

Appendix D:
Cultural Resources Assessment

CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

HAWTHORNE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL PROJECT

ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NUMBERS 233-180-007 & 233-170-001

CITY OF RIVERSIDE

RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

LSA

May 2017

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CITY OF RIVERSIDE

RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

At the request of Steven Walker Communities, Inc., LSA Associates, Inc. (LSA) conducted a cultural resources assessment for a proposed single-family residential subdivision Project on 6.85 acres involving two parcels (Assessor's Parcel Numbers [APNs] 233-180-007 and 233-170-001) located at 9170 Indiana Avenue within the City of Riverside (City), Riverside County, California. The proposed development would consist of 54 residential lots and related streets. To facilitate the Project, all of the existing buildings and structures will be removed. In compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the City, as Lead Agency for the Project, required this study as part of the environmental review process.

The purpose of the study is to provide the City with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed Project would cause substantial adverse changes to any historical/archaeological resources that may exist in or around the project area, as mandated by CEQA. In order to identify and evaluate such resources, LSA conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, pursued historical background research, and carried out intensive-level field surveys. As a result of these efforts, one historic-period resource, the former Hawthorne Elementary School, was identified within the project area and evaluated as part of this study. However, it was determined that this built environment resource is not a "historical resource" as defined by CEQA. No archaeological resources were identified within the project area, which is both severely disturbed and partially obscured; the sensitivity of the Project for potential subsurface resources is negligible. A segment of the Upper Riverside Canal (33-4495H) is adjacent to the southern boundary of the Project and was found to be abandoned; this segment has sustained alterations and has lost integrity. Therefore, it is not historically significant individually and does not contribute to the significance of the larger resource. Therefore, no further cultural resource investigations or monitoring are recommended. In the event any archaeological resources are identified during earthmoving activities, work in the area should be halted until the nature and significance of the find can be assessed by a qualified archaeologist.

In the event human remains are encountered, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC. The MLD may recommend scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials.

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A: DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION (DPR) 523 FORMS

INTRODUCTION

LSA Associates, Inc. (LSA) is under contract to Steven Walker Communities, Inc. to conduct a cultural resources assessment for the proposed development of a single-family residential subdivision on 6.85 acres involving two parcels (Assessor's Parcel Numbers [APNs] 233-180-007 and 233-170-001) located at 9170 Indiana Avenue within the City of Riverside (City), Riverside County, California. This assessment was completed pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Public Resources Code (PRC) Chapter 2.6, Section 21083.2, and the California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Chapter 3, Article 5, Section 15064.5.

The project area is located east of Van Buren Boulevard, west of Jackson Street, and south of State Route 91 (SR-91) within an unsectioned portion of Township 3 South, Range 5 West as shown on the *Riverside West, California* 7.5-minute U.S. Geologic Survey (USGS) topographic map dated 1980 (Figure 1). The project area is developed with one historic-period property (the former Hawthorne Elementary School). Residential development is located across Indiana Avenue to the northwest, north, and northeast; immediately to the east; and across Jackson Street to the northeast, east, and southeast. The adjacent property west of the project area is vacant (Figure 2). The proposed project is a 54-lot single-family residential subdivision and related streets. To accommodate this development, all of the existing buildings and structures will be removed.

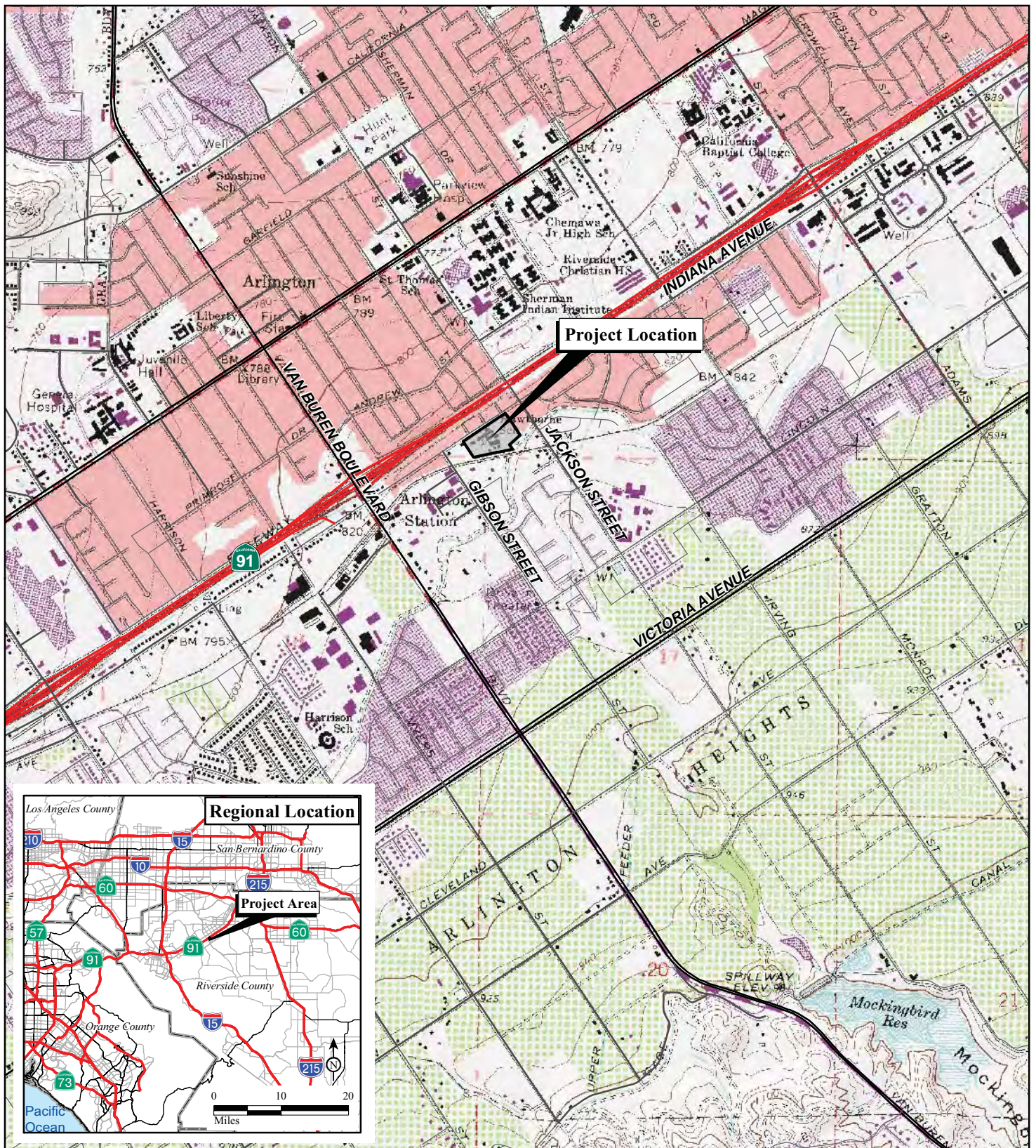


FIGURE 1

LSA



0 1000 2000
FEET

SOURCE: USGS 7.5' Quad: Riverside West, 1980, CA; Riverside County, 2015.

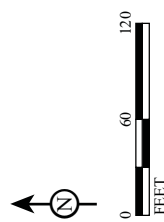
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*Hawthorne Elementary School
Cultural Resources Assessment
Regional and Project Location*



FIGURE 2

Project Boundary



Hawthorne Elementary School
Cultural Resources Assessment
Project Location

SOURCE: Google Earth, 2016

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METHODS

RECORDS SEARCH

On August 18, 2016, LSA Archaeologist Gini Austerman completed a cultural resources records search for the project area and a one-mile radius around it at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) located at the California University of California, Riverside. The EIC is the state-designated repository for records pertaining to cultural resources in Riverside County. The objectives of this research were (1) to establish the status and extent of previously recorded cultural resources sites, surveys, and studies, (2) to note the likelihood of encountering cultural resources and their type(s) based on previously recorded resources within one mile of the project area, and (3) to uncover relevant historical contexts. Data sources consulted at the EIC include archaeological site records, historic USGS topographic maps, reports from previous studies, and the State Historic Resource Inventory (HRI) for Riverside County, which contains listings for the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), California Register of Historical Resources (California Register), California Historical Landmarks (CHL), and California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI).

ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

LSA conducted archival research in August and September 2016. Research methodology focused on the review of a variety of primary and secondary source materials relating to the history and development of the project area. Sources included, but were not limited to, online sources, published literature in local and regional history, historic aerial photographs, historic maps, and news articles. Based on archival research, historic context information relevant to the project area was developed. All references are included at the end of this report.

ARCHITECTURAL FIELD SURVEY

On August 31, 2016, LSA Architectural Historian Elisa Bechtel conducted an intensive-level architectural survey of the historic-period building and features. During the surveys, numerous photographs were taken of the exteriors of the buildings, as well as other features, and detailed notations were made regarding the structural and architectural characteristics and current conditions of the school and its associated features. A brief reconnaissance survey of the immediate vicinity was also conducted.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SURVEY

Ms. Austerman conducted a concurrent intensive-level pedestrian survey of the entire Project Area for prehistoric and historic cultural residues utilizing transects spaced approximately 10 meters apart. Special attention was given to rodent burrows and associated backdirt for evidence of subsurface artifacts and deposits. The purpose of this survey was to identify and document any cultural resources that might be exposed and locate areas within the project area that might be sensitive for cultural

resources prior to the beginning of ground-disturbing activities. At the City of Riverside's direction, a small segment of the Upper Riverside Canal, located adjacent to the southern boundary of the project area, was examined and evaluated.

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

PREHISTORY

The description of various prehistoric stages or chronologies identifying cultural evolution in the southern California area has been attempted numerous times, several of which chronologies are reviewed in Moratto (2004). No single description is universally accepted. The various chronologies are based primarily on material developments identified by researchers familiar with sites in a region, and variation exists essentially due to the differences in those items found at the sites. Small differences occur over time and space, which combine to form patterns that are variously interpreted.

Currently, two primary regional culture chronology syntheses are commonly referenced in the archaeological literature. The first, Wallace (1955), describes four cultural horizons or time periods: Horizon I – Early Man (9000–6500 BC), Horizon II – Milling Stone Assemblages (6500–2000 BC), Horizon III – Intermediate Cultures (2000 BC–AD 200), and Horizon IV – Late Prehistoric Cultures (AD 200–historic contact). This chronology was refined (Wallace 1978) using absolute chronological dates unavailable in 1955.

The second cultural chronology (Warren 1986) is based broadly on southern California prehistoric cultures, and was also revised (Warren 1984; Warren and Crabtree 1986). Warren’s chronology includes five periods in prehistory: Lake Mojave (7000–5000 BC), Pinto (4000–3000 BC), Gypsum (1000 BC–AD 1), Saratoga Springs (AD 500–1000), and Protohistoric (AD 1500–historic contact). Changes in settlement pattern and subsistence focus are viewed as cultural adaptations to a changing environment, which begins with gradual environmental warming in the late Pleistocene, continues with the desiccation of the desert lakes, followed by a brief return to pluvial conditions, and concludes with a general warming and drying trend, with periodic reversals that continue to the present (Warren 1986).

ETHNOGRAPHY

The project area is situated near the intersection of the traditional tribal boundaries of the Cahuilla, Gabrielino, and Luiseño (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925). According to Bean (1978), the Cahuilla probably occupied the project area at the time of Spanish contact.

Typically, the native culture groups in southern California are named after nearby Spanish period missions, and such is the case for these coastal Takic populations. For instance, the term “Gabrielino” is applied to the natives inhabiting the region around Mission San Gabriel, and “Luiseño” was given to those native people living within the “ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Mission San Luis Rey... [and who shared] an ancestral relationship which is evident in their cosmogony, and oral tradition, common language, and reciprocal relationship in ceremonies” (Oxendine 1983). The Cahuilla are one exception to this naming convention, as their territory was distant enough from the missions for them to be only marginally affected/assimilated by the missions in the last few years of the Spanish period.

The territory of the Cahuilla included most of Riverside County and portions of San Bernardino, San Diego, and Imperial Counties (Bean 1978). The territory of the Gabrielino included portions of Los Angeles, Orange, and San Bernardino Counties during ethnohistoric times, and also extended inland into northwestern Riverside County (Kroeber 1925; Heizer 1968). The territory of the Luiseño included portions of San Diego, Riverside, and Orange Counties (Kroeber 1925; Heizer 1968).

The Gabrielino, Cahuilla, and Luiseño were all hunters and gatherers; these Native American groups shared similar semi-sedentary lifestyles. They caught and collected seasonally available food resources, living in permanent communities along watercourses. Individuals from these villages took advantage of the varied resources available. Seasonally, as foods became available, native groups moved to temporary camps to collect plant foods and to conduct communal rabbit and deer hunts. Unlike the landlocked Cahuilla, the territories of the Gabrielino and Luiseño included coastline, allowing them to establish seasonal camps along the coast and near bays and estuaries to gather shellfish and hunt waterfowl (Hudson 1971).

Gabrielino

The Gabrielino were hunters and gatherers who utilized food resources along the coast as well as inland areas of Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernardino, and Riverside Counties during ethnographic times (Kroeber 1925; Heizer 1968).

The lifestyle of the Gabrielino was considered semi-sedentary, living in permanent communities near inland watercourses and coastal estuaries. They caught and collected seasonally available food, and moved to temporary camps to collect plant resources such as acorns, buckwheat, berries, and fruit as well as conducting communal rabbit and deer hunts. Seasonal camps were also established along the coast and near estuaries where they would gather shellfish and hunt waterfowl (Hudson 1971).

Social organization for the Gabrielino was focused on families living in small communities. Patrilineally organized, extended families would occupy villages; both clans and villages would marry outside of the clan or village (Heizer 1968). The villages were administered by a chief whose position was patrilineal, passed from the father to the son. Spiritual and medical activities were guided by a shaman; group hunting and fishing were supervised by individually appointed male leaders (Bean and Smith 1978).

Cahuilla

The other Native American tribe inhabiting the Riverside area was the Cahuilla, whose traditional territory encompassed diverse topography ranging from the Salton Sink to the San Bernardino Mountains and San Geronio Pass (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1925). The Cahuilla were generally divided into three groups: Desert Cahuilla, Mountain Cahuilla, and Pass Cahuilla (Kroeber 1925). Like other southern California Native American tribes, the Cahuilla were semi-nomadic peoples leaving their villages and using temporary camps near available plant and animal resources.

Cahuilla villages usually were in canyons or near adequate sources of water and food plants. The immediate village territory was owned in common by a lineage group or band. The other lands were divided into tracts owned by clans, families, or individuals. Trails used for hunting, trading, and

social interaction connected the villages. Each village was near numerous sacred sites that included rock art panels (Bean and Shipek 1978).

Social organization of the Cahuilla was patrilineal clans and kinships groups known as moieties. Lineages within a clan cooperated in defense, subsistence activities, and religious ceremonies. Most lineages owned their own village sites and resource plots, although the majority of their territory was open to all Cahuilla people (Bean 1978).

Luiseno

Prior to Spanish occupation of California, the territory of the Luiseno extended along the coast from Agua Hedionda Creek to the south, Aliso Creek to the northwest, and the Elsinore Valley and Palomar Mountain to the east. These territorial boundaries were somewhat fluid and changed through time. They encompassed an extremely diverse environment that included coastal beaches, lagoons and marshes, inland river valleys and foothills, and mountain groves of oaks and evergreens (Bean 1978a; Bean and Shipek 1978).

The Luiseno lived in small communities, which were the focus of family life. Patrilineally linked, extended families occupied each village (Kroeber 1925; Bean and Shipek 1978). The Luiseno believed in the idea of private property. Property rights covered items and land owned by the village as well as items (houses, gardens, ritual equipment, trade beads, eagle nests, and songs) owned by individuals. Trespass against any property was punished (Bean and Shipek 1978). Luiseno villages were politically independent, and were administered by a chief, who inherited his position from his father.

Luiseno subsistence was based primarily on seeds like acorns, grass seed, manzanita, sunflower, sage, chia, and pine nuts and game animals such as deer, rabbit, jackrabbit, wood rat, mice, antelope, and many types of birds (Bean and Shipek 1978). Seeds were dried and ground to be cooked into a mush. The Luiseno utilized fire for crop management and communal rabbit drives (Bean and Shipek 1978).

The Luiseno conducted elaborate rituals related to the god Chinigchinich including the taking of datura, a hallucinogenic, and painting with sand (Bean and Shipek 1978). Painting with sand appears to be a non-recent import from the Southwest. Other southern California Shoshonean coastal tribes practice sand painting, but there is no evidence that any of the tribes which reside between these two groups also practice sand painting (Kroeber 1925).

HISTORY

In California, the historic era is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish Period (1769 to 1821), the Mexican Period (1821 to 1848), and the American Period (1848 to present). Because the resource within the project area dates to the mid-20th century, the Spanish and Mexican periods are discussed only briefly.

Spanish Period

On January 8, 1774, the Juan Bautista de Anza expedition crossed the Colorado River and entered California. Bautista de Anza's second excursion into Riverside County included 29 soldiers and their wives and children, who would form the new community at the Presidio of San Francisco (Beattie 1925).

With the Spanish intrusion of the late 18th century came a drastic change in lifestyle for the natives of southern California. Incorporation of the indigenous populations into the mission system generally led to the disruption of native cultures and changes in subsistence and land use practices (Harley 1988).

Mexican Period

In 1821, Mexico overthrew Spanish rule and the missions began to decline. By 1833, the Mexican government passed the Secularization Act, and the missions, reorganized as parish churches, lost their vast land holdings, and released their neophytes. In 1834, a prominent group of Californians, including the Lugos, the Vallejos, the Picos, and the Ortegas, coerced Governor Figueroa in to creating the "Provisional Regulations." These regulations made mission lands available for their occupation (Beattie and Beattie 1939).

During the Mexican Period, the ranchos were predominantly devoted to cattle, with great tracts of land used for grazing. Until the Gold Rush of 1849, livestock and horticulture dominated the economics of California (Ingersoll 1904; Beattie 1925; Beattie and Beattie 1951). Sixteen ranchos were granted in Riverside County; one of these was the Sobrante de San Jacinto, granted to Miguel de Pedorena and Rosario Estudillo de Agüirre, comprising over one hundred thousand acres (the project area is on the southwestern corner of the former rancho lands).

American Period

The American Period, 1848–present, began with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. In 1850, California was accepted into the United States primarily because of the population increase created by the Gold Rush of 1849. The discovery of gold in the northern portion of the state increased Anglo settlement of the region. Mexican land grants had created large pastoral estates in California and the demand for beef during the Gold Rush led to a cattle boom that lasted from 1849–1855 (Jackson 1982). However, beginning around 1855, the demand for beef began to decline due to imports of sheep from New Mexico and cattle from the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys (Jackson 1982). When the beef market collapsed, many California ranchers lost their ranchos through foreclosure. A series of disastrous floods in 1861 and 1862, followed by two years of extreme drought, which continued to some extent until 1876, altered ranching forever in the area (Jackson 1982).

As travel along the Santa Fe Trail during the early American Period brought more settlers, the pattern of settlement developed along the Santa Ana and San Jacinto waterways. The Southern Pacific Railroad completed its line from Los Angeles through the San Geronimo Pass in 1876. The trains were eventually used to transport settlers into the area, creating a period of agricultural and land development, ultimately resulting in the establishment of Riverside County in 1893. Transportation,

agriculture, and the control of water have continued to be central themes in the settlement, development, and growth of Riverside County (Robinson 1979).

Riverside. Originally part of the Jurupa Rancho, Riverside was founded in September 1870 by the Southern California Colony Association. The land was surveyed and platted with 10-acre parcels to the north and south and a one-square mile town site. The commercial core of the Mile Square began developing along Main Street in the center of town, while residential areas developed to the north, south, and east. In 1875, the Southern California Colony joined with the nearby New England and Santa Ana Colonies to form the Riverside Land and Irrigation Company, combining their land holdings. Riverside was predominantly an agricultural community, initially specializing in raisin grapes, alfalfa, hay, and stone fruits before these were supplanted by citrus production. With the completion of a canal system and the beginnings of a railroad infrastructure, Riverside rapidly became an economic boomtown. The City of Riverside was incorporated in 1883 and at the time encompassed approximately 56 square miles. By 1893, when Riverside became the county seat, public transportation lines of one kind or another connected Riverside to most other communities in southern California, attracting settlers and tourists alike. Through the early part of the 20th century, Riverside remained a relatively small but prosperous city, with its population increasing significantly during the 1920s and the citrus industry dominating the local economy.

However, following a period of decline in building during the Great Depression, the United States' entry into the Second World War prompted drastic change for the area. "Wartime increases in manufacturing industries prompted a complete shift in California's economy, with southern California leading the state's production. In addition, another wave of migration headed west in the post-war era with the most gains recorded in southern California" (Historic Resources Group 2013). The increase in population led to an unprecedented building boom. In Riverside, the economic shift and population growth reflected regional trends. In 1953, the *Press Enterprise* reported that Riverside was 14th among the fastest growing cities in the western United States (*The Press Enterprise* 1953). "As the dependence on agriculture lessened and population pressures increased, the groves and fields that dotted Riverside gave way to urban expansion, as it did elsewhere in southern California. Unlike the piecemeal sale of vacant lots seen in earlier decades, postwar development was characterized by the appearance of uniformly constructed tract homes along curving streets and cul-de-sacs and was supported by loans guaranteed by the Federal Housing Administration. Subsequently, historic downtown centers, such as Riverside's, were abandoned for new regional shopping centers that were developed to serve the suburban sprawl and responded to automobile culture, such as those focused around Arlington and Magnolia Avenues and westward along SR-91" (Historic Resources Group 2013). Development of other related amenities, such as schools and churches, were also a direct result of this residential boom. The subject property was constructed during the height of this period of suburban development.

RESULTS

RECORDS SEARCH

Data from the EIC noted 26 cultural resources outside of the project area, but within a one-mile radius of it. These include 17 residences, 2 commercial properties, 1 utility building, the Arlington Branch Library and Fire Hall, 2 water conveyance canals, and 2 historic roads. All but one (33-000107) of these resources dates to the historic-period (pre-1967). Site 33-00107 is presumed to be a prehistoric site and is located almost one mile west of the project area. The nearest resource to the project area is the Riverside Upper Canal (33-004495), which is adjacent to the southeastern Project Area boundary. A review of the HRI revealed that numerous historic-period resources within the one-mile radius have been previously documented and/or evaluated, but none was determined to be historically significant.

Table A lists the cultural resources within a one-mile radius of the project area that are mapped, documented on DPR forms, and on file at the EIC. Brief site descriptions are included in the table and a more detailed discussion of pertinent reports and resources is provided below.

Table A: Cultural Resources within One Mile of the Project

Primary #	Site Description
33-000107	No site description other than area of 40 by 50 meters; presumed to be a prehistoric site
33-004495	Upper Riverside Canal
33-004791	Lower Riverside Canal
33-008167	Woodcraft Home Historic District
33-009046	3519 Van Buren Boulevard, 1941 residence
33-009047	3605 Van Buren Boulevard, 1945 residence
33-009048	3619 Van Buren Boulevard, 1946 residence
33-009050	3645 Van Buren Boulevard, 1936 residence
33-009051	3719 Van Buren Boulevard, 1900 residence
33-009052	3729 Van Buren Boulevard, 1900 residence
33-009518	9556 Magnolia Avenue, Arlington Branch Library and Fire Hall, 1908
33-010974	9568 Arlington Avenue, 1920s residence
33-011087	3751 Everest Avenue, 1910 residence, demolished
33-011251	9525–9529 Magnolia Avenue, 1912 commercial building and horseshoes embedded in concrete
33-011361	Historic Victoria Avenue
33-011632	9720 Magnolia Avenue, 1912 residence
33-012172	3290 Monroe Avenue, 1948 residence
33-012183	4026 Van Buren Boulevard, 1949 residence
33-012901	3201 Gibson Street, 1949 residence
33-013080	3510 Van Buren Boulevard, 1956 residence

Table A: Cultural Resources within One Mile of the Project

Primary #	Site Description
33-013082	3473 Farnham Place, 1953 residence
33-013083	9484 Martha Way, 1954 residence
33-013084	9374 Martha Way, 1954 residence
33-015012	2547 Van Buren Boulevard, 1931 residence
33-023887	Van Buren/Rudicill intersection BNSF Rail Road siding and concrete platform
33-024194	9129 Magnolia Avenue, 1968 utility building

Resources

33-4495H. This resource is known as the Riverside Upper Canal; numerous segments of this resource have been previously documented. A segment near East La Cadena Drive and Spruce Street was documented in 1991 by Patricia Jertberg, but was not evaluated. Robert Wlodarsky and Dan Larson surveyed a segment of the canal in north Riverside in 1992 and noted that the integrity was good at that time; however, they did not formally evaluate it. In 1996, Richard Starzak and Lora Zier evaluated a segment of the canal at Spruce Street in Riverside and found the segment retained a high degree of integrity and recommended it as eligible for the National Register (California Historical Resource [CHR] Status Code of 3S).

The entire canal was evaluated in 2001 by Angie Gustafson. Originally the canal was just a ditch; in 1892, it was lined in concrete up to the Mile Square. This lining increased the speed of the water and limited the amount of water lost to seepage. In 2001, it was estimated that 40 percent of the canal was still used for its original purpose of irrigation. Portions have been abandoned and sections have been removed and replaced with newer materials, culverts, underground pipes or concrete tunnels. Gustafson found the canal no longer retains adequate integrity of setting, materials, and workmanship; although the overall integrity of the resource is poor, segments and features of the canal retain a greater degree of integrity. Gustafson recommended that, although the overall integrity of the canal was poor, if the canal was restored, the entire resource may be eligible for the National Register (CHR Status Code 4S7, now 7N1).

In 2009, Daniel Ballester documented a segment of the canal along the southwest side of Van Buren Boulevard and indicated that only 50 feet of the approximately 350-foot-long segment retained integrity. Ballester did not formally evaluate the segment. The segment in the project area does not appear to have been previously evaluated.

Reports

Data from the EIC indicate that there have been 12 previous cultural resource studies conducted in the records search area, one of which (RI-8247) includes the project area.

RI-8247. This study was conducted in 2009 by CRM TECH and consisted of a Phase I survey of approximately 150 acres of undeveloped land. The undertaking involved sinking wells at three of 12 possible locations, creating five new discharge stations, and installing two pump stations for the purpose

of increasing the capacity of the Arlington Desalting System. One well site (233-170-009) is located within the project area; no cultural resources were noted within the project area as a result of this study.

ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

The following historic context information relevant to the project area was developed based on archival research. As part of this study, the previous surveys were reviewed and additional research was conducted in an effort to verify and add to the data that have already been collected, as well as to explore other contexts within which the property might be significant. Building permit history of the property was sought for information regarding architects and contractors, as well as documentation of alterations to the property.

According to Hawthorne Elementary School's website, the school was originally founded in 1923 under the name Independiente School and was located on the subject property (Hawthorne Elementary School 2016). In 1958, plans were made to demolish the first iteration of the campus and construct the Modern-style complex evaluated in this report. It was during this time that the school also underwent a name change, becoming Hawthorne Elementary School (*ibid.*). Building permits dated from that year reveal that Bolton Moise, Jr. and Jones Brothers were hired as the architect and builders respectively (City of Riverside *var.*). Multipurpose alterations to the school were made in 1965 (*ibid.*). Historic maps and aerial photos indicate that the land to the southeast of the project area was predominantly vacant or agricultural in 1966, but aerial photos from 1967, 1994, and 2005 show residential tracts beginning to creep toward the subject property (HistoricAerials.com *var.*). The property itself remained largely unchanged during this period (*ibid.*). The school occupied this location until 2008, when it moved to a new facility located at 2700 Irving Street (Hawthorne Elementary School 2016). The subject property has remained unoccupied since, which has led to vandalism of the buildings and substantial overgrowth of the vacant land.

Architect

Pittsburgh-born architect Bolton Moise, Jr. (1905–1989) received his Bachelor's (1927) and Master's degrees (1931) in architecture from Harvard University where he received the AIA School Medal, which was given to the top-ranking graduating student in each architecture program accredited by the National Architectural Accrediting Board (City of Riverside Planning Department 2009:26). As a result of a prize he won as an architecture student, he spent two years studying in Paris under French architect Eduard Leon (*ibid.*). Upon his return to the United States, Moise worked for famed Modernist Edward Durrell Stone as a draftsman in 1934, before moving to the firm Franklin and Brown to be a designer in 1936. Stone was one of the three primary architects prominent in the development of New Formalism architecture, a style Moise would specialize in during the height of his career (Historic Resources Group 2013). "In 1938, he became a designer for the firm Desmond and Lord in Boston. While practicing on the east coast, Moise was involved in high-profile projects including the Museum of Modern Art, the New York World's Fair, and as a structural engineer on the wartime defenses of Boston Harbor. He also worked as a designer for General Motors" (Historic Resources Group 2013: Appendix B). With the onset of World War II, Moise joined the army and served as Captain in the Aviation Engineers, working as an engineering officer (Historic Resources Group 2013). After the war, he was assigned to March Air Force Base and, attracted by the impending development boom in the area, he decided to stay and open an office in downtown Riverside in 1947 (City of Riverside Planning Department 2009:26). He

practiced in Riverside until his retirement in 1970. Like Hawthorne Elementary, the majority of his work included public and educational buildings, such as La Granada Elementary School (1949), University Heights Middle School gym and music department (1950), Madison Elementary School (1952), Emerson Elementary School (1955), Alcott Elementary School (1958), and Polytechnic High School (1961–1965). The majority of these school buildings are modernist in style, and few maintain high integrity. His most prominent building in Riverside is the New Formalism-style main branch of the Riverside Public Library (1963–1965; City of Riverside Planning Department 2009:26). The library, which Moise designed with Edward Fickers, is a designated Landmark under the City's ordinance (City of Riverside Planning Department 2009:26). Another of his designs, the Modern-style Central Fire Station (1957), is listed in the California Register (*ibid.*).

No information was found regarding the contractor Jones Brothers.

Modernism

The Hawthorne Elementary School was designed in the Modern style of architecture. The Modern style, which is sometimes called Mid-Century Modern, gained favor generally between 1930 and 1970 and is an attempt to leave historic precedents behind. It combines Frank Lloyd Wright's principles of organic architecture with elements from the International and Bauhaus movements and uses modern construction methods, such as post-and-beam or concrete tilt-up designs (Fletcher n.d.). In addition, most Modern buildings incorporate modern appliances and innovations. The style is characterized by clean simple geometric or organic lines and typically incorporates concrete, metal, and glass. Some common elements include a low-profile, wide eaves and fascia, clerestory windows and geometric decorative accents. The City of Riverside Citywide Modernism Intensive Survey notes that the City has a large collection of schools built during the post-World War II period; most were built in or possess elements of the Modern style (Historic Resources Group 2013). It should also be noted that Hawthorne Elementary was not individually called out by the Survey as noteworthy.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SURVEY

The archaeological survey was hindered by the ground surface being partially covered by buildings, concrete walkways and corridors, and asphalt driveway (approximately 70%). The entire project area has been moderately to severely disturbed by development. The playground area has been covered with a rubberized surface; the open space outside of the buildings has been used for recreation purposes. Mature trees and shrubbery were noted throughout the project area. No evidence of native soil was present in the project area. No archaeological resources were identified.

At the direction of the City, a segment of the Upper Riverside Canal was examined and evaluated. The segment, measuring approximately 400 feet in length, is located adjacent to the southern boundary of the project area between Jackson Street and the Burlington Northern and Santa Fe (BNSF) railroad tracks (Figures 3 and 4). The width of the canal segment ranges from approximately 50 feet at the western end near the railroad tracks and gradually decreases to approximately 20 feet at the eastern terminus at Jackson Street. The sides are slightly sloped inward. This segment is isolated from the rest of the canal by development at either end; it is filled with dirt and debris, and appears to be walled off at the intersection of the railroad tracks.



Figure 3: Location of Riverside Upper Canal segment (yellow arrow; Google 2016).



Figure 4: Segment of Riverside Upper Canal, view to the southwest from Jackson Street (Google 2015)

ARCHITECTURAL FIELD SURVEY

The now vacant Hawthorne Elementary School is located on Indiana Avenue in a predominantly residential neighborhood east of Van Buren Boulevard, west of Jackson Street, and south of SR-91. The school complex comprises eight buildings, several shade structures, playground equipment, many large trees, asphalt basketball courts, and several acres of vacant and overgrown land (Figures 5 through 23). The school's frontage along Indiana Avenue also features a long parking lot and bus turnout. Covered walkways link Buildings 1 through 3, 6, and 8. The school is in poor condition and has been vandalized (i.e., graffiti, broken windows, and various other damages) since its closure. The property also had several portable classroom buildings on the property (visible in Figure 5) but they have been removed and only foundation slabs remain.

Building 1 (Figures 6 and 7) is situated at the northern end of the complex and has a rectangular plan. It is surmounted by a very low side-gabled roof with eaves that extend out to shelter the northwestern and southeastern elevations. The exterior walls are clad in stucco. The building is utilitarian in nature with single doors on the northwestern, northeastern, and southeastern elevations. The northeastern elevation (Figure 7) also includes several aluminum vents.

Building 2 (Figures 8 through 10) is situated southwest of Building 1, along the parking lot and Indiana Avenue. It has a rectangular plan and is surmounted by a very low, nearly flat side-gabled roof with very wide eaves. The exterior walls are clad in modern stucco with red brick siding on the northwestern façade. The asymmetrical façade features covered walkways with metal pole supports; a full-width porch sheltered beneath projecting eaves; banks of aluminum-framed, fixed windows, and a ribbon of two-over-two, fixed clerestory windows that run the full length of the façade. Some of the windows are boarded up. The southeastern elevation includes several single doors that serve as entrances to what appear to be individual classrooms.

Building 3 (Figures 11 through 13) is situated at the northwest corner of the complex and fronts the parking lot and Indiana Avenue. It has a rectangular plan and is surmounted by a very low, nearly flat side-gabled roof with very wide eaves. The exterior walls are clad in modern stucco with red brick siding on the northwestern façade. The asymmetrical façade features a full-width porch sheltered beneath projecting eaves; banks of aluminum-framed, fixed windows; a ribbon of fixed clerestory windows that run the full length of the façade; and several single doors that serve as entrances to what appear to be individual classrooms.

The southeastern elevation, visible in Figure 13, includes a full-width porch sheltered beneath extended eaves supported by metal poles; large banks of aluminum-framed, fixed windows; and several single doors that serve as entrances to the individual classrooms. Several windows throughout the building are boarded up.

Building 4 (Figure 14) is a small rectangular building located at the southern end of the parcel. It is surmounted by a nearly flat roof and its exterior walls are clad in modern stucco. It is nondescript and utilitarian in nature. The only features are located on its north-facing façade. These include a full-width porch sheltered beneath an extended eave supported by metal poles and three single metal doors. It appears to have functioned as restroom facilities during the property's use as a school.

Building 5 (Figure 15) is also located at the southern end of the parcel, just northeast of Building 4. It has a rectangular plan, a shed roof, and modern stucco wall cladding. It is nondescript and utilitarian

in nature and all windows have been boarded up. The north-facing, symmetrical façade features two single doors.

Building 6 (Figures 16 through 18) is located at the northeastern corner of the complex and has a rectangular plan. It is surmounted by a very low-pitched side gabled roof with wide eaves. The exterior walls are clad in modern stucco. The northwestern and southeastern elevations feature full-width porches sheltered beneath extended eaves supported by metal poles and several single doors that serve as entrances to the individual classrooms. The covered porches are lined by low, brick planters.

Building 7 (Figure 19) is located at the eastern end of the complex and has a rectangular plan. It is surmounted by a shed roof with wide projecting eaves. The exterior walls are clad in modern stucco. Its southwestern façade features a single door and a bank of fixed windows. The northeastern elevation includes a full-width ribbon of fixed clerestory windows, some of which are boarded up.

Building 8 (Figure 20) is located at the eastern end of the complex and has a rectangular plan. The exterior walls are clad in modern stucco. The building is surmounted by a low-pitched shed roof with a wide extended eave on its southeastern elevation. This eave, supported by metal poles, creates a full-width porch along the elevation. This elevation also features low, brick planters, several single doors that serve as entrances to the individual classrooms, and additional doors can be found in the remaining elevations.



Figure 5: Overview of property with Indiana Avenue at the bottom left (Google 2016).



Figure 6: Building 1 façade and southwestern elevation, view to the east (8/31/16).



Figure 7: Building 1, northeastern elevation, view to the southwest (8/31/16).



Figure 8: Building 2 façade, view to the southeast (8/31/16).



Figure 9: Building 2 façade, view to the east (8/31/16).



Figure 10: Building 2, view to the north (8/31/16).



Figure 11: Building 3 façade, view to the southeast (8/31/16).



Figure 12: Building 3 southwestern elevation, view to the northeast (8/31/16).



Figure 13: Building 3 southeastern elevation, view to the northwest (8/31/16).



Figure 14: Building 4, northern elevation, view to the southeast (8/31/16).



Figure 15: Building 5, northern elevation, view to the southeast (8/31/16).



Figure 16: Building 6, southwestern and southeastern elevations, view to the northeast (8/31/16).



Figure 17: Building 6, southeastern elevation, view to the north (8/31/16).



Figure 18: Building 6, southeastern elevation, view to the north (8/31/16).



Figure 19: Building 7, southeastern and northeastern elevations, view to the northwest (8/31/16).



Figure 20: Building 8 view to the north (8/31/16).



Figure 21: Shade structure between buildings 1 and 8, view to the southwest (8/31/16).



Figure 22: Playground, view to the northeast (8/31/16).



Figure 23: Northeastern field/vacant land, view to the north (8/31/16).

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION

Based on the research and field results discussed above, the following sections present the historical significance evaluation for the Hawthorne Elementary School and the conclusion on whether it qualifies as a “historical resource” as defined by CEQA. Pursuant to City of Riverside requirements, although this is a CEQA project, the resource is also evaluated under the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) criteria.

The isolated and modernized segment of the Riverside Upper Canal, located adjacent to the project area, has sustained significant alterations and has lost integrity. Therefore, it is not being formally evaluated in this section. However, a DPR Update form, which provides additional detail and a map, has been completed for it and can be found in Appendix A.

DEFINITIONS

CEQA (PRC Chapter 2.6, Section 21083.2 and CCR Title 145, Chapter 3, Article 5, Section 15064.5) calls for the evaluation of resources to determine whether they qualify as “historical resources” as defined by CEQA. The criteria for determining the historical significance of resources are based on Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines and Guidelines for the Nomination of Properties to the California Register. Properties eligible for listing in the California Register and subject to review under CEQA are those meeting the criteria for listing in the California Register, National Register, or designation under a local ordinance. Once a resource has been determined to be a “historical resource,” it must be determined whether there will be impacts to the resource.

National Register of Historic Places

A cultural resource is evaluated for eligibility for listing in the National Register according to four criteria. These criteria generally require that the resource be 50 years of age or older and significant at the local, state, or national level according to one or more of the following:

- A. It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history;
- B. It is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;
- C. 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, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction; and/or
- D. It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

Properties that are not 50 years of age or older must have “exceptional significance” in accordance with National Register Criteria Considerations. The National Register also requires that a resource

possess integrity, which is defined as “the ability of a property to convey its significance.” The aspects of integrity are location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. To determine which of these factors are most important will depend on the particular National Register criterion under which the resource is considered eligible for listing.

California Register of Historical Resources

For a property to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register, one or more of the following criteria must be met:

1. It is associated with the events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States;
2. It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history;
3. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method or construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values; and/or
4. It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

In addition to meeting one or more of the above criteria, the California Register requires that sufficient time has passed since a resource’s period of significance to “obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resource.” Fifty years is used as a general estimate of time needed to develop the perspective to understand the resource’s significance (CCR 4852 [d][2]).

The California Register also requires that a resource possess integrity, which is defined as “the authenticity of an historical resource’s physical identity evidenced by the survival of characteristics that existed during the resource’s period of significance” (California Office of Historic Preservation 1999:2). To retain integrity, a resource should have its original location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Which of these factors is most important depends on the particular criterion under which the resource is considered eligible for listing (California Office of Historic Preservation 1999). There are seven aspects of integrity:

- a) *Location* is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.
- b) *Design* is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.
- c) *Setting* is the physical environment of a historic property.
- d) *Materials* are 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.
- e) *Workmanship* is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory.
- f) *Feeling* is a property’s expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.
- g) *Association* is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.

City of Riverside Cultural Resources Ordinance

The City of Riverside's Cultural Resources Ordinance provides four categories of historical significance: Landmark, Structure or Resource of Merit, Historic District, and Neighborhood Conservation Area. The criteria for these are outlined in the Riverside Municipal Code (RMC) 20.50.010. Since the school property does not appear to be part of a potential Historic District or Neighborhood Conservation Area, those designations are not discussed further. Consideration of the Landmark and Structure of Merit categories is appropriate for this property. The primary difference between these categories is that Landmarks typically require a higher degree of integrity.

A Landmark is defined as "any improvement or natural feature that is an exceptional example of a historical, archaeological, cultural, architectural, community, aesthetic or artistic heritage of the City, retains a high degree of integrity, and meets one or more of the following criteria":

1. Exemplifies or reflects special elements of the City's cultural, social, economic, political, aesthetic, engineering, architectural, or natural history;
2. Is identified with persons or events significant in local, state, or national history;
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;
4. Represents the work of a notable builder, designer, or architect, or important creative individual;
5. Embodies elements that possess high artistic values or represents a significant structural or architectural achievement or innovation;
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;
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; or
8. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.

A Structure or Resource of Merit is defined as "any improvement or natural feature which contributes to the broader understanding of the historical, archaeological, cultural, architectural, community, aesthetic, or artistic heritage of the City, retains sufficient integrity, and" meets one or more of the following criteria:

1. Has a unique location or singular physical characteristics or is a view or vista representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood community or of the City;
2. Is an example of a type of building which was once common but is now rare in its neighborhood, community, or area;
3. Is connected with a business or use which was once common but is now rare;
4. A Cultural Resource that could be eligible under Landmark Criteria no longer exhibiting a high level of integrity, however, retaining sufficient integrity to convey significance under one or more of the Landmark Criteria;
5. Has yielded or may be likely to yield, information, important in history or prehistory; or

6. An improvement or resource that no longer exhibits the high degree of integrity sufficient for Landmark designation, yet still retains sufficient integrity under one or more of the Landmark criteria to convey cultural resource significance as a Structure or Resource of Merit. (Ord. 7248 §5, 2014; Ord. 7206 §24, 2013; Ord. 7108 §1, 2010)

EVALUATION

Summary of History

The project area consists of 6.85 acres involving two parcels (APNs 233-180-007 and 233-170-001) developed with one historic-period property (the former Hawthorne Elementary School). The school complex was designed by noted Riverside architect Bolton Moise, Jr. and constructed in 1958 by Jones Brothers. The school complex comprises eight buildings, several shade structures, playground equipment, many large trees, asphalt basketball courts, and several acres of vacant and overgrown land.

During the Modern period (1967 to present), the complex has sustained relatively few alterations, but has fallen into disrepair and has been vandalized numerous times since school operations were moved to a new facility in 2008. Today, the property is remains vacant and overgrown.

Significance Evaluation

As previously stated, the property is being evaluated for significance under the National Register criteria, California Register criteria, and the City's criteria for local designation. Because the National Register and California Register criteria are so similar, they are addressed together.

National Register and California Register Criteria. Under Criteria A/1, the former Hawthorne Elementary School is associated with the post-World War II (WWII) residential boom that swept southern California and the nation. This residential boom resulted in the construction of related amenities, such as schools, churches, and commercial buildings. The Riverside City School District's decision to build on this site reflects the general shift of Riverside's population away from the downtown area toward suburban subdivisions focused around Arlington and Magnolia Avenues and west along SR-91. However, Riverside has a large collection of schools built during the post-WWII period, making the subject property no more representative of this trend than any other from this period. Within the historic context of the postwar population boom, this modest, altered school campus is not individually significant. Therefore, it is not significant under these criteria.

Under Criteria B/2, no information was found to suggest that this property is associated with any person significant in local, state, or national history. Therefore, it is not significant under these criteria.

Under Criteria C/3, the property embodies some characteristics of the Modern style, such as the buildings' low profiles; clean, simple lines; incorporation of concrete and glass; wide eaves; and clerestory windows. However, the buildings are not an exceptional example of the Modern style and, according to a 2013 survey of the City, there are at least 150 other buildings, including several

schools, in the City that are better examples of the style. The property does not appear to have a unique method of construction or use unique materials.

Building permits reveal that the property was designed by prominent local Modernist architect Bolton Moise, Jr., who is considered significant at a local level for his contributions to the architectural aesthetic of Riverside (where the majority, if not all, of his work can be found) during the mid- to late-20th century. This property, however, is a very modest example of Moise's work. As noted previously, a more fully realized example of the style that also exhibits a high degree of integrity, Moise's 1957 Central Fire Station located downtown, is listed in the California Register. While Moise was a well-established fixture in Riverside and the region, and while the building is a representative, although modest, example of his work, there are other, more elaborate buildings in Riverside area that convey a stronger association with his career and design aesthetic. Consequently, the school is not significant for its association with this prominent architect.

Online searches, including use of Ancestry.com, provided no evidence indicating that the contractor, Jones Brothers, is significant in local, state, or national history.

Under Criteria D/4, which typically relates to archaeological resources, the former Hawthorne Elementary School property does not have the potential to yield information on 20th century construction techniques. Therefore, it is not significant under these criteria.

CA-RIV-4495H. This segment of the Riverside Upper Canal does not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register or California Register or for designation under the local ordinance. It is an isolated segment that is cut off from the remainder of the canal.

Under National Register and California Register criteria A/1, although the Riverside Upper Canal is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the settlement of Riverside, this segment no longer retains adequate integrity to convey its association with those events.

Under National Register and California Register criteria B/2, the canal is not associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

Under National Register and California Register criteria C/3, this segment of the Riverside Upper Canal does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. It does not represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

Under National Register and California Register criteria D/4 this segment of the Riverside Upper Canal is not likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history due to the fact that segments of the canal have been abandoned and removed; the subject segment is completely isolated from the original canal by development and is walled off between Jackson Street and the railroad.

This resource is outside of the project and was evaluated at the request of the City. The current project will not result in changes to the canal; therefore, this resource is not a historical resource under CEQA.

City of Riverside Landmark Criteria. The former Hawthorne Elementary School is not an exceptional example of historical, archaeological, cultural, architectural, community, aesthetic, or artistic heritage of the City. Landmark criteria require that the building be both exceptional and retain high integrity in order to be considered for designation as a Landmark. If either of those criteria is missing, the property does not meet the basic requirements for designation as a Landmark. Since the subject property is not exceptional, it does not meet the minimum qualifications and no further discussion of the Landmark criteria is provided.

City of Riverside Structure of Merit Criteria. Under Structure of Merit Criterion 1, the property does not have a unique location or singular physical characteristics, nor is it a view or vista representing an established and familiar feature of a neighborhood, community, or of the City. Therefore, it is not eligible under this criterion.

Under Structure of Merit Criterion 2, the property is not an example of a type of building that was once common but is now rare in its neighborhood, community, or area. As discussed previously, Riverside has a large collection of schools built during the post-WWII period and this example is merely one of many. Therefore, it is not eligible under this criterion.

Structure of Merit Criterion 3 is for properties connected with a business or use which was once common but is now rare. As the property was used for educational purposes, a use that continues to be common and not rare, this criterion does not apply.

Structure of Merit Criterion 4 is for properties that retain sufficient, but not necessarily high integrity, and that meet one or more of the Landmark criteria. As discussed above under National Register/California Criterion C/3, the property is a modest example of the work of locally significant Modernist architect Bolton Moise, Jr. and that there are other, more fully realized examples of his work that convey a stronger association with his career, as well as being more representative examples the Modern style in the Riverside area. Therefore, it is not eligible under this criterion.

Under Structure of Merit Criterion 5, which typically relates to archaeological resources, the former Hawthorne Elementary School property does not have the potential to yield information important in history or prehistory. Therefore, it is not eligible under this criterion.

Structure of Merit Criterion 6 is essentially the same as Criterion 4 in that it is for properties that retain sufficient integrity to convey significance under one or more of the Landmark criteria. Since this has been addressed under Criterion 4, no further discussion is provided.

CONCLUSION

Based on the above analysis, the property does not meet any of the criteria for listing in the National Register or California Register or for local designation. Therefore, it is not a historical resource as defined by CEQA.

As previously noted, a segment of the Upper Riverside Canal (33-4495H) is adjacent to the southern boundary and outside of the project area. The segment has sustained alterations and has lost integrity. Per the request of the City to consider the effects of the current project on the canal, LSA evaluated

the adjacent segment. This segment lacks the necessary elements to qualify as a historical resource under CEQA. Therefore, it is not historically significant individually and does not contribute to the significance of the larger resource.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The foregoing report has provided background information on the project area and outlined the research, field survey, methods, and results. Throughout the course of the study, no “historical resources,” as defined by CEQA, were encountered within or adjacent to the project area. Therefore, the City may reach a finding of *No Impact* regarding cultural resources. No mitigation measures are recommended for cultural resources. No further cultural resources investigation is recommended for the Project unless development plans change to include areas not covered by this study.

In the event any archaeological resources are identified during earthmoving activities, work in the area should be halted until the nature and significance of the find can be assessed by a qualified archaeologist.

In the event human remains are encountered, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to PRC Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC. The MLD may recommend scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials.

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- 1978 Post-Pleistocene Archaeology. In *California*, edited by R. Heizer, pp. 550–563. *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 8. W.C. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Warren, Claude N.

- 1984 The Desert Region. In *California Archaeology*, by M. Moratto with contributions by D.A. Fredrickson, C. Raven, and C. N. Warren, pp. 339–430. Academic Press, Orlando, Florida.
- 1986 *Fort Irwin Historic Preservation Plan, Volume 2: The Research Overview*. Coyote Press, Salinas, California. Copies also available from National Park Service-Western Region, San Francisco, and National Technical Information Service, Washington, D.C.

Warren, Claude N., and Robert H. Crabtree

- 1986 Prehistory of the Southwestern Area. In W.L. D’Azevedo ed., *Handbook of the North American Indians*, Vol. 11, *Great Basin*, pp. 183–193. Washington D.C.: Smithsonian Institution.

APPENDIX A

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION (DPR) 523 FORMS

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

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 7

Resource Name or #: 9170 Indiana Avenue

P1. Other Identifier: former Hawthorne Elementary School

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

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Riverside West, CA **Date:** 1967 PR 1980 **T** 3S; **R** 5W; Sec. 5 S.B.B.M.

c. Address: 9170 Indiana Avenue **City:** Riverside **Zip:** 92503

d. UTM: Zone: 11; _____ mE/ _____ mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) APN: 233-180-007; 233-170-001

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

The now vacant Hawthorne Elementary School is located on Indiana Avenue in a predominantly residential neighborhood northeast of Van Buren Boulevard, southwest of Jackson Street, and southeast of SR-91. The school complex comprises eight buildings, several shade structures, playground equipment, many large trees, asphalt basketball courts, and several acres of vacant and overgrown land. The school's frontage along Indiana Avenue also features a long parking lot and bus turnout. Covered walkways link Buildings 1, 2, 3, 6, and 8. The school is in poor condition and has been vandalized (i.e., graffiti, broken windows, and various other damages) since its closure. The property also had several portable classroom buildings on the property (visible in P5a) but they have been removed and only foundation slabs remain.

Building 1 is situated at the northern end of the complex and has a rectangular plan. It is surmounted by a very low side-gabled roof with eaves that extend out to shelter the northwestern and southeastern elevations. The exterior walls are clad in stucco. The building is utilitarian in nature with single doors on the northwestern, northeastern, and southeastern elevations. The northeastern elevation also includes several aluminum vents.

Building 2 is situated southwest of Building 1, along the parking lot and Indiana Avenue. It has a rectangular plan and is surmounted by a very low, nearly flat side-gabled roof with very wide eaves. The exterior walls are clad in modern stucco with red brick siding on the northwestern façade. The asymmetrical façade features covered walkways with metal pole supports; a full-width porch sheltered beneath projecting eaves; banks of aluminum-framed, fixed windows, and a ribbon of two-over-two, fixed clerestory windows that run the full length of the façade. Some of the windows are boarded up. The southeastern elevation includes several single doors that serve as entrances to what appear to be individual classrooms. *See Continuation Sheet.*

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP15. Educational building

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

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



See Continuation Sheet

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Overview of school site (Google 2016).

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** ☒ Historic
☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1958 (Building permits)

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Unknown

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
Elisa Bechtel, MLitt
LSA Associates, Inc.
1500 Iowa Avenue, Suite 200
Riverside, CA 92507

***P9. Date Recorded:** September 2016

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe)
Intensive-level Section 106 and CEQA compliance

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Bechtel and Austerman 2016. Cultural Resources Assessment, Hawthorne Elementary School Project, City of Riverside, County of Riverside, California.

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 7

*NRHP Status Code 6Z

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 9170 Indiana Avenue

B1. Historic Name: Hawthorne Elementary School

B2. Common Name: former Hawthorne Elementary School

B3. Original Use: Educational building B4. Present Use: Vacant

*B5. Architectural Style: Modern

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

1958- Original building permit for Hawthorne School. Bolton Moise, Jr. and Jones Brothers listed as architect and contractor.
1965- Building permits for unspecified, "multi-purpose" alterations.

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

*B8. Related Features:

Outdoor play equipment, parking lot south of the building, and overgrown, vacant land.

B9a. Architect: Bolton Moise, Jr. b. Builder: Jones Brothers

*B10. Significance: Theme: Modernism Architecture Area: City of Riverside

Period of Significance: 1958 Property Type: Educational building Applicable Criteria: NA

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

This 1958 Modern school complex does not appear to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historic Places, or for local designation.

Historic Context. In summary, the project area is developed with the former Hawthorne Elementary School. According to Hawthorne Elementary School's website, the school was originally founded in 1923 under the name Independiente School and was located on the subject property (Hawthorne Elementary School 2016). In 1958, plans were made to demolish the first iteration of the campus and construct the Modern-style complex evaluated in this report. It was during this time that the school also underwent a name change, becoming Hawthorne Elementary School (ibid.). Building permits dated from that year reveal that Bolton Moise, Jr. and Jones Brothers were hired as the architect and builders respectively (City of Riverside var.). Multipurpose alterations to the school were made in 1965 (ibid.). Historic maps and aerial photos indicate that the land to the southeast of the project area was predominantly vacant or agricultural in 1966, but aerial photos from 1967, 1994, and 2005 show residential tracts beginning to creep toward the subject property (HistoricAerials.com var.). The property itself remained largely unchanged during this period (ibid.). The school occupied this location until 2008, when it moved to a new facility located at 2700 Irving Street (Hawthorne Elementary School 2016). The subject property has remained unoccupied since, which has led to vandalism of the buildings and substantial overgrowth of the vacant land.

For a more detailed context on the history of Riverside, the periods of significance, Modern architecture, and architect Bolton Moise, Jr., please refer to the related report (P11 above). See *Continuation Sheet*

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

*B12. References:

Hawthorne Elementary School

2016 "About Hawthorne Elementary." Accessed online in September 2016 at: <http://www.rusdlink.org/domain/1812>.

Historic Aerials (HistoricAerials.com)

var. 1948, 1966, 1967, 1994, and 2002 Aerial photograph of project area.

Riverside, City of

var. Building permits for 9170 Indiana Avenue. On file at the Riverside Department of Building and Safety.

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Elisa Bechtel, MLitt, LSA Associates, Inc., 1500 Iowa Avenue, Suite 200, Riverside, CA 92507

*Date of Evaluation: September 2016

(This space reserved for official comments.)



CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # _____

HRI # _____

Trinomial _____

Page 3 of 7

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder)

9170 Indiana Avenue*Recorded by LSA Associates, Inc.*Date: September 2016X Continuation

____ Update

***P3a. Description.** (continued from page 1) Building 3 is situated at the northwest corner of the complex and fronts the parking lot and Indiana Avenue. It has a rectangular plan and is surmounted by a very low, nearly flat side-gabled roof with very wide eaves. The exterior walls are clad in modern stucco with red brick siding on the northwestern façade. The asymmetrical façade features a full-width porch sheltered beneath projecting eaves; banks of aluminum-framed, fixed windows; a ribbon of fixed clerestory windows that run the full length of the façade; and several single doors that serve as entrances to what appear to be individual classrooms. The southeastern elevation includes a full-width porch sheltered beneath extended eaves supported by metal poles; large banks of aluminum-framed, fixed windows; and several single doors that serve as entrances to the individual classrooms. Several windows throughout the building are boarded up.

Building 4 is a small rectangular building located at the southern end of the parcel. It is surmounted by a nearly flat roof and its exterior walls are clad in modern stucco. It is nondescript and utilitarian in nature. The only features are located on its north-facing façade. These include a full-width porch sheltered beneath an extended eave supported by metal poles and three single metal doors. It appears to have functioned as restroom facilities during the property's use as a school.

Building 5 is also located at the southern end of the parcel, just northeast of Building 4. It has a rectangular plan, a shed roof, and modern stucco wall cladding. It is nondescript and utilitarian in nature and all windows have been boarded up. The north-facing, symmetrical façade features two single doors.

Building 6 is located at the northeastern corner of the complex and has a rectangular plan. It is surmounted by a very low-pitched side gabled roof with wide eaves. The exterior walls are clad in modern stucco. The northwestern and southeastern elevations feature full-width porches sheltered beneath extended eaves supported by metal poles and several single doors that serve as entrances to the individual classrooms. The covered porches are lined by low, brick planters.

Building 7 is located at the eastern end of the complex and has a rectangular plan. It is surmounted by a shed roof with wide projecting eaves. The exterior walls are clad in modern stucco. Its southwestern façade features a single door and a bank of fixed windows. The northeastern elevation includes a full-width ribbon of fixed clerestory windows, some of which are boarded up.

Building 8 is located at the eastern end of the complex and has a rectangular plan. The exterior walls are clad in modern stucco. The building is surmounted by a low-pitched shed roof with a wide extended eave on its southeastern elevation. This eave, supported by metal poles, creates a full-width porch along the elevation. This elevation also features low, brick planters, several single doors that serve as entrances to the individual classrooms, and additional doors can be found in the remaining elevations.

P5a. Photo or Drawing (continued from page 1)

Building 1 façade and southwestern elevation, view to the east (8/31/16).



Building 1, northeastern elevation, view to the southwest (8/31/16).

(See Continuation Sheet)

CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # _____

HRI # _____

Trinomial _____

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*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder)

9170 Indiana Avenue

*Recorded by LSA Associates, Inc.

*Date: September 2016

X Continuation

____ Update



Building 2 façade, view to the east (8/31/16).



Building 3 façade, view to the southeast (8/31/16).



Left: Building 4, northern elevation, view to the southeast; right: Building 5, northern elevation, view to the southeast (8/31/16).

(See Continuation Sheet)

CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # _____

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*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder)

9170 Indiana Avenue

*Recorded by LSA Associates, Inc.

*Date: September 2016

X Continuation

Update



Building 6, southeastern elevation, view to the north (8/31/16).



Building 7, southeastern and northeastern elevations, view to the northwest (8/31/16).



Building 8 view to the north (8/31/16).

***B10. Significance.** (continued from page 2) As previously stated, the property is being evaluated for significance under the National Register criteria, California Register criteria, and the City's criteria for local designation. Because the National Register and California Register criteria are so similar, they are addressed together.

National Register and California Register Criteria. Under Criteria A/1, the former Hawthorne Elementary School is associated with the post-World War II (WWII) residential boom that swept southern California and the nation. This residential boom resulted in the construction of related amenities, such as schools, churches, and commercial buildings. The Riverside City School District's decision to build on this site reflects the general shift of Riverside's population away from the downtown area toward suburban subdivisions focused around Arlington and Magnolia Avenues and west along SR-91. However, Riverside has a large collection of schools built during the post-WWII period, making the subject property no more representative of this trend than any other from this period. Within the historic context of the postwar population boom, this modest, altered school campus is not individually significant. Therefore, it is not significant under these criteria. (See Continuation Sheet)

CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # _____

HRI # _____

Trinomial _____

Page 6 of 7

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder)

9170 Indiana Avenue*Recorded by LSA Associates, Inc.*Date: September 2016X Continuation

____ Update

***B10. Significance.** (continued from page 5)

Under Criteria B/2, no information was found to suggest that this property is associated with any person significant in local, state, or national history. Therefore, it is not significant under these criteria.

Under Criteria C/3, the property embodies some characteristics of the Modern style, such as the buildings' low profiles; clean, simple lines; incorporation of concrete and glass; wide eaves; and clerestory windows. However, the buildings are not an exceptional example of the Modern style and, according to a 2013 survey of the City, there are at least 150 other buildings, including several schools, in the City that are better examples of the style. Furthermore, the property has suffered from neglect since school operations were moved to a new location in 2008. Damage to the buildings and grounds has compromised the property's integrity. The property does not appear to have a unique method of construction or use unique materials.

Building permits reveal that the property was designed by prominent local Modernist architect Bolton Moise, Jr., who is considered significant at a local level for his contributions to the architectural aesthetic of Riverside (where the majority, if not all, of his work can be found) during the mid- to late-20th century. This property, however, is a very modest example of Moise's work. As noted previously, a more fully realized example of the style that also exhibits a high degree of integrity, Moise's 1957 Central Fire Station located downtown, is listed in the California Register. While Moise was a well-established fixture in Riverside and the region, and while the building is a representative, although modest, example of his work, there are other, more elaborate buildings in Riverside area that convey a stronger association with his career and design aesthetic. Consequently, the school is not significant for its association with this prominent architect.

Online searches, including use of Ancestry.com, provided no evidence indicating that the contractor, Jones Brothers, is significant in local, state, or national history.

Under Criteria D/4, which typically relates to archaeological resources, the former Hawthorne Elementary School property does not have the potential to yield information on 20th century construction techniques. Therefore, it is not significant under these criteria.

City of Riverside Landmark Criteria. The former Hawthorne Elementary School is not an exceptional example of historical, archaeological, cultural, architectural, community, aesthetic, or artistic heritage of the City. Based on information previously opined by Assistant City Attorney Anthony Beaumon, the Landmark criteria require that the building be both exceptional and retain high integrity in order to be considered for designation as a Landmark. If either of those criteria is missing, the property does not meet the basic requirements for designation as a Landmark. Since the subject property is not exceptional, it does not meet the minimum qualifications and no further discussion of the Landmark criteria is provided.

City of Riverside Structure of Merit Criteria. Under Structure of Merit Criterion 1, the property does not have a unique location or singular physical characteristics, nor is it a view or vista representing an established and familiar feature of a neighborhood, community, or of the City. Therefore, it is not eligible under this criterion.

Under Structure of Merit Criterion 2, the property is not an example of a type of building that was once common but is now rare in its neighborhood, community, or area. As discussed previously, Riverside has a large collection of schools built during the post-WWII period and this example is merely one of many. Therefore, it is not eligible under this criterion.

Structure of Merit Criterion 3 is for properties connected with a business or use which was once common but is now rare. As the property was used as for educational purposes and was never associated with a business, this criterion does not apply.

Structure of Merit Criterion 4 is for properties that retain sufficient, but not necessarily high integrity, and that meet one or more of the Landmark criteria. As discussed above under California Criterion 3, the property is a modest example of the work of locally significant Modernist architect Bolton Moise, Jr. and that there are other, more fully realized examples of his work that convey a stronger association with his career, as well as being more representative examples the Modern style in the Riverside area. Therefore, it is not eligible under this criterion.

Under Structure of Merit Criterion 5, which typically relates to archaeological resources, the former Hawthorne Elementary School property does not have the potential to yield information important in history or prehistory. Therefore, it is not eligible under this criterion.

(See Continuation Sheet)

CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # _____

HRI # _____

Trinomial _____

Page 7 of 7

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder)

9170 Indiana Avenue

*Recorded by LSA Associates, Inc.

*Date: September 2016

X Continuation

 Update

***B10. Significance.** (continued from page 6)

Structure of Merit Criterion 6 is essentially the same as Criterion 4 in that it is for properties that retain sufficient integrity to convey significance under one or more of the Landmark criteria. Since this has been addressed under Criterion 4, no further discussion is provided.

Significance Evaluation Conclusion. Based on the above analysis, the property does not meet any of the criteria for listing in the National Register, California Register, or for local designation. Therefore, it is not a historical resource as defined by CEQA.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # 33-004495H (Update)

HRI # _____

Trinomial CA-RIV-4495H (Update)Page 1 of 3*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Upper Riverside Canal*Recorded by Gini Austerman*Date: August 31, 2016

Continuation

X Update

Background. Numerous segments of this canal have been previously documented and/or evaluated. In 2001, the entire canal was documented and evaluated as potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) if it is restored. The subject segment has not been previously documented or evaluated.

P2. Location. The segment is located between Jackson and Gibson Streets, south of Indiana Avenue in Riverside. Refer to Location Map (page 3).

P3a. Description. This short segment of the Upper Riverside Canal is isolated from the rest of the canal by development at either end. The walls have been updated with modern concrete, it is filled with dirt and debris, and it appears to be walled off at the intersection of Gibson Street. It no longer retains integrity of setting, feeling, materials, or association.

B6. Construction History. Refer to previous documentation.

***P11. Report Citation:** Bechtel and Austerman 2016. Cultural Resources Assessment, Hawthorne Elementary School Project, City of Riverside, County of Riverside, California.

B10. Significance Evaluation. This segment of the Riverside Upper Canal does not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register or California Register or for designation under the local ordinance. It is an isolated segment that is cut off from the remainder of the canal and the walls appear to have been updated with modern concrete.

Under National Register and California Register criteria A/1, although the Riverside Upper Canal is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the settlement of Riverside, this segment no longer retains adequate integrity to convey its association with those events.

Under National Register and California Register criteria B/2, the canal is not associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

Under National Register and California Register criteria C/3, this segment of the Riverside Upper Canal does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. It does not represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

Under National Register and California Register criteria D/4 this segment of the Riverside Upper Canal is not likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history due to having been modified with modern concrete.

City of Riverside Landmark Criteria. This segment of the Riverside Upper Canal is not an exceptional example of historical, archaeological, cultural, architectural, community, aesthetic, or artistic heritage of the City. The Landmark criteria require that the resource be both exceptional and retain high integrity in order to be considered for designation as a Landmark. If either of those criteria is missing, the resource does not meet the basic requirements for designation as a Landmark. Since this segment of the canal has lost integrity and is not exceptional, it does not meet the minimum qualifications for this designation.

City of Riverside Structure of Merit Criteria. Under Structure of Merit Criterion 1, the resource does not have a unique location or singular physical characteristics, nor is it a view or vista representing an established and familiar feature of a neighborhood, community, or of the City. Therefore, it is not eligible under this criterion

Under Structure of Merit Criterion 2, the canal is an example of a property type that was once common but is now rare in its neighborhood, community, or area. However, as discussed previously, this segment was updated with modern concrete and has been separated from the original canal by development; therefore, it does not retain adequate integrity and is not eligible under this criterion. *See Continuation Sheet*

CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # 33-004495H (Update)

HRI # _____

Trinomial CA-RIV-4495H (Update)Page 2 of 3*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Upper Riverside Canal*Recorded by Gini Austerman *Date: August 31, 2016 X Continuation X Update**B10. Significance Evaluation** (continued from page 1)

Structure of Merit Criterion 3 is for properties connected with a business or use which was once common but is now rare. The canal was originally associated with agricultural uses, but this segment no longer appears to be in use. Therefore, the association has been lost and this criterion does not apply.

Structure of Merit Criterion 4 is for properties that retain sufficient, but not necessarily high integrity, and that meet one or more of the Landmark criteria. As discussed above, the resource has lost integrity.

Under Structure of Merit Criterion 5, this segment of the canal has been altered and does not have the potential to yield information important in history or prehistory. Therefore, it is not eligible under this criterion.

Structure of Merit Criterion 6 is essentially the same as Criterion 4 in that it is for properties that retain sufficient integrity to convey significance under one or more of the Landmark criteria. Since this has been addressed under Criterion 4, no further discussion is provided.

State of California - Resource Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

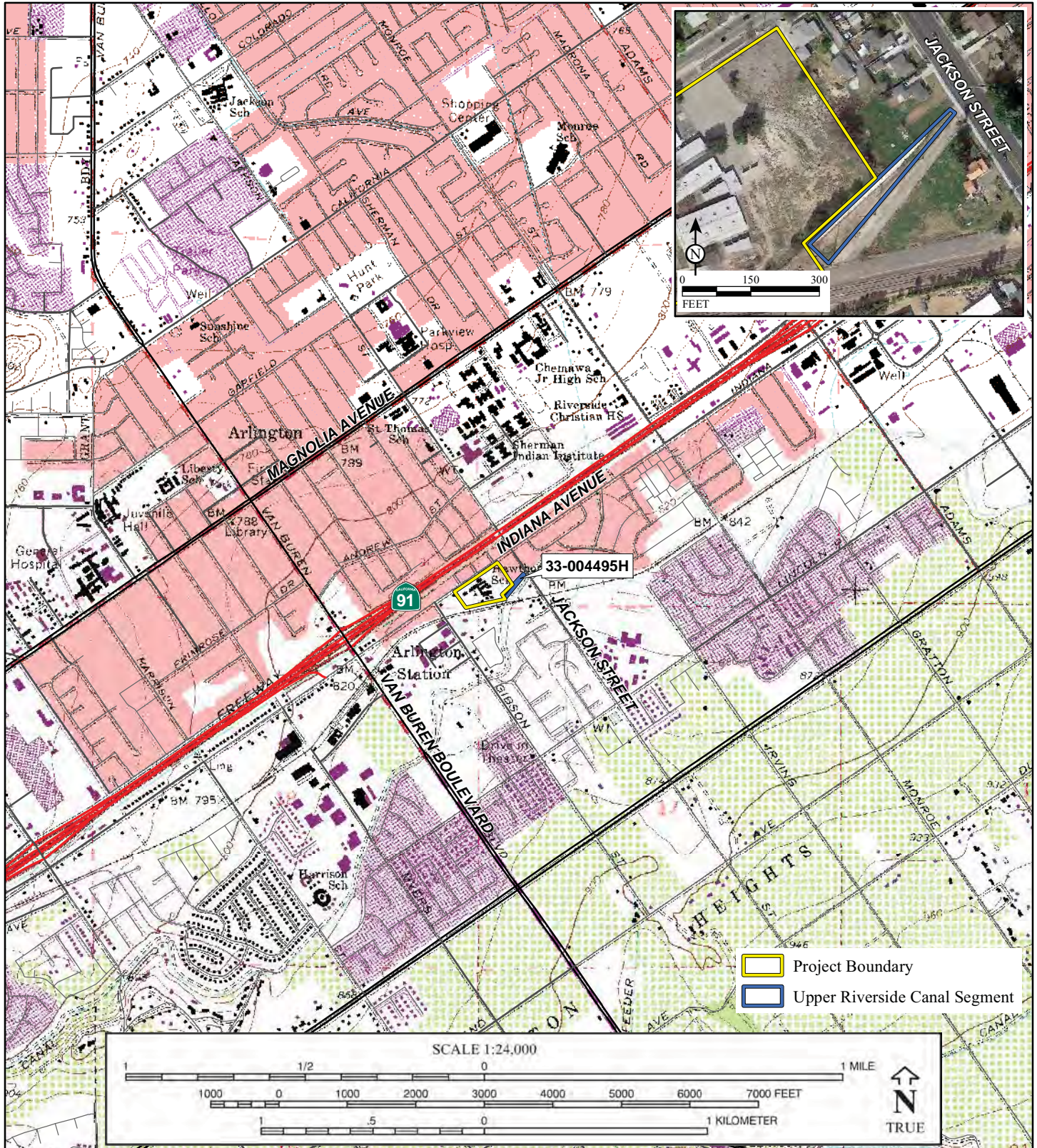
Primary # 33-004495H (Update)
HRI # _____
Trinomial CA-RIV-4495H (Update)

Page 3 of 3

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Upper Riverside Canal

*Map Name: USGS 7.5' Quads, Riverside West; Google Earth

*Scale: 1:24000; 1:1200 *Date of Map: 1980; 2016



CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # 33-004495 *update*
HRI # _____
Trinomial CA-RIV-4495H

Page 1 of 1

Resource name or # (Assigned by recorder) _____

Recorded by Daniel Ballester
Affiliation: CRM TECH, Colton

Date March 10, 2009

Continuation ☒ Update

Project No: CRM TECH 2331

Site CA-RIV-4495H represents the historic Upper Riverside Canal, which was constructed of mortared stone retaining walls lined with concrete. On March 10, 2009, a portion of the canal was inspected during an intensive-level archaeological field survey of the adjacent parcel to the southeast of the canal, along the southwest side of Van Buren Boulevard. The segment of the canal inspected is approximately 350 feet in total length, but only some 50 feet of it is still in the original state. Near its crossing under Van Buren Boulevard, the canal is lined with concrete and measures approximately eight feet wide at the top and 2.5 feet wide at the bottom. The concrete lining is now in very poor condition, with many cracks and some fragments missing. Fifty feet from Van Buren Boulevard, the open canal turns into large concrete pipe with an opening of 2-3 feet. The pipeline is partially covered with dirt, and runs in a southwesterly direction toward a nearby residential neighborhood.

Report Citation:

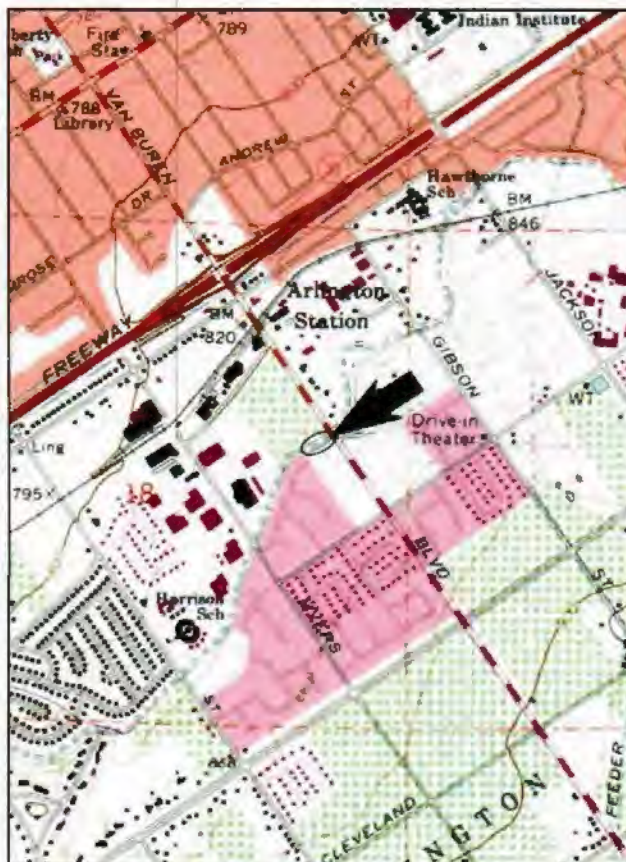
Deirdre Encarnación, Daniel Ballester, and Laura H. Shaker

2009 Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Assessor's Parcel No. 234-270-020, City of Riverside, Riverside County, California. On file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.

RECEIVED IN

JUL 10 2009

EIC



(Based on the USGS Riverside West, Calif., 1:24,000 quadrangle)

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

Primary #

HRI #

Trinomial CA-RIV-4495H, CA-RIV-4791H, CA-SBR-7172H Update

NRHP Status Code

Other Listings

Review Code

Reviewer

Date

RECEIVED IN

Page 1 of 12

*Resource Name or #: Riverside Canal

DEC 10 2001

EIC

P1. Other Identifier: Riverside Upper Canal, Riverside Lower Canal

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted *a. County Riverside and San Bernardino
and P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d.

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad San Bernardino South Date 1980 T ; R ¼ of ¼ of Sec ; B.M.

c. Address

City Riverside

Zip

d. UTM: Zone: 11 ; 46780 mE/ 3761110 mN

*e. Other Locational Data: Canal begins at Warm Creek in Colton, travels through downtown Riverside, and ends at the Temescal Wash in Home Gardens. Headgates are located off of Mount Vernon Drive and I-10.

*P3a. Description: The canal is approximately 19 miles long, constructed of mortared stone retaining walls lined with concrete. Wooden and concrete bridges cross the canal along its length. The associated features of the canal are the headgates, levees, suction pipes, division walls, flume remains, canal intakes, overflow gates, gate controls, siphons, and conduits. Construction of the Upper Canal began in October, 1870. The initial canal was 7 1/4 miles long, from the river to the Mile Square. Riverside extended the canal to fourteen miles by 1874. See Continuation Sheet.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP20. canal/aqueduct AH6. water conveyance system

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



P5b. Description of Photo: View of canal at Palmyrita Ave., looking south. 08/08/01, 1K048-02-DSC-a11

*P6. Date Constructed / Age and

Sources:

☒ Historic

☐ Prehistoric

☐ Both

1870- 1875

*P7. Owner and Address:

City of Riverside, 3900 Main Street,
Riverside, CA 95722

*P8. Recorded by: Angie
Gustafson and Mike McGrath

EDAW Inc.

1420 Kettner Blvd., Ste. 620
San Diego, CA 92101

*P9. Date Recorded: 08/08/01

*P10. Survey Type: intensive
survey

*P11. Report Citation: Cultural Resource Survey of the Riverside Canal

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

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary # _____

HRI # _____

Trinomial CA-RIV-4495H, CA-RIV-4791H, CA-SBR-7172H Update

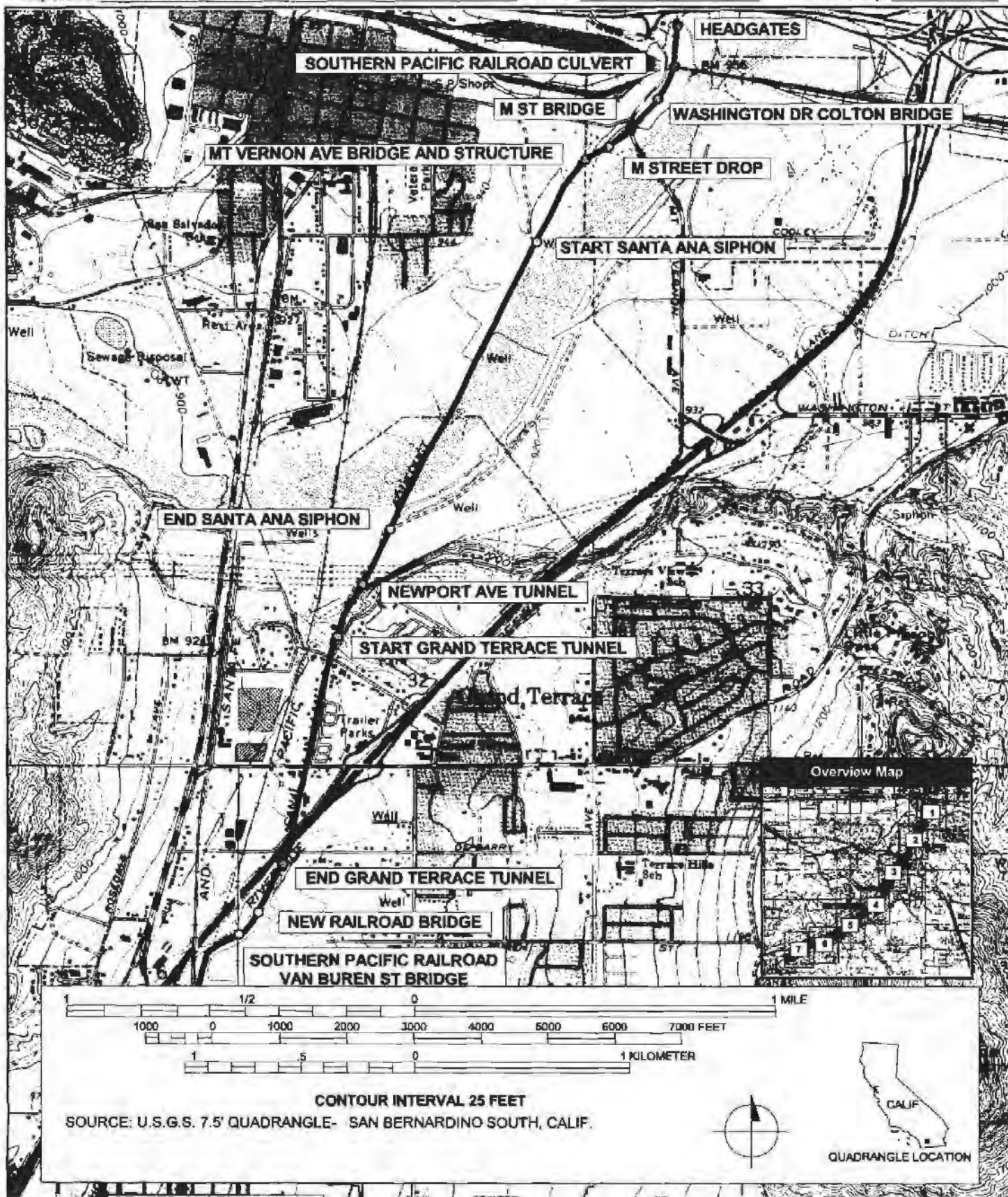
Page 2 of 12

* Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Riverside Canal

* Map Name: San Bernardino South

* Scale: 1:24,000

* Date of Map: 1980



State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary #

HRI #

Trinomial CA-RIV-4495H/ CA-RIV-4791H, CA-7172H Update

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* Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Riverside Canal

* Map Name: Riverside East, San Bernardino South

* Scale: 1:24,000

* Date of Map: 1980



State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary # _____

HRI # _____

Trinomial CA-RIV-4495H/CA-RIV-4791H, CA-SBR-7172H Update

Page 4 of 12

* Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)

Riverside Canal

* Map Name: Riverside East, Riverside West

* Scale: 1:24,000

* Date of Map: 1980



State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary # _____

HRI # _____

Trinomial CA-RIV-4495H, CA-RIV-4791H, CA-SBR-7172H Update

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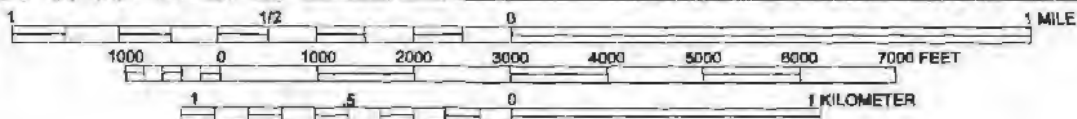
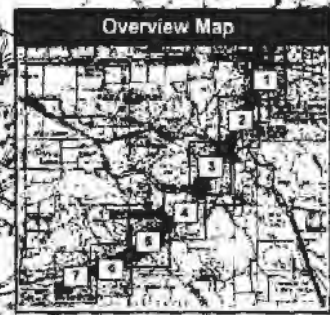
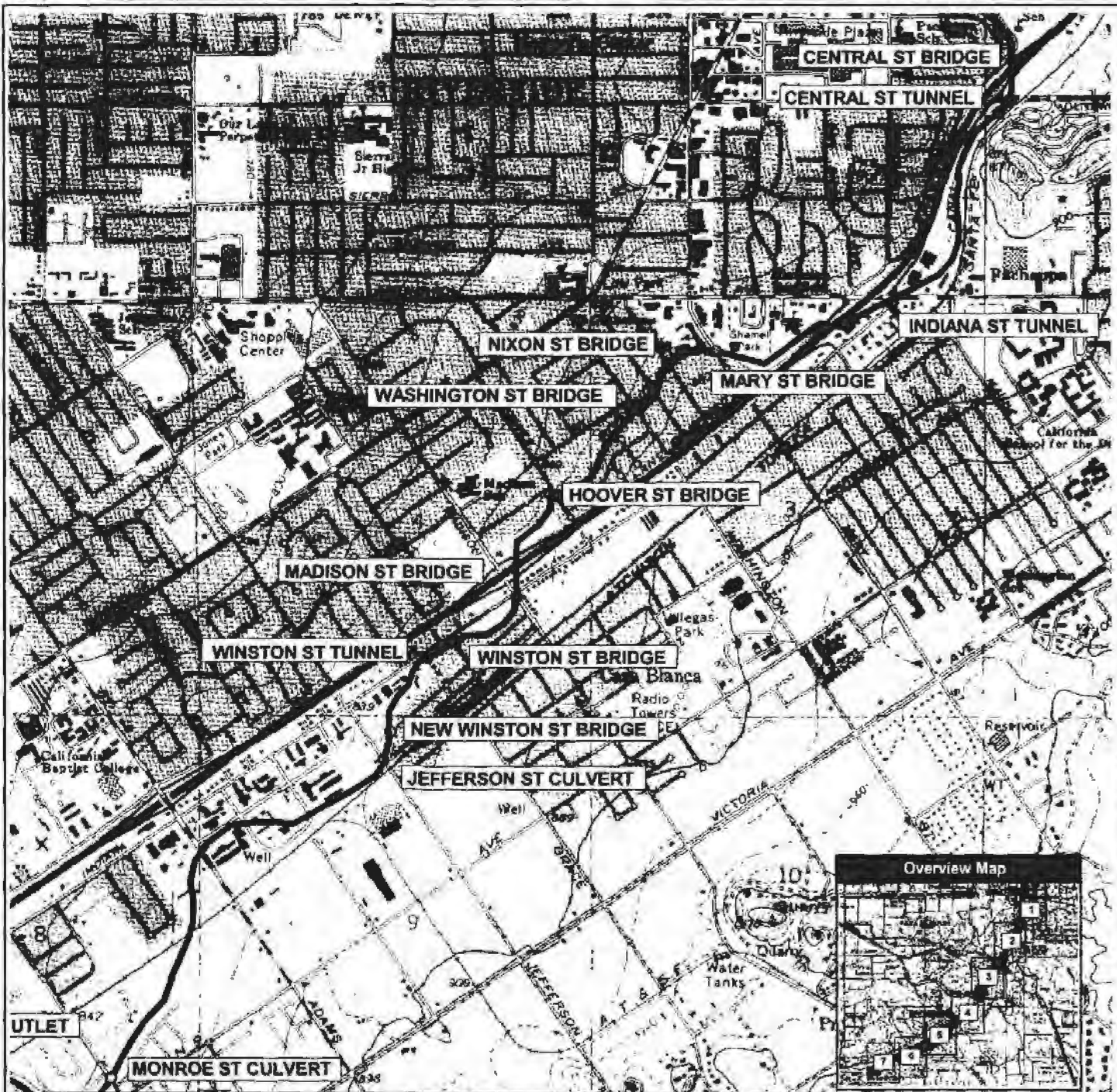
* Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)

Riverside Canal

* Map Name: Riverside West

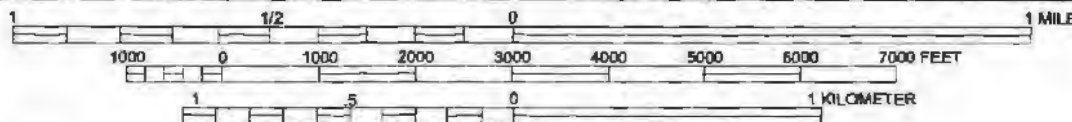
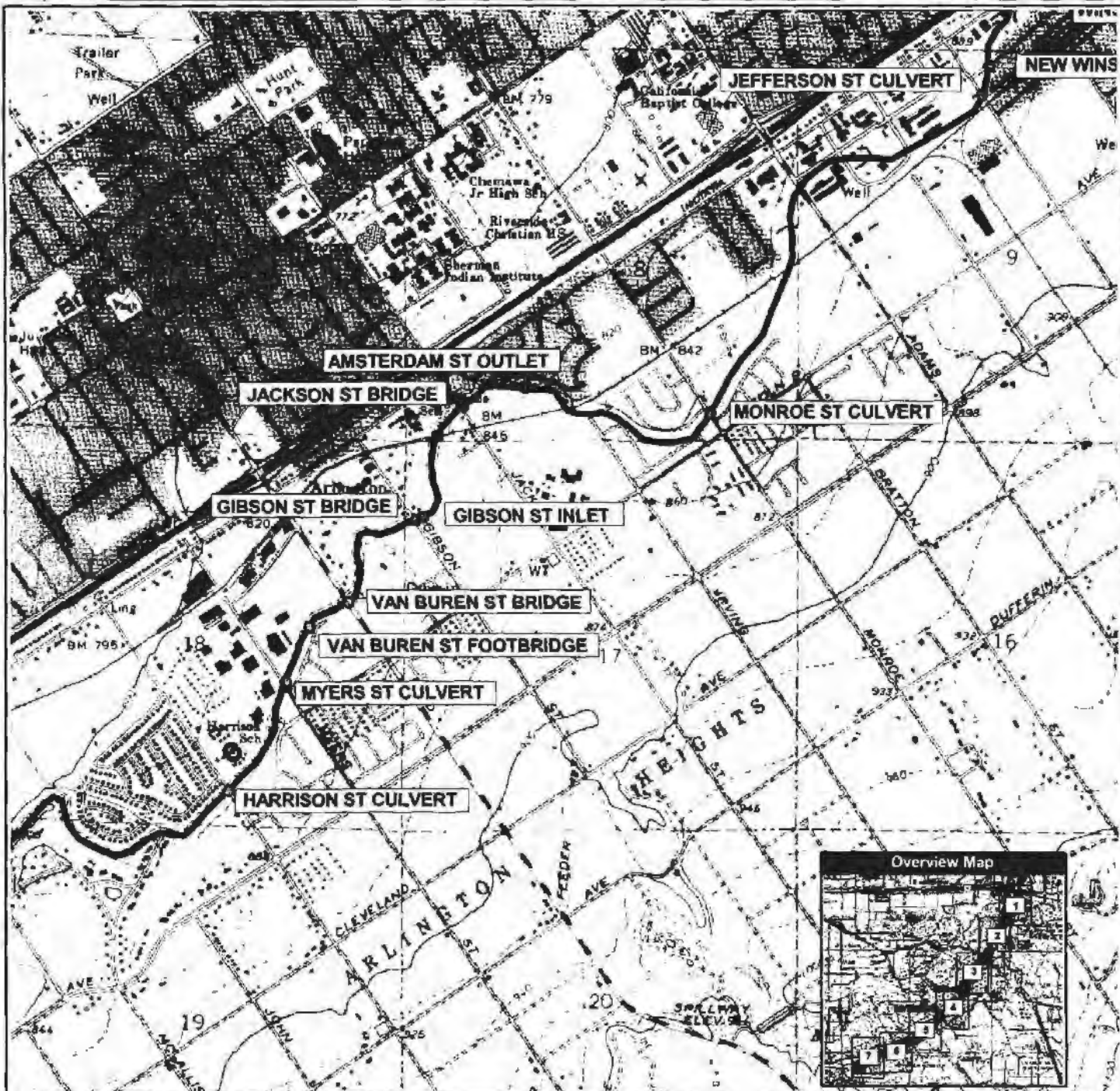
* Scale: 1:24,000

* Date of Map: 1980



CONTOUR INTERVAL 25 FEET
SOURCE: U.S.G.S. 7.5' QUADRANGLE- RIVERSIDE WEST, CALIF.





CONTOUR INTERVAL 25 FEET

SOURCE: U.S.G.S. 7.5' QUADRANGLE- RIVERSIDE WEST, CALIF.



CALIF.

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary # _____

HRI # _____

Trinomial CA-RIV-4495H, CA-RIV-4791H, CA-SBR-7172H Update

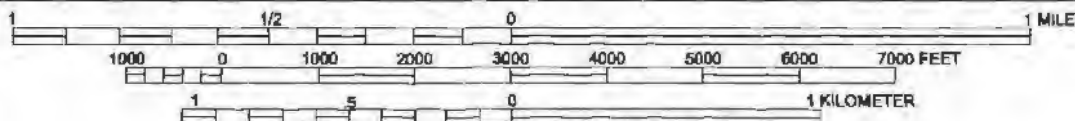
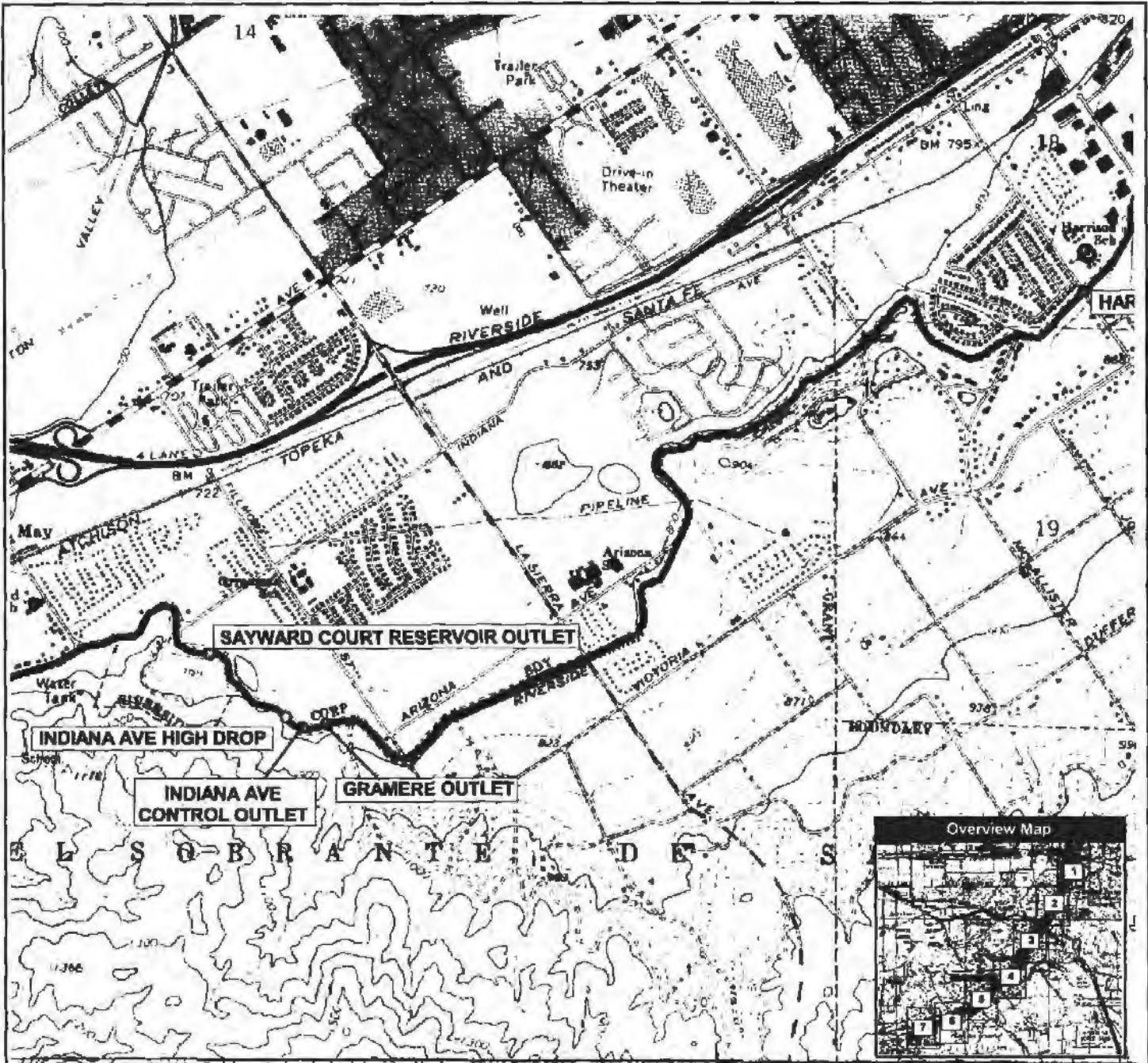
Page 7 of 12

* Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Riverside Canal

* Map Name: Riverside West

* Scale: 1:24,000

* Date of Map: 1980



CONTOUR INTERVAL 25 FEET

SOURCE: U.S.G.S. 7.5' QUADRANGLE- RIVERSIDE WEST, CALIF.



State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial CA-RIV-4495H, CA-RIV-4791H, CA-SBR-7172H Update

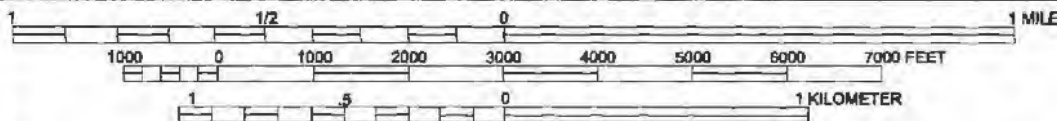
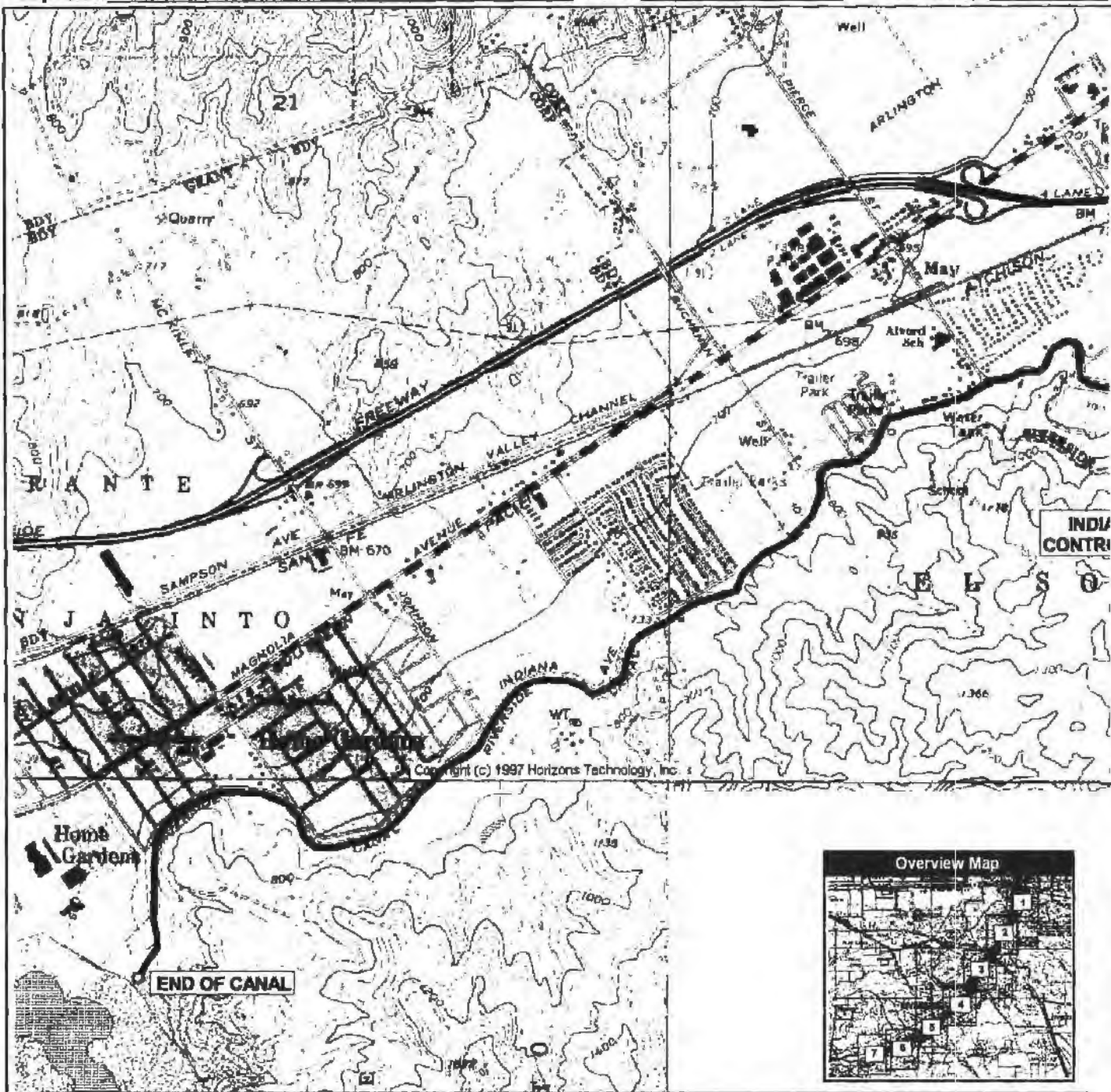
Page 8 of 12

* Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Riverside Canal

* Map Name: Riverside West, Corona North, Corona South

* Scale: 1:24,000

* Date of Map: 1980



CONTOUR INTERVAL 25 FEET

SOURCE: U.S.G.S. 7.5' QUADRANGLE- RIVERSIDE WEST, CORONA NORTH,
CORONA SOUTH, CALIF.



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

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

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial CA-RIV-4495H, CA-RIV-4791H, CA-SBR-7172H Update

Page 9 of 12

*NRPH Status Code 4S7

*Resource Name or # Riverside Canal

B1. **Historic Name:** Riverside Upper Canal, Riverside Lower Canal

B2. **Common Name:** Riverside Canal

B3. **Original Use:** Irrigation canal

B4. **Present Use:** Storm water runoff and irrigation canal

*B5. **Architectural Style:** n/a

*B6. **Construction History:** The Riverside Canal is actually the composite of two different canals, the Upper Canal and the Lower Canal, with an addition at the head of the Upper Canal near the Santa Ana River. The Association built the Upper Canal first, and a competing colony constructed the Lower Canal shortly after. The water company combined the canals after completion of the Lower Canal. The community built the Warm Creek Canal, an extension to the head of the Upper Canal, in 1886. Construction of the Upper Canal began in October, 1870. The initial canal was 7 1/4 miles long, from the river to the Mile Square. Riverside extended the canal to fourteen miles by 1874. The water company built the original headworks on the south side of the Santa Ana River, about 1/2 mile downstream from the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railway bridge. From there it followed a contoured grade on the west side of La Loma Hills, and down to the existing canal. It then crossed La Cadena near Spring Street, followed the route of La Cadena to downtown. The total path was approximately nineteen miles. See Continuation Sheet.

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

*B8. **Related Features:** The associated features of the canal are the headgates, levees, suction pipes, division walls, flume remains, canal intakes, overflow gates, gate controls, siphons, and conduits

B9a. **Architect:** Goldsworthy & Higbie (Surveyors)

B9b. **Builder:** Thomas Cover, Superintendent

*B10. **Significance:** Theme Irrigation
Period of Significance 1870-1915

Area Southern California
Property Type Canal **Applicable Criteria** N/A

The City of Riverside with the Southern California Colony Association in 1870. The mission of the Association was to buy and sell land already equipped with a water conveyance system. In most of the advertisements for the community, the colonists stressed the significance of the navel orange and tropical fruit industry. The navel orange, Riverside's biggest export, soon became the supporting agriculture of the area. The following excerpt, from a leaflet named "The Riverside Colony," describes the new colony in 1875. See Continuation Sheet.

B11. **Additional Resource Attributes:**

*B12. **References:** see Continuation Sheet

B13. **Remarks:**

*B14. **Evaluator:** Angle Gustafson, EDAW, Inc., San Diego, CA

*Date of Evaluation: 08/20/01

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

See Location Maps.

(This space reserved for official comments.)

California—The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LINEAR FEATURE RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial CA-RIV-4495H, CA-RIV-4791H, CA-SBR-7172H Update

Page 10 of 12

Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Riverside Canal

L1. **Historic and/or Common Name:** Riverside Upper Canal, Riverside Lower Canal

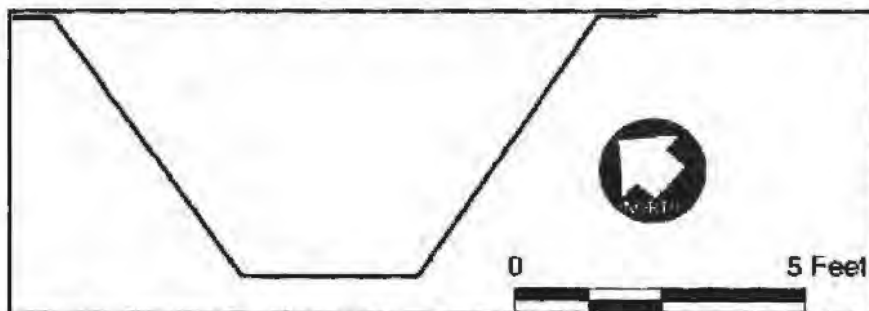
L2a. **Portion Described:** ☒ Entire Resource ☐ Segment ☐ Point Observation **Designation:**

b. **Location of point or segment:** Canal begins at Warm Creek in Colton, travels through downtown Riverside, and ends at the Temescal Wash in Home Gardens. Headgates are located off of Mount Vernon Drive and I-10.

L3. **Description:** The canal is approximately 19 miles long, constructed of mortared stone retaining walls lined with concrete. Wooden and concrete bridges cross the canal along its length. The associated features of the canal are the headgates, levees, suction pipes, division walls, flume remains, canal intakes, overflow gates, gate controls, siphons, and conduits. Construction of the Upper Canal began in October, 1870. The initial canal was 7 1/4 miles long, from the river to the Mile Squara. Riverside extended the canal to fourteen miles by 1874. See Continuation Sheet.

L4. **Dimensions:** (In feet) Approximate

- a. Top Width 8' - 11', varies
- b. Bottom Width 2' - 4', varies
- c. Height or Depth 4'
- d. Length of Segment 19 miles



L5. **Associated Resources:** The associated features of the canal are the headgates, levees, suction pipes, division walls, flume remains, canal intakes, overflow gates, gate controls, siphons, and conduits.

L6. **Setting:** The canal begins north of the Santa Ana River. A siphon transfers the water under the dry bed of the river. It runs through downtown Riverside, along commercial, residential, and industrial properties. Most of the land along the canal is cleared, and a dirt vehicle path runs along one side of the canal for most of its length. Mature palms line the length of the canal.

L7. **Integrity Considerations:** Approximately 40% of the canal is in use for its original purpose of irrigation. Portions of the Lower Canal have been abandoned. The canal follows the original route set out by the Riverside colony. Sections of the canal have been removed and replaced with newer materials. The setting of the canal has changed over time, with the build-up of Riverside. The landscape has changed from rural agricultural lands to industrial, residential, and commercial properties. Portions of the canal have been replaced with culverts, underground pipes, or concrete tunnels.

L8b. **Describe of Photo, Map, or Drawing** View of Upper Canal at I-215, looking northeast, 1K048-01-DSC00005, 08/08/01

L9. **Remarks:**

L10. **Form Prepared by:** Angie Gustafson
EDAW, Inc.
1420 Kettner Blvd., Suite 620
San Diego, CA 92101

L11. **Date:** 08/20/01



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

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial CA-RIV-4495H, CA-RIV-4791H, CA-SBR-7172H Update

Page 11 of 12

*Resource Name or # Riverside Canal

*Recorded by: Angie Gustafson, EDAW, Inc., San Diego, CA

*Date: 08/20/01

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

P3/L3. Description (continued): The water company built the original headworks on the south side of the Santa Ana River, about 1/2 mile downstream from the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railway bridge. From there it followed a contoured grade on the west side of La Loma Hills, and down to the existing canal. It then crossed La Cadena near Spring Street, followed the route of La Cadena to downtown. The total path was approximately nineteen miles. The canal diverted water from the Santa Ana River to the main area of Riverside, the Mile Square. Originally just a ditch, the canal irrigated the farm lands along its path. The upper part of the Lower Canal, built in 1875, originally followed the route of an older canal, the Trujillo Ditch, serving the La Placita (originally known as Spanishtown) community. The Lower Canal diverted water from the Santa Ana River, downstream from the headworks of the Upper Canal. It followed roughly parallel to the Upper Canal to the Mile Square, and then traveled by Casa Blanca on its way to Arlington. The water company built a small canal to carry water from the Upper to the Lower Canal following the Box Springs Arroyo, entering the Mile Square near Eleventh Street. It connected with the Lower Canal at Market Street. The total cost of the Upper and Lower Canals in 1885 was approximately \$225,631. The canal begins north of the Santa Ana River, and a siphon transfers the water under the dry bed of the river. It runs through downtown Riverside, along commercial, residential, and industrial properties. Most of the land along the canal is cleared, and a dirt vehicle path runs along one side of the canal for most of its length. Mature palms line the length of the canal. An early description of the canal, written in 1888, documented its construction.

"As originally projected the canal was eight feet wide on the bottom, twelve feet on the top, and three feet deep, and with a grade of 52.8 inches per mile, or one inch per hundred feet. The work was prosecuted continuously during the winter and spring of 1870-71, but the excavation was not made uniform in width, and in places not taken down to grade. It was very crooked — running far up into the arroyos or depressions before crossing them, and skirting outside of many low points in the plain, instead of cutting through them (Hall 1888:223)."

The original specifications for the Upper Canal called for a depth of 3' 6", a width of 12' at the surface, and 8' 6" at the bottom. The Spanishtown Flume, across the Highgrove arroyo, was 528' long, the longest of the canal. It is no longer standing.

B6. Construction History (continued): The canal diverted water from the Santa Ana River to the main area of Riverside, the Mile Square. Originally just a ditch, the canal irrigated the farm lands along its path.

The upper part of the Lower Canal, built in 1875, originally followed the route of an older canal, the Trujillo Ditch, serving the La Placita (originally known as Spanishtown) community. The Lower Canal diverted water from the Santa Ana River, downstream from the headworks of the Upper Canal. It followed roughly parallel to the Upper Canal to the Mile Square, and then traveled by Casa Blanca on its way to Arlington. The water company built a small canal to carry water from the Upper to the Lower Canal following the Box Springs Arroyo, entering the Mile Square near Eleventh Street. It connected with the Lower Canal at Market Street. The total cost of the Upper and Lower Canals in 1885 was approximately \$225,631 (Creason 1975:23; Hall 1888:204).

The water company completed the first major repair, the addition of the Warm Creek Canal to the head of the Upper Canal, in 1886. Part of the new construction included building a tunnel on a portion of the Upper Canal and constructing the first hydroelectric development in South California at the Highgrove drop of the canal. The total cost of the Warm Creek Canal was approximately \$72,883 in 1886 (Hall 1888:207).

Although the canal served the needs of the community during the early settlement period, about half of the water was lost due to seepage and evaporation by the time it reached the Mile Square. To solve this problem, the water company lined the canal in concrete up to the Mile Square in 1892 (Creason 1975:3). The concrete lining increased the speed of the water, and decreased the amount lost to seepage.

The water company maintained the intakes of the Upper and Lower Canals until 1914, to assure water rights for every drop of water that could be collected. Riverside abandoned the Lower Canal in 1914, due to the extreme maintenance costs. At the same time, the water company abandoned the original headworks of the Upper Canal, although they can still partially be seen. After the flood of 1938, Riverside rebuilt the Upper Canal from the second headworks to Mill Drop. Diversion from the river ended in 1959 and the water supply came from wells located in downtown Riverside.

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

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial CA-RIV-4495H, CA-RIV-4791H, CA-SBR-7172H Update

Page 12 of 12

*Resource Name or # Riverside Canal

*Recorded by: Angie Gustafson, EDAW, Inc., San Diego, CA

*Date: 08/20/01

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

B6. Construction History (continued): Riverside depended on the Riverside Canal during the town's initial period of growth. The canal no longer has the importance that it once did, but the Upper Canal is operational and used for the original purpose of irrigation. The Lower Canal is only used for storm water run-off and has been abandoned. Much of the land has been sold and parts of the Lower Canal have been removed.

B10. Significance (continued): "We now have about 300 inhabitants, 3,000 acres under cultivation, 10,000 shade and ornamental trees, 10,000 fruit trees in orchard and 200,000 in nursery. We are already receiving fruit from our trees and vines. Grapes, limes, pomegranites (sic) and strawberries are raised the present season and the time is near when our orange and lemon groves will be in bearing. The wonderful growth of our trees, vines and flowers has far surpassed our expectations. Riverside has a post office, hotel, store, drug store, meal market, mechanic shops, school house, public library and church (Patterson 1871:56)."

Spanish missionaries grew oranges and other citrus fruit from the 1770s, but it wasn't until the Southern Pacific Railroad linked Southern California with the rest of the nation that the citrus culture boomed. The Agricultural Department sent the first three navel orange trees to Riverside from Brazil in the mid-1870s. Coming from Brazil by request of the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture, Senora Tibbets brought the orange trees to Riverside. The three trees were planted in different places, and were not initially impressive. It was not until a tree had been planted near the Santa Ana River, that the navel orange got attention. The fruit grown from this tree trumped that produced by its neighbors, and the tree was propagated by the new technique of grafting. The navel orange became the most important crop of Riverside growers by 1887. The citrus industry was so successful that population boomed, and the City of Riverside was incorporated in 1883. Riverside quickly surpassed the other colonies in California in the cultivation of citrus, especially oranges and lemons. One component of Riverside's success was due to the fact that, unlike any other grove in California, the Riverside trees were free from black fungus and scale (Riverside Museum Associates 1965:154).

Although the navel orange was an important part of the agricultural community, the citrus groves were also the main cause of the real estate boom in the area. In 1902, the estimated cost of land without trees was from \$250 to \$300 per acre, while the land with bearing orange trees, was valued as high as \$2000 per acre. The profits of a navel orange grower could reach approximately 12% per year.

The prosperity of Riverside and the surrounding communities depended on the supply of water. The Riverside Canal provided the water needed for the citrus industry of La Placita, High Grove, and Riverside. Today, the canal is used for irrigation from the headgates to Olivewood Ave. The rest of the canal is used for seasonal storm water run off. The City of Riverside owns most of the canal, although portions of the Lower Canal are owned by individual property owners.

Approximately 40% of the canal is in use for its original purpose of irrigation. Portions of the Lower Canal have been abandoned. The canal follows the original route set out by the Riverside colony. Sections of the canal have been removed and replaced with newer materials. The setting of the canal has changed over time, with the build-up of Riverside. The landscape has changed from rural agricultural lands to industrial, residential, and commercial properties. Portions of the canal have been replaced with culverts, underground pipes, or concrete tunnels. The overall integrity of the resource is poor, although individual segments and features of the canal retain a greater degree of integrity.

References:

- Creason, Howard
1975 *History of Riverside Water Company Canal System*. Riverside Press, Riverside.
- Hall, William H.
1888 *Irrigation in Southern California*. State Printing Office, Sacramento.
- Patterson, Tom.
1971 *A Colony for California: Riverside's First Hundred Years*. Riverside Press- Enterprise Co.
- Riverside Museum Associates.
1965 *Reproduction of Wallace W. Elliott's History of San Bernardino and San Diego Counties California with Illustrations, 1883*. Riverside: Riverside Museum Press.

UPDATE

40E-33-97-133-00

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

UPDATE

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____

HRI # _____

Trinomial CA-RIV-004495/HNRHP Status Code 38 (Portions) 252 A

Other Listings _____

Review Code _____ Reviewer _____

Date 1/1Page 1 of 5*Resource Name or #: Riverside Upper Canal

P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricteda. County Riversideb. USGS 7.5' Quad Riverside East Date 1980 T _____ R _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____ B.M. _____c. Address _____ City Riverside Zip _____d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear feature) Zone 11 467130 mE/ 3761060 mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g. parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, elevation, additional UTM's, etc. as appropriate)

APE Map L-3. Site Number 38. Headwaters located near I-215, La Cadena, Cannes, and Chase, Riverside. Terminus of the canal is at Temescal Canyon, Corona. UTM above is for NE point in APE, SW point is 466830mE 3760640mN.

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

The Riverside Upper Canal is a cement lined irrigation ditch which includes headgates, levees, suction pipes, division walls, flume remains, canal intakes, overflow gates, gate controls, siphons, and conduits. The original headworks were located on the south side of the Santa Ana River, about a half mile downstream from the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway bridge, but was changed in 1886 to its present location near La Cadena, I-215, Chase and Cannes. The portions analyzed near the project area are limited to the cement slab bridges and gently rounded open trenches, U-shape in cross section. Many of the slab bridges also have associated cement pedestrian railings with decorative panels and corner piers. Near the portion within the Area of Potential Effects at the La Cadena East realignment are some remnants of granite block retaining walls. In some neighborhoods, such as the nineteenth century group at 1st and Vine Streets, residential retaining walls of a pebble-textured art stone have also been incorporated in an attempt to be stylistically compatible. In places of high traffic, such as the railroad yards between Commerce and Vine, unadorned slab covers span the trenches. The terminus of the canal is at Temescal Canyon. Mature palms follow the canal along its course.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) 20-Canal/Aqueduct*P4. Resources Present: ☐ Building ☒ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, etc.)
Photo # pp-27, 02/04/1997 view
of La Cadena crossing in APE

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both1870-71 Factual1886 (headworks)

*P7. Owner and Address:

City Of RiversideC-City

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

Rick Starzak, Molly FitzgeraldMyra L. Frank & Assoc., Inc.811 West 7th Street, Suite 800Los Angeles, CA 90017*P9. Date Recorded: 09/13/1996

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive survey effortSection 106 Eligibility FindingsP-Project ReviewP11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report/other sources or "none") RCTC/I-215 Improvement Project, Riverside County
Historic Architectural Survey Report. FHWA, RCTC, Caltrans--May 1996/Feb. 1997

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 5

*NRHP Status Code 3S (Portions)

Resource Name or #: Riverside Upper Canal

B1. Historic Name: Riverside Upper Canal

B2. Common Name: Same

B3. Original Use: Irrigation Canal

B4. Present Use: P--Public

*B5. Architectural Style: N/A

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

No significant alterations except nineteenth century extensions, early twentieth century lining with concrete and decking over at some locations.

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

*B8. Related Features:

Palm and pepper trees, access road.

B9a. Architect: Goldsworthy & Higbie (Surveyors)

b. Builder: Cover, Thomas (Superintendent)

*B10. Significance: Theme Citrus Industry

Area Riverside

Period of Significance 1870-1946

Property Type Canal

Applicable Criteria A

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

The Upper Canal was constructed by the Southern California Colony Association from 1870 to 1871 under the supervision of Thomas Cover. Major wooden flumes were constructed on trestles to maintain the grade, the longest having been known as the Spanishtown Flume which spanned 528 feet (no longer extant). The introduction of the Upper Canal water supply was essential to the survival of the young colony and the development of the early citrus industry in La Placita, High Grove, and Riverside. Its flow was supplemented in 1875-76 with the addition of the Lower Canal by the Riverside Land and Irrigating Company. The Lower Canal was abandoned in 1914 but the Upper Canal is still operational. The Riverside Upper Canal appears eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A, for its role as the earliest reliable water supply to the Southern California Colony Association and its historic association with the origin, development and growth of the citrus industry in Riverside. Although a full evaluation of contributing and non-contributing elements are out of a reasonable scope for this project, the "open" segments illustrated on the location map should be considered the most intact portions of the resource.

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

*B12. References:

Brown, James T. Harvest of the Sun; An Illustrated History of Riverside

County. Windsor Publications, 1985.

LSA Associates, Inc. "Historic Property Clearance Report
See CONTINUATION SHEET

B13. Remarks:

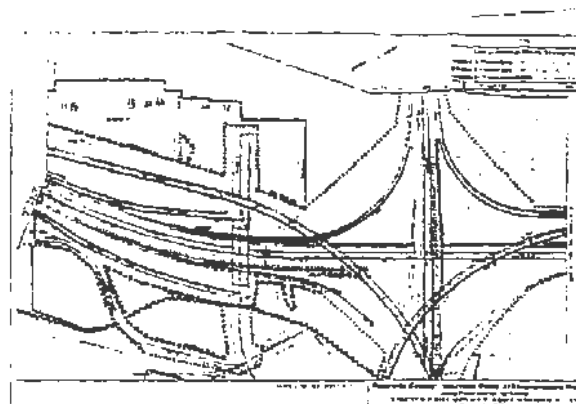
Threats: Project related -- La Cadena Drive East realignment would cross the canal at grade.

*B14. Evaluator: Richard Starzak, MFA, Inc.

Date of Evaluation: 11/20/1992

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required)



State of California -- The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LINEAR FEATURE RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial CA-RIV-004495/H

Page 3 of 5

Resource Name or #: Riverside Upper Canal

L1. Historic and/or Common Name: Riverside Upper Canal

L2a. Portion Described: ☐ Entire Resource ☒ Segment ☐ Point Observation Designation: _____

b. Location of point or segment: (Provide UTM coordinates, legal description, etc. Show field inspected area on a Location Map.)

This segment of the Riverside Upper Canal is bounded by Spruce Street to the north and the Union Pacific Railroad to the south. It is located between East La Cadena to the west and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad to the east.

L3. Description: (Describe construction details, materials, and artifacts found at this segment or point. Provide plans or sections as appropriate.)

This segment of the Riverside Upper Canal ran through the estate of E.G. Brown, one of the founders of the Southern California Colony Association. It is believed that this portion of the estate was devoted to agriculture because the resources found along this segment are agriculture-related. The northern end of this segment contains remnants of a granite block retaining wall. The height of the wall is about 16 to 18 inches and 12 inches wide. The exposed section extends 17 feet. Other portions are visible for 71 feet to the south. Two historic archaeological features, a weir box and structural building remnants, are See CONTINUATION SHEET

L4. Dimensions: (In feet for historic features and meters for prehistoric features.)

- a. Top Width From 13.4 to 20 ft
- b. Bottom Width From 8.25 to 16.8 ft
- c. Height or Depth 4.1 ft
- d. Length of Segment Approx. 1400 ft

L5. Associated Resources:

L4e. Sketch of Cross-Section (include scale) Facing: _____

L6. Setting: (Describe natural features, landscape characteristics, slope, etc. as appropriate.):

This segment of the canal sits in an open field with trees along the canal.

L7. Integrity Considerations:

This portion of the Upper Canal retains a high degree of all aspects of integrity. The granite wall, which is part of the original Upper Canal, contributes to the integrity of materials, workmanship, See CONTINUATION SHEET



L8b. Description of Photo, Map, or Drawing: (View, scale, etc.)

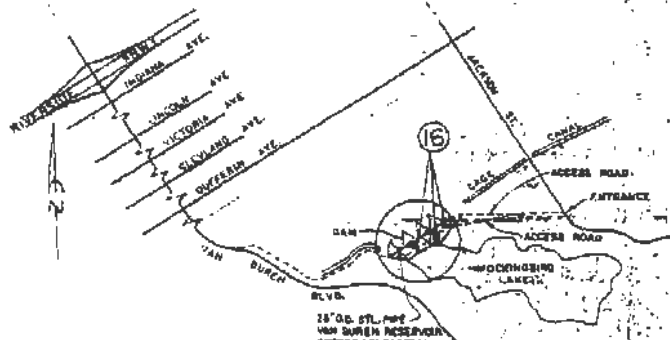
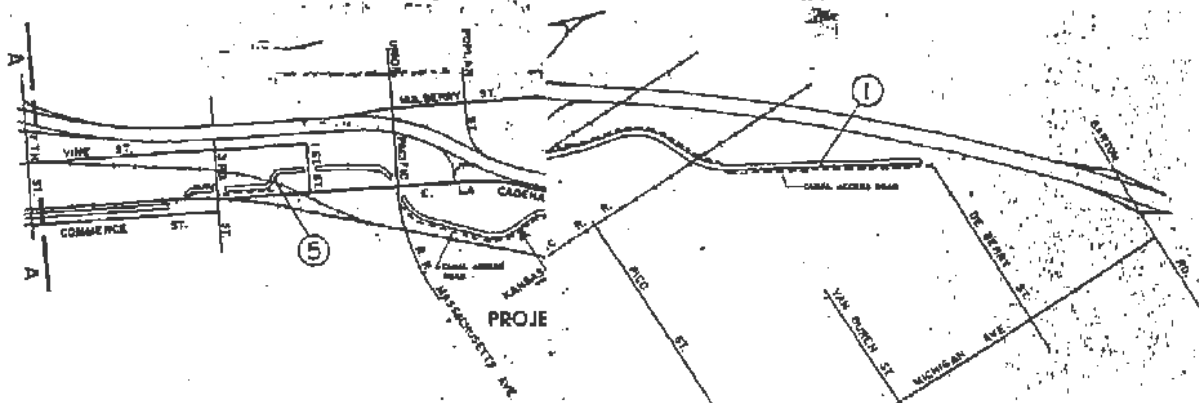
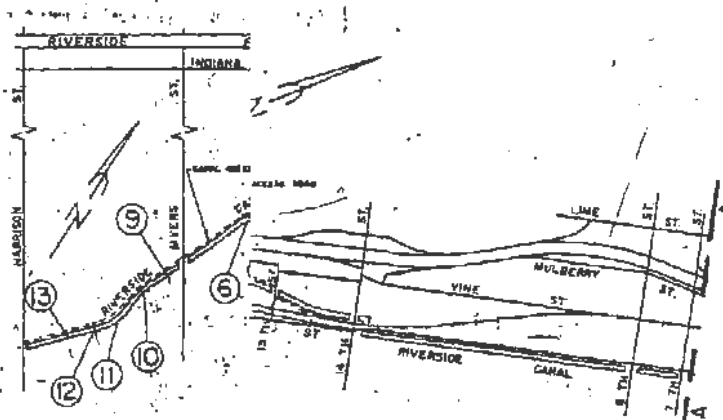
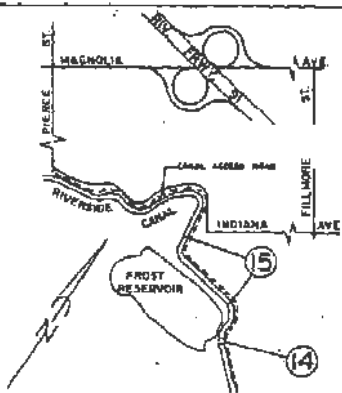
L9. Remarks:

L10. Form Prepared by: (Name, affiliation & address)

Richard Starzak
Myra L. Frank & Associates, Inc.
811 West 7th Street, Suite 800
Los Angeles, CA 90017

L11. Date: 09/13/1996

CT.



RIVERSIDE CANAL		CITY OF RIVERSIDE	
Scale 1" = 800'	W.E.F.	DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC UTILITIES	
DATE 4-26-83	PROJECT 1829	W 8305-1829-1	

CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary #

HRI #

Trinomial CA-RIV-004495/H

Page 5 of 5

*Recorded by Richard Starzak, Lora Zier

*Date 09/13/1996

☒ Continuation

☐ Update

*Resource Name or #: Riverside Upper Canal

CONTINUED from B12.

for the Proposed Acquisition of Two Parcels in Southeast and Southwest Quadrants of Route 60/91/215 Interchange." Prepared by Beth Padon, December 20, 1991.

CONTINUED from L3.

also located near this segment of the canal. The weir box was used to irrigate land by drawing water from the canal via an intake pipe. It is located immediately east of the canal in the northern portion of this segment. The weir box consists of a concrete platform with a concrete block measuring 2.75 feet square and 1 foot high. Four wood planks form a square on top of the concrete block.

Remnants of a structural foundation are also located about 38 meters (125 feet) east of the weir box. The foundation measures 9.6 meters (31 feet 6 inches) by 10.8 meters (35 feet 7 inches). The foundation remnants are constructed of stucco over chicken wire and wood pieces. Trash and debris lay about the remnants. It appears that the original use of this building was farm-worker housing.

CONTINUED from L7.

and design. The weir box and structural foundation remnants contribute to the setting, feeling, and association of the historic agricultural uses of this property. The canal, granite retaining wall, weir box, and structural foundation remnants remain in their original location.

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CA-RIV- 4495 H

JUN 09 1992

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

PAGE: 1 OF 14

PERMANENT TRINOMIAL: CA-RIV-4495-H

OTHER DESIGNATIONS: MFA-3H/Riverside Upper Canal

EIC

1. COUNTY: Riverside
2. USGS QUADRANGLES: San Bernardino, South 7.5 minute (1967:Photorevised-1980);
Riverside West, 7.5 minute (1967:Photorevised-1980); Riverside East, 7.5
minute (1967:Photorevised-1980); .
3. UTM COORDINATES: Zone 11: 468020m-3763270m EASTING/NORTHING (northern
terminus); 458395m-3751300m EASTING/NORTHING (southern terminus).
400
4. TOWNSHIP: 2S; RANGE: 4W; SECTIONS: 7, 18; TOWNSHIP: 2S; RANGE: 5W; SECTIONS:
13, 23, 24, 26, 34, 35; TOWNSHIP: 3S; RANGE 5W; SECTIONS: 3, 4, 8, 9, 17, 18.
BASE MERIDIAN: San Bernardino.
5. MAP COORDINATES: 1090mm EAST; 510mm NORTH [northern terminus] (SW corner).
1925mm EAST; 1278mm NORTH [southern terminus] (SW corner).
6. ELEVATION: 880 feet (northern terminus); 800 feet (southern terminus).
7. LOCATION: northern terminus of the Riverside Upper Canal is located west of
LaCadena and the I-215, south of Cannes Avenue and north of Chase Road. The
canal then travels approximately ten miles northeast to southwest, with it's
southern terminus at Hughes Alley between Balmoral Court, Shady View Street,
and Tyler Street. The Upper and Lower canals joined at Hughes Alley, with the
Lower Canal continuing to Temescal Canyon in Home Gardens. Portions of the
canal lie within the Area of Potential Effects [APE] (Pages 9 of 14 through
14 of 14.
8. PREHISTORIC _____; HISTORIC X ; PROTOHISTORIC _____; ETHNOGRAPHIC _____
9. SITE DESCRIPTION: Construction of an upper and lower canal system began in
October of 1870 and was completed in 1877. The headworks for the canal was on
the south side of the Santa Ana River, about a half a mile downstream from
the present Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad bridge, near the base of
the La Loma Hills. The canal passed through La Placita, High Grove and
Riverside, skirting arroyos which cut through the floodplain, or by way of
flumes which were constructed to bridge the low areas. By 1886, forty-six
miles of canals, and two hundred miles of laterals wound through Riverside.
Improvements occurred from 1877 to 1886 including the extension of the Upper
Canal to Hughes Alley.
10. AREA: 15,455 meters in length (51,000 feet - 9.7 miles).
METHOD OF DETERMINATION: Historic maps; field inspection.
11. DEPTH OF DEPOSIT: The open canal was approximately 91 cm. [3 feet] to 122 cm.
[4 feet] below ground surface. Underground pipes, conduits and other related
features exist along its route.
METHOD OF DETERMINATION: Historical information; field inspection.
12. FEATURES: Cement-lined canal with headgates; levees; suction pipes;
division walls; flume remains; canal intakes; overflow gates; gate controls;
intakes; siphons and conduits.
13. ARTIFACTS: See feature description.
14. NON-ARTIFACTUAL CONSTITUENTS AND FAUNAL REMAINS: None observed.
15. DATE RECORDED: 6-4-92
16. RECORDED BY: Robert Wlodarski & Dan Larson.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

CA-RIV- 4495H

PAGE: 2 OF 14

PERMANENT TRINOMIAL: CA-RIV-4495-H

OTHER DESIGNATIONS: MFA-3H/Riverside Upper Canal

17. AFFILIATION: Historical, Environmental, Archaeological, Research, Team, 5516 Las Virgenes Road, Calabasas, California 91302-1080, (818) 880-6338
18. HUMAN REMAINS: None observed
19. INTEGRITY OF SITE/SITE DISTURBANCES: Good to Very Good. Water still flows through the open canal to Jefferson Street where the canal is then used for overflow, drainage and runoff.
20. NEAREST WATER: Type: Spring Brook Creek adjacent at the northern terminus; and Mockingbird Creek to the east of the southern terminus.
21. VEGETATION COMMUNITY (site vicinity): Non-native plants/agricultural crops.
22. VEGETATION COMMUNITY (on-site): Non-native plants/agricultural crops.
23. SITE SOIL: Alluvial fan and terrace deposits; alluvial adobe; gray clay; marly earth; and heavy red mesa soil.
24. SURROUNDING SOIL: Alluvial fan and terrace deposits and gravels.
25. GEOLOGY: Recent alluvium/Pleistocene Non-marine Sedimentary Deposits/Mesozoic Granitic Rocks.
26. LANDFORM: Santa Ana river; floodplain; alluvial fan and terrace.
27. SLOPE: Less than 5 percent.
28. EXPOSURE: Total.
29. LANDOWNER/TENANT (Address): City of Riverside Public Utilities Department, 3900 Main Street, Riverside, California 92522.
30. REMARKS: The construction of the Upper and Lower Riverside canals allowed Riverside to grow and flourish. Without water, there was nothing but dry, arid, undeveloped land which could not sustain a large settlement. The canal system still appears to possess integrity of location, design, setting, workmanship, feeling and association that have made a significant contribution to local and regional history.
31. REFERENCES: (1897) Riverside 15 min. USGS (1901 edition); (1940-1941) Arrowhead 15 min. USGS (1936 edition); Scott (1976) Development of Water Facilities in the Santa Ana River Basin, California.
32. NAME OF PROJECT: An Archaeological Survey Report (ASR) Documenting the Effects of Widening Interstate 215 (I-215) From the Route 60/I-125 Interchange in Moreno Valley, Riverside County, to Orange Show Road in the City of San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California.
33. TYPE OF INVESTIGATION: Phase I Archaeological Study - Archaeological Survey Report (ASR).
34. SITE ACCESSION NUMBER: None.
35. PHOTOGRAPHS: None
- CURATED AT: None.
- TAKEN BY: N/A

CA-RIV-4495H

WATER SUPPLY DIVISION, CALIF. DEPT. OF WATER RESOURCES
RIVERSIDE DISTRICT OFFICE
RIVERSIDE, CALIF. 92503-4411

PHOTOGRAPHED 1960
DATA 1967 (1:50,000) - RIVERSIDE AREA

LOCATION OF THE RIVERSIDE UPPER CANAL



RIVERSIDE WEST, CALIF.

612925-441172-115

1967

PHOTOGRAPHED 1960

DATA 1967 (1:50,000) - RIVERSIDE AREA

RIVERSIDE EAST, CALIF.

612925-441172-115

1967

PHOTOGRAPHED 1960

DATA 1967 (1:50,000) - RIVERSIDE AREA

HUGHES ALLEY

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

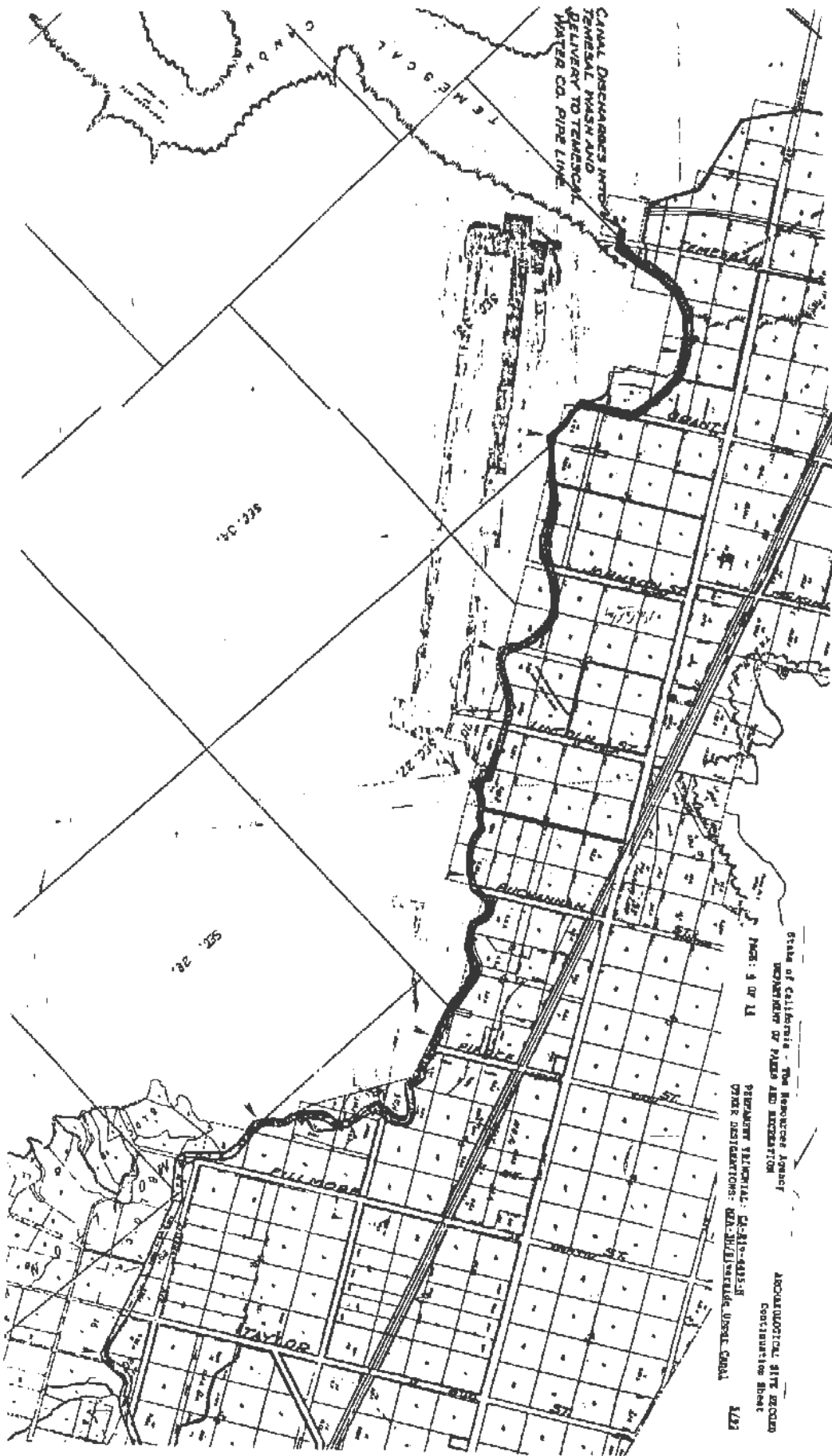
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD
Continuation Sheet

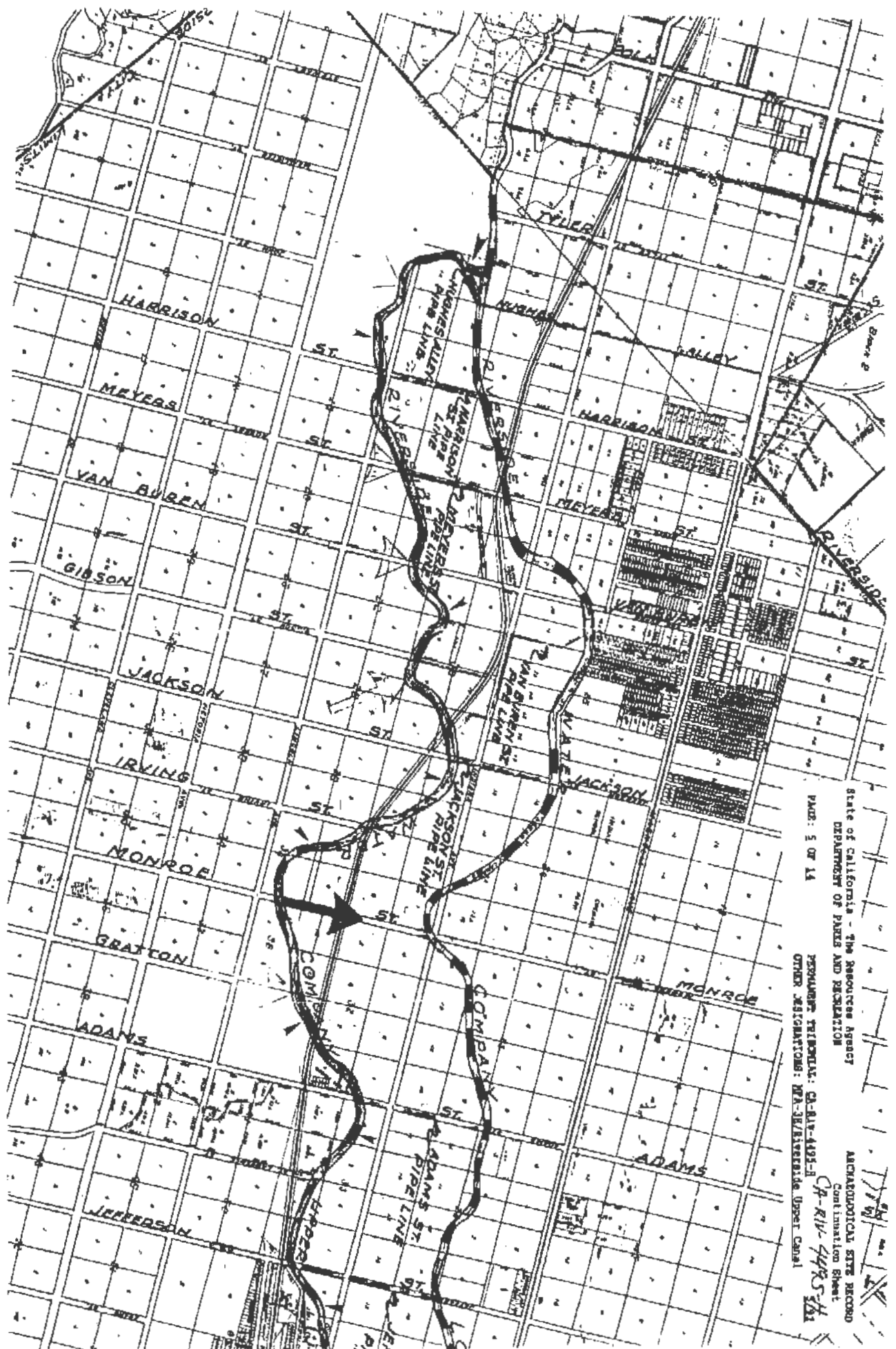
PAGE: 3 OF 14

PERMANENT TRINOMIAL: CA-RIV-4495-H
OTHER DESIGNATIONS: NFA-3H/Riverside Upper Canal

5/92

3/14





State of California - The Resource Agency
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
 PAGE: 5 OF 14
 PREPARED BY: CA-RIV-4495H
 OTHER DESIGNATIONS: WA-38/VERMILION Upper Canal

544

State of California - The Resources Agency
 Department of Parks and Recreation
 Page: 6 of 14
 Permanent Memorial: CA-44-4454
 Archaeological Site Record

PERMANENT TRIKONAL: CA-845-1491-B (CA-845-4)
OTHER DESIGNATION: MVA-38/Riverside Upper Canal

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD
Continuation Sheet

CA-115-4495-4

14. 2

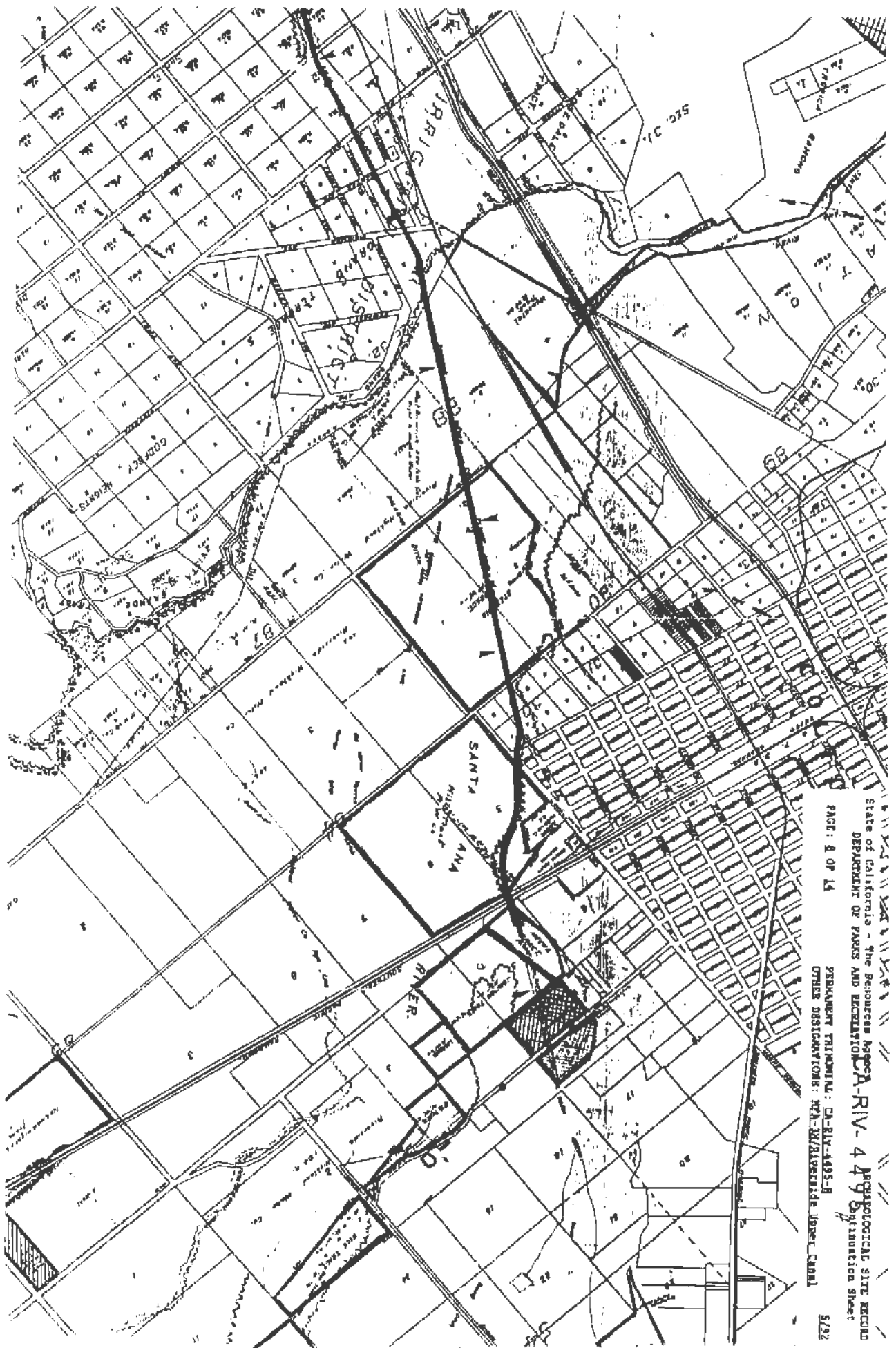
State of California - The Resources Agency
 DEPARTMENT OF PAGES AND RECREATION
 PAGE: 7 OF 14
 PREPARED BY: CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PAGES AND RECREATION
 OTHER DESIGNATIONS: CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PAGES AND RECREATION
 CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PAGES AND RECREATION
 CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PAGES AND RECREATION

PERMANENT RESIDENTIAL: CH-RIT-4435-B
OTHER DESIGNATIONS: K2A-1H/Riverside Depot Canal

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Conclusion Sheet

CH-24V-471-24/92



State of California - The Resources Agency
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
 CA-RIV-4495H
 PAGE: 2 OF 14
 PREPARED BY: M. J. WILSON
 OTHER DESIGNATIONS: N/A
 5/22

8/9/14

To APE
Map N-1

To APE
Map N-3

Riverside/San Bernardino Counties Route 60/215 Interchange to Orange Show Road Caltrans Project Number 08218-45290K DB-RN-215/P.M. 35.15-45.33 DB-SBD 218/0.00-5.03 DB-RN 60/P.M. 10.3-12.3 DB-NR-91/P.M. 15.5-22.53 Area of Potential Effects Map April 28, 1992		Key Area of Potential Effects Boundaries ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ Archaeological Site Number Riverside or San Bernardino County Assessor's 518-05 Book and Page No. 111 Block No. Parcel No. Scale (in feet) 0 200 400 600	
Northern Background - APE Map N-2			

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

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD
Continuation Sheet

PAGE: 9 OF 14

PERMANENT TRINOMIAL: CA-Riv-4495-H
OTHER DESIGNATIONS: MFA-3H/Riverside Upper Canal

5/92

CA-RIV-4495H

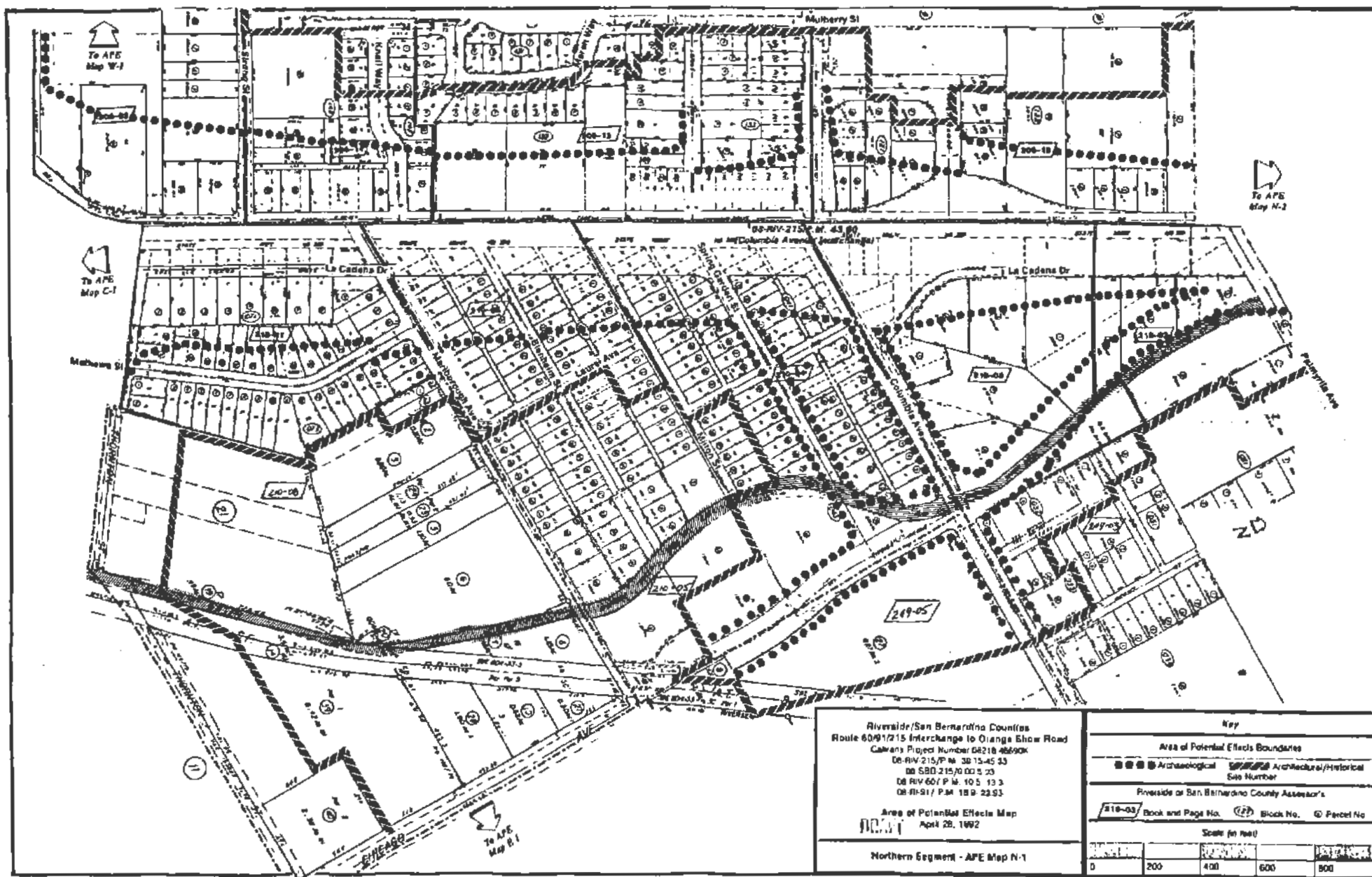
7/1/92

PAGE: 10 OF 14

PERMANENT TRINOMIAL: CA-Riv-4495-H

5/92

OTHER DESIGNATIONS: MPA-3H/Riverside Upper Canal



CA-Riv-4495-H

CA-RIV-4495-H

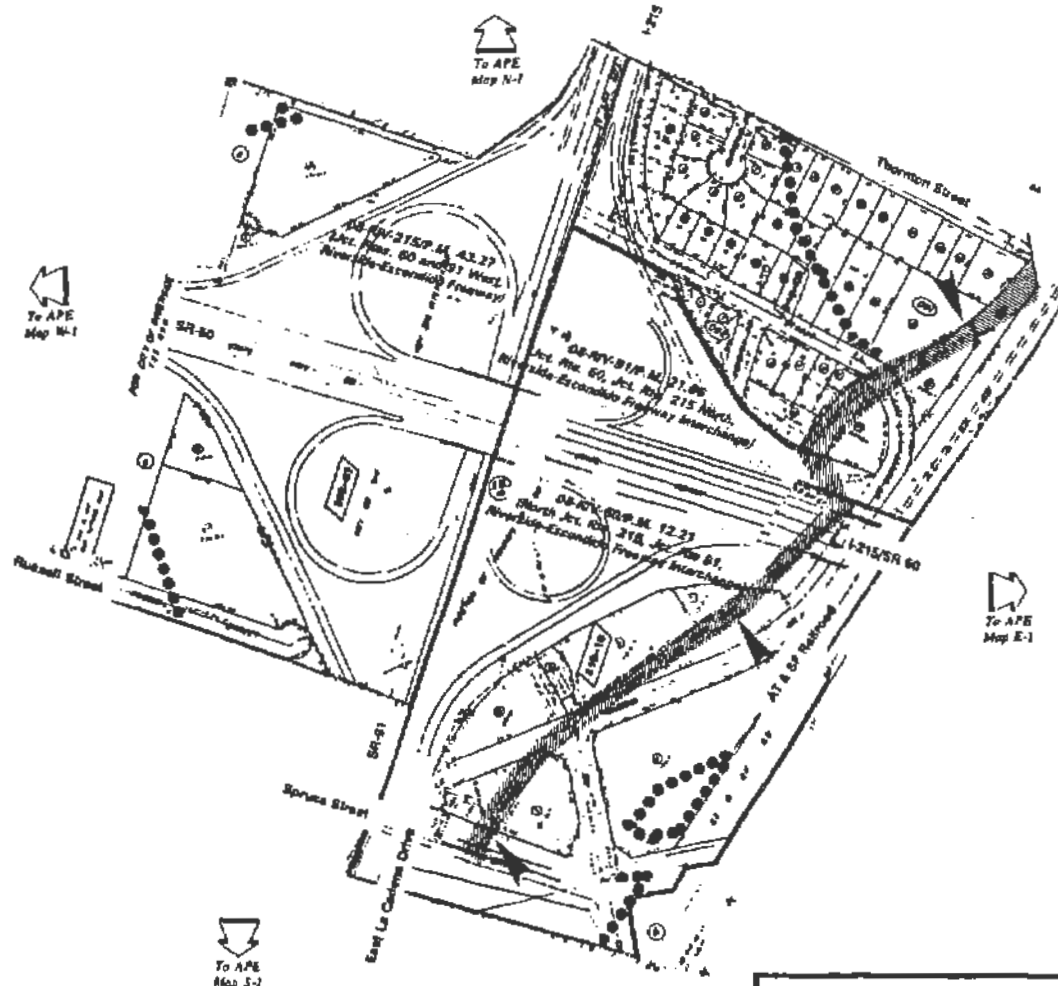
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PAGE: 11 OF 14

PERMANENT TRINOMIAL: CA-Riv-4495-H

5/92

OTHER DESIGNATIONS: MFA-3H/Riverside Upper Canal



<p>Riverside/San Bernardino Counties Route 50/91/215 Interchange to Orange Show Road Caltrans Project Number 06218-46623H 06-RIV-215/P.M. 36 15-45 33 06-SBC 215/D 00 5 00 06-RIV-60/P.M. 10 5-13 3 06-RIV-91/P.M. 18 9-22 00</p> <p>Area of Potential Effects Map April 28, 1992</p> <p>DRAFT</p> <p>Central Interchange Segment - APE Map C-1</p>	Key		
	Area of Potential Effects Boundaries		
	Archaeological	Architectural/Historical	Site Number
	Riverside or San Bernardino County Assessor's		
<p>0 200 400 600 800</p> <p>Scale (in feet)</p>	215-63/	Book and Page No	Block No. Parcel No.

CA-RIV-4495-H

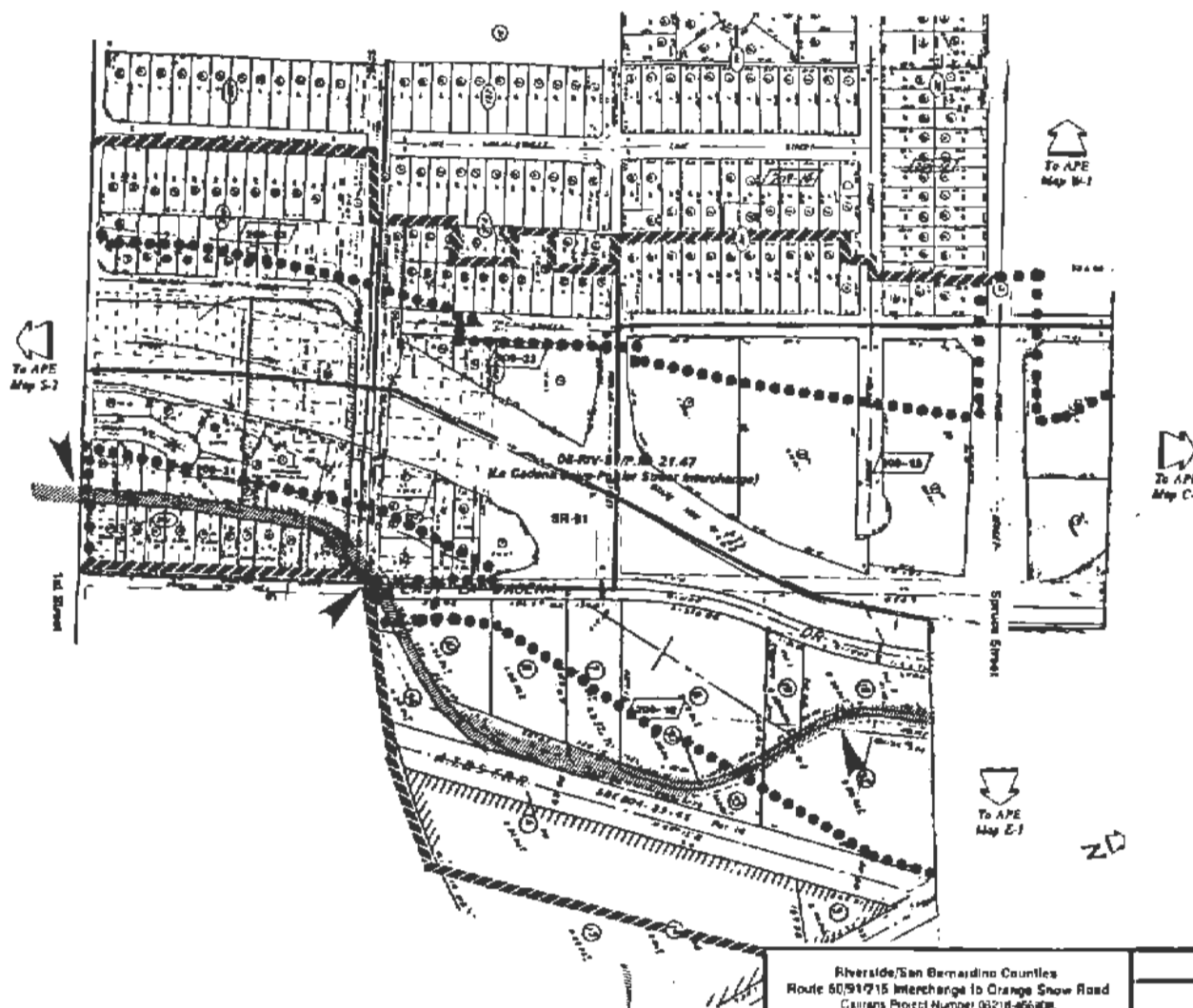
CA-RIV-4495-H

PAGE: 12 OF 14

PERMANENT TRINOMIAL: CA-Riv-4495-H

5/92

OTHER DESIGNATIONS: MFA-3H/Riverside Upper Canal



Riverside/San Bernardino Counties
Route 60/51715 Interchange to Orange Snow Road
Current Project Number 03218-45680K
CA Riv 215/P.M. 38 15 45 33
DE SBO 215/40 00 5 00
DE Riv 40/P.M. 10 5 12.3
DE Riv 91/P.M. 11 9 22 33

Area of Potential Effects Map
April 28, 1992

Southern Segment - APE Map S-1

Key

Area of Potential Effects Boundaries

Archaeological Site Number

Riverside or San Bernardino County Assessor's

Book and Page No. Block No. Parcel No.

Scale (in feet)

0 200 400 600 800

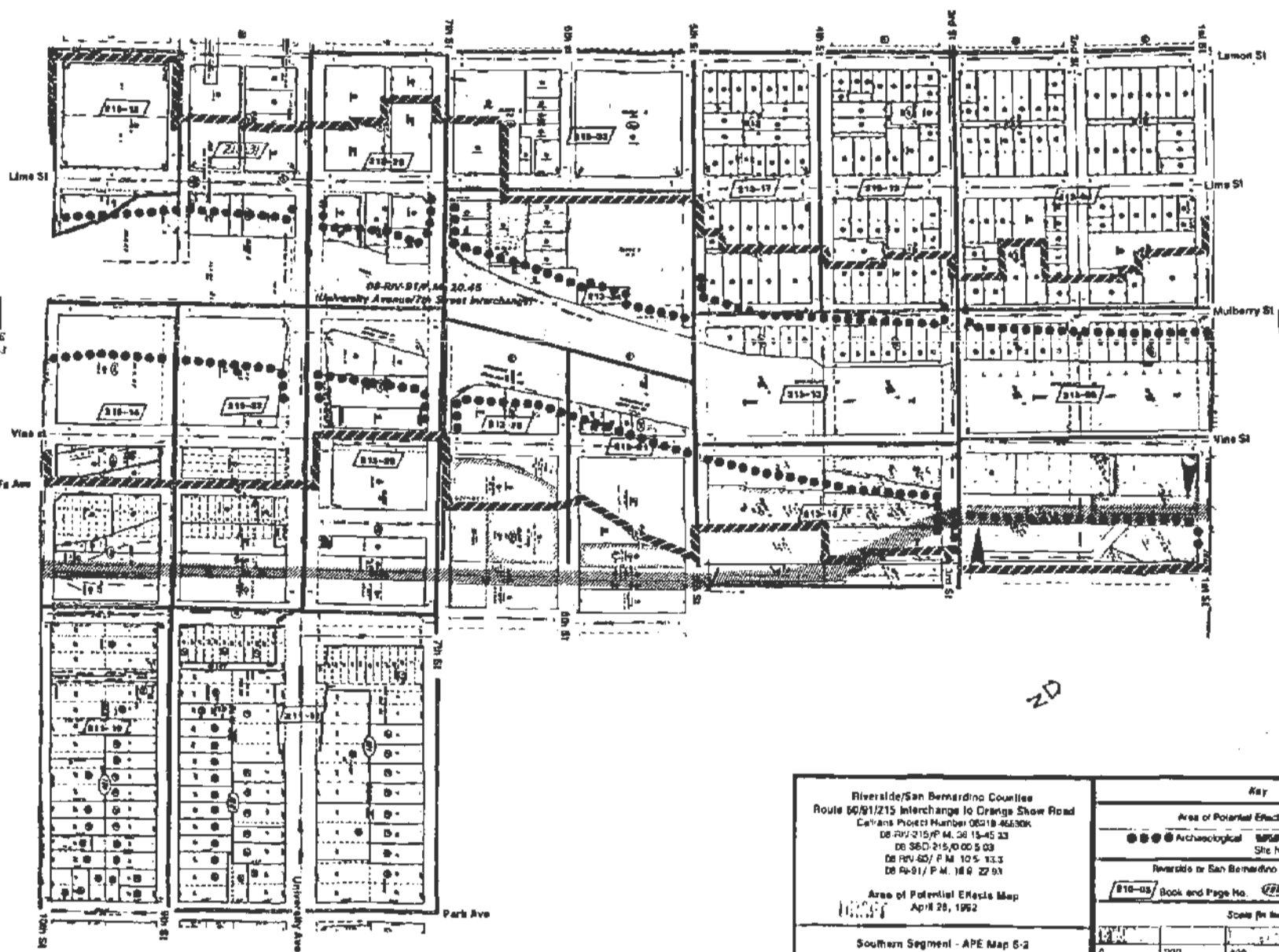
CA-Riv-4495-H

PAGE: 13 OF 14

PERMANENT TRINOMIAL: CA-Riv-4495-H

5/92

OTHER DESIGNATIONS: MPA-3H/Riverside Upper Canal



Riverside/San Bernardino Counties
Route 56/91/215 Interchange to Orange Show Road
Caltrans Project Number 0519-4630K
DB RIV-215/P.M. 26 15-45 23
DB S&D-215/D.D. 5 03
DB RIV-65/P.M. 10 5 13.3
DB RIV-91/P.M. 18 9 22 93
Area of Potential Effects Map
April 28, 1992
Southern Segment - APE Map 5-2

Key			
Area of Potential Effects Boundary			
●●●●●	Archaeological	■■■■■	Architectural/Historical
Riverside or San Bernardino County Assessor's			
816-05	Book and Page No.	122	Block No.
Scale (in feet)			
0	200	400	600

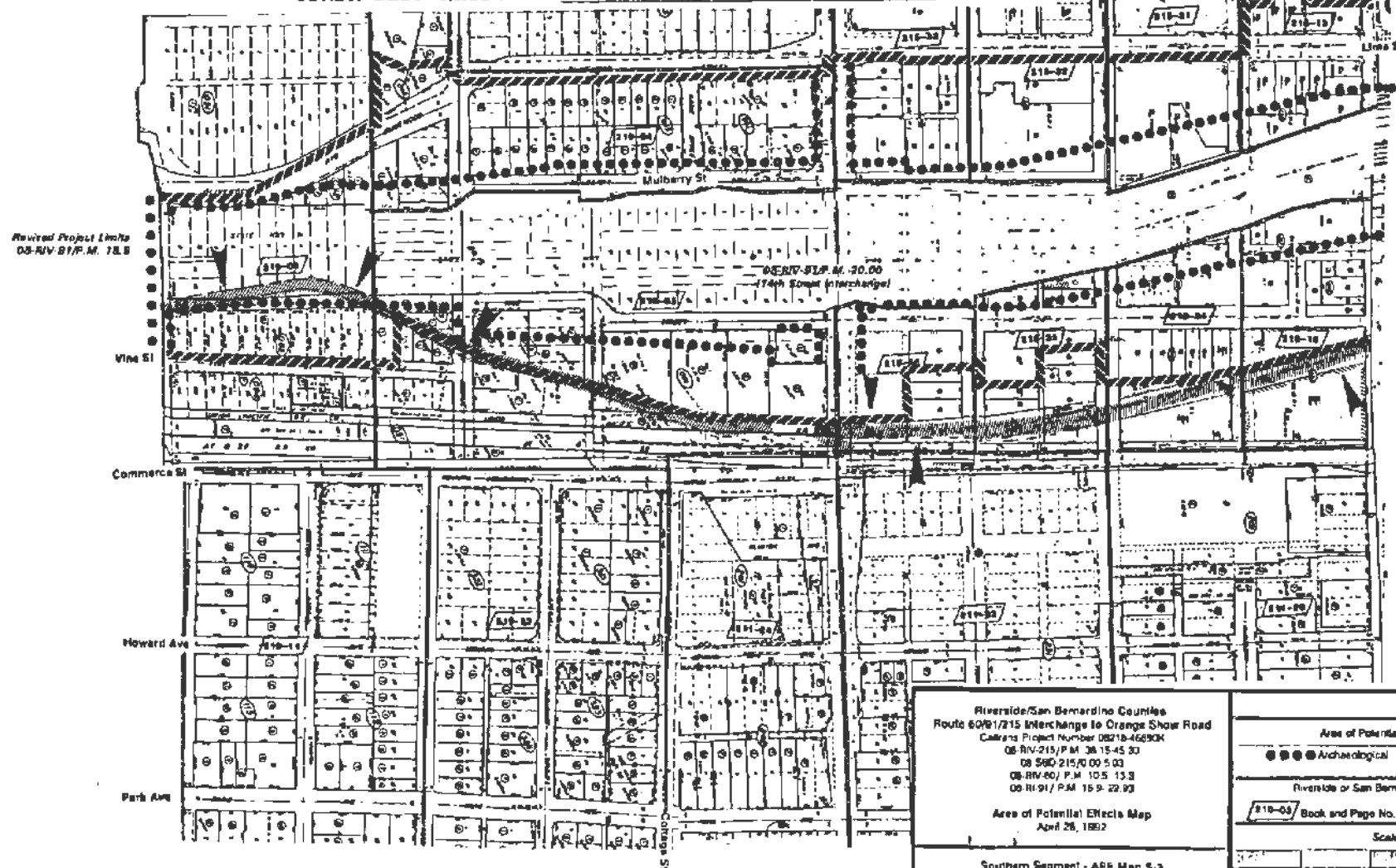
CA-RIV-4495-H 5-H

13 M 14

CA-RIV-4495-H

PERMANENT TRINOMIAL: CA-Riv-4495-H
OTHER DESIGNATIONS: MFA-3H/Riverside Upper Canal

5/92



Dr. A.P.H.S.
 Assoc. S.

CA-RIV-4495H

11/20/14

Supplement

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Other Designations: RCTC Parcel 5 - Upper Canal Remnants

Page 1 of 8

1. County: Riverside
2. USGS Quad: Riverside East (7.5') 1967 (15') Photorevised 1980
3. UTM Coordinate: Zone 11J 141612121 m Easting 1317161018101 m Northing ()
4. Township 2 South Range 5 West : NW % of NE % NE % NW % of Section 24 Base Mer. SBM ()
5. Map Coordinates: 48 mms 65 mNE (from NW corner of map) 6. Elevation 880' ()
7. Location: Assessor Parcel Number 210-180-018. The Upper Canal remnants are located on the west side of the canal on the southeast side of the parcel. East La Cadena Drive is approximately 210 feet west and Spruce St. is approximately 400' north, of the wall location. The original Upper Canal is now the Riverside Water Company Canal. ()
8. Prehistoric ☐ Historic ☒ Protohistoric ☐ 9. Site Description 17 feet of granite block retaining wall is exposed with an additional 71 feet partially exposed to the south. The granite blocks appear to have been covered over with the concrete canal lining. The exposed wall is 16" to 18" high and 12" to 15" wide. ()
10. Area 85 feet long m() x m() m²
Method of Determination: Tape ()
11. Depth: None apparent cm Method of Determination: Visual ()
12. Features: Dressed granite blocks generally three courses high. No other associated features.
()
13. Artifacts: None observed.
()
14. Non-Artifactual Constituents and Faunal Remains: None observed.
()
15. Date Recorded: 9/12/91 16. Recorded By: Patricia Jertberg ()
17. Affiliation and Address: LSA Associates, Inc., 3403 10th Street, Suite 520, Riverside, CA 92501
()

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DEC 04 1991

EIC

UPFORMS\ARCH.1

See Continuation Sheet (X)

State of California - The Resources Agency

Permanent Trinomial: CA-Riv-4495H9 1 91
Mo. Yr.

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Other Designations: RCTC Parcel 5 - Upper Canal RemnantsPage 2 of 818. Human Remains: None observed

()

19. Site Disturbances: Upper Canal has been lined with concrete and may have covered original granite block construction present in some places. Erosion has damaged some of the concrete and granite block retaining wall.

()

Nearest Water

20. (type, distance, direction) Canal is on the east side of the granite retaining wall.

()

21. Vegetation Community (site vicinity): Non-native

Plant List ()

22. Vegetation (on site): Introduced grasses and weeds. A large pepper tree is adjacent to the granite wall on the west side. Some Datura plants are in the disced area west of the canal.23. Site Soil: Recent alluvium, medium brown with some cobbles.

()

24. Surrounding Soil: Same as above.

()

25. Geology: Recent alluvium with some granite and metavolcanic cobbles and boulders.

()

26. Landform: Alluvial deposition area.

()

27. Slope: Vertical28. Exposure: Open

()

29. Landowner(s) (and/or tenants) and Address: Riverside County Transportation Commission (RCTC), 3560 University Avenue, Suite 100, Riverside, CA 92501 (in process of purchasing).

()

30. Remarks: Per Howard Creason (personal communication) the granite block retaining wall may have been part of the early efforts to improve the original earthen canal and prevent seepage after the drought of the 1890s. The land on the west is below the canal and a retaining wall would have been necessary.

()

31. References: Historic Property Clearance Report - Supplement, November 1991 (in progress).

()

32. Name of Project: RCTC (RCT901)

()

33. Type of Investigation: Phase 1 - Archaeological survey for proposed property acquisition by RCTC

()

34. Site Accession Number: None Curated At: _____35. Photos: Photo record forms included, Color prints.

()

State of California - The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION				Permanent Trinomial: CA-Riv-4495H _____ 9/91 Mo. Yr.		
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD				Other Designations: RCTC Parcels 4 and 5 (RCT901) _____		
Page 3 of 8						
Camera and Lens Types Minolta 7000i: 23-135				On File at: LSA Associates, Inc. 3403 10th Street, Suite 520 Riverside, CA 92501		
Film Type and Speed Color print 400: Roll #1						
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9	12	9:00	15	Fria parcel - overview	South	
9	12	9:00	16	Fria parcel - overview	South	
9	12	9:30	17	Saedi parcel overview from northeast corner, Spruce overcross in background	West	
9	12	9:30	18	Saedi parcel overview from northeast corner, Call America building in background	Southwest	
9	12	9:30	19	Saedi parcel overview from northeast corner, RR on left	South	
9	12	9:30	20	Saedi parcel, former structure site	Southeast	
9	12	9:30	21	Saedi parcel, former structure site	North	
9	12	9:30	22	Saedi parcel, structure remnants, east wall	West	
9	12	9:30	23	Saedi parcel, structure remnants, north wall	South	
9	12	9:30	24	Saedi parcel, structure remnants, west wall	East	
9	12	9:30	25	Saedi parcel, structure remnants, south wall	North	
9	12	9:30	26	Saedi parcel, old metal door knob	NA	
9	12	9:30	27	Saedi parcel, structure, stucco skin	NA	
9	12	9:30	28	Saedi parcel, structure, exterior wall	Northeast	
9	12	9:30	29	Saedi parcel, structure, curve in northwest corner exterior wall	West	
9	12	9:30	30	Saedi parcel, west side overview from southwest corner, Call America on right	East	
9	12	9:30	31	Saedi parcel, west side overview from southwest corner	Northeast	
9	12	9:30	32	Saedi parcel, west side overview from southwest corner, La Cadena East on left	North	
9	12	9:30	33	Saedi parcel, Upper Canal wall area	East	
9	12	9:30	34	Saedi parcel, Upper Canal exposed granite block wall area	East	
9	12	9:30	35	Saedi parcel, Upper Canal exposed granite block wall, close up	East	
9	12	9:30	36	Saedi parcel, Upper Canal exposed granite block wall	North	

State of California - The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION				Permanent Trinomial: CA-RIV-4495H		9/91 Mo./Yr.	
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD				Other Designations: RCTC Parcel 5 - Historic Features (RCT901)/Jurupa Ave. Extension (CTR101)			
Page 4 of 8							
Camera and Lens Types Minolta 7000i: 28-135				On File at: LSA Associates, Inc. 3405 10th Street, Suite 520 Riverside, CA 92501			
Film Type and Speed Color Print 400: Roll #2							
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11	5	10:00	2	Irrigation weir box	east		
11	5	10:00	3	Irrigation weir box	west		
11	5	10:00	4	Upper Canal from weir box	north		
11	5	10:00	5	Outlet to weir box, vertical	east		
11	5	10:00	6	Outlet to weir box, horizontal	east		
11	5	10:00	7	Outlet north of weir box with brick	east		
11	5	10:00	8	Quartz rock exposed beneath concrete overcoat on west side of canal	north		
11	5	10:00	9	Exposed wall - area mapped	southeast		
11	5	10:00	10	Close-up of wall construction	east		
11	5	10:00	11	Canal with wall	south		
11	5	10:00	12	Canal from wall area	north		
11	5	10:00	13	Wall close-up	south		
11	5	10:00	14	Canal and wall	south		
11	5	10:00	15	Canal with exposed rock area center from southeast corner of fence line and canal, with tape	north		
11	5	10:00	16	Same as above without tape	north		
11	5	10:00	17	Exposed wall and canal	north		
11	7	9:00	18	Parcel 6 overview from Orange Street	northwest		
11	7	9:00	19	Parcel 6 overview from Orange Street	west		
11	7	9:00	20	Parcel 6 overview from Orange Street	southwest		
11	7	10:00	21	Jurupa Avenue Extension, drainage and levee	north		
11	7	10:00	22	Jurupa Avenue Extension, east portion of project area	east		

CA-RIV- 4495 H

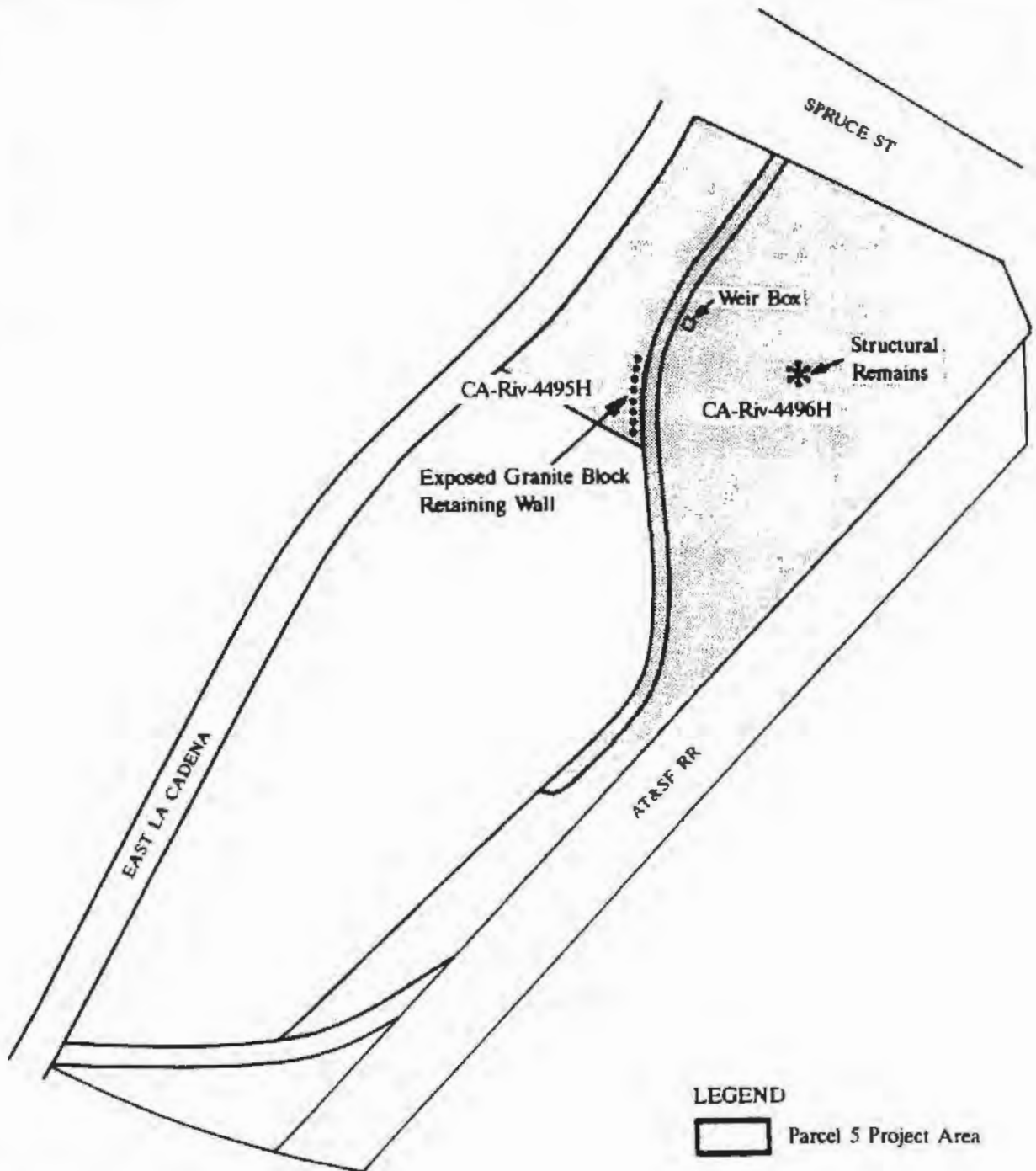
State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE
MAP

Permanent Trinomial: CA-Riv-4495H

9 1 91
Mo. Yr.

Other Designations: RCTC - Parcel 5 Historic Features

Page 5 of 8



CA-RIV- 4495 H

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

Paragon: CA-Riv-4495H

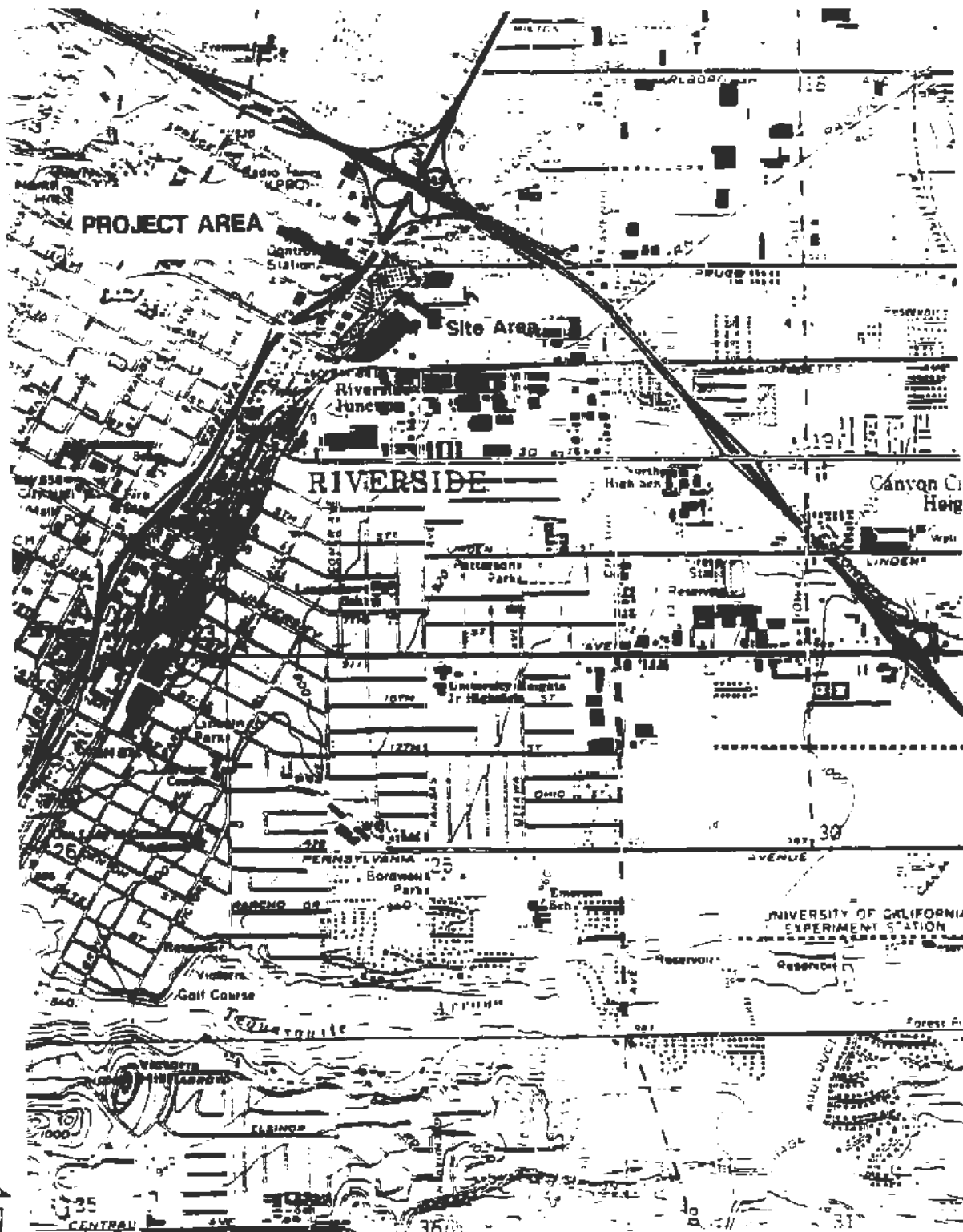
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Mo.	Yr.
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ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE LOCATION
MAP

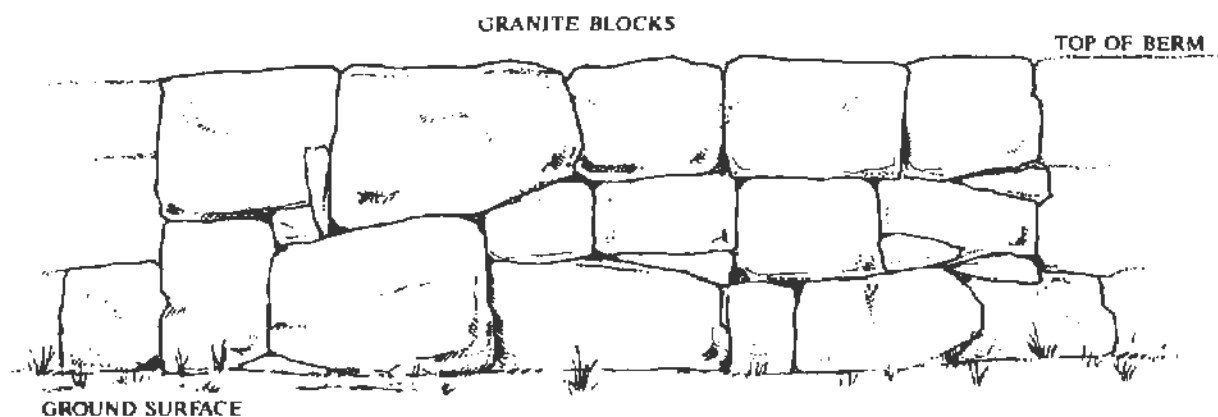
Other Designations: RCTC Parcel 5 - Upper Canal Remnants

Page 6 of 8

scale: $t^* = 2000$

USGS 7.5' Riverside East Quadrangle

DPR 422 G (Rev 4/86)



← TN

Scale in Feet

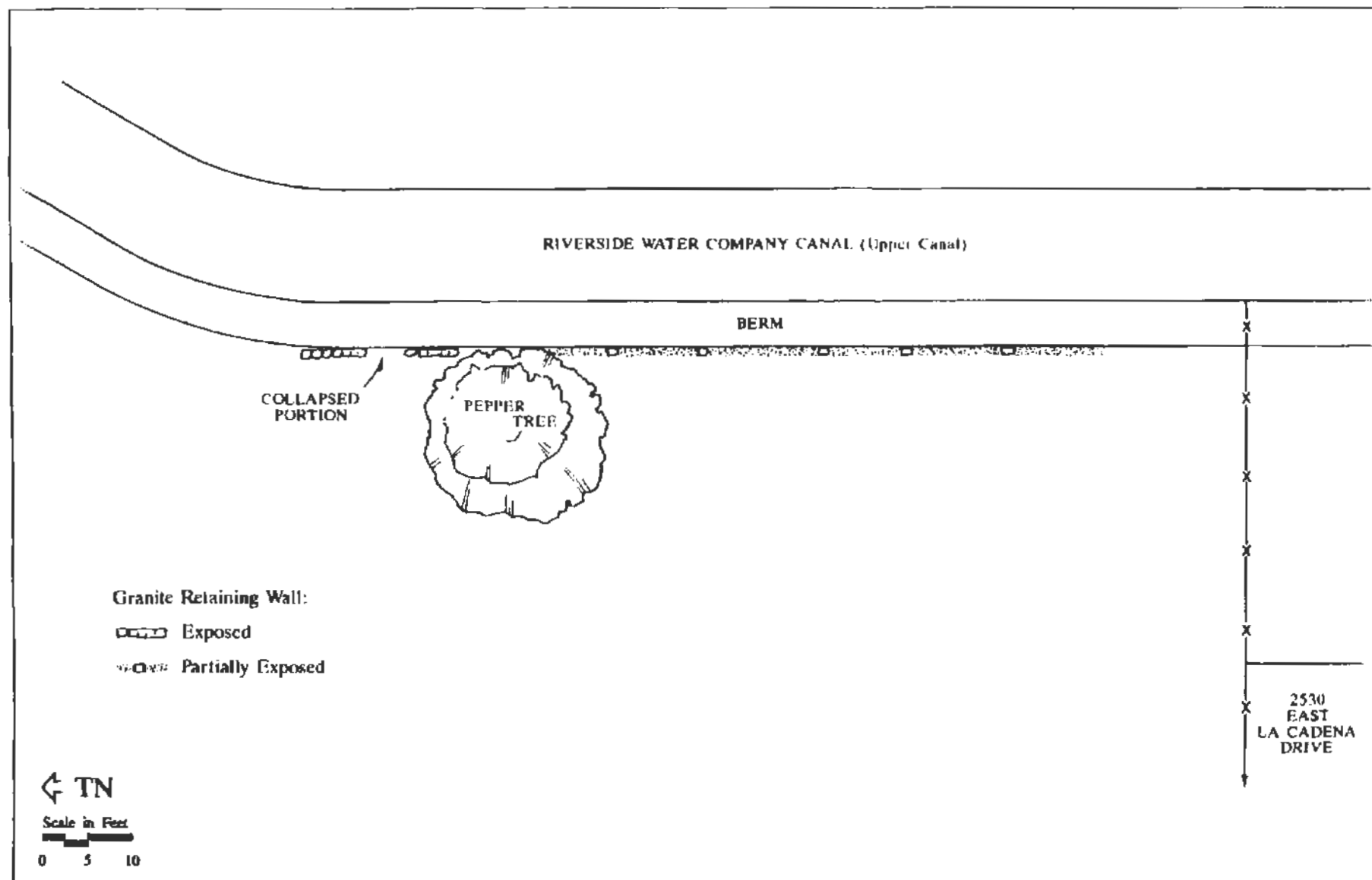


11/20/91

Route 60/91/215 Interchange
Riverside County
Post Miles: 08-Riv-91/21.47
08-Riv-60/11.82
Charge unit: 08213
E.A.: 462702

CA-Riv-4495H
Parcel 5
Partial Profile of Exposed Granite Retaining Wall

CA-RIV-4495H



11/20/91

Route 60/91/215 Interchange
 Riverside County
 Post Miles: 08-Riv-91/21.47
 08-Riv-60/11.82
 Charge unit: 08213
 E.A.: 462702

CA-Riv-4495H
 Parcel 5 - Plan View
 Exposed & Partially Exposed Granite Retaining Wall

CA-RIV-4495H

CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # 33-004495H (Update)

HRI # _____

Trinomial CA-RIV-4495H (Update)Page 1 of 3*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Upper Riverside Canal*Recorded by Gini Austerman*Date: August 31, 2016Continuation X Update

Background. Numerous segments of this canal have been previously documented and/or evaluated. In 2001, EDAW updated the site record for the canal and stated that, although the overall integrity is poor, if it were restored it would potentially be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register). The subject segment has not been previously documented.

P2. Location. The segment is located between Jackson Street and the Burlington Northern and Santa Fe (BNSF) railroad tracks, south of Indiana Avenue in Riverside. Refer to Location Map (page 3). The segment measures approximately 400 feet in length.

P3a. Description. This short segment of the Upper Riverside Canal is adjacent to a dirt utility access road, is fenced and was not accessible; therefore only estimate measurements are available for this segment. The segment, measuring approximately 400 feet in length, is located adjacent to the southern boundary of the Project Area between Jackson Street and the Burlington Northern and Santa Fe (BNSF) railroad tracks. The width of the canal segment is approximately 50 feet at the western end near the railroad tracks and gradually decreases to approximately 20 feet at the eastern terminus at Jackson Street. Due to the accumulation of dirt and debris, the depth cannot be determined. The sides are slightly sloped inward as a result of being channelized. This segment is isolated from the rest of the canal by development at either end; it is filled with dirt and debris, and appears to be walled off at the intersection of the railroad tracks. This segment of the canal no longer retains integrity of setting, feeling, materials, or association.

***P11. Report Citation:** Bechtel and Austerman 2016. Cultural Resources Assessment, Hawthorne Elementary School Project, City of Riverside, County of Riverside, California.

B10. Significance Evaluation. This segment of the Riverside Upper Canal does not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register or California Register or for designation under the local ordinance. It is an isolated segment that is cut off from the remainder of the canal.

Under National Register and California Register criteria A/1, although the Riverside Upper Canal is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the settlement of Riverside, this segment no longer retains adequate integrity to convey its association with those events.

Under National Register and California Register criteria B/2, the canal is not associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

Under National Register and California Register criteria C/3, this segment of the Riverside Upper Canal does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. It does not represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

Under National Register and California Register criteria D/4 this segment of the Riverside Upper Canal is not likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history due to the fact it has been channelized.

City of Riverside Landmark Criteria. This segment of the Riverside Upper Canal is not an exceptional example of historical, archaeological, cultural, architectural, community, aesthetic, or artistic heritage of the City. The Landmark criteria require that the resource be both exceptional and retain high integrity in order to be considered for designation as a Landmark. If either of those criteria is missing, the resource does not meet the basic requirements for designation as a Landmark. Since this segment of the canal has lost integrity and is not exceptional, it does not meet the minimum qualifications for this designation.

City of Riverside Structure of Merit Criteria. Under Structure of Merit Criterion 1, the resource does not have a unique location or singular physical characteristics, nor is it a view or vista representing an established and familiar feature of a

neighborhood, community, or of the City. Therefore, it is not eligible under this criterion

Under Structure of Merit Criterion 2, the canal is an example of a property type that was once common but is now rare in its neighborhood, community, or area. However, as discussed previously, this segment was updated with modern concrete and has been separated from the original canal by development; therefore, it does not retain adequate integrity and is not eligible under this criterion. *See Continuation Sheet*

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

Primary # 33-004495H (Update)
HRI # _____
Trinomial CA-RIV-4495H (Update)

Page 2 of 3 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Upper Riverside Canal
*Recorded by Gini Austerman *Date: August 31, 2016 X Continuation X Update

B10. Significance Evaluation (continued from page 1)

Structure of Merit Criterion 3 is for properties connected with a business or use which was once common but is now rare. The canal was originally associated with agricultural uses, but this segment no longer appears to be in use. Therefore, the association has been lost and this criterion does not apply.

Structure of Merit Criterion 4 is for properties that retain sufficient, but not necessarily high integrity, and that meet one or more of the Landmark criteria. As discussed above, the resource has lost integrity.

Under Structure of Merit Criterion 5, this segment of the canal has been altered and does not have the potential to yield information important in history or prehistory. Therefore, it is not eligible under this criterion.

Structure of Merit Criterion 6 is essentially the same as Criterion 4 in that it is for properties that retain sufficient integrity to convey significance under one or more of the Landmark criteria. Since this has been addressed under Criterion 4, no further discussion is provided.



Overview of canal segment looking west