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CITY OF RIVERSIDE

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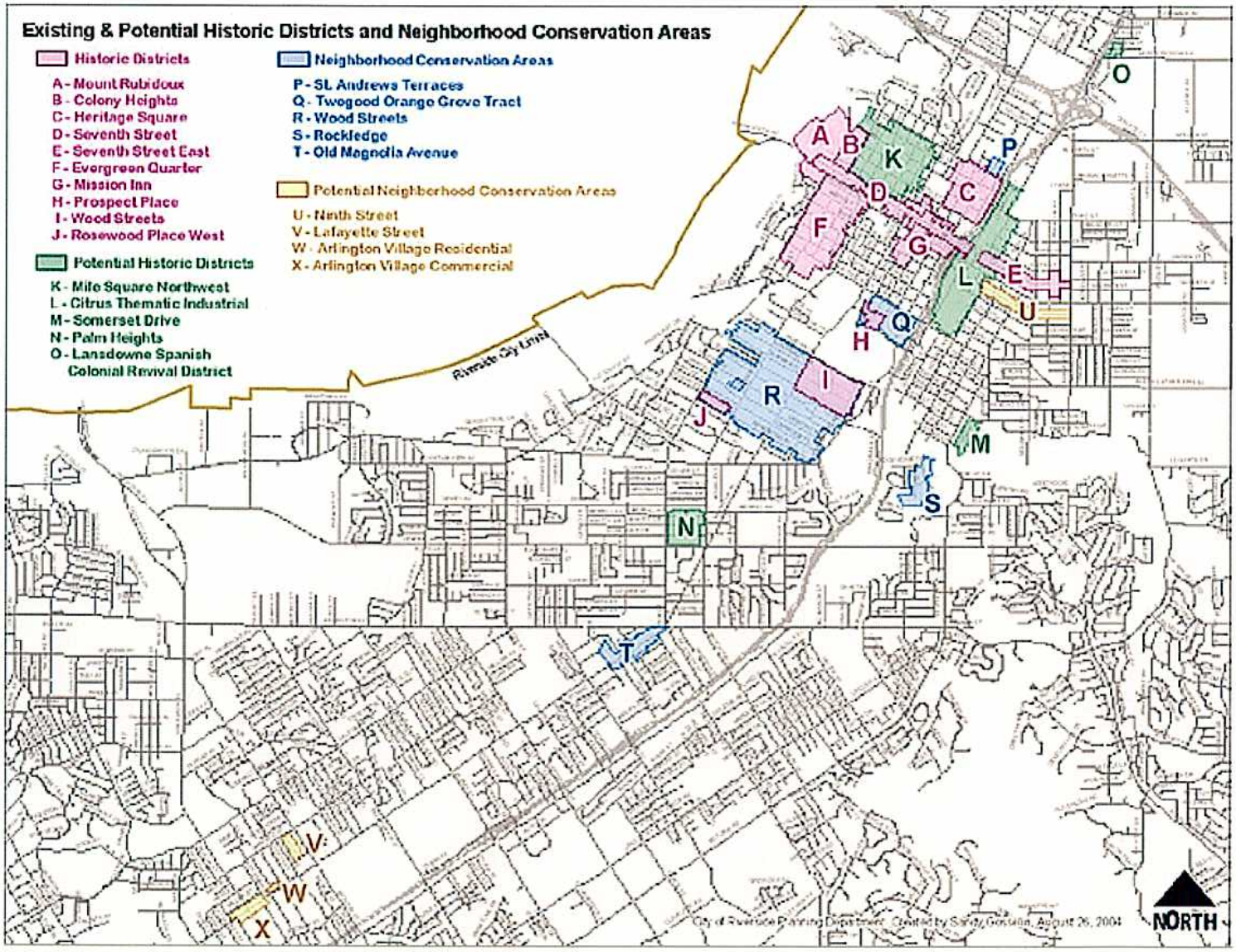

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LANDMARKS OF THE CITY OF RIVERSIDE

1. **Mission Inn** (3649 Mission Inn Avenue) Owner Frank A. Miller's Mission Inn epitomizes his role as Riverside's leading exponent of the Mission Revival style. Built between 1902 and 1932, the Inn's architects included Arthur B. Benton, Myron Hunt and G. Stanley Wilson. The hotel originated on the site in 1876 as the modest home of Miller's parents.

2. **Riverside County Courthouse** (4050 Main Street) Designed by Franklin P. Burnham in the style of Beaux-Arts Classicism, the courthouse was completed in 1903. Contractor F. O. Engstrom used brick and concrete for this building, which features ionic columns and classical sculpture.

3. **Universalist-Unitarian Church** (3525 Mission Inn Avenue) Architect A. C. Willard designed this 1891 Norman Gothic Revival style church building, which was constructed of Arizona sandstone. Reverend George H. Deere founded Riverside's first Universalist congregation in 1881.

4. **Magnolia United Presbyterian Church** (7200 Magnolia Avenue) Architect A. W. Boggs designed and built the Gothic Revival church in 1881. It is the oldest existing church building in the city of Riverside.

5. **Heritage House (Bettner-McDavid House)** (8193 Magnolia Avenue) This Queen Anne style house was designed by John A. Walls for Mrs. James A. Bettner, widow of an early citrus pioneer. Completed in 1891, it was purchased by the Riverside Museum Associates in 1969 and now operates as a historic house museum.

6. **First Congregational Church (United Church of Christ)** (3504 Mission Inn Avenue) Designed by well known architect Myron Hunt, and built by the Cresmer Manufacturing Company, this concrete building is in the Spanish Colonial Revival style with Churrigueresque elements. The first services were held on December 24, 1913.

7. **First Church of Christ, Scientist** (3606 Lemon Street) Designed by architect Arthur B. Benton, and completed in 1901, this church is Riverside's oldest surviving example of Mission Revival style architecture. It is also the church that introduced Christian Science to Southern California.

8. **Victoria Avenue** (Myrtle Avenue, southwest seven miles ending at Boundary Lane) This landscaped divided avenue was developed to connect the 1890 Arlington Heights subdivision to downtown. Grading was completed in 1892. Landscape architect Franz P. Hosp supervised the original planting; the avenue now includes over 90 species of trees as well as numerous shrubs.

9. **Union Pacific Depot** (3751 Vine Street) This Mission Revival style depot was built in 1904 by the San Pedro, Los Angeles, and Salt Lake Railroad, which became part of the Union Pacific in 1921. Passenger service was discontinued in 1971.

10. Bandshell at Fairmount Park (Fairmount Boulevard and Market Street) The original Bandshell was designed by Arthur B. Benton and constructed in 1920 to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the founding of Riverside's Military Band. It was destroyed in a fire in 1992 and rebuilt in 1995.

11. Riverside Municipal Museum (3720 Orange Street) Built in 1912 as a federal post office, this building was designed by architect James K. Taylor in the Neo-Classical style with elements of the Mission Revival style. The City of Riverside purchased the building in 1938. The Police Department and other City offices occupied it until 1966 when it was dedicated for use as the Municipal Museum.

12. S. C. Evans Residence (7606 Mt. Vernon Street) This circa 1874 adobe house was designed by architect W.R. Norton for Evans, the president of the Riverside Land and Irrigating Company. It was constructed of natural materials by local Indians and represents a common local construction style of the period.

13. Benedict Castle (1850 Benedict Avenue) Designed by Henry L. A. Jekel, this Medieval-Spanish style structure exhibits strong Moorish influences. The residence was built in two stages between 1921 and 1931 as a luxurious home for Charles W. Benedict.

14. Buena Vista Drive and Carlson Park (Beyond Mission Inn Avenue west between Redwood Drive and the Santa Ana River) This landmark consists of the remaining towers of the Mission Revival style bridge that was completed in 1923 across the Santa Ana River west of Mt. Rubidoux. Also included are the raincross streetlights, the waterfall, and the decorative plantings installed on Mt. Rubidoux when the city widened the bridge in 1931. A new bridge, slightly north of the original site, was constructed in 1958.

15. Parent Navel Orange Tree (Magnolia Avenue at Arlington Avenue) Propagated from trees imported from Bahia, Brazil in 1870 by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, this tree was sent to Luther and Eliza Tibbets of Riverside for experimental planting in 1873 and began California's Washington navel orange industry and Riverside's citriculture boom. It was transplanted to this site in 1902.

16. Sherman Indian Museum (9010 Magnolia Avenue) The last of the thirty-four Mission Revival buildings that comprised Sherman Institute, this structure was built as the Administration Building in 1901. The federal Indian school was named for James Schoolcraft Sherman, Chairman of Indian Affairs, U.S. House of Representatives, who promoted the act to fund the school's construction.

17. Riverside Municipal Auditorium (3485 Mission Inn Avenue) Designed by Arthur S. Benton and G. Stanley Wilson, and completed in 1929, this reinforced concrete Mission Revival style building was dedicated as a memorial to Riverside's World War I veterans.

18. Riverside Art Museum (3425 Mission Inn Avenue) Built by the Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA) in 1929, this building was designed in the Mediterranean style by architect Julia Morgan. Morgan designed a number of YWCA buildings as well as William Randolph Hearst's San Simeon. The Riverside Art Association purchased the building in 1966 for use as a museum.

19. Chinatown Site (Brockton Avenue at Tequesquite Avenue) Riverside's Chinese community settled here in 1885 and, one hundred years later, a major archeological investigation of the pioneer settlement was conducted. The last of the Chinatown buildings was demolished in 1978.

20. Fred Stebler House (4532 Sixth Street) This Craftsman style house was constructed for Fred Stebler, inventor and manufacturer of machinery used to grade, clean, and pack citrus fruit. Built in 1911 from a design by H.L. Evans, Mr. Stebler resided here until his death in 1957.

21. Loring Building (3673 Main Street) Built in 1890 in the Richardsonian Romanesque style, this building was remodeled in 1918 to more closely resemble the Mission Revival architecture of neighboring buildings. It originally housed city hall, the municipal courts, and the public library. Adjacent to this site, once stood the Loring Opera House, designed by noted theatrical architect James M. Woods, it played host to W. C. Fields, Sarah Bernhardt, and others. The building was destroyed by fire in 1990.

22. New Jerusalem Church (3645 Locust Street) This church is a late expression of a Classical Revival temple façade with Gothic elements. It was dedicated on Easter Sunday, 1904.

23. Harada House (3356 Lemon Street) Japanese immigrant and local restaurateur Jukichi Harada purchased the saltbox cottage in 1915 in the names of his three American-born minor children. The residence gained international attention in 1916 as the object of a landmark court case testing the constitutionality of California's 1913 Alien Land Law. It has been continuously owned and occupied by the Harada family since 1915. The property is also a National Historic Landmark.

24. The Gage Canal -- Built between 1884 and 1888, this important engineering feat is named for Matthew Gage, who guided its original twenty-mile length from the Santa Ana River near present-day Loma Linda to Arlington Heights. Originally conceived for the irrigation of his own holdings, the canal put Gage in the business of selling water and made possible Riverside's 1890s boom in agricultural and residential development.

25. Edgewild (2320 Mary Street) This New England style house was built in 1891 for brothers William and Edward Gulick, local citrus grower-shippers and nurserymen.

26. Mount Rubidoux -- Located west of downtown Riverside, Mt. Rubidoux is named for Louis Rubidoux, an early settler to the area. Frank Miller purchased the land in 1906 on which he built a road, planted vegetation and dedicated a cross to Father Junipero Serra. The nation's first annual outdoor Easter Sunrise Service was initiated here in 1909 and inspired similar programs across the country. The Peace Tower was designed by Arthur Benton and built in 1925.

27. John W. North Park (Mission Inn Avenue at Vine Street) This park marks the 1871-1880 homesite of John Wesley North, the principal founder of Riverside. The site became a City park in 1927.

28. Old City Hall (3612 Mission Inn Avenue) In 1923, voters approved a bond issue for Riverside to construct its first municipally owned city hall. The Spanish Colonial Revival style building served the City government until 1975.

29. Rockledge (2812 Ivy Street) Local land developer and orange grower Priestley Hall built this Victorian-era residence as a wedding gift to his wife, Agnes Overton Hall. The sixteen-inch sun-dried adobe bricks used in the construction were manufactured on-site.

30. Devine House (4475 Twelfth Street) This 1888 Queen Anne style residence was designed by architect John C. Pelton, Jr. for Frank Devine and his wife. Frank was a pioneer in the local fruit packing industry. Mrs. Devine lived in the house until her death in 1948.

31. Raeburn (2508 Raeburn Drive) This Queen Anne style house was built in 1897 for William Irving, head of the Gage Canal Company. This was the citrus greenbelt's first grove mansion.

32. Arcade Building (3602 Univer-sity Avenue) Los Angeles architects Walker and Eisen designed this circa 1928 Spanish Renaissance arcade style building for the Security Title Insurance and Guaranty Company. It was restored in 1976.

33. Bonnett Building (3800 Orange Street) Built in 1908, this Spanish Colonial Revival style building was altered in 1929 by E. M. Bonnett to accommodate widening along Orange Street. Arches were built at the new curb line to support the second floor.

34. Estudillo House (4515 Sixth Street) In 1911, plans from local architect Seeley Pillar were used to build this California bungalow. Miguel Estudillo, State Assemblyman, Senator, and long-time City Attorney lived here with his family from 1918 until his death in 1950.

35. Irvine House (3115 Brockton Avenue) Architects Seehorn & Preston of Los Angeles designed this 1906 residence for Len and Stella Irvine. Stella served as regional president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The house reflects many design traditions, including a Norman influence.

36. Waite House (3121 Mulberry Street) Construction on this Queen Anne style house for Lyman C. Waite and his wife Lillian began in 1884 and was completed in 1890. Lyman served as Riverside's first notary public and Justice of the Peace.

37. Cressman House (3390 Orange Street) Burnham and Bliesner, architects of the Riverside County Courthouse, designed this Mission Revival style residence in 1902. Cressman worked as a deputy in the Riverside County sheriff's office.

38. Grant School (4011 Fourteenth Street) This Mission Revival style school was designed by G. Stanley Wilson and opened in 1935. It replaced the original 1889 school building that was razed following the 1933 Long Beach earthquake. The fountain was installed in 1896 and stands as a reminder of the first school.

39. Fox Theater (3801 Mission Inn Avenue) Designed by the firm of Balch & Stanbery, this Spanish Colonial Revival style theater opened in 1929 as a combination cinema-vaudeville house. The first public screening of "Gone With the Wind" took place in this building, and Bing Crosby and Judy Garland performed here.

40. Seventh Street (from the Santa Fe Depot to the Buena Vista Bridge) This district includes a grouping of some of Riverside's finest commercial and residential architecture dating from about 1900 to the 1930s. The designation was made before the street name was changed to Mission Inn Avenue.

41. Young Men's Christian Association Building (YMCA) (3485 University Avenue) The building was designed in the style of an Italian Renaissance palazzo and housed the YMCA from 1909 until 1968.

42. Greystones (6190 Hawarden Drive) This Classical Revival style house was built in 1902 for John Mylne, a Canadian emigrant and assistant engineer on the Gage Canal. Greystones got its name from the granite that was cut for the foundation and for the retaining walls which surround the property's garden and drive.

43. Lerner Building (3605-49 Tenth Street) Built by Moses H. Lerner and designed by Joseph R. Scheneck, this brick Italian Renaissance style office and commercial building was constructed in 1927.

44. Hole Mansion (11316 Cypress Avenue) In 1909 Willits J. Hole purchased the 10,000-acre property that originally formed the Rancho La Sierra Sepulveda land grant. Arthur Benton designed the rustic bungalow, built on the site between 1912 and 1915.

45. Collins-Seaton House (2374 Mission Inn Avenue) O. P. Dennis designed this 1900 Classical Revival residence. Originally constructed for W.S. Collins and his bride, the house was purchased by Pittsburgh banker, Mr. Seaton in 1902 who finished the house with fine woodworking and hosted many Riverside social events.

46. Arlington Branch Library (9556 Magnolia Avenue) Designed by Seeley L. Pillar and completed in 1909, this Classical Revival style building is the City's first branch library and oldest library building. G. Stanley Wilson designed the 1927-28 remodel.

47. Batkin-Chrysler House (4539 Rubidoux Avenue) This Queen Anne style residence was built in 1896 for John S. Batkin.

48. Riverside City College Quadrangle (4800 Magnolia Avenue) Begun in 1924 and designed by architect G. Stanley Wilson, the Quadrangle is constructed of adjoining rectangular blocks that form an enclosure around an interior courtyard, recalling an Italian Renaissance palazzo.

49. University Heights Junior High School (2060 University Avenue) This Spanish Colonial Revival style school opened in 1928, when gender segregated instruction ended in Riverside's junior high schools. In 1974, the City acquired the building for use as the Cesar Chavez Community Center and Bobby Bonds Park.

50. Rouse's Department Store Building (3834 Main Street) This store was built in 1895 and was remodeled several times. The most important remodeling was undertaken in 1924 with G. Stanley Wilson as architect, and includes features reminiscent of Spanish Renaissance architecture.

51. Ward House (2969 Mission Inn Avenue) George F. Ward, an undertaker who was also Riverside's volunteer fire department chief and a City councilman, built this Victorian-era house for his family in 1887.

52. Weber House (1510 University Avenue) Peter J. Weber, chief designer for G. Stanley Wilson's architectural firm, built this unusual house between 1932 and 1938. It combines elements of various architectural styles including Moorish, Craftsman and Art Deco.

53. Moulton House (7335 Magnolia Avenue) Ernest and Julia Moulton built this Classical Revival style house in 1899. Ernest served as president of the First National Bank of Riverside.

54. Victoria Bridge (on Victoria Avenue between Myrtle Avenue and Woodbine Street) The original Victoria Bridge was built of wood in 1891 to unite the new Arlington Heights subdivision with downtown Riverside. R. V. Leeson designed this 1928 bridge of steel and concrete.

55. Hoover House (3858 Redwood Drive) Martin Hoover, citrus grower and County Supervisor and his wife constructed the house in 1908, which includes features of both Queen Anne and Classical Revival styles. Originally located at 3381 Seventh Street, it gained significance as the first building in Riverside to be relocated as part of the City's historic preservation efforts.

56. Palm Elementary School (6735 Magnolia Avenue) G. Stanley Wilson designed this Spanish Colonial Revival style school, which operated from 1927 to 1974. In 1976, it became the home of the Riverside Unified School District's Community Education program.

57. White Park (Chestnut and Tenth Streets) Established in 1883 this was Riverside's first City park. Improvements to the park were made from 1883-1931 and included a lush botanical garden, bandstand, and footbridges which crossed a canal.

58. Orchard House (6499 Hawarden Drive) This twelve room Tudor Revival style house was constructed from 1917-1920 for citrus grower and prominent attorney William G. Irving.

59. Robert Bettner House (7995 Magnolia Avenue) This 1892 single-story English-style cottage and landscaped grounds is a reminder of one of Riverside's socially prominent citrus growers and of the past elegance of Magnolia Avenue.

60. The Chicago White Sox Redwood Tree (Low Park) The Chicago White Sox baseball team planted this tree in 1914 while in Riverside to play an exhibition game.

61. Montezuma Bald Cypress Trees (Fairmount Park) Captain Charles Dexter, one of the founders of Fairmount Park, initiated the planting of this native Mexican tree.

62. Magnolia Avenue Parkways and Center Median (between Arlington Avenue and San Rafael Way) This section of the Magnolia Avenue streetscape maintains the spirit of the original plantings. Laid out in 1876 with eucalyptus, oak and palm trees, Magnolia Avenue set a historic national precedent in scenic urban landscaping.

63. Palm Grove (Hunter Park, near the intersection of Columbia Street and Iowa Avenue) In 1962 these thirty-four trees, representing six varieties of palm, were transplanted from the former residence of Harrison Wright (on Adams near Magnolia Avenue).

64. Roosevelt Palm (Victoria Avenue at Myrtle Street) President Theodore Roosevelt planted this Mexican fan palm during his visit to Riverside in 1903.

65. Native Sycamore Tree (median island on La Paz Lane at Bubbling Well Road) This tree marks the location of the Lee Duncan Ranch, home of canine movie star Rin-Tin-Tin.

66. Horse Chestnut Tree (Victoria Avenue center divider at Mary Street) Local horticulturist Captain Dammer originally planted this tree on his home site at the northwest corner of Mary Street and Victoria Avenue. The City transplanted it in 1974 when Mary Street was widened.

67. Evergreen Cemetery and Riverside Mausoleum (4414 Fourteenth Street) This cemetery is the city's first and dates to 1872. Among those buried here are prominent Riverside citizens John W. North, Frank A. Miller, and Luther and Eliza Tibbets. The Egyptian Revival style mausoleum was built in 1914 by W.C. Crowell of Pasadena.

68. Mitchell House (3209 Mulberry Street) This two-story Queen Anne style house was built in 1893 for David G. Mitchell, one of the founders of Riverside County.

69. Fairmount Park (Fairmount Boulevard and Market Street) In 1911, the Olmsted Brothers of Brookline, Massachusetts planned the park's open space landscape design. It now occupies thirty-five acres.

70. Harwood Hall House (4570 University Avenue) Built in 1909 for the first director of the Sherman Indian Institute, this one-and-a-half story building is an exceptional example of a California bungalow. Hall served as Superintendent of Sherman Indian School.

71. Shiels House (3620 Fifteenth Street) G. Olivo Newman built this Victorian-era house in 1887 within his new twenty-acre subdivision, Prospect Place. The John Shiels family occupied this home as renters in 1901 and purchased it in 1906. Family members resided there until 1972.

72. McIntyre House (4586 Olivewood Avenue) This 1892 Victorian-era house was built for citrus grower and prominent lawyer, William J. McIntyre.

73. Newman Park and the De Anza Statue (Magnolia Avenue at Fourteenth Street) Sherry Peticolas sculpted the statue of Spanish explorer Don Juan Bautista De Anza in 1940, using Ed J. Loustanau, a descendent of De Anza's brother as a model. Dorr Bothwell designed the sculpture, which was supported by the Works Projects Administration.

74. Buena Vista Bridge (Rubidoux Drive between University Avenue and Mission Inn Avenue) Designed by Davidson and Fulmor and built by the Matich Brothers Company of locally quarried and hand-cut stone, the 1930s bridge provides a distinctive and picturesque city entry.

75. Stone House (3241 Mary Street) Built in 1929, this house is one of the city's finest examples of a Stone Bungalow, a number of which were built in Riverside from the 1910s to 1920s.

76. Stone House (2110 Seventh Street) This 1926 residence is another good example of a Stone Bungalow.

77. Hammer-Wallihan House (3563 Prospect Avenue) Designed by local architect Henry L. A. Jekel, this 1926 house is a good example of a Stone Bungalow.

78. Jarvis House (4492 Twelfth Street) This 1888 Victorian-era house was remodeled in 1914 by owner John T. Jarvis to more closely resemble the then–popular Craftsman style. Jarvis served from 1915 to 1925 as a City councilman and from 1926 to 1928 as mayor.

79. Collier House (3092 Lime Street) This Queen Anne style house was built in 1895 for Riverside attorney William Collier.

80. M. H. Simons' Undertaking Chapel (3610 Eleventh Street) In 1925, Melvin H. Simons moved his mortuary business into this Mission Revival style building designed by G. Stanley Wilson. The family operated its undertaking parlor here until 1966.

81. William Childs House (1151 Monte Vista Drive) This 1910 Craftsman bungalow is a lasting remnant of the 200-acre Monte Vista Nursery. Childs was a partner in the nursery, which specialized in oranges.

82. Hartree Grove (6475 Victoria Avenue) The original adobe construction for this home took place in 1892. In 1899, its second owner, Herman Wilson, named the house after a family castle in Scotland. In 1901, Wilson remodeled his home to resemble a Scottish country house.

83. First Christian Church Parsonage (2933 Mission Inn Avenue) Built in the 1880s as the parsonage for the First Christian Church, the building was relocated here from 3757 Vine Street in 1993. It is now used as a single-family residence.

84. Aurea Vista Hotel (3480 University Avenue) Designed by architect G. Stanley Wilson, the 1927 Spanish-Moorish style Aurea Vista Hotel had a primarily residential clientele.

85. Casa De Anza Motel (3425 Market Street) This Spanish Colonial Revival style building was originally a duplex that was moved to its present location around 1923. G. Stanley Wilson designed the motel that was built around the duplex in 1929.

86. Rockledge Cottage (2575 Madison Street) This 1901 Craftsman residence was constructed as a one-story residence for Englishman Hugh G. Newton. Franklin Pierce Burnham, architect of the Riverside County Courthouse, designed the second story circa 1910. Rockledge Cottage was named by New York banker William A. Lombard, who bought the property in 1917.

87. Tetley Building (4344-98 Market Street) G. Stanley Wilson designed this Spanish Colonial style commercial complex of buildings for Frank A. Tetley, and construction began in 1925.

88. Henry M. Streeter House (5211 Central Avenue) Henry A. Westbrook designed and built this Victorian Farmhouse in 1888 for Henry M. Streeter, a State Assemblyman from 1879 to 1881, and State Senator from 1891 to 1895. Streeter wrote the bill to establish Riverside County that was adopted in 1893.

89. James M. Wood House (2490 Prince Albert Drive) Wood, a theatrical architect from Chicago, designed his 1891 Colonial Revival style house with architect A.C. Willard.

90. Roosevelt Building (3616-38 University Avenue) Designed by Burnham and Bliesner, and built by Fred Peter in 1904, this Italianate commercial building was named after President Theodore Roosevelt who visited Riverside in 1903.

91. Ridgecourt (3261 Strong Street) This Mission Revival style house was built in 1913 for Clinton Hickok, a piano dealer from Toledo, Ohio. The patio was designed in the shape of a grand piano.

92. J. R. Willis Building (4336 Market Street) G. Stanley Wilson designed this 1927 Spanish Colonial Revival style commercial building for the Bell Cleaning Company, a dry-cleaning business.

93. John J. Hewitt House (3050 Orange Street) John and Martha Hewitt built this Eastlake Victorian-era house on their ten-acre orange grove in 1885. After her husband's death in 1909, Martha subdivided her property into forty-three residential lots and paid to have her house cut into two pieces and moved 90 degrees to face Orange Street. She lived there until 1920.

94. Dr. Edmund Jaeger House - Delisted (4465 Sixth Street) Dr. Jaeger, a biology instructor at Riverside City College from 1924 until 1954, designed his front yard as a collection of desert plants chosen for texture, line, color, and succession of bloom. The garden no longer remains which was the principal reason for the de-listing of this property as a landmark.

95. First United Brethren in Christ (2921 Sixth Street) Built in 1887, this Gothic Revival style church building is the second oldest in the city.

96. Irving School (4341 Victoria Avenue) This Craftsman style school building was constructed in 1917. The Streamline Moderne style auditorium, designed by G. Stanley Wilson, was completed in 1940. The school was once comprised of nine buildings; a fire destroyed the others in 1955.

97. Chudzikowski Home Site (4998 Bushnell Avenue) This property included a residence, garage and entrance monument, which were constructed for John B. Chudzikowski. All were demolished in 1999.

98. White Park Building (3900-3920 Market Street) Walter Lewis built this Mediterranean style commercial building in 1924 for $15,000.

99. Benjamin Rockhold Family House (4581 Indian Hill Road) This 1906 Swiss Chalet/Craftsman style house was moved here from 4220 Lemon Street in 1998. Benjamin and his brother John established The Rockhold Brothers Grocery in 1889.

100. Santa Fe Depot (3750 Santa Fe Street) The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Depot was built in 1924 and is the only example of a Pueblo Revival style railroad depot in California.

101. Elmer A. Day House (3894 Fourth Street) Built in 1895 for horticulturist Elmer A. Day, this Victorian-era residence was moved from Eighth Street (University Avenue) to Fourth Street in 1911.

102. Food Manufacturing Corporation (Tenth and Howard Streets) Built between 1938 and 1943, these industrial buildings face north in order to admit diffused light through the sawtooth roofs.

103. Jaeger Family House (4462 Sixth Street) G.D. Haigh constructed this 1907 Craftsman residence for the Jaeger family, who moved from Iowa to Riverside in 1906. Dr. Edmund Jaeger, one of Southern California's foremost botanists, occupied the house until his death in 1983.

104. Raymond Cree-Criddle House (4536 Beacon Way) This Craftsman bungalow was built in 1913. Raymond Cree served as a County Superintendent of Schools. Later resident Eugene Criddle was Vice President of the Southern Sierras Power Company, and from 1933 to 1937 served as Mayor of Riverside.

105. Mary and Emerson Holt House (3504 Larchwood Place) This Spanish Colonial Revival style house was built in 1924 for Emerson and Mary Holt, who were involved in numerous civic organizations. Mary wrote the lyrics for the Riverside County Song. Emerson disappeared on a Sierra Club hike in 1943.

106. Alkire House (3245 Orange Street) This circa 1899 Neo-classical style residence was built for Adam S. Alkire, who bought and developed a number of properties along Orange Street following his retirement as County Assessor in 1890.

107. Holden House (7355 Magnolia Avenue) In 1923 Arthur and Virginia Holden commissioned Riverside architect Robert H. Spurgeon to design this Tudor Revival style residence. Mr. Holden came to Riverside in 1907 to manage the British owned San Jacinto Land Company, which owned over 43,00 acres of land in the area.

108. Ames-Westbrook House (4811 Brockton Avenue) This Queen Anne style residence was built by grove owner Samuel A. Ames in 1888. It is best known for long-time owners Mr. and Mrs. John R. Westbrook. John helped establish Riverside's Franzen Brothers Hardware Store, which later became J.R. Westbrook Company.

Riverside's Cultural Heritage Board

City Landmarks are designated by

Riverside's Cultural Heritage Board,

a nine-member commission of private citizens who

are appointed by the Mayor and City Council to

identify, preserve and protect the

City's historic architecture, sites and natural features.

City of Riverside, California

Planning Department

January 2002