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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Foreword	4
by Glenn Wenzel	
The Tragedy of the Native American Boarding Schools and the Triumph of the Sherman Indian High School	5
by Ian Bachant	
Postcards From Our Area	26
Riverside Dr. Feels Feet of Sick Senator	27
by Howard Boylan	
Riverside Nurse Injects Vitamin B Into Famous Author's Gluteus	28
by Howard Boylan	
Lassie, Sage's, and One of My Earliest Memories	30
by Kim Jarrell Johnson	
The Anchorage Park Inn	32
by Glenn Wenzel	
RHS Journal Sponsors	66

Foreword

I am not sure where the year 2019 has gone. It has been a busy year that sped past quickly. That has been the case with the affairs with the Riverside Historical Society. A special committee of RHS has been working diligently on putting together a special edition of the journal for 2020, the 150th anniversary of the city of Riverside. You have received information on that and will be receiving more. Help support that special project. In light of that the decision was made to scale back again to only one journal for the present year 2019.

This journal, the 27th edition, begins with two anecdotal articles by members of the RHS board. Kim Jarrell Johnson wrote about a special event from her childhood, a visit with Lassie at Sage's. Howard Boylan reminisced about his father, Dr. Richard Boylan, and recounted two humorous events from that physician's practice.

For the last number of years members of the RHS board have served as judges at the annual History Days here in Riverside. Each year we present special rewards to deserving students who did a project on local Riverside history. One such award last year was given to Ian Bachant, a student at North High School. The theme for the year was Triumph and Tragedy in History and Ian followed this theme with his paper: The Tragedy of the Native American Boarding Schools and the Triumph of the Sherman Indian High School. In this issue of the journal we have Ian's paper in the format that is required for History Days.

Finally, yours truly, the editor of this journal, researched and wrote about The Anchorage Park Inn. Years ago, in researching the history of White Park I found photos of rustic wooden bridges across the canal in the park. I found similar photos of rustic bridges over the canal, but they were actually located at The Anchorage Park Inn. I filed away this information until I had time to research more on this gone and mostly forgotten early inn of Riverside.

This is it for 2019. Looking forward to our special edition for 2020, an anthology of important events, people and places in Riverside's 150 years of history, especially the last 50 to 60 years.

Glenn Wenzel
RHS Journal Editor

The Tragedy of the Native American Boarding Schools and the Triumph of the Sherman Indian High School

By Ian Bachant

Throughout history, tragedies have been forced upon populations as conquered peoples have been forced to assimilate into the conquering culture. Triumphs have later followed, with valiant efforts to restore and preserve the traditions and customs of these people. However, compared to the unfortunate frequency of assimilation, this triumph is relatively rare.

During the late nineteenth century and early twentieth centuries, European powers began to expand their spheres of influence and develop overseas empires. During this time, Social Darwinism, a form of racism that applied the principles of natural selection to society and politics, rose in popularity within Western Europe and the United States. With this belief in cultural superiority, the European empires justified the exploitation, abuse, decimation, and assimilation of the native people. This overall led to a loss of culture and traditions, though the socioeconomic status of the subjugated peoples did not improve, nor did the discrimination by their European conquerors relent.

Discriminatory views against ethnicities regarded as “other”, especially the aborigines of foreign lands, pervaded much of American society and politics, evident in the drastic action taken to eradicate them. Following the War of 1812, the political culture within the United States shifted. This was reflected in the actions of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. In 1819, the government funded organizations with the intent “to employ capable persons of good moral character, to instruct them in the mode of agriculture suited to their situation; and for teaching their children in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and performing such other duties as may be enjoined”¹ This set the precedent for governmentally-funded boarding schools with the intent of assimilation. Focusing on children, the

federal government established boarding schools for the Native children to achieve this end.

One such school, the Sherman Institute, established in Riverside in 1902, was a cesspool of disease and a cultural tragedy. Now one of the last Indian boarding schools that have not been taken from governmental control by Native groups, the Sherman Institute, now the Sherman Indian High School, is triumphing over the ghosts of its past, working to preserve the traditions it once worked to exterminate.

Tragedy

Captain Richard Henry Pratt was the first to set out to “civilize” the “wildest, the most dangerous, and the most untamable of tribes.” Taking incarcerated Indian warriors from the Cheyenne, Kiowa, Arapaho, Comanche, and Caddo Nations, Pratt transformed the “savages” into “near-white men who could read, write, farm, and quoted the bible.”² Based on this success, Pratt established the first governmentally-run Indian boarding school in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, which became known as the Carlisle Indian Industrial School, in 1879, where the motto was, “kill the Indian... save the man.”³ Children enlisted were given American-style haircuts, Christian names, uniforms, and forced to practice Christianity. The expression of any and all tribal traditions, customs, beliefs, and languages were harshly disciplined and punished. This school became the example after which all the boarding schools were modelled.

In 1892, the Bureau of Indian Affairs created the Perris Indian School. Efforts on the part of Frank Miller, owner of the Mission Inn Riverside, California, and Superintendent Harwood Hall, superintendent of both the Perris Indian School and later the Sherman Institute, were responsible for the relocation and creation of the Sherman Institute in 1905. Construction of the school began in 1900, with students exploited as the main labor source for construction.⁴ Following the example set by the Carlisle Indian Industrial School, the Sherman Institute attempted to achieve cultural assimilation of the Native tribes through the complete elimination of all cultural markers in the student’s life. Bill Wright, a Pattwin Indian and former student of the Stewart Indian School in Nevada,

related to a reporter when asked about his experience there, that, “Students at federal boarding schools were forbidden to express their culture — everything from wearing long hair to speaking even a single Indian word. Wright said he lost not only his language, but also his American Indian name.”⁵ In addition, students were forced to give up their Native names and take on Christian ones, and all tribal customs were strictly disciplined. Teaching environments were abusive and discriminatory, and derided Native traditions. Harsh discipline and punishment, ingrained within the boarding school environment, led to issues of domestic abuse and violence within Indian households. Furthermore, contrary to their stated purpose, the boarding schools did little to set the students up for socioeconomic success in American society. Poor teaching methods and disproportionate use of discipline present in the Indian boarding schools led to inadequate education of the student.⁶ Extracurricular activities at the boarding schools included cowboy movies, specifically depicting the massacre of Native Americans.⁷ Overall, the conditions prevalent in the boarding schools were tragedies in unto themselves.

Outing programs, where students serve under “civilized” households, were developed into Sherman Institute’s education program by Superintendent Harwood Hall. Under this system, the children were subjected to child labor. “During her first outing she overheard a school matron declare to her perspective [sic] employer, ‘this is what we train them for, to take care of other people’s houses and toilets.’”⁸ This exploitation and abuse of the children, in direct violation of child labor laws, was commonplace within the boarding school environment and revealed the tragedy that was the practice of Social Darwinism in America.⁹

Overcrowding and a lack of sufficient supplies for the students was a common and deadly problem in most boarding schools, including Sherman.¹⁰ In order to get as much money as possible from the outing system, the schoolmasters and superintendents often overenrolled their schools, causing shortages of supplies and room, limiting education and creating susceptibility to disease.

At the Sherman Institute, administrative problems and actions worsened these iniquities of the boarding schools. While Superintendent Harwood Hall proclaimed the Institute was “the healthiest place on Earth,”

which would have been drastically different than the environments at most Indian boarding schools, this was not the case.¹¹ Over the course of twenty years, 61 students died while hospitalized, 44 died after being sent home sick, and many others were admitted to the hospital. Trachoma and tuberculosis (TB) were common epidemics within Sherman Institute, with trachoma averaging over 100 cases per year and TB averaging 12 cases per year from 1902-1923.¹²

Students suffered from “filth diseases” or illnesses that were preventable by keeping food, clothes and living spaces sanitary and avoiding overcrowded conditions. Measles, typhoid, diphtheria, trachoma and skin parasites can be exacerbated by overcrowded and unsanitary conditions. Superintendent Harwood Hall’s lack of concern for student health, and his failure to comply with health policies... created an environment conducive to disease.¹³

Such a disregard for human health and violation of basic human rights, analogous to that of the trans-Atlantic slave trade, thus was forced upon thousands of natives who lacked the freedom to escape or the power to protest.

The enrollment statistics for the Sherman Institute, not including those in the outing program, steadily rose from 389 to 1059 from 1902-1923, well beyond the sustainable enrollment levels the school could provide for.¹⁴

“The BIA [Bureau of Indian Affairs] education budget was found to be greatly inadequate: Since most Indian children begin school with the environmental handicaps of rural poverty, cultural isolation, low level of parent education, and in many cases a non-English native language, equality of educational inputs requires greatly superior inschool resources of teachers, curriculum, facilities, and equipment to balance the inadequate preschool preparation of most Indian children. Such superior education has not been and cannot be supplied by the BIA on

its current budget of some \$1,000 per student year, which must also pay for the boarding expense of nearly half its students. It has been pointed out that the Job Corps spent from \$7,000 to \$9,000 per student year for its resident high-school level education program.”¹⁵

Given that Harwood Hall routinely and severely over-enrolled the Sherman Institute, the problems inherent to an underfunded institution were exacerbated, contributing to the horrendous school health and material needs. Insufficient dietary needs were met, so malnutrition from the lack of proportionate food supplies and lack of sanitation in proportion to student population created an environment conducive to disease.¹⁶ In response to this gargantuan problem, Hall lied to officials and falsified reports regarding student deaths and illnesses.¹⁷

Though disease, exploitation, and violations of the natives are perhaps the most obvious tragedies, perhaps the greatest tragedy was the loss of the native culture. One’s way of life, identity, and values are contained within one’s culture, and so the systematic elimination of the native culture amounted to genocide. Hence it is practically impossible to conjure the feelings of the Native Americans as they were forcefully removed from their families, constantly told and reminded that their culture and identity was inferior, harassed and exploited, and to witness their frustrations as many individuals lost their ability to communicate with their families.

Triumph

As society progressed, the boarding schools were gradually either shut down, sold to state governments, or purchased by tribal organizations. By 1930, many of the Native American boarding schools had shut down, and by 1980, nearly all of them had ceased operation as a governmentally-run off-reservation Indian boarding school. In 1934, the Indian Reorganization Act guaranteed religious freedom and promoted land use rights. The Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975 allowed the tribes to control the curriculum in the boarding schools and to contract the BIA for operation of their own education programs.¹⁸ Currently, four

boarding schools still operate under governmental direction, including the former Sherman Institute.

Now the Sherman Indian High School, renamed after its re-accreditation as a high school in 1971, it continues to function as a boarding school for Native American children.¹⁹ However, instead of the cesspool of assimilation, death, and abuse it was in the past, it now focuses and makes a priority the preservation and revitalization of tribal customs and practices.²⁰ There, customs such as traditional and ceremonial dresses, moccasins, and drum circles are encouraged, and students are taught the songs and languages of their tribe.²¹ The school has made student health and success a priority, and its stated mission is to promote post-secondary success. As a part of its goals and missions, the Sherman Indian High School wishes to grow its students spiritually, culturally, and academically.²² Cultural programs such as the Indigenous Language Center within the school work to accomplish this goal, with Navajo, Samala Chumash, Apache, Chocktaw, Cahuila, and Gabrielino languages among the many languages represented in the program. Other features of the school such as the Clarke Culture Center, Indigenous fashion and design class, and Native traditions classroom immerse students in Native traditions and culture.²³ Native traditions and history also features prominently in every issue of the Sherman Times Newsletters.²⁴

The Native American population has one of the highest suicide, drug addiction, and alcoholism rates within the United States, which is especially evident in the 15-35 year old demographic,²⁵ in large part due to the horrendous mental and physical abuse at the American boarding schools. The abuse the Native American children experienced throughout their childhoods was often reproduced in their attempts at parenthood. The hatred of their identity fostered in the boarding schools was brought upon their children, leading to exceptionally high suicide rates and an overrepresentation of the American Indian population in numerous measures of poor childhood environments, such as high-school dropout rates, the juvenile justice system, and out-of-home placements.²⁶ However, Sherman now serves to help the Native youth find refuge from the crimes of Sherman's past, triumphing over its own failings. Because of the prevalence of such abuse on reservations, the off-reservation boarding school offers

a needed and wanted respite for students from the common practice of social vices at reservations. A need to “get away” from the reservations was implicit in many interviews conducted by NPR reporter Charla Bear on students at Sherman high, and many felt it was a way for them to “do better,” while others were more invested in the unique academic opportunities it provided. The Sherman Indian High School also offers an escape from racism, bullying, and allows students to culturally express themselves without fear of persecution by their peers.²⁷ Because of this, Sherman Indian High School represents a necessary and needed role in society, preserving the rich cultural histories and traditions of the aborigines while protecting and encouraging their growth and futures.

Conclusion

Established for the sole purpose of the eradication of a culture, the Indian boarding schools were a tragic and horrendous event in American history. In order to remove the children from the influence of their parents, they would be forced into a boarding school, sometimes hundreds of miles away from their parents and homes, at an early stage of childhood. There, they were harshly disciplined for partaking in any tribal traditions, including language, name, religion, clothing, hairstyle, and even expressing grief for being taken away from their parents.²⁸ These boarding schools were cesspools of disease, abuse, and death, where one’s culture was abruptly smothered and replaced by that of the Christian American. At the Sherman Institute, officials lied and falsified reports concerning student death and illness, with TB and trachoma rampant within the “healthiest place on Earth.”²⁹ Hard manual labor was part of the child’s curriculum and incentivized the over-enrollment of the boarding schools, aggravating the horrendous health and living conditions. “Children lacked appropriate, food, shelter and clothing, conditions that weakened their immune systems.”³⁰ Abuse, sexual, emotional, and physical led to the deaths of many, and malnutrition dominated the environment of the school, with constant reminder of cultural inferiority through school extracurricular activities and teacher behavior.³¹ The boarding schools failed to even achieve their primary goal, to improve the socioeconomic

status of the Native American, mainly due to the severe lack of funding, overcrowding of classrooms, abusive environment, and malnutrition.³² The forced assimilation of Native culture through the use of the boarding school system is one of the greatest tragedies in American history.

Currently, there are many efforts attempting to preserve the Native American traditions. The Sherman Indian High School, which one worked to eradicate Native culture, instead acts to bring it back to the Native population. With traditional songs and skills part of the curriculum, Native garb and activities encouraged, and a focus on the embetterment of the Native American life, the Sherman Indian High School is attempting to triumph over its past.³³ Acting as a safe haven from racism, the high rates of suicide, alcoholism, and substance abuse on reservations, the Sherman Indian High School acts as a possibility for those trapped in the cycle of poverty and racism to free themselves from its grip.³⁴ Unique academic opportunities present themselves to students at Sherman, and its initial mission of preparing Native Americans for success in American society is being realized. As of 2012, the graduation rate at Sherman was higher than the state average.³⁵

There is a debate in the Bureau of Indian Education (BIE), a division of the U.S. Department of the Interior, among whether to continue funding the remaining off-reservation Native American boarding schools.³⁶ Given their role as safe havens and cultural educators, reminders to the people of a tragedy largely kept out of the textbooks, and the only education option for smaller tribes outside of public schooling, the boarding schools should continue to receive funding.



Appendix 1

EPIDEMICS, ACCIDENTS, AND ILLNESSES

School Year	Smallpox	Measles	Chickenpox	Typhoid Fever	Spanish Influenza	Diphtheria	Pneumonia	TB	Trachoma	Other	Accidents	Unknown
1902-03	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	U	1	-	9
1903-04	45	86	-	-	-	-	2	9	U	1	-	7
1904-05	-	-	-	35	-	-	2	1	U	-	-	1
1905-06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	U	1	-	9
1906-07	-	-	-	-	-	R	1	1	U	-	1	2
1907-08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	U	-	2	3
1908-09	-	-	E	-	-	-	1	10	125	1	-	6
1909-10	-	36	-	-	-	-	2	11	270	2	-	5
1910-11	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	13	152	4	-	8
1911-12	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	18	36	1	-	10
1912-13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	88	1	-	7
1913-14	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	12	41	3	-	10
1914-15	-	122	-	-	-	-	-	16	85	-	2	4
1915-16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	51	5	1	6
1916-17	-	87	-	-	-	-	-	22	65	1	-	7
1917-18	-	-	-	-	569	-	-	18	53	2	-	2
1918-19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	56	-	1	3
1919-20	-	-	E	-	-	-	-	11	86	-	2	1
1920-21	-	E	E	-	-	-	1	13	96	-	2	9
1921-22	-	-	-	-	R	R	-	20	327	-	-	3

E = Epidemic recorded, but number of students affected unknown

R = Incidence recorded, but number of students affected unknown

U = Unknown data

Pneumonia = as primary illness only

Other = Includes Bronchitis, Systemic Blastomycosis, Meningitis, Acute Nephritis, Fever, Appendicitis, Inflammatory

Rheumatism,

Unknown = Reflects incomplete data; illness noted but not identified in available sources

45, 86, etc. = Reflects number of known cases

12

This figure depicts the number of cases of various epidemics over the course of twenty school years. Trachoma and tuberculosis are the two most common. TB is a bacterial infection in the lungs, potentially deadly if not treated. Trachoma is an eye infection caused by poor sanitation and limited access to clean water. Often resulting in blindness, it is extremely rare (less than 1000 US cases per year) and extremely contagious.

[
 Table 4.1 from Keller, Jean A. "Empty Beds: Student Health at Sherman Institute, 1902-1922." *University of California, Riverside*, Michigan State University Press, 2002]

Appendix 2

TABLE 4.2

STUDENTS SENT HOME SICK, DROPPED, AND DIED

<i>School Year</i>	<i>Sent Home Sick</i>	<i>Sent Home Sick, Dropped</i>	<i>Sent Home Sick, Dropped, Died</i>
1902-03	3	6	4
1903-04	3	10	2
1904-05	0	3	0
1905-06	5	8	2
1906-07	0	5	0
1907-08	1	5	3
1908-09	1	14	4
1909-10	2	4	0
1910-11	1	8	4
1911-12	3	7	11
1912-13	1	4	5
1913-14	0	12	8
1914-15	0	6	5
1915-16	1	10	2
1916-17	3	4	7
1917-18	0	1	4
1918-19	0	6	5
1919-20	0	3	1
1920-21	0	8	5
1921-22	3	15	2
TOTAL	27	139	44

This figure depicts how many students were sent home sick, how many were sent home sick and dropped from enrollment, and how many were sent home sick, dropped from enrollment, and died. This is important, as these figures are not included in hospitalized deaths.

[Table 4.2 from Keller, Jean A. "Empty Beds: Student Health at Sherman Institute, 1902-1922." *University of California, Riverside*, Michigan State University Press, 2002]

Appendix 3

TABLE 4.3
SHERMAN INSTITUTE HOSPITAL RECORDS

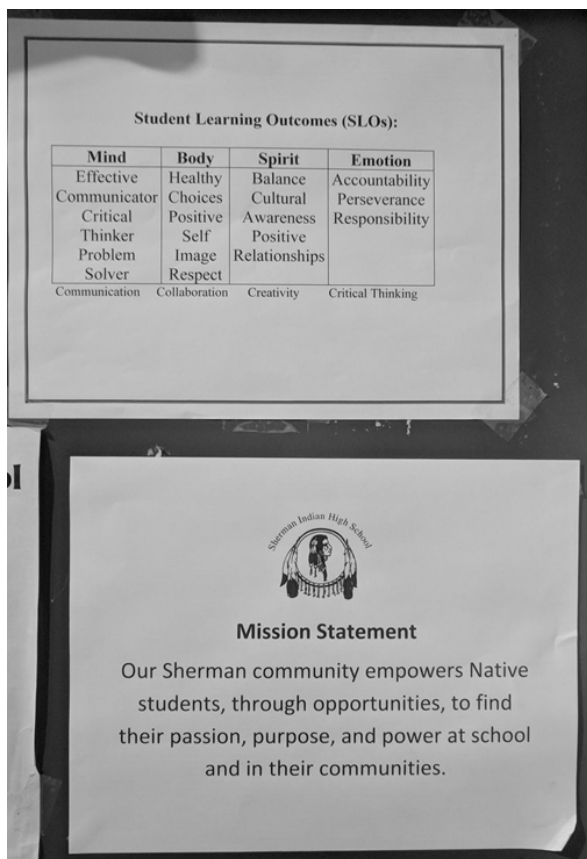
<i>School Year</i>	<i>Enrollment*</i>	<i>Admitted</i>	<i>Discharged</i>	<i>Remaining</i>	<i>Died</i>
1902-03	389	98	98	0	0
1903-04	638	335	327	8	4
1904-05	722	205	184	12	9
1905-06	596	NR	NR	NR	2
1906-07	687	NR	NR	NR	0
1907-08	699	NR	NR	NR	2
1908-09	672	NR	NR	NR	1
1909-10	555	NR	NR	NR	1
1910-11	712	208	197	8	3
1911-12	631	228	216	15	5
1912-13	639	464	471	7	1
1913-14	690	407	400	12	2
1914-15	744	252	251	11	2
1915-16	790	640	639	8	4
1916-17	787	779	775	10	2
1917-18	862	654	661	3	0
1918-19	879	650	632	9	12
1919-20	974	687	682	14	0
1920-21	1030	836	824	20	6
1921-22	1059	1293	1287	4	6

*Enrollment figures do not reflect the actual number of students attending school, since many children participated in the outing program and though enrolled, did not attend school on a regular basis

NR = no records found

This figure shows the enrollment statistics for students not in the outing program, the number of students admitted into the hospital, the number of students discharged from the hospital, the number of students remaining in the hospital, and the number of students who died while hospitalized. There are a total of 61 hospitalized deaths according to this figure, though the difference between the admitted students and the discharged students does not always equal the sum of the students who died while hospitalized and the number of students who remained hospitalized, suggesting some falsification of data. [Table 4.3 from Keller, Jean A. "Empty Beds: Student Health at Sherman Institute, 1902-1922." *University of California, Riverside*, Michigan State University Press, 2002]

Appendix 4:



This is a picture of the Sherman Indian High School's mission statement and Student Learning Outcomes (SLOs). Through these one can infer a strong drive for cultural reconnection and awareness within the school environment.

[*SLOs and Mission Statement of the Sherman Indian High School* taken on 2 August, 2018]

Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources

“Sherman Indian High School.” *Student Handbook (2017-2018) Student Guide to Success*, Sherman Indian High School, 2017, www.shermanindian.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/17-18-Student-Guide-to-Success.pdf.

The Sherman Indian High School, once the Sherman Institute, is one the few government-operated Indian boarding schools still operating. Their student handbook contains the mission statements of the Bureau of Indian Education and the Sherman Indian High School, giving me the perspectives of the organizations in the present-day, and their goals, crucial information for the claim that I am making regarding the Sherman Indian High School. This is a primary source, as it is coming directly from the Sherman Indian High School, and so is a firsthand account.

“Cultural Programs 2018-2019.” *Sherman Indian High School*, 2018, www.shermanindian.org/cultural-programs-2017-2018/.

This source provided great detail about the actions taken within the Sherman Indian High School to preserve Native culture and tradition, and was uniquely helpful in this regard.

“Sherman Times Newsletter.” *Sherman Indian High School*, 2019, <https://www.shermanindian.org/sherman-times-newsletter/>.

This source contained all of Sherman’s newsletters since September 2017, providing great detail on the activities taken in high school on the education and preservation of Native culture and traditions.

United States, Congress, Indian Education, and Edward M Kennedy.
“Indian Education: a National Tragedy, a National Challenge: 1969

Report of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, United States Senate.” *Indian Education: a National Tragedy, a National Challenge: 1969 Report of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, United States Senate*, U.S. G.P.O., 1969, pp. 9–104.

This government report focused on the education for the American Indian, and focuses on how boarding schools and their policies have affected the Native children. It is a primary resource, and contains specific historical information regarding the Sherman Institute.

The Student Learning Outcomes of the Sherman Indian High School. 2 Aug. 2018.

The student learning outcomes, or SLOs, of the Sherman Indian High School showed the Sherman Indian High School focuses on and prioritizes preserving the cultural identity and awareness of the students’ Native tribes.

United States, Congress, Studies in Administration, and Lewis Meriam. “The Problem of Indian Administration; Report of a Survey Made at the Request of Honorable Hubert Work, Secretary of the Interior, and Submitted to Him, February 21, 1928.” *The Problem of Indian Administration; Report of a Survey Made at the Request of Honorable Hubert Work, Secretary of the Interior, and Submitted to Him, February 21, 1928*, John Hopkins Print, 1928, pp. 346–429.

This government report was made at the request of Hubert Work, the Secretary of the Interior at the time, and its findings were the result of an extensive survey by specialists, under the direction of Mr. Lewis Meriam, on the condition of the Native American. This report is a primary resource, and as such gives me crucial information regarding the condition of the boarding schools and the Native American.

United States, Congress, Cong., “Acts of the Fifteenth Congress of the United States.” *Acts of the Fifteenth Congress of the United States*, Library of Congress, 3 Mar. 1819. 15th Congress, 2nd session, resolution LXXXV, www.loc.gov/law/help/statutes-at-large/15th-congress/c15.pdf.

The Indian Civilization Fund of 1819 was the first governmental act to “educate” the American Indian. This legislation contains the means and justification the federal government used to further their Indian education policies, and sets precedent for the establishment of the boarding schools.

Secondary Sources

Bahr, Diana Meyers. *The Students of Sherman Indian School: Education and Native Identity since 1892*. University of Oklahoma Press, 2014.

Diana Meyers Bahr is a distinguished author of multiple books about the American Indian. Her book has made me more appreciative of the struggles and hardships of the students of the Sherman Institute.

Bear, Charla. “American Indian Boarding Schools Haunt Many.” *NPR*, NPR, 12 May 2008, www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=16516865.

Charla Bear is an NPR reporter who has been recognized by the Native American Journalists Association, and interviewed students at the Sherman Indian High School. This article made me aware that the Sherman Institute wasn’t all bad, and some students have fond memories of their time there, while highlighting the American discrimination against the Natives through historical evidence. This historical evidence helped me find more resources.

Bear, Charla. "American Indian School a Far Cry from the Past." *NPR*, NPR, 13 May 2008, www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=17645287.

Charla Bear is an NPR reporter who has been recognized by the Native American Journalists Association, and interviewed students at the Sherman Indian High School. This article was helpful in determining how the Sherman Indian High School has changed its policies to help the Natives reclaim some of their cultural identity.

"Bureau of Indian Education." *Indian Affairs*, U.S. Department of the Interior, www.bia.gov/bie.

This website contains useful information regarding the legal reforms that took place concerning the Indian boarding schools, and how they shifted over time to become less oppressive. Part of the Bureau of Indian Education website, I found high-quality, detailed information on this website.

Glenn, Charles Leslie. *American Indian/First Nations Schooling: from the Colonial Period to the Present*. Palgrave Macmillan, 2011.

Charles L. Glenn is a Professor of Educational Leadership and teaches courses in comparative policy and education history at the School of Education at Boston University, where he was once Dean. *American Indian/First Nations Schooling* traces the history of Native American education in the United States and Canada, and made me more aware of the different education options and methods that have been used and are being used, as well as their various problems.

Ann M. Haag, *The Indian Boarding School Era and Its Continuing Impact on Tribal Families and the Provision of Government Services*, 43 *Tulsa L. Rev.* 149 (2013).

This journal article proved invaluable in evaluating the psychological impacts of the boarding schools upon attendees and its legacy on Native families while corroborating my other sources. It was especially useful in measuring the effects on the social environments of reservations, citing several state-sponsored studies comparing American populations to native ones.

Keller, Jean A. "Empty Beds: Student Health at Sherman Institute, 1902-1922." *University of California, Riverside*, Michigan State University Press, 2002, pp. 1-355.

This thesis dissertation by Jean Ann Keller, a graduate student at UCR, contains the fruits of countless hours of work and extensive research. Empty Beds: Student Health at the Sherman Institute, 1902-1922 contains health records, quotes, and other historical data that gives a complete understanding of the health conditions at the Sherman Institute.

Lakhota.Com. "History of Indian Boarding Schools." *History of Indian Boarding Schools*, Kumeyaay, www.kumeyaay.info/history/History_Indian_Boarding_Schools.pdf.

This contained historical photographs of the boarding schools and included a brief history of them. This helped me identify the trend in boarding schools, and when most of them were closed down.

Loupe, Leleua Laurita. "Unhappy and Unhealthy: Student Bodies at Perris Indian School and Sherman Institute, 1897-1910." *University of California, Riverside*, 2005. Unhappy and Unhealthy: Student Bodies at the Perris Indian School and the Sherman Institute, 1897-1910

Written by Lela Laurita Loupe, a UCR graduate student, compiles evidence from letters, prior studies, interviews,

autobiographies, to create a comprehensive picture of the Sherman Institute and its Superintendent. This dissertation is very important to my claim, as it gives rich detail about the horrific living conditions at the Sherman Institute and highlights the ways in which the school attempted to assimilate the Natives into the European-American culture.

Miller, Bettye. "New Book Recounts History of Sherman Institute." *UCR Today*, University of California, Riverside, 29 Nov. 2012, ucr.edu/10497.

Bettye Miller has worked in journalism for 30 years, promoting facts and quality news. This article gives a brief summary of the Sherman Institute, and interviews Clifford E. Trafzer, a Distinguished Professor of History and the Rupert Costo Chair in American Indian Affairs at the University of California, Riverside. It gave me a new perspective on the Sherman Institute.

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Journal of the Riverside Historical Society

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Postcards from Our Area



*Sherman Institute on Magnolia Avenue, sometime in the 1910s.
From the collection of Steve Lech*

Riverside Dr. Feels Feet of Sick Senator

by Howard Boylan

In 1955 a U.S. Air Force airplane landed in San Bernardino at what was then Norton Air Force Base. On board was an ill U. S. Senator from Texas. Symptoms were fever, sweats, aches, general malaise, and red, prickly, sore feet. Since these are symptoms of kidney disease, and the Air Force doctors did not have the expertise to treat these types of ailments, they called on the only urologist in the Riverside, San Bernardino, Redlands, Corona area: Dr. Richard N. Boylan of the Riverside Medical Clinic. At that time the clinic was located in the lower level of the rotunda in the Mission Inn in Riverside.

Upon arriving at Norton Air Force Base, Dr. Boylan examined the Senator. He checked vitals, talked to the patient about symptoms, and carefully felt the feet to assess the extent and severity of the kidney problem. The examination revealed that the Senator indeed needed to be treated for a moderate kidney disease event. Dr. Boylan prescribed pain medications as well as antibiotics. He also advised the Senator to cut down on or stop smoking, drink less alcohol, and try to have a less stressful lifestyle. The Senator was not very cooperative, and was in fact bordering on being indignant in his intention to continue with his “vices.” Dr. Boylan finished the exam and went back to Riverside with an interesting anecdote about a nasty politician.

Eight years later, that Senator would become President Lyndon Johnson, succeeding President Kennedy after the assassination on November 22, 1963.

In October, 1964, as Steve Lech has reported previously, President Johnson came to Riverside. He gave a speech on the steps of the Old Courthouse (Riverside County building number 1). I was in Eighth Grade at Central Junior High School on Magnolia Avenue at that time. The entire student body was let out of school, and with teachers and administrators as chaperones, we all walked to the Old Courthouse on Main Street to witness the President’s speech. It was about a mile from the school to the courthouse. I have a distinct memory of the event. I don’t recall the content of the speech. My feet were not red after the two-mile walk.

Riverside Nurse Injects Vitamin B Into Famous Author's Gluteus

by Howard Boylan

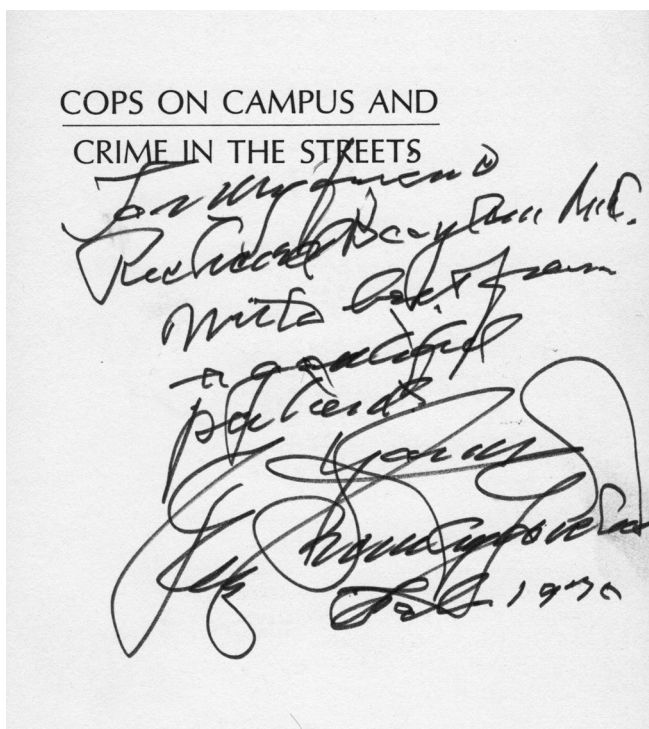
Beginning in 1937, a famous author and attorney lived on a ranch on the escarpment just southwest of Temecula in Riverside County. The homestead was named "Rancho del Paisano." In the 1920's and 1930's, the lawyer spent his spare time writing stories for so-called "pulp magazines." A series of stories about a clever, determined, and tenacious attorney, who always fought hard for his clients, became a series of six "B" motion pictures produced by Warner Brothers from 1934 to 1937. Then, from 1943 to 1955, the stories about the defense attorney, his dutiful secretary, and his private investigator, became a radio program on the CBS Radio Network. The radio plays ran for 3,000 episodes! Finally, in 1957, a television program, on CBS, was begun that went on for nine years. Perry Mason was the main character in all of these iterations. The success of over 80 novels, the many radio programs, and the 271 television episodes (produced by Paisano Productions), allowed the author, Erle Stanley Gardner, to pursue writing travel books as well. He especially loved to travel to Baja California in Mexico.

At about the same time as the television series began, Mr. Gardner was concerned about his health, especially getting enough vitamin B. In that era, the late 1950's, some physicians prescribed vitamin B injections as a viable solution to the perceived shortage. A Riverside nurse, Mrs. Aileen Boylan, wife of Dr. Richard Boylan, was assigned (in my opinion, volunteered) to give Mr. Gardner the injections. Mrs. Boylan was a follower and big fan of Perry Mason. She traveled once a month to the ranch near Temecula to apply the injection in the patient's gluteus maximus. Mr. Gardner was grateful for the treatments and my Mom was happy to provide the medical service.

I think it is very interesting to note that when the Perry Mason television program premiered on Sept. 21, 1957, the episode was entitled "The Case of the Restless Redhead." The city of "Riverside" is mentioned

in the show fourteen times, and Mr. Mason visits a motel in Riverside to question the owner and his wife about the redheaded lady that stayed there recently. It could be a coincidence that Riverside is prominently mentioned, *or* the writers are off-handedly referring to Mr. Gardner receiving vitamin B injections by someone from Riverside. Something to ponder District Attorney Burger?

Mr. Gardner passed away on March 11, 1970 in Temecula. The ranch was then sold to a private person. In 2001, it was sold to the Pechanga Indians, renamed Great Oak Ranch, and eventually absorbed into the Pechanga Reservation. All of the above is an interesting story, but a true story after all. Just ask Della Street and Paul Drake.



*Autograph of Erle Stanley Gardner.
Photo courtesy of Howard Boylan*

Lassie, Sage's, and One of My Earliest Memories

By Kim Jarrell Johnson

I am not a person who has a lot of early memories. But one early memory I do have, reinforced by a photo and certain tactile memories, has to do with Sage's Department Store

I grew up in Jurupa Valley, just outside of Riverside. However, my mother did quite a bit of shopping in Riverside at stores we didn't have closer to home. One of her favorites was Sage's, located between Magnolia and Brockton on Beatty Drive. I remember my Mom taking about how Sage's carried items that no one else in the area had, such as unique Christmas decorations. I still decorate my house today with Christmas decorations my mother bought back in the 1960s at Sage's.

On one particular day, likely in 1965, Mom and I made a trip to Sage's. On that day, Sage's was hosting Lassie, along with Robert "Bob" Bray, the actor who played forest ranger Corey Stuart, in the popular "Lassie" TV show on the CBS network. *Lassie* had been on CBS since 1954, but in 1964 the show had been reworked. The "boy and his dog" theme of the show was replaced with Lassie helping a forest ranger, to bring a more adult theme to the show.

But some cross marketing was going on as well. You could get a Polaroid photo taken with Lassie and Bob Bray, who was wearing his forest ranger costume from the show. Polaroid had introduced the Polaroid Swinger camera in July, 1965. Priced at \$19.95, and with a commercial featuring an unknown actress named Ali McGraw and a jingle sung by a young Barry Manilow, it took black and white photos and was likely the camera being used to take photos that day at Sage's.

I am not sure if my Mom knew Sage's was having a special event that day. However, my hair was curled, which would have required me to wear curlers to bed the night before, something I would not have done for a normal day. I was also dressed in a jumper with a poodle on the front, which carried the "dog" theme very nicely.

*Corey Stuart (Bob Bray), the author, and Lassie appear in this early Polaroid photo from Sage's Complete Shopping store.
Photo courtesy of Kim Jarrell Johnson*



The Anchorage Park Inn

by Glenn Wenzel

In connection with the founding of the city of Riverside, a number of individuals played an important role. One such person was Ebenezer Griffith Brown. In June of 1870, Brown and Dr. James P. Greves were actually the first two individuals to inspect the site of Riverside for the Colony and it was Brown who insisted this site would make the best investment for the group. When John North, the leader of the California Colony Association hesitated, Brown returned to his home in Iowa to attempt to raise funds for a new group. This must have prompted North to act and the purchase of the land was finalized in September of 1870.

E. G. Brown soon returned to Riverside in order to establish a home for his family. He was fifty years old as he began this new stage in his life. It is interesting that Brown did not purchase land in the new Colony area but rather obtained property on government land just northeast of the new town. This site had originally been squatted upon by a Mr. Crow who built a small cabin. Crow lost this site and cabin when "he yielded to his perennial thirst and went away to indulge in a drunken spree."¹ The land that Brown obtained was 104 acres in sections 13 and 24, half a mile north of the town. Brown proceeded to build his first home on this site on Colton Avenue (present day La Cadena Dr.), a cabin only 12 by 16 feet.²

One of the first orders of business for the new Southern California Colony Association was to bring water to their newly-purchased land. The Los Angeles surveying firm of Goldsworthy and Higbie was hired to lay out the canal which originally stretched from the intake just south of San Bernardino, past downtown, and then to the arroyo. Eventually it stretched all the way to Corona. Water was delivered to the town by 1871. This canal became known as the Upper Canal.³ This canal ran right through the property of Brown and furnished the water he needed. As a visitor to the city once said, "When I first came to Riverside it had only a ditch and a future and the future was in the ditch."⁴



The property owned by Judge Brown is in the upper left of this map. The property was bordered on the west by Colton Avenue (today La Cadena), on the north by Russell (slanted street not named at top) Kansas on the east and by Third and Blaine on the south edge of property. This assessors map from 1895-1899 shows the Riverside Water Company Canal (the Upper Canal), the railroad line of the Southern California R. R. (later the Santa Fe) and the Southern Pacific all running through the property. (County of Riverside Archives)

Journal of the Riverside Historical Society

According to a written account entitled “Only a Ditch and a Future” by Brown’s daughter Sarah, the family arrived in Riverside in November of 1871. She wrote,

Over the shoulder of Rubidoux came an old Concord Coach in November, 1871. It had loaded the day before in front of the Pico House in Los Angeles and the night had been spent at Uncle Billie Ruebottom’s at Stadra [probably Spadra misspelled], where the roses, oleander, and orange trees had delighted the eyes and reassured the minds of some tired travelers. It was the family of E. G. Brown, his wife, little son Lyman V. W. Brown and one daughter – coming out to join him in the “desert” for so it looked as we came up from the river and swung down to the town site – just a few temporary buildings – the outlines of some tree planting – but no one minded the outlook, the husband and father was there and his faith and courage had been communicated to them.⁵

Brown began to clear the land and plant trees and vines early in 1872. He started a nursery for citrus tree planting.⁶ Brown’s daughter, Sarah, wrote that her father had “sent for a barrel of Tahiti oranges from San Francisco and Mr. Boyd brought them out from Los Angeles. The seeds were planted and we waited nine and ten years for them to come in.”⁷ He ended up with 20 acres for his orange grove.

In 1874 Brown was appointed justice of the peace and was reelected two more times, serving until 1890. From this time on he would almost always be referred to as Judge Brown.⁸

By 1881 the home of Judge Brown was listed among the more noted private residences in Riverside. The two-story frame house had been built at the cost of \$2,500.⁹ During this era the Brown home had become more than just a family home. Tom Patterson, in recounting early Riverside history, wrote:

Two garden spot hotels (the other being the Glenwood) won reputations by the 1880s as refuges for vacationing

Easterners and Europeans, winter and spring. One was The Anchorage, which was really the expanded home place of E. G. Brown. It faced the east side of Colton Avenue south of Russell Street.¹⁰

One can learn more about this splendid property now serving as an inn by perusing the old Riverside newspapers. A writer for the *Daily Press* toured the estate in October of 1888.

Through the courtesy of Judge E. G. Brown we were permitted, yesterday morning, to visit that gentleman's suburban home. Embowered in the midst of a beautiful orange grove, overhung by spreading pepper trees and skirted by elegantly arranged ornamental shrubs and flowers, one cannot form a fair estimate of it without entering upon the driveway and invading the inner precincts of this place.... The house itself stands up three stories in height and is surrounded by a broad verandah, serving in the summer time to render the inside more cool and agreeable, and in the winter time, as a shelter against the inclemency of a rainy day.

We were shown about the house and found upwards of thirty large airy rooms, furnished neatly and some of them elegantly. There are about twenty-five sleeping rooms and those are single, double and in suites, all provided with closets. Besides these there is a large and elegantly furnished parlor provided with a piano, a spacious dining room, a roomy kitchen and a bath room. A tower rises at one corner of the house to the height of four stories, from the windows of which a grand view is obtainable.... The room in the summit of this tower is comfortably seated and provided with a table where one can read or write in quiet, elevated above and removed from all noise and confusion which might be transpiring below.

His tables are always loaded with the best and choicest edibles, so that while his guests are surrounded on all sides by

the beauties of luxuriant nature and the comforts of elegant apartments the desires of the appetite are also lavishly provided for.¹¹

The reporter then moved on to describe the grounds surrounding the house.

One of the charms of the place is a grand old pepper tree whose spreading branches furnish cooling shade to a large space of ground underneath. A considerable portion of this space is covered with matting and easy chairs gave us a mute invitation to take a seat and enjoy the luxury of a rest. Beneath this tree is also erected an octagonal summer house, enclosed by wire screens, in which one is protected from flies and bugs.¹²

Another improvement announced in 1888 was that the street car ran very close to the inn and a small station stop was planned for the visitors to travel between the site and downtown Riverside.¹³

A few years later a winter visitor from Massachusetts reminisced:

I believe I shall be doing a kindness to intending visitors to Southern California by mentioning the pleasant boarding-house where we have passed the winter. Judge E. G. Brown came to Riverside some eighteen years ago; he bought and improved land and now owns one of the finest estates in the place. His house from time to time has been enlarged, and is now as handsome a residence as one would wish to see, while the adjoining grounds are filled with trees, flowering shrubs and semi-tropical plants. This house accommodates twenty or twenty-five boarders, and has been named "The Anchorage." Several families have made this their winter home for a series of years, and the same guests are often found here year after year, a pretty sure indication of satisfaction. On our arrival here we found, as guests, Governor Waterman and family, Bishop Neely of Maine and his family, Prof. Ethelbert Dowlen of the State Agricultural Commission

and several pleasant families from Canada...A winter passed at "The Anchorage" is apt to be an enjoyable one.¹⁴

The orange groves on the property of The Anchorage were not just for the enjoyment of the visitors, but were a marketable enterprise. In the spring of 1893, a number of Riverside citrus men banded together and formed the Riverside Fruit Exchange. Judge Brown was one of these men. Others were A. J. Twogood, Matthew Gage and Stephen Henderson Herrick.¹⁵

Early on the morning of September 8, 1894, Judge E. G. Brown died at the age of 73. The funeral was held at All Saints Episcopal Church in Riverside with burial in Olivewood Cemetery.¹⁶ His daughter wrote about him that he "saw Riverside the largest orange grove in the world – with the Santa Fe, Southern Pacific and Salt Lake crossing his own land."¹⁷ According to the instructions of his will, the bulk of his estate was passed on to his wife, his son Lyman V. W. Brown, and his daughter Sarah Brown.¹⁸ This included the Anchorage and its property.

On September 10, 1896, L. V. Brown married Miss Theresa C. Hall of Syracuse, New York. The wedding took place in the Catskill Mountains.¹⁹ The ceremony was conducted by the Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, brother of Henry Ward Beecher. Upon arriving in Riverside, the couple took up residence in the Anchorage until late in 1900 when they built their own home nearby at 2123 Russell Street.²⁰ This adobe house was described as "large and commodious" and cost about \$3,000 to construct.²¹

Lyman Brown continued to improve the inn property. In 1901 he added several rooms to the building while remodeling throughout the house. The changes were to be ready for the new winter season on November 1.²²

Improvement and expansion continued through the years. In March of 1902, a reporter again toured the property and wrote about the experience.

Through the kindness of Miss Brown, a Press reporter yesterday enjoyed a walk over the grounds of the Anchorage,

where extensive improvements have been made of late. The banks of the upper canal, which meanders gently through the premises, have been walled in with stone, and several pretty rustic bridges add a picturesque touch to the view of the shaded stream, along which runs a charming lover's walk. A large summer house has been built of eucalyptus branches, and here afternoon tea will be served on warm days. Besides the croquet grounds across the canal from the house a bamboo summer house in the style of a Japanese pagoda, gives shelter for the players, and a third picturesque shelter, with a heavily thatched roof, makes a cool retreat from the blazing sun east of the croquet ground. Delightful little walks run through the shrubbery, ending in unexpected corners, which invite to tete-e-tete a deux.... Indeed, it is the unlimited opportunity for being out of doors which gives the Anchorage its special attraction to tourists.²³

Not only the grounds saw improvements but also the inn structure. The reporter went on to describe these improvements: "Last summer twelve new bed-rooms were added." Miss Brown informed the reporter that during the past winter as many as 55 guests stayed at the inn at one time.²⁴

A large, if not the largest, wedding to take place at The Anchorage occurred on December 19, 1902. Miss Sarah Brown, the daughter of the late Judge E. G. Brown, married Dr. James Waterman of Brooklyn, New York, the son of the late Robert Waterman, former governor of California. The wedding ceremony took place at the home of her brother L. V. W. Brown. Only family and close friends were in attendance. After the ceremony the newly-married couple was transported over to the Anchorage Inn for the reception. For this more lavish celebration over twelve hundred invitations had been sent out and over three hundred people were expected to attend. All of the rooms were decorated in pink and green. Presiding over the large cut glass punch bowl was Mrs. Robert Lee Bettner, from another well-known Riverside family. The couple took up residence in Brooklyn. Thus, the daughter Sarah no longer had a direct connection in the affairs of the inn.²⁵

Meanwhile, the son, Lyman Brown, was heavily involved in many Riverside business and civic activities. An early endeavor of his was the Riverside Essential Oil and Perfumery company. Growing the plants on the Anchorage property between the rows of orange and lemon groves, the younger Brown started this venture.²⁶ He expanded the family citrus groves beyond the original property including around Crestmore Hill near the cement plant. When that area proved unfit for oranges, Brown sold the land to the cement plant who used a ranch house of the property for many years as an office.²⁷ Some of the orange label brands that he produced were Cerrito, Swastika, Mahala, and Sunset, often fetching the highest prices. He became involved in a variety of enterprises including growing cotton in Arizona and running a ferry between Newport and Catalina Island.²⁸ In 1910 he bought the Sunny Mountain Packing Company in Highgrove and renamed it the L. V. W. Brown Packing House.²⁹

The Press Printing Company in 1904 published “a beautiful portfolio of Riverside views” in order to advertise the city to eastern friends. Nearly thirty pages pictured Riverside scenes that would catch the attention of prospective visitors. One full page was a collage of views of the Anchorage Inn, demonstrating the inn’s importance to the city of Riverside.³⁰ In 1913, Phinney’s Printery of Riverside produced a larger souvenir booklet. Again, the collage of the four photos of the Anchorage Inn and grounds was included.³¹ Understanding the importance of water for the area, Brown served as an officer of the Rivino Water Company and the La Sierra Water Company.³²

An amusing notice appeared in the newspaper in March of 1905 relating

STRAYED – From the Anchorage on Colton avenue, Tuesday night, March 7th, two mare mules. Both shod all round. Both lately clipped, and one has faded to a buckskin color, the other brown. Weights 1200 and 1300. Please notify L. V. W. Brown, or phone black 1532 if you have seen them or heard of them.³³

L. V. W. Brown became too busy to manage the Anchorage Inn, and so the inn and its park were leased to various managers over the next

decades, mainly as a winter resort. In 1905, Harvey S. Denison arrived in Riverside with his family to run the Anchorage Park Inn. Previously he had managed hotels in Thomasville, Georgia, Chicago, Highland Park, Illinois, and Huntsville, Alabama.³⁴

Under the tutelage of Denison, the Anchorage Inn continued to improve and prosper. Ads appeared in the local papers promoting “A Winter Home in an Orange Grove THE ANCHORAGE.”³⁵ Another ad stated, “One mile from Public Library. All trains Salt Lake and Southern Pacific railway stop on our grounds. Three minutes from Market street, fare five cents.”³⁶ At the beginning of the 1910 winter season, the local paper stated, “‘The winter home in the orange grove’ proves delightful for visitors seeking rest and surcease from passing cares of busy lives. Anchorage Park is in no way a hotel, but is rather a pleasing country home, where ‘mid blossoming vines and fragrant orange groves, California smiles her sweetest.” Some of the returning guests had made the Anchorage their winter retreat for over twenty years. Many of them were escaping the cold winters of northern climates, with almost a third of them coming south from British Columbia.³⁷ The Anchorage was mainly a winter resort. Ads stated that the Anchorage Park was open from December to May.³⁸ In light of that Mr. Denison only spent the winter months in Riverside managing the inn. During the summer of 1907 an article reported that he was presiding over the Watch Hill House in Rhode Island, a summer hostelry.³⁹

In a large ad in 1907 with a collage of pictures the establishment was described,

It is not a hotel in the strict sense of the word. It certainly is not a boarding house. It is perhaps best described as a winter home for people of exclusive and refined tastes. The Anchorage is conducted during the winter only, and caters to a trade that is particularly its own. It is charmingly located in an orange grove, and the spacious grounds, harmonious furnishings and splendid menu have proven most attractive to a number of people of culture and refinement who have a number of reoccurring years made The Anchorage their winter home.⁴⁰

During 1907, the facility was enlarged and improved so that more guests might be accommodated by the next season.⁴¹ At some point bungalows were added as evidenced by a 1919 ad. Those staying in these units had their meals in the main building and were allowed to use the living room and smoking room.⁴²

What did the guests do to entertain themselves? There was a croquet court, paths, and other activities. The guests also came up with their own forms of entertainment. In January of 1910, one reads that “Miss Holt and Miss Martha Plant of Macon, Georgia, two charming winter visitors who are spending the season at Anchorage Park, entertained at a progressive euchre party last evening. There were six tables for the game, and a delightful evening was passed.”⁴³ On another occasion in May of 1916, the Denisons allowed the local Y. W. C. A. to perform a “novel May Pantomime” which centered around the May queen.⁴⁴

One of the local groups that on occasion met at the Anchorage Inn was the Rubidoux Chapter of the D. A. R. In announcing their plans for the winter in 1917, one reads,

Sewing will be continued during the winter, two afternoons a month being devoted to this service. The second Friday of each month will be given over to the transaction of business and knitting, and the fourth Friday will be set aside as a sewing session. These latter meetings will be held at the Anchorage park, where two sewing machines may be used.⁴⁵

Harvey Denison continued to manage the Anchorage Park Inn until 1919 when he retired. Soon after retiring, while visiting his son in Los Angeles on December 31, 1919, he was struck by a street car and died. He was buried in Olivewood Cemetery in Riverside.⁴⁶

A group of civic leaders from San Bernardino, Colton, and Riverside, which included L. V. W. Brown, met on April 12, 1915 and passed a resolution asking the boards of supervisors of the two counties to change the name Colton Avenue to La Cadena, which means “The Chain.” In addition, the road would be straightened and paved.⁴⁷ Meetings in the communities quickly showed support for this idea and plans

progressed. In an editorial, one reporter wrote, "It will take us a little time to be used to it, but the new name for Colton avenue seems to be euphonious and appropriate. It means "the chain," and that is what the avenue certainly is, linking as it does the three cities of Riverside, Colton and San Bernardino."⁴⁸ The editor encouraged swift action and also the beautification of gateway at the city limits.

And work did quickly proceed. Turns in the road, especially in Colton, were eliminated. The predictions was made: "The road from Colton to Riverside may be shortened a mile and a half when this road is finished, opening to the public a direct route, without a fraction of a turn, from the Glenwood Mission Inn in Riverside to the main street of Rialto."⁴⁹ And sitting right along this newly-improved road loomed The Anchorage Inn.

Already on May 4, the city council of Riverside passed the ordinance changing the name to La Cadena drive.⁵⁰ All that remained was for the signatures of the mayor and city clerk. Plans for the work were set in motion. A satirical comment was printed in the paper: "Word has just reached us that Colton avenue (it is not yet La Cadena drive officially, if you please) is about to be torn up. There is one consolation in this connection, they can tear up the avenue in many places, plow and furrow it, but it can never be any worse than it is now."⁵¹

The annual Easter Pilgrimage up Mount Rubidoux for the sunrise service drew many people to Riverside and taxed the local hotels and inns to overcapacity. The Easter of 1921 on March 27 is a good example. The *Daily Press* reported that "The Glenwood Mission Inn accommodated 522 guests and sent hundreds out to the Y. M. C. A. and to private homes. The Reynolds hotel had a house count of 210, over 125 were cared for at the Tetley, while an additional 100 were at the Anchorage park Inn."⁵² In addition to the regular winter residents, like the other facilities, the Anchorage found room for the extra Easter pilgrims.

As the 1920-21 winter season was winding down in May of 1921, ads began to appear in the local papers: "ANCHORAGE PARK INN Will be open for the summer at summer rates. Phone 713."⁵³

Being active in the political life of Riverside, Lyman Brown was elected mayor of the city. He took office at 10 am the morning of January

2, 1922.⁵⁴ Twelve hours later he died in a automobile accident in Upland while returning from Los Angeles.⁵⁵ He left behind his wife and two daughters, Charlotte and Barbara. The L. V. W. Brown Estate was set up to handle his holdings, including the Anchorage Park Inn.

Ernest E. Pharaoh (also at times spelled Pharoah) arrived in Riverside with his family later in 1922 to manage the Anchorage Park Inn for the next several years.⁵⁶ The *Enterprise* at the end of October announced, "Ernest E. Pharaoh and Mrs. Pharaoh, formerly of Detroit, Mich., now residents of Riverside, yesterday purchased the Anchorage Inn, on La Cadena drive." The new owners planned to continue to keep the hostelry open all year.⁵⁷ The property by this time had been reduced to only six acres. On the back of postcards listing E. E. Pharoah as Lessee and Manager the following was printed:

"Among the Orange Trees" 6 acres of beautiful grounds; tennis, croquet and other sports. Golf privileges. Hot and cold water and heat in every room. Rates \$20.00 to \$25.00 weekly, single; \$45.00 weekly double. Special monthly rates.⁵⁸

The term purchase must have meant that the couple purchased the lease. As mentioned above the postcards listed him as "Lessee." Also, in a few years, the L. V. W. Brown estate would again lease the Anchorage to a different person. In April of 1928 Ernest Pharoah was hired as general manager at the newly organized Riverside Securities Company having been for a few years in real estate. When did he leave the Anchorage? The last mention in the newspapers of the family having duties at the inn was the beginning of August in 1925.⁵⁹ There is the mention of a farewell party held at the Anchorage Inn on September 6, 1927, but no mention who was managing the place.⁶⁰

On June 18, 1930, the announcement was made that Mrs. Laura Milligan of San Bernardino had leased the Anchorage Inn from the L. V. W. Brown estate and reopened it for business.⁶¹ Ads soon appeared in the Daily Press announcing that the inn was open to the public for dinners, parties and dances. Rather than a winter resort the Anchorage was geared for the local people and the various clubs and organizations.

Listed in various newspaper articles as holding their meeting here were the Twenty-Thirty Club, the Zonta Club, the Phi Sigma Epsilon Fraternity, the Master Painters of Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, and various private parties.

This emphasis on serving the local people with dining and parties created a tempting situation. On November 18, 1930, Sheriff Clem Sweeters and some of his deputies raided the Anchorage Inn and arrested five people, including Laura Milligan and Frank Walby, a cook, for selling liquor. Two others from San Bernardino were arrested for delivering two gallons of moonshine whisky.⁶² Remember this was during Prohibition. Towards the end of February, 1931, is the last ad or mention in the newspaper of a group meeting at the Anchorage Inn.

Instead the Brown estate attempted to go in a different direction. In August of 1931 R. H. Fuller, the manager of the estate, F. C. Nye, a local realtor, and Miss Lillian Curry appeared before the city council seeking a building code amendment to permit a private school to utilize the facilities of the Anchorage Inn.⁶³ However, an article later reported that the council turned down the request for a zone change.⁶⁴

Another attempt to run an establishment on the site was made by Mrs. E. W. Miller, also known as Mrs. Betty Davis, in late 1932. According to the few newspaper articles, she and others ran a roadhouse called the "Southern Club" on the property of the Anchorage Inn. On November 3, the place was raided by Sheriff Carl Rayburn and Chief of Police Nestor Brule and padlocked. The defendants were charged with the sale of whisky and gambling. The club was described as "well patronized." The report also stated that "the officers have the names of several prominent young men of San Bernardino and Riverside, who were seen frequently at the club."⁶⁵ Another short-lived venture ended in court.

During the next few years, the building remained empty and slowly deteriorated. Away from downtown and with most of its acreage sold off, the Anchorage Park Inn no longer could attract enough boarders.

A sad day in the history of Riverside occurred in June of 1935. The L.V.W. Brown estate had sold The Anchorage Inn to the Globe Wrecking and Lumber Company. The company was razing the structure and "by the end of the month the noted hostelry will be but a memory."⁶⁶ From

June 17 through August 19, Globe Lumber and Wrecking ran an ad titled "Now Wrecking Anchorage Inn Hotel." They advertised for sale "75,000 ft. good used lumber, sash and doors, bath tubs, toilets, lavatories, pipe and fittings, hardwood flooring, brick, et. For sale at our yard or at the job. Come early while choice is good."⁶⁷ Globe Lumber must have done well in selling material as their ad on August 23 now read, "To those who were disappointed on not being able to secure material from the Anchorage Inn: We now offer good used lumber from a large chicken ranch which we are now wrecking."⁶⁸ An interesting anecdote in connection to the razing of the Anchorage structure was the report that L. O. Miller suffered a broken toe while working on the job when a fifty pound adobe brick slipped and fell on his foot.⁶⁹ This must have been from part of the earlier portion of the structure.

The only remaining visible component on the property is the canal which still run through the area. The old inn was razed. The orange groves removed and replaced with development. The I-215, 60, and 91 interchange looms over the upper corner of the property. Russell Street and La Cadena no longer meet.

Hopefully this article will help keep the memory of this historical edifice alive. Erected by one of the prominent founders of Riverside, E. G. Brown, the Anchorage served well the Brown family, their friends, and guests for many years as a charming and picturesque winter resort with the Upper Canal flowing through it and situated just northeast of downtown Riverside.



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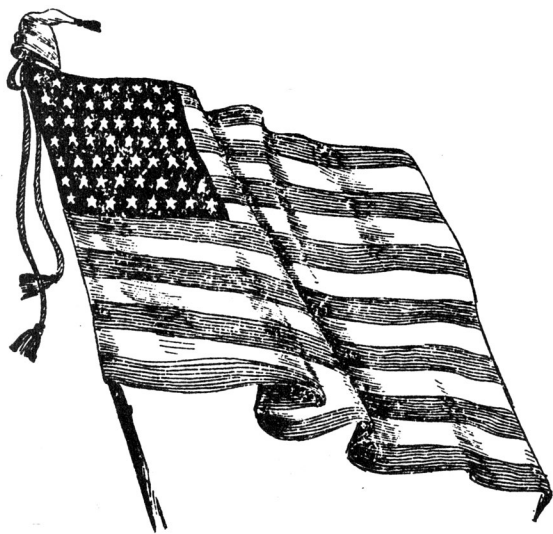
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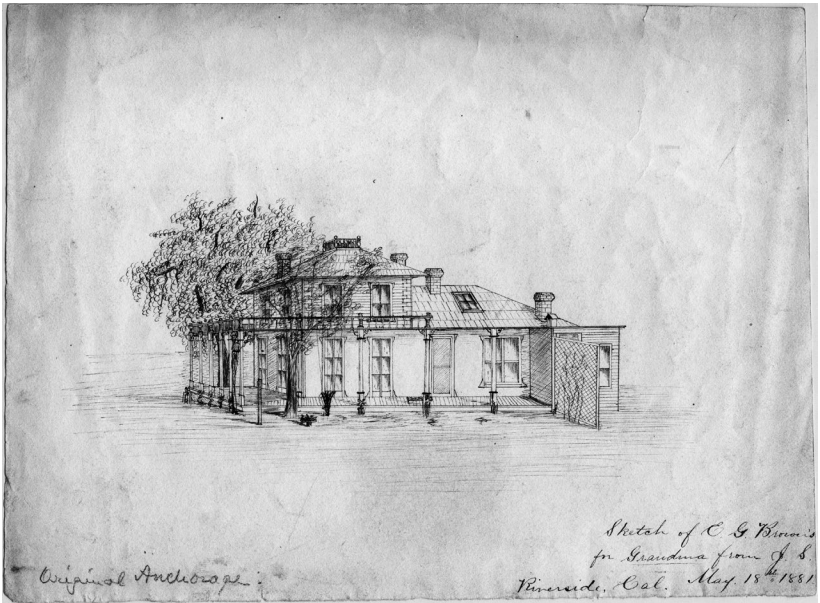
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Journal of the Riverside Historical Society

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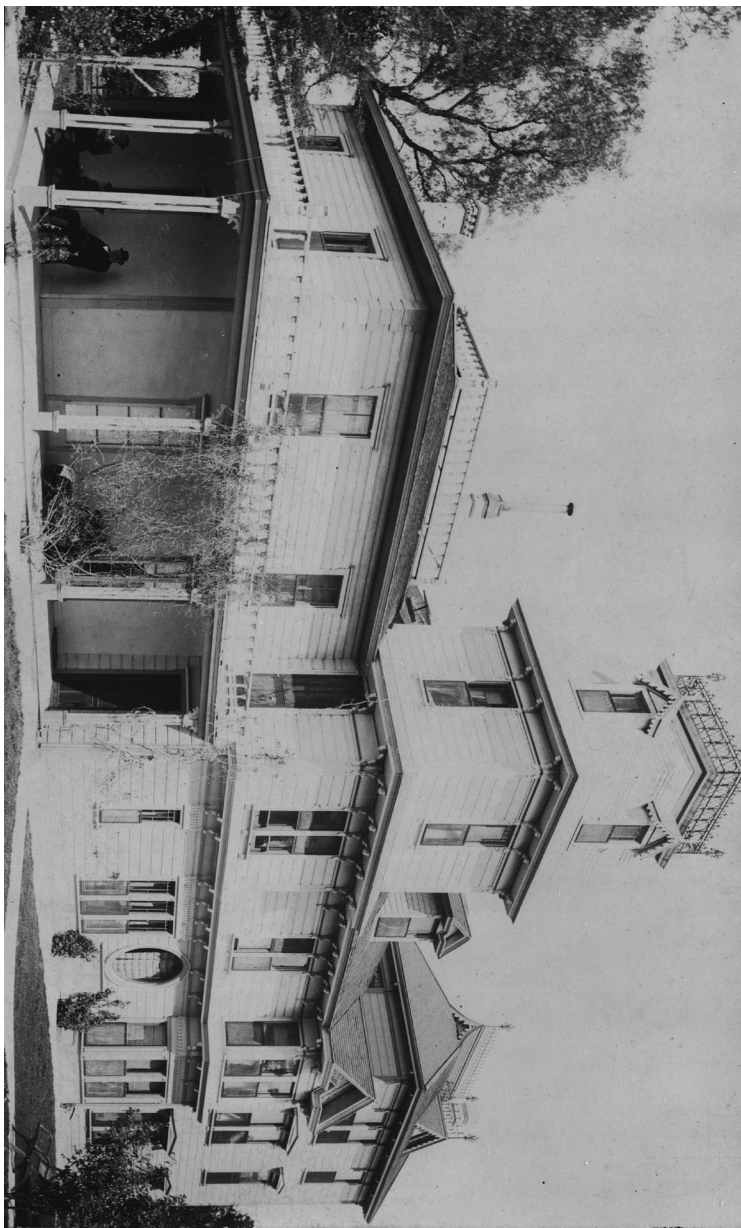


*Written on the front of this early sketch is "Original Anchorage. Sketch of E. G. Brown's for Grandma from J. S. Riverside, Cal. May 18, 1881."
(Courtesy Museum of Riverside, Riverside, California)*



Identified on the backside in this early photograph by the side of the Anchorage Inn are #1. Lyman V. W. Brown (son of Judge E. G. Brown), #5. Settie (Sarah) Brown (daughter of Judge Brown). #6 Sarah Van Wickle Brown (wife of Judge Brown) and #7 Judge Ebenezer Brown.

(Courtesy Museum of Riverside, Riverside, California)



#3 This is an early photo of the Anchorage Inn. On the back the photographer is identified as J. B. Readman. Readman opened his studio in October of 1891 on Main Street near Seventh. (Courtesy of Riverside Public Library)



*Same view as previous page only a few years later as an addition has been made extending the inn to the south. This photo was taken by F. P. Clatworthy. From newspaper articles Clatworthy only had a studio which he shared with Harry E. Scott from January 1908 to April 1909. This dates a number of photos by this photographer of the Inn.
(Courtesy Museum of Riverside, Riverside, California)*



In this photo three ladies are standing on one of the picturesque bridges which crossed the Upper Canal on the property of the Anchorage Inn. (Courtesy of Riverside Public Library)



*On the back of this photo the following information was written: "Barney, Chester, Link & Inca the 4 horse team used for daily trips at Anchorage in 1894 to 1900."
(Courtesy of the Museum of Riverside, Riverside, California).*



An early automobile is pictured on the grounds of the Anchorage in this photo postcard (Courtesy of the Postcard Collection of Steve Lech).



*This view on the grounds of the Anchorage shows what looks like stairs leading up to a tree house overlooking the canal.
(Courtesy of the Museum of Riverside, Riverside, California).*



*(Top) Another photo of the croquet grounds with the pavilion for shade.
Note that whoever wrote the note on this postcard did so upside down.
(Courtesy of the Postcard Collection of Steve Lech).*

*(Bottom) Here are three people playing croquet on the courts of the Anchorage.
(Courtesy of the Museum of Riverside, Riverside, California).*





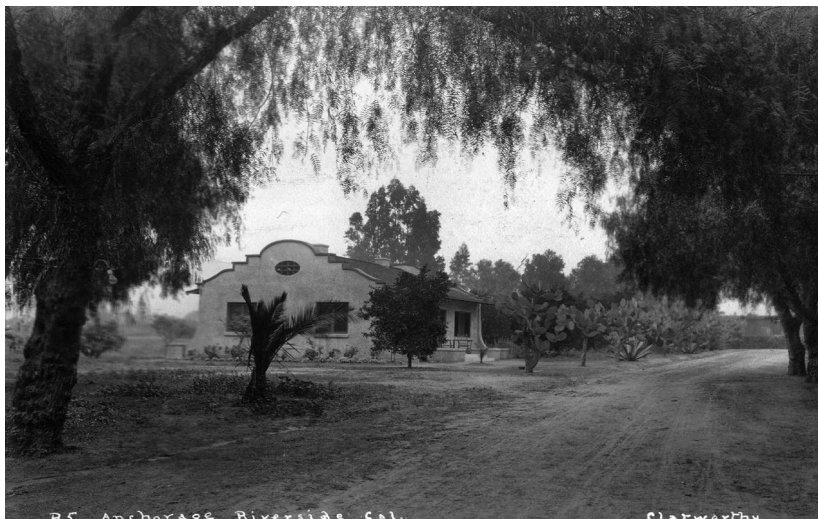
*Here is a double view of the croquet grounds showing two pavilions.
(Courtesy of the Museum of Riverside, Riverside, California).*



*(Top) Drive through the trees on the grounds of the Anchorage Inn.
(Courtesy of the Postcard Collection of Steve Lech)*

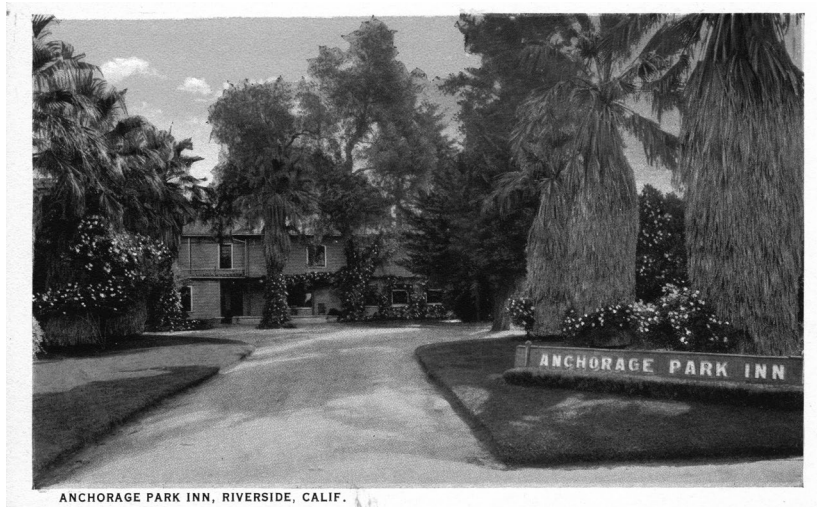
(Bottom) A picturesque bridge over the Upper Canal and also path along the canal on the grounds of the Anchorage (Postcard from Author's collection).





(Top) Another photograph by Cladworthy. This might be one of the bungalows that were added for guests on the grounds of the Anchorage . (Courtesy of the Museum of Riverside, Riverside, California).

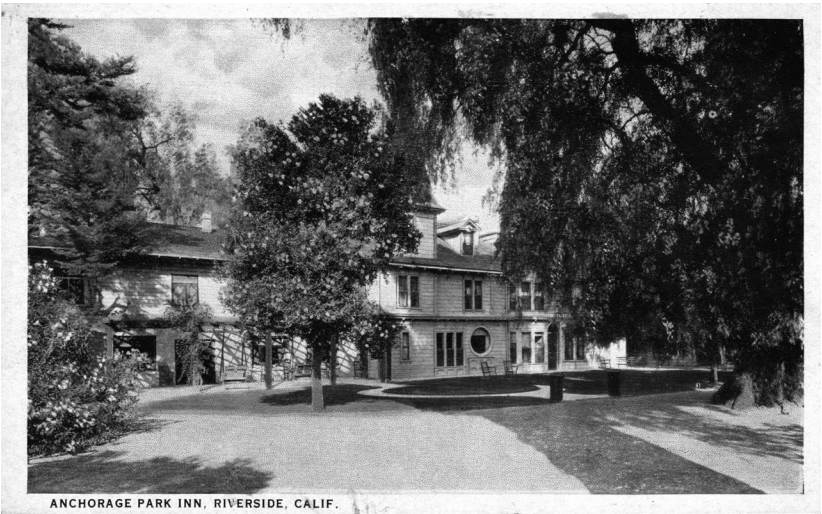
(Bottom) A view from the front facing west or towards Colton Avenue (La Cadena). (Postcard from Author's collection)





*(Top) Same view only closer to the Inn showing drive approaching the front.
(Courtesy of the Postcard Collection of Steve Lech)*

*(Bottom) Another postcard showing the opposite side, facing east and the canal.
(Postcard from Author's collection)*



ANCHORAGE PARK INN, RIVERSIDE, CALIF.



*Moving inside this sitting room is furnished with a piano...
(Courtesy of the Museum of Riverside, Riverside, California).*



*And looking from the other side of the same room is a fire place.
(Courtesy of the Museum of Riverside, Riverside, California).*



A smaller sitting room has a couch and chairs. This photo is another one taken by Clatworthy. (Courtesy of the Museum of Riverside, Riverside, California).



The couch from the previous photograph can be seen in the upper right of the next room. These photos show the comfortable places guests had to sit either alone or with others and enjoy their stay.

(Courtesy of the Museum of Riverside, Riverside, California).

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