CULTURAL RESOURCES COMPLIANCE REPORT

FAIRMOUNT PARK, RIVERSIDE

Market Street Infrastructure Improvements/
Landmark Office Park Project
Riverside, California

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CRM TECH Contract #953
T2S R5W, San Bernardino Base Meridian
A Portion of the Rancho Jurupa (Rubidoux/Stearns) Land Grants
USGS Fontana, Riverside East, Riverside West, and San Bernardino South, Calif., 7.5' Quadrangles

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The present report is prepared as a part of the environmental review process for the proposed Market Street Infrastructure Improvements/Landmark Office Park Project in the City of Riverside, Riverside County, California. The project is located near the northern edge of the City, involving a portion of the Rancho Jurupa (Rubidoux) and Rancho Jurupa (Stearns) land grants within T2S R5W, San Bernardino Base Meridian. The City of Riverside Development Department, as Lead Agency for the project, commissioned the report in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and the City's Cultural Resources Ordinance. The project's Area of Potential Effects (APE) lies adjacent to Fairmount Park, which has been designated a "landmark" (No. 69) by the City of Riverside, along with three individual features within the park (Nos. 10, 27, and 61). The presence of Fairmount Park and the associated features in close proximity to the APE, therefore, is a salient issue in cultural resources compliance of the proposed project.

The purpose of the report is to assist the City of Riverside in determining whether Fairmount Park, the only built-environment cultural resource identified within or adjacent to the APE, qualifies as a "historic property," as defined by Section 106 of NHPA, or "historical resource," as defined by CEQA. This determination will then be used by the City to facilitate a finding on whether the project would have an effect on any "historic properties" or "historical resources." Possible archaeological resources within or adjacent to the APE are surveyed under a separate contract, and will not be addressed in this report. The present report is based on information presented in an existing report entitled "A Cultural Resources Management (CRM) Report for Fairmount Park and the Market Street Infrastructure Improvements/Landmark Office Project, Riverside, California," prepared by Hatheway & Associates of Crestline, California, in October, 2002. Research procedures completed during Hatheway & Associates' study, between August and October, 2002, included field inspections, archival research, and consultation with the City of Riverside and other project participants. No additional research was conducted during the preparation of this report.

As stated above, Fairmount Park is currently listed as a local historical landmark, as are three individual features within its boundaries. Furthermore, the park is determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources with a local level of significance, albeit ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places due to the loss of historic integrity. Therefore, the park meets CEQA's definition of a "historical resource," but not Section 106's definition of a "historic property." As a "historical resource," it falls under protection by CEQA provisions on cultural resources. However, the project as currently proposed will only impact, at the maximum, a row of eucalyptus trees along the northeastern edge of the park grounds. Planted after 1962, these trees are not considered contributing elements to the historical significance of Fairmount Park. Based on these considerations, the present report recommends to the City of Riverside a determination that the proposed project will have *no effect* or, at most, *a minimal effect* on Fairmount Park as a "historical resource."

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INTRODUCTION

The present report is prepared as a part of the environmental review process for the proposed Market Street Infrastructure Improvements/Landmark Office Park Project in the City of Riverside, Riverside County, California. The project is located near the northern edge of the City, involving a portion of the Rancho Jurupa (Rubidoux) and Rancho Jurupa (Stearns) land grants within T2S R5W, San Bernardino Base Meridian (Fig. 1). The City of Riverside Development Department, as Lead Agency for the project, commissioned the report in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and the City's Cultural Resources Ordinance (Title 20, Riverside Municipal Code).

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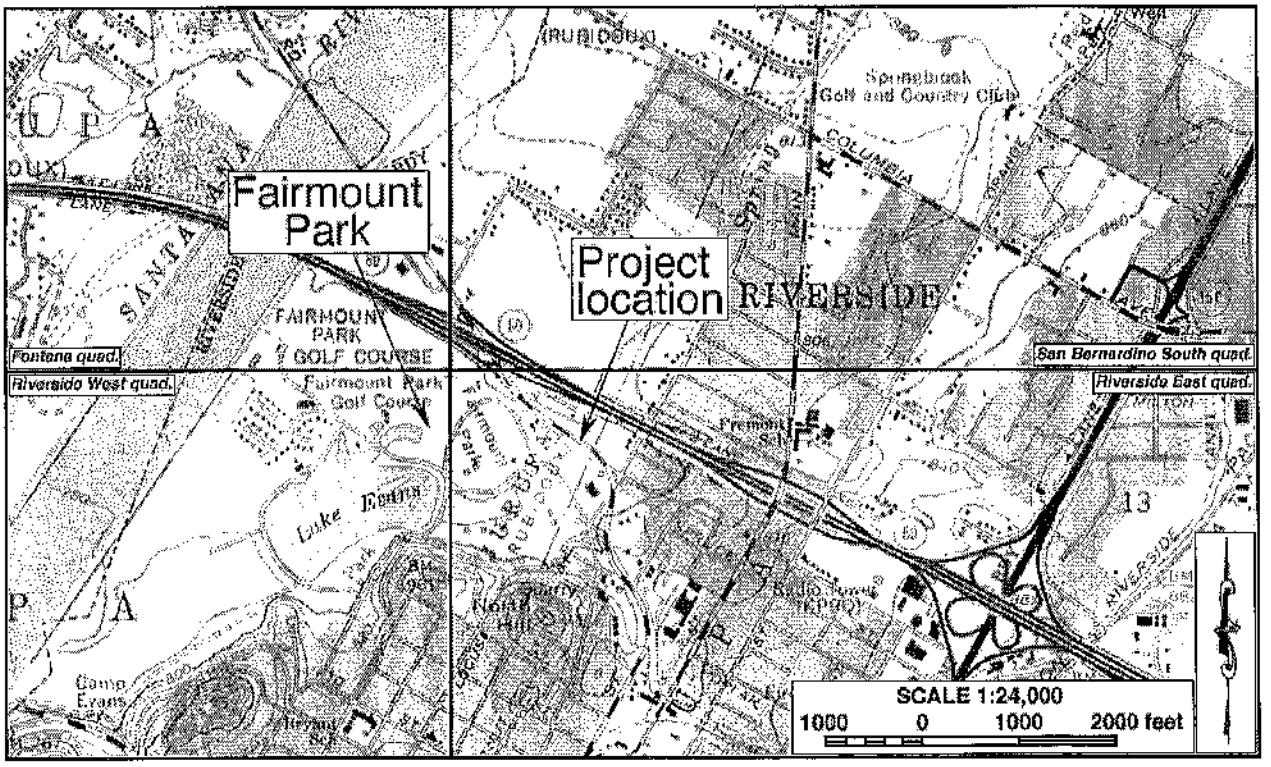


Figure 1. Project location. (Based on USGS Fontana, Riverside East, Riverside West, and San Bernardino South, Calif., 1:24,000 quadrangles [USGS 1980a-d]])

Research procedures completed during Hatheway & Associates' study, between August and October, 2002, included field inspections, archival research, and consultation with the City of Riverside and other project participants. No additional research was conducted during the preparation of this report.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed project consists primarily of widening and other improvements, including curbs, sidewalks, streetlights, landscaping, and a landscaped median, on a segment of Market Street from State Route 60 to Fairmount Boulevard, for a total distance of approximately 1,450 feet. A 450-foot segment of Fairmount Boulevard and a segment of the Spring Brook Channel, both lying between State Route 60 and Market Street, will also be improved as a part of this project. Between Market Street and Bowling Green Drive, the channel will be re-graded and re-vegetated as a wetland area mitigation measure.

The project's Area of Potential Effects (APE) lies mostly adjacent to and partially across Fairmount Park (Fig. 1), which has been designated a "landmark" (No. 69) by the City of Riverside, along with three individual features within the park (Nos. 10, 27, and 61). The presence of Fairmount Park and the associated features in close proximity to the APE, therefore, is a salient issue in cultural resources compliance for the project.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

The present-day Riverside area received its first European visitors during the early and mid-1770s, shortly after the beginning of Spanish colonization of Alta California in 1769. After the establishment of Mission San Gabriel in 1771, the area became one of the mission's principal *rancherías*, known at the time as Jurupa. Despite these early contacts, no Europeans are known to have settled in the area until after the creation of the Rancho Jurupa land grant in 1838, during secularization of the mission system. The land grant, which encompassed what is now the northern portion of the City of Riverside, including the APE, was awarded to Juan Bandini, who served as the administrator of Mission San Gabriel and all its lands at the time.

Within a few years, Bandini divided his vast domain into two parts and sold them to two prominent Yankee-turned-*ranchéros*, one of whom was his son-in-law Abel Stearns. As a result, after the annexation of Alta California by the United States in 1848, the original land grant was confirmed as two separate entities, the 6,750-acre Rancho Jurupa (Rubidoux) and the 25,519-acre Rancho Jurupa (Stearns). It was on land purchased from both of these ranchos that, in 1871, the Southern California Colony Association founded the original town of Riverside, known today as Mile Square, followed in the next few years by two other colonies in the Arlington-La Sierra area. The three separate enterprises eventually merged in 1875, and the City of Riverside was incorporated in 1883.

During the 1870s and 1880s, amid a land boom that swept through southern California, the young community of Riverside grew rapidly. The most important boost to Riverside's early prosperity came with the introduction of the naval orange in the mid-1870s. Its instant success in Riverside led to the rapid spread of citrus cultivation throughout

southern California, and propelled Riverside to the forefront of the citrus industry. In 1893, after a bitter local political dispute, Riverside split itself from San Bernardino County, and became the county seat and the dominant urban center of the newly created Riverside County. Since the mid-20th century, with the increasing diversification of Riverside's economic livelihood, much of Riverside's once extensive citrus acreage has given way to urban expansion. Nevertheless, the "citrus culture" that developed from the City's orange-dominated past continues to be an integral part of the community identity to the present time.

RESEARCH METHODS

As stated above, all research procedures for this study were completed between August and October, 2002, by Hatheway & Associates of Crestline, California. Roger G. Hatheway, Principal Investigator of Hatheway & Associates, holds an M.A. degree in History from the University of California, Los Angeles (1978), and has worked as a cultural resource management specialist continuously since 1976. He was assisted by Lora Hatheway, B.A., a cultural resource management specialist with more than seven years of experience in southern California.

FIELD INSPECTIONS

Various field studies were conducted beginning in mid-August 2002. During the months of August and September, all cultural features within or adjacent to the APE were photographed and field notes were taken for use in the preparation of written architectural descriptions.

ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

Archival investigations were conducted to document a history of the properties under investigation. The archival portion of the research process consisted of the consultation of a number of sources and repositories of information, including but not limited to the following:

- City of Riverside Municipal Museum, Files and Records
- City of Riverside Planning Department, Files and Records
- City of Riverside Parks & Recreation (Planning & Design), Files and Records
- City of Riverside Parks & Recreation (Street Tree Division), Files and Records
- City of Riverside Development Department, Files and Records
- University of California Digital Online Catalog
- University of California, Riverside, Rivera Library
- Private Collection of Roger G. Hatheway

CONSULTATION WITH INTERESTED PARTIES

The following individuals were contacted during the course of the study:

- Sharon L. Merritt, City of Riverside Development Department
- Janet Hansen, Historic Preservation Specialist, City of Riverside

- Andrew Emery, Senior Park Planner, City of Riverside
- Dave Roger, Urban Forester, City of Riverside
- Kevin Hallaran, Archivist, Riverside Municipal Museum
- Marvin Powell, Historic Resources Assistant, Riverside Municipal Museum
- Karl Mosby, Associate Engineer, City of Riverside
- Robert Johnson, Senior Park Planner, City of Riverside
- Peggy Norwood, City of Riverside Parks and Recreation Department
- Laura Keal, Assistant Planner, City of Riverside
- Christine A. Del Ross-Risher, KCT Consultants, Inc., Planning Project Manager
- Glenn Forbes, Forbes Associates, Landscape Architects

The conclusions and recommendations of this report are based, in part, on information provided by various consulting specialists and firms working on diverse aspects of the proposed project.

RESULTS AND FINDINGS

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

As the largest and second oldest municipal park in Riverside and an officially designated local historic landmark, Fairmount Park's history is well documented in existing literature. In Hatheway & Associates' study, five previously written accounts of the various aspects of the park's history were reviewed, and extensive excerpts were reproduced in that report (Hatheway et al. 2002:24-42, 71-72), including Brown and Boyd (1922), Cultural Heritage Board (1985), Catron (1991), Black (1995), Hartig and McCoy (1997). The following overview is an excerpt from the 1985 nomination of Fairmount Park as a "Landmark of the City of Riverside" (Cultural Heritage Board 1985), which represents, more or less, an "official" history of the park.

> The park area was part of one of three Indian rancherias just outside the Mile Square. The Cahuilla Indians of these villages were ultimately driven away from the expanding townsite by about 1900. The graves of their ancestors were scattered in the development of Indian Hill Drive and Lakehill Drive, just southwest of the park.
>
> The area of Spring Brook, owned by the Southern California Colony Association, was a popular picnic ground and site of the Fourth of July celebrations from the early days of the settlement. Fish were caught from the stream and crawdads from its banks. In the 1890s, a bathhouse was located on the stream where the banks were sandy and the water was deep enough for swimming. The brook was the only source of water for a time in those early years.
>
> The Fairmount Heights tract was subdivided in February, 1893, by John G. North, attorney for R. E. Houghton and C. E. Houghton. It was located to the west, south, and east of, and including North Hill. John G. North has been given the credit for suggesting the name of Fairmount Heights, as well as that of the parent corporation, Fairmount Park Land Company, organized in 1890. The name originated with Philadelphia's Fairmount Park, which then covered 2,900 acres and was hailed in the 1890s as the greatest city park in the world. In June, 1893, John G. North began on

his own to make improvements at Fairmount Heights' bottom land, including a swimming pool.

In 1893, C. M. Loring suggested to Samuel Cary Evans Sr., an early Riverside land speculator, that Evans donate a park, as Evans controlled the lands west of the Fairmount Land Co. property. He eventually did donate additional acreage and water rights in Spring Brook to form the original Fairmount Park Lake.

North Hill, originally called Fairmount Hill, became a quarry. In 1895, the City's Board of Trustees (City Council) launched a program to improve streets by paving them, establishing a rock and gravel base. Granite curbs and gutters were also called for. To obtain stone, the City purchased 35 acres from Fairmount Land Co., which included Fairmount Hill and the meadow through which Spring Brook flowed. The purchase agreement stipulated that the meadow would become a park.

On October 6, 1897, an ordinance was adopted dedicating the 35 acres; Fairmount Park was officially opened on Arbor Day, April 9, 1898. In 1896-1897, Captain Charles M. Dexter[1] and a committee of the Grand Army of the Republic (Union veterans of the Civil War) requested City permission to plant trees and improve the area that had been unofficially a public playground and picnic area but was officially becoming Fairmount Park. At Dexter's urging, the City provided the money for trees and ultimately took over direct responsibility for further development.

In 1903, Evans' donation of 70 acres contributed Fairmount Lake, which was made by adding a simple dam across the brook, with the lowland of the streambed delineating the lake to a maximum of 10 feet at the dam. In 1910, George N. Reynolds, a major downtown merchant, returned from a trip to the Orient and, inspired by the things that he had seen there, donated several improvements and expansions to Fairmount Park Lake. The result was a group of islands and soil causeways, connected by arched wooden bridges in modified Japanese style. A lotus bed was started in the shallow east end, bordering on present Bowling Green Drive. The bridges became rickety and were replaced by cement bridges in about 1920, two of which still exist today. A great flood in 1938 wiped out the lotus bed, much of which was replanted by volunteers only to die of neglect in the 1960s and was subsequently covered over by debris from the Main Street mall improvement project.

The Park Board was eager to make more extensive improvements, and a $30,000 bond issue was voted in 1910 to improve the park, including funds for a swimming pool and a wading pool at the west end of the lake. An additional 18 acres was donated by Mayor Samuel C. Evans, Jr., and his brother Pliny T. Evans. The Olmsted Brothers of Brookline, Massachusetts, sons of the nationally recognized landscape architect Frederick Law Olmsted, were working on preparations for the 1915-16 Panama-California Exposition at San Diego. Mayor Evans, the Park Board, and the City Council arranged for the firm to draft a development plan for

[1] Dexter was later appointed superintendent of the park, and was often considered "the father of Fairmount Park" (Brown and Boyd 1922; Catron 1991).

Fairmount Park, including lake modification, new modification, new roadways, tree planting, a swimming pool, etc. The Olmsted Brothers submitted their proposal in June 1911, and the Mayor and Park Commission heartily endorsed it. Commissioner Hardman was engaged to carry out the plans as submitted, and was commended for doing so in May 1912. Careful accounts were kept of the enterprise. The final step was the improved entrance to Fairmount Park on Locust, to follow the Olmsted plan.

Bandshell

The Riverside Cornet Band, organized in 1876, had played its concerts first at the White Park bandstand, then at Fairmount Park where the bandstand had been moved in 1908. A more enduring musical group appears to have been the Riverside Military Band, which was organized in 1900 and played its first public concert in 1901. The Riverside Military Band remained a viable entity through 1940. Its players were local volunteers, playing part-time, hoping to collect expenses and the cost of uniforms and instruments through public donations. As audiences continued to grow, there developed the need for a bandshell to project music to greater distances.

The Fairmount Park Bandshell was built in 1920 and has been designated by the Cultural Heritage Board as City Landmark #10. It was designed by Arthur Benton, whose work at the Mission Inn, the First Church of Christ Scientist, the Riverside Municipal Auditorium, the Hole Mansion, and the Mount Rubidoux Peace Tower is also included within Landmark designations. The bandshell exhibits features such as a tile roof and outer walls of field stone by which Benton's work may be recognized. The new bandshell was inaugurated at a dedicatory concert before an audience of 6,000 on Sunday, September 26, 1920. Gustavus Milverkus, director of the Riverside Military band since 1905, had composed a "Greater Fairmount" march for the occasion, and Benton himself delivered a talk on "Music and Architecture." In later years, Hollywood actors Edward Arnold and Jeanette McDonald performed at the bandshell.

The Fairmount Park Bandshell was severely damaged by an electrical fire on Christmas Day, 1982. Its repair has come about through the joint efforts of the Park and Recreation Department and the volunteer Fairmount Park Citizen's Committee. It is being completely refurbished; the fire damage has been repaired by a contractor hired by the Park and Recreation Department. General structural, electrical, roofing, and painting work, conforming to architectural design of the 1920s, is being accomplished by volunteers.

Lake Evans

In 1923 the Olmsted Brothers' plan for Fairmount Park was rediscovered and was brought to the attention of local architect G. Stanley Wilson, who presented a plan to the local Kiwanis Club. The Kiwanis promptly endorsed many of its features—particularly the enlargement of the lake. With promotion from the Kiwanis, the idea of expanding the lake drew popular support. Mayor Samuel Evans donated more

than 40 additional acres toward expansion of the lake. The City Engineer drew plans for construction of a dam to hold back water in the existing Fairmount Park Lake. This dam was designed as a spillway for water to fall from the Fairmount Park Lake into the proposed second, lower lake. The two lakes were not connected due to the extreme amount of dredging necessary to equalize the water levels in both lakes.

Sixteen workmen and 24 mules were used to remove 50,000 cubic yards of earth from the proposed lake bottom. Mounds of dirt in the middle of the new lake bed formed two islands, one an acre in area and the other five acres. Over a thousand loads of decomposed granite came from North Hill to build the dam and to surface the new road laid out around the park. The new lake was named Lake Evans, in honor of Mayor Samuel C. Evans Jr., and the new road was named Dexter Drive, in honor of Captain Charles M. Dexter.

Brown Lake

An appendage to Lake Evans, Brown Lake was thought to be part of the Spring Brook stream bed, but it is not shown on any early tract maps before 1924. It was created as a result of the Lake Evans excavation in 1923. When the larger lake was filled with water, what came to be called Brown Lake also took on water at the same level. The lake was used as a fish hatchery and even for swimming, according to various accounts. Mr. Brown had other concessions at the park. In 1937, Brown Lake froze thick enough to allow ice-skating.

Golf Course

As early as 1911, the City Parks Commission had discussed the desirability of establishing a Municipal Golf Course. Around 1930, Ira Fallon Jr., and his family developed and operated a nine-hole golf course north of and adjacent to the park, called Riverside Country Club. In 1945, the Mission Inn purchased it and increased the acreage, operating the golf course until it was sold to the City in 1960. It was then leased to a concessionaire until 1979, and was operated by the City until it was leased again in 1981; it is still under lease at this time.

Lawn Bowling

Lawn Bowling was introduced to Riverside in about 1920, when the Pachappa Bowling Club, with greens on Olivewood Avenue at the foot of Pachappa Hill, was formed. In 1926, the Riverside Lawn Bowling Club was formed in Fairmount Park with the assistance of the City Park and Recreation Department. Before 1930, the club built a small clubhouse which has since been expanded. The Pachappa Club disbanded in 1941, but the Riverside Lawn Bowling Club, based in Fairmount Park, continues today. The City's original agreement with the club was that it would "furnish and maintain" a site in the park if the club would raise the money to install the bowling green and equip it with lights. The City still maintains the three bowling greens, each with seven lanes 15 feet wide. Facilities are for the use of club members. International tournaments have been held at this green.

Rose Garden

Local nurseryman R. P. Small owned a piece of land along Lake Evans where he raised bedding plants. This plot comprised the only private property on the lakeshore. It was offered for sale to the City of Riverside; however, the City expressed no interest in buying the property, until Small applied for a building permit for a lakeshore home in about 1932. This led the City Council to reconsider the offer and purchase Small's land.

In 1939, a reflecting pool was dedicated at the Park's entrance at the corner of Redwood Drive and Dexter Drive. This pool and surrounding area, designed by landscape gardener Dorothy Dunbar, is flanked on either side by concrete benches, palms which were moved from other areas of the park, and a spacious lawn. A bronze plaque, mounted on a concrete base and embedded in the lawn at the entrance to the pool, carries an inscription to the memory of the late Samuel Cary Evans Jr. The pool has been filled in with a planting of miniature roses.

Fairmount Park Rose Garden, which was dedicated to Ellis Kindig, former park superintendent, had the first planting of roses in 1956 when the Riverside Floral Arts Group won 200 bushes from the rose growers annual "Fashions in Roses" show at the Mission Inn. At that time, the public rose garden was located in White Park in downtown Riverside, and there was no extra room for more roses; in fact, the roses already growing there were to be moved as plans were in the making for a recreation building in the park. Ellis Kindig submitted plans to the Park and Recreation Commission for a new site for the rose garden in Fairmount Park at the corner of Redwood and Dexter drives. The garden was laid out in a formal design with curbings around each section at the 220' X 400' site.

The garden has been All American Rose selection display garden for the past 30 years and has over 1,300 bushes, many of them award winners. The first rose pruning demonstration was held in January 1959 at the request of Zelda Lloyd, founder of the Riverside Rose Society and a Park and Recreation Commissioner at the time. The rose pruning demonstration has been continued each year since 1959 with the exception of one or two years.

Locomotive

In 1909 or slightly earlier, the Crescent City Railroad was given a right-of-way through Fairmount Park to facilitate the building of the Crestmore Cement Plant. This line became a route of the Pacific Electric interurban railroad into Riverside and was also used as a spur by Union Pacific Railroad, joining with the still existing U.P. Jurupa to form a loop. The rails and the high embankment through the park were removed in the 1950s. The summer of 1954 saw a major addition to the park in the form of a steam locomotive engine and tender. Engine No. 6051 was built by the Baldwin Locomotive Works in October 1907 and began its career as a coal-burning locomotive running between Salt Lake City, Utah and Caliente, Nevada. After 17 years of service on this main line, Engine No. 6051 was transferred to Los Angeles in 1924 for use on the San Pedro and Anaheim branch lines. It was at this point that the locomotive was converted to an oil-burning engine. Regular use of steam

locomotion essentially passed with the almost complete conversion to diesel fuel in 1947. Inspired by an editorial in the Daily Press and by efforts of the Southern California Chapter of the Railway and Locomotive Historical Society, Union Pacific donated Engine No. 6051, moving it from Pocatello, Idaho, where it had been retired from service in February 1954, to Riverside in recognition of the 50th anniversary of Union Pacific Railroad's coming to the City.

Water Buffalo

The "Water Buffalo," an amphibious landing vehicle, was manufactured primarily in Riverside by FMC (Food Machinery Corporation) during World War II. Used in the European War effort, 11,251 were built, over half in Riverside. On Veteran's Day 1946, a ceremony was held in Fairmount Park declaring a Water Buffalo acquired by the City Park and Recreation Department as a war memorial. Three years after the 1946 dedication, the City built a pedestal for the Water Buffalo on the Lake Evans shore in front of the American Legion Clubhouse. This pedestal is graced with a plaque which reads: "To the civilian war workers of Riverside—Veterans of the Battle of Production and Full Partners in Victory."

As the foregoing account makes clear, Fairmount Park was developed gradually over a period of more than 100 years, as the size of the park expanded from the original 35 acres acquired in 1895 to approximately 200 acres at the present time, the last purchase being completed as late as 2000 (Hatheway et al. 2002:37). As a result, there has been no coherent design for the park as a whole. The only known comprehensive plan for Fairmount Park, produced by the Olmsted brothers in 1911, came more than a decade after the park was dedicated, and was never fully implemented. As Catron (1991) observes,

> [T]he Olmsted Plan was not the original plan, it was a later addition. It has become a widespread myth among park professionals that we have an original Olmsted Park. We do not. We have an existing park redesigned by the Olmsted Brothers with questionable implementation.
>
> What became of the Olmsted plan is an issue, as is what was truly built. The record is not clear.

CURRENT CONDITION

General Description

Today, Fairmount Park consists of approximately 200 acres of land, and is generally bounded by Market Street to the east, the Pomona Freeway (SR 60) to the north, the Santa Ana River to the west, and Quarry Hill to the south. It is the largest park in the City of Riverside, and has an equally large number of amenities and recreational facilities. There are three lakes at Fairmount Park: Fairmount Lake, Lake Evans, and Brown Lake. The park includes extensive and varied plantings of trees, shrubs and flowering plants.

Originally consisting of 35 acres, the park has been massively enlarged over time with no consistent or overriding planning theme, as noted above. As a result, there is no consistent design plan represented at or by Fairmount Park. The oldest remaining "built" feature at

the park is Fairmount Lake, which was originally built circa 1904. The lake was substantially altered by the mid-1920s construction of Lake Evans, and by numerous additional modifications extending to the present. The oldest architectural feature at the park is the 1911 Women's Restroom.

There is also no consistent "Fairmount Park" style represented in either existing architectural features and/or known historic (now demolished) architectural features. If anything, Fairmount Park may be said to have had an "eclectic" design theme. However, the earliest remaining architectural feature, the 1911 Women's Restroom, is designed in the Mission Revival style. Several more recent architectural features (restrooms built from the 1960s to the early 1990s) are also designed in the Mission Revival style. The Bandshell and Boathouse, the two most prominent architectural features at Fairmount Park, are also designed in a manner influenced by either the Mission Revival and/or the Spanish Colonial Revival architectural styles.

The small roadways passing through the park provide an informal curvilinear design that contrasts with the more formal grid associated with urban development. The lakes, roadways and plantings at Fairmount Park provide, therefore, relief from the surrounding urban sprawl. Fairmount Park is a "park" in every sense of the word.

Primary Features

Fairmount Lake (Photograph #4[2]) The first "lake" at Fairmount Park was named Dexter Lake, after Charles Dexter who has been referred to as the "father" of Fairmount Park. The lake was built circa 1904. In 1911, this small body of water was associated with Lily Ponds and a Summer House at the north end. The original lake was permanently altered by the creation of Lake Evans in the mid-1920s, and was renamed Fairmount Lake at about the same time. The Lily Ponds survived until construction of the Armory in the 1960s.

Lake Evans (Photographs #10, #11) In 1924, Mayor Samuel Evans donated more than 50 acres to Fairmount Park. The City Engineer prepared plans, and a second large lake was constructed. The new lake was named Lake Evans. This much larger lake (than the original Dexter Lake) implemented some of the Olmsted design features, including small islands. It should be noted that the original Olmsted plan called for a single large lake. This feature should most appropriately be regarded as a "historic" alteration to Fairmount Park. Lake Evans (and the Montezuma Bald Cypress Trees) itself was heavily altered during the great flood of 1938.

Brown Lake (Photograph #36) Brown Lake was apparently created as part of the construction of Lake Evans in the mid-1920s. This small body of water has reportedly been used for several purposes over time, including swimming and as a fish hatchery. This feature should most appropriately be regarded as a "historic" alteration to Fairmount Park.

Montezuma Bald Cypress Trees (Photograph #12) The original planting of the Montezuma Bald Cypress trees is generally attributed to Charles Dexter circa 1903. The trees are listed as Landmark No. 61 of the City of Riverside. The trees have been moved

[2] See Appendix 1.

and replanted over time, and appear to have been substantially destroyed during the great flood of 1938.

1911 Women's Restroom (Photograph #6) This small building represents the only architectural link to the early, or pre-Olmsted, period of the history of Fairmount Park. This structure is shown on the May 25, 1911, topographic map/plan of Fairmount Park. It has been altered by many minor modifications to window and doorway openings, but still retains the essential Mission Style architectural qualities representative of the original design intent. This is the oldest architectural feature remaining at Fairmount Park. The exact date of construction is unknown, despite the fact that it is referred to as the 1911 Women's Restroom. It was built prior to May 25, 1911, and, although altered, it is the defining architectural feature at Fairmount Park with regards to establishing the period of significance.

"Japanese/Oriental" Bridges (Photographs #7, #8) The two remaining "Japanese" bridges represent historic alterations to the early (circa 1910) "Oriental" bridges built at the park. Built in 1923, there were originally three similar concrete structures. They reflect the earlier wooden "Oriental" bridges at Fairmount Park near the Lily Ponds.

Bandshell (Photograph #5) The Bandshell and Boathouse, the two most prominent architectural features at Fairmount Park, are designed in a manner influenced by either the Mission Revival and/or the Spanish Colonial Revival architectural styles. Originally designed by architect Arthur Benton, the Bandshell was built in 1921. It was heavily damaged by fire in 1982, and was substantially rebuilt. The Bandshell is listed as a local landmark (No. 10), but in reality it is a heavily reconstructed 1995 building, having been again destroyed by fire in 1992. Only the foundation and all stonework, stage, and steps are original. This must, therefore, be best viewed as a "new" historic structure.

Boathouse (Photograph #3) The other prominent building at the park that was designed under the Mission Revival and/or the Spanish Colonial Revival influence, the Boathouse was completely rebuilt in 1995. It must be regarded as a "new" building, although it was rebuilt in recognition of the original design intent.

Izaak Walton Club (Photograph #9) Constructed in 1940, this is a rustic L-shaped wood building. It is not an architectural masterpiece, but does contribute to the "eclectic" quality of design of the park, and is evocative of the earliest period of park design (the long demolished early 20th century "rustic" Grandstand).

Rose Garden (Photograph #14) As noted by Cultural Heritage Board (1985), the Rose Garden originated in 1956. This feature, which is less than 50 years old, should best be regarded as an alteration to Fairmount Park.

Riverside Lawn Bowling Club (Photograph #13) As noted by Cultural Heritage Board (1985), the Riverside Lawn Bowling Club was formed in Fairmount Park in 1926, but the Lawn Bowling Club greens and clubhouse were built in 1960 and have been substantially rebuilt and/or altered several times, and there are no architecturally or historically significant individual features associated with it, although it is representative of a long and continued use/activity at the park.

Golf Course/Driving Range (Photographs #28, #41) The golf course, first opened around 1930, has been substantially rebuilt and/or added onto several times, and there are no architecturally or historically significant features associated with it, although it is representative of a long and continued use/activity at the park.

Main Entrance, Market Street (Photograph #1) This entry has been rebuilt several times, most notably during the period extending from 1943 to the early 1960s. Market Street was improved and widened beginning in 1943, and a major new entry appears to have been created circa 1947. It is a non-significant architectural feature of Fairmount Park.

Secondary Entrance, Market Street and Redwood Drive (Photograph #2) This entry was created in the early 1950s. It was rebuilt in the early 1960s in association with the 1961/1962 construction of the Pomona Freeway. It is a non-significant architectural feature of Fairmount Park.

Secondary Features

Old Park Office/Maintenance Building Complex (Photographs #16, #34, #35) This consists of a set of buildings located to the west of Market Street at the southwest corner of the intersection of Market Street and Redwood. According to City of Riverside, Parks & Recreation files and archives, the complex was built in 1955. The buildings are designed in a largely utilitarian style. The main office on Market Street has minimal detailing utilizing red tile. The complex has no architectural or historical significance, and is less than 50 years old.

Day Camp Restroom (Photograph #17); Restroom/Main Entrance (Photograph #18); Mission Style Restroom (Photograph #19); Mission Style Restroom (Photograph #20); Mission Style Restroom (Photograph #21) The Main Entrance restroom was built circa 1955. Additional "Mission Style" and/or "Historic" restrooms (as referred to in City of Riverside Insurance Records) were built during the period of time extending from 1960 to the late-1980s with reference to earlier restroom designs. The Day Camp Restroom was built circa 1960 (rebuilt 1990s). The restrooms should all be regarded as alterations (less than 50 years old) to the park, despite the fact that they are mostly designed in a Mission Revival architectural style. Several of the restrooms were rebuilt and/or constructed using State and HUD grant moneys during the period of time extending from the late 1980s to the early 1990s.

Old Carousel Shed/Picnic Area (Photograph #22) This metal shed was constructed in late 1947, when a 1911 Carousel was installed at the park. The historic Carousel (covered by the shed) was removed in 1978. The metal shed has been converted to a picnic area. It has no architectural or design qualities of interest.

Gazebo Lake Evans (Photograph #23) This small wooden feature was constructed (according to all available evidence) in the early 1970s, and should be regarded as an alteration to the design integrity of the park.

Covered Picnic Area (Photograph #24) This feature was constructed in 1988. It has no architectural or design qualities of interest, and should be regarded as an alteration to the design integrity of the park.

New Playground (Photograph #25); Playground Area near Carousel Shed (Photograph #26) The park playgrounds were constructed in the early 1990s. They have no architectural or design qualities of interest, and should be regarded as alterations to the design integrity of the park.

Main Parking Lot (Photograph #27) This feature was constructed in 2001. It has no architectural or design qualities of interest, and should be regarded as an alteration to the design integrity of the park.

"Victorian Bridge" (Photograph #37) This small wooden structure is of relatively recent construction, and should best be regarded as an alteration to the design integrity of the park.

Pump House (Photograph #38) The construction date for this simple, stucco feature is unknown. It has no architectural or design features of interest. It likely dates from the mid-1950s when various improvements were made to the park in association with the nearby old park office/maintenance facility. This building should best be regarded as an alteration to the design integrity of the park.

"Sabot" Boathouse, Lake Evans (Photograph #39) This simple or vernacular building was constructed in 1950. This structure is over 50 years old, but it has no architectural or design features of interest and would not appear to qualify as individually significant in accordance with either National Register or California Register guidelines.

Butler Building (Photograph #40) This building was constructed in 1980. It has no architectural or design features of interest, and should be regarded as an alteration to the design integrity of the park.

Tennis Courts (Photograph #42) The tennis courts were constructed in 1988. They are of a thoroughly modern design, have no unique design features, and should best be regarded as an alteration to the design integrity of the park.

Union Pacific Locomotive (Photograph #15) This monument consists of a locomotive, Engine No. 6051, that was installed in Fairmount Park in 1954.

Water Buffalo (Photograph #32) This is a war memorial consisting of an amphibious landing vehicle or "Water Buffalo" manufactured in the City of Riverside. The landmark was dedicated in 1946, and the pedestal on which it rests was built in 1949.

Armory (Photograph #29) This building is of modern construction. After World War II, a lease was signed for an Armory at this location. The later construction of the main building resulted in the complete removal of the Lily Ponds. The Armory building has no architectural or design features of interest, and should be regarded as a major alteration to the design integrity of the park.

Fairmount Park Adult Center (Photograph #30) This simple, vernacular building was constructed in 1955. It has no architectural or design features of interest, and should be regarded as an alteration to the design integrity of the park.

Redwood House (Recent Addition to Park Property; Photograph #31) This structure, located at 3105 Redwood Drive, was added to Fairmount Park in 1997. Originally a small residence, it has been substantially altered by numerous modifications to window and doorway openings, and the addition of stucco siding.

American Legion Hall (Not Park Property; Photograph #33) This is not a part of the Fairmount Park property, and it is mentioned here only as it is most commonly associated with the "Water Buffalo" War Memorial across the street.

Trees

In addition to the "built" features, a total of 57 species of trees also form an important part of Fairmount Park's distinctive landscape, as listed below.

Botanical Name	Common Name
Taxodium mucronatum	Montezuma Bald Cypress
Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak
Q. suber	Corky Oak
Q. lobata	Valley Oak
Pittosporum undulatum	Victorian Box
Washington robusta	Mexican Fan Palm
W. filifera	California Fan Palm
Jacaranda acutifolia	Jacaranda
Carya illinoiensisq	Pecan
Juglans sp.	Walnut
Chamaerops humilis	Mediterranean Fan Palm
Liquidambar styraciflua	Liquidambar
Fraxinus uhdei	Evergreen Ash
F. Velutina	Arizona Ash
F. v. "Modesto"	Modesto Ash
Pinus halepensis	Aleppo Pine
Schinus molle	California Pepper
Casuarina stricta	Mountain She-Oak
Cupressus sempervirens	Italian Cypress
Eucalyptus rostrata	Red Gum
E. Ficifolia	Red Flowering Gum
E. viminalis	Manna Gum
Robinia pseudoacacia	Black Locust
Brachychiton poplneus	Bottle Tree
Bambusa oldhamii	Olham Bamboo
Acer negundo	Box Elder
Chorisia speciosa	Floss Silk Tree
Ulmus alata	Winged Elm
Ulmus americana	American Elm
Ulmus parvifolia	Chinese Elm
Callistom citrinus	Lemon Bottle Brush
Pyrus kawakamil	Evergreen Pear
Prunus persica	Flowering Peach
Platanus racemosa	California Sycamore

Podacarpus gracilior	Fern Pine
Sequoia sempervirens	Redwood
Pinus canariensis	Canary Island Pine
Ficus elastica	Rubber Tree
Podocarpus macrophyllus	Yew Pine
Phoenix canariensis	Canary Island Date Palm
Ceratonia siliqua	Carob
Phoenix dactylifera	Date Palm
Butia capitata	Pindo Palm
Picea pungens	Colorado Spruce
Magnolia grandifolia	Magnolia
Phoenix reclinata	Senegal Date Palm
Cortaderiaselloana	Pampass Grass
Eucalyptus globulus	Blue Gum
Trachycarpus fortunei	Windmill Palm
Sabal domingensis	Paniolan Palmetto Palm
Ulmus procera	English Elm
Ginko biloba	Ginko
Arecastrum romanzoffianum	Queen Palm
Grevillea robusta	Silk Oak
Eucalyptus robusta	Swamp Mohagany
Cedrus atlantica	Atlas Cedar
Pinus thunbergiana	Japanese Black Pine

Source: Cultural Heritage Board (1985).

Historical Features that No Longer Exist

A number of features that were once part of Fairmount Park have been removed during its 104-year history. These features, identified by Cultural Heritage Board (1985), are listed below.

Fairgrounds In 1913, the County-promoted Southern California Fair had been started at Chemawa Park, and in 1915 it was moved to its own fairground adjoining Fairmount Park. The fair operated through 1930, after which the City acquired the fairgrounds. The City ultimately sold most of the fairgrounds, the site of which is now divided by the Pomona Freeway. A small portion between Market Street and the freeway remains City-owned and was used, through the 1960s, as a heliport.

Auto Camp In 1914, the Riverside Municipal Auto Camp opened in Fairmount Park. The Park Board felt that an auto camp would be an asset to the City, but suggested that it be placed in Tequesquite Arroyo alongside the new Magnolia Avenue fill. The City Council, however, preferred a less central location, between Crestmore Boulevard and the rail track which still pass through the edge of the park. (Crestmore Boulevard has since become Market Street, but differently aligned.) A 1920s sign at the auto camp offers, at the rate of 50 cents per car per day, the use of individual gas plates, shower baths, laundry tubs, lights, and water. The auto camp was closed in 1927.

Zoo and Tennis Courts In 1933, a small zoo and tennis courts were introduced to the park. A 10-cent admission charge was required to visit the zoo, which was more a hobby of its owner than a business. The zoo was closed in 1935.

Aviary Sometime around 1910 or later, a very large aviary-type cage was built near the southwest shore of Fairmount Lake. The wooden frame, covered with wire, was at least 50 feet high. It was stocked with many varieties of birds and several kinds of small animals, including desert tortoises. In later years it was eliminated.

Amusement Park In 1947, a private concessionaire introduced a 1912 C. W. Parker carousel to the park. This concession developed into a small amusement arcade at the site of the old zoo. In 1978, the Cultural Heritage Board designated the carousel, with associated band organs, as a Landmark Object of the City (No. 27). When the concessionaire could not interest the City in purchasing the carousel, it was removed from the park in late 1978, without comment by the Board. The carousel has since been sold, and was last known to be in Flint, Michigan, under private ownership.

Sulphur Spring Now capped over and lost, the sulphur spring was located near the Bandshell. It had a Mission Revival style gazebo, stepped down to lower than ground level, with a fountain for the sulphur water in the center. Tourists from all over the state came to visit it and sip the water for its medicinal value.

Minor Additions In 1972, some additional work was done on Fairmount Park, namely adding a day camp (now gone) and the wooden playground and parking lots just off Market Street. The gazebo near the Water Buffalo Memorial was built, and some landscaping installed.

SUMMARY OF ALTERATIONS SINCE 1898

Virtually every feature of Fairmount Park has been altered over time. There are, in fact, *no* known unaltered "historic" features remaining at Fairmount Park. Lake Evans and the Cypress Trees, for example, were heavily altered during the great flood of 1938. The two remaining "Japanese" bridges represent alterations to the early (circa 1910) "Oriental" bridges built at the park. The golf course and lawn bowling green have been altered/moved and/or renovated numerous times, and the rose garden is actually an alteration to an earlier reflecting pool. A list of most recent major improvements at the park is presented below.

Project	Year Completed
Lake Rehabilitation	1987
Rose Garden Restroom	1988
Rose Garden Lighting	1988
Historic Tot Lot	1990
Day Camp Restroom	1991
Historic Core Restroom	1991
Picnic Area Improvements	1988
Fishing Piers	1989
Accessible Playground	1991
Tennis Courts	1988
Boathouse Reconstruction	1995
Bandshell Restoration	1995
Main Parking Lot Reconstruction	2001
Parking Lot #8 Construction	2001

Source: Miscellaneous records of the City of Riverside Planning Department.

More importantly, the majority of existing architectural features at Fairmount Park must be considered as alterations. Even the Bandshell and Boathouse, the two most prominent architectural features at the park, are of recent construction. Despite the fact that they were built and/or rebuilt using historical photographs and plans, they both must realistically be regarded as having been constructed in 1995. The only really historic building features at the park are the two circa 1923 Japanese Bridges and the 1911 Women's Restroom. Built in 1940, the Izaak Walton building might also be considered as having some historic interest. In other words, out of dozens of "built" features (buildings, bridges, picnic areas, parking lots, etc.) there are only three remaining clearly historic architectural features and one possible historic architectural feature in the park. The park has increased in size from an original 35 acres to approximately 200 acres today, as noted above. These are major alterations, and the architectural integrity of Fairmount Park must be viewed as severely compromised.

DISCUSSION

Based on the research results discussed above, the following sections present the historical significance evaluation of Fairmount Park, and the conclusion on whether it meets the official definition of a "historic property" or a "historical resource," as provided in Section 106 and CEQA regulations.

DEFINITION

"Historic properties," as defined by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, include "prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places maintained by the Secretary of the Interior" (36 CFR 800.16(l)). The eligibility for inclusion in the National Register (NRHP) is determined by applying the following criteria, developed by the National Park Service as per provision of the National Historic Preservation Act:

> The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and
> (a) that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
> (b) that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
> (c) that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
> (d) that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. (36 CFR 60.4)

For CEQA-compliance considerations, the State of California's Public Resources Code (PRC) establishes the definitions and criteria for "historical resources," which require similar protection to what NHPA Section 106 mandates for historic properties. "Historical resources," according to PRC §5020.1(j), "includes, but is not limited to, any object, building,

site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California." More specifically, CEQA guidelines state that the term "historical resources" applies to any such resources listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, included in a local register of historical resources, or determined to be historically significant by the Lead Agency (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(1)-(3)).

Regarding the proper criteria of historical significance, CEQA guidelines mandate that "a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be 'historically significant' if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources" (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(3)). A resource may be listed in the California Register (CRHR) if it meets any of the following criteria:

(1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.
(2) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
(3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.
(4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. (PRC §5024.1(c))

A local register of historical resources, as defined by PRC §5020.1(k), "means a list of properties officially designated or recognized as historically significant by a local government pursuant to a local ordinance or resolution." For properties within the City of Riverside, the City's Cultural Resources Ordinance provides two categories of historical significance designation, "landmarks" and "structures of merit," the criteria for which are outlined in Riverside Municipal Code §20.20.010 and §20.21.010, respectively.

EVALUATION

As stated above, Fairmount Park is designated a "landmark" (No. 69) by the City of Riverside, as are three individual features within the park, the bandshell (No. 10), the Carousal (No. 27; removed), and the Montezuma Bald Cypress Trees (No. 61). It is, therefore, currently listed in the City's official register of historical resources. Without a preponderance of evidence suggesting otherwise, Fairmount Park as a whole clearly meets CEQA's definition of a "historical resource," regardless of its eligibility for listing in NRHP or CRHR.

In order to ascertain the level of significance of Fairmount Park and determine its qualification as a "historic property" under Section 106 provisions, the park's eligibility to NRHP and CRHR is analyzed below.

Association with Important Historic Events (NRHP Criterion A; CRHR Criterion 1)

Despite the extensive documentation of the history of Fairmount Park in existing literature, no specific events of recognized significance in national, state, or local history have been identified in association with the park during its 104-year history. However, as the largest

and second oldest municipal park in Riverside, it is arguably associated with several patterns of events, most notably the growth of the City of Riverside as a community and the development of urban parkland in America. The haphazard growth and development of the park, for example, generally mirrored the growth and development of the city throughout much of its history. Individually, these events may not demonstrate a particularly strong or close association with Fairmount Park in comparison to other properties of similar qualifications; but collectively, these patterns of events are sufficient to justify a local level of historical significance for the park.

Due to the numerous alterations it received over the years, Fairmount Park today no longer closely reflects any particular period in its history. As a result, it does not appear to meet NRHP Criterion A, but does appear to meet CRHR Criterion 1, which has a less stringent requirement on historic integrity.

Association with Important Historic Figures (NRHP Criterion B; CRHR Criterion 2)

Throughout its history, many well-known figures in the history of Riverside played significant roles in the development of Fairmount Park. A partial list of these persons include Arthur Benton and G. Stanley Wilson, both locally influential architects; Samuel C. Evans, Sr., one of the most important figures in the early history of Riverside; Charles M. Dexter, the "father" of the park; Samuel C. Evans, Jr., R. E. Houghton, C. E. Houghton, and George N. Reynolds, who each attained a certain level of prominence in the community.

The majority of the persons listed above, however, cannot be considered to have been closely associated with Fairmount Park. In these cases, the involvement in developing the park represents only a minor aspect of their contribution to local history. The only person among them who gained his recognition in the community through his association with the park, Charles M. Dexter, did not sufficiently distinguish himself elsewhere in local history. The park and the "father" of the park, in other words, cannot achieve historical significance exclusively from association with each other. In addition, the park no longer retains enough integrity to relate to the lifetime of any of these persons. Consequently, Fairmount Park does not appear to meet NRHP Criterion B or CRHR Criterion 2.

Architectural, Technological, Aesthetic, or Artistic Merits (NRHP Criterion C; CRHR Criterion 3)

The history of Fairmount Park has demonstrated that the park was developed gradually over a period of more than 100 years without the benefit of a coherent design, and the existing features in the park are the results of construction activities ranging in age from pre-1911 to the 1990s. As such, the park as a whole does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction. The only known comprehensive plan for Fairmount Park, the 1911 Olmsted brothers design, was never fully implemented, and thus the park cannot be said to represent the work of these nationally recognized landscape architects.

Two of the existing features in the park, the bandshell and Lake Evans, were originally designed by Arthur Benton and G. Stanley Wilson, respectively. Neither of these features, however, is an important example of their work in the Riverside area, exemplifies a particular phase in the development of their careers, or expresses an aspect or a theme in

their craft. In addition, both of these features have been significantly altered or, in the case of the bandshell, completely reconstructed since their completion. Because of these negating factors, Fairmount Park, although clearly a scenic asset for the community, does not appear to meet NRHP Criterion C or CRHR Criterion 3.

Potential for Important Information (NRHP Criterion D; CRHR Criterion 4)

NRHP Criterion D and CRHR Criterion 4 are generally intended for the evaluation of archaeological sites. The history of Fairmount Park, as demonstrated above, is very well documented in literary and archival sources, and the park itself shows little potential to yield additional information that is important for the study of history or prehistory. It does not appear to meet NRHP Criterion D or CRHR Criterion 4.

Summary

Based on the discussion presented in the foregoing sections, this report concludes that Fairmount Park, as a whole, meets CEQA's definition of a "historical resource," but not Section 106's definition of a "historic property."

PROJECT EFFECTS ASSESSMENT

Section 106 of NHPA mandates that federal agencies take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties and seek ways to avoid, minimize, or mitigate any adverse effects on such properties (36 CFR 800.1(a)). Similarly, CEQA establishes that "a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment" (PRC §21084.1). "Substantial adverse change," according to PRC §5020.1(q), "means demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of an historical resource would be impaired."

According to 36 CFR 800.16(i), "*Effect* means alteration to the characteristics of a historic property qualifying it for inclusion in or eligibility for the National Register." As currently proposed, some of the project alternatives call for the removal of approximately 74 eucalyptus trees along the southwestern side of Market Street, on the edge of the park grounds. All of these trees, however, were planted after 1962 (aerial photo 1962), and are thus modern additions to the park, and non-contributors to the park's historical significance. The removal of these trees does not compromise the qualities of the park that render it eligible for listing in CRHR and the local register. Therefore, it does not constitute an "effect" on this historical resource, or at most constitutes a minimal effect that falls far short of diminishing what little historic integrity the park retains in terms of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association.

CONCLUSION

As stated above, Fairmount Park is currently listed as a local historical landmark, as are three individual features within its boundaries. Furthermore, the park is determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources with a local level of

significance, albeit ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places due to the loss of historic integrity. Therefore, the park meets CEQA's definition of a "historical resource," but not Section 106's definition of a "historic property."

As a "historical resource," Fairmount Park falls under protection by CEQA provisions on cultural resources. However, the project as currently proposed will only impact, at the maximum, a row of eucalyptus trees along the northeastern edge of the park grounds. Planted after 1962, these trees are not considered contributing elements to the historical significance of Fairmount Park. Based on these considerations, the present report recommends to the City of Riverside a determination that the proposed project will have *no effect* or, at most, *a minimal effect* on Fairmount Park as a "historical resource."

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1980d Map: San Bernardino South, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1967 edition photorevised in 1979.

APPENDIX 1

PHOTOGRAPHS OF FAIRMOUNT PARK AND ASSOCIATED FEATURES

By Hatheway & Associates
August-September, 2002