



City of Arts & Innovation

COMMUNITY & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

Planning Division

CULTURAL HERITAGE BOARD LANDMARK DESIGNATION STAFF REPORT

AGENDA ITEM NO.: 3

WARD: 1

CULTURAL HERITAGE BOARD HEARING DATE: OCTOBER 21, 2015

I. CASE NUMBER: P15-0778

II. PROJECT SUMMARY:

- 1) **Proposal:** Historic Designation request to designate the Trujillo Adobe as a City Landmark
- 2) **Location:** 195 Orange Street
- 3) **Applicant:** Nancy Melendez, of Spanish Town Heritage Foundation
- 4) **Case Planner:** Gaby Adame, Assistant Planner
(951) 826-5933
gadame@riversideca.gov

III. RECOMMENDATION:

That the Cultural Heritage Board recommend that the City Council:

1. **DETERMINE** that P15-0778, City Landmark Designation, is categorically exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) per Sections 15061(b)(3) and 15308 of the CEQA Guidelines as it can be seen with certainty that there is no possibility that the activity will have a significant effect on the environment, said action is intended to preserve the historic character of the building and site, and to provide notice of the historic status; and,
2. **APPROVE** Planning Case P15-0778 based on the facts for findings outlined below and thereby the designation of the Trujillo Adobe as a City Landmark.

FACTS FOR FINDINGS: (From Sections 20.20.030 and 20.50.010(U) of the Riverside Municipal Code)

FINDINGS: Criterion 1: Exemplifies or reflects special elements of the City's cultural, social, economic, political, aesthetic, engineering, architectural, or natural history.

- FACTS:** The Trujillo Adobe meets Criterion 1 because it was the part of the first non-Native community established in the region. The Trujillo Adobe is believed to have been constructed circa 1862 after the original settlement was destroyed in the flood of 1862. It is also part of the last physical remnants of the Hispanic settlement community known as *La Placita de los Trujillos*.
- FINDINGS:** Criterion 2: Is identified with persons or events significant in local, state or national history;
- FACTS:** The Trujillo Adobe meets Criterion 2 because it is a structure that belonged to *La Placita de los Trujillos*, the first established Hispanic settlement in the region, east of the Santa Ana River. The site also represents the story of Hispanic settlement in Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, along with the City of Riverside.
- FINDINGS:** Criterion 3: Embodies distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period or method of construction, or is a valuable example of the use of indigenous materials or craftsmanship;
- FACTS:** The Trujillo Adobe meets Criterion 3 because the use of adobe brick characterizes early southwestern methods of construction, and is the oldest existing in the City. The building has lost the roof and one main wall and has severely deteriorated over the years, though opportunity for restoration is possible.
- FINDINGS:** Criterion 6: Reflects significant geographical patterns, including those associated with different eras of settlement and growth, particular transportation modes, or distinctive examples of park or community planning, or cultural landscape.
- FACTS:** The Trujillo Adobe meets Criterion 6 because this site represents the story of Hispanic settlement in the Region as well as regional patterns of migration into the region from emigrants from New Mexico. This settlement, *La Placita de los Trujillos*, predates the founding of the City of Riverside.
- FINDINGS:** Criterion 7: Is one of the last remaining examples in the City, region, State, or nation possessing distinguishing characteristics of an architectural or historical type or specimen.
- FACTS:** The Trujillo Adobe meets Criterion 7 because the type of construction material used, abode brick, is the oldest example in the City. The structure also represents the oldest surviving built structure from the earliest settlement of the region in the 19th century.
- FINDINGS:** Criterion 8: Has yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.
- FACTS:** The Trujillo Adobe meets Criterion 8 because it was part of the earliest Hispanic settlement in the region. The site also provides an opportunity to shed light on the history of the early settlers.

IV. BACKGROUND/HISTORY:

The Trujillo Adobe is the only remaining site of the first non-Native settlement in the region, which predates the founding of Riverside. The settlement was the community of La Placita de los Trujillos established circa 1845 by Lorenzo Trujillo with his family and fellow emigrants from New Mexico. The selection of this site by Trujillo was significant for political, geographical, and social reasons. First, the site was located on land known as the Bandini Donation, which was given by Juan Bandini to Trujillo and the settlers in exchange for protecting Bandini's surrounding lands from indigenous raids. Second, La Placita de los Trujillos was important for its location near the Santa Ana River as a water source which enabled the creation of the Trujillo Ditch and an irrigation system that served the community with its farms, orchards and grazing lands. Third, the site had a physical and social relationship with its fellow community on the opposite side of the river, Agua Mansa, established about the same time.

The two settlements were collectively known as the San Salvador Parish, or San Salvador. After a flood of the Santa Ana River destroyed most of the structures in the settlement, the community was moved up-bank from the river and a descendant of Lorenzo Trujillo re-built the Trujillo Adobe circa 1862. The community's residents established the first church and first school in the region, built a cemetery, and owned businesses. The area became a formal political unit in 1852 when the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors established the town of "San Salvador" which encompassed Jurupa, Agua Mansa, and other adjacent settlements. Lorenzo Trujillo's house was established as the official location for elections. La Placita de los Trujillos continued to be a residential and neighborhood commercial area known as "Spanishtown" well into the 20th century.

As the only remaining site from La Placita de los Trujillos in Riverside, the Trujillo Adobe was designated California Point of Historical Interest No. P75 on January 24, 1968. It is also a designated Riverside County Landmark and eligible for designation as a City Landmark. For any historic site, there are seven aspects of integrity that need to be present to convey significance: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. When the site was designated a State Point of Historical Interest and a County Landmark, the building retained all aspects of integrity to a significant degree: the Trujillo Adobe was still intact, other buildings from La Placita de los Trujillos still remained nearby and the surrounding lands were used for grazing and agriculture. The loss of some aspects of integrity has been due to surrounding development after 1968 and adjacent road infrastructure, as well as neglect and deterioration of the building.

V. ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

The Trujillo Adobe, located in what was once the settlement community of La Placita de los Trujillos, was built circa 1862 and is the only remaining structure of the first non-Native settlement in the environs of Riverside. The site is approximately 220 feet northwest of the Center Street and Orange Street intersection. The lot is divided approximately in half between the City of Riverside within Riverside County, and the City of Colton within San Bernardino County.

From photographic evidence dating as far back as 1910, it can be determined how the structure looked before the current level of deterioration. The original home featured a rectangular floor

plan with a north/south orientation. The pitched roof structure was supported by thick masonry walls of adobe brick with a protective lime plaster. The front door opening is in the middle of the easterly façade between two medium sized window openings. A black and white photo of a woman and two children (circa 1910) shows that the roof was a medium-pitched gable design with medium overhang and a projecting shed roof covering a full-width front porch supported by simple square wood posts that do not show any chamfering or elaborate features. The roof was clad in wood shingles. The windows of the easterly and southerly facades, also shown in the same photo, appear to have been wood sash possibly single-hung windows with narrow two-over-two true divided light panes. The windows featured simple, flat wood trim. The windows flanking the front door on the easterly façade were single assemblies, whereas the southerly façade featured a pair of windows. Adobe structures were commonly used in the American southwest and often featured grilles of wood or wrought iron to cover windows, although there is no evidence that the Trujillo Adobe featured these elements. At an unknown date, a shed-roofed wood-frame addition was constructed across the rear (westerly façade) of the Adobe as indicated in photos from the 1960s and 1970s. In 1969, the southerly window pair had received a new window sill and was no longer trimmed. In addition, the front porch had been reconstructed as not quite full-width, with a hipped roof. The wood shingle roof also appears to have been replaced by that time with rolled asphalt composition material. In 1978 when the County of Riverside acquired the Adobe, the front porch was no longer present and the Adobe needed a new roof. A storm occurred while the roof sheathing was removed, causing considerable damage to the adobe walls. The rear frame addition subsided and the original adobe's rear wall collapsed. The adobe walls continued to deteriorate from exposure to the elements, also causing the loss of windows and other features. The County built a structure to cover the unroofed Adobe circa 1980. The Adobe continued to be susceptible to the elements, so the County later added a wooden structure around the Adobe to encase it and better protect it from the elements. What remains of the structure today is still protected by the second structure built to envelop the Trujillo Adobe.. Portions of the three remaining exterior adobe walls remain, supported by wooden beams and plywood sheathing to keep the walls from further collapsing. Window and door openings are open supported with beams and cross pieces to hold the frames and headers in place. Some plaster is present on the adobe bricks, although it is not clear if it is lime plaster or stucco; evidence of chicken wire and the thickness of the material in some areas indicate some of it may be cement stucco.

VI. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The site is eligible for local listing as a Landmark because it is an exceptional example of a historical, archaeological, cultural, architectural, community, aesthetic or artistic heritage of the City, retaining its site integrity, and is the last known surviving building associated with the La Placita de los Trujillos settlement which provides an example of indigenous construction associated with early settlement patterns and events that pre-date Riverside's founding, and is likely to yield important historical information. The status code that represents the site's eligibility for designation has been assigned in the DPR evaluation form: ***3CS, appears eligible for listing in the California Register as an individual property***, which also encompasses eligibility for local Landmark designation. The property is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic places because the quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture at a national level does not appear to be present.

Based on the evaluation, the Trujillo Adobe appears to be eligible for local listing as a City Landmark under six designation criteria in Section 20.50.010(U) of the Municipal Code as described in the facts for findings above. A detailed statement of significance and additional information are provided in the attached Designation Application and DPR evaluation form (Exhibits 3 and 4).

VII. PUBLIC NOTICE AND COMMENTS:

Public notices were published in one newspaper of general circulation within the City, and mailed to property owners and occupants within 300 feet of the site, at least ten (10) days prior to the scheduled hearing. No responses were received to date.

VIII. EXHIBITS:

1. Location / Zoning Map
2. Designation Application with Photographs
3. Cultural Resources DPR Evaluation Form



Exhibit 1 - P15-0778, Aerial Photograph

Landmark & Structure of Merit Cultural Resources Nomination Application

X__ City Landmark

___ Structure of Merit

Please check the appropriate designation

1. Common name: _TheTrujillo Adobe
2. Historic Name: TheTrujillo Adobe, La Placita de los Trujillos
3. Street address: 195 Center Street, formerly 925 N. Orange St (prior to Center St extension)

City State Zip: Riverside, CA 92501

4. Assessor Parcel number: 246082002
5. Legal Owner: Riverside County Regional Park & Open Space District

City State Zip: 4300 Crestmore, Riverside, CA 92509

6. Present Use: Not in use
7. Original Use: Residence

Date form prepared: 8/24/15

Preparer: Nancy Melendez

Sponsoring Organization (if any): Spanish Town Heritage Foundation

Address: 9216 Hawthorne Avenue

City, State and Zip: Riverside, CA 92503

Phone: 951-235-3586

DESCRIPTION

8. **Legal property description:** The property lies astride the Riverside-San Bernardino County line and comprises an irregular trapezium shaped parcel situated approximately 400 feet westerly of the intersection of West Center Street and North Orange Street in Riverside and Colton, California. **Abbreviated Legal Description:** The property lies in both Riverside and San Bernardino counties and in the two cities, Riverside and Colton, California. The property comprises a portion of Lot 46 of the Subdivision of Bandini Donation, M/B 3/24, San Bernardino County. The Riverside County parcel is .51 acre. The San Bernardino County parcel is .39 acre.
Include approximate property size (in feet): Street Frontage _____ Depth _____

9. **Architectural Style:** Pueblo Revival

10. **Construction Date:** Estimated: 1862_ Factual _____

Source of Information: ___ Assessor's Records ___ Building Permit ___ Sanborn Map
___X___ Publications ___X___ Oral Interviews

11. Architect's Name: _____ Builder's Name: Trujillo Family members

12. **Condition:**

___ Excellent ___ Good ___ Fair ___X___ Deteriorated

___ No longer in existence (for site of)

13. **Alterations:** Kitchen, bedroom added in 1950's or decade prior, but have since deteriorated and are no longer standing.

14. Use type:

___ Residential ___ Industrial ___ Commercial X_Civic XOther Educational

15. Is the structure on its original site?

___X___ Yes ___ No ___ Unknown If moved, approximate year _____

16. Related features and/or outbuildings: Cement block outbuilding likely in San Bernardino side of parcel.

17. **Architectural Description:** Rectangular adobe with square corners, window frames with straight wooden moldings, porch held up by posts, gabled roof.

SIGNIFICANCE

18. **Statement of Significance:** The Trujillo Adobe is the last remnant of the first non-native, non-mission settlement known as La Placita and Agua Mansa in the Inland Empire. La Placita saw the first church and school built in the area and residents were using canals from the Santa Ana Rivers to irrigate crops long before the existence of the Riverside County and the City of Riverside. After welcoming the Gentlemen farmers from the East, the citizens of La Placita formed the first voting district, formed the Trujillo Water Company, and served as community leaders.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

19. References used:

- Tom Patterson, A Colony for California, Riverside's First 100 Years, Riverside Press-Enterprise, 1971
- Joyce Vickery, Defending Eden, New Mexican Pioneers in Southern California 1830-1890, Riverside, Riverside Museum Press, 1977

20. Photographs

21. **Letter from property owner** (if other than applicant)

Attached please find a letter of permission to apply for City of Riverside Historical status from property owner, Riverside County Park & Open Space District, Scott Bangle, Parks Director & General Manager.



SCOTT BANGLE Parks Director/General Manager
KYLA BROWN Chief - Parks & Recreation
KEITH HERRON Chief - Resources & Planning
BRANDE HUNE Chief - Business Operations

Riverside County Regional Park and Open-Space District

August 28, 2015

Nancy Melendez
Spanish Town Heritage Foundation
9216 Hawthorne Avenue
Riverside, CA 92503

Dear Nancy,

This letter will signify that the Riverside County Park and Open-Space District supports and grants permission to the Spanish Town Heritage Foundation to submit a nomination application to the City of Riverside, California for consideration of the Trujillo Adobe as a City Landmark.

We wish you well with your application and look forward to our work together.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "S. Bangle", is written over a circular stamp. The stamp contains the text "Scott Bangle" and "General Manager".

Scott Bangle
General Manager

Riverside County Park and Open-Space District









Exhibit 2 - P15-0778, Designation Application and Photographs

ATTACHMENT 1

Riverunde Press - 3-20-69



Exhibit 2 - P15-0778, Designation Application and Photographs

ATTACHMENT 1

The Trujillo adobe, 100 years old, is on sale. (Staff photo by Bob Ringquist)



Exhibit 2 - P15-0778, Designation Application and photographs

Trujillo Adobe circa 1980

ATTACHMENT 1



Trujillo Adobe and surroundings, 1968



Trujillo Adobe and surroundings, 2012





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

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 3CS

Other
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Listings

Page 1 of 5 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Trujillo Adobe

P1. Other Identifier: _____

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

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

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

c. **Address** _____ **City** _____ **Zip** _____

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

e. **Other Locational Data:** APN 246-082-002

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

* See continuation sheet

P5a.



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

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

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

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

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

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

* P9. **Date Recorded:** 10/9/2015

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

* P11. **Report Citation:** (Cite survey

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

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

* Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Trujillo Adobe * NRHP Status Code 3CS

Page 2 of 5

B1. Historic Name: Trujillo Adobe

B2. Common Name: _____

B3. Original Use: Single Family Residence B4. Present Use: Vacant

* B5. Architectural Style: Spanish Colonial

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

* B7. Moved? ☒ No Yes Unknown Date: C. 1862 Original Location: _____

* B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: _____ b. Builder: _____

* B10. Significance: Theme _____ Area _____

Period of Significance _____ Property Type Single Family Residential

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

* See continuation sheet

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

* B12. References:

B13. Remarks:

* B14. Evaluator: Gaby Adame, City of Riverside

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: _____ Trujillo Adobe _____

Page 3 of 5

P3a Description:

The Trujillo Adobe, located in what was once the settlement community of La Placita de los Trujillos, was built circa 1862 and is the only remaining structure of the first non-Native settlement in the environs of Riverside. The site is approximately 220 feet northwest of the Center Street and Orange Street intersection. The lot is divided approximately in half between the City of Riverside within Riverside County, and the City of Colton within San Bernardino County.

From photographic evidence dating as far back as 1910, it can be determined how the structure looked before the current level of deterioration. The original home featured a rectangular floor plan with a north/south orientation. The pitched roof structure was supported by thick masonry walls of adobe brick with a protective lime plaster. The front door opening is in the middle of the easterly façade between two medium sized window openings. A black and white photo of a woman and two children (circa 1910) shows that the roof was a medium-pitched gable design with medium overhang and a projecting shed roof covering a full-width front porch supported by simple square wood posts that do not show any chamfering or elaborate features. The roof was clad in wood shingles. The windows of the easterly and southerly facades, also shown in the same photo, appear to have been wood sash possibly single-hung windows with narrow two-over-two true divided light panes. The windows featured simple, flat wood trim. The windows flanking the front door on the easterly façade were single assemblies, whereas the southerly façade featured a pair of windows. Adobe structures were commonly used in the American southwest and often featured grilles of wood or wrought iron to cover windows, although there is no evidence that the Trujillo Adobe featured these elements. At an unknown date, a shed-roofed wood-frame addition was constructed across the rear (westerly façade) of the Adobe as indicated in photos from the 1960s and 1970s. In 1969, the southerly window pair had received a new window sill and was no longer trimmed. In addition, the front porch had been reconstructed as not quite full-width, with a hipped roof. The wood shingle roof also appears to have been replaced by that time with rolled asphalt composition material. In 1978 when the County of Riverside acquired the Adobe, the front porch was no longer present and the Adobe needed a new roof. A storm occurred while the roof sheathing was removed, causing considerable damage to the adobe walls. The rear frame addition subsided and the original adobe's rear wall collapsed. The adobe walls continued to deteriorate from exposure to the elements, also causing the loss of windows and other features. The County built a structure to cover the unroofed Adobe circa 1980. The Adobe continued to be susceptible to the elements, so the County later added a wooden structure around the Adobe to encase it and better protect it from the elements.

What remains of the structure today is still protected by the second structure built to envelop the Trujillo Adobe. Portions of the three remaining exterior adobe walls remain, supported by wooden beams and plywood sheathing to keep the walls from further collapsing. Window and door openings are open supported with beams and cross pieces to hold the frames and headers in place. Some plaster is

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: _____ Trujillo Adobe _____

Page 3 of 5

present on the adobe bricks, although it is not clear if it is lime plaster or stucco; evidence of chicken wire and the thickness of the material in some areas indicate some of it may be cement stucco.

B10. Significance

The Trujillo Adobe is the only remaining site of the first non-Native settlement in the region, which predates the founding of Riverside. The settlement was the community of La Placita de los Trujillos established circa 1845 by Lorenzo Trujillo with his family and fellow emigrants from New Mexico. The selection of this site by Trujillo was significant for political, geographical, and social reasons. First, the site was located on land known as the Bandini Donation, which was given by Juan Bandini to Trujillo and the settlers in exchange for protecting Bandini's surrounding lands from indigenous raids. Second, La Placita de los Trujillos was important for its location near the Santa Ana River as a water source which enabled the creation of the Trujillo Ditch and an irrigation system that served the community with its farms, orchards and grazing lands. Third, the site had a physical and social relationship with its fellow community on the opposite side of the river, Agua Mansa, established about the same time.

The two settlements were collectively known as the San Salvador Parish, or San Salvador. After a flood of the Santa Ana River destroyed most of the structures in the settlement, the community was moved up-bank from the river and a descendant of Lorenzo Trujillo re-built the Trujillo Adobe circa 1862. The community's residents had established the first church and the first school in the region, built a cemetery, and owned businesses. The area became a formal political unit in 1852 when the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors established the town of "San Salvador" which encompassed Jurupa, Agua Mansa, and other adjacent settlements. Lorenzo Trujillo's house was established as the official location for elections. La Placita de los Trujillos continued to be a residential and neighborhood commercial area known as "Spanishtown" well into the 20th century.

As the only remaining site from La Placita de los Trujillos in Riverside, the Trujillo Adobe was designated California Point of Historical Interest No. P75 on January 24, 1968,. It is also a designated Riverside County Landmark and eligible for designation as a City Landmark. For any historic site, there are seven aspects of integrity that need to be present to convey significance: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. When the site was designated a State Point of Historical Interest and a County Landmark, the building retained all aspects of integrity to a significant degree: the Trujillo Adobe was still intact, other buildings from La Placita de los Trujillos still remained nearby and the surrounding lands were used for grazing and agriculture. The loss of some aspects of integrity has been due to surrounding development after 1968 and adjacent road infrastructure, as well as neglect and deterioration of the building.

Criteria for qualifying for local listing as a City landmark falls under six designation criteria in Section 20.50.010(U) of the Municipal Code: Criterion 1: Exemplifies or reflects special elements of the City's cultural, social, economic, political, aesthetic, engineering, architectural, or natural history by being the

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: _____ Trujillo Adobe _____

Page 3 of 5

first non-Native community established in the region. The Trujillo Adobe is believed to have been constructed circa 1862 after the original settlement was destroyed in the flood of 1862. It is also part of the last physical remnants of the Hispanic settlement community known as *La Placita de los Trujillos*; Criterion 2: Is identified with persons or events significant in local, state or national history; because it is a structure that belonged to *La Placita de los Trujillos*, the first established Hispanic settlement in the region, east of the Santa Ana River. The site also represents the story of Hispanic settlement in Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, along with the City of Riverside; Criterion 3: Embodies distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period or method of construction, or is a valuable example of the use of indigenous materials or craftsmanship due to the use of adobe brick, an early southwestern method of construction, not typically or often seen in the City; Criterion 6: Reflects significant geographical patterns because this site represents the story of Hispanic settlement in the Region as well as regional patterns of migration into the region from emigrants from New Mexico. This settlement, *La Placita de los Trujillos*, predates the founding of the City of Riverside; Criterion 7: Is one of the last remaining examples in the City, region, State, or nation possessing distinguishing characteristics of an architectural or historical type or specimen because the type of construction material used, abode brick, is not often seen in the City, or the region. The structure also represents to oldest surviving built structure from the earliest settlement of the region in the 19th century; Criterion 8: The Trujillo adobe has yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.

TRUJILLO ADOBE & Landmark events of
M .Lorenzo Trujillo and Family-Part I
County Historic Landmark Riv-009
California Site of Historical Significance Plaque #75

1852-Exhibit

Lorenzo Trujillo working with San Gabriel Mission, made 2 appeals to the Bishop, one for a Church in La Placita, two a resident pastor assigned to it. Through many years of hiding an Altar and Priests being accosted by hostile Indians, they finally agreed. Fr. Amable Pettithomme moved from San Fernando to Agua Mansa in 1852. The first non-mission Catholic church was built in La Placita. It was called San Salvador de Jurupa. It sank in quick sand the first year. Another was built in 1853 across the Santa Ana River. The bell is now on display at the Mission Inn, Riverside, CA. (Sketch by Howard Card-Clara Dunbar collection.)

1862

The Trujillo Adobe was built after the flood of 1862 by Lorenzo's son Antonio Teodoro and his wife Peregrina Trujillo.

1875-1876-Exhibit

Grand opening of the first school, the Trujillo School in La Placita, Riverside Co.

In 1870 when Riverside was founded, there were 2 irrigation ditches, one higher and one lower. The higher one was dug from 1870-1876 from the Santa Ana river. The lower one was dug in 1870/1871 and used until 1914. After her husband Antonio Teodoro passed away in 1882, Peregrina became head of the family. She and the La Placita families arranged with Mr S. Evans Sr the owner of the ditches to allow them to dig a lateral canal from his larger one. This was used by La Placita families until 1886.

1890- Exhibit

Juan Trujillo Sr. a grandson of Lorenzo Trujillo & a son of Antonio and Peregrina Trujillo, built the Trujillo Cantina near the Adobe. This was before Riverside Co. was formed in 1893. It was on the border of Riverside Co. and San Bernardino Co. Riverside was wet and San Bernardino was dry so they had many dances there and it served as a community center for La Placita for over 50 years..

1900-1902 Exhibit

There was a lawsuit settlement which resulted in the formation of the Riverside Water Co. Peregrina Trujillo paid \$2003.00 in gold coin to have access to a pipe so many inches wide, so many hours a day, to provide a certain amount of water to the La Placita community. The Riverside Water Co. to this day owns most of the Mesa including the La Placita land.

1906-Exhibit

After his parents Antonio Teodoro and Peregrina passed away, their son, Antonino G. Trujillo, his wife, Eloise Espinosa Castillo Trujillo moved into the Adobe. Four of their 7 children were born there, pictured are Eloise, Theodore, & Olive in the picture, Stella, & Randolph born later in Adobe were not available when picture was taken.

1913

Antonino G. Trujillo and his family moved to Highgrove out of the Trujillo Adobe due to having more Children and needing more room.

The Adobe was sold to Benigna Trujillo whose husband Juan had passed away. The last Trujillo to live in the Adobe was; Juan Trujillo Jr. & Ceasara Pina and their five Children; Irene, Margaret, George, Clyde, and John Trujillo the third. All were born in the Adobe

5-1957-

Juan Trujillo sold the Adobe to the Robert Snyder Family..

3-27-1968- Exhibit

Historical Marker Dedication Historical site Riv-#009-

Official Invitation- Placing of bricks by Trujillo Family for Marker- Sign installed. Picture includes 4 generations of direct descendants of Lorenzo Trujillo. Ted Trujillo Sr. Stella Trujillo Workman, Olive Trujillo Vlahovich, Helen T. Mora, Yvonne T. Mora, and Andrew Aguilar...

11-1969- Exhibit

Robert & Jo Ann Dreesen bought the Trujillo Adobe.

1971-Exhibit

Descendants of M. Lorenzo Barney and Leonard Trujillo @ the Trujillo Adobe with smaller sign.

1972-1976-

During this time- Olive Trujillo Vlahovich, Salvador Alvarado, and some of the Trujillo family members were helping Joyce Carter Vickery in documenting the family history, Trujillo Ditch and Adobe history, pictures, Gold Mine history, and Agua Mansa history to publish the book;"Defending Eden". This also included working with Tom Patterson from the Riverside Press Enterprise, and R.Bruce Harley from the San Bernardino Museum, which included family history donations to each of them. There is a list of many books written of Lorenzo and the Pioneers by Mr. Harley and articles by Tom Patterson, which are at the Riverside Museum and the San Bernardino Museum to this day.

2-11-1976- Exhibit

Letter from Joyce Carter Vickery to Olive Trujillo Vlahovich, stating the local newspaper had articles that the Adobe was # 3 on the list for a future project of a creation of a historic park at La Placita and would be dedicated to the New Mexican Pioneers who settled there in 1840.

8-5-1976-Exhibit

Grand opening of the Trujillo exhibit at the Riverside Museum.

Pictured at exhibit; Olive TrujilloVlahovich, Joyce Carter Vickery, & Salvador Alvarado.

Descendants participating included, Cutting the ribbon; Mando Ramos Jr., Spanish Dancers, Anita Ceja Corral, Stella Ceja Ramos, and Yvonne Mora.

1977-

The book; "Defending Eden" by Joyce Carter Vickery was published and went on sale at both Museums.

1978/1979

Robert & Jo Ann Dreesen donated the Trujillo Adobe to Riverside County Parks and Recreation for preservation as a Historical monument.

11-1980-Exhibit

The Trujillo Adobe Project through the Riverside County Parks Dept. was made possible by the National Endowment for the Humanities. It included Children interviewing Olive Trujillo Vlahovich which also resulted with a book," A Conversation with Aunt Olive." Artifact diggings at the Adobe which are in the possession of UCR. (cont'd)

The children in the photos of diggings are: Yvonne Mora and Andrew Aguilar.

7-29-1996-

Riverside Museum donations through the years, 41 items, some items were given to Dr. Vincent Moses, via Maria Gamboa for the Riverside Museum.

Jan. 1999-

The Biography of Lorenzo Trujillo, by R. Bruce Harley was completed.

2008- Exhibit of un protected Trujillo Adobe.

Trujillo Family members met at Riverside County Parks Office of Keith Herron to discuss bad condition of the Trujillo Adobe and how it needed protection against the elements. Also, discussed of needing progress on the Adobe as far as condition, and future educational & community exposure to the Early California and Riverside history that is there. I told him of donations to the Museum and having other historical items. He said to hold on to everything for now. We waited and nothing was done. We saw where the Adobe was put on the Endangered homes list and decided we couldn't wait anymore.

4-29-2011-

Joined and attended Los Californianos' to spread the Trujillo history. Family speaker this day was Anthony Ray, descendant of Lorenzo Trujillo & Trujillo family Genealogist.

2011-

Joined and attended, "Old Spanish Trail" Convention to spread the Family & Adobe history. Many Trujillo family descendants in attendance and speakers. Speakers for the Family included, Deborah Terracino & Anthony Ray spoke of the history, Lenny Trujillo spoke on DNA.

6-11-2011-

Lenny Trujillo Descendant of Lorenzo Trujillo, asked for donations from Trujillo Family members to replace the Memorial marker for M. Lorenzo Trujillo at the Agua Mansa cemetery when many markers were destroyed by vandals including Lorenzo's.

10-28-2011-Exhibit

Family day @ Agua Mansa Cemetery for dedication of Memorial Marker for M. Lorenzo Trujillo. Hundreds in attendance, Bishop of San Bernardino, family, County and City dignitaries, and many old timers that came from afar.

1-19-2012

Riverside County Historical Commission Meeting, Temecula, CA.

6 Trujillo Family members attended. Suzanne Armas gave an educational Power Point view of the lack of progress on the Trujillo Adobe.

Helen Mora and Jeanne Trujillo family members, spoke on the history and asked for help restoring the Adobe.

4-3-2012

Riverside City Council meeting-.

4-13-2013-

1st Inaugural Tamale Festival to raise funds for fees for a Foundation for the Adobe.

4-19-2014-

2nd Annual Tamale Festival – fundraiser for the Adobe.

8-6-2014-The project to restore the Trujillo Adobe has been registered with the Registry of Charitable Trusts and incorporated in California on October 2013. IRS confirmation received for non-profit status; July 2014, and the new title will be called,” Spanish Town Heritage Foundation.” 501(c) 3 and sanctioned by the IRS.

4-18-2015

3rd Annual Tamale Festival Fundraiser for Adobe-

The festival has grown to 8,000 in attendance.

6-23-2015-

Riverside City Council Meeting.

7-14-2015-

Riverside City Council Meeting.

Many speakers on the Moratorium. Many family members spoke. I (Helen Mora) spoke on item #23 regarding valuable history, and also spoke for the Moratorium item #25.

8-12-2015-

Riverside City Council meeting on Moratorium-

Many family speakers in attendance. Lacked one vote to pass.

Appeal in the future.

End of Part I- Part 11 to be continued at a later date.

Helen Trujillo Workman Mora 10-2015

Lorenzo Trujillo was the founder of Agua Mansa, of the San Salvador Jurupa District. (Also called Spanish Town, or La Placita de los Trujillos.

On September 22, 1838 Lorenzo brought a party from Abiqui New Mexico to California through the Old Spanish trail. This was his first trip and it was a very difficult journey by mules as covered wagons could not make it.

To the settlers of Agua Mansa and the San Salvador Jurupa area leadership was very important especially near today's Colton due to the fierce Indian danger. Lorenzo excelled as a trail guide, Community leader, church activist, Indian fighter, and horse breeder & farmer.

For this reason in 1841 the Workman-Rowland party hired him, because of his experience to lead them on the Old Spanish Trail of 1200 miles. This was Lorenzo's 2nd trip over the trail.

In early December 1841 Lorenzo settled his family next to his friend Hipolito Espinosa in Agua Mansa.

Many of the Ranchers such as Juan Bandini & Antonio Lugo wanted Lorenzo and his sons to work for them. In return for guarding their ranchos they gave him many acres of land..

Lorenzo and his sons fought the fierce Indians and were also injured in many battles with the fierce Indians. He saved the Life of Benito Wilson who became the second mayor of Los Angeles and whom Mt. Wilson is named after. Benito Wilson was also County Supervisor of Los Angeles and the Grandfather of General George Patton,

Lorenzo fought under three flags, the Spanish; 1794-1822, the Mexican flag 1822-1848, the U.S.flag; 1848-1855. When he was in Santa Ana's army in Texas he was taken prisoner, they took him to New Orleans. When he was freed he came back to California.

He started a school, first post office, a church of which the original bell now is located in the Mission Inn right downtown Riverside.

After California became a state in 1850, their children were no longer New Mexicans citizens, but rather, American California citizens where their parents were American California citizens by Treaty. They also had their first visit from the tax collector and first national election in 1852.

Plaque dedicated at site of early settlement

With about 50 persons attending, the dedicatory plaque for the Trujillo adobe, remainder of pre-Riverside community of the 1840s, was unveiled Wednesday.

The marker is at the intersection of north Orange street at its intersection with Center. The adobe is on private property about 100 feet north of the intersection and 100 feet west of Orange.

TED TRUJILLO, Riverside businessman and descendant of the original Lorenzo Trujillo, founder of the community, unveiled it. Five other direct descendants were present: Pat Maloy, county public defender; Leo Baca, Riverside teacher; Mrs. Irene Salazar; Mrs. Olive Vlahovich, and Mrs. Frances Waters.

Baca's own family name also comes from one of the original settlers of the community.

The community was called La Placita de los Trujillos by those who lived

there and Spanishtown by early Riverside. It was closely associated with Agua Mansa, across the river and in San Bernardino County, where the parish church of San Salvador was located.

THE ADOBE dedicated yesterday was believed to have been built after the 1862 flood, which destroyed most Agua Mansa and La Placita homes.

A delegation of Native Sons of the Golden West attended yesterday, including Whitney Hodges, David Newman and Orton Woodhead, Riverside past presidents, and Donald Van Luv-en, member of a pioneer San Bernardino area family.

Supervisor Norman Davis reviewed the reasons for the recognition of the site. Richard Johnson, of the county administrative office, represented the County History Committee and Harry Creasey, of the Department of Development, presided.



8/7/76



Staff photo by Jim Edwards

Looking back

Admiring a Riverside Museum exhibit of the La Placita settlement at its dedication Saturday are, from left, Joyce Vickery, Salvador Alvarado and Olive Trujillo Vlahovich. The settlement, a predecessor to

Riverside, was founded in 1845. Vickery assembled display and Alvarado, who was born at the settlement, helped historians dig up information. Vlahovich was also born in La Placita.

Exhibit spotlights early community

By TOM PATTERSON
Press-Enterprise Staff Writer

A new permanent Riverside Museum exhibit concerning historic La Placita, the Spanish-speaking Riverside predecessor community, will be formally dedicated Saturday at 10:30 a.m.

A group of young women, descendants of the Trujillo family of the surviving Trujillo adobe of La Placita, will dance for the occasion. Among the guests will be Olive Trujillo Vlahovich, who was born in the adobe in 1906 when it was owned by her father, Antonio Trujillo.

The exhibit, consisting of text, historic photographs and other artifacts, has been prepared under the direction of Joyce Vickery, as a result of her master's degree study at the University of California, Riverside, accompanied by a year as curator intern at the museum. Her internship was financed by the National Endowment for the Humanities.

La Placita, along the base of the La Loma Hills west of Highgrove, was founded in 1845 by a group of New Mexicans under leadership of Lorenzo Trujillo. They were given land by Juan Bandini of Rancho Jurupa on condition that they help fight marauding Indians from Utah, who had become wholesale horse stealers from Southern California ranches.

A companion community across the river was named Agua Mansa and the two were often known collectively as San Salvador — originally the name of their church parish.

The five Spanish dancers, some of whom have been featured in the dance group at the annual Ramona Outdoor Play at Hemet, live in the Long Beach-Wilmington area. They are Anita Corral, Stella Ramos, Yvonne Mora, Loretta Ceja and Teresa Ceja.

The dances and formalities of the dedication will be held on the Museum front porch.



ATTACHMENT 1



Trujillo Family Adobe

Spanish Town Heritage Foundation
A 501(c)3 nonprofit charitable organization

La Placita de los Trujillos

On September 22, 1838, Juan Manuel Lorenzo Trujillo (1794-1855) led an advance party over the Old Spanish Trail from New Mexico to California. This expedition changed not only the lives of their children but also the lives of everyone who participated in this journey, their descendants and those fortunate enough to live or work in La Placita de los Trujillos



La Placita de los Trujillos

Once settled in California, Lorenzo created a community of firsts:

- Church
- School
- Supervisorial district
- Voting precinct
- Irrigational canal, extensive irrigation system
- Mine at Slover Mountain
- Planting and farming of grapes, grain, vegetables and fruit trees



La Placita de los Trujillos

In 1888 Alice Rowan a recently graduated teacher was assigned to the Trujillo school. The Trujillo school consisted of one room without electricity or running water. Alice spoke only English and her students spoke only Spanish. Enrollment was anywhere from 34 to 52 students.

During her time at the Trujillo school Alice was awarded a normal post graduate certificate. She was in fact believed to be the first certified black teacher in California.



La Placita de los Trujillos

School Trustees and Teacher.

This Agreement, made the 27th day of July, 1896
between Mrs. Alice Brown Johnson, party of the first part, and the
BOARD OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TRUSTEES of Inglewood
School District, in the County of Riverside, State of
California, parties of the second part,

Witness, that the said Mrs. Alice Kavan Johnson, who holds a legal certificate, in full force and effect, hereby agrees, for the consideration hereinafter stated, to teach the public school in said district for the term of eight months commencing on the 14th day of September, 1906, and further agrees to enforce the rules and regulations adopted by the State Board of Education, to use the series of text-books and the course of study adopted and prescribed by the proper authorities, and to keep the State School Register, as required by law. And the parties of the second part hereby agree to pay said Mrs. Alice Kavan Johnson the sum of five dollars per month during the term of said school, the sum of forty

dollars for each and every month of twenty school days, in the summer following, to wit: By drawing an order on the County Superintendent of Public Schools for public school money to the credit of said district, or by rate bills, or endorsement, or Special taxation.

In Witness Whereof, the parties have hereunto set their hands and seals, on the day and year first above written.

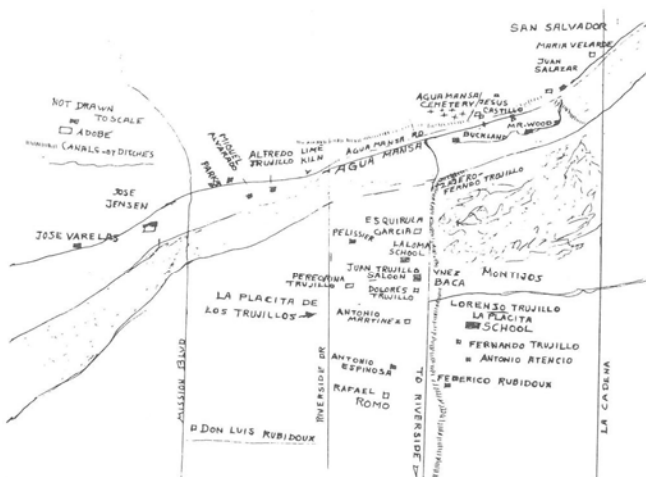
WITNESSES:

(111.) Mrs Alice Rowan Johnson

[ORAL] Pedro Rangel

(REAL.) Lorenzo Trujillo

fnas-1



Map of La Placita as it existed at the turn of the century. Drawn from memory by Salvador Alvarado, 1976.

Trujillo Adobe



Located at 925 N. Orange Street, now 195 Center Street
The Adobe sits on the land of La Placita de Los Trujillos.
(Council Ward 1 and aka Northside)

Trujillo Cantina



The Trujillo Cantina closed during World War II.

Trujillo Adobe



John and Sarah Trujillo sold the adobe to the Snyder family in 1959. The Snyder family in turn sold it to Joanne Dreesen (a Trujillo descendant) who gave the property to the County of Riverside in the early 1980's with the provision that the County would preserve the adobe and incorporate it into the County parks system.

Trujillo family members are pictured here celebrating the designation of the Trujillo Adobe as an historic site.

Trujillo Adobe

The Trujillo family has always been involved and concerned about preserving the legacy of Lorenzo Trujillo. Olive Trujillo Vlahovich collaborated with the County, the City of Riverside's Metropolitan Museum and author Joyce Vickery throughout the '70's and '80's to preserve the history of Los Placita de los Trujillos.



Spanish Town Heritage Foundation



Mission:

Spanish Town Heritage Foundation champions Hispanic legacy by sharing the stories of the Inland Empire's first settlers by creating cultural learning opportunities, leading community efforts to restore and revitalize La Placita de Los Trujillo's, a place of history, learning, and entertainment for the arts.



Spanish Town Heritage Foundation

Riverside Tamale Festival

The festival raises awareness about the Adobe and
Raises funds for restoration.

2013 – Inaugural Riverside Tamale Festival – Over 2,000 in attendance

2014 – 2nd Annual Riverside Tamale Festival – Over 4,000 in attendance

2015 – 3rd Annual Riverside Tamale Festival – Over 8,000 in attendance

2016—4th Annual Riverside Tamale Festival-- ??????



Spanish Town Heritage Foundation

Festival Highlights



Spanish Town Heritage Foundation

Festival Highlights



Spanish Town Heritage Foundation



The Vision



Pictures of Spanish Towns across the states.



Old Riverside Foundation
For Historic Preservation

A 501(c)(3) corporation dedicated to the preservation and restoration of the built environment in Riverside County.

July 16, 2015

Ms. Nancy Melendez, President
Spanish Town Heritage Foundation

Re: Spanish Town Heritage Support and Endorsement

Dear Nancy,

The Old Riverside Foundation strongly supports efforts to recognize, restore, and appreciate those rare elements that form Riverside pre-history. This support extends to the Jensen Alvarado Ranch, Spring Rancheria Native American camp on Little Mt. Rubidoux, and of course the San Salvadore- La Placita communities.

The last visual remnants of these communities are the Agua Mansa Museum and Cemetery and the Trujillo adobe. The Old Riverside Foundation has provided public support for efforts to recognize these communities for their strategic location along the Old Spanish Trail and to seek support from the Spanish Trail Association for research and recognition of the historic trail alignment in the area. We have also publically supported efforts to restore the Trujillo adobe.

The Old Riverside Foundation supports efforts to unify these communities as one historic district where intervening lands, that comprise what was the community core, remain vacant and have the high potential to contain artifacts that could further add to the understanding and appreciation of this era in our history.

Thank you for your outreach to the Old Riverside Foundation and we look forward to a close relationship among our organizations.

Sincerely,

Carol McDoniel, President
Old Riverside Foundation

Old Riverside Foundation
PO Box 601, Riverside, CA 92502
(951) 683-2725 www.olldriverside.org



Latino Network

Agenda Item: 3
P15-0778
P.O. Box 20615, Riverside, CA 92516

October 20, 2015

RE: Application for the Trujillo Adobe as a City of Riverside Historic Landmark

Dear Cultural Heritage Board:

The Board of Directors of the Latino Network is pleased to support the application for the Trujillo Adobe as a City of Riverside Historic Landmark.

The proposed individual landmark is not only a fine example of early Riverside history, but also holds great historical value to surrounding communities and the state of California as a whole. Educating our Riverside residents and the greater Inland Empire community of the Trujillo Adobe's importance is essential because it enables our society to become aware of and respect what early Latino settlers accomplished and contributed to early California History. By designating the Trujillo Adobe as a City of Riverside Historical Landmark it will help residents understand their history and of their capacity to make even greater contributions to our great city and state.

The approval of the Trujillo Adobe Historical Landmark will provide a unique educational history for many generations and we hope that this will instill in the present generation of Latino Americans a renewed spirit of confidence in their heritage.

We respectfully request your approval of the application for the Trujillo Adobe as a City of Riverside Historic Landmark.

Sincerely,

Juan Lopez, President
Latino Network

SAVE OUR CHINATOWN COMMITTEE

拯救中國城委員會

October 20, 2015

Ms. Michelle Gilleece, Chair
Cultural Heritage Board
City of Riverside
3900 Main Street
Riverside, CA 92552

Dear Chair Gilleece and Members of the Cultural Heritage Board:

The Save Our Chinatown Committee (SOCC) asks you to support staff's recommendation to determine the landmark designation of the Trujillo Adobe as categorically exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) review. SOCC enthusiastically supports the city landmark designation of the Trujillo Adobe submitted by the Spanish Town Heritage Foundation. The Trujillo Adobe uniquely represents significant Hispanic pioneer history, culture, and architecture in Riverside, California.

SOCC is a 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization established in 2008 to protect and promote Chinese American heritage resources in Riverside. Our group has recently conducted historical research that confirms Riverside's Chinese pioneer community actively farmed the Santa Ana River bottom, including areas near Riverside's Spanish Town. We are eager to learn and share more about intercultural connections between the early Chinese and Mexican communities in Riverside and look forward to collaborating with community organizations, government agencies, and private individuals to conserve and celebrate our city's diverse heritage.

We urge you to determine the Trujillo Adobe's landmark designation as categorically exempt from CEQA and formally designate this important heritage asset as our newest local landmark.

Sincerely,



M. Rosalind Sagara
Save Our Chinatown Committee, Board Chair

Cc: Councilmember Mike Gardner
Emilio Ramirez, Interim Community Development Director
Erin Gettis, Principal Planner and Historic Preservation Officer
Gabby Adame, Assistant Planner
Nancy Melendez, Spanish Town Heritage Foundation

SPRINGBROOK HERITAGE ALLIANCE

P.O. Box 745, Riverside CA 92522

**Agenda Item: 3
P15-0778**

Oct. 21, 2015

Michelle Gilleece, Chairman
Cultural Heritage Board
City of Riverside
3900 Main Street
Riverside, California 92501

P15-0778

Madam Chairman and Members of the Board:

On behalf of the members of Springbrook Heritage Alliance, I am pleased to convey our support for designating the Trujillo Adobe as a city historical site.

The significance of this irreplaceable cultural and historical community treasure to the history of Riverside, Colton, Highgrove and Grand Terrace goes beyond its value as a landmark. The legacy of Lorenzo Trujillo, a man of great moral strength and integrity who built the original Trujillo adobe in 1845, is alive to this day among the people who live in the Springbrook Arroyo watershed communities, and not only because many of them are his descendents.

The New Mexican migration of 1941 was a diverse company of men, women and children who came here to help bring peace to the San Bernardino Valley which was plagued by bands of violent horse and cattle thieves who regularly raided the ranches. Lorenzo's sons made great headway with the battle of Pigeon Pass in 1845.

From the beginning, La Placita was settled by people from many backgrounds. Over the next 150 hundred years as the village grew and was absorbed by the city and county of Riverside, the neighborhood became even more diverse. But, it never suffered the racial tension or conflict that many other neighborhoods have experienced.

Even now, as old La Placita faces the threat of being displaced by giant warehouses and other incompatible development, it retains its friendly village atmosphere. The Trujillo Adobe is a source of pride and the focus of affection among the locals.

We hope that recognition of the Trujillo Adobe as a city cultural heritage site is just the beginning of a long-hoped-for renaissance of the Northside as a destination for natural, cultural, agricultural and historical venues.

Please vote in favor of the staff recommendation.

Thank you for your consideration of this worthy matter.

With respect and appreciation,

Karen Renfro
Co-founder and spokesman
(951)787-0617
k.a.renfro7@gmail.com
<https://www.facebook.com/SpringbrookHeritageAlliance>

ATTACHMENT 1



Public Comment for **October 21, 2015**
Cultural Heritage Board
 Prepared by the Planning Division at 1:30 p.m. on **October 21, 2015**

Item	Name	Neighborhood	Comments
<p>3. PLANNING CASE P15-0778: Proposed historic designation by Nancy Melendez, Spanish Town Heritage Foundation, to designate the Trujillo Adobe, located on Center Street 220 feet northwest of the Center Street and Orange Street intersection, as a Landmark in Ward #1. It is recommended that the Cultural Heritage Board determine the proposal is categorically exempt from California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) review pursuant to per Sections 15061(b)(3) and 15308 of the CEQA Guidelines as it can be seen with certainty that there is no possibility that the activity will have a significant effect on the environment, said action is intended to preserve the historic character of the building and site, and to provide notice of the historic status. Contact Planner: Gaby Adame (951) 826-5933 gadame@riversideca.gov</p>	<p>Patricia Reynolds</p>	<p>6468 Barranca Drive Riverside California 92506</p>	<p>I support the request by the Spanish Town Heritage Foundation to designate the Trujillo Adobe a historic designation, and categorically exempt this landmark from CEQA requirements, as stated in the agenda item. The historic and cultural value of the Adobe is an important factor of latino history in the City of Riverside. Discussions and actions regarding the Adobe should be approached by City entities with the respect and consideration that has been afforded to other similar requests for cultural and historical designation in the past.</p>