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Forward

Welcome to the 14th edition of the Journal of the Riverside Historical Society. For the past several years, the Society has published this journal in order to bring to the public the latest in research/writing about the history of Riverside. This edition definitely continues that tradition.

This edition, I'm proud to say, is all about people, and concentrates on some new faces that have not been spotlighted in writings of the past. We start with the story of architect Clinton Marr, whose work is recognized in the study of mid-century modern architecture. Casey Tibbett interviewed Marr and put together this article from those interviews and other research that she'd completed.

Next, Erin Gettis gives us an examination of Walter Banks, a local figure whose main profession was in pharmacy, but who also endeared himself to the citizens of Riverside through his work on the city's park commission. Many people still remember his son Phil, but few have heard of Walter's many accomplishments, so Erin has brought them to light.

The third person highlighted in this edition is Rudy Hardman, best known as the namesake for the Hardman Center at Arlington and California. Kim Jarrell Johnson has delved into his life and career and come up with some great information on a person who has been all but forgotten in Riverside's recent past.

Finally, Glenn Wenzel, the dogged researcher on everything Mt. Rubidoux, gives us a look into the life and career of Ike Logan, a person most famous around town for his daily ringing of the bell atop Mt. Rubidoux. Glenn's article is an offshoot of his soon-to-be published book on the history of Mt. Rubidoux and the people who made it what it is today.

I hope you enjoy this latest incarnation of the journal, and will look forward to many others.

Steve Lech
Editor

About the Authors

Erin Gettis has been the Historic Preservation Officer for the City of Riverside for over 4 years. She has a BA in Architecture, a MA in Architecture, and a Certificate in Historic Preservation, all from the University of Washington. Erin has worked for architectural firms in Seattle, Madison, San Diego, and Laguna Hills, and has been involved in the restoration of two State capitols. She lives in the W. C. Banks house with her husband and two children, and has recently designated her house as a City Landmark in Riverside's North Hill Historic District.

Kim Jarrell Johnson is a life-long resident of the Jurupa area. She has written two books on the history of the Jurupa area: *Jurupa* and *Rubidoux*. She coauthored *Riverside's Mission Inn* with Steve Lech. She writes a regular weekly history column for the *Riverside County Record* newspaper. A graduate of UC Riverside, she went on to receive a Master's Degree in Public Administration at Cal State Fullerton. She has been a docent at the historic Mission Inn Hotel for 20 years. Kim lives in the Jurupa Hills area with her husband of 23 years, who she first met in chemistry class at Rubidoux High School, and their two daughters.

Casey Tibbet was born and raised in Pasadena, California. After graduating from the University of California, Riverside, she became a full-time resident of Riverside and worked as a city planner for thirteen years. In 2003, she returned to UCR where she received an M.A. in History (Historic Preservation). For the past six years she has worked as an architectural historian for a local cultural resources management consulting firm. She is currently a Riverside Historical Society board member and is particularly interested in mid-20th century California history and architecture.

Glenn Wenzel has served as pastor of St. Paul Lutheran Church in Riverside since 1988. His love of history dates back to his undergraduate days in college. A grade school field trip with one of his seven children's classes piqued his interest in Mount Rubidoux and its history. His research concentrated on the connection between Mount Rubidoux and Frank Miller in the early 90s when he was asked to give a Mount Rubidoux history lecture to the Mission Inn Docents. This led to an ever growing collection of postcards and other Mount Rubidoux ephemera. In the next two months he will publish the book *Anecdotes on Mount Rubidoux and Frank A. Miller, Her Promoter*.

Clinton Marr, FAIA*

Award Winning Architect and Riverside Native

by Casey Tibbet

Until recently, the City of Riverside has tended to focus its attention on architects and buildings from the early 1900s and marketed itself as the home of the Mission Inn. Recently, however, the City has started to take an interest in its vast collection of post-World War II (WWII) buildings, and has recently commissioned a Modernism study. As part of that study, a number of developers, architects, and builders, were identified as important players in the post-WWII development of the city. One of these architects is Clinton Marr, whose award-winning work spans more than five decades from the mid-1950s to the present.

Clinton Marr's parents lived in Riverside, California, where his father, an automobile mechanic who also did airplane and heavy equipment engine work, had a shop on 14th and Market streets. In September 1925, while his mother was visiting her sister in Ontario, California, Clinton surprised everyone by being born a little early. As a boy he attended Central Middle School and Poly High School, both in Riverside. However, Clinton graduated from La Jolla High School in 1943 after his family moved to San Diego where his father was employed at the naval station.

In his late teens, Clinton wanted to learn to fly. As World War II progressed he attended the University of Redlands as a participant in the V-12 Navy College Training Program. The V-12 program was designed to supplement the force of commissioned officers in the Navy.¹ In 1942, the draft age was lowered to 18 with potentially negative effects on college enrollment and the military's ability to find college-educated officers. With assistance from the federal government, the V-12 program was created. The program "accepted students already enrolled in the Navy and Marine Corps college reserve programs, enlisted men who

were recommended by their commanding officers, and high school seniors who passed a nationwide qualifying examination.”² Between July 1, 1943 and June 30, 1946, over 125,000 college-age men were enrolled in the program at 131 colleges and universities. They were all on active duty and in uniform.³

While in the V-12 program, Clinton first attended the University of Redlands; then Murray State College in Murray, Kentucky; and then Saint Mary’s College near Oakland, California. In March 1944, a *Los Angeles Times* article noted that Geraldine McMahan of Riverside revealed her engagement to Clinton Marr, who was stationed at Kingsville, Texas, “by passing candy to Delta Delta Deltas at the University of California, Los Angeles campus.”⁴ In 1946, Clinton, who was trained as an aircraft gunner, received an honorable discharge without having seen any combat.⁵

In high school and college, Clinton had shown an aptitude for mechanical engineering and was interested in becoming a commercial airline pilot or an aeronautical engineer. However, his desire to be his own boss in a business that he controlled, and that allowed him freedom of expression, led him to pursue a career in architecture. In the late 1940s, after WWII ended, Clinton decided to study architecture at the University of Southern California (USC), primarily because “it was in southern California and Uncle Sam was paying for it.”⁶ He also liked the fact that the modernist design that the school taught encouraged freedom of expression rather than reliance on historical styles.



Geraldine and Clinton Marr, 2007

In 1916, USC opened the first Department of Architecture in Southern California.⁷ After World War II, during the time Clinton was enrolled, the emphasis of the Department changed dramatically. “The era of post-war prosperity in America during the 1950s that accelerated with the end of the Korean conflict was a period of tremendous growth in Los Angeles, and the USC College of Architecture was in the vanguard of exploring ways in which the built environment could respond to radical changes. The casual lifestyle demanded by war-weary GIs called for an open architecture that allowed more exposure and access to the outdoors, to take advantage of the benign climate of Southern California.”⁸

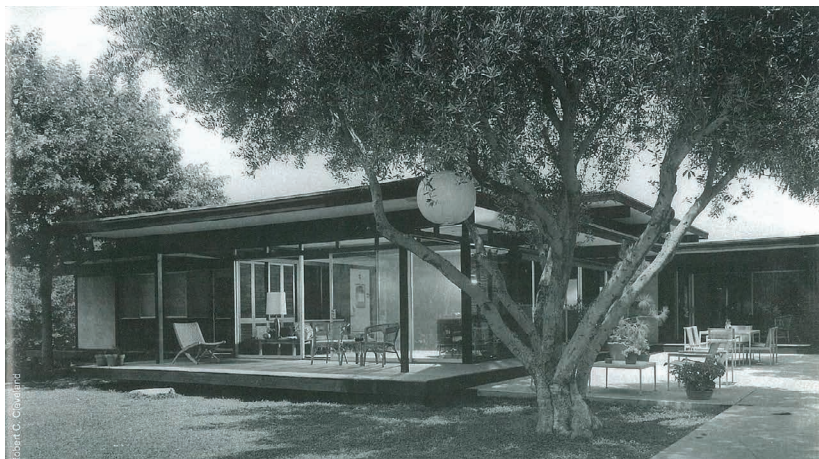
From the late 1940s through the 1950s, the faculty shifted toward a modern aesthetic. This new approach addressed the social and economic changes going on in the world by encouraging the use of new materials, such as steel, and advocating prefabrication techniques that would make American construction and housing production more efficient.⁹ Clinton studied this modernist language with a distinguished group of classmates, including Frank O. Gehry, Pierre Koenig, Conrad Buff, Don Hensman, and Thornton Ladd. He was particularly influenced by several instructors including Quincy Jones, William Periera, Gregory Hane, and Cal Strong. The Los Angeles school, as it came to be known, advanced architecture not just in Southern California, but across the country. Its influential role is widely recognized today.

According to Clinton, the “modern school” of architecture at USC was influenced in large part by earlier American architects Louis Sullivan and Frank Lloyd Wright, as well as by the Bauhaus school in Europe. Sullivan, whose heyday was in the late 1800s, is often called the “father of modernism” and the creator of the modern skyscraper. Sullivan was also Wright’s mentor, and Wright followed and expanded on many of his principals including “form follows function.” Wright eventually developed his own widely emulated “organic” style. After World War I, the Bauhaus was started in Germany as a school and model for new architecture. The Bauhaus style, which is sometimes called

the International style, utilized the form-follows-function approach and is characterized by a lack of ornamentation. The Bauhaus style became one of the greatest influences on Modern architecture and design. Collectively, Sullivan, Wright, the Bauhaus group, and their followers, developed the Modern aesthetic, which was taught at USC during Clinton's enrollment from 1947 to 1953.

To gain practical experience while still a student, Clinton worked part time for the architectural firm Albert C. Martin and Associates in downtown Los Angeles. Because their offices were on a hill on Beaudry Avenue, he recalls that as he worked he was able to watch the Harbor Freeway being built. During this period, Clinton and his wife Geri lived in South Gate, which at that time was a "developing kind of middle class working man's town."¹⁰ Later jobs took him to the Inland Empire, where he worked for Clare Henry Day and then for notable Riverside architect Herman O. Ruhnau. Some of the buildings Ruhnau designed include the current Riverside City Hall, Riverside County Administrative Center, some Sherman Indian High School buildings, and the original Main Street pedestrian mall (revamped in 2009).¹¹ In 1949, Clinton established the American Institute of Architects (AIA) Student Chapter at USC.¹² In 1953, he graduated with a Bachelor of Architecture degree.

In 1954, Clinton designed a post and beam house (still extant) on Jarvis Street between Palm Avenue and Tower Road. The house incorporated redwood and glass in a modern aesthetic and he and his wife Geri, who he had first met in 8th grade at Central Middle School, lived there until 1960. In 1956, Clinton opened his own office, Clinton Marr and Associates, in downtown Riverside with the intention of designing primarily commercial buildings. Through his wife's family he was privileged to have many contacts with various city agencies, which gave him opportunities for contracts. Early in his practice, Clinton designed the Hunt Park Pool and the Sunshine School. He was also hired by the Lily-Tulip Cup Company to design their first West Coast plant.



Marr Residence, 1954

The Lily-Tulip Cup Company, primarily known for its manufacture of paper cups, started in New York. In the 1940s and early 1950s, Lily-Tulip expanded into the Mid-West and Canada, eventually opening a plant in Australia in 1968.^{13,14} Each plant featured a similar one-story design with a horizontal emphasis, rows of windows, and a larger-than-life concrete cup incorporated into the façade of the building. The largest step in their expansion program was in branching out to the western United States, which was forecast to increase in population from 24 million in 1958 to 74 million in 1975.¹⁵ When they decided to establish their plant in the Pacific region, the Lily-Tulip Company engaged the Stanford Research Institute to assist them with selecting an appropriate community. The resulting study reviewed 60 communities, weighing factors like climate, character of the local workforce, and civic spirit. The company chose Riverside chiefly because it had won a designation of “All America City” from the National Municipal League in 1955.¹⁶ Riverside was also attractive because in the 1950s, the city and its immediate surroundings experienced a period of economic expansion and general prosperity as a result of their proximity to March Air Force Base and the involvement of the workforce in industries emerging from World War II.¹⁷

Once the site at 800 Iowa Avenue was selected, construction of the plant took about a year. According to Clinton, the company asked him to design a facility similar to the one they had in Springfield, Missouri.¹⁸ However, that building had a giant cup attached to its corner and he did not care for that type of Googie influence; so he convinced the company to allow him to design a Modern style building that was similar to their other plants, only without the cup.¹⁹ The Riverside plant incorporated the latest innovations in concrete tilt-up construction and reflected a Modern aesthetic, having concrete and glass construction and a low-profile design with a horizontal emphasis. Marr indicated that the function of the building dictated the design, which was part of what was emphasized at USC.

Construction of the Lily Tulip Cup plant was supervised by the Kretzer Construction Firm from Los Angeles and local contractor Eric Emptman. It featured a new design for a flat roof, consisting of “glass fiber-panels [fiberglass] coated on the top by 2½ inches of gypsum,” then covered with “felt paper and tar to seal it from the rain.”²⁰ To create an efficient means of circulating gas, steam, electricity, and oil, several deep tunnels were dug underneath the building. Some of the machinery to be used in the plant had to be constructed on site as the walls and ceiling were constructed around it.²¹ When it was completed, the *Press-Enterprise* described the plant in glowing detail: “Fronting the plant is a long sweep of lawn accented by a giant Lily cup emerging from a fountain. The façade is the ultimate in attractive industrial architecture.”²² In May 1958, Lily Tulip Chairman Walter Bergman presided over opening ceremonies for their newest manufacturing plant in Riverside, California. Sometime between the initial consultation and the grand opening, Lily-Tulip and Clinton Marr compromised by adding a large cup on the grounds in front of the building. That giant cup is still there on the grounds of the building and has been a landmark for over 50 years.

The Lily-Tulip building was a big job and received a lot of attention in the community, helping propel Clinton Marr and Associates into the forefront of commercial design in the area. While most of his work has

consisted of commercial and institutional buildings, he has also designed some custom residences including “10 or 12” in the Riverside area.²³ According to Clinton, each of these houses is “from a different school of design,” presumably depending on the preferences of the clients.²⁴ His own personal residential design aesthetic is best represented by the award-winning house he designed for himself and his family in 1960. The house, which is “part of the garden,” is located on Hawarden Drive in Riverside and was built at a time when the surrounding area was undeveloped and covered with rocks and shrubs.²⁵

In the 1970s, Clinton Marr and three other firms were chosen to prepare a “downtown plan study” for the City of Riverside, under the direction of then Planning Director Merle Gardner.²⁶ The plan included some “fairly unique proposals” including the establishment of a “multi-modal transportation center.”²⁷

During the past 50+ years, Clinton Marr has designed numerous buildings throughout the Inland Empire, from Riverside to San Bernardino to Indio. Some of the buildings he designed in Riverside are: the Best, Best and Krieger building on 12th Street and Orange which won an AIA award; a law building on 13th and Lemon Streets; Grace United Methodist Church, which was built using folded plate forms of concrete; an office for Dr. Baer and Dr. Ivanoff at 12th and Chestnut; Riverside Municipal Airport Terminal; Evergreen Masonic



Chapel of the Wesley Methodist Church, Riverside

Temple; Professional Office Building for the Riverside Community Hospital; Riverside County Public Works Office building; Riverside Community College Business Education Building; Riverside County Education Center; Riverside Press-Enterprise addition; the Director's

house at the University of California, Riverside; and the Standard Insurance Building at 14th and Olivewood. His firm also did the restoration of the Arcade Building on Orange Street in downtown Riverside where he had his first office. Work outside the Inland Empire includes a newspaper office in Medford, Oregon, and a private residence for John and Beverly Wingate on the coast of Northern California.

Some of the architects that most influenced Clinton are Rudolph Schindler and Richard Neutra, but he also took inspiration from Frank Lloyd Wright's site planning and organic architecture and his Japanese Garden House.²⁸ Fallingwater, a house in Pennsylvania designed by Frank Lloyd Wright, is one of his favorite buildings. Of his own work, he cites the Provident Savings and Loan building in Hemet and the following Riverside buildings: Provident Bank; North High School; Washington Elementary School; the Hall of Justice; a private residence for Helen and Tim Hayes on Rumsey Drive; and his own home as some of his favorite designs. Of the designs that have not been constructed, the Air Force Museum of the West that he designed for March Air Force Base is one of his favorites.

In 1974, Clinton Marr was elected to the AIA's College of Fellows, which is "an honor bestowed by the AIA on architects who have made outstanding contributions to the profession through design excellence, contributions in the field of architectural education, or to the advancement of the profession."²⁹ It is considered a great honor and less than two percent of all architects in the United States are elected to fellowship. In 1996, Clinton sold his firm. Since then he has enjoyed his semi-retirement, which includes some consulting work and working in his large garden and avocado grove.



Johnson Tractor Company, Riverside

Buildings Designed by Clinton Marr

Johnson Tractor Company (Riverside)
Dormitory/Classroom building at the Divine Word Seminary (Riverside)
Riverside Municipal Airport Terminal (Riverside)
John W. North High School (Riverside)
Evergreen Masonic Temple (Riverside)
Clayson Law Building (Corona)
California State University Classroom and Faculty Office Building (Long Beach)
Wesley Methodist Church (Riverside)
Professional Office Building for the Riverside Community Hospital (Riverside)
Hall of Justice (Riverside)
Riverside County Public Works Office building (Riverside)
Riverside Community College Business Education Building (Riverside)
Western Municipal Water District Headquarters
First Baptist Church
Riverside County Education Center (Riverside)
Riverside Press-Enterprise addition (Riverside)
Standard Insurance Building (Riverside – 14th and Olivewood, 1961)
Medical Center for the Sunset Hills community (Hacienda Heights)
California Federal Savings and Loan Association building (Corona)

Awards

American Security Bank (San Bernardino) won an award from the Inland California Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and won The Grand Award from the Masonry Institute of the Inland Empire
Reconstruction of the downtown Arcade Building won an award citation from the Inland California Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and a City beautification award in 1977 from the Riverside Chamber of Commerce.
Riverside Downtown Plan, which Marr contributed to, won a special award from the Inland California Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

Clinton Marr residence won an award from the Inland California Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

Awarded a Fellow of the AIA in 1974 along with Frank O. Gehry, Herman O. Ruhna, and others.

Other Achievements

1963 - Elected Vice-President of the Inland California Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

1964 - Elected President of the Inland California Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

2007 - Received the Lifetime Achievement Award from the Inland California Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

Served as Vice-Chairman of the 241 member committee that drafted the general plan adopted by the City of Riverside

Served as Chairman of the Citizens University Committee of the University of California, Riverside

Served on the Board of Regents for the California Architectural Foundation

Served on the Board of Trustees of the First United Methodist Church

Served on the Board of Directors of the Goeske Senior Center



Provident Federal Savings and Loan Association Branch, Redlands

Notes

- * The information in this article was primarily obtained from oral interviews conducted with Mr. Marr on December 4, 2007 by Casey Tibbet and Bill Bell and on February 11, 2009 by the City of Riverside.
- ¹ Carolyn Alison. The V-12 Navy College Training Program, accessed online on November 1, 2009 at: <http://homepages.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~uscnotc/V-12/v12-his.htm>.
- ² Ibid.
- ³ Ibid.
- ⁴ *Los Angeles Times*. Engagements. March 25, 1944, page A5.
- ⁵ American Institute of Architects, Inland Empire Chapter's 50th Anniversary and Annual Meeting brochure, 2007. Provided by Clinton Marr.
- ⁶ Oral interview with Mr. Marr on February 11, 2009 conducted at Riverside City Hall by Erin Gettis, Kim Jarrell Johnson, Nanci Larsen, and Andrea Ducusin. On file at the City of Riverside Planning Division.
- ⁷ University of Southern California. The School. Accessed online on November 1, 2009 at: <http://arch.usc.edu/Home/TheSchool>
- ⁸ Ibid.
- ⁹ Ibid.
- ¹⁰ Oral interview with Mr. Marr on February 11, 2009 conducted at Riverside City Hall by Erin Gettis, Kim Jarrell Johnson, Nanci Larsen, and Andrea Ducusin. On file at the City of Riverside Planning Division.
- ¹¹ Anonymous, 2009. Herman O. Ruhnau. Accessed online on November 2, 2009 at: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Herman_O._Ruhnau.
- ¹² American Institute of Architects, Inland Empire Chapter's 50th Anniversary and Annual Meeting brochure, 2007.
- ¹³ Toronto, City of, Canada. Staff Report for the inclusion of the Lily Tulip Cup Company Plant in the Toronto Inventory of Heritage Properties. 2004.
- ¹⁴ *Los Angeles Times*. Owens-Illinois, Lily-Tulip Cup Agree in Principle to Merge. July 8, 1968.
- ¹⁵ *The Press-Enterprise*. Lily-Tulip Opens New Riverside Plant. May 7, 1958.
- ¹⁶ Ibid.
- ¹⁷ Patterson, Tom. *A Colony for California*, the Museum Press of the Riverside Museum Associates, Riverside, California. 1996.
- ¹⁸ Oral interview with Mr. Marr at his home in Riverside, California, on December 4, 2007.
- ¹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰ *Riverside Daily Press*, “Lily-Tulip Plant Schedules Opening.” October 18, 1957. Clinton Marr, email correspondence regarding glass fiber panels, May 20, 2008.

²¹ Ibid.

²² *The Press-Enterprise*. “Lily-Tulip Opens New Riverside Plant.” May 7, 1958.

²³ Oral interview with Mr. Marr at his home in Riverside, California, conducted by Casey Tibbet and Bill Bell on December 4, 2007.

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ Oral interviews with Mr. Marr in December 2007 and February 2009.

²⁶ Oral interview with Mr. Marr on February 11, 2009 conducted at Riverside City Hall by Erin Gettis, Kim Jarrell Johnson, Nanci Larsen, and Andrea Ducusin. On file at the City of Riverside Planning Division.

²⁷ Ibid.

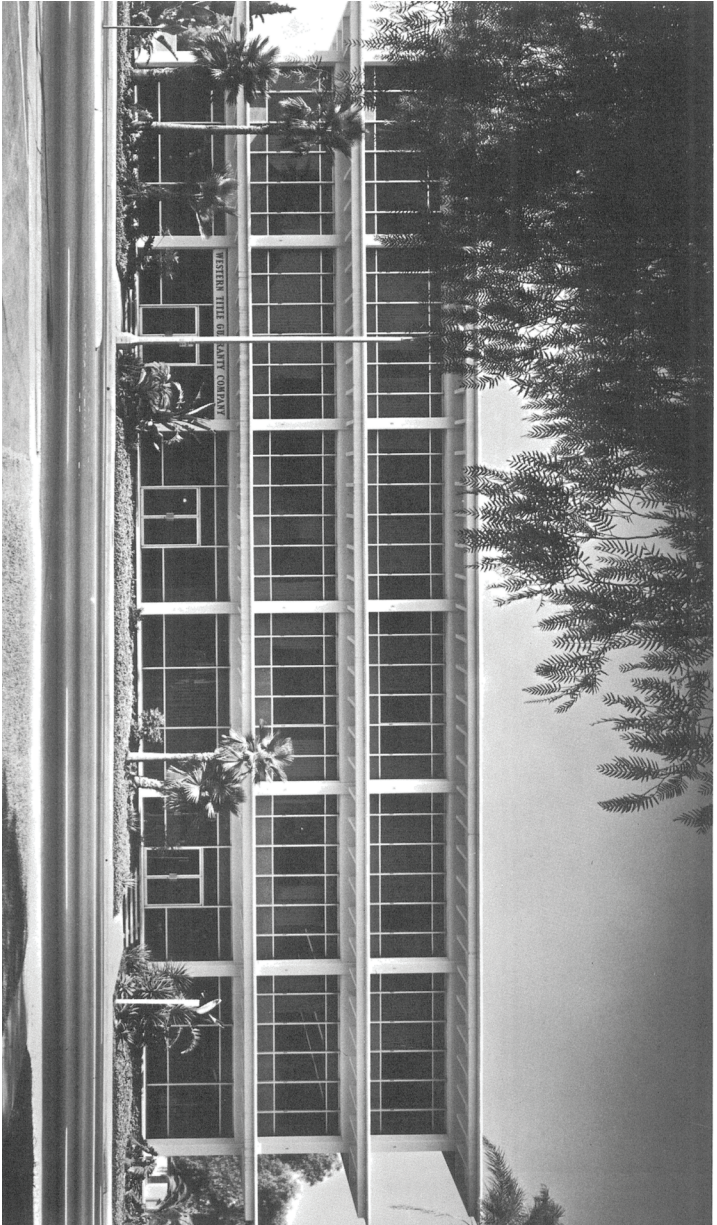
²⁸ Oral interviews with Mr. Marr in December 2007 and February 2009.

²⁹ Anonymous, 2009. Fellow of the American Institute of Architects. Accessed on November 2, 2009 at: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fellow_of_the_American_Institute_of_Architects.



Provident Federal Savings and Loan Association, Riverside

Standard Insurance Building, Riverside



Walter C. Banks

A Prominent Riverside Businessman and Park Commission President

By Erin Gettis

Walter C. Banks, or W. C. Banks as he was often called, was a locally prominent businessman, pharmacist, and owner of Banks Drugstore, as well as an outstanding contributor to the City of Riverside as president of the Riverside Parks Commission for 26 years.

Owner and Pharmacist of Banks Drug Store

Today W. C. Banks is most remembered for his drug store, which he opened in 1908 across the street from the Mission Inn.¹ Banks was a native of Knoxville, Iowa. He practiced pharmacy in Los Angeles for 18 years prior to moving to Riverside some time prior to 1908, according to his son Phil Banks. He operated several drugstores during his tenure in Riverside, with his most well-known location being the southeast corner of Mission Inn Avenue (formerly 7th Street) and Main Street, across from the Mission Inn. According to Joan Hall, Banks purchased the Sun Drug Company in 1909,² located in the Rubidoux building,³ which was later the location of the Sears building and department store.

W. C. Banks joined two other well-known pharmacists, E. B. Adams and Noble Elder (N.S. Elder), and organized the Keystone Drug Company.⁴ The Banks Drug Company advertised under the Keystone Drug Company Corporation but maintained the Banks' name.⁵ W. C. Banks first appeared in the City Directory in 1915. Starting in 1916, he is shown occupying the drugstore at 3700 Main Street in the city directory. He was also known for distributing telephones to the masses by advertising Pacific Telephones in 1913. At that time Riverside was



Banks Drug Company Display, 1913 - Courtesy Riverside Metropolitan Museum
home to 2,609 residential phones. Banks even offered a long distance connection service from his drugstore.⁶

Banks stocked routine drugstore items and a large stock of fine curios, including art leather goods, picture post cards, novelties, and most notably Indian rugs, blankets and pottery.^{7, 8} “Large display windows faced the busy Mission Inn across the street, the guests of which frequented his (Banks’) establishment.”⁹ His drugstore had the “largest and finest soda fountain in the city and probably did the largest business in this line in Riverside.”¹⁰ Around the country, soda fountain shops reached the height of popularity in the 1920s,¹¹ possibly due to Prohibition, which may have increased the significance of the soda fountain shop as a place to congregate.



Grand Opening of Banks Drug Store at 7th and Main, 1938 - Courtesy RMM

In the 1930s, the Sears building, today an antique store known as the Mission Galleria, replaced the Rubidoux building, but Banks remained on the corner in new quarters until Sears expanded shortly after Walter's death.¹² At the time of W. C. Banks' death in 1947, he had operated the Banks Drugstore for 39 years.¹³

Philip Banks, who became a pharmacist in 1926, kept many of the items that his father had used in his original pharmacy and displayed them in his own drugstore, including a set of drug bottles that came around Cape Horn in a clipper ship in 1890.¹⁴ He kept W. C. Banks' original pill roller and other obsolete items¹⁵ as decoration, since the field of pharmacy had changed much since the days when pharmacists had to perform their own compounding.¹⁶ In the basement of the Banks' relocated pharmacy at the Mission Inn there were large hooks hanging from the ceiling containing prescriptions dating back to the

turn of the century.¹⁷ Philip also remembers hauling ice from the ice house and chipping it with a pick and packing it around the ice cream in the Banks' soda fountain portion of the drugstore.¹⁸ Philip also described how after school he would take home bottles from the pharmacy and wash them out at the house.¹⁹

In May of 1948,²⁰ Philip moved the drugstore to the Mission Inn^{21,22,23,24} when he bought the former Neblett Drug Store. This new Banks Drug Store remained at the northeast corner of Main and Seventh until 1968.²⁵ He expanded the original interior configuration with the help of Henry Jekel, a locally prominent architect,^{26,27} to include the Banks Drug Store and Banks Fountain and Grill.²⁸ An advertisement in the *Riverside Daily Press* at the grand opening in 1948 bragged that "Our new store is one of the most modern in the area"²⁹ and that the store was "still growing with Riverside."³⁰ Banks became a popular place for sodas, lunches, and dinners.³¹



Phil Banks with Photo of Walter C. Banks, 1948 - Courtesy RMM

Philip Banks was the only one of three sons to follow in the footsteps of his father as an accredited pharmacist.³² Both Phil and Walter made a good business at the corner of Mission Inn and Main Street due to the immediate proximity of the Riverside Medical Clinic, which had started in the rotunda of the Mission Inn in 1935.³³ When the Mission Inn experienced financial difficulties, it impacted nearby businesses and Philip Banks closed the Banks Drug Store in 1968 and retired.

President of Riverside Parks Commission

Walter Banks' role on the City's Parks Commission through some of the City's formative years is perhaps the contribution during his lifetime for which he would have been best known. Banks had taken a strong interest in park and street tree matters since his arrival in Riverside and was appointed to the Park Board around 1922.³⁴ He served for 26 years³⁵ until his death.³⁶

Under the direction of Tree Warden John H. Reed, the City Beautiful movement in Riverside was blossoming during the time that Banks was active in Riverside. Many believed that Riverside's street tree program in the early 1900s was one of the best in the nation when compared to other growing metropolises of the time.³⁷ The Park Commission had been formed in 1907 under Mayor Evans with the goal of beautifying the streets of Riverside's mile Square.³⁸ "The first work of the new commission will be systematizing of the care and planting of street trees, and the care and improvement of city parks."³⁹ This set the stage for the Commission that Banks later oversaw as president.

During Banks' tenure on the Park Commission, the City acquired 21 additional acres in Fairmount Park, including the marshland on which Lake Evans was developed.⁴⁰ The Board of Park Commissioners was one of the busiest departments in the City, according to a Special Edition article in the Riverside *Enterprise* in 1927, during which time Banks is listed as president. "With 500 miles of streets heavily lined with

trees and 120 acres of city parks to maintain, the properties governed by the commissioners represent a cash value of \$300,000.”⁴¹

Fairmount Park was one of the most conspicuous examples of Riverside’s parks, according to the same Special Edition. “A veritable sunken garden and playground, it is a gathering place of thousands throughout the summer, who find here shady retreats, tables for picnic lunch or banquet, swimming, boating and every imaginable (piece of) equipment for the entertainment of youngsters.”⁴² At that time, the park was comprised of 107.9 acres and with improvements and tools it was valued at \$133,649.05.⁴³

The importance of Fairmount Park perhaps assisted Banks in selecting the site that became his home. Located at 3105 Pine Street, it overlooked the park. Banks purchased the property after his appointment on the Park Commission, and in 1927, a home designed by Henry Jekel was built.^{44,45} The home is a rare post-medieval English revival style located on the edge of the area that is today proposed to be the North Hill Historic District.⁴⁶ At the time of Jekel’s death, the Walter C. Banks residence at 3105 Pine Street was listed as a home built for one of Riverside’s notables.⁴⁷ In an article about Henry Jekel, Lorraine Small lists Walter C. Banks, among others of Jekel’s clients, as the “Who’s Who” of the town.⁴⁸ Banks’ house is a recent addition to the City’s roster of significant buildings and was designated a City Landmark in the fall of 2008.⁴⁹

Banks was in good company on the Park Commission with Archie Shamel, known for his regular articles entitled “Riverside’s Trees” in



the *Daily Press* and for being the namesake of the Shamel Ash tree. In 1947, Riverside’s City Council approved the proposal of Banks’ co-commissioners, including Shamel, to honor him by giving



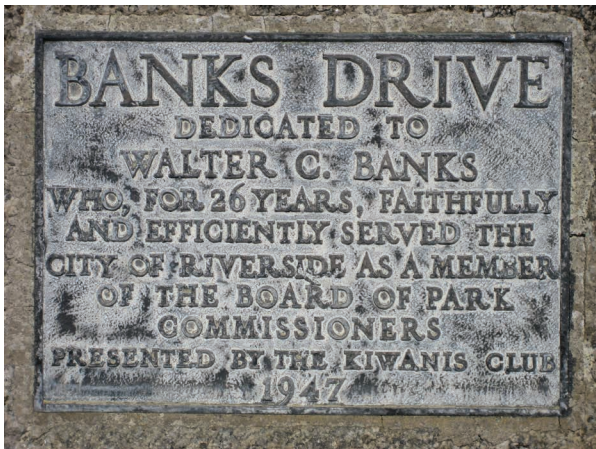
Walter Banks' House, Riverside - Author Photo

the name Banks Drive to a previously unnamed street extending through the Park and over the dike separating Evans and Fairmount Lakes.⁵⁰ The minutes from the Park Board's action said that his "generous contribution of both time and talent to the interests of the public parks and street trees of the City of Riverside has aided materially in promoting the health, welfare and happiness of the people of this community, and has been instrumental in making our City a more beautiful place in which to live."⁵¹ A plaque remains today denoting the entrance to Banks Drive (See figure F).

On July 1, 1947, at the time of W. C. Banks' death, the Riverside City Council noted in their minutes that:

"Official cognizance was taken at this time of the death of the Honorable Walter C. Banks, late member of the Board of Park Commissioners, and long time President thereof, which occurred on June 24, 1947, and the City Clerk was commissioned to forward to Mrs. Banks and her family an appropriate letter expressing the sympathy and regret of the Mayor and Council."

Walter C. Banks died on June 24, 1947, after being confined to his home on Pine Street by illness for several months.⁵²



Banks Drive Plaque - Author Photo

Notes

- ¹ “‘Texas Wonder’ to tranquilizers: Banks drugstore tradition ends.” July 31, 1968. The Daily Press, B2. Microfilm on file at Riverside Public Library.
- ² Hall, Joan. 2003. *Cottages, Colonials and Community Places of Riverside, California*. Highgrove press, Riverside, California. p 139.
- ³ Patterson, Tom. September 2, 1979. “History of drugstore presents a lot of Americana and Riverside-ana” from the series Out of the County’s Past. *The Press Enterprise*. Riverside Public Library.
- ⁴ Ibid.
- ⁵ “History of drugstore presents a lot of Americana and Riverside-ana”
- ⁶ Gettis, Erin. 2008. Oral History interview with Walter Lech in August, 2008.
- ⁷ Ibid.
- ⁸ “Keystone Drug Company.” May 20, 1915. The Riverside Enterprise Special Edition, p. 42.
- ⁹ Hall, Joan. p 139.
- ¹⁰ Ibid.
- ¹¹ Hall, Joan. p 139.
- ¹² “History of drugstore presents a lot of Americana and Riverside-ana”
- ¹³ “Walter C. Banks Dies After long Civic Career,” June 26, 1947. Riverside Daily Press. Microfilm on file at Riverside Public Library.
- ¹⁴ “‘Texas Wonder’ to tranquilizers: Banks drugstore tradition ends.”
- ¹⁵ Ibid.
- ¹⁶ Gettis, Erin. 2008. Oral History interview with Walter Lech in August, 2008.
- ¹⁷ Ibid.
- ¹⁸ “‘Texas Wonder’ to tranquilizers: Banks drugstore tradition ends.”
- ¹⁹ Ibid.
- ²⁰ Banks Drug Store Advertisement on Grand Opening, May 14, 1948. Riverside Daily Press. P 17. Jekel Scrapbook part of the Jekel collection at the Metropolitan Museum.
- ²¹ Ruhnau, Ruhnau and Associates. c 1960s. Photograph of Main Street prior to the construction of the Main Street Mall.
- ²² Lech, Steve. April 30, 2007. *Riverside: 1870-1940*. “Images of America Series.” Arcadia Publishing, Charleston, South Carolina. P 111.
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- 26 "History of drugstore presents a lot of Americana and Riverside-ana."
- 27 Banks Drug Store Advertisement on Grand Opening.
- 28 Hall, Joan. p 139
- 29 Banks Drug Store Advertisement on Grand Opening.
- 30 Ibid.
- 31 Ibid.
- 32 Ibid.
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- 35 Patterson, Tom. October 17, 1982. "White Park cactus Garden: Idea whose
time may come still again" from the series Out of the County's Past. *The Press
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- 36 Banks Drive Plaque, c 1947. Located at the corner of Banks Drive and
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- 37 Reed, John H. January 21, 1907. "Ornamental Trees on Streets of Riverside"
The Riverside Enterprise. P. 7, Columns 1 and 2. From the Harry Lawton
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- 38 "The Park Commission" *As You Find It*, June 7, 1907. Published by the
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3 From the Harry Lawton Citrus Materials collection at the Metropolitan
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- 39 Reed, John H. June 7, 1907. "The Park Commission"
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- 41 Lindenberger, E.F. "Riverside's Park System." 1927. *Riverside Enterprise*,
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- 43 Ibid.
- 44 City of Riverside Documents for 3105 Pine Street, on file with the Planning
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- 45 "Builds Home Above Lakes: W.C. Banks to Start Work Soon on his New
Residence" Undated article. Henry L.A. Jekel Scrapbook on file at the
Riverside Metropolitan Museum, (Likely from the *Riverside Daily Press*)
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- ⁴⁶ Mermilliod, Jennifer. 2008. Northside Survey Supplement with additional and revised information. Prepared for and housed at the City of Riverside Planning Division.
- ⁴⁷ “Henry L.A. Jekel, Famed Architect, Dies at 84.”
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- ⁴⁹ Gettis, Erin L. and Gettis, Aaron C., Designation Application for the Walter C. Banks Residence at 3105 Pine Street, Riverside, CA 92501, September 2008.
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-

Rudy Hardman and the Development of the Hardman Center Area

By Kim Jarrell Johnson

The neighborhood in the area of Arlington and Streeter Avenues is known to longtime residents of Riverside as Hardman Center. Its name came from a shopping center of the same name (now known as Heritage Plaza), which was developed by Rudy Hardman. This area's history is a story of post World War II development in Riverside.

While downtown Riverside grew rapidly and early, and other parts of Riverside, such as the Palm Heights area, saw significant growth in the 1920s and 30s, the area along Arlington Avenue between Magnolia Avenue and Monroe Street didn't see significant conversion from low density agricultural uses to higher density residential uses until after World War II. The only housing tract in that area that was subdivided prior to World War II was the 1937 Jamieson Tract. This was located on Valencia Street between Sierra and Arlington Avenues, and four lots deep to the east on Luther Street, Granada Avenue, and El Molino Avenue. Of the 41 lots of the Jamieson tract, only seventeen had been built on by 1941. The other lots were developed from 1943 to 1959, with most built in the 1950s.

This area began to change in 1947 when Rudolph A. "Rudy" Hardman began subdividing property in the vicinity of Streeter, Madison and Arlington Avenues. The Hardman Tract had 60 lots and was followed quickly in 1948 by Hardman Tract # 2 with 14 lots, and Hardman Tract # 3 with 30 lots. In 1949, Hardman continued his subdivisions with Hardman Tract # 4 with 28 lots, and in 1950 with Hardman Tract # 5 with 18 lots. These tracts include all the lots located north of Arlington Avenue, west of Coronado Way, south of Sierra Street and east of Capistrano Way, as well as the lots on the west side of Capistrano Way from Arlington to Sierra, and fourteen lots north of Sierra on Capistrano (two lots east and west of Capistrano

facing Sierra and the five lots on each side of Capistrano north of the Sierra lots).

Hardman was not only a land subdivider but also a builder. He constructed homes on many of the lots he created in the Hardman tracts, and in 1950-51 he even added five homes on lots created by the original Jamieson tract. The Hardman tract houses were around 1,100 square feet in size and were constructed as frame and stucco homes in the ranch style. Each of the homes had five to six rooms and a garage. A review of building permits for the Hardman tracts indicates that the architect for at least some of the Hardman tracts was Paul J. Duncan of North Hollywood. Duncan was a former assistant chief architect for the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) in Los Angeles (Los Angeles Times 4/24/1949). He also designed many tract homes in the Los Angeles area and was a member of a Home Builders Institute committee that was designed to stimulate the construction of low cost homes (Los Angeles Times 2/06/49).

With Hardman setting the precedent, another eight subdivisions occurred between 1950 and 1960 in the immediate vicinity of the Hardman tracts, both east and west of Streeter Avenue. Together they created another 340 lots.

In 1951 Hardman turned his attention to building a shopping center near the homes he was building. The new center was located on the southeast corner of California and Arlington Avenues and was the first automobile-oriented neighborhood shopping center in Riverside. The Hardman Center had a supermarket, a number of smaller shops, and a freestanding restaurant, all surrounding a large parking lot (Patterson, 1971:414). Apparently the neighborhood did not greet the Hardman Center with universal open arms. Some residents did not like the center's lights being on all night and the added traffic that went in and out of the neighborhood (Klure, 3/09).

The general area surrounding the Hardman developments, located as it was between the well-established downtown and Arlington neighborhoods, did not really have a name. Residents soon began referring to it as Hardman Center. This name was given some

permanence when the Hardman Center Post Office was opened in the shopping center on October 6, 1958 (Gunther; 1984:224). Longtime residents of the city still refer to that area of Riverside as Hardman Center.

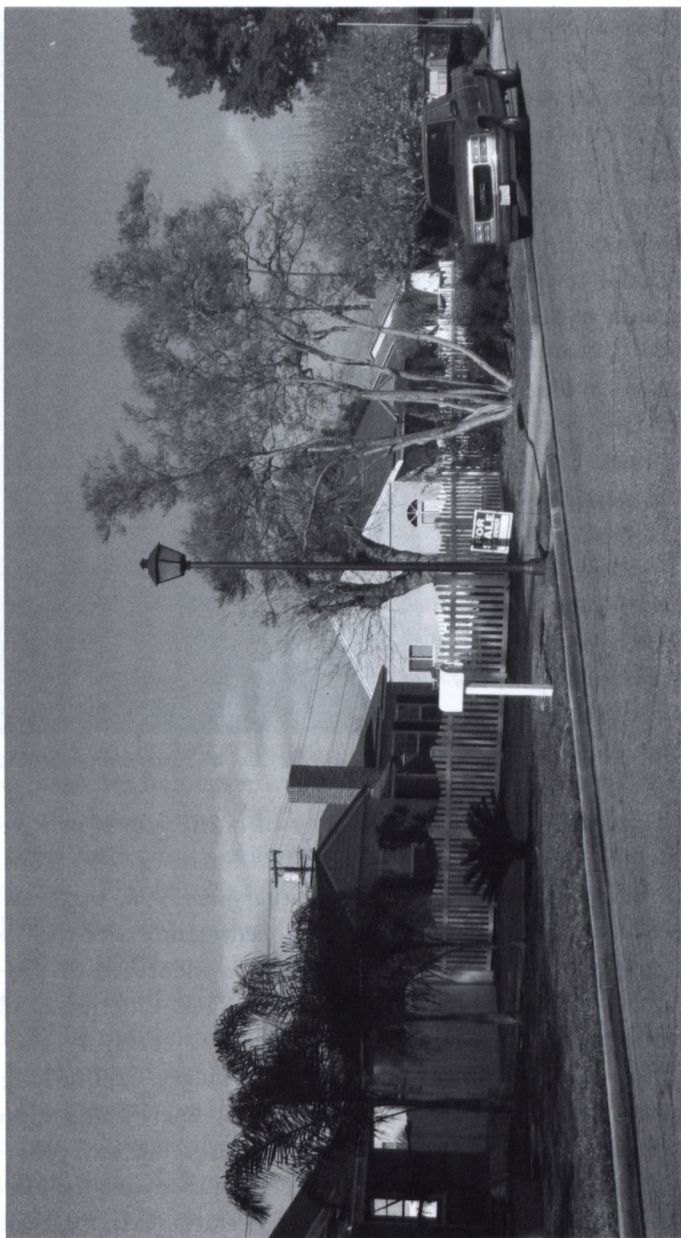
Rudy Hardman owned the Hardman Center until the 1970s (Daily Enterprise 5/28/76). He died May 6, 1986. According to his obituary in the Press-Enterprise he was born in Orange County, spent his childhood in the San Joaquin Valley, and moved to Riverside in



Rudy Hardman - Photo courtesy RMM

1942. Hardman once owned 70 acres of citrus groves in Riverside, but his main business was building (Press-Enterprise, 5/ 8/86).

According to his wife Frances' obituary in 1996, they had lived in Riverside for several decades and had been members of the Victoria Club. In the obituary Rudy Hardman was identified as the "Real Estate Developer of the Hardman Center." (Press-Enterprise, 1/4/96) This implies that the Hardman Center was certainly the most recognizable of Mr. Hardman's endeavors. Henry Coil, a long time resident of Riverside and local businessman, knew Rudy Hardman very well. He said that Hardman did not develop any other large subdivisions other than the Hardman tracts and that once the Hardman Center was built that became his primary business. Mr. Coil said that



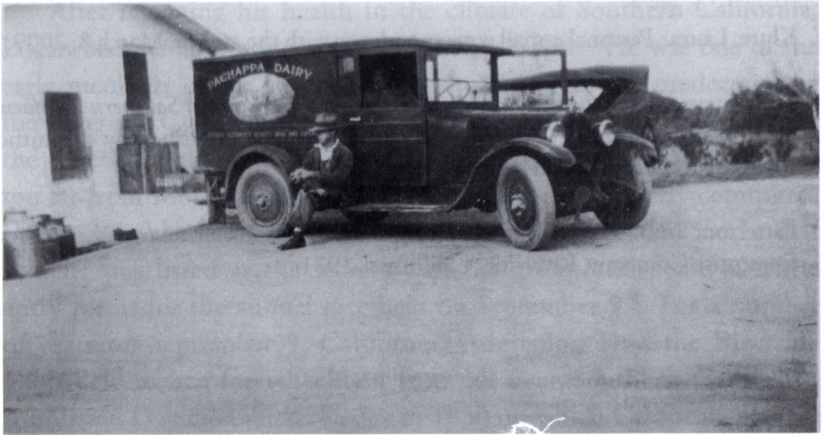
Looking north on Capistrano Way, Riverside - Author Photo

Number Fourteen - February 2010

Hardman was an active member of the Masons and was very good friends with Nadel Jensen, the Riverside Postmaster at that time. According to Mr. Coil, Hardman was "one of those men who was well known, respected, and liked and whose name meant something in the community." He also said that the Hardmans did not have any children. (Personal conversation 3-12-2009)

Driving down Arlington Avenue, you pass through the Hardman Center area without much thought for the longtime businesses that are there. But, if you look at the Heritage Plaza shopping center, realizing that it was the first of its type in Riverside, you can see what a forward thinking man Rudy Hardman was. Although built in 1951, it is still a thriving shopping center serving as an important neighborhood focal point in the Hardman Center area.

Postcards from Riverside



Delivery truck and employees of the Pachappa Dairy, c. 1920

Journal of the Riverside Historical Society

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Ike Logan

The Bell Ringer of Mount Rubidoux

By Glenn Wenzel

In November of 1887, health problems inspired a young man to move from Canada to the warmer climate of Southern California and settle in the Murrieta area. This young man was Isaac S. Logan, about whom some of the more colorful stories regarding Riverside's Mount Rubidoux would grow.

Isaac Logan was born on August 24, 1865, in Truro, Nova Scotia, Canada. Years later Logan recalled that he came to the area in November of 1887 with "one good lung and 50 cents in his pocket. I fully recovered my health, but someone stole my 50 cents."¹ He soon was working as a newspaperman for Horace McPhee, founder of the *Murrieta-Elsinore-Wildomar Transcript*.²

After regaining his health in the climate of Southern California, Logan became an outdoorsman and avid bicyclist. He was one of the early members of the Riverside Wheelmen's Club, the predecessor of the Riverside Cycle Club.³ Many of the bicycling events took place at the Riverside Athletic Park located at the end of Houghton Street, not too far from Mount Rubidoux. Logan was one of the early committee members in charge of the building of Athletic Park in 1895. In that year he was listed as the secretary of the group and dealt with the entry forms for the annual race held on September 9.⁴ For a number of years on September 9, California's Admission Day, the Riverside Club held a race for wheelmen from all over Southern California. Admission Day celebrated the day in 1850 on which California became the thirty-first state in the Union. Ike continued to be noted as a leader in the organization as seen by the remark in the *Daily Enterprise* following the 1897 races: "The weather could not have been better if it had been ordered by the genial Ike Logan."⁵ In 1897 Ike also became manager of a newly formed lacrosse team in Riverside.⁶

According to one account, Logan was instrumental in influencing the Elsinore area to back the creation of the new Riverside County in 1893.⁷ Later that same year Mr. Logan moved to Riverside to become a Deputy Recorder for the newly formed County of Riverside. Logan was selected by the original County Recorder, E. H. Gruwell, for “his industry and other excellent qualifications for the place.”⁸ An early city directory for 1893-4 lists I. S. Logan as residing at the Roswell Hotel⁹ on the corner of Main and Ninth Streets. By 1898 Logan was listed as living at the Arlington Hotel, on the corner of Eighth and Lime Streets.¹⁰ This would have been very handy for him since Riverside County rented most of the lower floor for county offices until the present courthouse was built in 1903-04.¹¹ When E. H. Gruwell died in January of 1905, Logan was appointed by the County Supervisors to the position of Recorder. In 1906 he was elected to that position and kept that office until January of 1919.¹² After his retirement from public office, he worked as a real estate agent and as a notary public.

In May of 1907, Logan purchased a lot on Seventh Street in the shadow of Mount Rubidoux. There in 1910, at 1555 Seventh Street (today 4555 Mission Inn Avenue), he built a Craftsman bungalow.

While on a trip in 1909 he met Sophia Meuel. Miss Meuel was born on February 6, 1883 in Tahiti where her father had served many years as a consular officer. Ike and Sophia were married on June 1, 1910, in San Francisco.¹³ This marriage possibly accounts for the timing for the building of the house on Seventh Street. A few years later on November 28, 1914, a son, Alfred Hermann, was born to the couple.

Isaac Logan was best known in Riverside for rising early each morning and climbing up Mount Rubidoux to ring the bell. Starting in 1910, when he moved into his new home, Logan rang the bell every morning at 7:00 a.m. for nearly 30 years. We are told that it was 1910 steps from his house to the summit of the mount, a fitting tribute to the year he started the climbs.¹⁴ According to various sources, the bell



*September 10, 1897 - Ike Logan as starter holding bicycle
Courtesy Riverside Metropolitan Museum*

that Ike rang was the bell that hung on the north summit.¹⁵ This daily pilgrimage occurred in all weather. Residents at the foot of Mount Rubidoux said they could set their clocks by the ringing of the bell. "The hour of 7:00 a.m., rain or shine, finds Ike . . . on top of the mountain where, with hammer in one hand his watch in the other, he strikes the bell seven times."¹⁶ A hammer he carried replaced the bell clapper which had been stolen by vandals. At some point Logan planted some pepper trees near the bell which rapidly grew until they could be seen from below. In 1937 the *Riverside Daily Press* ran a tribute by the editor to Logan:

Dear Ike: We notice that you continue to climb to the top of Mt. Rubidoux every morning regardless of rain or smudge, and that sometimes you are able to persuade your friends to make the trip. Mt. Rubidoux has meant health to you, and a

daily pilgrimage to its top would mean the difference between health and illness, youth and old age, to the rest of us if we had the will-power to do as you have done. We admire you for having what it takes. And we hope that you ring the bell at the summit for many, many years.¹⁷

Many people have taken up the routine of regular trips up Mount Rubidoux, but none have been as faithful or long lasting as Ike Logan. In commenting on some of those who attempted to make the climb, he once told a reporter that “occasionally young women who have taken on considerable adipose tissue where they can’t easily see it but the public can, decide to try the Mt. Rubidoux hike as a reducing exercise. Few of them continue the practice long enough to lop off the excess weight.”¹⁸

An anonymous poem, *The Bell Ringer of Mount Rubidoux*, was also written to honor Ike’s daily sojourn.



Ike Logan on Mount Rubidoux - Author's Collection

We wandered up Mount Rubidoux
At seven o'clock one morn
And thought we'd ring the bell for once
And make Ike feel forlorn.

Our scheme it didn't have to work
For when we girls he saw,
To us he gave the hammer
And broke for once his law.

We really thought him very quaint,
His manners they were real,
I don't believe he'll ever know
How good he made us feel.

He told us how to care for dogs
And how 'twould make men well
If they'd but walk up Rubidoux
And, like him, ring the bell.

His years they number seventy,
Though this you cannot tell,
Yet he for twenty years or more
Has walked up to ring the bell.

He says he'll ring it twenty more,
And I believe he can,
For such determination
Should work with any man.¹⁹

Another interesting anecdote concerning Mr. Logan and Mount Rubidoux occurred in 1916. At that time he received twenty-four desert quail from Kennet Hayward of Thermal. They were placed at the rear of Caretaker Harmon's cottage at the foot of Mount Rubidoux. From

there Mr. Harmon and Mr. Logan looked after them.²⁰ Ulysses Grant Harmon is listed in various Riverside City and County Directories between 1913 and 1917 as the foreman for Huntington Park, living in the Gardener's Cottage on Rubidoux Drive (today at the very end of Ninth Street). How long these quail survived on Mount Rubidoux we do not know.

Unfortunately for Logan and early Riversiders, the bells atop Mt. Rubidoux were not immune from vandalism. On Sunday, July 21, 1935, while on one of his trips up the mountain, Logan discovered that the bell from the southern summit was missing. The bell, an old locomotive bell, had been placed there as a gift from the Southern Pacific Railroad during the previous year. The paper called the thief a "conscienceless looter" and the "meanest man you used to read about."²¹ The day after the theft was reported in the paper, a new notice appeared: "Purloined Bell From Mountain Found in Canal." An orange grove owner pulled it out of the Gage Canal near the Point of the Rocks and notified the police.²² The bell was returned to its site and secured with bolts and a heavy chain to deter thieves. Thirty-two months later in March of 1938 Logan discovered that the bell on the south end had again been stolen again.²³

There are some discrepancies concerning which bell was located on what summit and when. The previous paragraph cites a *Riverside Enterprise* account which states that the bell stolen from the southern summit in 1935 was the Southern Pacific bell. However, the *Daily Press* the next year in relating the second theft in 1938 says that the bell stolen from the south end was "originally cast for a church and placed on the mountain under the direction of the late Frank A. Miller, master of the Mission Inn."²⁴ In another article, the bell from the northern summit, the one that was rung daily by Ike Logan, is identified as the bell "donated by the Southern Pacific at the request of Mr. Logan and other residents of Riverside."²⁵ The history of this bell is then related: "The bell was cast in 1868 and placed aboard the little old Locomotive No. 77, which was christened the Confucius when it began making its first runs out of Sacramento over the overland route. Later the bell

was brought to Southern California for the run between San Bernardino and Riverside.”²⁶ In another twist, the *Los Angeles Times* reporter wrote that when the bell disappeared “the Santa Fe Railroad came to the rescue with a retired locomotive bell.”²⁷

In a 1938 interview with a reporter from the *Los Angeles Times*, Mr. Logan related how he arrived at the idea to rise so early and ring the bell. When he first arrived in Riverside, “he and a bunch of young fellows in Riverside kept up for several years the practice of hiking over to Elliotta Springs every morning at 5 o’clock for a dip in the cold water. When the hiking group broke up, Logan missed his morning hike, so he tackled Rubidoux alone.”²⁸ The Elliotta Springs later was known as the White Sulphur Springs and was located at the corner of Orange and Strong Streets.

In May of 1941 Ike Logan responded to a letter in the *Los Angeles Times* concerning the benefit for soldiers in using oil on their feet. He related that for over 25 years he had been climbing Mount Rubidoux to ring the 7 o’clock bell. On one such climb he met a San Francisco school teacher who told him she rubbed oil on her feet to keep them fit for the long hours standing on them in teaching. He tried this remedy and found it quite helpful. Ike generally used either olive oil or castor oil. He closed his letter with the comment: “It is a much pleasanter experience to take castor oil that way instead of the usual prescription.”²⁹



*Railroad Bell on North Summit
Author's Collection*



Elliotta Mineral Springs - Author's Collection

In celebration of his 76th birthday on Sunday, August 24, 1941, Ike Logan made a special trip up the mountain to once again ring the bell at 7:00 am. He had discontinued the regular practice of this trip less than two years before this. In an interview on that day he stated: "The best part of the day, especially in summer, is between the hours of 4:30 and 8 a.m. Most persons waste the best part of the day snoozing in bed." He also praised the "virtues of physical exercise and Riverside orange juice."³⁰

On Sunday afternoon, August 24, 1942, Ike's wife, Sophia Logan, died unexpectedly. Mrs. Logan had attended services that morning at the First Church of Christ Scientist, where she was a member. Shortly after returning home she died. Their son, Alfred, was at that time a lieutenant in the Army Engineer Corp serving in the war in the South Pacific.³¹ Alfred's wife, Virginia, lived with his parents at that point of time.

Ike continued to live in his Seventh Street home until his death in 1948. The newspaper reported; "Cremation will be in Evergreen Cemetery"³² at the foot of his beloved Mount Rubidoux. Alfred soon

sold the house on Seventh Street. But that house still remains today, made famous as a landmark with its inclusion in the book *Adobes, Bungalows, and Mansions*.³³ The Logan house was designated as City of Riverside Structure of Merit #339.

Soon after Ike's death in 1948 the bell on the north summit disappeared and the framework fell apart. In 1967, staff from the City Parks Department found the bell in storage and loaned it to the Mission Inn where it was put on display in the gift shop area.³⁴ So far no record has turned up telling what happened to the bell after that.

Notes

¹ *Riverside Daily Press*, August 26, 1941.

² *Riverside Daily Press*, August 26, 1941.

³ *Riverside Daily Press*, August 27, 1967.

⁴ *Los Angeles Times*, July 27, 1895.

⁵ *Riverside Daily Enterprise*, September 10, 1897.

⁶ *Riverside Daily Press*, August 26, 1941.

⁷ Patterson, Tom. *Riverside Press Enterprise*, July 23, 1978. "Home of Early Official Hasn't Changed Much."

⁸ Bynon, *History and Directory of Riverside County 1893-4*, page 191.

⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰ 1898 Riverside City Directory on Microfiche at Riverside City Library, Local History Collection.

¹¹ Patterson, *Landmarks of Riverside*, page 51.

¹² Fitch, *Profiles of a Century*, page 60.

¹³ *Riverside Enterprise*, April 11, 1942.

¹⁴ *Riverside Daily Press*, August 26, 1941.

¹⁵ Patterson, Tom. *Riverside Press Enterprise*, July 23, 1978. "Home of Early Official Hasn't Changed Much."

¹⁶ *Riverside Enterprise*, February 2, 1933.

¹⁷ *Riverside Daily Press*, January 19, 1937.

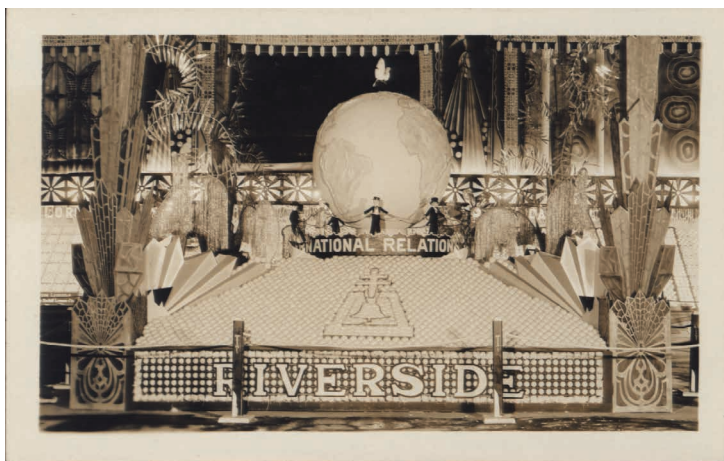
¹⁸ *Los Angeles Times*, February 27, 1938.

¹⁹ Poem found in Riverside Municipal Museum Collection A509-197.

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- ²⁰ *Indio Date Palm*, October 6, 1916.
²¹ *Riverside Enterprise*, July 22, 1935
²² *Riverside Enterprise*, July 23, 1935
²³ *Riverside Daily Press*, March 21, 1938.
²⁴ *Riverside Daily Press*, March 21, 1935.
²⁵ *Los Angeles Times*, February 8, 1928.
²⁶ *Ibid.*
²⁷ *Los Angeles Times*, February 27, 1938.
²⁸ *Los Angeles Times*, February 27, 1938.
²⁹ *Los Angeles Times*, May 9, 1941.
³⁰ *Riverside Daily Press*, August 26, 1941.
³¹ *Riverside Enterprise*, April 11, 1942.
³² *Riverside Daily Press*, April 19, 1948.
³³ Klotz & Hall. *Adobes, Bungalows, and Mansions*, pages 188-189.
³⁴ *Riverside Press*, August 22, 1967.
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Postcards from Riverside



Riverside display at the Riverside Auto Show, circa 1932.

Note the theme of International Relations on the top of the display with the oranges and raincross symbol below.

Notes

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