he moved permanently to Palm Springs. His most noteworthy work is in Palm Springs.¹¹⁷

Local examples: Science Sciences-Humanities Building, UCR (Watkins Hall, 1954) as Clark & Frey; Webber Hall, UCR (1954) as Clark & Frey; Red Cross Building, 8880 Magnolia Avenue (1961) as Frey & Chambers.

Hibbard and Cody

Lester H. Hibbard and Harold B. Cody held a partnership from circa 1915 to 1920.

Lester H. Hibbard was born in Missouri and received bachelor's and master's degrees from the University of California Berkeley in architecture in 1909 and 1911 respectively. Hibbard worked as a draftsman for Myron Hunt and Elmer Grey in Los Angeles from 1910 to 1912, before joining with Cody to form a partnership circa 1915 until Cody moved in 1920. He then went on to operate his solo practice in Los Angeles until he joined with Robson Cole Chambers from roughly 1948 to 1958.¹¹⁸

Harold Bryant Cody is the son of Charles Paxton Cody, a British architect who immigrated first to Canada and then to Pennsylvania. After his graduation from the University of Pennsylvania in 1910, Harold Bryant Cody moved to Los Angeles and apprenticed at Parkinson & Bergstrom. Cody then worked for Myron Hunt before starting a partnership with Lester H. Hibbard. Due to health issues, Cody left the firm and moved to Palm Springs in 1920. Cody only completed a few projects in Palm Springs, but he is recognized as the first professionally trained architect to practice in Palm Springs.¹¹⁹

Local examples: Horticulture Building, UCR (Anderson Hall I, 1916); Irrigation Building, UCR (Anderson Hall II, 1916); Director's Residence Grouping, UCR (College Building South, 1916); Superintendent's Cottage and Garage, UCR (1916); University Cottage/Teamster's Cottage and Palm Tree Grove (The Cottage, 1916)

Jones & Emmons

A. Quincy Jones and Frederick E. Emmons founded Jones and Emmons in 1951 and worked together until 1969.

A. Jones was born in Kansas City, Missouri in 1913. As a young boy, he went to live with his grandparents in Gardena, outside of Los Angeles. He became interested in architecture in high school and went on to study at the University of Washington. After he graduated in 1936, Jones moved to Los Angeles to begin his professional career. He designed his own residence and an income property in Laurel Canyon with his first wife. He worked for a number of eminent Los Angeles architects in his early career, including Douglas Honnold and Paul R. Williams. Jones received his certificate to practice architecture in 1942; the same year, he joined the Navy. Jones was stationed in the Pacific until his 1945 discharge. He returned to Los Angeles amidst the post-war development boom.

Frederick E. Emmons was born in Olean, New York in 1907. After graduating from Cornell University with a degree in architecture, he worked for the New York firm of McKim, Mead and White. He moved to Los Angeles in 1932. Before the war, he became friends with Jones through their mutual employment at Allied Engineers in San Pedro. During the war, Emmons spent four years in the Navy. Afterward, Jones opened his own architecture. Soon after, the two men became partners and opened the firm "Jones and Emmons." The firm was called "Jones and Emmons" until Emmons retired in 1969.

Jones and Emmons utilized new building technologies that decreased costs and production time. The firm favored structural innovations including lightweight post-and-beam construction with pre-assembled parts. Stylistically, the firm's early residential work was characterized by an emphasis on the horizontal and the relationship between the building and the natural environment. The use of rational space planning, access to natural light, and the outdoors are presented in Jones and Emmons' 1957 book, *Builders' Homes for Better Living*.

Jones and Emmons work included large-scale commissions, including religious buildings, educational facilities, and civic spaces. In addition, the firm designed office, restaurant, and factory buildings throughout California. Educational facilities were perhaps the most common category of Jones and Emmons' non-residential work. This work was particularly focused on college campuses in Southern California. The firm designed numerous buildings on the University of California campuses at San Diego, Santa Barbara, Irvine, and Riverside. At UCR Jones and Emmons designed one of the most prominent and recognizable structures, the Carillon [UCR Bell] Tower (1966). They also designed the Chemistry Building (1965) the previous year. The Carillon [UCR Bell] Tower stands at the center of the modern, 1950s buildings and across from the Commons. It is 161 feet tall and contains 48 bells. University of California Regent Philip Boyd and his wife Dorothy donated funds for the [UCR] Bell Tower and dedicated it on October 2, 1966.¹²⁰

Local examples: Chemistry Building, UCR (Pierce Hall, 1965); UCR Bell Tower, UCR (1966)

Latta, Graham

Sheridan Graham Latta was born in 1906 in Wilcox, Pennsylvania. He studied at the University of Southern California School of Architecture, receiving a B.Arch. in 1927. Latta had his own firm from 1935 to 1950, and from 1955 to 1965. From 1950 to 1955, Latta partnered with Carl Denney. From 1966 until his retirement, Latta was in a partnership with Donald Lynch. Latta's office and residence were in Glendale. Prominent commissions include Thomas Jefferson Elementary School in Glendale (1952), the office building at 3324 Wilshire Boulevard in Los Angeles (1961), the Grandview Branch Library in Glendale (1963), Lafayette Park Senior Citizens Center in Los Angeles (1964), and Crenshaw-Imperial Branch Library in Inglewood (1965), along

with several buildings on the University of California, Riverside campus. He was a member of the American Institute of Architects from 1942 to 1971. He died in 1976.¹²¹

Local examples: Life Sciences Experimental Area, UCR (1954); Library, UCR (Rivera Library, 1954) as Latta & Denny; Boyden Entomological Lab, UCR (1961)

Pereira, William

William Pereira was a highly influential and prolific architect and urban planner whose work defined the look of mid-century America. He was born in 1909 in Chicago and graduated from the University of Illinois School of Architecture. He began his first practice as W.L. Pereira in 1931, while also working with Holabird and Root. An offer from Hollywood to design movie sets brought him to Los Angeles. He shared the 1942 Academy Award for Best Special Effects for the movie *Reap of the Wild Wind*. He left the field of set design and formed an architecture firm with Charles Luckman in 1950. Although the firm was successful, it broke up due to the different styles and visions of the two partners. Pereira then launched William L. Pereira Associates, which lasted from 1958 until his death in 1985. He is best known for designing the Transamerica Pyramid in San Francisco (1973), but his greatest achievement is considered to be the master plan for Irvine Ranch (1961).

Pereira's buildings are easily identified by their unmistakable style, often taking unusual forms such as pyramids and ziggurats. They usually projected a grand presence, heavysset in appearance and often sitting atop pedestals that were themselves an integral part of the building. Water features complimented many of his buildings and some were almost entirely surrounded by water. His material of choice in creating unique geometric forms was pre-cast concrete. Working in this medium, he could create his impressive facades by simply attaching them as panels on to the steel frame of the building. His list of 425 projects include: CBS Television City (1953), Union Oil Building (1958), Bullock's Fashion Square, Santa Ana (1958), the Theme Restaurant at Los Angeles International Airport (with Paul Williams, 1958), the University of California, Santa Barbara master plan (1958), the Los Angeles Zoo master plan (1958), the City of Newport Beach master plan (1960), and the Los Angeles County Museum of Art (1964). In Riverside, Pereira and Luckman designed the second phase of the Hunter Douglas Engineering Plant (1953) and the Life Sciences Building at the University of California, Riverside (1959).¹²²

Local examples: Life Sciences Building, UCR (1958), Hunter Douglas Engineering Plant, 1455 Columbia Avenue (1953)

Ruhnau, Herman

Herman Ruhnau was born September 1, 1912 in Santa Barbara. His family moved to Pasadena and then to Riverside in 1929. He studied architecture at the University of Southern California. He was an architect for the U.S. Navy during the World War II and helped design the U.S. Naval Hospital in Norco. In 1946, he opened a Riverside branch office for Heitschmidt and Matcham, a Los Angeles-based architecture firm. In 1950, Ruhnau founded his own firm. Much of his work was in Riverside. He designed homes, banks, and government facilities. Ruhnau designed a Colonial Revival mansion for Tiny Naylor in Rubidoux, which is now used as the headquarters of the Riverside County Parks Department. In 1975, he completed two high-profile commissions in Riverside, the Riverside City Hall and the Riverside County Administration Center.

In 1979, a newspaper called Ruhnau the dominant figure in Riverside architecture after World War II. He also designed farm labor housing and County fairground buildings in Indio. He

became an AIA Fellow in 1974. His son David joined his firm, which is now called Ruhnau Ruhnau Clarke. The firm has offices in Riverside and Carlsbad. Before his death in 2006, Ruhnau received the lifetime achievement award from the Inland Chapter of the AIA. Although he is best known for designing some of the largest public buildings in Riverside, his finest building may be his smallest, the Marcy Branch Library (1958) in the Magnolia Center area. Partially funded by a bequest by Riverside resident Charles F. Marcy, it is a circular building sheathed in stacked Roman brick. The wide, also circular, overhang near the entrance is supported by laminated wood beams.¹²³

Local examples: Entomology Building Addition, UCR (1960); Health Service Building, UCR (1961); City Police Department Building, 4102 Orange Street (1965); Riverside County Law Library, 3535 9th Street (1969); La Sierra High School, 4145 La Sierra Avenue (1969); 5-story addition to Webber Hall, UCR as Ruhnau-Evans-Ruhnau Associates (1975); Computer Statistics Building, UCR as Ruhnau-Evans-Ruhnau Associates (School of Medicine Education Building, 1975)

Shellhorn, Ruth

Ruth Shellhorn was born in Los Angeles, California in 1909 and spent most of her childhood in South Pasadena. Shellhorn became interested in pursuing landscape architecture after conferring with her neighbor, the master landscape architect Florence Yoch, about the career and calling. In 1927, Shellhorn entered the School of Landscape Architecture at Oregon State Agricultural College in Corvallis, Oregon. In 1930, Shellhorn transferred to the School of Landscape Architecture at Cornell University to further her studies. In 1933, Shellhorn returned to Los Angeles where she set up a small residential practice, designing ten residential gardens in the Whittier neighborhood in 1934 and a landscape design for South Pasadena High School in 1935. The following year, she was invited by Landscape Architect Ralph Cornell to assist in the landscape design for Richard Neutra's entry in the California House and Garden exhibition.¹²⁴

From 1945 to 1978, Shellhorn designed landscapes for Bullock's department stores, adopting Modernist palette and park-like settings. In 1956, Walt Disney hired Shellhorn to complete the park's pedestrian circulation system as well as the Entrance, Main Street, and Plaza Hub.¹²⁵ That year, the *Los Angeles Times* named Shellhorn the Woman of the Year. In 1971, she was named a Fellow of the American Society of Landscape Architects, one of only 145 fellows nationwide. Over the course of her career, Ruth Shellhorn created close to 400 landscapes.¹²⁶

Local examples: 1965 LRDP, UCR (1965); Aberdeen Drive median, UCR; West Campus Drive median, UCR; Pierce Lawn, UCR; Hinderaker Courtyard, UCR

Wilson, G. Stanley

G. Stanley Wilson was born in England 1879 before moving to Riverside in 1895 at the age of 16. Wilson began his career in Riverside as a carpenter, before opening his own office in 1909. In his new position he worked on the Mission Inn under Architect Myron Hunt. In 1923, Wilson obtained his architect's license from the International Correspondence School.¹²⁷ It appears that he did not partner with other architects, but instead ran a solo firm until his death in 1958.¹²⁸ He was located out of Riverside, and completed numerous projects in the city during his life.

Local examples: UCR Soils/Plant Nutrition Wing (Chapman Hall) (1931); Casa Blanca Elementary School (1923); Alvord School District (1924), Riverside City College Quadrangle, Terracina Avenue (1923-1950), All Saints Episcopal Church, 3847 Terracina Avenue (1948), Grant Elementary School. 4011 Fourteenth Street (1953)

4 Evaluation Results

As noted previously, all properties 45 years of age (1975) and older were surveyed and evaluated against the NRHP and CRHR criteria. All criteria were applied in the survey, which considered buildings, structures, objects, as well as potential historic districts and cultural landscapes. The historic context section of this report described significant patterns of development and events on campus over the decades. Those contexts were also applied in these evaluations.

The most intact collection of buildings/site design features on campus, the Mid-Century Modern Core Historic District, appears eligible as a historic district. The district and its contributing properties are described below. Subsequent sections describe the applicable criteria, periods of significance, and reasons statements/descriptions of each eligible resource.

- Among the approximately **165 properties** surveyed, a **total of nearly 40 buildings/structures and landscape features** appear eligible for the NRHP and/or CRHR either individually or as contributors to a historic district.
- **One historic district and one cultural landscape** were also identified: (1) the Mid-Century Modern Core Historic District, which has 15 contributing buildings as well as associated site plan features, circulation corridors, and landscaping; and (2) the Citrus Variety Collection Cultural Landscape, which has 11 contributing buildings and ancillary structures as well as associated agricultural fields.
- All **15 contributors** to the Mid-Century Modern Core Historic District also appear individually eligible under Criteria A/1 and C/3 as indicated below.

Appendix A includes an illustrated table with all survey results, along with applicable criteria and contexts/themes conferring eligibility. Table 2 summarizes results, with an overview of the properties recommended as eligible. Following the table, Figure 69 provides an overview of survey results, with eligible and noneligible properties.

Table 2 Evaluation Results, UCR Facilities Constructed through 1975

#	Current Building Name Architect (if known)	Original Bldg. Name	Year	Historical Resource?	Criteria	Contributor to Historic District?
1-15	Mid-Century Modern Core Historic District		1953-1966	Yes	A/1, C/3	
1	UCR Bell Tower Architects: Jones & Emmons		1966	Yes	A/1, C/3	Yes (MCM Core Historic District)
2	Rivera Library Architects: Latta & Denny	Library	1954	Yes	A/1, C/3	Yes (MCM Core Historic District)
3	Gordon S. Watkins Hall Architects: Clark & Frey	Social Sciences-Humanities Building	1953	Yes	A/1, C/3	Yes (MCM Core Historic District)

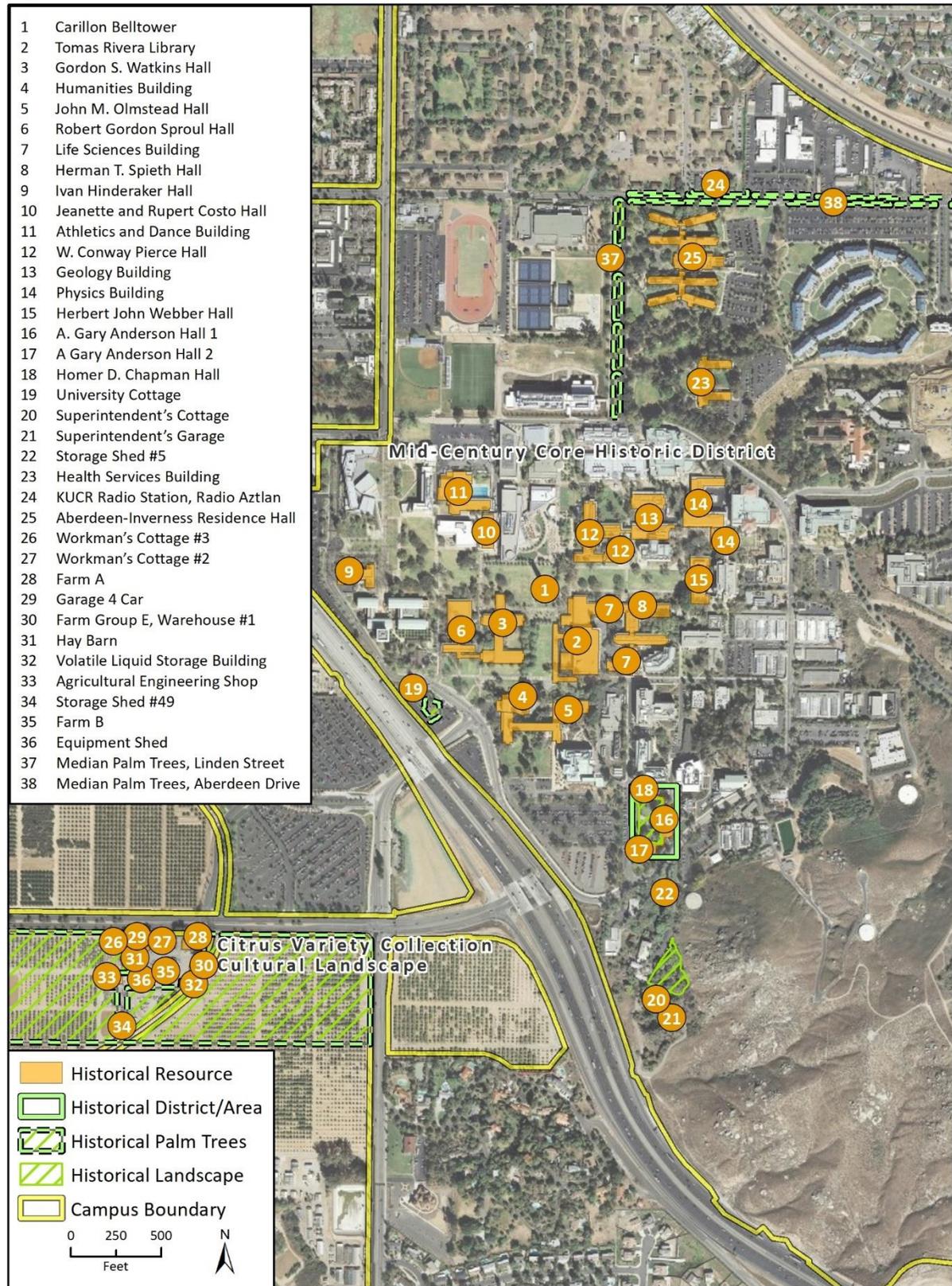
#	Current Building Name Architect (if known)	Original Bldg. Name	Year	Historical Resource?	Criteria	Contributor to Historic District?
4	Humanities Building Architects: Matchem, Granger & Russell		1963	Yes	A/1; C/3	Yes (MCM Core Historic District)
5	John M. Olmstead Hall Architects: Allison & Ribbe		1963	Yes	A/1; C/3	Yes (MCM Core Historic District)
6	Robert G. Sproul Hall		1965	Yes	A/1; C/3	Yes (MCM Core Historic District)
7	Life Sciences Building Architects: Pereira & Luckman		1958	Yes	A/1; C/3	Yes (MCM Core Historic District)
8	Herman T. Spieth Hall		1958	Yes	A/1; C/3	Yes (MCM Core Historic District)
9	Ivan Hinderaker Hall Architects: Clark, Frey & Chambers	Administration Building	1960	Yes	A/1; C/3	Yes (MCM Core Historic District)
10	Costo Hall (includes Daniel Gonzalez 1975 Chicano Civil Rights Era mural)		1965	Yes	A/1; C/3	Yes (MCM Core Historic District)
11	Athletics and Dance Building	Physical Education Building	1953	Yes	A/1; C/3	Yes (MCM Core Historic District)
12	W. Conway Pierce Hall	Chemistry Building	1966	Yes	A/1; C/3	Yes (MCM Core Historic District)
13	Geology Building Architects: Bennett & Bennett	Physical Sciences Building	1953	Yes	A/1; C/3	Yes (MCM Core Historic District)
14	Physics Building		1965	Yes	A/1; C/3	Yes (MCM Core Historic District)
15	Herbert John Webber Hall		1953	Yes	A/1; C/3	Yes (MCM Core Historic District)

#	Current Building Name Architect (if known)	Original Bldg. Name	Year	Historical Resource?	Criteria	Contributor to Historic District?
16	A. Gary Anderson Hall 1; includes landscaping and site (Anderson Hall 1) Architects: Lester H. Hibbard and H.B. Cody	Horticulture Building, Citrus Experiment Station	1916	Yes	A/1; C/3	No
17	A. Gary Anderson Hall 2; includes landscaping and site (Anderson Hall 2) Architects: Lester H. Hibbard and H.B. Cody	Irrigation Building, Citrus Experiment Station	1916	Yes	A/1; C/3	No
18	Homer D. Chapman Hall; includes landscaping and site (Chapman Hall)	Soils/Plant Nutrition Wing, Citrus Experiment Station	1931	Yes	A/1; C/3	No
19	The Cottage (includes adjacent Historic Palm Grove)	University Cottage/ Teamster's Cottage	1916	Yes	A/1	No
20	Superintendent's Cottage (includes Director's Garden)		1916	Yes	1; 3 (CRHR only)	No
21	Superintendent's Garage (includes Director's Garden)		1916	Yes	1; 3 (CRHR only)	No
22	Storage Shed #5		1916	Yes	1 (CRHR only)	No
23	Health Service Building Architects: Herman Ruhnau		1961	Yes	1/3 (CRHR only)	No
24	KUCR Radio Station, Radio Aztlán (Canyon Crest Housing, 691/693 Linden Street)		1941	Yes	1 (CRHR only) site of pioneering Chicano radio station, Radio Aztlán	No
25	Aberdeen-Inverness Residence Hall Architects: Allison & Ribbe		1959	Yes	A/1; C/3	No
26-36	Citrus Variety Collection Cultural Landscape (includes 11 buildings/structures and associated fields)		1916 - 1975	Yes	1 (CRHR only)	Yes (Citrus Variety Collection Cultural Landscape)
26	Workman's Cottage #3		1922	Yes	1 (CRHR only)	Yes (Citrus Variety Collection Cultural Landscape)

#	Current Building Name Architect (if known)	Original Bldg. Name	Year	Historical Resource?	Criteria	Contributor to Historic District?
27	Workman's Cottage #2		1922	Yes	1 (CRHR only)	Yes (Citrus Variety Collection Cultural Landscape)
28	Farm A		1955	Yes	1 (CRHR only)	Yes (Citrus Variety Collection Cultural Landscape)
29	Garage 4 Car		1955	Yes	1 (CRHR only)	Yes (Citrus Variety Collection Cultural Landscape)
30	Farm Group E, Warehouse #1		1932	Yes	1 (CRHR only)	Yes (Citrus Variety Collection Cultural Landscape)
31	Hay Barn		1917	Yes	1 (CRHR only)	Yes (Citrus Variety Collection Cultural Landscape)
32	Volatile Liquid Storage Building		1974	Yes	1 (CRHR only)	Yes (Citrus Variety Collection Cultural Landscape)
33	Agricultural Engineering Shop		1960	Yes	1 (CRHR only)	Yes (Citrus Variety Collection Cultural Landscape)
34	Storage Shed #49		1965	Yes	1 (CRHR only)	Yes (Citrus Variety Collection Cultural Landscape)
35	Farm B		1955	Yes	1 (CRHR only)	Yes (Citrus Variety Collection Cultural Landscape)
36	Equipment Shed		1916	Yes	1 (CRHR only)	Yes (Citrus Variety Collection Cultural Landscape)

#	Current Building Name Architect (if known)	Original Bldg. Name	Year	Historical Resource?	Criteria	Contributor to Historic District?
37	Median Palm Trees, Linden Street		1955ca	Yes	1 (CRHR only)	No
38	Median Palm Trees, Aberdeen Drive		1955ca	Yes	1 (CRHR only)	No

Figure 69 Historic Resources Survey Results, UCR Campus



Imagery provided by Microsoft Bing and its licensors © 2019.

Final Historic Survey Results - Historic Buildings 2021-03-04

4.1 Summary of Historic District/Cultural Landscape Eligibility

#1: Mid-Century Modern Core Historic District

Criteria A/1 eligibility: The Mid-Century Modern Core Historic District is eligible as an intact, cohesive collection of institutional buildings constructed during the university's founding years. The historic district exemplifies institutional/educational facility expansion in Riverside during the City's postwar transformation.

Context / Theme: Riverside's Postwar Boom, 1945-1975 | Postwar Institutional Expansion in Riverside

Period of significance: 1953-1966

Criteria C/3 eligibility: The Mid-Century Modern Core Historic District is also eligible as a distinctive, outstanding example of the Mid-Century Modern/New Formalist architectural style, applied to institutional buildings/educational facilities. The district represents one of the most expansive and intact collections of Mid-Century Modern/New Formalist architecture in Riverside.

Context / Theme: Architecture and Design | Mid-Century Modernism in Riverside

Period of Significance: 1953 – 1966

The Mid-Century Modern Core Historic District is a cohesive, distinctive grouping of the earliest buildings designed for UCR during its most active construction phase. The district exemplifies the rapid, widespread postwar expansion of Riverside, both in terms of population growth and new construction (Criteria A/1).

In addition, with its unified site plan, distinctive architectural style, associated landscaping and hardscaping features, the Mid-Century Modern Core Historic District represents one of Riverside's most extensive and intact collections of Mid-Century Modern/Late Modern architecture (Criteria C/3).



**#2: Citrus Variety Collection Cultural Landscape, West Campus
(CRHR eligible only; includes 11 buildings/structures and associated fields)**

Criterion 1 eligibility: The Citrus Variety Collection Cultural Landscape, West Campus is eligible as an intact, cohesive collection of buildings, landscape features, agricultural fields and support buildings (including a portion of the Gage Canal) built over time in support of the Citrus Experiment Station.

While the UCR campus retains a number of resources related to the Citrus Experiment Station, this grouping is the most cohesive and most expansive in terms of building types and a span of decades. The cultural landscape exemplifies institutional/educational facility expansion in Riverside during the City’s postwar transformation.

Context / Theme: Early Settlement and Development in Riverside | Citrus Industry and Citriculture in Riverside | The UC Riverside Citrus Experiment Station

Period of significance: 1917-1966

With dates of construction ranging from 1916 to 1974, this grouping of related buildings, structures, and agricultural fields represents the most complete and intact collection of over a century of Citrus Experiment Station operations. Located in UCR’s West Campus, the Citrus Variety Collection Cultural Landscape is defined by Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard to the north and a curved section of the 1884 Gage Canal along the east and south. This location was selected for the Citrus Experiment Station for its proximity to the Gage Canal and emerging citrus fields in Riverside.



5 Conclusions

This study documented the findings of a historic resources survey conducted by Rincon of the UCR campus. The survey scope included all permanent buildings, aged 45 years or older as of 2020 (i.e., constructed through the year 1975). This project was completed in support of the 2021 Long Range Development Plan and accompanying EIR. As a result of the survey, a total of 35 properties were identified as historical resources pursuant to CEQA. This includes one historic district (the Mid-Century Modern Core Historic District) and one cultural landscape (the Citrus Variety Collection Cultural Landscape, which has 11 contributing buildings and ancillary structures as well as associated agricultural fields).

This page is intentionally blank.

6 Selected Bibliography

Government Studies, Nominations, and Environmental Documents

California Department of Transportation.

2011. Tract Housing in California 1945-1973: A Context for National Register Evaluation. Sacramento, CA.

California Office of Historic Preservation

- 2006 Technical Assistance Series No. 6, California Register and National Register: A Comparison. 14 March. Sacramento, CA.
- 1995 Instructions for Recording Historical Resources. Sacramento, CA.

Chambers Group, Inc.

- 2010 Historic Resources Evaluation: Assessor Parcel Numbers 251-180-005-6." Prepared for the University of Riverside. November.

CRM Tech

- 2002 Cultural Resources Technical Report: UCR Long Range Development Plan. Prepared for EIP Associates. January.

Daly & Associates

- 2017 Historic Resource Evaluation Report for Canyon Crest Family Housing Complex, University of California-Riverside. Prepared for University of California Riverside Capital Asset Strategies. March.

Historic Resources Group (HRG)

- 2009 *City of Riverside Modernism Context Statement*. Prepared for the City of Riverside Community Development Department. November.
- 2013 *City of Riverside Citywide Modernism Intensive Survey*. Prepared for the City of Riverside Community Development Department. September.
- 2015 *City of Palm Springs Citywide Historic Context Statement & Survey Findings (Screencheck Draft)*. Prepared for the City of Palm Springs Planning Department. 13 October.

Historic Resources Group (HRG) and Pasadena Heritage

- 2007 *Cultural Resources of the Recent Past Historic Context Report*. Prepared for the City of Pasadena. October.

JM Research and Consulting

- 2005 Reconnaissance Survey and Context Statement for a Portion of the Northside. Prepared for the City of Riverside Planning Department.

LSA Associates, Inc.

- 1990 An Inventory and Assessment of Cultural Resources on the Campus of UC Riverside. Prepared for the Office of Campus Planning. 16 April.

- 2005 Cultural Resources Assessment: The Strong Street Homes Project, City of Riverside, Riverside County, California. Prepared for Fidelity Homes, Inc. 18 February.
- 2010 Historic Resources Assessment: The Barn Group and University College, University of California Riverside. Prepared for The University of Riverside Office of Design and Construction. April.

National Park Service, Department of the Interior

- 1991 National Register Bulletin 16A, How to Complete the National Register Registration Form. Washington DC: National Register Branch.
- 1990 National Register Bulletin 15, How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation. Washington, DC: US Department of the Interior.

Nelson, Lee H.

- 1982 Preservation Brief 17: Architectural Character: Identifying the Visual Aspects of Historic Buildings as an Aid to Preserving Their Character. Heritage Preservation Services, National Park Service. Washington, DC: Department of the Interior.

Rincon Consultants, Inc.

- 2018 *City of Riverside Latino Historic Context Statement*. Prepared for City of Riverside Community and Economic Development Department. September.

Riverside, City of

- 2007 Riverside General Plan 2025: Historic Preservation Element. Available at: https://www.riversideca.gov/cedd/sites/riversideca.gov/cedd/files/pdf/planning/general-plan/16_Historic_Preservation_Element.pdf

RMW Paleo Associates, Incorporated

- 1998 Historic Resources Technical Report: Insectary and Entomology Buildings, University of California, Riverside. Authored by Tim Gregory. Prepared for William Frost and Associates. September.

Sapphos Environmental, Inc.

- 2014 *Los Angeles Unified School District: Historic Context Statement*. Prepared for the Los Angeles Unified School District. March.

Weeks, Kay D. and Anne E. Grimmer.

- 2001 Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties, with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring and Reconstructing Historic Buildings. Washington, DC: US Department of the Interior. Available at: <http://www.nps.gov/tps/standards/rehabilitation/rehabilitation-guidelines.pdf>.

Books

Comras, Kelly

- 2016 *Ruth Shellhorn* (Athens: University of Georgia Press).

Holmes, Elmer Wallace

- 1912 *History of Riverside County, California* (Los Angeles, CA: Historical Record Company).

Johnson, Kim Jarrell

2005 *Jurupa* (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing).

Patterson, Tom

1996 *A Colony for California: Riverside's First Hundred Years* (Riverside: Press Enterprise).

2015 *From Acorns to Warehouses: Historical Political Economy of Southern California's Inland Empire* (New York, NY: Routledge).

Phaidon Editors.

2018 *Atlas of Brutalist Architecture* (London, UK: Phaidon Press).

Newspaper and Magazine Articles

Floan, Tina

1974 "Campus Trend-Enrolling with the Punches." *San Bernardino County Sun*. 21 July.

Green, Tom

1969 "UC Riverside's Moratorium Day Joyful." *San Bernardino County Sun*. 16 October.

Harrison, Robert L.

1953 "Tiny Insects Aid in Fight Against Citrus Enemies." *San Bernardino County Sun*. 30 April.

Lane, Kim

2005 "Commons Area Expansion Underway." UCR Newsroom. 8 August.

Lech, Steve

2016 "Back in the Day Riverside's Canals Brought Life to New Town." *Press-Enterprise*. 28 February.

Los Angeles Daily Times

1912 "Will Enlarge Institution." 8 November.

1918 "To Be Opened in Ceres' Name." 14 March.

Los Angeles Times

1930 "Our Neighbors: Riverside Citrus Experiment Station." 23 February.

1975 "Two Buildings Finished at UC Riverside Campus." 9 November.

1990 "Riverside: University Surges Ahead." 5 November.

Paegel, Tom

1979 "Texas Educator is Choice as UC Riverside Chancellor." *Los Angeles Times*. 23 March.

Patterson, Tom

2000 "Rancho Boundaries." *Journal of the Riverside Historical Society*, no. 4. February.

Redlands Daily Facts

1964 "Prop 2 Funds Include UCR Building Projects." 16 October.

1968 "A. M. Boyce to End Long Citrus Career." 1 May.

1975 "UC Purchases 730 Apartments." 9 August.

San Bernardino County Sun

1953 "UCR Said Anxious to Obtain Canyon Crest Housing Project." 28 May.

1955 "UCR Expands, Takes Over Housing Area: 53 Acres Added to Campus from Federal Holding." 5 July.

1972 "Chairman Sees UCR's Black Student's Union 'Coming Back.'" 12 April.

1974 "UCR in University System Growth Plan." 16 March.

Shamel, A. D.

2007 "The Washington Navel Orange." *Journal of the Riverside Historical Society*, no. 11. February.

Trombley, William.

1972 "Enrollment Drop Poses Crisis at UC Riverside." *Los Angeles Times*. 6 November.

1973 "UC Riverside: New Pressures of '70s Hit Higher Education." *Los Angeles Times*. 24 June.

Website and Online Articles

KUCR

2020 History Photo Gallery. Accessed on March 18, 2020. Available at: <https://kucr.org/kucr-archives-project/kucr-archives-photo-gallery/>

Tartan Yearbook

Var. The University of California, Riverside. (1954-1976). Calisphere. Accessed on August 5, 2020. Available at: [https://calisphere.org/collections/26677/=](https://calisphere.org/collections/26677/)

Riverside Historical Society

2019 Historical Journal. Available at: <https://www.riversidehistoricalsociety.org/historical-journalrhs>

University of California, Riverside

2010 "The History of UCR: UCR 2020 Strategic Planning Working Paper." Accessed on March 18, 2020. Available at: https://strategicplan.ucr.edu/sites/g/files/rcwecm2701/files/2019-03/history_of_ucr.pdf

2020 "Our History: College of Natural & Agricultural Sciences." Accessed on July 27, 2020. Available at: <https://cnas.ucr.edu/about/history>

2020 "Bell Tower History." Belltower Fund. Accessed on July 28, 2020. Available at: <https://belltower.ucr.edu/subpage.php?content=history.html>

University of California History Digital Archives

2020 "Riverside Traditions." Accessed on July 28, 2020. Available at: https://www.lib.berkeley.edu/uchistory/general_history/campuses/ucr/index.html

7 Endnotes

¹ Court of Appeal, State of California, Second Appellate District, Division 7, Los Angeles Unified School District, Petitioner and Appellant, v. City of Maywood, et al., Respondents and Defendants, Nos. B238629, B238630, Los Angeles Superior Court, filed 13 February 2013.

² Weeks, Kay D. and Anne E. Grimmer. 2001. Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties, with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring and Reconstructing Historic Buildings. Washington, DC: US Department of the Interior. Available at: <http://www.nps.gov/tps/standards/rehabilitation/rehabilitation-guidelines.pdf>. Accessed 2 April 2014.

³ Public Resources Code, Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1.

⁴ Lech, Steve, "Back in the Day Riverside's Canals Brought Life to New Town," Press-Enterprise. 28 February 2016.

⁵ LSA, "Cultural Resources Assessment: The Strong Street Homes Project, City of Riverside, Riverside County, California," prepared for Fidelity Homes, Inc., 18 February 2005: 23.

⁶ University of California, Riverside. 1964. *Long Range Development Plan, University of California, Riverside*, p. 17. Prepared by Vernon Russell, FAIA & Associates.

⁷ San Bernardino News, "Plans Adopted for South's Citrus Station Near City of Riverside," 21 January 1916.

⁸ Comras, Kelly, 2016, *Ruth Shellhorn* (Athens, GA: University of Georgia Press).

⁹ "Ruth Shellhorn: Midcentury Landscape Design in Southern California," Library of American Landscape History, video, Accessed on October 29, 2020. Available at: <https://lalh.org/films/ruth-shellhorn-midcentury-landscape-design-in-southern-california/>

¹⁰ Jules, Bergis, "Highlander History: The Making of the 'C,'" UCR Today, 19 November 2014.

¹¹ HRG, *City of Riverside Modernism Context Statement*, prepared for the City of Riverside Community Development Department, November 2009: 31

¹² HRG, 2009: 31

¹³ Patterson, Thomas C. 2015. *From Acorns to Warehouses: Historical Political Economy of Southern California's Inland Empire* (New York, NY: Routledge).

¹⁴ "Contract Let for 125 Homes Near US Camp: Government Will Erect Housing Facilities for Enlisted Men, Families at Riverside," The San Bernardino County Sun, 30 April 1941.

¹⁵ Daly & Associates, "Historic Resource Evaluation Report for Canyon Crest Family Housing Complex, University of California-Riverside," prepared for University of California Riverside Capital Asset Strategies, March 2017:19.

¹⁶ "Riverside County Wants Home Project," The San Bernardino County Sun, 19 February 1947.

¹⁷ "Housing Units May Be Used by University," San Bernardino County Sun. 15 November 1950.

¹⁸ "53 Acres Added to Campus from Federal Holding," The San Bernardino County Sun, 5 July 1955.

¹⁹ University of California Riverside, "The History of UCR: UCR 2020 Strategic Planning Working Paper," 2010:8.

²⁰ University of California Riverside, "Bell Tower History," Belltower Fund, 2020.

- 21 Kim Lane, "Commons Area Expansion Underway," UCR Newsroom, 8 August 2005.
- 22 University of California Riverside College of Natural & Agricultural Sciences, "The Origins of the Citrus Experiment Station," 2020.
- 23 "Prop 2 funds include UCR building projects," Redlands Daily Facts, 16 October 1964.
- 24 Trombley, William. "Enrollment Drop Poses Crisis at UC Riverside," Los Angeles Times, 6 November 1972.
- 25 Trombley, William. "UC Riverside: New Pressures of '70s Hit Higher Education," Los Angeles Times, 24 June 1973.
- 26 Trombley, William. "Enrollment Drop Poses Crisis at UC Riverside," Los Angeles Times, 6 November 1972.
- 27 Trombley, William. "UC Riverside: New Pressures of '70s Hit Higher Education," Los Angeles Times, 24 June 1973.
- 28 "UCR's Recruiting Poster Draws Responses, Fire," Los Angeles Times, 6 November 1972.
- 29 "UCR's Recruiting Poster Draws Responses, Fire," Los Angeles Times, 6 November 1972.
- 30 "UCR's Recruiting Poster Draws Responses, Fire," Los Angeles Times, 6 November 1972.
- 31 Trombley, William. "UC Riverside: New Pressures of '70s Hit Higher Education," Los Angeles Times, 24 June 1973.
- 32 Trombley, William. "UC Riverside: New Pressures of '70s Hit Higher Education," Los Angeles Times, 24 June 1973.
- 33 Trombley, William. "UC Riverside: New Pressures of '70s Hit Higher Education," Los Angeles Times, 24 June 1973.
- 34 Floan, Tina. "Campus Trend- Enrolling with the Punches," San Bernardino County Sun, 21 July 1974.
- 35 "UCR Enrollment Up After 3-Year Decline," San Bernardino County Sun, 18 October 1975.
- 36 "A. M. Boyce to End Long Citrus Career," Redlands Daily Facts, 1 May 1968.
- 37 "Two Buildings Finished at UC Riverside Campus," Los Angeles Times, 9 November 1975.
- 38 "UC purchases 730 apartments," Redlands Daily Facts, 9 August 1975.
- 39 United States Department of the Interior, National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation, (Washington, DC: National Park Service, rev. 1997): 7.
- 40 United States Department of the Interior, National Register Bulletin 16B: How to Complete the National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form, (Washington, DC: National Park Service, rev. 1997), p. 14.
- 41 Lech, 2016.
- 42 Lawton, Harry W. 1989. "A Brief History of Citrus in Southern California." In Esther Klotz, Harry W. Lawton, and Joan H. Hall (eds.): A History of Citrus in the Riverside Area; revised edition; pp. 6-13. Riverside Museum Press, Riverside. Cited from Tang, Bai, Jennifer A. Mermilliod, and Casey Tibbet, 2003, "Historic Resources Survey of the Arlington Neighborhood," prepared for the City of Riverside by CRM Tech, Riverside, California.
- 43 Moses, Herman Vincent. 1994. "The Flying Wedge of Cooperation: G. Harold Powell, California Orange Growers, and the Corporate Reconstruction of American Agriculture, 1904-1922." Doctoral dissertation, University of California, Riverside, Department of History, p. 488.
- 44 Estudillo was a pioneering Latino attorney in Riverside in the late 1910s. A native of San Bernardino, Estudillo's ancestry went back to the Spanish era of Alta California. Estudillo was born in San Bernardino but

educated in San Diego, where he served as Deputy Court Clerk. In 1893, following the establishment of Riverside, Estudillo was appointed Clerk of the Board of Supervisors. Soon thereafter, he became a practicing attorney. In 1904, Estudillo was elected to the California State Assembly, and in 1908 to the California State Senate. See Rincon, 2018, City of Riverside Latino Historic Context Statement, p. 78.

45 "Will Enlarge Institution: Riverside Citrus Experiment Station Improvement," The Los Angeles Times, 8 November 1912.

46 "Will Enlarge Institution: Riverside Citrus Experiment Station Improvement," The Los Angeles Times, 8 November 1912.

47 University of California Riverside College of Natural & Agricultural Sciences, "The Origins of the Citrus Experiment Station" 2020.

48 Winslow, M. "Citrus Experiment Station, Riverside." 1951. University of California Riverside, Special Collections and University Archives.

49 "Plans Adopted for South's Citrus Station Near City of Riverside," San Bernardino News, 21 January 1916.

50 "Our Neighbors: A Weekly Review of Agricultural Activities in the Southwest," Los Angeles Times Farm and Garden Magazine, 23 February 1930.

51 University of California, Riverside. N.d. "Citrus Variety Collection: History and Scope." Available at: <http://https://citrusvariety.ucr.edu/history/index.html>.

52 "U. of C. Fruit Experts Will Hold Classes: Annual Course in Citriculture Will Be Held Thursday and Friday at Station," The San Bernardino Daily Sun, 14 February 1933.

53 University of California Riverside College of Natural & Agricultural Sciences, 2020.

54 Harbison, Robert L., "Tiny Insects Aid in Fight against Citrus Enemies," San Bernardino County Sun, 30 April 1953.

55 "Limoneira Provides Land for Citrus Research," Redlands Daily Facts, 20 July 1961.

56 University of California Riverside News. 14 March 2019. "3.5 Million Givaudan Gift Will Protect Citrus Collection." Available at: <https://news.ucr.edu/articles/2019/03/14/35-million-givaudan-gift-will-protect-citrus-collection>. Accessed 10 June 2020.

57 President Franklin D. Roosevelt's Statement on Signing the G.I. Bill. 1944. "History and Timeline." U.S. Department of Veteran Affairs. Available at: <https://www.benefits.va.gov/gibill/history.asp>. Accessed 6 August 2019.

58 University of California Riverside, "The History of UCR: UCR 2020 Strategic Planning Working Paper," 2010:5.

59 Riverside Daily Press and Enterprise, "Greetings to UC's College at Riverside," 15 February 1954. Available at: <http://genealogybank.com>.

60 Riverside Daily Press and Enterprise, "Greetings to UC's College at Riverside," 15 February 1954. Available at: <http://genealogybank.com>.

61 University of California Riverside, "The History of UCR: UCR 2020 Strategic Planning Working Paper," 2010:5.

62 J.D. Warren, "The day the '60s protest movement came to UCR," UCR News, 11 March 2020.

63 "A Somnambulistic Moratorium," Tartan Yearbook, 1970.

64 Tom Green, "UC Riverside's Moratorium Day Joyful," San Bernardino County Sun, 16 October 1969.

65 J.D. Warren, "The day the '60s protest movement came to UCR," UCR News, 11 March 2020.

66 J.D. Warren, "The day the '60s protest movement came to UCR," UCR News, 11 March 2020; "Of Stereotypes, of Tarnish," Tartan Yearbook, 1970.

67 J.D. Warren, "The day the '60s protest movement came to UCR," UCR News, 11 March 2020; "Of Stereotypes, of Tarnish," Tartan Yearbook, 1970.

68 "Of Stereotypes, of Tarnish," Tartan Yearbook, 1970.

69 "Cambodia Days: Action as Cement," Tartan Yearbook, 1970.

70 "Cambodia Days: Action as Cement," Tartan Yearbook, 1970.

71 "Cambodia Days: Action as Cement," Tartan Yearbook, 1970.

72 "Cambodia Days: Action as Cement," Tartan Yearbook, 1970.

73 See, for example, Hu-DeHart, Evelyn, "The History, Development, and Future of Ethnic Studies," The Phi Delta Kappan, vol. 75, no. 1 (Sept. 1993): pp. 50-54. Available at <http://www.JSTOR.org/stable/20405023>.

74 Hu-Dehart, 1993.

75 For additional historic context on the topic, see "The City of Riverside Latino Historic Context Statement," 2018, prepared by Rincon Consultants, Inc., for the City of Riverside's Community and Economic Development Department. As of August 2020, the City is finalized a similar study on the experience of the African-American community.

76 "Timeline: 1982-1987," African Student Programs, Accessed on August 7, 2020.

77 David Olson, "UC Riverside: Diversity is more than numbers," Press-Enterprise, 8 November 2010. Accessed on August 7, 2020. Available at: <https://www.pe.com/2010/11/08/uc-riverside-diversity-is-more-than-numbers/>

78 David Olson, "UC Riverside: Diversity is more than numbers," Press-Enterprise, 8 November 2010. Accessed on August 7, 2020. Available at: <https://www.pe.com/2010/11/08/uc-riverside-diversity-is-more-than-numbers/>

79 Email communication with Dr. Carlos Cortés, Emeritus Professor, UCR, 5 August 2020, with Debi Howell-Ardila, Rincon Consultants, Inc. On file with Rincon Consultants, Inc.

80 "Remembering Professor Carlton R. Bovell," 11 April 2019, University of California, Riverside, College of Natural and Agricultural Sciences. Available at: <http://https://cnas.ucr.edu/news/2019/04/11/remembering-professor-carlton-r-bovell>. Accessed 6 August 2020.

81 "All Fall Down: The Crisis in Black Studies," Tartan Yearbook, 1970.

82 "All Fall Down: The Crisis in Black Studies," Tartan Yearbook, 1970.

83 "All Fall Down: The Crisis in Black Studies," Tartan Yearbook, 1970.

84 "Our Proud History," African Student Programs UCR. Available at: <https://asp.ucr.edu/who-we-are/our-history>

85 Email communication with Dr. Carlos Cortés, Emeritus Professor, UCR, 5 August 2020, with Debi Howell-Ardila, Rincon Consultants, Inc. On file with Rincon Consultants, Inc.

- 86 "Professor Maurice Jackson Endowed Scholarship Fund," UCR Advancement Services, Accessed on August 7, 2020. Available at: <https://advancementservices.ucr.edu/Scholarship/ScholarshipFundInfo.aspx?fund=600276>
- 87 Ibid.
- 88 Ibid.
- 89 The Riverside Press-Enterprise, 4 April 2019, "Obituary, Carlton Rowland Bovell."
- 90 "Bovell new UCR vice Chancellor," Desert Sun, 11 July 1981.
- 91 "Our Proud History," African Student Programs UCR. Available at: <https://asp.ucr.edu/who-we-are/our-history>
- 92 "Chairman Sees UCR's Black Students' Union 'Coming Back,'" San Bernardino County Sun, 12 April 1972.
- 93 Chris Fleming, "African-American Studies has a long history and legacy at UC Riverside," UCR, 20 September 2019. Available at: <https://chass.ucr.edu/press/2019/09/20/african-american-studies-has-long-history-and-legacy-uc-riverside>
- 94 "About: Black Voice News," BVN, Accessed on August 7, 2020. Available at: <https://www.blackvoicenews.com/about-bvn/>
- 95 Email communication with Dr. Carlos Cortés, Emeritus Professor, UCR, 5 August 2020, with Debi Howell-Ardila, Rincon Consultants, Inc. On file with Rincon Consultants, Inc.
- 96 Cortés has authored a number of books, plays, and educational materials, and served as the creative/cultural advisor for the popular Nickelodeon television programs, "Dora the Explorer," "Go, Diego, Go!," and "Dora and Friends: Into the City." As of 2018, he serves as emeritus faculty of history at UC Riverside, as well as a scholar-in-residence with Univision Communications.
- 97 Biographical information on Dr. Cortés is drawn from an interview with Dr. Cortés and Debi Howell-Ardila, 23 May 2018. Community and Economic Development Department, Riverside, California. On file with Rincon Consultants, Inc.
- 98 "UCR Chicano Studies: Cortes Replaces Castaneda." 1972. El Chicano, 26 July 1972 (Colton, CA).
- 99 "UCR Chicano Studies: Cortes Replaces Castaneda." 1972. El Chicano, 26 July 1972 (Colton, CA).
- 100 Interview with Carlos Cortés and Debi Howell-Ardila, 23 May 2018. City of Riverside. See also Ramirez, Marcela. 2018. "Schoolhouse of Resistance: Critical Counterstories of Grassroots Organizers and Change Agents in California Cultural Centers." Doctoral dissertation, University of California, Riverside, Department of Education. Available at: <https://escholarship.org>.
- 101 French, Ross. 2012. "Chicano Student Programs to Celebrate 40th Anniversary on March 2 and 3." University of California, Riverside, 24 February 2012. Available at: <https://ucrtoday.ucr.edu/3464>. Accessed 17 June 2018.
- 102 "Our History, Directors." N.d. UC Riverside Chicano Student Programs. Available at: <http://students473.ucr.edu/vcsa-csp/csphistory/index.html>. Accessed 12 May 2018.
- 103 Paegel, Tom. "Texas Educator is Choice as UC Riverside Chancellor," Los Angeles Times, 23 March 1979.
- 104 Rose Soza War Solider "'To Take Positive and Effective Action': Rupert Costo and the California Based American Indian Historical Society," Doctoral Dissertation, Tempe, AZ: Arizona State University, 2013.
- 105 "Native American Studies: Collection Overview," UCR Library. Accessed on August 7, 2020. Available at: <https://library.ucr.edu/collections/native-american-studies>

- 106 Ian Chambers, "The History of Native American Studies at the University of California Riverside," *Indigenous Nations Studies Journal*, vol. 2, no. 2 (Fall 2001): 83-94.
- 107 "Native American Student Experience," UCR Undergraduate Admission. Accessed on August 7, 2020. Available at: <https://admissions.ucr.edu/native-american-student-experience>
- 108 "Indians Honored," *San Bernardino County Sun*, 23 March 1994.
- 109 Sapphos Environmental, Inc. 2014. Los Angeles Unified School District: Historic Context Statement. Page 59. Available at: <http://preservation.lacity.org/sites/default/files/Los%20Angeles%20Unified%20School%20District%20Historic%20Context%2C%201870-1969.pdf>.
- 110 "New Formalism." N.d. Docomomo Wewa. Available at: https://www.docomomo-wewa.org/styles_detail.php?id=27
- 111 Historic Resources Group and Pasadena Heritage, "Cultural Resources of the Recent Past Historic Context Report," 2007. Prepared for the City of Pasadena.
- 112 "New Formalist." N.d. Los Angeles Conservancy. Available at: <https://www.laconservancy.org/architectural-style/new-formalist?page=1>
- 113 City of Riverside, City of Riverside Modernism Context Statement, November 3, 2009; Historic Resources Group (HRG), City of Palm Springs Citywide Historic Context Statement & Survey Findings, October 13, 2015; HRG and Pasadena Heritage, Cultural Resources of the Recent Past Historic Context Report, October 2007.
- 114 City of Riverside, City of Riverside Modernism Context Statement, November 3, 2009.
- 115 HRG and Pasadena Heritage, Cultural Resources of the Recent Past Historic Context Report, October 2007.
- 116 HRG, City of Palm Springs Citywide Historic Context Statement & Survey Findings, October 13, 2015.
- 117 City of Riverside, City of Riverside Modernism Context Statement, November 3, 2009.
- 118 "Lester Hudson Hibbard (Architect)," Pacific Coast Architecture Database (PCAD), 2020. Available at: <http://pcad.lib.washington.edu/person/879/>
- 119 HRG, City of Palm Springs Citywide Historic Context Statement & Survey Findings, October 13, 2015.
- 120 City of Riverside, City of Riverside Modernism Context Statement, November 3, 2009
- 121 HRG, City of Riverside Citywide Modernism Intensive Survey, Prepared for City of Riverside Community Development Department, September 2013.
- 122 City of Riverside, City of Riverside Modernism Context Statement, November 3, 2009
- 123 City of Riverside, City of Riverside Modernism Context Statement, November 3, 2009
- 124 Comras, Kelly, Ruth Shellhorn, Athens: University of Georgia Press, 2016.
- 125 "Ruth Shellhorn," The Cultural Landscape Foundation. Accessed on October 29, 2020. Available at: <https://tclf.org/pioneer/ruth-shellhorn>
- 126 "Ruth Shellhorn: Midcentury Landscape Design in Southern California," Library of American Landscape History, video, Accessed on October 29, 2020. Available at: <https://lalh.org/films/ruth-shellhorn-midcentury-landscape-design-in-southern-california/>
- 127 "G. Stanley Wilson," Alvord Schools, N.D. Available at: <https://www.alvordschools.org/Page/5434>
- 128 "G. Stanley Wilson (Architect)," Pacific Coast Architecture Database (PCAD), 2020. Available at: <http://pcad.lib.washington.edu/person/710/>

Appendix A

UCR Historic Resources Survey Results

This page intentionally left blank.

Photos	#	Current Name (Original Name) Architect	Date of Constr.	Eligibility Criteria Context / Theme	Part of District/Cultural Landscape?
	1-15	Mid-Century Modern Core Historic District	1953-1966	A/1: Context: Riverside's Postwar Boom Theme: Postwar Institutional Expansion in Riverside Subtheme: Founding of UCR C/3: Context: Architecture and Design	Yes (15 total contributors and associated landscaping, site plan features)
	1	UCR Bell Tower Architects: Jones & Emmons	1966	A/1: Context: Riverside's Postwar Boom Theme: Postwar Institutional Expansion in Riverside Subtheme: Founding of UCR C/3: Context: Architecture and Design	Yes (Mid-Century Modern Core Historic District)
	2	Tomas Rivera Library (Library) Architects: Latta & Denny	1954	A/1: Context: Riverside's Postwar Boom Theme: Postwar Institutional Expansion in Riverside Subtheme: Founding of UCR C/3: Context: Architecture and Design	Yes (Mid-Century Modern Core Historic District)
	3	Gordon S. Watkins Hall (Social Sciences Building) Architects: Clark & Frey	1953	A/1: Context: Riverside's Postwar Boom Theme: Postwar Institutional Expansion in Riverside Subtheme: Founding of UCR C/3: Context: Architecture and Design	Yes (Mid-Century Modern Core Historic District)

APPENDIX A

2021 Long Range Development Plan (Project #958098) | May 2021 | UCR Historic Resources Survey Results

Photos	#	Current Name (Original Name) Architect	Date of Constr.	Eligibility Criteria Context / Theme	Part of District/Cultural Landscape?
	4	Humanities Building Architects: Matchem, Granger & Russell	1963	A/1: Context: Riverside's Postwar Boom Theme: Postwar Institutional Expansion in Riverside Subtheme: Founding of UCR C/3: Context: Architecture and Design	Yes (Mid-Century Modern Core Historic District)
	5	John M. Olmstead Hall Architects: Allison & Rible	1963	A/1: Context: Riverside's Postwar Boom Theme: Postwar Institutional Expansion in Riverside Subtheme: Founding of UCR C/3: Context: Architecture and Design	Yes (Mid-Century Modern Core Historic District)
	6	Robert G. Sproul Hall	1965	A/1: Context: Riverside's Postwar Boom Theme: Postwar Institutional Expansion in Riverside Subtheme: Founding of UCR C/3: Context: Architecture and Design	Yes (Mid-Century Modern Core Historic District)
	7	Life Sciences Building Architects: Pereira & Luckman	1958	A/1: Context: Riverside's Postwar Boom Theme: Postwar Institutional Expansion in Riverside Subtheme: Founding of UCR C/3: Context: Architecture and Design	Yes (Mid-Century Modern Core Historic District)

Photos	#	Current Name (Original Name) Architect	Date of Constr.	Eligibility Criteria Context / Theme	Part of District/Cultural Landscape?
	8	Herman T. Spieth Hall	1958	A/1: Context: Riverside's Postwar Boom Theme: Postwar Institutional Expansion in Riverside Subtheme: Founding of UCR C/3: Context: Architecture and Design	Yes (Mid-Century Modern Core Historic District)
	9	Ivan Hinderaker Hall (Administration Building) Architects: Clark, Frey & Chambers	1960	A/1: Context: Riverside's Postwar Boom Theme: Postwar Institutional Expansion in Riverside Subtheme: Founding of UCR C/3: Context: Architecture and Design	Yes (Mid-Century Modern Core Historic District)
	10	Costo Hall (includes Daniel "Chano" Gonzalez 1975 Chicano Civil Rights Era mural)	1965	A/1: Context: Riverside's Postwar Boom Theme: Postwar Institutional Expansion in Riverside Subtheme: Founding of UCR 1 (CRHR only): Context: Social and Cultural Development Theme: UCR Initiatives in Cultural Diversity, Ethnic Studies C/3: Context: Architecture and Design	Yes (Mid-Century Modern Core Historic District)

APPENDIX A

2021 Long Range Development Plan (Project #958098) | May 2021 | UCR Historic Resources Survey Results

Photos	#	Current Name (Original Name) Architect	Date of Constr.	Eligibility Criteria Context / Theme	Part of District/Cultural Landscape?
	11	Athletics and Dance Building (Physical Education Building)	1953	A/1: Context: Riverside's Postwar Boom Theme: Postwar Institutional Expansion in Riverside Subtheme: Founding of UCR C/3: Context: Architecture and Design	Yes (Mid-Century Modern Core Historic District)
	12	W. Conway Pierce Hall (Chemistry Building) Architects: Jones & Emmons	1966	A/1: Context: Riverside's Postwar Boom Theme: Postwar Institutional Expansion in Riverside Subtheme: Founding of UCR C/3: Context: Architecture and Design	Yes (Mid-Century Modern Core Historic District)
	13	Geology Building (Physical Sciences Building) Architects: Bennett & Bennett	1953	A/1: Context: Riverside's Postwar Boom Theme: Postwar Institutional Expansion in Riverside Subtheme: Founding of UCR C/3: Context: Architecture and Design	Yes (Mid-Century Modern Core Historic District)
	14	Physics Building	1965	A/1: Context: Riverside's Postwar Boom Theme: Postwar Institutional Expansion in Riverside Subtheme: Founding of UCR C/3: Context: Architecture and Design	Yes (Mid-Century Modern Core Historic District)

Photos	#	Current Name (Original Name) Architect	Date of Constr.	Eligibility Criteria Context / Theme	Part of District/Cultural Landscape?
	<p>15</p>	<p>Herbert John Webber Hall</p>	<p>1953</p>	<p>A/1: Context: Riverside's Postwar Boom Theme: Postwar Institutional Expansion in Riverside Subtheme: Founding of UCR C/3: Context: Architecture and Design</p>	<p>Yes (Mid-Century Modern Core Historic District)</p>
	<p>16</p>	<p>A. Gary Anderson Hall 1 (Horticulture Building, Citrus Experiment Station Horticulture Building); includes landscaping and site Architects: Lester H. Hibbard and H.B. Cody</p>	<p>1916</p>	<p>A/1: Context: Early Settlement Dev. in Riverside Theme: Citrus Industry & Citriculture in Riverside Subtheme: UCR Citrus Experiment Station C/3: Context: Architecture and Design</p>	<p>No</p>
	<p>17</p>	<p>A Gary Anderson Hall 2 (Irrigation Building, Citrus Experiment Station Irrigation Building); includes landscaping and site Architects: Lester H. Hibbard and H.B. Cody</p>	<p>1916</p>	<p>A/1: Context: Early Settlement Dev. in Riverside Theme: Citrus Industry & Citriculture in Riverside Subtheme: UCR Citrus Experiment Station C/3: Context: Architecture and Design</p>	<p>No</p>
	<p>18</p>	<p>Homer D. Chapman Hall (Soils/Plant Nutrition Wing, Citrus Experiment Station); includes landscaping and site</p>	<p>1931</p>	<p>A/1: Context: Early Settlement Dev. in Riverside Theme: Citrus Industry & Citriculture in Riverside Subtheme: UCR Citrus Experiment Station C/3: Context: Architecture and Design</p>	<p>No</p>

APPENDIX A

2021 Long Range Development Plan (Project #958098) | May 2021 | UCR Historic Resources Survey Results

Photos	#	Current Name (Original Name) Architect	Date of Constr.	Eligibility Criteria Context / Theme	Part of District/Cultural Landscape?
	19	The Cottage (University Cottage/Teamster's Cottage; includes adjacent Palm Grove)	1916	1 (CRHR only): Context: Early Settlement Dev. in Riverside Theme: Citrus Industry & Citriculture in Riverside Subtheme: UCR Citrus Experiment Station	No
	20	Superintendent's Cottage (includes Director's Garden)	1916	1 (CRHR only): Context: Early Settlement Dev. in Riverside Theme: Citrus Industry & Citriculture in Riverside Subtheme: UCR Citrus Experiment Station	No
	21	Superintendent's Garage (includes Director's Garden)	1916	1 (CRHR only): Context: Early Settlement Dev. in Riverside Theme: Citrus Industry & Citriculture in Riverside Subtheme: UCR Citrus Experiment Station	No
	22	Storage Shed #5	1916	1 (CRHR only): Context: Early Settlement Dev. in Riverside Theme: Citrus Industry & Citriculture in Riverside Subtheme: UCR Citrus Experiment Station	No

APPENDIX A

2021 Long Range Development Plan (Project #958098) | May 2021 | UCR Historic Resources Survey Results

Photos	#	Current Name (Original Name) Architect	Date of Constr.	Eligibility Criteria Context / Theme	Part of District/Cultural Landscape?
	23	Health Services Building Architect: Herman Ruhnau	1961	A/1: Context: Riverside's Postwar Boom Theme: Postwar Institutional Expansion in Riverside Subtheme: Founding of UCR C/3: Context: Architecture and Design	No
	24	KUCR Radio Station, Radio Aztlán (originally Canyon Crest Housing, 691/693 Linden Street)	1941	1 (CRHR only): Context: Social and Cultural Development Theme: UCR Initiatives in Cultural Diversity, Ethnic Studies (site of pioneering Chicano radio station, Radio Aztlán)	No
	25	Aberdeen-Inverness Residence Hall Architects: Allison & Rible	1959	A/1: Context: Riverside's Postwar Boom Theme: Postwar Institutional Expansion in Riverside Subtheme: Founding of UCR C/3: Context: Architecture and Design	No
	26-36	Citrus Variety Collection Cultural Landscape (includes 11 buildings/structures and associated fields)	1916 - 1975	1 (CRHR only): Context: Early Settlement Dev. in Riverside Theme: Citrus Industry & Citriculture in Riverside Subtheme: UCR Citrus Experiment Station	Yes (Citrus Variety Collection Cultural Landscape)

APPENDIX A

2021 Long Range Development Plan (Project #958098) | May 2021 | UCR Historic Resources Survey Results

Photos	#	Current Name (Original Name) Architect	Date of Constr.	Eligibility Criteria Context / Theme	Part of District/Cultural Landscape?
	26	Workman's Cottage #3 (Zone 1, Bldg. 107)	1922	1 (CRHR only)	Yes (Citrus Variety Collection Cultural Landscape)
	27	Workman's Cottage #2 (Zone 1, Bldg. 108)	1922	1 (CRHR only)	Yes (Citrus Variety Collection Cultural Landscape)
	28	Farm A (Zone 1, Bldg. 109)	1955	1 (CRHR only)	Yes (Citrus Variety Collection Cultural Landscape)
	29	Garage 4 Car (Zone 1, Bldg. 111)	1955	1 (CRHR only)	Yes (Citrus Variety Collection Cultural Landscape)

APPENDIX A

2021 Long Range Development Plan (Project #958098) | May 2021 | UCR Historic Resources Survey Results

Photos	#	Current Name (Original Name) Architect	Date of Constr.	Eligibility Criteria Context / Theme	Part of District/Cultural Landscape?
	30	Farm Group E, Warehouse #1 (Zone 1, Bldg. 112)	1932	1 (CRHR only)	Yes (Citrus Variety Collection Cultural Landscape)
	31	Hay Barn (Zone 1, Bldg. 113)	1917	1 (CRHR only)	Yes (Citrus Variety Collection Cultural Landscape)
	32	Volatile Liquid Storage Building (Zone 1, Bldg. 114)	1974	1 (CRHR only)	Yes (Citrus Variety Collection Cultural Landscape)
	33	Agricultural Engineering Shop (Zone 1, Bldg. 115)	1960	1 (CRHR only)	Yes (Citrus Variety Collection Cultural Landscape)

APPENDIX A 2021 Long Range Development Plan (Project #958098) | May 2021 | UCR Historic Resources Survey Results

Photos	#	Current Name (Original Name) Architect	Date of Constr.	Eligibility Criteria Context / Theme	Part of District/Cultural Landscape?
	34	Storage Shed #49 (Zone 1, Bldg. 116)	1965	1 (CRHR only)	Yes (Citrus Variety Collection Cultural Landscape)
	35	Farm B (Zone 1, Bldg. 226)	1955	1 (CRHR only)	Yes (Citrus Variety Collection Cultural Landscape)
	36	Equipment Shed (Zone 1, Bldg. 227)	1916	1 (CRHR only)	Yes (Citrus Variety Collection Cultural Landscape)
	37 and 38	Median Palm Trees, Linden Street and Aberdeen Drive	1955ca	1 (CRHR only): Context: Riverside's Postwar Boom Theme: Postwar Institutional Expansion in Riverside Subtheme: Founding of UCR	No