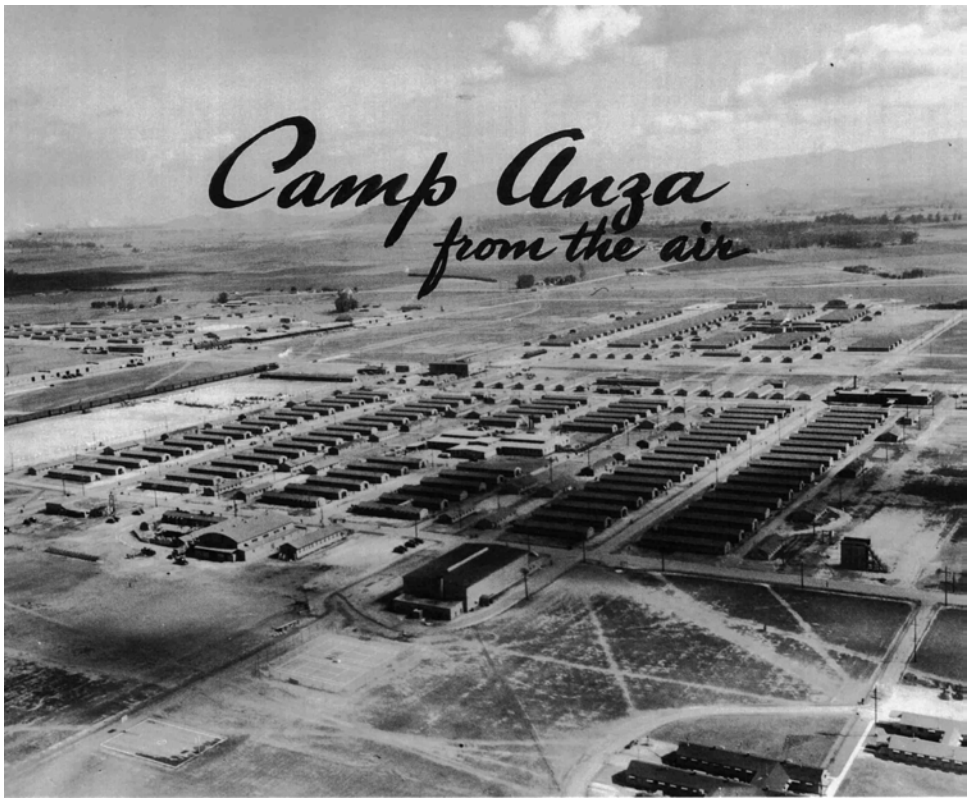
City of Riverside
Camp Anza/Arlanza
2006-2007
Certified Local Government Grant
Historical Resources Inventory
And Context Statement



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Forward

Camp Anza is a former World War II Army camp located in the City of Riverside. Although originally constructed as a military base, the area was decommissioned and the buildings were sold to private home owners in the late 1940s. The area is now known as the Arlanza Neighborhood in the southwestern section of City of Riverside. Recognizing the interesting history of the area, the City applied for and received a 2006-07 State of California Certified Local Government (CLG) grant to partially fund the preparation of a reconnaissance level survey and historic context for Camp Anza in order to better understand the area and its resources for current and future planning.

During World War II, Camp Anza was a significant army facility, with over 600,000 military personnel processed in the course of three years. As such, hundreds of wood army barracks were quickly constructed to serve the housing needs of the many soldiers. Additionally, others buildings, such as a headquarters building, recreation facility, chapel, and a laundry facility were also constructed within the camp boundaries. The Camp became a home to the soldiers during the duration of their stay. Not only did the army provide food and shelter for the men, but the camp was also a lively and active facility with such amenities as its own newspaper (*Anza Zip*), sports teams, and live entertainment by popular celebrities such as Bob Hope and Jack Benny, who performed at the Camp's 2,000 seat outdoor theater.

The Camp was decommissioned in 1946 after the War, and was subsequently subdivided for housing developments. The area was initially called Anza Village, but eventually given the name Arlanza. Many of the barracks were converted into homes, while a few others became commercial or ecclesiastical buildings. A few of the substantial buildings, namely the headquarters, officer's club, laundry facility and chapel were retained and adapted to new uses. Much of the street plan and layout of this area remain the same, and most of the large buildings retain much of their integrity. However, the barracks have been significantly modified, and other new residences constructed as infill between the former barracks. Both the use and look of Arlanza has changed greatly since it served as an Army camp during World War II. The community remains, however, a reminder of Arlanza's heritage as Camp Anza.

The City of Riverside has a long and successful history of preservation efforts and activism that includes a Cultural Resources Ordinance (Title 20 of the Municipal Code) that was officially adopted in 1969, along with the creation of their Cultural Heritage Board. The city's historic preservation program has

continued to grow since then, and includes an ongoing process to survey, record and designate historic resources, an award-winning historic resources inventory database, historic district design guidelines, educational programs, and a historic preservation plan.

In addition, the city has the Riverside Historical Society, a private non-profit organization which promotes the area's history and heritage. It was founded more than 100 years ago as the Pioneer Historical Society of Riverside. The organization's activities include hosting a regular series of lectures and publishing an annual journal, both pertaining to some aspect of Riverside's history. Camp Anza was the topic of a recent local lecture sponsored by the Riverside Historical Society. The survey of Camp Anza/Arlanza is part of the City of Riverside's commitment to continue identifying and documenting potential historic resources located within the city boundaries.

List of Preparers and Acknowledgements

The Camp Anza/Arlanza survey and historic context were prepared by Galvin Preservation Associates Inc. (GPA). The staff members who participated with the survey are Ben Taniguchi, Christeen Taniguchi, Andrea Galvin, Laura Gallegos and Tonya West.

GPA worked under the guidance of the City of Riverside Planning staff, with the project partially paid for by a Certified Local Government (CLG) grant issued by the California Office of Historic Preservation. We are certainly grateful for the assistance and guidance of Erin Gettis and Kim Johnson of the City Planning staff. Not only were they very responsive and helpful throughout the process, but we enjoyed sharing in the excitement of working on such an interesting survey project. GPA is also grateful for the generosity of Frank Teurlay, Camp Anza/Arlanza historian and expert. He not only shared his vast knowledge and carefully reviewed the historic context, but also very generously shared images from his collection with us.

Mr. Teurlay also assisted by being interviewed, through the oral history process, about his experiences growing up in Arlanza. He, as well as Ms. Gettis and Ms. Johnson helped to interview three other interviewees. The others who also generously gave their time and energy by being interviewed were Geraldine Marr, Leo Lueras and Judith Auth. We are thankful for the great information we received from these individuals, whether it was from working at Camp Anza during the War, as in the case of Ms. Marr, or being a part of the post-War years in Arlanza, which were Mr. Lueras and Judith Auth's experiences. The memories they shared help to make the historic context that much better.

Executive Summary

The City of Riverside is a Certified Local Government (CLG) which has recognized the important role historic resources play in making the city a special place to live. They see that the preservation of these resources can foster civic and neighborhood pride, and form the basis for identifying and maintaining community character. The City of Riverside's Planning Division applied for and was granted a 2006-07 CLG grant from the California Office of Historic Preservation to conduct a reconnaissance level historic resources survey and create a historic context for the Camp Anza/Arlanza area. This report documents the survey effort and includes the complete historic context that was developed.

The intent of the survey and historic context is to recognize the historical and cultural resources of Camp Anza/Arlanza, and to assist the City with the future management and planning of the community. Specifically, the survey and context are intended to identify properties that may be potentially eligible for the local, National or California Registers, or properties that may contribute to a historic district. A few locally eligible historic resources were identified as a result of the study.

The Camp Anza/ Arlanza area is located about six miles to the southwest of downtown Riverside. The March Air Reserve Base, established in 1918, is located about 20 miles to the southeast, near the city of Moreno Valley. The former Camp Anza is roughly bounded by the Santa Ana River to the north, Van Buren Boulevard to the east, Crest Avenue to the west and the southern boundary was approximately ½ mile north of California Avenue. The Camp buildings were constructed in a concentrated area that was bounded by Arlington Avenue to the north, Van Buren Boulevard to the east, Crest Avenue to the west and what was then 7th Street (now Philbin Avenue) to the south. A small section, north of Arlington Avenue and just west of Van Buren Boulevard contained buildings for the "Arlington Reception Center." There was also a small extended strip south of 7th Street that contained buildings associated with the Camp hospital. None of the buildings from the Camp Anza era exist within these two sections.

This project included two elements: 1) preparation of a reconnaissance survey of buildings and resources within Camp Anza/Arlanza and 2) development of a historic context to provide a framework for understanding the identified resources. The survey and context were completed in tandem in order to integrate and fuel the findings of each element.

The survey portion of the project involved conducting fieldwork to inventory all buildings that were constructed on or before World War II. Inventory forms were completed for a total of 143 buildings and one ruin of a lifeboat training area located at Hole Lake to the south of the Camp area. A district record was also completed in order to document the Camp area as a whole.

The historic context portion included conducting background documentary research into Camp Anza/Arlanza's history and architecture. Historic contexts are the broad patterns of historical development within the area that are represented by the existing built environment. The identified historic contexts as part of this study are property-specific to the Camp Anza/Arlanza area, and are derived from comparing the built environment to the information gained from researching the area's historical development. This information shall be used to evaluate the Camp Anza/Arlanza buildings for historic significance. Oral history interviews with individuals that lived through the various stages of Camp Anza and early Arlanza development were also conducted as part of the research for the historic context.

The historic contexts that were identified within the study area are:

1) Rancho La Sierra during the Spanish, Mexican and early American Eras (1797-1910);
2) Agriculture and Willits J. Hole Ranch (1910-1942);
3) Camp Anza During World War II (1942- 1946); and
4) Post-War Anza Village/Arlanza (1946-1960).

No cultural resources remain from the Rancho or Hole Ranch eras. However, there are still a large number of buildings from Camp Anza. These are primarily barracks, although there are more substantial buildings such as the headquarters, officer's club and warehouse that also still exist from that period.

After the Second World War, the former Army Camp was adapted into a residential neighborhood. Barracks were modified primarily into homes, but also for commercial and ecclesiastical uses. The substantial Camp buildings were also adapted to new uses. New residences and buildings were also constructed during the post-War period between and throughout the former Camp area.

144 properties were identified as having been constructed during and before World War II, and were inventoried on State of California Department of Parks and Recreation Inventory Forms (DPR 523A]. Of the identified properties, however, four properties could not be definitively associated with Camp Anza. All of the properties were assigned California Historical Resource Status Codes prepared by the Office of Historic Preservation which are intended to give the

City a snapshot idea of the potential historic significance of the properties (see Appendix A).

- 7 buildings were assigned status code 5S3 (Appears to be individually eligible for local listing or designation through survey evaluation): These are 1) non-barracks from the Camp Anza era that are significant for their association with the Camp history, and have retained good to high integrity to the Camp Anza era and 2) barracks modified during the post-World War II era that are significant and retain high integrity to the early Anza Village/Arlanza era.

- 129 were assigned status code 6Z (Found ineligible for NR, CR or Local designation through survey evaluation]: These are 1) barracks that are not significant and do not retain high integrity, whether to the Camp Anza or Anza Village/Arlanza era, or 2) non-barracks from the Camp Anza era that are not significant and/or do not retain good to high integrity.

- 8 buildings were identified that are more than 45 years old that were assigned status code 7R for having been identified in this reconnaissance level survey and needing further evaluation. Six (6) of these are modest and architecturally non-significant circa 1920s/1930s single-family residences that were moved into the area sometime after World War II (in styles such as Craftsman and Spanish Colonial Revival). The City of Riverside Planning Division has surmised that this occurred as a result of the construction of the 91 Freeway. This has not been confirmed, and further research would be necessary to establish the historic context of these buildings. Two are non-barracks buildings that could not be definitively associated with Camp Anza; they are what were likely the recreation building and the service club/PX.

A full listing of properties surveyed and their respective status codes are located in Appendix B. The interview transcripts, along with the DPR 523 Primary Record and District Record forms that were completed as part of this grant project, are also in the appendices of this report.

This survey was completed in accordance with National Register Bulletin No. 24: *Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning* and The California Office of Historic Preservation's *Instructions for Recording Historical Resources* (March 1995) and the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation.*

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APPENDIX E: HISTORIC CALIFORNIA POSTS: CAMP ANZA

Introduction

Objectives and Goals

The City of Riverside received a State of California Certified Local Government (CLG) grant for the period 2006-07 to conduct an inventory of historic resources and to create a historic context for the Camp Anza/Arlanza area. This study is part of the Riverside Historic Preservation Program's continued effort to advance the cause of preservation in the city through the identification and evaluation of potential historic resources.

Specifically, this project included the following elements:

- The development of a historic context statement for Camp Anza/Arlanza by identifying themes associated with the area's history.
- The completion of a reconnaissance survey of those buildings still present from the Camp Anza/Arlanza's historic period. The project team prepared 144 inventory forms (DPR 523A) for buildings constructed during or prior to the World War II era that were present within the study boundaries.
- The creation of a district form (DPR 523D) or the Camp Anza area including the identification of properties located within the boundaries of the former Camp. This included the identification, photography and evaluation of relevant buildings for historic, architectural, and/or cultural significance, as applicable.
- The insertion and storage of collected data onto State of California Department of Parks and Recreation DPR 523 forms A (Primary Record) and D (District Record).
- The insertion and storage of collected data into the City of Riverside's historic resources inventory database.

The intent of the survey and historic context is to recognize the history and existence of Camp Anza and to identify its historical and cultural resources as being an important yet under recognized part of the City's heritage. Creating an inventory of Camp Anza/Arlanza historic resources shall assist the City with the management and planning of the community for the future. This information will serve to inform urban land use planning and preservation, help recognize Camp Anza/Arlanza as a historic area, and install pride in the community.

Description of Project Study Area

Camp Anza was a World War II Army camp located in what is today the Arlanza community in the City of Riverside. It was named after Juan Bautista de Anza, whose expedition passed near this site during his 1774 and 1775-76 journeys. This study area is located about six miles to the southwest of downtown Riverside. The March Air Reserve Base, established in 1918, is located about 20 miles to the southeast near the city of Moreno Valley. The Camp was very large and was roughly bounded by the Santa Ana River to the north, Van Buren Boulevard to the east, Crest Avenue to the west and the southern boundary was approximately ½ mile north of California Avenue.

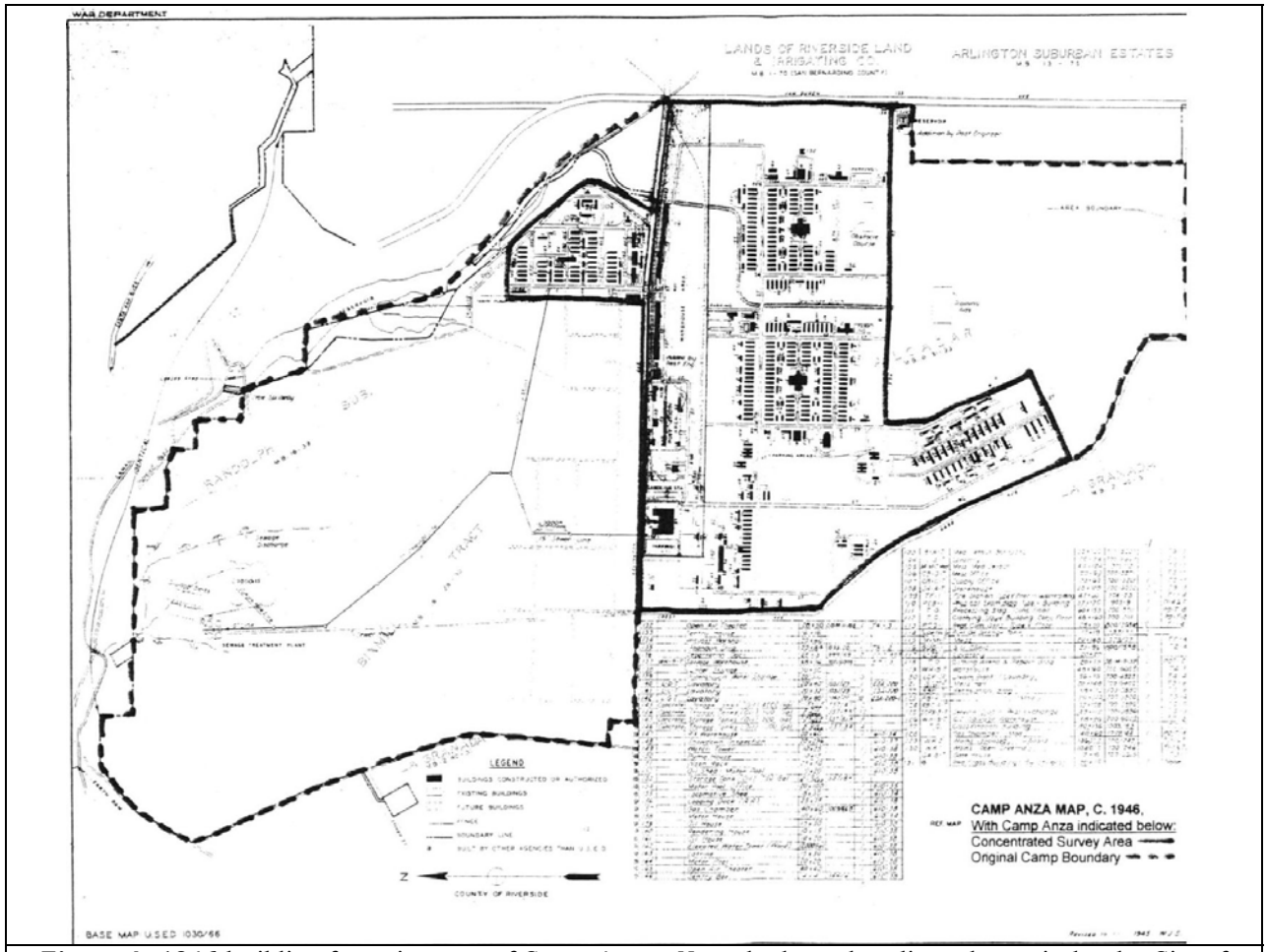

Figure A: 1946 building footprint map of Camp Anza. Note the boundary lines drawn in by the City of Riverside, Planning Division indicating the original camp boundary (dotted line) as well as the concentrated survey area (solid line) (City of Riverside, Planning Division)

However, the Camp buildings were constructed in a more geographically defined area that was concentrated between Arlington Avenue to the north, Van

Buren Boulevard to the east, Crest Avenue to the west and what was 7th Street (now Philbin Avenue) to the south. This latter boundary was selected as the project study area (see Figure 1). A small section, north of Arlington Avenue and just west of Van Buren Boulevard contained buildings for the "Arlington Reception Center." There was also a small extended strip south of 7th Street that contained buildings associated with the Camp hospital. None of the buildings from the Camp Anza era exist today within these two sections, although they were included as part of the study area.

There were one hundred forty four (144) properties that were included in the Camp Anza inventory. Of those identified, the majority was residences or other buildings associated with Camp Anza (constructed between 1942 and 1944), although one property was a site of a former training ground and six of the properties were either Craftsman and Spanish Colonial Revival style residences that are located within the Camp Anza boundary but are not associated with Camp Anza. These buildings were moved into the area some time after World War II, possibly when the 91 Freeway was constructed during the mid- to late 1950s. Today, the parcels within the study area are primarily single and multi-family residences, although there are a few commercial, industrial and religious property types as well. Aside from the more substantial headquarters building, officer's club, laundry facility and chapel, most of the other buildings are former barracks.

Survey and Historic Context Methodology

The project was contracted to Galvin Preservation Associates Inc. (GPA), who conducted the survey and prepared the historic context on behalf of and under the guidance of the City of Riverside Planning Division. The GPA project team consisted of four team members, all of whom meet the *Secretary of Interior's Professional Qualifications for History and Architectural History*. They are, Ben Taniguchi, historian; Christeen Taniguchi, associate architectural historian; Andrea Galvin, principal architectural historian/preservation planner; and Laura Gallegos, historian. Tonya West provided administrative assistance. The survey and development of the draft historic context were conducted from September 2006 to August 2007.

The draft historic context and the historical resources survey were developed in accordance with the *Secretary of Interior's Standards and Guidelines* for Historic Preservation and National Register Bulletin 24, *Guidelines for Local Survey: A Basis for Preservation Planning*. The Project was conducted in three phases to include: 1) initial site visit and archival research, 2) field survey and development of draft historic context, and 3) post survey data entry and preparation of reports.

Initial Site Visit and Historical Research

The first phase of work included gathering the necessary data for developing a historic context and building a foundation for conducting the historic resources survey. This included pre-field research material which was used to help identify survey properties. The purpose of the preliminary archival research was to compile data to develop the historic context for Camp Anza, which included the identification of potentially significant individuals, historical events and development patterns. This research was used to build the foundation for developing a detailed historic context that could be used for evaluating the individual properties in the future. The steps of the initial site visit and historical research included the following:

1. Review of the project area. This was accomplished using current and historic topographic maps, 1944/45 boundary sketch map, 1948 subdivision map and current aerial photographs. The process familiarized the project team with the area and helped to identify major topographic features such as infrastructure elements and streets. The historic maps identified the boundaries and layout of Camp Anza, and current aerial photographs provided information on the Camp buildings that still exist, as well as areas where changes have been made. This data was used to establish an approximate

number of buildings located in the study area. The initial study found that there were well over 100 buildings that still existed from the Camp Anza era alone.

2. An initial site visit and orientation. Andrea Galvin, Christeen Taniguchi, Ben Taniguchi and Laura Gallegos of GPA drove around the project area to get a feel and to identify potential research themes. The initial site visit was used to orient the project team to major streets and the building stock, and to compare the built environment with information gained from the map review. The project team took brief notes of some of the buildings that appear to be from the Camp Anza era, and confirmed that it was likely that even from Camp Anza alone, there were well over 100 properties still standing from that era. The team took general notes of the character defining features of the buildings and also their alterations. This information guided the more focused research that was used in developing the draft historic context.

3. Developing methodology for field survey. The purpose of developing a survey method was to streamline the process of conducting the survey. One of the revelations from the preliminary work was that there were likely much more than 100 buildings that were associated with the Camp Anza era alone (this was the maximum number of buildings to document for this survey). Because of the large number, it was determined to identify those buildings that were constructed during and before World War II, instead of all buildings that were more than 45 years of age. This included the buildings constructed for Camp Anza between 1942-44, as well as several single-family residences from the 1920s to 1940s that were moved to the neighborhood after the War. The preliminary data from the historic maps as compared to a current aerial was used to create a focused survey method to streamline the survey effort.

4. Assembling archival historical data. Archival research was oriented toward the identification and development of Camp Anza, as well as Anza Village/Arlanza. Archival research was conducted at the National Archives and Records Administration Pacific Region in Laguna Niguel, Riverside Public Library (Riverside Local History Resource Center), Riverside Metropolitan Museum, and City of Riverside Planning & Building Department. Information gathered at these repositories included photographs and newspaper articles. Select building permits were pulled by Kim Johnson of the City of Riverside. Various historic *Los Angeles Times* articles, written about Hole Ranch, Camp Anza and Arlanza, were also studied. This

information was used as a foundation for developing the historic contexts for the project study area.

Field Survey and Development of Draft Historic Contexts

The second phase of the project included conducting the field survey and inventory, and the developing a draft historic context. Using the information prepared in the first phase of the project, the project team looked at the properties and historical data collectively, and at a more detailed level. The second phase consisted of the following:

1. Take into account necessary precautions. The field team, consisting of Ben Taniguchi and Christeen Taniguchi of GPA, conducted the survey from the public right of way. They did not trespass onto private property and utilized all necessary safety precautions in compliance with local, state and federal laws, rules and regulations, including all Cal/OSHA requirements.

2. Conduct field survey and photograph buildings and site. As noted in the above section, the survey team used the 1944-45 boundary sketch map and 1948 subdivision map to ensure the proper identification of buildings that existed during Camp Anza, and to help streamline the process. Each building was, however, still individually examined in order to make certain that pertinent resources were not missed. The team used a digital camera to take, at minimum, one photograph of the façade (principal elevation) of each building and one photograph of each side elevation that was visible from the public right of way. Additional photographs were taken of some buildings to document major alterations to the building or particularly distinctive features. Any related features that were present (outbuildings, garages, sheds, masonry walls etc.) were also photographed as an inventory of location and condition of existing related features. One site was also documented, the ruins of a former lifeboat training area located at Hole Lake.

   The project team kept notes of the addresses of the properties identified, as well as basic descriptions and any characteristics that may not be visible in photographs. The images taken were also tracked by providing a brief description for identification purposes, the date photo was taken, and the view (looking toward cardinal direction). Some of the additional images were used for reference only, in the event that the description writers had questions on any of the properties after the field survey has been completed. The photographs were saved as jpeg files.

3. Write architectural descriptions of each of the buildings and site in the district. Using the photographs and notes taken in the field, Ben Taniguchi and Laura Gallegos of GPA wrote architectural descriptions for every building or site in the project study area constructed during or before World War II. Included in these descriptions was a determination of style and extant character defining features, a description of every visible elevation, a list of determinable alterations, and a statement of condition. Christeen Taniguchi of GPA then performed a peer review and edited the descriptions. Particular attention was paid to the completeness and uniformity of these property descriptions, and correct spelling and grammar.

4. Develop the draft historic context. This phase of the project included completing a review of the available literature found in the archival research. Ben Taniguchi studied the research material, and developed an outline for the draft historic context. He then wrote the historic context using both the research and field data.

5. Conduct oral interviews. GPA, in conjunction with the City planning staff interviewed three individuals that had an association with Camp Anza during different phases of the area's development. The oral histories were derived from formal and informal discussions with the knowledgeable individuals. Frank Teurlay, Camp Anza/Arlanza historian, was of significant help during this process. Ben Taniguchi and Christeen Taniguchi attended an informative lecture on Camp Anza given by Mr. Teurlay to the Riverside Historical Society on April 1, 2007. He was also interviewed several times throughout the process, including during an unofficial bus tour of Arlanza taken with Erin Gettis and Kim Johnson of the City of Riverside Planning Division. A formal oral history was also conducted with Mr. Teurlay, particularly focusing on his childhood memories of growing up in Arlanza. Additional oral history interviews were also conducted with Geraldine Marr, Leo Lueras and Judith Auth as interviewees. The interviews were conducted by Christeen Taniguchi and Mr. Taniguchi of GPA, Mr. Teurlay, and Ms. Gettis and Ms. Johnson of the City of Riverside. Ms. Marr was a typist at Camp Anza in 1944. Mr. Lueras has worked and lived in Arlanza since 1949, and Ms. Auth attended Church of God revival meetings in Arlanza during the early 1950s. The interviews consisted of recording on audio cassette tapes, which were then professionally transcribed into Microsoft Word documents. A digital photograph of each of the interviewees was also taken as part of the

documentation process. The interview transcriptions are located in Appendix C.

Post Survey Data Entry and Preparation of Reports

The last phase of the project included assembling the survey information in order to create and peer review the DPR 523 forms, reviewing and editing the draft historic context, identifying possible future research and/or information gaps, providing a discussion of the results of the survey and suggestions as to how the findings will be incorporated into the local planning process, and inserting and completing sources/notes, maps, formatting and citations for the draft historic context.

1. Create and peer review/edit the DPR 523 forms. Laura Gallegos and Tonya West of GPA created DPR 523 form sets in Microsoft Word format. Using the photographs and photographic log that were prepared during the field survey in the second phase of the project, they inserted the jpeg photographs into the forms. In addition, they wrote brief descriptions of the photo for identification purposes, the dates the images were taken and their views (identification of cardinal direction). The descriptions that had been written and peer reviewed, were also inserted into the DPR 523 form sets. Christeen Taniguchi of GPA then peer reviewed the forms for quality assurance/quality control. Particular attention was directed toward the accuracy of information provided, spelling and grammar, and cross-referencing building addresses and parcel numbers with photographs and building descriptions to ensure an accurate inventory of the buildings and site.

2. Assign status codes to all buildings and site within the district and project study area. Based on integrity and known information on the properties, each were given one of three codes (see Appendices A and B):

    - **5S3.** A building possessing high integrity and architectural value, which may be eligible for individual designation identified as part of this project; and
    - **6Z.** Found ineligible for NR, CR or Local designation through survey evaluation.
    - **7R.** Properties identified in reconnaissance level survey: Not evaluated.

3. Finalize draft historic context. Ben Taniguchi of GPA refined the draft historic context with additional information obtained from speaking with individuals.

   Christeen Taniguchi of GPA provided quality assurance/quality control by peer reviewing the draft historic context. Particular attention was directed toward the accuracy of information provided, completeness and clarity of the historic context statement, spelling and grammar, and formatting of sources/notes, maps and citations. The document was then submitted to Andrea Galvin, principal architectural historian with GPA and the City of Riverside staff and Mr. Teurlay for review. This phase included incorporating comments from all parties, and formatting and editing the final draft historic context.

4. Present final historic context and inventory findings to the City Planning staff and Cultural Heritage Board. Andrea Galvin and Christeen Taniguchi of GPA presented the final findings to the City to discuss the recommendations of the survey and to begin a forum of implementing some of the recommendations.

Camp Anza/Arlanza Historic Context Statement

Overview of Arlanza

The area known today as Arlanza was originally established during World War II as an Army camp called Camp Anza. Prior to World War II the area had been a barley and wheat farm known as Hole Ranch. The area has been made into residential subdivisions since the decommissioning of the Camp in 1946. The area is located at the western portion of the city of Riverside, just north of the community of Arlington. The Camp was roughly bounded by the Santa Ana River to the north, Van Buren Boulevard to the east, Crest Avenue to the west and the southern boundary was approximately ½ mile north of California Avenue. Downtown Riverside is located about six miles to the northeast. The March Air Reserve Base, established in 1918, is located about 20 miles to the southeast near the city of Moreno Valley. The Camp buildings were constructed in a concentrated area that was bounded by Arlington Avenue to the north, Van Buren Boulevard to the east, Crest Avenue to the west and what was then 7th Street (now Philbin Avenue) to the south. A small section, north of Arlington Avenue and just west of Van Buren Boulevard contained buildings for the "Arlington Reception Center." There was also a small extended strip south of 7th Street that contained buildings associated with the Camp hospital.

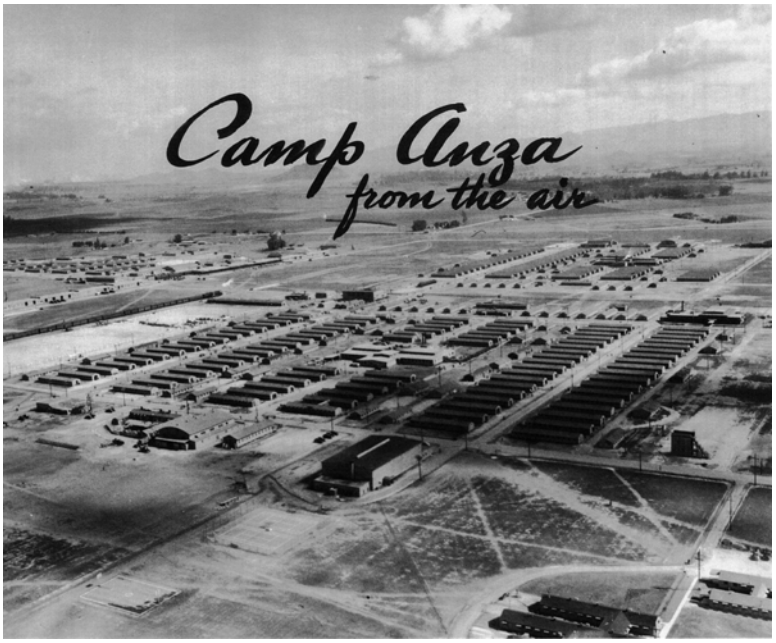

Figure 1: 1942 aerial photograph of Camp Anza looking northeast (Riverside Public Library)

Overview of Camp Anza

Camp Anza was an Army camp during World War II and a staging area for the Los Angeles Port of Embarkation. When the United States entered World War II after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, Camp Anza became significant in the war as over 600,000 military personnel went through the Camp in the course of three years. Buildings were constructed to serve these needs, primarily wood army barracks. Other buildings such as a headquarters, officer's club, chapel and a laundry facility, were also constructed. The Camp was decommissioned in 1946 after the end of the War the previous year, and was subsequently subdivided for housing developments. The Camp buildings were retained, moved or demolished. Those that were kept were primarily converted into residences. Many of those retained have been significantly modified, and other new residences were also constructed. Both the use and look of Arlanza has changed greatly since it served as an Army camp during World War II.

Previous Southern California Military Processing Camps

Military camps have always been a part of the history of the United States military. They have been constructed at various strategic points throughout the country, including southern California. Military camps prior to World War II consisted primarily of temporary canvas tents used to house the troops, and the rest of the camp buildings were constructed of wood. World War II ushered in a new era in military camp construction. Although canvas tents were still used at some of the camps, typical camp buildings from this period consisted primarily of more permanent buildings constructed of wood, metal or concrete. These semi-permanent buildings, however, were hastily constructed and a majority lacked a foundation.

World War II Brings Changes

As a result of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, the United States entered World War II. In order to create staging areas for soldiers being deployed to the Pacific, construction of military camps in California accelerated. Two troop embarkation points were designated, a main one in San Francisco and a sub-port in Los Angeles.

Several military camps were constructed in Riverside County, some of which were constructed prior to World War II and one of the camps that were constructed was Camp Anza. Camp Anza was activated towards the end of 1942 to serve as a troop staging facility for those who were being shipped out to the Pacific through the Los Angeles port. Camp Anza, which was initially known as the Arlington Staging Area and officially known as the Camp Anza

Military Reservation, was constructed on 1,240 acres of land purchased from the Willits J. Hole Ranch. The ranch was primarily used for growing barley and wheat.[1] Hole Ranch originally covered over 20,000 acres in western Riverside County. Its owner, Willits J. Hole, was born in Madison, Indiana, in 1859. He moved to Los Angeles in 1892. Hole became a real estate broker and was involved in land development during the early part of the twentieth century. In 1910, he foreclosed on 20,000 acres of land, which became Hole Ranch soon after the acquisition. Its owner John Avakin, who had planned on subdividing the land using money borrowed from Hole, was unable to repay the debt. At the time of the acquisition, the land had been known as Rancho La Sierra, and stretched from Corona to Arlington. It had once been part of a Spanish land grant that consisted of over 300,000 acres.[2] Just prior to his death in 1936, Hole had sold over half of the 20,000 acre ranch and its size had been reduced to just 8,500 acres. Figure 2 shows a circa 1930s image of a barley field at Hole Ranch.

Figure 2: Barley fields of Hole Ranch in circa 1930s (National Archives)

There are no buildings remaining in the Arlanza area from this era of the area's history; although a few buildings associated with the Hole Ranch does exist outside of the Arlanza area. Hole Lake, a reservoir located near the north end of the camp, is the only remaining feature from the Hole Ranch period that exists in the Arlanza area. The reservoir was utilized by the Army during World War II for life boat training for the troops (see figure 3) and since the 1980s, the reservoir has been dry.

Camp Anza is Established

In 1942, the U.S. Army purchased 1,240 acres of the ranch from the executors of the Willits J. Hole estate, his daughter Agnes Hole Rindge and son-in-law Samuel K. Rindge, for $197,688. The newly acquired land likely included ranch buildings, which were removed to construct the Camp.

Figure 3: Circa 1942 view of loading used for life boat training at Hole Lake (Frank Teurlay)

Soon after the purchase of the land, the War Department appointed Lieutenant Colonel Walter A. Johnson to oversee the initial creation of the Camp.

[1]Information from lecture given on April 1, 2007 by Frank Teurlay to the Riverside Historical Society on the history of Camp Anza.
[2] "Willits Hole Rancher, Dies." *Los Angeles Times*, 18 December 1936, pg. A1.

The planning of the Camp, which took nine months to design, was done at an office located at the Jensen Building on the southeast corner of Magnolia Avenue and Van Buren Boulevard. Because of his tireless efforts to establish the Camp, Lieutenant Colonel Johnson was later dubbed "The Father of Camp Anza."[3] The Camp was activated on December 2, 1942, and two days later it was officially named Camp Anza. The name came from the Spanish explorer Juan Bautista de Anza who had passed through the area in 1774-75 and established the San Francisco Presidio in 1776.

The first army soldiers went through the Camp the following January. The first commanding officer put in charge of the new Camp and its inhabitants (unofficially known as "Anzites") was Colonel Lester A. Sprinkle. He was immediately succeeded by Colonel Earl R. Sarles the following February.

The purpose of the new Camp was to have a staging area for soldiers who were waiting to be deployed and sail out of the Los Angeles Port of Embarkation (LAPE), which was a designated point of embarkation for soldiers who were sent off to fight in the Pacific. The soldiers, who usually arrived at the Camp by train (likely operated by Union Pacific), had their packs inspected immediately upon arriving at the Camp. The pack inspection was performed in a 700' long "showdown" building that contained tables that ran the length of the building and the packs were inspected on the tables. Figure 4 shows newly arrived soldiers entering the "showdown" building for inspection of packs. In addition to pack inspection, the soldiers received immunizations, were trained in the use of gas masks, filled out wills and made a declaration of personal property. Some received "abandoned ship training" at Hole Lake. The average amount of time a soldier would spend at the Camp was eight to ten days and the time spent at the LAPE before being shipped off was only a few minutes. The "showdown" building, which no longer exists, was located north of 4th Street (now Cypress Avenue) on the east side of F Street (now Picker Street).

[3] Information from lecture given on April 1, 2007 by Frank Teurlay to the Riverside Historical Society on the history of Camp Anza.

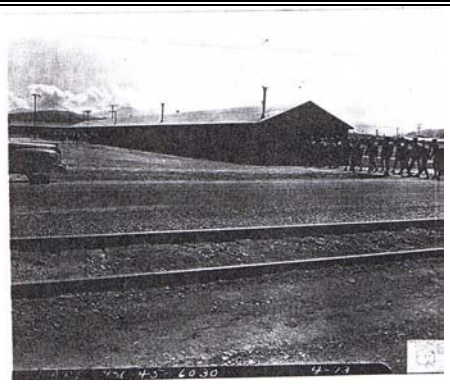

Figure 4: April 13, 1945, view of newly arrived troops entering the "Showdown" building (National Archives and Records Administration Pacific Region)

The first buildings constructed at Camp Anza consisted of barracks to house the soldiers, a hospital, two mess halls, an athletic field and a chapel located at the intersection of what was then "J" and 4th Streets (now Chapel Street and Cypress Avenue). The housing units consisted of two separate sets of barracks arranged in rows of five or six and both sets surrounded a centrally located mess hall.[4] The chapel, also known as the Post Chapel, was officially dedicated on December 6, 1942, and still stands today.[5] The mess halls and hospital has since been demolished.

With the perimeter secured by a chain link fence, the main entrance to the Camp was located at the corner of 7th Street (now Philbin Avenue) and Van Buren Avenue.[6] Figure 6 is a 1946 map of the Camp with the footprints of the buildings indicated. The Camp Anza buildings were typical of a World War II era camp. The buildings consisted of one-story wood framed barracks with siding of Celotex asbestos sheets spaced with horizontal wood strips, or clad with more permanent siding such as horizontal wood boards.[7] The foundations for these buildings were of the post and pile type. The rest of the Camp buildings were one- or two-story buildings with concrete foundations with an exterior clad in horizontal or vertical wood siding or plywood sheets. Figure 5 shows a close-up of the exterior of a barracks building, which appears to have Celotex asbestos sheet cladding.

[4] 1946 Camp Anza building footprint map.
[5] "Chapel at Military Post will be Dedicated at Services Sunday Morning" *Arlington Times*, 4 December 1942.
[6] Personal interview with Frank Teurlay on April 11, 2007 at the city of Riverside.
[7] Personal interview with Leo Lueras on June 28, 2007 at the city of Riverside.

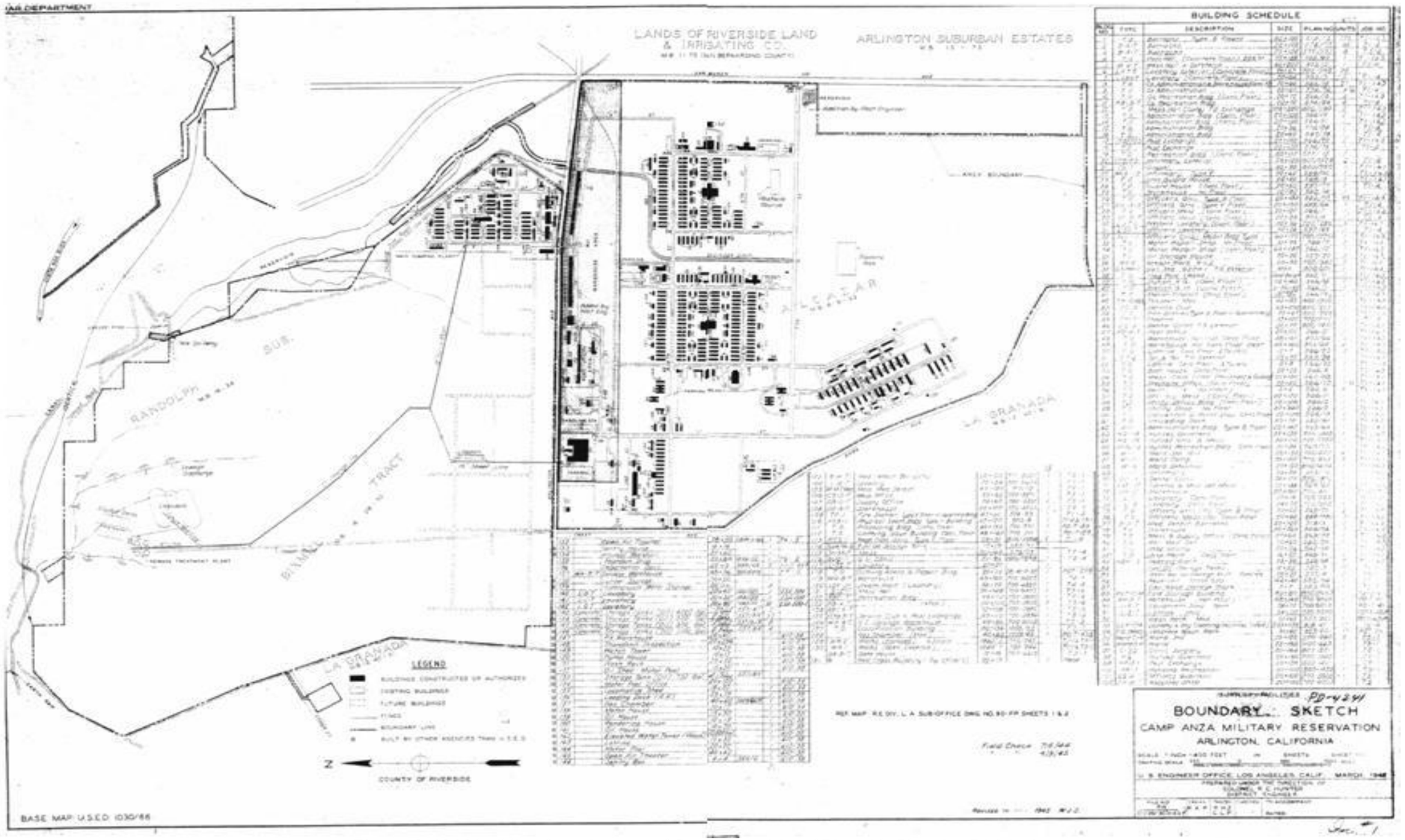

Figure 6: 1946 building footprint map of Camp Anza (city of Riverside Planning Division).

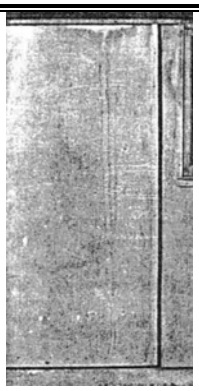

Figure 5: View of exterior of a Celotex asbestos cladding. (National Archives and Records Administration Pacific Region)

Camp Services and Activities

As an Army camp, Camp Anza also provided services and recreation for the soldiers while they were waiting to be processed. At the heart of this was the Service Club established in December, 1942, which provided services for white soldiers. The club was housed in a building located near "B" and 7th Streets (now Montgomery Street and Philbin Avenue), which was specifically designed for use as the club (see Figure 8). The club, which was formed and supervised by the U.S. Army, provided the soldiers with activities such as sports, entertainment and dances, which the army hoped would boost their morale. The club was managed by Special Service Officer, Lieutenant Paul D. Ames and the club's first principal hostess was Dorothy Dunbar.

The Service Club had facilities such as a mess hall, a 500 person capacity dance hall and a two level library. The second floor of the club also housed an art gallery which featured paintings done by noted American artists. The Art in National Defense Association provided the paintings for the gallery, which rotated every 60 days. With the assistance of the American Red Cross, which was housed in the club, a gift wrapping center was provided for the soldiers during the holiday seasons. A separate club, the Anza Zips Club, was established by Lt. Ames for women (likely civilian) who were employed at the Camp and wanted to participate in the activities of the Service Club. The Service Club building has since been demolished. An Officer's Club (see Figure 15) was also constructed on "F" Street (now Picker Street) just north of 7th Street, and still stands today.

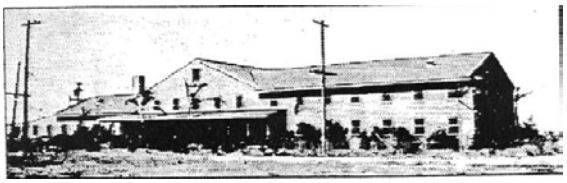

Figure 7: Circa 1947 view of the Service Club building (National Archives and Records Administration Pacific Region)

Figure 8: 1944 view of main hall of the Service Club building (Riverside Metropolitan Museum)

Figure 9: 1944 view of the second floor of the Service Club library (Riverside Metropolitan Museum)

The Service Club also set up a newspaper, the *Anza Zip*, and its editor was Special Service Officer Lt. Ames. The newspaper made its debut on February 19, 1943. The paper was published weekly and its primary focus was on events occurring within the Camp and on world events. Articles published in the Camp newspaper that covered world events were obtained from an Army news service, the Camp Newspaper Service (CNS). The first year and a half of the newspaper's existence, the paper was similar to a magazine in terms of its size and the type of paper used, which was a semi-glossy paper. It appears likely that due to restrictions on printing materials set forth by the government, the use of color was eliminated from the masthead (the logo design located on the top of the front page), and newspaper grade paper was used starting in 1944. Throughout its run the paper consisted primarily of four pages, but occasionally two extra pages were printed. The final issue of the paper was

published in the early part of 1946. Examples of the *Anza Zip* mastheads are shown in figures 10 and 11.

Figure 10: *Anza Zip* masthead used during 1943-44 (National Archives and Records Administration Pacific Region)

Figure 11: *Anza Zip* masthead used during 1944-46 (Riverside Public Library)

Figure 12: 1944 view showing the "Orientation Center" at the Los Angeles Port of Embarkation (Camp Ross) (National Archives and Records Administration Pacific Region)

News from outside of the Camp was also obtained from local sources such as *The Arlington Times* and the *Riverside Press* newspaper publications or national publications such as *Time Magazine* or *Yank, the Army Weekly*, which was published by the U.S. Army during World War II. In order to have instantaneous news of events happening throughout the world, an information center was set up for the "Anzites." The Camp set up an "Orientation Center" in June of 1944. The center was housed in the Service Club and received its news via a teletype. After receiving a teletype, the news was immediately posted on a bulletin board.[8] An example of an "Orientation Center" is shown in Figure 12 of a center set up at the Los Angeles Port of Embarkation (Camp Ross).

The Special Services Office, which was likely part of the Service Club, provided entertainment for the service men. The Special Services Office and the Service

[8] "New Orientation Center at Club No. 1." 6 June 1944, pg. 1.

Club were not affiliated with the United Service Organization (USO), which was similar in terms of its function. A 2,000 seat outdoor theater and reception center was constructed in 1943; the theater also had standing room for 2,000 people. The theater, located on the east side of the Camp near Van Buren Avenue, was dedicated on June of 1943 with bandleader Tommy Dorsey on hand for the dedication. Bob Hope, Jack Benny and Eddie Cantor were one of the first groups of entertainers to perform at the Camp. The shows were normally performed twice by the same performers to allow everyone at the Camp to attend the shows. Figure 13 shows the outdoor theater during a show on August 6, 1944. Figure 14 shows the outdoor theater during a V-E (Victory in Europe) meeting in May of 1945; by this time a roof had been constructed over the stage area.[9] The structure no longer exists today.

In April of 1943, the USO opened a club at 9462 Magnolia Avenue, just northeast of Van Buren Boulevard and was located about ½ mile south of Camp Anza. A five person band comprised of enlisted men from Camp Anza was one of the first performers at the new USO.

Figure 13: August 6, 1944, image of the outdoor theater (National Archives and Records Administration Pacific Region)

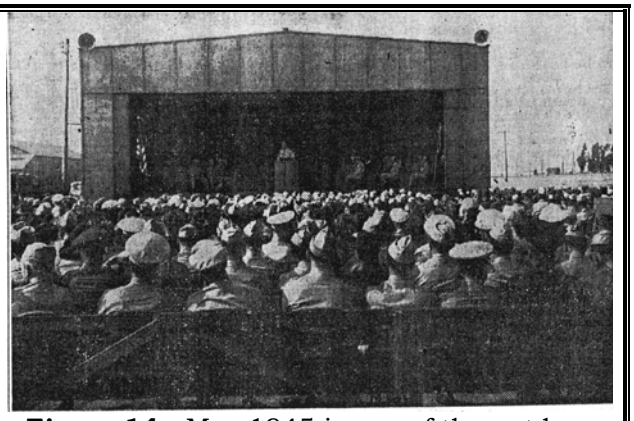

Figure 14: May 1945 image of the outdoor theater during a V-E (Victory in Europe) ceremony (National Archives and Records Administration Pacific Region)

Sports played a significant role in raising the morale of the soldiers waiting to be deployed. Although their stay at the Camp was short, sports may have also created a sense of camaraderie among the servicemen. The Service Club was involved in setting up the various sports leagues and it was announced in the September 4, 1943, issue of the *Anza Zip* that a new athletic field "containing twenty volleyball courts, four softball fields, ten handball courts and four basketball courts" were planned for construction.[10] It is unclear if the field was ever made. The Service Club also formed integrated softball and basketball

[9] "Outdoor Ceremonies Feature V-E Day Here." *Anza Zip*, 10 May 1945, pg. 1.
[10] "New Athletic Fields Planned." *Anza Zip*, 17 July 1943, pg. 1.

teams, playing as the "Zips." They competed against other teams from neighboring military camps and the softball team won several championships.

Figure 15: 1944 view of interior of the "Black enlisted men's club" (Riverside Metropolitan Museum)

Racial segregation was still a factor in the American military during World War II. The African American soldiers were likely housed in segregated barracks and likely used segregated facilities. A separate Service Club was also set up for African Americans at the Camp and thus the Service Club organized separate activities, such as dances, to accommodate the segregation rule. Figure 15 shows the "Black Enlisted Men's Club." When compared to the two-tiered White men's club in Figures 8 and 9, this one was noticeably smaller. It is likely that the club was located in one of the barracks. Although racial segregation in certain aspects of camp life existed, the camp shows and sports teams were not segregated and an integrated song and dance troupe was also formed by the Special Services Office.

The Camp established Post Exchanges, which is commonly referred to in the military as a PX. The basic function of a PX was similar to that of a department store in that it would carry items such as clothes, food, electronics, photographic supplies and equipment. A typical PX also housed a barber shop and a soda counter. A total of three PX stores were set up at the Camp. The main PX, located on 4th Street just west of D Street (now Warren Street), contained a bowling alley. Soon after its debut on October of 1943, bowling leagues were formed and tournaments were held. The main PX building has since been demolished.

Due to the anticipated increase in the Camp's population starting in 1943, enlargements were made to the existing PX stores. In 1944 a plan was announced to convert an existing gymnasium and move the main PX into this larger building (see Figure 17). That same year, due to the extreme heat during summers, air conditioning units were added to the PX stores. These were three out of only a handful of PX stores in the military to have air conditioning.[11] In addition to the PX and Service Clubs, the Camp had its own bank located on 4th Street, a post office located on 7th Street across from the Camp Headquarters, and a movie theater located on "H" Street (now Rutland Avenue) which showed first run movies. The bank building and movie theater have since been demolished. However, the post office still stands.

[6] "Air Conditioner Added to PX." *Anza Zip*, 8 January 1944, pg. 1.

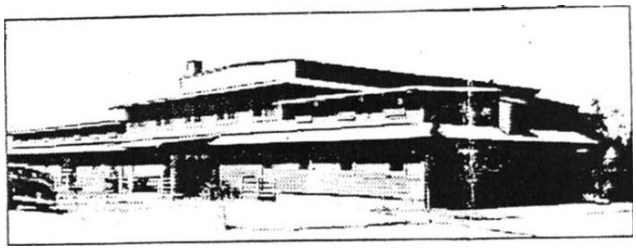

Figure 16: Circa 1947 image of the Officer's Club (National Archives and Records Administration Pacific Region)

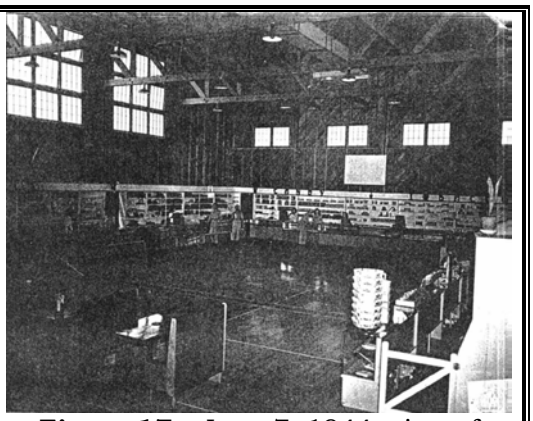

Figure 17: June 7, 1944, view of interior of a Post Exchange housed inside of a converted gymnasium (National Archives and Records Administration Pacific Region)

Enlargement of Camp Anza

In 1943, the capacity of the Camp was enlarged with the construction of 170 dormitory style barracks.[12] By this time the U.S. Army had designated the Port of Los Angeles a "full port of embarkation."[13] Up until this point the Los Angeles port had been a sub-port to the main port in San Francisco. Thus with the new designation, it was anticipated that the population of the Camp would increase, which led to the decision by the army to construct the additional barracks. Other military camps in southern California were also expanding to accommodate the anticipated increase of troop flow. The construction of the 170 barracks increased the capacity of the Camp from 8,000 to 25,000 soldiers. The enlargement of the Camp resulted in the construction of an addition to the Camp hospital building and a building to house the Red Cross, which was previously housed in the Service Club building.[14] In January of 1944, the army planned to construct a dormitory building to house 180 civilian women employed at the Camp. The new dormitory was to be constructed in Arlington, just outside the southern boundary of the Camp.[15] It is not certain whether or not this building was ever constructed.

In addition to the planned dormitory, a new $1,000,000 laundry facility was constructed in 1944 to serve the increased volume of soldiers. The new facility

[12] "170 Housing Units for Camp Anza." *The Arlington Times*, 2 April 1943, pg. 1.
[8] "Los Angeles Named Port of Embarkation." *Los Angeles Times*, 30 April 1943, pg. 1.
[14] "Hospital Addition and Red Cross Building at Camp Anza Approved." *The Arlington Times*, 7 May 1943, pg. 1.
[15] "Plan Dormitory for 180 Women Anza Employees." *The Arlington Times*, 21 January 1944, pg. 1.

employed approximately 600 people and the plant operated 24 hours a day. During an average month, 1.5 million articles of clothing were washed in the 51,000 square foot building, which also housed a cafeteria for the employees. In addition, the facility handled the laundry of other military camps located throughout southern California, as well as Nevada.[16] The laundry facility was constructed on the southwest corner of Arlington Avenue and "H" Street and still stands today. The increase in the Camp's population also resulted in the construction of a new meat processing plant, the construction of a second Service Club building and the relocation of the telephone center to larger quarters in a converted barracks on 4th and "F" Streets (now Cypress Avenue and Picker Street). The new telephone center was equipped with writing tables and lounge chairs, and was dubbed by the soldiers, as the "Mini Service Club."[17] It is not known whether these buildings still stand.

Camp Anza Becomes Debarkation Center

Following the end of World War II in August of 1945, Camp Anza became a debarkation center for soldiers returning from the Pacific; it was one of a few that were on the west coast. In the ensuing months, the Camp saw the largest amount of soldiers come through the facility since its opening. In November of 1945 alone, the Camp processed 72,000 soldiers.[18] The debarkation process involved the soldiers boarding a train at the LAPE and once they arrived at the Camp they were familiarized with the Camp facilities and assigned to a barracks. Their stay at the Camp was limited to just 24 to 48 hours, at which time the soldiers were separated into groups and sent to "separation centers" located near their respective hometowns.[19] In the period between the end of the war to December of 1945, 165,000 soldiers had come through Camp Anza.[20] As a result of a large volume of telephone calls being made from the Camp, an addition was made to the telephone center, which increased the number of phone booths from 30 to

Figure 18: November 5, 1945, photograph showing the "Welcome Home" sign for the returning veterans of the 38th "Cyclone" Infantry Division at Camp Anza (National Archives and Records Administration Pacific Region)

[16] "550 to 600 to be Employed at New Laundry." *The Arlington Times*, 28 January 1944, pg. 5.
[17] "Make Calls at the Telephone Center." *Anza Zip*, 21 March 1944, pg. 1.
[18] "Debarkation at Camp Anza Hits New High." *The Arlington Times*, 14 December 1945, pg. 1.
[19] Email correspondence with Frank Teurlay October 3, 2007.
[20] "Camp Anza Starts 4th Year." *The Arlington Times*, 7 December 1945, pg. 4.

40 booths. The enlarged 12,000 square foot telephone building operated 24 hours a day and had approximately 100 operators handling 1,000 to 1,300 calls on a busy day.[21]

Deactivation of Camp Anza

On February 1, 1946, it was announced that Camp Anza would be closed. The Port of Los Angeles also ceased to function as a point of debarkation, and deactivation of the Camp was scheduled to be completed by April 30, 1946. By the end of February, the laundry facility closed and the last patient, a debarkee, was admitted at the Camp hospital. All non-emergency patients were transferred to the hospital at nearby Camp Haan. By the following month, the military staff was reduced from 1,050 to 100 people and the civilian staff was reduced to approximately 300 people. By the time the last returning soldier was processed at the Camp on February 27, 1946, a total of 625,347 soldiers had pass through. Over half, 395,570 soldiers to be exact, passed through the Camp after the War. [22]

Sale of Camp to Private Investors

In July of 1947, Camp Anza was offered for sale at auction by the War Assets Administration, which was an agency of the U.S. government in charge of overseeing the distribution of surplus goods to returning war veterans and private citizens (see Figure 19). During the war, the government had invested nearly $5,500,000 in the Camp.

[21] "Telephone Center at Camp Anza Enlarged." *The Arlington Times*, 7 December 1945, pg. 10.
[22] "Last Returnee Leaves Camp." *Los Angeles Times*, 28 February 1946, pg. A2.

Figure 19: Circa 1947 War Assets Administration advertisement (National Archives and Records Administration Pacific Region)

By August of 1947, a high bid of $510,000 was offered by Edward F. Schultz of Fontana.[23] Schultz had hoped to transform the Camp into a poultry ranch. Instead, by 1948 Philip H. Philbin Jr. had purchased the property. Philbin immediately sold many of the barracks and subdivided the land while retaining the basic street layout of the Camp. Seven of the barracks were sold to six local schools.[24] The Anza Realty Company, of which Philbin was president, was created to develop the subdivision, which was known officially as the Camp Anza Subdivision. Unofficially the subdivision became known as Anza Village.[25] The Anza Realty Company created a parcel map (Figure 20 shows a partial map) showing the existing layout of the former Camp. The 1948 subdivision map also shows that by this time, nearly all of the streets had received their current names.[26]

In 1949, the W. Atlee Burpee Company, an out of state mail order seed company, purchased (likely from the Anza Realty Company) 23 acres of land containing the (by this time) 63,000 square foot former Camp laundry building to establish their west coast headquarters.[27] In 1953, the Rohr Aircraft Corporation established a manufacturing facility on the south side of Arlington Avenue, just west of Van Buren Avenue. The company incorporated a 700' warehouse building into their factory complex.

[23] "Highest Bidder Offers $510,000 for Camp Anza." *Los Angeles Times*, 21 August 1947, pg. 1.
[24] "Camp Anza Buildings Soon to be Schools." *Riverside Daily Press*, 19 August 1947, pg. 4.
[25] "Suit Follows Anza Village Plant Closing." *Los Angeles Times*, 22 February 1952, pg. 16.
[26] *Camp Anza Subdivision No.1* map, 1948, 2 pages.
[27] "Seed Concern Buys Anza Village Site." *Los Angeles Times*, 1 September 1949, pg. A6.

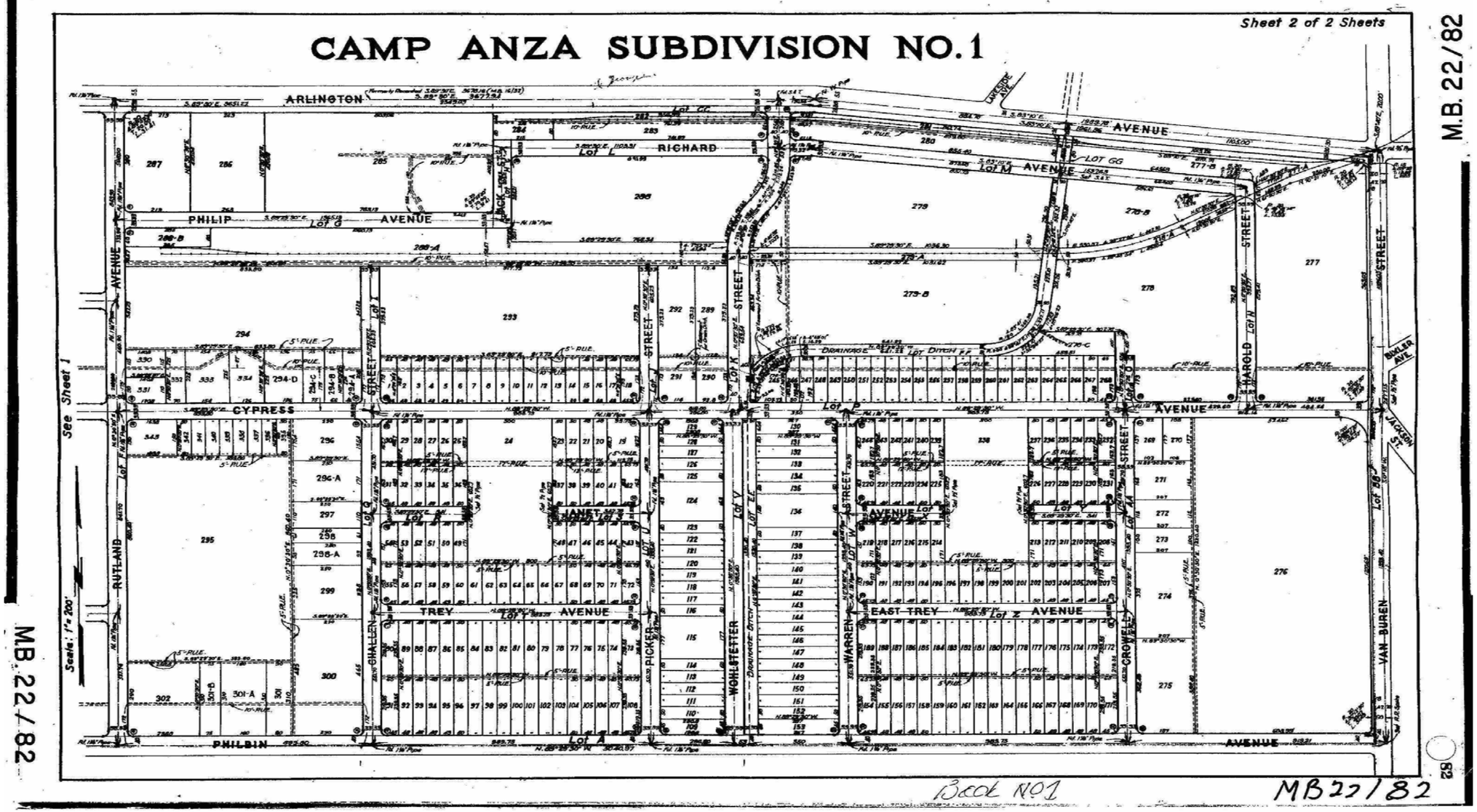

Figure 20: 1948 of Anza of Anza Village, created by the Anza Realty (city of Riverside Planning Division).

Creation of a Subdivision

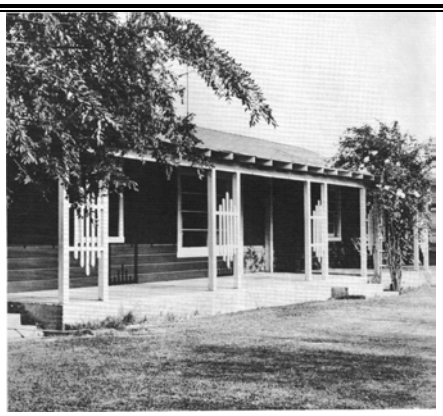

Figure 21: Circa 1963 view of a residence converted from a barracks located at 8022 Cypress Avenue (Patterson, Tom. *Landmarks of Riverside and the Stories Behind Them*, Riverside, CA: Press-Telegram, 1964)

The remaining Camp property was sold again in circa 1949 to Nat Mendelsohn who planned to sell the remaining barracks on subdivided lots to be used as homes. During the post-war period, there was a housing shortage throughout California caused by the large influx of returning veterans taking permanent residence in the state. This resulted in a construction boom of new homes. The veterans were usually given first priority in terms of owning a newly built home. A large number of returning veterans constructed their own homes as a cost effective means of owning a house. Therefore, it made sense to convert the former barracks.

The conversions were usually left up to the new owners, which included plumbing and electrical. All barracks did not have plumbing. The conversions resulted in variations in the size, configuration and the materials used. A large number of the barracks, which were approximately 20' X 100', were shortened (cut in half) to create two single-family residences and the barracks that were not divided were converted into multi-family residences. Multiple barracks sections were also used to create one single-family residence. Figure 21 is a circa 1963 view of a barracks located at 8022 Cypress Avenue that had been converted into a residence. This residence looks much the same today.

Some of the barracks were also converted for use by religious institutions and various businesses. A number of the barracks were sold and moved to other locations throughout the Riverside and were usually used by schools as classrooms. Jefferson Elementary School constructed in 1948 and located on 4285 Jefferson Street is one of a few schools in the city that uses former barracks (see figure 22).

Figure 22: 2007 image of a barracks building at Jefferson Elementary School, Riverside.

A few of the existing larger buildings, such as the chapel, camp headquarters, officer's club, and as noted above the laundry facility, were generally left intact and reused. The officer's club became the local Moose Lodge, with the chapel retaining its original use after being purchased by a church in 1947. These former Camp buildings are located in a concentrated area in the center of Arlanza; this was also the center of Camp Anza. In addition to reusing the existing buildings, new residences were also constructed, along with new streets, starting in 1953. They are located in the southern part of the area. By this time it is likely that the transformation of the barracks and other Camp building from military to civilian use had been completed. The growth of Arlanza during the 1950s necessitated the construction in 1956 of the Arlanza Elementary School, located at 5891 Rutland Avenue.[28] By 1959, Anza Village officially became Arlanza. The name Arlanza was created to avoid confusion with the former community of Anza located in south Riverside County.[29] The name Anza was combined with the first three letters of Arlington to form the name Arlanza.

In 1961, Arlanza was annexed by the city of Riverside. The population of Arlanza at the time was 6,000.[30] That same year, the city decided to renumber the buildings in Arlanza and six of the streets in the district were renamed.[31] Streets located within the main Camp area which were renamed after annexation are as follows: Crowell Street, which was "B" Street during the war, was renamed Montgomery Street and Peay Street was renamed Chapel Street. Additionally new streets were created in 1953 when a housing tract was constructed near the southwest side of the former Camp. These streets are as follows: Noble and Bee Jay Streets and Kent and Ivanhoe Avenues.

Arlanza and the Remnants of Camp Anza Today

Arlanza's built environment has changed considerably since its days as Camp Anza. Not only has the area been subdivided for post-war residential development, but most of the World War II era buildings have been demolished,

[28] *The History of Alvord Unified School District*, Alvord Unified School District website.
[29] Gunther, Jane Davies. *Riverside County, California Place Names: Their Origins and their Stories*, Riverside, CA: no publisher, 1984.

[30] "Riverside May Add 6,000 to Population." *Los Angeles Times*, 13 February 1961, pg. B9.
[31] "Street Names Hearing Set." *Los Angeles Times*, 21 December 1961, pg. B9.

moved or significantly altered. The buildings that remain at the Camp location are described below, along with their character defining features.

Barracks

These buildings were originally clad primarily with Celotex asbestos sheets spaced with horizontal wood strips (see Figures 23 and 24).[32] No examples with this original cladding remain. It appears that originally (during the post-war suburbanization period) they were re-clad with horizontal wood board siding (see Figure 21), textured stucco (see Figure 27) or asbestos asphalt shingles (see Figure 28). There are only a few examples remaining that have the post-war horizontal wood board or asbestos asphalt shingle cladding and there are several stucco clad examples remaining. It appears that the original barracks windows were primarily square wood sash fixed or hopper windows with multiple panes, horizontally arranged and symmetrically spaced on the upper portion of each of the long sides of the barracks (see Figures 23 and 24). None of the barracks have retained their original fenestrations. The regularly spaced identical squared barracks windows were replaced, during the post-war conversion period, with larger windows such as picture windows, wood sash double hung windows and other types of windows better suited for residences. It is likely that originally the doors were installed on both ends of the barracks buildings and that these consisted of single wood doors. Figure 31 of an officer's quarters shows what a barracks entrance might have looked like. The officer's quarters which were located along what is now Wohlstettler Street also had corner entrances. There are several examples of officer's quarters which have retained their original corner entrances. Figure 32 shows a former officer's quarters that has retained its original corner entrance in addition to its historic length. It is likely that the officer's quarters were similar in length (20' X 100') as the barracks.

A small number of barracks have retained their original entrance locations (see Figure 28). However, during the post war conversion period, a large number of the entrances were converted to entrances with recessed porches (see Figure 33). Since around the 1980s, most of the barracks have been re-clad with textured stucco (see Figure 34) and have replaced windows with either aluminum or vinyl sash (see Figures 28 and 35). The original 20' X 100' barracks were divided in half to be converted into residences (see Figure 25). A few of the barracks sections were utilized to create a single residence (see Figure 38). A large number of the barracks buildings were not divided and converted in to multi-family residences. There are a few examples of these original length barracks remaining (see Figures 36 and 37).

[32] Personal interview with Leo Lueras on June 28, 2007 at the city of Riverside.

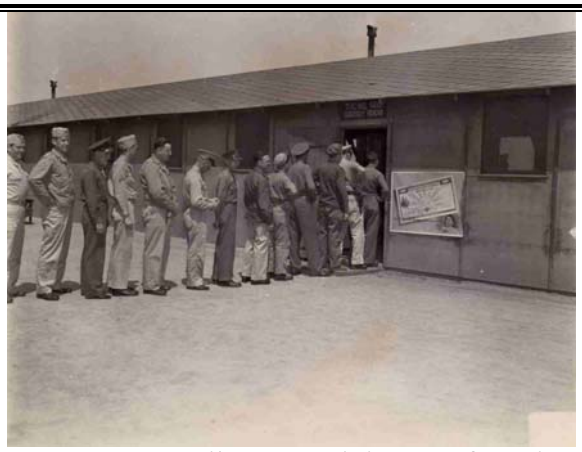

Figure 23: April 30, 1945, image of service men lined up outside of the "Orderly Room" to purchase war bonds. The building is likely a converted barracks (Frank Teurlay)

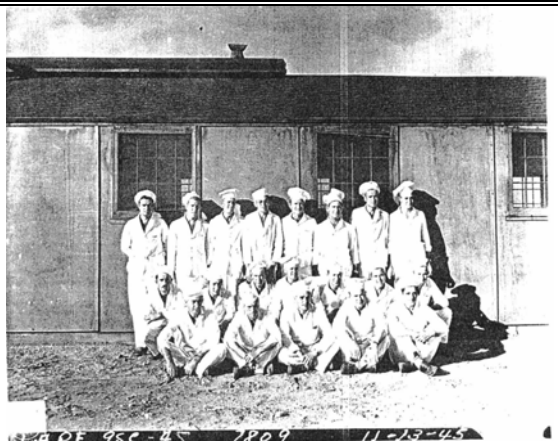

Figure 24: View taken on November 10, 1945, of students of the Camp Anza Bakers School (posed in front of a barracks) which was located at the Camp's mess hall. (National Archives and Records Administration Pacific Region)

Figure 25: View looking northeast at 8022 Cypress Avenue

Figure 26: 1952 image of a plasterer applying stucco to a former barracks building (Frank Teurlay)

Figure 27: View looking northeast at the post-war era stucco cladding and fenestrations of 8553 Cypress Avenue

Figure 28: View looking northwest at the post-war era asbestos asphalt shingle cladding and replaced windows of 7771 Janet Avenue

Figure 29: A 1948 view of a former officer's barracks in its original state (Frank Teurlay)

Figure 30: A 1948 view of a former officer's barracks in its original state (Frank Teurlay)

Figure 31: A 1948 view of the rear of a former Officer's barrack in its original state (Frank Teurlay)

Figure 32: View looking southwest at a former Officer's barracks at 7950 Janet Avenue

Figure 33: View looking north at the recessed entrance to 8395 Cypress Avenue

Figure 34: View looking southeast at the newer exterior surface of 8650 Cypress Avenue

Figure 35: View looking north at the replaced windows of 8425, 27 Janet Avenue

Figure 36: View looking northwest at a former barrack that has retained its original Camp era length. It is now a residence located at 7680 Cypress Avenue

Figure 37: View looking northwest at a highly modified former barracks, which has retained its original length. Building is located at 8371 Janet Avenue

Figure 38: View looking southwest at a highly modified former barracks, which has been divided from its original length. Building is located at 8080 Cypress Avenue

Other Remaining Camp Buildings

There are also several other types of Camp buildings remaining. These are the officer's club, camp headquarters, camp laundry facility, chapel, two recreation buildings and a service club/PX. Theses are characterized by being substantially sized buildings with a separate unique design (as compared to the barracks).

The officer's club is located at 5797 Picker Street and was converted into a Moose Lodge meeting hall after the War (see Figure 40). Figure 16 shows the club soon after the decommissioning of the Camp in 1946. The exterior siding of these buildings were likely clad in horizontal wood board siding as exhibited by the Camp laundry facility in Figure 41, which is the only former Camp

building that has fully retained its original cladding. The chapel (see Figure 42), which was likely originally clad in wood siding, retains its original horizontal wood siding on its steeple. The windows of these buildings were originally wood sash (likely) double hung windows with multiple panes. A recreation building located on "H" Street (now Rutland Avenue), which has since been demolished, had vertical wood siding (see Figure 39). During the post-war suburbanization period (or later), the windows were replaced with either a different type of wood sash windows or replaced with aluminum sash windows. More recent replacements have been vinyl sash windows. A former recreation building located at 7590 Cypress Avenue and shown in Figures 43 and 44 appears to have retained some of its original windows. It is likely that this is the only Camp building to have retained its original Camp era windows. Most of the Camp buildings have retained their original floor plans and overall shape and design. Figure 45 shows the locations of these buildings within the Camp.

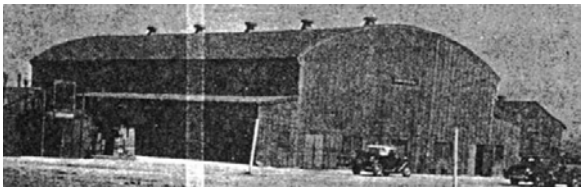

Figure 39: View taken on June 7, 1944, of the Recreation building located on "H" Street (now Rutland Avenue) (National Archives and Records Administration Pacific Region)

Figure 40: View looking northeast at the former officer's club, now a Moose Lodge (closed since late 1990s) at 5797 Picker Street

Figure 41: View looking northwest at the laundry facility

Figure 42: View looking southwest at the chapel

Figure 43: View looking southeast at the former recreation building at 7590 Cypress Avenue

Figure 44: View looking southeast at a window on the former recreation building

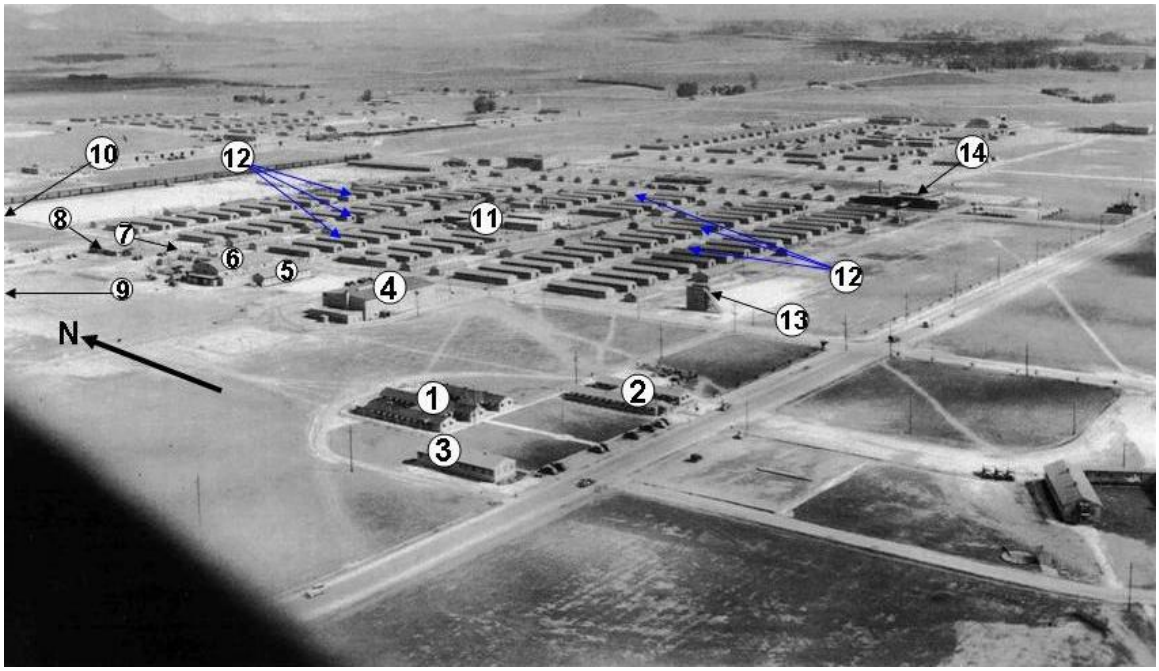

Figure 45: 1944 view of the west side of Camp Anza looking northeast

1	Camp headquarters ***	**8**	Fire station
2	Post office ***	**9**	Post Chapel (out of view) ***
3	Dental clinic *	**10**	Laundry building (out of view) ***
4	Theater	**11**	Mess hall
5	Infirmary	**12**	Barracks *** (significantly altered)
6	Recreation building	**13**	Debarkation dock (used for rope ladder climbing training)
7	Post exchange (PX)	**14**	Officer's club building ***

*** denotes buildings that are still standing
* denotes building that may be present (additional research required to confirm)

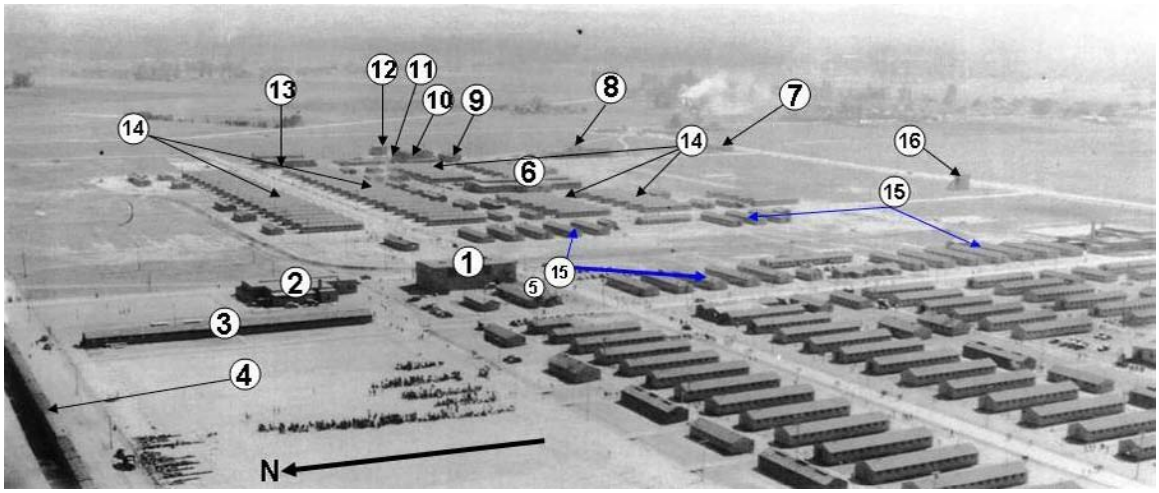

Figure 46: 1944 view of the northeast side of Camp Anza looking southeast

1	Post Exchange (PX) building	**9**	Infirmary
2	Classification building	**10**	Recreation building (with bowling alley)
3	"Showdown" inspection building	**11**	PX building ***
4	Southern Pacific Railroad spur	**12**	Outdoor theater
5	Telephone center/barber shop buildings	**13**	Service Club number two (with PX)
6	Mess hall	**14**	Barracks *** (significantly altered)
7	Red Cross building	**15**	Officer's quarters *** (altered)
8	Service Club number one (with library)	**16**	Debarkation dock (used for rope ladder climbing training)

*** denotes buildings that are still standing
* denotes building that may be present (additional research required to confirm)

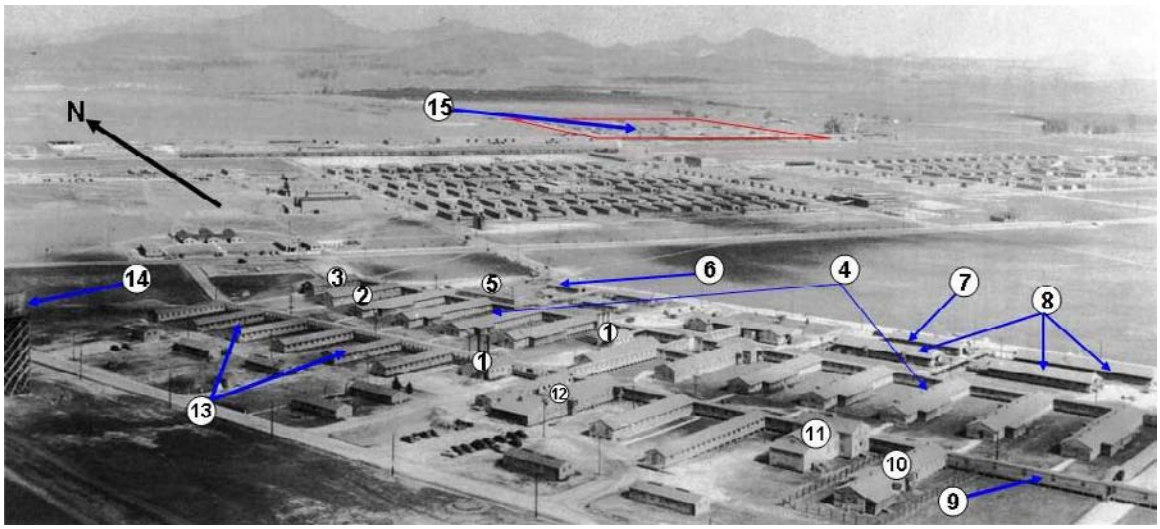

Figure 47: 1944 view of the southwest side of Camp Anza looking northeast

1	Heating plants	**9**	Enclosed corridors
2	Dental clinic	**10**	Hospital ward detention building
3	Infirmary	**11**	Patient's recreation building
4	Hospital wards	**12**	Patient's and medical staff mess hall
5	Officer's quarters	**13**	Barracks
6	Officer's mess hall	**14**	Water storage tower
7	Nurse's recreation building	**15**	Arlington Reception Center located on the northeast area of the Camp containing barracks, Post Exchange (PX), processing, clothing issue and physical examination buildings
8	Nurse's quarters		

Note: None of these building remain today.

Results-Findings

Identification of Individually Significant Properties

GPA worked with the City of Riverside Planning Staff to identify buildings within the project area that have the potential to meet federal, state, or local landmark criteria. The project team evaluated the buildings within their identified historic context to determine if any of the buildings may be potentially eligible for the National Register or California Register either individually or as contributing elements to a potential historic district. The criteria for inclusion in the National Register include those properties that are:

A. 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 who components may lack individual distinction; or
D. That has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

No properties were identified within the project study area that appears to meet the Criteria for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Although the area has an associated history to World War II as a military base, the buildings associated with the Camp Anza era have been significantly altered such that they no longer convey the feeling and association of the Camp Anza period.

The buildings were evaluated against the Criteria for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources to determine if they met the California Register Criteria. The Criteria for inclusion in the California Register closely parallels the National Register Criteria and the properties were determined to not meet any of the four California Register Criteria.

However, the City of Riverside maintains an active program to designate historic resources. The City of Riverside Cultural Resources Ordinance (Title 20) recognizes four types of local designation:

- Cultural Heritage Landmark: A cultural resources of the highest order of importance
- Structure of Merit: A cultural resource that is important, but a lesser level of significance than a Cultural Heritage Landmark
- Historic District: A geographically defined area within the City that has a significant concentration of cultural resources that represent themes important in local history.
- Neighborhood Conservation Area: Similar to a historic district, but with resources of somewhat lesser significance and/or with a lesser concentration of resources.

Landmark and Structure of Merit designations may be initiated by the City Council, Cultural Heritage Board, or property owner and are designated by resolution by City Council. Historic District and Neighborhood Conservation Area designations may be initiated by petition of property owners as well as the above entities. These are also designated by resolution of the City Council. Following are the criteria for designation to the various local programs:

Section 20.20.010 Landmark Designation Criteria.

A cultural resource may be designated by the City Council upon the recommendation of the Cultural Heritage Board as a landmark pursuant to this title if it:

A. Exemplifies or reflects special elements of the City's cultural, social, economic, political, aesthetic, engineering, architectural or natural history; or
B. Is identified with persons or events significant in local, state or national history; or
C. Embodies distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period or method of construction, or is a valuable example of the use of indigenous materials or craftsmanship; or
D. Represents the work of a notable builder, designer or architect; or
E. Contributes to the significance of an historic area, being a geographically definable area possessing a concentration of historic or scenic properties or thematically related grouping of properties which contribute to each other and are unified aesthetically by plan or physical development; or
F. Has a unique location or singular physical characteristics or is a view or vista representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood community or of the City; or
G. Embodies elements of architectural design, detail, materials, or craftsmanship that represent a significant structural or architectural achievement or innovation; or
H. Is similar to other distinctive properties, sites, areas, or objects based on an historic, cultural or architectural motif; or
I. Reflects significant geographical patterns, including those associated with different eras of settlement and growth, particular transportation modes, or distinctive examples of park or community planning; or
J. Is one of the few remaining examples in the City, region, State, or nation possessing distinguishing characteristics of an architectural or historical type or specimen. (Ord. 6263 § 1 (part), 1996)

Section 20.21.010 Structure of merit designation criteria.

A cultural resource may be designated by the City Council upon the recommendation of the Cultural Heritage Board as a structure of merit, as defined in Section 20.10.010, and pursuant to this title if it:

A. Represents in its location an established and familiar visual feature of the neighborhood, community or City; or
B. Materially benefits the historic, architectural or aesthetic character of the neighborhood; or

C. Is an example of a type of building which was once common but is now rare in its neighborhood, community or area; or
D. Is connected with a business or use which was once common but is now rare; or
E. Contributes to an understanding of contextual significance of a neighborhood, community or area. (Ord. 6263 § 1 (part), 1996)

Section 20.25.010 Historic district designation criteria.

A historic district is a geographically definable area possessing a concentration, linkage or continuity, constituting more than fifty percent of the total, of historic or scenic properties or thematically related grouping of properties which contribute to each other and are unified aesthetically by plan or physical development which has been designated an historic district by the City Council upon the recommendation of the Cultural Heritage Board pursuant to the provisions of this title. A geographic area may be designated as an historic district by the City Council upon the recommendation of the Board if it:

A. Exemplifies or reflects special elements of the City's cultural, social, economic, political, aesthetic, engineering, architectural, or natural history; or
B. Is identified with persons or events significant in local, State, or national history; or
C. Embodies distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period, or method of construction, or is a valuable example of the use of indigenous materials or craftsmanship; or
D. Represents the work of notable builders, designers, or architects; or
E. Has a unique location or is a view or vista representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood community or of the City; or
F. Embodies a collection of elements of architectural design, detail, materials or craftsmanship that represent a significant structural or architectural achievement or innovation; or
G. Reflects significant geographical patterns, including those associated with different eras of settlement and growth, particular transportation modes, or distinctive examples of park or community planning; or
H. Conveys a sense of historic and architectural cohesiveness through its design, setting, materials, workmanship or association. (Ord. 6263 § 1 (part), 1996)

GPA, in conjunction with the City of Riverside Planning Staff identified seven (7) properties that are eligible for local landmark status based on their historical merit. These properties were selected because they still effectively portray their historic significance in association with Camp Anza or Arlanza

history. The first four are larger Camp Anza buildings constructed during World War II. The latter three are Camp Anza barracks that were modified after the War. These properties were assigned status code 5S3, as appearing eligible for local landmark designation through survey evaluation. None of the properties within the project area appear to be eligible for the National or California Registers. In addition, Camp Anza does not appear to be eligible as a potential historic district. Following is a list of properties recommended for local landmark designation:

Hse #	Street Name	City	Zip	Yr Built	Orig. Use	Current Use
9000	Arlington Avenue	Riverside	92503	1944	Camp Anza, laundry	commercial
5966	Chapel Street	Riverside	92503	1942	Camp Anza, chapel	chapel
8835	Philbin Avenue	Riverside	92503	1942	Camp Anza, headquarters	commercial
5797	Picker Street	Riverside	92503	1942	Camp Anza, officer's club	vacant (previously Moose Lodge]
8022	Cypress Avenue	Riverside	92503	1942	Camp Anza, barracks	SFR
8956	Cypress Avenue	Riverside	92503	1942	Camp Anza, barracks	MFR
5779	Warren Street	Riverside	92503	1942	Camp Anza, barracks	SFR

Identification of Properties that are Ineligible for Designation

The majority of the buildings located within the Camp Anza study area have been significantly modified to an extent that without prior knowledge of the area's history, the buildings no longer reflect their historic significance. Therefore, these buildings were as being ineligible for National Register, California Register or Local designation through survey evaluation and were given the status code 6Z. Most were constructed for Camp Anza and associated with its history as barracks. There are a total of 129 buildings that received the 6Z status code. A complete list of properties and their associated status codes are located in Appendix B of this report.

Identification of Buildings that Will Require Further Evaluation

GPA identified eight (8) properties that are more than 45 years old that were assigned status code 7R for having been identified in this reconnaissance level survey and needing further evaluation. Six of these are single-family residences that were moved to the project area some time after World War II. The City of Riverside Planning Division has surmised that this occurred as a result of the construction of the 91 Freeway. This has not been confirmed, and

further research would be necessary to establish the historic context of these buildings. Two are non-barracks buildings that could not be definitively associated with Camp Anza; they are what were likely the recreation building and the service club/PX.

These properties will require an evaluation by an architectural historian to determine their significance based on National Register, California Register and local criteria. They are as follows:

Hse #	Street Name	City	Zip	Ca. Yr Built	Orig. Use	Current Use	Arch. style
8414	Cypress Avenue	Riverside	92503	1920	SFR	SFR	Craftsman
5746	Montgomery Street	Riverside	92503	1920	SFR	SFR	Craftsman
8505	Philbin Avenue	Riverside	92503	1920	SFR	SFR	Craftsman
8575	Philbin Avenue	Riverside	92503	1930	SFR	SFR	Spanish Colonial Revival
7970	Trey Avenue	Riverside	92503	1920	SFR	SFR	Craftsman
5864	Wohlstettler Street	Riverside	92503	1930	SFR	SFR	Spanish Colonial Revival
7590	Cypress Avenue	Riverside	92503	1942	recreation building	commercial building	No Style
7620	Cypress Avenue	Riverside	92503	1942	service club/PX building	occupied by the Alano Club	No Style

A complete matrix of all properties and their associated status codes can be found in Appendix B.

Cultural Landscape

When the survey area was originally established as Camp Anza, it had a layout typical of an army military camp during World War II. The property generally consisted of clusters of buildings and structures flanked by large open areas to the north and south (see Figure A and Figure 6 of the Historic Context Statement). Within the built-up areas, the one-story barracks were the most dominant. Row upon row of these existed at that time, for the obvious reasons that these buildings were easy and quick to construct. They were then interspersed with more substantial ones such as the service club, headquarters and the two-story officer's club. The buildings were laid out in clusters, based on their uses. At the north tip was the Arlington Reception Center. Just below that was a long section that ran east to west where the trains arrived at the Camp; there were warehouse and utility areas. Two large areas were just below that, and centrally located within the Camp. These were the core areas of the Camp, consisting primarily of regular rows of barracks where the soldiers slept, clustered around a mess hall in the center. Two other smaller clusters existed

on the west side of the property, including a hospital area. The large open areas had such features as the lifeboat training area at Hole Lake and a sewage treatment plant to the north. The sewage plant was located about one mile away from the Camp buildings, connected via underground sewage lines. The open areas were also used for recreational purposes such as for a softball diamond field and an outdoor theater.

Interspersed between the buildings were dirt roads with no street curbs. There was concrete paving leading up to some of the more substantial buildings such as the headquarters; meanwhile, the barracks did not have had a paved walkway or entry area. Typically, the short end of the identical barracks had a single door that faced onto the street for entry. All the streets within the Camp were given numbers (east to west) or letters (north to south), such as 4th Street and D Street. There were utility poles lining the streets. Going through the east side of the Camp area is a concrete drainage ditch that connected to Hole Lake located to the north. This ditch runs along what is today Wohlstetter Street, and was most likely constructed because Camp Anza would flood.

The priority of the War meant that military camps such as Camp Anza needed to be constructed quickly and efficiently. Therefore, these resources were by nature utilitarian and sparse, and the building designs reflect this. Even the larger buildings were of modest designs, with no extraneous architecture details. Everything that existed on the property had a purpose, whether it was the PX Exchange building that provided goods for the soldiers, the mess halls that fed them, or the laundry facility that washed their clothes. Even features such as the movie theater and softball field were necessary components in order to keep the troops entertained. Roads were left unpaved, likely due to the transient nature of the Camp.

These individual Camp buildings and features together related as a cultural landscape. In Preservation Brief #36 called *Protecting Cultural Landscapes : Planning, Treatment and Management of Historic Landscapes*, a cultural landscape is defined as "a geographic area, including both cultural and natural resources and the wildlife or domestic animals therein, associated with a historic event, activity, or person or exhibiting other cultural or aesthetic values."[33] This definition certainly applied to Camp Anza, which is a geographic area that has cultural and natural resources associated with the history of a World War II era military camp. There are four different types of cultural landscapes: historic designed landscape, historic vernacular landscape, historic site and ethnographic landscape. Camp Anza could best be identified as a historic vernacular landscape, which is defined as "a landscape

[33] Charles A. Birbaum, *Preservation Briefs Volume 36*, Washington D.C.: United States Department of the Interior, September 1994.

that evolved through use by the people whose activities or occupancy shaped that landscape. Through social or cultural attitudes of an individual, family or a community, the landscape reflects the physical, biological and cultural character of those everyday lives. Function plays a significant role in vernacular landscapes." Camp Anza and its grounds were significant for the way it was used and shaped by the soldiers and employees that lived and worked there. They made this a dynamic place that had its own distinctive history and identity. The use of the open areas for camp purposes linked them, through use and function, to the Camp's built environment.

After the Camp was decommissioned, the property was sold for development. As a result of huge housing demands after World War II, Camp Anza eventually became the residential community of Arlanza. As a necessary part of this change in use came drastic physical changes. What worked for a military camp would certainly not do for housing. The long barracks were cut in half, and often sections moved. Some were even moved outside of the area. Meanwhile, other homes, in the Craftsman and Spanish Colonial Revival style, were moved into the community, likely during the 1960s when the 91 Freeway was constructed. Most of the former barracks were retained, however, as one-story buildings, and there are hints of the original design, such as at the roof line, and the locations of the doors. Their former Celotex siding was now clad with stucco or horizontal wood board. The doors and windows were replaced, and in many cases the windows were modified. There are no longer row upon row of identical barracks. Instead, each has been personalized by subsequent owners, which has made these buildings homes instead of barracks. Concrete curbs were added where there were once none. The streets have been paved with asphalt. The service club and both mess halls are examples of the substantial buildings that were demolished. Most significantly, when considering this as a cultural landscape, is that the large open areas that once flanked the Camp, no longer exist and have instead been filled in with commercial and residential development.

There are, however, a few reminders of the Camp days. The general pattern remains of one-story buildings interspersed by those that are larger and more substantial. These larger buildings include the laundry building, officer's club, headquarters and chapel, and they remain fairly intact. The chapel is even still used as a church, and for many decades after the War, the officer's club continued to be used in a similar capacity as a Moose Lodge. Most of the road patterns were retained and appear to have their original widths, although new streets such as Wohlstetter, Noble and Bee Jay Streets have since been created. Utility poles still line the streets, although the current ones are replacements. Still, as mentioned in the above paragraph, most of the significant character defining features no longer exist. The integrity level,

which is defined by the seven qualities of location, setting, feeling, association, design, workmanship and materials, is low.

Change itself is certainly a consideration when looking at the integrity level of a cultural landscape. However, the modifications made to the former Camp Anza area, have taken away potential for it to be a cultural landscape. Most critical of these changes is the development of the open areas that were once an important part of Camp Anza. Without this natural resource, this area can no longer a cultural landscape. In addition, the area no longer feels like a military camp. Arlanza today reads as a post-War II residential neighborhood, which has even more recently seen modifications to the housing stock as homeowners continue to modernize their homes.

The historic value of the area, however, remains. Despite the changes that have occurred in order to accommodate a now primarily residential use, Camp Anza is still an important part of Riverside's history. The preservation approach to an area such as this, however, would be atypical. Because most of the salient historic fabric is gone, physical preservation of the historic resources would be less critical. Instead, education and outreach are key components for preservation issues because the buildings and environment no longer clearly speak for themselves.

Results- Recommendations

Recommendations for Future Research

A final component of this 2006-07 CLG grant project was to develop a list of recommendations for further research, study, programs and actions in regard to Camp Anza/Arlanza Historic Survey. On May 23rd, 2007, the GPA project team met with the City of Riverside Planning Department Staff to discuss the conclusions of the survey and to discuss potential landmarks buildings and future study or educational ideas.

Overall, the Camp Anza study area has a rich and unique history. Subsequent to the area being used as a military base, the former barracks were sold and developed into housing. As such, the visual appearance of the area has greatly changed from its primary period of significance. However, due to the alterations to the area, the Camp Anza/Arlanza area has a second historic context to include the change in the building's use after decommissioning. Therefore, discussion was made as to the potential significance of the buildings under a second historic context as well as a potential cultural landscape.

The realization was made that they were not many buildings left within the study area that exhibited adequate integrity to convey their significance and as such, there were not many buildings that might receive special protection at the local planning level. However the project team recognized the area's unique history and determined that the area is worthy of some form of preservation or interpretation; that the story to preserve may be the area's history for educational purposes and perhaps not as an area to concentrate on preserving the physical environment. Additionally, the survey area only included buildings that were associated with the Camp Anza Era or were construction prior to the war. Therefore, based on these discussions, the following recommendations are made:

1. Complete DPR 523 Primary Record forms for remaining buildings. For this survey, GPA was originally tasked to complete up to 100 DPR forms for all buildings greater than 45 years of age within the study area. GPA discovered that this would involve well over double the number of buildings. Therefore, the consultant focused on the buildings that were constructed before or during World War II. 143 buildings and one site were documented. These included primarily those that were constructed for Camp Anza, but also a handful of Craftsman and Spanish Colonial Revival style residences that were moved to this neighborhood some time after the war. This meant that any residences or other buildings constructed after the War and are more than 45 years old could not be documented at this time. Therefore, it is recommended to do so at a future date as an addendum to the survey. Anza Village/Arlanza was, however, included as part of the historic context.

2. Complete DPR 523B forms for 5S3 buildings. Seven (7) buildings were identified as being potentially significant at the local level. DPR 523B forms should be completed for these properties at a future date in order to more adequately document and evaluate them as well as apply the local landmark criteria to each of the potentially eligible buildings on an individual basis. The local landmark criteria are listed in the previous section.

3. Prepare Cultural Heritage Landmark/Structure of Merit nominations. There are some resources located within Camp Anza/Arlanza that are eligible as Structures of Merit, and possibly as Cultural Heritage Landmarks. Structures of Merit are cultural resources that are important, but to a lesser level as compared to a Cultural Heritage Landmark which is eligible at the highest order of importance. As already indicated, potentially eligible buildings are the Headquarters, Officer's Club, Chapel, Laundry Facility, and three barracks that have

been converted to residences. Nomination forms should be prepared in order to properly recognize these buildings for their local significance.

4. Perform additional oral history interviews. As part of this project, four individuals were interviewed. The purpose was primarily to answer questions that remained in the draft historic context. It is recommended, however, to continue to add to the data collection for Camp Anza by interviewing more people associated with Camp Anza/Arlanza. Excellent candidates for future interviews include Fred and Louise Woodard. At the time of the survey, scheduling conflicts prevented interviewing Fred Woodard, a former soldier and his wife Louise who worked at the Camp. The Woodards not only met at the Camp, but were also married at the chapel. It would be recommended to formally interview such individuals while the opportunity is still there.

5. Include Camp Anza as part of the City's education programs. Educational programs are recommended in order to recognize Camp Anza/Arlanza's rich and distinctive history. One idea would be to put a self-guided walking tour on the website that is based on the identified historic contexts, themes, and studies that were explored as part of this report. There would be a general history written about Camp Anza and Arlanza histories. The map could then identify both key buildings that still exist, as well as those that have been demolished. The user could click on a number on a map of the area, which would then link the viewer onto photographs of the building (for those that still stand, a historic image and current) and a brief description and use of the building. Another idea is to put historical markers along strategic locations of the project area. The four larger Camp Anza buildings identified with the 5S3 status code are recommended candidates. A marker at the lifeboat training area remnant located at Hole Lake is also recommended. In addition, markers at the key entrance into the area, Philbin Avenue and Van Buren, could address the overall history of the area. This is not only a major entry into Arlanza today, but was also where the main entrance into Camp Anza was located. Such potential programs would give recognition to the rich yet hidden history of Camp Anza/Arlanza. An educational program could be set up with the local schools in the Arlanza area to educate the children who live in the area to better understand the rich history of their own neighborhood. This may help to instill community pride as well as serve as a catalyst to maintain and keep up the buildings within the area.

Conclusion

This Final Report includes an executive summary, introduction (objectives, area surveyed, research design, methodology), findings, recommendations (to include a discussion of how the survey findings will be incorporated into the local planning process, management recommendations, possible future research and/or information gaps), and Appendices (sources, maps and a list of buildings surveyed with their appropriate status codes).

There are several historic contexts that were defined after the preliminary historic research was completed. As opposed to the research themes, the historic contexts are more property-specific to the resources located within the project area and are derived from comparing the built environment present to the information gained from researching the area's historical development. The historic contexts define how each property will be evaluated for historic significance in the future. The historic contexts are the broad patterns of historical development within the district area that are represented by the built environment present.

The historic contexts that were identified within the study area are: 1) Rancho La Sierra during the Spanish, Mexican and early American Eras (1797-1910); 2) Agriculture and Willits J. Hole Ranch (1910-1942); 3) Camp Anza During World War II (1942- 1946); and 4) Post-War Anza Village/Arlanza (1946-1960).

There were several different resource types that were identified within the area. These resources were broken down into five categories: 1) single-family residences; 2) multi-family residences; 3) commercial buildings; 4) institutions such as churches and schools. The buildings were designed in a wide variety of architectural styles.

144 buildings and a site were identified as having been constructed either during or before World War II. Seven were assigned status code 5S3 and determined to have potential local significance for their association with Camp Anza history. Most of the buildings, however, were determined not to be eligible for designation and given the status code of 6Z.

Recommendations for future research and study include completing DPR 523 Primary Record forms for the remaining buildings that are greater than 45 years of age, as well as completing DPR 523B forms for the buildings identified as 5S3. Local designation as either Cultural Heritage Landmarks or Structures of Merit of these eligible properties should also be considered. Additional oral history interviews are recommended, as well as educational programs that would help give recognition to Camp Anza/Arlanza's rich and complex history.

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www.topozone.com (Topography map of Arlanza, Riverside).

Appendix A: California Historical Resource Status Codes

California Historical Resource Status Codes

1	**Properties listed in the National Register (NR) or the California Register (CR)**
1D	Contributor to a district or multiple resource property listed in NR by the Keeper. Listed in the CR.
1S	Individual property listed in NR by the Keeper. Listed in the CR.
1CD	Listed in the CR as a contributor to a district or multiple resource property by the SHRC
1CS	Listed in the CR as individual property by the SHRC.
1CL	Automatically listed in the California Register – Includes State Historical Landmarks 770 and above and Points of Historical Interest nominated after December 1997 and recommended for listing by the SHRC.
2	**Properties determined eligible for listing in the National Register (NR) or the California Register (CR)**
2B	Determined eligible for NR as an individual property and as a contributor to an eligible district in a federal regulatory process. Listed in the CR.
2D	Contributor to a district determined eligible for NR by the Keeper. Listed in the CR.
2D2	Contributor to a district determined eligible for NR by consensus through Section 106 process. Listed in the CR.
2D3	Contributor to a district determined eligible for NR by Part I Tax Certification. Listed in the CR.
2D4	Contributor to a district determined eligible for NR pursuant to Section 106 without review by SHPO. Listed in the CR.
2S	Individual property determined eligible for NR by the Keeper. Listed in the CR.
2S2	Individual property determined eligible for NR by a consensus through Section 106 process. Listed in the CR.
2S3	Individual property determined eligible for NR by Part I Tax Certification. Listed in the CR.
2S4	Individual property determined eligible for NR pursuant to Section 106 without review by SHPO. Listed in the CR.
2CB	Determined eligible for CR as an individual property and as a contributor to an eligible district by the SHRC.
2CD	Contributor to a district determined eligible for listing in the CR by the SHRC.
2CS	Individual property determined eligible for listing in the CR by the SHRC.
3	**Appears eligible for National Register (NR) or California Register (CR) through Survey Evaluation**
3B	Appears eligible for NR both individually and as a contributor to a NR eligible district through survey evaluation.
3D	Appears eligible for NR as a contributor to a NR eligible district through survey evaluation.
3S	Appears eligible for NR as an individual property through survey evaluation.
3CB	Appears eligible for CR both individually and as a contributor to a CR eligible district through a survey evaluation.
3CD	Appears eligible for CR as a contributor to a CR eligible district through a survey evaluation.
3CS	Appears eligible for CR as an individual property through survey evaluation.
4	**Appears eligible for National Register (NR) or California Register (CR) through other evaluation**
4CM	Master List - State Owned Properties – PRC §5024.
5	**Properties Recognized as Historically Significant by Local Government**
5D1	Contributor to a district that is listed or designated locally.
5D2	Contributor to a district that is eligible for local listing or designation.
5D3	Appears to be a contributor to a district that appears eligible for local listing or designation through survey evaluation.
5S1	Individual property that is listed or designated locally.
5S2	Individual property that is eligible for local listing or designation.
5S3	Appears to be individually eligible for local listing or designation through survey evaluation.
5B	Locally significant both individually (listed, eligible, or appears eligible) and as a contributor to a district that is locally listed, designated, determined eligible or appears eligible through survey evaluation.
6	**Not Eligible for Listing or Designation as specified**
6C	Determined ineligible for or removed from California Register by SHRC.
6J	Landmarks or Points of Interest found ineligible for designation by SHRC.
6L	Determined ineligible for local listing or designation through local government review process; may warrant special consideration in local planning.
6T	Determined ineligible for NR through Part I Tax Certification process.
6U	Determined ineligible for NR pursuant to Section 106 without review by SHPO.
6W	Removed from NR by the Keeper.
6X	Determined ineligible for the NR by SHRC or Keeper.
6Y	Determined ineligible for NR by consensus through Section 106 process – Not evaluated for CR or Local Listing.
6Z	Found ineligible for NR, CR or Local designation through survey evaluation.
7	**Not Evaluated for National Register (NR) or California Register (CR) or Needs Revaluation**
7J	Received by OHP for evaluation or action but not yet evaluated.
7K	Resubmitted to OHP for action but not reevaluated.
7L	State Historical Landmarks 1-769 and Points of Historical Interest designated prior to January 1998 – Needs to be reevaluated using current standards.
7M	Submitted to OHP but not evaluated - referred to NPS.
7N	Needs to be reevaluated (Formerly NR Status Code 4)
7N1	Needs to be reevaluated (Formerly NR SC4) – may become eligible for NR w/restoration or when meets other specific conditions.
7R	Identified in Reconnaissance Level Survey: Not evaluated.
7W	Submitted to OHP for action – withdrawn.

12/8/2003

Appendix B: Surveyed Buildings and Site

Parcel #	Hse #	Street Name	City	Zip	Yr Built	Orig. Use	Current Use	Status Code
151070007 151130004 151130001	8200	Arlington Avenue	Riverside	92503	1942	warehouse	industrial	6Z
151061001	9000	Arlington Avenue	Riverside	92503	1942	laundry	commercial	5S3
151111045	5915-35	Challen Avenue	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	MFR	6Z
151100002	5932	Challen Avenue	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	church	6Z
151111028	5875-77	Challen Avenue	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	MFR	6Z
151100004	5890	Challen Avenue	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	MFR	6Z
151121001	5833	Challen Avenue	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	SFR	6Z
151032008	6056	Chapel Street	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	SFR	6Z
151031011	6061	Chapel Street	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	SFR	6Z
151043001	5966	Chapel Street	Riverside	92503	1942	chapel	chapel	5S3
151180001	7620	Cypress Avenue	Riverside	92503	1942	club house	hall	7R
151162002	7680	Cypress Avenue	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	MFR	6Z
151162017	8022	Cypress Avenue	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	SFR	5S3
151161004	8080	Cypress Avenue	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	SFR	6Z
151111016	8342	Cypress Avenue	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	SFR	6Z
151090001	8956	Cypress Avenue	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	MFR	5S3
151090007	8858	Cypress Avenue	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	SFR	6Z
151080001	8749	Cypress Avenue	Riverside	92503	1942	lavatory	commercial	6Z
151111001	8650	Cypress Avenue	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	SFR	6Z
151111002	8624	Cypress Avenue	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	SFR	6Z
151111003	8610	Cypress Avenue	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	SFR	6Z
151111004	8590	Cypress Avenue	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	SFR	6Z
151080008	8553	Cypress Avenue	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	SFR	6Z
151080009	8531	Cypress Avenue	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	SFR	6Z
151080019	8337	Cypress Avenue	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	church	6Z
151112021	8266	Cypress Avenue	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	SFR	6Z
151080018	8377	Cypress Avenue	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	SFR	6Z
151111015	8372-74	Cypress Avenue	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	mixed	6Z
151080017	8395	Cypress Avenue	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	SFR	6Z
151111014	8414	Cypress Avenue	Riverside	92503	1920	SFR	SFR	7R
151080016	8413	Cypress Avenue	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	SFR	6Z
151111013	8432	Cypress Avenue	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	SFR	6Z
151080015	8431	Cypress Avenue	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	SFR	6Z
151111012	8446	Cypress Avenue	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	SFR	6Z
151080014	8445-47	Cypress Avenue	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	MFR	6Z
151111010	8484	Cypress Avenue	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	SFR	6Z
151080012	8483	Cypress Avenue	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	SFR	6Z
151080011	8499	Cypress Avenue	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	SFR	6Z
151111009	8498	Cypress Avenue	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	SFR	6Z
151111008	8516	Cypress Avenue	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	SFR	6Z

151140002	8163	Cypress Avenue	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	commercial	6Z
151140006	8041-47	Cypress Avenue	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	commercial	6Z
151140007	8021	Cypress Avenue	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	SFR	6Z
151162016	7990	Cypress Avenue	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	SFR	6Z
151140008	8001	Cypress Avenue	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	SFR	6Z
151162015	7980	Cypress Avenue	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	SFR	6Z
151140009	7979	Cypress Avenue	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	SFR	6Z
151162014	7956-64	Cypress Avenue	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	MFR	6Z
151140027	7955	Cypress Avenue	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	SFR	6Z
151162013	7930	Cypress Avenue	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	SFR	6Z
151162012	7914	Cypress Avenue	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	SFR	6Z
151140014	7875	Cypress Avenue	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	SFR	6Z
151162011	7876	Cypress Avenue	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	SFR	6Z
151140015	7857	Cypress Avenue	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	SFR	6Z
151162006	7760	Cypress Avenue	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	SFR	6Z
151140021	7741	Cypress Avenue	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	SFR	6Z
151162004	7720	Cypress Avenue	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	SFR	6Z
151140022	7731	Cypress Avenue	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	SFR	6Z
151140023	7711	Cypress Avenue	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	SFR	6Z
151180011	7590	Cypress Avenue	Riverside	92503	1942	rec building	commercial	7R
151111011	8464	Cypress Avenue	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	SFR	6Z
151111006	8556	Cypress Avenue	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	SFR	6Z
151162043	7990	Janet Avenue	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	SFR	6Z
151162042	7970-72	Janet Avenue	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	MFR	6Z
151162041	7950-52	Janet Avenue	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	MFR	6Z
151162021	7971	Janet Avenue	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	SFR	6Z
151162022	7951	Janet Avenue	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	SFR	6Z
151162024	7913	Janet Avenue	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	SFR	6Z
151162028	7721	Janet Avenue	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	MFR	6Z
151162025	7771	Janet Avenue	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	SFR	6Z
151162036	7752	Janet Avenue	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	SFR	6Z
151111017	8331	Janet Avenue	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	MFR	6Z
151111018	8357	Janet Avenue	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	MFR	6Z
151111039	8358-60	Janet Avenue	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	MFR	6Z
151111038	8372	Janet Avenue	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	MFR	6Z
151111019	8371 A/B	Janet Avenue	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	MFR	6Z
151111021	8407-09	Janet Avenue	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	MFR	6Z
151111022	8425-27	Janet Avenue	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	MFR	6Z
151173011	5714, 16, 18, 20	Montgomery Street	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	MFR	6Z
151180006	5759	Montgomery Street	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	SFR	6Z
151173012	5746	Montgomery Street	Riverside	92503	1920	SFR	SFR	7R
151173013	5756 A/B	Montgomery Street	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	SFR	6Z
151173027	5798	Montgomery Street	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	SFR	6Z
151174018	5834	Montgomery Street	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	SFR	6Z
151162031	5882-86	Montgomery Street	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	MFR	6Z
151180003	5937	Montgomery Street	Riverside	92503	1942	PX building	MFR	6Z
151162001	5956	Montgomery Street	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	SFR	6Z

151140024	6044-1/2	Montgomery Street	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	MFR	6Z
151140025	6086	Montgomery Street	Riverside	92503	1942	mess hall	hall	6Z
151180007	7631	Philbin Avenue	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	church	6Z
151180008	7629	Philbin Avenue	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	SFR	6Z
151122027	8505	Philbin Avenue	Riverside	92503	1920	SFR	SFR	7R
	8545	Philbin Avenue	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	SFR	6Z
151122022	8575	Philbin Avenue	Riverside	92503	1930	SFR	SFR	7R
151090018	8791	Philbin Avenue	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	church	6Z
151090017	8835	Philbin Avenue	Riverside	92503	1942	headquarters	commercial	5S3
151122037	5716	Picker Street	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	SFR	6Z
	5830	Picker Street	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	SFR	6Z
151123008	5797	Picker Street	Riverside	92503	1942	officer’s club	meeting hall	5S3
151122001	5840-54	Picker Street	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	MFR	6Z
151123011	5843-45	Picker Street	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	MFR	6Z
151112013	5865	Picker Street	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	SFR	6Z
151112014	5875	Picker Street	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	SFR	6Z
151112015	5885 A/B	Picker Street	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	MFR	6Z
151112016	5895 A/B	Picker Street	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	MFR	6Z
151112017	5911	Picker Street	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	church	6Z
151112020	5973	Picker Street	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	MFR	6Z
151112022	5963	Picker Street	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	SFR	6Z
151112018	5925	Picker Street	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	SFR	6Z
151112006	5943	Picker Street	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	SFR	6Z
151112019	5953	Picker Street	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	SFR	6Z
151062002	6021	Rutland Avenue	Riverside	92503	1942	officers quarters	temple	6Z
151062001	6061-1/2	Rutland Avenue	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	MFR	6Z
	6071-73	Rutland Avenue	Riverside	92503	1942	SFR	MFR	6Z
151031029	6060	Rutland Avenue	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	MFR	6Z
151061007	6221	Rutland Avenue	Riverside	92503	1942	industrial	industrial	6Z
151121017	8343-45	Trey Avenue	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	MFR	6Z
151122017	8622	Trey Avenue	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	SFR	6Z
151174009	7817	Trey Avenue	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	SFR	6Z
151174007	7901	Trey Avenue	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	SFR	6Z
151174006	7921	Trey Avenue	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	SFR	6Z
151172013	7950	Trey Avenue	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	SFR	6Z
151172014	7970	Trey Avenue	Riverside	92503	1920	SFR	SFR	7R
151161007	5932	Warren Street	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	SFR	6Z
	5980	Warren Street	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	SFR	6Z
151161005	5962	Warren Street	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	SFR	6Z
151161006	5952-1/2	Warren Street	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	MFR	6Z
	5942	Warren Street	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	MFR	6Z
151162019	5921	Warren Street	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	SFR	6Z
151162018	5955	Warren Street	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	SFR	6Z
151161011	5890 A/B	Warren Street	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	MFR	6Z
151161012	5880	Warren Street	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	SFR	6Z
151162044	5883	Warren Street	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	SFR	6Z
	5870	Warren Street	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	SFR	6Z

151171002	5858	Warren Street	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	SFR	6Z
	5846	Warren Street	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	SFR	6Z
151174001	5859	Warren Street	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	SFR	6Z
151171004	5836	Warren Street	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	MFR	6Z
151172017	5799	Warren Street	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	SFR	6Z
	5781-83	Warren Street	Riverside	92503	1942	MFR	MFR	6Z
	5779	Warren Street	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	SFR	5S3
	5864	Wohlstettler Street	Riverside	92503	1930	SFR	SFR	7R
	5884	Wohlstettler Street	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	SFR	6Z
	Anza Café	Montgomery Street	Riverside	92503	1942	barracks	commercial	6Z
	Hole Lake		Riverside	92503		lake		6Z

Appendix C: Oral History Interviews

Interviewee: Frank Teurlay (Former resident of Arlanza and Camp Anza expert)
Interviewers: Christeen Taniguchi, Ben Taniguchi, Kim Johnson
Date: June 28, 2007
Transcribed by: Teresa Bergen

Christeen Taniguchi: Today is June the 28th, 2007, and the time is 1:05 PM. I'm Christeen Taniguchi of Galvin Preservation Associates, and my co-interviewers are Ben Taniguchi, also of Galvin Preservation, and Kim Johnson of the City of Riverside. We are here today with Frank Teurlay, Camp Anza historian, to discuss Camp Anza, as well as his experiences living in Arlanza. The information gathered today will help with the development of a historic context for the Camp Anza Historic Resources Survey. Frank, I'd like to begin by asking you when you and your family moved to the Arlanza area? And how old were you at that time?

Frank Teurlay: Okay. My family moved to the Arlanza area in 1960. Probably in the August timeframe. Between June and August. I recall it was in the summer. And I would have been five years old. I recall it was the summer that we moved in because shortly after we moved in, I started kindergarten at school.

C. Taniguchi: Frank, I wonder if you can describe what you remember of the Arlanza area when you first arrived. If you can just kind of describe what you saw, and what your thoughts were.

Teurlay: When we first arrived, I was five years old. And I grew up on the north side of Arlington Avenue, on Lake Street. And there, in that neighborhood, was what looked like rather new construction to me. But there were varying degrees of quality of landscaping of the homes there. So some looked like they had been there and established for some time, and people cared for their yards very well. The house we bought, for example, or rented at that time had virtually no landscaping and looked pretty ratty in the yard. So I would call it a nice middle class neighborhood where people seemed to live a pretty comfortable life. And as a little five year old, I felt pretty secure and happy there.

Ben Taniguchi: Were there a lot of original owners still there?

Teurlay: I was given, when I talk about the landscaping, one neighbor, for example, had a very lush yard, and it was obvious that they had been there for a while. So I would consider them probably been original owners. I've since learned that the houses that I grew up in that neighborhood were built in the area of 1953 and 1954. So when I moved there, we moved there in 1960, they would have been six years old. So that's pretty new. In retrospect now, because as a five year old, I didn't really have a context to put it in, these were exceptionally small homes. You know, maybe in the neighborhood of eight to nine hundred square feet. Three bedroom, one

bath. Very small by today's standards. And my mom still lives in that same house that I'm speaking of.

C. Taniguchi: And where is that house?

Teurlay: It's on Lake Street.

B. Taniguchi: How often did you venture south of Arlington Avenue?

Teurlay: In the first couple of years, not often. My mom worked, and she was a single parent. So I, in 1963, 1964, I had a babysitter who lived on Picker Street, which was the other side of Arlington Avenue. So from 1964 until I moved out of Riverside, I was familiar with the south side of Arlington Avenue. I spent quite a bit of time over there.

B. Taniguchi: And were the mess halls? Were the camp buildings, were they intact?

Teurlay: Yeah. I look through my child eyes here. I didn't know they were mess halls. We had no idea that an army camp was even there. But in retrospect I do recall that my babysitter was at the corner of, I believe, Janet and Picker Street. And I would walk over to Cypress Street and go east to Arlanza school each day from her home, and then back to her home after school. And one day I decided to take a shortcut because there was this dead end on Janet Street. I knew there was a building there, and I thought maybe it would be a quicker way to get to school. And I walked through that building. And there was a large enough door of some kind that I could see inside

with a lot of women at sewing machines. Today I would say that it looked like a sweatshop. But I have subsequently learned that that is the location of the Area B mess hall at Camp Anza.

B. Taniguchi: Was that the brassiere company that you mentioned?

Teurlay: I have since learned that there was a Show Form brassiere company. I believe they would have still been there in 1964, but I don't know that for a fact. So I may very well have been looking at the employees of the Show Form brassiere company when I walked through there. It did seem old to me at the time, whereas I now realize it was probably only twenty years earlier that this building was built. It did look very old to me.

B. Taniguchi: Do you remember if a lot of the former barracks still have, I know now it's been so altered and they've replaced the windows, how original or what condition were they like then?

Teurlay: They looked like typical homes to my child eyes back at the time. I had no clue that these were barracks. They didn't look unusual to me in any way on the inside. When I go back and look at them now, these homes look very narrow to me. And I didn't get that sense as a child. The outsides were stuccoed in that neighborhood. The homes had wood floors or carpeting put in. So there wasn't a lot that would tell you that this was an old army barracks unless you knew that in advance.

C. Taniguchi: At what point in your life did you sort of become aware that this had been a military camp before? And was it something that you realized other people knew about already? Or was it something that people just didn't know about?

Teurlay: I don't know exactly when it happened. But just in playing out in the neighborhood with other kids on the street, and then again over south of Arlington Avenue, there were discussions of the military being there. Not necessarily in the context of World War II, but we just knew that there was military in that area at some prior time. My first real personal awareness of it was when I was attending Arlanza School and out the back fence I saw a big hole in the ground that looked to me like it was a swimming pool at one time. It had been overgrown with weeds, and it had a chain link fence around it, I think to keep us kids out. But I've since learned that that was actually the foundation of what was the camp theater. But to answer your question, I knew that there was a military reason for that concrete foundation to be there. And I just had to imagine in my own mind what it was. So nobody told us. We really didn't have a place to go to ask questions. We just knew through the rumor mill and kids' discussions that there was military there.

B. Taniguchi: And what street was that foundation on?

Teurlay: Oh, that was on Challen Street.

B. Taniguchi: Challen Street.

Teurlay: Yeah. And I pointed the specific spot out when we were on our tour.

B. Taniguchi: And that foundation has been filled in.

Teurlay: It's been filled in, yes. Filled in, and it looks like there's construction about to begin. So even the hole won't be there visible any longer. For many years, it had been filled in, but the earth was depressed and you could tell where it was.

C. Taniguchi: You had, we had spoken earlier with Mr. Lueras, who had mentioned that when he first arrived in Camp Anza area that it was primarily a white neighborhood, working class. When you arrived, what was the ethnic makeup? And was it still working class as well?

Teurlay: On the side of the street that I grew up, actually both sides of Arlington Avenue, when we first moved there was primarily Caucasian. There were a few Hispanic families, but primarily Caucasian. And I noticed as I went through my yearbooks recently that the ethnicity, year over year, going through my elementary school photographs and my yearbooks through junior high and high school, drew a more Hispanic population in that area. I do remember several of the Caucasian families moving out, and Hispanic families moving in over the course of the mid-'60s to the mid-'70s.

B. Taniguchi: And were many of the residents employed at Rohr?

Teurlay: Rohr seemed to be the primary employer in that area, but not everyone worked there specifically, house to house. But it was the major employer for that neighborhood from everything that I could see at the time.

B. Taniguchi: You moved here in 1960, to Arlanza. And it was incorporated in 1961?

Teurlay: The town of Arlington was incorporated into the city of Riverside in 1961, yes.

B. Taniguchi: Were there, could you describe some of your, were there any differences in changes that occurred as a result of the incorporation?

Teurlay: No it was, to me, pretty much invisible other than the fact that I recall my mom's giving out her address to a relative and saying send it to my home in Arlington, California. And all of a sudden she started saying Riverside. And we hadn't moved. So as a five, six year old, I really didn't understand why the town we lived in, the name had changed. So beyond that, no. No changes that I witnessed.

C. Taniguchi: Were you aware of Hole Lake at that time, and was that a place that you played at when you were a kid? Or was it kind of just outside of the reach of where you were playing?

Teurlay: Well, the house I grew up in butted up against what I knew at the time was Girls' Town. And that was fenced in, so I couldn't get through there very easily. But at the end of, not the end, but a couple of doors down from the house I grew up in was a small dead end street.

And in the mid-'60s, the fence to Girls' Town came down. And all of a sudden, that whole area was open to us as kids. And we would go and play out in what to us was the fields and quite rural and mysterious. Out in that area, yes, there was a lake. And we knew it as Hidden Lake. We didn't call it Hole Lake or Hole Reservoir or one of the other names it's gone by over the years. To us, it was Hidden Lake. There was one area on the southeast end of that lake where there was a lot of broken up concrete stacked. And we used to play war there. Kids would take our guns and that stacked up concrete was a great way to play army games. I now believe that what we were playing on was the broken up foundations of the Arlington Reception Center barracks buildings that were torn down. And some of that later became Girls' Town. Further up was more water that was a lot deeper. And it was actually deep enough that we could jump in from, I want to say it was probably ten feet above the water level. And we could jump in from that concrete pediment and not hit the bottom of the water. So it was very deep the further north you went, up to the lake. Kids would fish in there at times, also. And I did, on one or two occasions. And the lake had blue gill, at least. Whether it had other fish in there, I do not know.

B. Taniguchi: And did the drainage ditch that's on Wohlstetter is that connected with the lake? Or is it like a drainage ditch for the lake?

Teurlay: Well, it drains to the lake ultimately. To my knowledge, it was put in during the war because the main part of Camp Anza would flood.

B. Taniguchi: So actually it flows northward instead of, I always thought it went southward.

Teurlay: No, to my knowledge, it's going north, and emptying into the lake. Though not directly. There's a stream portion at the very southeast portion of Hole Lake where the water is not deep at all. And that canal that you're talking about emptied in way up in that end, and then trickled down into what would become the lake further to the north and the west.

B. Taniguchi: So would Hole Lake, would it actually flood during heavy rains?

Teurlay: I don't recall going out there during the rains, but I've talked with people who are familiar with that area, go back to before the war. And they said that that area around the lake grew in size immensely. So before Camp Anza was ever put there, apparently that lake area did actually overflow and flood the area. As a child, I don't recall it ever overflowing.

Kim Johnson: This is Kim Johnson. Did you ever attend any of the churches in the area? Particularly the chapel, the former chapel?

Teurlay: Our family was raised Catholic, so the church that we attended was St. Catherine's, which was actually over on Arlington Avenue, and outside of what we now know as the Arlanza area. A few years later, however, in the mid to late '60s, we did start attending Queen of Angels. But that, again, is outside of the camp property area. And so to be quite honest, I really didn't pay attention or notice the fact that there was a tent chapel there. It just wasn't a denomination that we were a part of. So I didn't notice it.

C. Taniguchi: Do you recall what the denomination was when you were growing up, at that chapel?

Teurlay: No. I didn't even know the chapel was there, to be honest with you. [laughs]

C. Taniguchi: Okay.

C. Taniguchi: Could you describe your, just take a typical day for you. What was your day like? What did do in Arlanza? Do you remember the shops you? You described a little bit about where you played, and things like that. I wonder if you could just kind of go into that a little bit.

Teurlay: Sure. It was a different world in those days. I would get up and walk out the door and I might not be back until dark. [laughs] So I certainly don't let my children do that. But there were several children on the street, on streets near Lake Street where I grew up. And we played a lot. Many games, both out near Hole Lake and just staying right in the neighborhood. A silly story, left over from the housing construction, I believe, we had a pile of rocks in my backyard. So you want to know what we played? Well one day we got the bright idea that these rocks would make wonderful hand grenades. And we chose up two teams. And one team used my parents' 1959 Plymouth as their fort. And we took an old mattress, and on the other side of my front yard, we lined up a couple of these mattresses that we had found, and that became a fort. And we threw rocks back and forth. [laughs] Just to use up this pile that we had found in my backyard. And I'm sure we put a lot of dings in my parents' car. And it was a very sexist game, also. What I mean by that is we didn't want the girls who were there to play with us as well, getting hurt. So they

couldn't be soldiers, and they couldn't throw rocks. But what we did let them do is set up a hospital behind, or on the side of my house. So if a kid got hit with a rock and was sore, we carried them over to the girls who ran the hospital. [laughs] So I think I got a whipping when my mom and dad got home, saw what we had done. So we had fun. And I got hit in the head with a rock during this battle. And what gave us the idea was at the time on the television, you would either see a Western movie every Saturday afternoon, or a World War II movie. And we were playing World War II. So it was probably in the context of playing those World War II battles that the discussion of the neighborhood having a military background came up. It was the kind of neighborhood that when I owned a bike it was not uncommon that I'd just leave it in the gutter. I didn't even pull it up on the grass. And the next morning my bike would still be there, right on the street. Nobody would mess with anything. It was a time when people didn't lock their front doors. So a lot of playtime, a lot of socialization. And I say that relative to what we do with my kids now, which is play dates get set up to be at somebody's house at a certain time. You don't just turn your kids loose to run several blocks away to a friend's house. There's too much fear of being kidnapped in between, and so on and so forth. So my childhood wasn't anything of what we see today. Much more freedom.

C. Taniguchi: It seems like it was like growing up in a small town.

Teurlay: Very much so.

C. Taniguchi: So the boundaries of Arlanza were sort of a little town.

Teurlay: Very much so.

C. Taniguchi: And Mr. Lueras' shop that was discussed in the previous interview, that was one of the shops that you went to buy candy or do these things like that. Is that correct? And what other kind of places like that stand out in your experience?

Teurlay: I'm certain that I went into his shop and bought candy, because I did that quite often. But I don't remember Mr. Lueras or his shop specifically as a place that I hung out. But one place that he did reference was Helen's Outlet. And it was on, I didn't have to cross the street to get there. It was on the way from Arlanza School back to my babysitter's house after school. And there wasn't a whole lot to do once I got to the babysitter's house, so I would take a little tangent and stop at Helen's Outlet on the way home from school quite often. They did sell some candy. It was not the normal Snickers bars and whatever. I remember it being weird candy. But the main reason I was going there was to look at the antique, old fashioned clothing, old fashioned china and knickknacks were all kept in a separate room. And the building is still there and looks like two of the barracks have been put together. And you can walk from one end to the other, but the room I'm talking about is still there. The artifacts that I recall as a child aren't there anymore. But I spent many an hour quietly contemplating the history that existed in Helen's Outlet. [laughs]

C. Taniguchi: Can you describe, I know you talked about the antiques, and they had weird candies there. What kind of shop was it? If you can just generically describe it.

Teurlay: Well, there were two parts to it. I wasn't very much into sewing and fabric and all that kind of stuff, but I don't have a clear record of, other than one half of that store, I disliked immensely and stayed out of it. And I think it was because they sold fabric and sewing items, like scissors and thread and things of that sort. I seem to recall that that was one half. I never ventured in that part of the store. It just didn't appeal to me at all, as a little nine and ten year old boy. But if you walked past the cash register, took a left, that was the magic room that it seemed to me like none of the adults would ever go in. So it was a quiet place where I could be alone and look at the antiques. So continuing on with places that we shopped, in those days, most people worked at Rohr that I knew. And there was a standard pattern for the week. And I'm just going to emphasize one piece of it. On Fridays, workers got their paychecks, and they took their paycheck to the bank after work. And then they went into the Thrifty Mart. And Thrifty Mart was part of a large strip mall that was built facing Van Buren at the intersection of Arlington. The Thrifty Mart had a big T on it. In fact, that's what most people called it. They didn't call it Thrifty Mart, they called it the Big T. And the tradition was, and you would see everyone from Rohr, families, entire families, in there doing their grocery shopping for the week. And people were going, I knew the big families, and the families that seemed to have a little more money, because they would use two shopping carts. In my family, we never filled one. But the reason I bring that up is the more grocery bags that were filled up when you paid for your groceries, the more lollipops you got. And so we got one shopping cart, we got our little ration of lollipops. The families that had two shopping carts involved, they had a reel that they would pull on, and they'd get a long, long reel of lollipops, those larger families. The other thing was that you were given blue chip stamps, or S&H green stamps. I seem to recall Thrifty gave out blue chip stamps. There was a W.T. Grant store, which didn't last very long, but was there for a couple of years.

Then the nearest one, because of the time, it was a rather big chain, we had to drive up to the Riverside Plaza to get to the nearest W.T. Grant store.

C. Taniguchi: Can you just say when this was? Was this during the ‘60s and ‘70s?

Teurlay: This was the early ‘60s that I’m talking about. Between 1960 and ’65 is pretty much the era I’m talking about. And then a little bit later, an extension was added to this little strip mall, and Thrifty Drug was added. Thrifty Drug still sits there, to my recollection. It was a cultural meeting place in addition to, beyond Fridays, when you’d see everyone there doing their weekly shopping. I do remember the weiner mobile, the Oscar Mayer Weiner mobile, coming to the Big T Market. And a guy named Little Oscar, who you would see on TV, would drive the weiner mobile up, and he’d pass out a weiner whistle to all the kids. And there was a little song that you could play, something like, [singing] doo doo doo doo, which was the syllables of Oscar Mayer. And I’ve since learned that Little Oscar, who I knew, or met and shook his hand, in a prior life, was one of the munchkins in *The Wizard of Oz.* I believe his name was Jerry Maren, or something of that sort. And if memory serves me correctly, he was one of the Lollipop Gang that hands Dorothy a lollipop in *The Wizard of Oz* movie. So I had no concept that Little Oscar was also a munchkin, back in those days. But we learn a lot as the years go by and it puts a different context on those days.

B. Taniguchi: Did that shopping mall, or shopping center, did that hurt the smaller businesses on Cypress?

Teurlay: Not to my knowledge. The businesses that I recall on Cypress tended to be more of the Mom and Pop type. There was much larger collections, and probably volume discounts that appeared in the stores that were in the new Thrifty Mart strip area that was built relative to the Mom and Pop stores. So I see most of the trade moving to that strip mall. But the businesses on Cypress were very different in nature. So I didn't see a lot of competition.

C. Taniguchi: Can you tell me where the schools were that you attended that served the area? Can you describe where they were and-

Teurlay: Sure. Terrace School was on Rutland, north of Arlington. And it was the neighborhood school for the housing development that I grew up in. I attended Terrace School from kindergarten, beginning in 1960, through third grade. And I remember the Kennedy assassination occurred while I was in third grade. However, I was at home sick that day. I do remember that clearly. But beginning in fourth grade, 1964, due to the babysitting situation, and my babysitter being there on Picker, and I've already described that she lived in one of the barracks, and this was the Zimmer family, I didn't name them earlier. Due to where the babysitter was, and the inability for my mom to leave work to transport us after school, we were enrolled at Arlanza Elementary School, which actually is in the main part of the camp and borders on the south side the camp headquarters building. And on the east side of Arlington, of Arlanza school, the playground area butted up against the gymnasium and the theater where movies were shown and Hollywood stars performed. So that's Arlanza school, also an elementary school. On Wells Street is Wells Intermediate School. And I attended there for sixth through eighth grade. And I'll just mention that I was the student body president of Wells School

in eighth grade. [laughs] And my favorite math teacher, Miss Campbell, back in those days at the Wells School, this is just an aside. We are still in contact and we live about twenty miles from one another. And we still talk and visit all these years later. And she's the one who referred me through a friend to the Woodards. She heard about the research I was doing and passed me on to the right people who got me in touch with the Woodards. My high school was Norte Vista High School, and that's on Crest. And that would be on the north side of Arlington Avenue. And I attended there starting my freshman year in the fall of 1969. And I graduated from there in 1973. There were other schools in the neighborhood relative to the Camp Anza property. I seem to recall a Foothill Elementary School. And further out to the west was La Granada, which is out near where the district office for the Alvord Unified School District is today. But I didn't attend any of those schools. I just knew they were in the area.

B. Taniguchi: I noticed you mentioned the schools were not funded, or the funds were pretty low?

Teurlay: Yes. Some of that is interpretation and guess work. But let me state the facts. The high school that I attended in 1959 was, I believe, Arlington Junior High School. When the need was seen to build a high school, instead of building a high school, Norte Vista High School took over what was in fact a junior high school. Which meant that the amenities of a high school that one would see elsewhere throughout Riverside did not exist at the high school I attended. There was no football stadium, there was no swimming pool. The classrooms seemed awfully small relative to the other campuses that we had occasion to attend. So we felt as students in those days, and the talk was common among the adults that this area is not getting the same funding as the rest of

Riverside is getting. Now granted, Alvord Unified School District has its own boundaries outside of the Riverside school district. But what seemed odd to everyone was that one of the largest businesses in the entire city was Rohr Industries, or Rohr Corporation. And the rumor was that the city had drawn a line on a map arbitrarily that sent the tax dollars for what should have stayed in the Alvord school district to, in fact, Riverside school district. Hence, we didn't see the same amenities coming to our high school that the other high schools in that area seemed to get. Whether that was true or not, I don't know. But the facts are, just in the recent last fifteen years or so, a swimming pool has been placed at Norte Vista High School. And I left there nearly thirty-five years ago. And just within the last three years, they have a football stadium there now. So why they couldn't do that back, starting in 1959, says that some funding wasn't happening that should have been. At least, that was the talk on the streets. I hope that answers your question.

B. Taniguchi: Going back to Camp Anza, where exactly was the service men's club located at?

Teurlay: The servicemen's club, I think the name of the street, I don't have the map in front of me, but I think it's Montgomery. It would be one street to the east of, or to the west of Van Buren. And so right between Cypress and Philbin to the north and south, but west of Van Buren, would be a string of large buildings that would have included a bowling alley, a PX, and a servicemen's club. So on the map, yeah, you'd be looking at it right there. Those are the larger buildings. And that one there would be the outdoor theater, which would have been behind one of the service clubs. And there were two, to my knowledge. There was an enlisted men's club.

There was also what was called a colored enlisted men's club. So there was segregation occurring relative to where leisure time could be spent at the camp.

B. Taniguchi: So the black service men's club was actually, was that on Montgomery, also? On the road?

Teurlay: I believe so. I believe it was next door, or on the same street. But I haven't been able to identify which specific building it is on the map.

C. Taniguchi: You had mentioned earlier that the Arlanza area, growing up, was like a small town in the way it felt. When did that aspect of it change? Or has that changed?

Teurlay: Well, I've been away for so long. I guess the way I would answer it today is, in many ways it has changed, simply because of the amount of development that's taken place. A lot of open space that I was familiar with as a child is no longer open space, but some of it is. However, I have had the good fortune to have some of the neighbors remain the same and consistent over the years. And so when I would go home and visit my mom, I could also say hello to families that lived across the street. Even though I'd first met them or was aware of them forty-seven years ago, when I would go home and see these folks, it still had a hometown feel to me, just because of the relationship that had been built up over the years, or at least the acquaintance. Because some people, you don't see as often. But to know they're there. In other ways, having so many families that I was aware of in other parts of the Camp Anza property, having moved away. When I drive through the neighborhoods away and look at the homes that I

was familiar with and homes that very good friends of mine used to live in, and what those homes look like today, it is a very different experience. Just to be perfectly blunt about it, the quality of upkeep of the yards in many instances, to me, I find depressing. Because in my mind's eye, I can see a well kept, well maintained, nicely landscaped yard. And to see that have disintegrated leaves me with a very melancholy feeling. So some pieces of it do seem like small town and I'm happy to go home to, and other parts of it are quite frankly a bit depressing.

C. Taniguchi: And then how old were you when you last lived in the Arlanza area?

Teurlay: I went away to college in Los Angeles when I graduated from Norte Vista High School in 1973. So that was the last year that I lived in the neighborhood. My mother still lives in the same house, and I do go home and visit, but I have not lived in that neighborhood since 1973.

C. Taniguchi: I'd live to segue now into asking you about your current amazing interest in Camp Anza and its legacy. When did you become interested in Camp Anza? And why and how?

Teurlay: It was a two-pronged approach that started. One had to do with my children getting old enough to understand and appreciate that their parents were children once. [laughs] And my wanting to share a bit of where I grew up with my children. And I recall on one of our trips to Southern California, taking the children, my kids, to the homes that I lived in that still stand around Riverside. I lived for a time out in Rubidoux. I lived in a couple of different homes here right in downtown Riverside. But then I wanted to also show them where my mom still lives in

Arlanza. Concurrent with that, on an eBay search of Riverside, because I do search Riverside quite a bit, at that time mostly to find old postcards parts that I collect. One day a matchbook cover came up. And it said "Camp Anza" on it. "Zip a lip." And I bought it. [laughs] But at the same time, it triggered in me the question, where was this Camp Anza? Obviously it was in Riverside somewhere, and I lived in Arlanza. And I wonder if Camp Anza has anything to do with Arlanza. So it was really creating questions in my mind. On a subsequent trip back to Riverside, I started doing enquiries both at the library and at the Riverside Museum, and was able to validate, and Internet searches, and I was able to validate that Camp Anza did, in fact, exist. That drew out in me the memories of old buildings that I remember, the lake, and the talk on the streets, and the old swimming pool, the thing I thought was a swimming pool. And I realized that that must have been a pretty big complex. And I asked Vince Moses over at the Riverside Museum where he could steer me to learn more about the camp. I'd like to know for myself, number one, but also tell more to my children about where I grew up. And he informed me sadly that the museum did not have the staff to do research on that army camp. He was aware that it was there, but really there was nothing that had been done, research wise. And that, again, to be blunt, nothing personal to Vince, but I'm really thinking that the historical aspect of Riverside, I guess I resented the lack of interest in the neighborhood I grew up in on the part of the city, quite frankly. And so I dedicated myself at that time to find out and assemble everything that I could about that camp and the neighborhood. And with the express goal of relating to the kids who live there now. And my not knowing, or no one ever telling me what happened in that neighborhood when I was a kid, I wanted to make sure that that did not happen to the kids who grow up there now. So I've spent roughly the last two years getting my hands on every possible thing that I could get my hands on to help facilitate putting together a history of Camp Anza.

C. Taniguchi: Frank, what are some interesting stories about some of the things you've uncovered, or some experiences you've had during your research on Camp Anza?

Teurlay: Wow. Okay, well I'll try and be succinct [laughs] Well, first of all, I'll just say that in many ways, the last two years have been the most rewarding of my life. And what I mean by that is, discovering brand new things that were unknown maybe to other people but especially to me, when I find these things, is like Christmas over and over again. So I discovered that Hollywood movie stars came and performed at this camp. In one instance, a Hollywood movie star was assigned to this camp. And these are things that I wish I would have known as a child, because I knew who these people were. I knew who Bob Hope was. We watched his NBC special back in the '60s when they came on. And I would have been thrilled to know as a child that Bob Hope came to this camp. So specifically to answer this question, one of the most rewarding things that I have found is a copy of Bob Hope's weekly Tuesday night Pepsodent radio program, which was called *The Bob Hope Show*, or Bob Hope Pepsodent radio program. And he actually set up a national hookup from the theater at Camp Anza and broadcast his show across the country. I had learned through records that he performed this radio show. But it was beyond my wildest dreams to have actually found a copy of it. So that was a thrill. I guess you can understand. When I actually held that radio program in my hand, it was like Christmas. [laughs] But I've had several of those experiences. I found some artifacts from the camp, each one of which when I find it and acquire it, which range from matchbook covers that say Camp Anza on them to pillowcase covers that say Camp Anza. Apparently during the war, whatever camp you were stationed at, the PX would sell a little poem printed on a pillowcase cover that you could send home to your

mother or your sweetheart or your sister. And I've actually acquired those artifacts that say Camp Anza on them. I've also learned that very prestigious military units that were renowned for their performance in the Pacific during World War II were actually welcomed home through Camp Anza. And their first opportunity after the war to sleep in a bed that had a sheet on it and have a nice hot steak dinner and a milkshake was part of what was provided at Camp Anza. So there's people throughout the United States who experienced and passed through this little neighborhood that I grew up in. So I found that to be personally gratifying to have found that out, number one, but to have also grown up on the land that this welcome home took place. I forgot the other part of the question. [laughs]

Teurlay: Also gratifying, but more on the seedy side of life, I guess, was discovering that a murder had taken place at the camp. And it was significant from the standpoint that it resulted in the first court martial for murder of a United States Army officer since World War I at that time, back in 1944. So that took place on this camp property. It was a unique story. And I could fill up another two hours of tape just on that, so I won't go there. But it was, again, another of those rewarding and gratifying nuggets of history that I've learned about this property and Camp Anza.

C. Taniguchi: I wonder if you could share with us some stories from people you've spoken to who were at Camp Anza, whether they were shipbuilders or employees, that have stuck with you.

Teurlay: Yes, I'll name a couple of the folks in just a moment. But just in general, it's been a thrill for me to actually meet, shake hands and look in the eye of a person who was here and

living the experience of Camp Anza during World War II. I've been thankful to meet these people. The first ones that I met were Fred and Louise Woodard. And they met and married at Camp Anza. And interestingly, I found his photograph from Camp Anza in the National Archives. They were married in the camp chapel back in 1943. And they've been an immense source of information to me. Another person that I've met and talked to was Louise Woodard's brother. I forget his first name, but his name is Simmons. And he told me, and I don't know whether her husband knows this or not, but when she met her husband before they were married, she was actually engaged to a P38 pilot who used to fly over their house and rock his wings, which was the tradition, I guess, back in the day. The reason I share that is, it's amazing the honesty that these people have in their later years, and just sharing little stories that they otherwise might not have shared. One of my most recent discussions took place with the world famous softball pitcher by the name of (Bob Beslack?) who pitched the Ninth Service Command championship, which was a series of games played against other camps two years in a row for Camp Anza. So in 1944 and 1945, the best softball team came from Camp Anza on the West Coast for the US Army. He's eighty-four years old, and I have several photographs of him. And that was a genuine thrill, to get to talk to someone, especially because I had played softball and baseball myself. So I felt like I could relate to Bob in many ways.

C. Taniguchi: I wonder if you could share with us a story that I've heard before about the horseshoe. I wonder if you could share that story with everybody.

Teurlay: Sure. In probably the early '60s, I was playing out in my backyard one day, and I came across a rusty piece of metal sticking out of the dirt. And I dug it up and noticed it was a

horseshoe. And in my child's mind at that time, in the context of everything on television, either being *Bonanza* or some other Western, or even an old black and white movie on Saturday afternoon, everything was the Old West. So I envisioned that this old rusty horseshoe must have come off the horse of maybe a desperado, or some lawman chasing a desperado through old time Riverside. But as I thought about it and kind of finished my few moments of fantasy, I realized that this horseshoe didn't look right. It didn't look like the kind of horseshoes I saw on TV. And besides, it was rusty and it was broken in half. So I threw it in the trash and forgot about it. But what brings the story full circle for me is while doing my research in the National Archives, I came across a photo of the Camp Anza Medics Horseshoe Championships. [laughs] And everyone in this photo is holding a horseshoe. And the horseshoe they were holding looks like the kind that I found buried in my backyard. So I felt very connected to these individuals, one of who's horseshoe I had probably found back around 1962 or 1963. So for whatever reason, and as silly as it sounds, it gave me a personal connection, in retrospect, to the individuals who were actually here and serving at Camp Anza that later on became my neighborhood.

C. Taniguchi: My final question I wanted to ask is obviously this, you see, as a lifelong project for yourself. Is that correct, possibly?

Teurlay: Well, it's going to be a long time before I'm finished with everything that I want to do and say. And still feel that I need to learn about the camp. I still have probably as many questions left to answer as I have answered through the research I've done so far. So, yeah, I see myself dealing with this for some time to come. And that's actually a joyful thought, because I have great fun doing this. It's not a job. It's fun. [Interview runtime: 53 minutes]

Interviewee: **Judith Auth (Former "Camp Arlanza" summer camp meetings attendee)**
Interviewers: Christeen Taniguchi, Ben Taniguchi, Frank Teurlay, Erin Gettis, Kim Johnson
Date: June 28, 2007
Transcribed by: Teresa Bergen

Christeen Taniguchi: Today is June the 28, 2007, and it is 2:30 PM. I'm Christeen Taniguchi of Galvin Preservation Associates. And my co-interviewers are Ben Taniguchi, also of Galvin Preservation; as well as Frank Teurlay, Camp Anza historian; and Erin Gettis and Kim Johnson of the City of Riverside. We are here today with Miss Judith Auth, who came to the former Camp Anza area after the war with her church group. The information gathered today will help with the development of a historic context for the Camp Anza Historic Resources Survey. I'd like to begin by asking how you were associated with post-war Arlanza.

Judith Auth: Well, I was born in Upland, California. And my parents still live in Upland. And when I was small, my grandmother founded a church in Ontario, which is south of Upland. And we were part of a small evangelical group called the Church of God. On Belmont Avenue in Ontario. The church grew, and my affiliation with the church changed. And my memories of Camp Anza are from the early '50s, when our church in Ontario, along with the kind of mother church in Pomona, that was the Church of God. Local congregations are autonomous; they're not part of a structural hierarchy. But the Pomona church was older and larger. And other local churches in the Southern California area had what they called the camp meeting at the Arlanza

campground. And I want to just be sure we're talking about the corner of Van Buren and Arlington. Okay.

Teurlay: You're in the right gathering.

Auth: [laughs] There is another Camp Anza.

Teurlay: It's out in the desert. Boy Scout camp.

Auth: So it was sometime between 1952 and '56 that I attended those camp meetings, and what I did to try to identify the exact year is I remember that the teenagers had cars, and they played their car radios. And the song "That's Amore" was all a hit. "When the moon hits your eyes like a big pizza pie." That was recorded by Dean Martin in 1953. So I think that I probably went there in the summer of 1953, maybe even 1954. I would have been ten, eleven years old.

C. Taniguchi: When was the actual congregation of the Church of God founded by your grandmother?

Auth: It was probably in the early 1940s. My dad served in North Africa, and he came back from the war in 1945. I was almost two years old. And it was at that time that we began participating in the church as a family. But before that, my grandmother had the church congregation meeting in what is the Women's Club on Euclid Avenue. And the Women's Club

building is still there. But that was the nucleus of the congregation, and then it bought a building that they moved to Belmont in Ontario. And so I think that her work was in the early 1940s.

C. Taniguchi: Okay. And when the congregation moved to Arlanza, did it completely sell off the other property? Or were they both in existence at the same time?

Auth: The Belmont Street property was the home church. And De Anza campground was the camp meeting site. So it was a conference center for small congregations from throughout the area. It was just a seasonal thing. I never went except in the summer. I don't know, but they may have had other conferences there, but that was the family camp.

C. Taniguchi: And you had mentioned the building being on the corner of Van Buren and Arlington. Do you remember what the building looked like? It looked like it might have been a barracks.

Auth: Well, my grandparents would rent a barrack. And there would be camp beds inside, you know, the steel framed beds. And then we would come like migrant families with all our bedding and food and clothes, and we would spend a week or a few days in that barracks. We didn't bring all of our own food, because there was a dining hall. And the style of the dining hall as I remember it was, I called it bungalow, but I saw in Kim's notes it might have been Craftsman. But it was a wood structure. It had a great big front porch. And when you walked in, it was a big open space. That's about all I can conjure up. And those are the only two buildings that I remember. There may have been, in my notes, a tent, or some kind of temporary place where the

actual revival meetings were held. Because I don't think that dining hall was large enough to accommodate everyone who attended the services themselves. But I don't have any remembrance of that.

C. Taniguchi: Was there a specific reason why Camp Anza, the Arlanza area was selected?

Auth: I don't know. I went on the Internet to see if I could find anything about the local church or the affiliates, they call themselves. And there is a Church of God affiliate on Arlington Avenue. That's the Central Community Christian Fellowship. But I don't know anyone there. I did write down the contact information. And the Church of God is affiliated with, there's a Pacific College, and with the Anderson College in Anderson, Indiana. And they are, interestingly enough, doing a history project this summer. It's kind of a colloquium about church history. But I went into their library. Their archives are not online, so I couldn't see any actual account, and I didn't see any names that I recognized in the review that I did. But as each congregation is autonomous, I really don't know how much any other group would have the history. And the Belmont church changed hands some time ago. I don't know exactly when. But it's no longer used as a church.

Ben Taniguchi: The meetings that you had in the tents, were they actually attended by the local residents?

Auth: As I remember, people just kind of came from all around. If you, my grandmother came from the Midwest. She was born in Fairfield, Iowa. And she and my grandfather farmed in

Kansas and in Colorado. And tent meetings were the kind of thing that made for the summer of church activities. And those drew all kinds of people. The people who were seriously interested in the message of the church, and those who were just looking to make friends or contacts. By 1950, and in Southern California you have a very different climate, I don't think there was a lot of sort of uninitiated people coming in. I don't think there's a lot of walk in traffic. I think it was primarily people who were affiliated with congregations who said this is going to be a meeting. And rather like, I'm sure you know about conference grounds up in Big Bear, or in Lake Arrowhead. There are groups who invite families to come and spend a couple of weeks. And that was really how this was structured. But there may have been some walk in traffic. That wasn't the mission. It wasn't a general call for newcomers.

C. Taniguchi: And what was the name of the pastor or any particular church leaders or individuals that were associated with the church at that time?

Auth: Well, Reverend Swartz. He had a funny first name. He later went to Australia as a missionary. My grandmother's name was Helen Smith. Helen S. Smith. Helen (Safia?) Smith. That's about the best I can do. And then, long after this, well, no, maybe about the same time, yeah, a new pastor came. And Reverend Swartz, S-w-a-r-t-z, I think it was, "black," swartz. After he left with his family to go to Australia, a new pastor came who was brimstone, fire and brimstone. And I would not go to the church. And that's when I became friends with a girl who went to a Presbyterian church where it was much quieter and much more conducive to my kind of [laughs] spirituality. But interestingly enough, the man who came, his name was Lane. L-a-n-e. And his son, Danny, was recently, like in the last three or four years, in the paper, connected

with a scandal in Upland about a family that had a sick child. And he proposed that they pray for the child's healing and not have a doctor attend the child, and the child died. Now I knew Danny Lane as a bad boy. I mean, he was a true preacher's kid. He was just hell bent for trouble. And in the newspaper accounts that I read, he had pursued that bent and ended up on the streets. A drug addict, a derelict. And then had what he considered to be a conversion, a reawakening as his early training in the church. And he became a self-styled sort of prophet. And he dressed in old fashioned clothes and, but he had no affiliation with my grandmother's church except that he and I were in that church at the same time and his father was pastor and they came from the Midwest. That's about all I know. It's a local phenomena. [laughs]

C. Taniguchi: Now with your grandmother being the founder, what were some of the things that she did for the church? Or as part of her church activity?

Auth: Well she became an ordained minister when she was forty. She'd had thirteen children. And she was lining the shelves of just one more house that they'd moved into – because my grandfather was a dry farmer, and they were always moving, searching for better land – with the *Gospel Trumpet.* Which was the newsletter for the Church of God. And she was someone who kept a diary. She said she wasn't born with a silver spoon in her mouth, but with a pencil. And she kept a diary all the years of her life. And that diary has been put into a print form by my mother's sister, my aunt. And in it, she talked about how she was called to, primarily lay hands on sick people. And it wasn't this miraculous healing that lame got up and walked, but brought comfort to people who were ill, and sometimes would quiet the child. And sometimes the child improved. But she was respected as a very gentle woman. And she wrote articles for the *Gospel*

Trumpet, and she gave sermons, and she married people. She married my mother's younger sister, who said, "You better marry us or we're going to get into trouble." [laughs] At eighteen. And they're still married, sixty-eight years later. But she was also fierce in her own way. She tells a story about a migrant woman running into the house, her husband chasing her with a butcher knife, and my grandmother holding up the iron and saying, "You come one step nearer, I'll hit you with this iron." That's what I remember about my grandmother.

C. Taniguchi: You had mentioned the actual church services taking place in a tent. But can you describe which buildings were used by the church during your memory?

Auth: The only two I remember are the barracks where the families stayed, and then the dining hall or the convention center or the conference center. I don't remember eating there. I do think that there was like a snack shop or something where we could go in and get cold drinks.

B. Taniguchi: Can you pinpoint the exact location of the building?

Auth: I remember there was a great big parking lot out front, because in July and August, it was hotter than blazes. And it was dusty as all get out. And there was just always dust. Dust everywhere. So I went to UCR in 1958, and then we moved to Riverside in 1971. And by then, that whole area had already been built up. But I remember coming off Van Buren, coming from Upland onto Arlington, and its being that buildings were set back on the property rather where the grocery store is now. That's kind of supposition. And the other thing I remember, my mother talked about the rain, and getting stuck, and having to stay there because they couldn't get out.

Because the dirt and the mud and, was just awful. And I went on the internet to see when the Santa Ana floods were. And they were, the flooding in ’52 and in ’56. So again, that’s a kind of correspondence. But my mother said when it rained, it just turned into this horrible mess. And sometimes they couldn’t even get the cars out of there.

C. Taniguchi: During the time that you were in the Arlanza area, the rest of the neighborhood, was it pretty much residential? The barracks and everything had been converted into homes, and it was a residential neighborhood?

Auth: I don’t remember any neighborhood at all. I only remember coming into this dirt parking lot, and having the barracks outlined. And people who wanted to stay overnight stayed in the barracks. And I had no idea what residences lay beyond those.

C. Taniguchi: You had mentioned very briefly one house that was used that looked like it had a porch, and it looked like Craftsman, an older house. Is that one at the, is that near the area that you were just discussing? The Craftsman that you had mentioned?

Auth: Yes, I think it’s probably, as you point out the officers’ club–

Teurlay: The enlisted men’s club. Yes, the service men’s club it was also called. And that would be down near Van Buren.

Kim Johnson: Okay, this is Kim Johnson. Do you remember there being a lot of barracks that were available for people to rent? Or just a few?

Auth: I don't remember a lot. And when Frank showed me that picture, I was surprised to see how much building there was. Because I was not aware of that much, that many barracks. There seemed to be maybe four or five that kind of priority who got them, because my grandmother had been active in the church. She had priority. And then our whole family could have that in one of the, so I don't remember a lot of them.

Johnson: Okay.

Auth: But five, ten.

Johnson: Now the barracks originally were twenty feet wide by a hundred feet long. Do you think, but some of them they cut in half, so they were only twenty feet by fifty feet.

Auth: I think it was probably a half.

Johnson: So did you share it with anyone else? Or it was just your–

Auth: Well, with my grandmother's thirteen children in there, children and everybody coming in and out, there was always a crowd.

Johnson: Okay.

Auth: There may have been as many as ten, fifteen people staying there on a day. And we were hotter than blazes. [laughter]

Johnson: I can imagine, in the middle of the summer. Did you enjoy camping out in the barracks? Maybe that goes with the hot.

Auth: I enjoyed what every child does about a family reunion. It was just good to be with your cousins and the people that you know and like. And there's a certain amount of freedom that you don't have at home, because nobody can keep track of you. And I remember as a preteen really wanting to go with the teenagers, but not being old enough to go in the cars, pickups, to go off the property. So there was a sense both of freedom and also a sense of constraint. There wasn't anywhere you could go except the campground area.

Johnson: Do you remember what the barracks look like on the inside and the outside?

Auth: I just remember them as austere as could be. I don't think they were Quonset huts. I think they were wood. But I'm not sure about that. Just really bare, and bare floor and I don't know if they had any windows in them. They had one door, and then all these beds lined up.

Johnson: How about the dining hall? Was it one story or two story or-

Auth: It was big. And I remember that it had an elevation. But I'm not sure with the second floor. It might have just been like the center part of the building had a raised–

Johnson: Tall ceiling steep ceiling?

Teurlay: Like a mezzanine, perhaps.

Auth: Perhaps. Or had like the (Greene and Greene) houses, they had these windows that open to let the air flow through.

Auth: Right.

Johnson: Okay. That was all I had.

Teurlay: This is Frank Teurlay. I think you've already answered a few of my questions here, so let me just line them up. A couple of questions about your grandmother, or at least one. In the 1940s, it would seem to me unusual that a woman would be ordained. So I was wondering if she ran into any issues about being an ordained woman minister, and who in fact ordained her? Was she ordained as a part of a larger church structure? Or was this something that she did as part of the creation of the Church of God?

Auth: She was ordained within the church structure of the Church of God. And I think it was in either Boulder or Greeley, Colorado. And she had also started a church in Colorado. And then when they moved to California, because my grandfather's health broke, and he could no longer farm, she did nursing as well as the church work, to support the family. And by then, my uncles were much older. They'd gone through college. Some of them were professionals, so they also helped support the family. A second piece of that, ordained, it's unusual, did she have any difficulties. She was regarded as Sister Smith. She was a powerful individual, but she was not, she was not an Aimee Semple McPherson. She was not a charismatic person who went out of her way to seek the limelight. So she tended to work under the radar quietly with a group of people who wanted to be affiliated with her. I don't know of any conflict that she came into with church leadership. So the fact that the Pomona church was established, and that she chose to start another church less than twenty miles away may be an indication of some difference of opinion. But as I said, each congregation is autonomous, and they take their theology very generally from the organized church. But it's not like Presbyterians where everything is spelled out. And the main thing that as a child growing up that I knew was that this was a nondenominational church. So apart from thinking of itself as a denomination, it was generally a group of families that were interested in exploring the Christian life and living in community. So it was very loose.

Teurlay: Okay. Good. That helps me understand. A question just about the kids. Within a mile to a mile and a half of this location, was Arlington Park and Arlington Park School. And I'm wondering since it was so hot and you were there in the summertime, did the camp provide excursions for the kids to go over to the Arlington pool for recreation, as a place to cool off?

Auth: I don't remember being part of that. That doesn't mean it didn't happen. Just I wasn't part of it.

Teurlay: Okay. And the last question I have is do you have, or other family members, to your knowledge, photos of any of these revivals that took place that might have some of these barracks and buildings in the background?

Auth: Well I asked my mother, and she has no photos. Whether there are photos in my grandmother's files, I don't know. She didn't tend to document her experiences with photos. Primarily the written record. So I don't think my family has any. There were thirteen brothers and sisters. It was only my mother who really followed in the tradition of my grandmother. And the others came for the fun, but they didn't come for the services.

Teurlay: And separate from family members, and the answer may still be no here, would the Church of God have documented any of these–

Auth: Well, that's what I'd hoped to find. And I went in on the Internet looking at the Anderson campus archives at Anderson, Indiana. And as I said, there are archives, but I can't call up the documents themselves. I did look up the names that I might recognize. And on my first glance, I didn't find any. I also went to (Laverne?), and there's a Pacific College University on the web, and they have archives, and they have photographs. And I went through one of the archival lists of photographs, and I didn't see any photographs labeled as the Arlanza camp. They did go out of, there were later developments, and that's why I was interested in your Anderson College.

Maybe it didn't work out here, but they went to Laverne or somewhere else. But as far as I know, I haven't found any other photographs. But I would guess that they would.

Teurlay: Well, it will be something for us to search for. Last question. You mentioned Arlanza camp. And the way I was going to word the question, and this may be the answer, what were the revivals called? Did they have a name?

Auth: Well, I don't think they were called revivals, because that's the Midwest term. But that's the way I've come to describe it. They were, we were going to the campgrounds.

Johnson: It's more like camp meetings.

Auth: That's right. They were called camp meetings. That's right.

Teurlay: And the location that you called it back in the day was, we are going to Arlanza Camp? You've mentioned that term a couple of times. I was just trying to validate it.

Auth: I was trying to distinguish it from Anza Camp.

Teurlay: Okay.

Auth: Because the Boy Scout camp in Anza, I don't have any experience with. And we're talking about the area that is now Arlanza. So I just was using that for myself in clarification. But it was the camp meeting at Anza is what I remember it being referred to. Camp Anza.

Teurlay: So it was still going by the World War II camp name, possibly, at the time. Okay. Good.

[Interview runtime 26 minutes]

Interviewee: Geraldine Marr (Former Camp Anza typist)
Interviewers: Christeen Taniguchi, Ben Taniguchi, Frank Teurlay, Erin Gettis, Kim Johnson
Date: June 28, 2007
Transcribed by: Teresa Bergen

Christeen Taniguchi: Today is June the twenty-eighth, 2007, and it is 10:56 AM. I am Christeen Taniguchi of Galvin Preservation Associates. And my co-interviewers are Ben Taniguchi, also of Galvin Preservation, as well as Frank Teurlay, Camp Anza historian, and Erin Gettis, and Kim Johnson of the city of Riverside. We are here today with Geraldine Marr, who worked at Camp Anza as a typist during World War II. The information gathered today will help with the development of a historic context for the Camp Anza Historic Resources Survey. I'd like to begin by asking what years you were associated with the camp, and how old were you at the time, if I may ask.

Geraldine Marr: I was nineteen. And it was from 1944.

C. Taniguchi: Okay. How many months, or was it a full year that you were working there?

Marr: No. No. It was probably, maybe six months.

C. Taniguchi: Were you already living in the Riverside area? Or did you move there specifically for the job?

Marr: No, I was born and raised in Riverside.

C. Taniguchi: What part of Riverside were you living in at the time?

Marr: I was living on Fairfax, across from the Riverside RCC campus.

C. Taniguchi: And during the time you were working at Camp Anza, I take it you continued living there.

Marr: Yes.

C. Taniguchi: Did any of the employees live on the campgrounds?

Marr: No.

C. Taniguchi: Or did everyone live outside of the city?

Marr: Yes.

C. Taniguchi: What was your position at the camp? And what were your duties?

Marr: Typist. We'd type payroll for the pilots who had been back and forth overseas ferrying the planes. And we did the payroll work to catch up on their, the amount owed them.

C. Taniguchi: How many employees, other typists, were there in the building that you were working in?

Marr: I have no idea. I can't remember that much.

C. Taniguchi: Was it in one of the barracks buildings that you were working in?

Marr: Yes. Yes.

C. Taniguchi: Do you remember the exact location about where it might have been within the camp?

Marr: In the middle of the camp.

C. Taniguchi: And what sort of security was there for running the camp? Were there fences? Was there a checkpoint where you had to check in before you arrived into the camp?

Marr: No. No. There must have been a fence around it, but we didn't have any problem or security like they do now.

C. Taniguchi: So you had no system of badges or anything like that.

Marr: No. No.

C. Taniguchi: That kind of leads into my next question, which is, were any areas of the camp off limits to employees? Because of security reasons or any other reasons.

Marr: I would imagine the area that the pilots lived in was probably. But none of us were aware of anything.

C. Taniguchi: Did you pretty much go, did most people such as yourself, did you pretty much go to where you needed to work and then go home? There was no kind of like taking walks around the camp?

Marr: No. No. We just went to work. I can't even remember. I think there was a cafeteria where we went for lunch. But I can't even be certain about it. It's been too long.

C. Taniguchi: Again, it's another security question. Were there certain items, such as cameras, that you weren't allowed to bring in? That you were told like, or was there ever sort of a list that you might have been given of these are the things you cannot bring in?

Marr: No. No.

C. Taniguchi: Now we understand that racial segregation was a practice in the military at the time. And we wonder how that tied in to Camp Anza. Whether you saw kind of examples of that where the black servicemen were in a separate area.

Marr: No. And I don't know that there were many black pilots then. That could have been the reason. But we never saw the service people. We weren't mingled with them.

C. Taniguchi: So the people you saw day to day were your fellow employees only.

Marr: Yes. Yes.

C. Taniguchi: But were these other employees, such as the people who were your bosses, were they military men? Or were they also civilians, like yourself?

Marr: There must have been some military men, but I don't recall exactly the amount of military people. I'm sure that they were there to instruct us in how to do the payroll. But they might not have been paid for years, several years, a full amount. So then we would bring it up to date.

C. Taniguchi: But your immediate supervisor, for example, was that a civilian?

Marr: Oh, yes, I think so.

C. Taniguchi: And was it a woman or was it a man?

Marr: I don't know. I can't remember.

C. Taniguchi: And I know you have mentioned that there were very few black servicemen that you recall. But do you remember any other racial minorities, such as Native Americans or Hispanic soldiers?

Marr: You know, in Riverside, we didn't have any segregation or, you just didn't notice that like you do today.

C. Taniguchi: So that means that of course there was not so much interaction between, but we understand that there were WACs, also, at the station. Was there any interaction with them at all?

Marr: No. No.

C. Taniguchi: And there were apparently POWs that were also housed at Camp Anza. But I guess if there was no interaction with the soldiers, I guess there was no, you never saw them, either?

Marr: No. No.

C. Taniguchi: Do you remember what the barracks looked like at the time, in terms of the exterior? What did they look like?

Marr: They were just like barracks buildings on any base. They weren't Quonset huts or that type, but they were just very basic, basic, more like storage buildings.

Ben Taniguchi: Did they have tarpaper on the exterior?

Marr: No. No. They were probably wood. Probably wood.

C. Taniguchi: Was it uncomfortable working in those? You had mentioned that it was basically like a storage building.

Marr: It was just very plain, and very much temporary looking. They had a chapel there. And the main thing I remember is that I was there the day Roosevelt died. And so we all went to the chapel. Now there might have been some service people invited there, too. I don't remember.

C. Taniguchi: Can you describe that day for us? What was the feel?

Marr: Oh, very powerful, bad. The service was very meaningful. Yes. They had chaplains. It was a very sad day.

C. Taniguchi: Did you continue working that day? Or was it pretty much a day of sort of–

Marr: I imagine we stayed our full day. But other than that, I don't remember. I'm sure we weren't doing our full jobs.

C. Taniguchi: Now these barracks buildings, during the summers when it was very hot, was there a swamp cooler, some kind of air conditioning?

Marr: There was probably a swamp cooler. Because most of Riverside had swamp coolers. It was very hot here.

C. Taniguchi: And then during the winter, was there some kind of heating system?

Marr: I probably wasn't there much in the winter.

C. Taniguchi: Now when you were working as a typist, most of your coworkers were also from Riverside. They were all people from the local area.

Marr: Mm hmm. I had a sister-in-law that worked there, too. And her husband was a gunner, and was overseas. He was killed. And then the man I carpooled with. We just, you know, you knew a lot of people in Riverside because it wasn't very big then.

C. Taniguchi: Oh. So you knew a lot of your coworkers already, even when you started working there.

Marr: Mm hmm. Mm hmm.

C. Taniguchi: Even after your six months there, and perhaps before that, did you continue working for the military in any way?

Marr: Not until I was married and was with my husband in Memphis, Tennessee, and I worked on an air base there.

C. Taniguchi: That was after the war.

Marr: No, it was during the war. This is all during the war. I worked in payroll there. I was able to get a job in payroll there. And also in New Orleans, before he was discharged.

C. Taniguchi: So this was after, after Camp Anza.

Marr: Uh huh. After I was married. Mm hmm.

C. Taniguchi: And that's the reason why you left Camp Anza, because you had gotten married.

Marr: Yes.

C. Taniguchi: You didn't get married at that chapel, did you?

Marr: No. [laughs] No. That would have been touching, wouldn't it. No.

C. Taniguchi: Did you meet your husband there, by any chance?

Marr: No. I met him in school. In high school.

C. Taniguchi: Speaking of the chapel, do you remember the Camp chapel well enough to remember what it looked like before?

Marr: It was just a little wooden structure, and it had a bell tower, I think, on the top. I can remember it.

Kim Johnson: It's still there.

Marr: Is it still there? I haven't been out in years. I know Aurora's all around it. So I wouldn't know.

C. Taniguchi: It's now clad in stucco. So we want to confirm that it was wood.

Marr: Yeah, I think it was wood, but I couldn't be positive of that, either. At that age, you're not paying much attention to that.

C. Taniguchi: Did the employees participate in camp activities, such as the shows and dances? You had mentioned there was really not much mingling, so they did not participate in these things?

Marr: No. And I don't know that they had anything like that out there. The pilots came and went pretty fast. Because they'd come in, and then they'd be assigned to go out and ferry more planes where they were needed. So I guess you'd call it a ferry command. That's all I can remember.

C. Taniguchi: So as employees, the camp was not really a social hub in any way.

Marr: No.

C. Taniguchi: It was a place to work.

Marr: That's right.

C. Taniguchi: So no sports teams at any time?

Marr: No. No. Camp Hahn was a little bit more, they had an officers' club and probably the, what do you call the ones under–

Kim Johnson: Enlisted men?

Marr: Enlisted men's club. They had more activity at Camp Hahn than they did at Camp Anza, I'm pretty sure.

C. Taniguchi: Were you allowed to shop as employees at the PX? Or use any of the other facilities?

Marr: I don't think there was a PX, per se. Not like March Air Force Base or Camp Hahn. They sort of went back and forth. That was all out off of, out to the east. So Camp Hahn was across from March Air Force Base.

Erin Gettis: This is Erin Gettis. I have just one more question for you, based on something you mentioned earlier. How did you find out about the job at Camp Anza?

Marr: Well, my husband's sister was probably working there first. And then a friend of the family who drove the carpool out there was probably worked there before I did. I was just looking for an interim job before I got married. And I had worked at March Air Force Base one summer while waiting to go to UCLA, I'd worked out there. I worked in supply out there.

Gettis: That brings about another question now. What was the procedure for you getting the job?

Marr: I think I just had to go out and be interviewed and take a typing test. And if you could type, you could get a job. That's about it.

Gettis: Okay.

Marr: That's about it.

Kim Johnson: This is Kim Johnson. You talked about carpooling out there. So I was curious how you got to your job every day. Because I know gas was rationed and things like that. So was it difficult to get to your job? And how did you get there?

Marr: Well, as I said, a friend of my family, he drove out every day. And I don't know whether we, I doubt if we paid him. And he picked me up on the corner of Magnolia Avenue and Fairfax. And we rode out together.

Johnson: Was it just you and him? Or were there other people?

Marr: No. I think my sister-in-law to be was in the car, too. It was probably a full sedan.

Johnson: What were your surroundings like as you drove out to Camp Anza?

Marr: Well, not like they are today. Magnolia Avenue looked much like it does today. And then we went Arlington Avenue, and there wasn't much out there until you got to the base. So it was

pretty open. Probably not orange trees. Probably what I'd say, just vegetation, maybe. Some trees, but not developed at all like it is now.

Johnson: Now the pilots that you were helping pay, were they Air Force pilots or private pilots?

Marr: No, they were Air Force. And it was called the ferry command, as I understand it, or as I remember it. They would take the planes to whatever base was needed overseas. And then they would probably be there a few months. And that's how they missed their paychecks, because they were never at a permanent base for any length of time. That's about all I can remember.

Johnson: Was your husband ever at Camp Anza?

Marr: No. He was in the navy.

Johnson: Oh, he was in the navy. Okay. That's all I have.

Frank Teurlay: This is Frank Teurlay, and I have a few questions. The first one, just a simple one. Did they use the term "carpool" back during the war? Or did you call it something else when you arranged to get rides with other people?

Marr: I probably just called up this friend of my folks and asked if I could ride to work.

Teurlay: Just getting a ride. Okay. Did planes that were going to be flown to other places for the ferry command come anywhere near Camp Anza? Or were they all out of March field?

Marr: I think they were all out of March. I don't remember any, there was no landing field that I can remember. And I would have remembered that.

Teurlay: I was just surprised that they did the payroll so far from March field.

Marr: Just have them in a place with barracks for them to live until they got their next flight.

Teurlay: Is your sister-in-law, or the person that you used to ride with to work, are those people still alive?

Marr: Oh, yeah. Well, no. Not the man I rode with. No.

Teurlay: Okay. Okay. Well I'll talk to you about that later, then. Do you have your map of the camp? I know you haven't been out there for a long time.

Marr: I go by it every once in a while.

Teurlay: And I was just going to ask you, if I point out Arlington Avenue today, if you could just show, if you remember, what part of the camp you might have been in? And it doesn't have to be specific. But if this is Van Buren, going north and south, and this is Arlington Avenue

going west, and that's east, so downtown would be here. Do you recall coming into south of Arlington Avenue to do your work? Or do you recall being north of Arlington Avenue to do your work?

Marr: It would be south.

Teurlay: So you would have been south.

Marr: Yeah. Where's the chapel?

Teurlay: The chapel is right here. Right off of Crest. And this is Cypress, which was one of the main drags in the camp.

Marr: Mm hmm. And we were probably right at the beginning, because we walked a little ways to get to the chapel. I would say these barracks would be–

Teurlay: These are all barracks right here.

Marr: Mm hmm. I think it would probably have been either one of these buildings. But it wasn't on that side, I don't think so.

Teurlay: Very good. Thank you. Well on this map is a payroll building. So you've just pointed to where it's at. So thank you. [both talking]

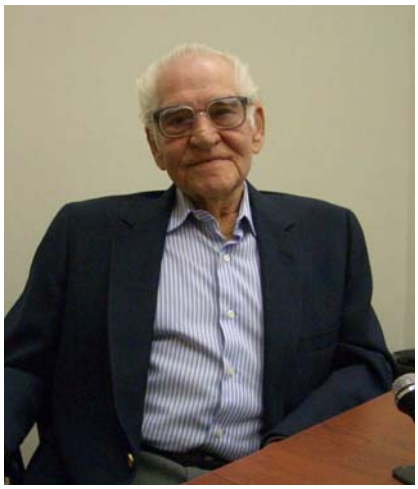
Teurlay: You did wonderful. And it's possibly Marr's Barbershop. So we can someday even show you the building that you used to work in.

Marr: Okay.

Teurlay: But just for my questions to be taped, I'll ask this one here. Just thinking back to all the questions that we've asked and so on and so forth, what else would you like to share with us about your experiences at the camp that we really haven't asked about yet?

Marr: I was a young woman waiting to get married, and I think that my thoughts were more on that, probably. I just did my work every day. And I'd say the most memorable thing that I remember was the day Roosevelt died. And that was traumatic because my father was such a fan of his.

[Interview runtime 22 minutes]



Interviewee: Leo Lueras (Longtime Arlanza resident and storeowner)
Interviewers: Christeen Taniguchi, Ben Taniguchi, Frank Teurlay, Erin Gettis, Kim Johnson
Date: June 28, 2007
Transcribed by: Teresa Bergen

Christeen Taniguchi: Today is June the twenty-eighth, 2007, and the time is now 9:17 AM. I'm Christeen Taniguchi of Galvin Preservation Associates, and my co-interviewers are Ben Taniguchi, also of Galvin Preservation, as well as Frank Teurlay, Camp Anza historian, and Erin Gettis, and Kim Johnson of the city of Riverside. We are here today with Mr. Leo Lueras, who was a real estate agent and opened a market in Arlanza during the years after post-war suburbanization. The information gathered today will help with the development of the historic context for the Camp Anza Historic Resources Survey. I'd like to begin by asking Mr. Leuras how you were associated with post-war Arlanza.

Leo Lueras: I came there in 1949, bought a fifty by twenty-five, I was going to build a house next to that, and sell it and go onto something better. That was in 1949. As things went on, I opened up a small neighborhood store in 1951, which grew and grew. It was the only thing that people could depend on to go get a loaf of bread at that time. That went on and then I got a real estate license in '55.

C. Taniguchi: How old were you at that time?

Lueras: Twenty-five.

C. Taniguchi: Twenty-five. That was in 1949?

Lueras: ’49.

C. Taniguchi: Okay. And the barracks that you bought, is that where you lived?

Lueras: That’s where I lived then. I moved into it, fixed it up as a home, so we moved in while we were working on it. We remained there for many, many years. Twenty years. We added on, we built on. The market kept growing. We built on another home on the back, and opened up an office there for real estate. I stayed there for many, many years. I still own the property.

C. Taniguchi: Okay.

Ben Taniguchi: Now this is Ben, but where was your barracks, where was the barracks that you purchased? Do you know what street it was on?

Lueras: 8041 Cypress Avenue. That’s at the intersection of Warren and Cypress. Warren dead ends into Cypress into the property that I had.

C. Taniguchi: I wonder if you can describe what the Camp Anza area was like when you first got there in 1949. What it looked like in terms of, did it look like a former barracks that had just been abandoned? Or how did it appear?

Lueras: In the narrow streets, single lights down the middle of the street every block or so. All barracks. There was nothing else but barracks out there. Evidently they had a developer come in there and bought it from the army and cut the place up into 100-foot lots. Then they these 100-foot barracks into 50-foot barracks. And they put them on the different lots. So you had a lot of fifty by twenty buildings on fifty-foot lots. There wasn't much there except barracks. There was, when I got there in '49, there was the old Camp Anza. There was a bar. A café. It was called the Anza Café. And it had been the old PX, I believe. That's on Trey and Montgomery. And then there was the Harbor, which was down on Cypress about, oh, almost to Rutland. They had a bar in there and a liquor store, and now, I guess it's a Buddhist temple of some sort in there.

C. Taniguchi: Okay.

Lueras: Those were the only two things that were commercial. And there was a store on Cypress, about a block from, let me see, it was right off of Picker and Cypress. It was called Helen's Outlet. It was a couple, had opened up a second hand store in a building that was existing there.

C. Taniguchi: When did the Anza Café close?

Lueras: Anza Café? They run it until just recently. It was called the Old Bull or the Black Bull or something. It was running here, I think just closed the place up here when they started developing that stuff there on Cypress.

C. Taniguchi: Oh, okay.

Lueras: I think it was just closing up a few months ago. But it was the Anza Café for years and years. And then when these people bought it, they changed it to the Black Bull, or something like that.

C. Taniguchi: What year was it that it became the Black Bull?

Lueras: I really don't know. It must have been about ten years ago. But I'm not sure. They just closed it up here recently.

C. Taniguchi: I'd like to continue with the question about what things were like when you first saw Camp Anza. I don't know if you were able to go inside any of the buildings, but were there still things like furniture or some of the supplies left inside some of the buildings that the army had left behind?

Lueras: I never saw any furniture of any kind in any of those places. There was a lot of empty parts, and there was only, at that time there was only maybe eight or ten families moving in to fix these places up for a home, you know? But no, I didn't see any furniture in any of them.

C. Taniguchi: So when you came in 1949, by then people had already started moving in. It wasn't, it was not like desolate when you came. It was already kind of lively.

Lueras: About eight or ten families had already moved in, started to fix them up.

C. Taniguchi: Okay. Did you talk to them, and did you know when they had moved into that area?

Lueras: Well, none of them had been there more than maybe six months to a year, that I know of.

C. Taniguchi: And the Anza Café was one of, it was already open at that point.

Lueras: Oh, yeah, it was open.

C. Taniguchi: And a couple of the other stores you had mentioned as well.

Lueras: Yeah, the Harbor and that Helen's Outlet was there when I got there. They had their store up. They hadn't been there long.

C. Taniguchi: And the barracks building, at that point, were most of them still tar? They had not been stuccoed yet?

Lueras: Simply Celotexed. Which is Celotexed wall with two by four studs on the inside. Nothing closed off, you know. Later on, the people put stuff like homes and stuccoed.

C. Taniguchi: Do you remember at that time when you arrived how some of the other more substantial buildings were being used? Like the former headquarters, the officers' club, which I guess later became the Moose Lodge? Laundry building, chapel, buildings like that. Were they already occupied, or were they still vacant at that time?

Lueras: The big one that was near me was on, it's Montgomery now. That was a big building that, right about that time, the Church of God had bought it. And then they had like a school for teachers, or whatever, in there, young people. And then shortly after that, the school district, we sent all the kids to school there. There were some little move-on buildings that were there, and the grade school kids went there. Because there was another school out there. They went to school there first, and then later on they were sent to, I think it's called Jefferson. And then, Arlanza School was built after that, and then they went there. But they used that property in it for, I guess it was the old mess hall. And the Church of God bought that, and they had some kind of a school for preachers. And then, I guess it was the school districts, some kids there, and then they had these little move-on buildings, like little bungalows, that they taught school in for a while.

C. Taniguchi: Was the chapel being used as a church when you arrived?

Lueras: Which chapel?

C. Taniguchi: The chapel. There's a building that looks like it has a steeple, and it looks exactly like a church.

Lueras: Is that the one on Chapel?

C. Taniguchi: Yes. On Chapel. Yes. Exactly.

Lueras: No. I think it was vacant then. I don't think any, wait a minute. I don't think they were using it then. It was kind of vacant. I think it was like for sale. But it wasn't being used at that time.

C. Taniguchi: And the Moose Lodge, had they already moved into the area?

Lueras: They came in a little after I got there, shortly after. And then they operated there for many years.

C. Taniguchi: Now when you arrived at Camp Anza, were the properties generally sold to developers? Or were they sold directly to individuals?

Lueras: Individuals bought them. That was the only ones that, I guess, we sold to any bigger entities was, I guess, the Church of God and maybe the Moose Lodge. But all the others were pretty well sold to individuals. Now at that time, there was a, on Picker, the VFW had a clubhouse there. And the DAV had an office and sort of a clubhouse. We both had bars on Philbin, just east of Rutland. It's a church now. All those buildings have come into a church now. But the DAV was there, VFW was on Picker.

C. Taniguchi: Were these housed in former barracks? The VFW and DAV?

Lueras: Yeah, they were larger ones, though.

C. Taniguchi: Oh, larger.

Lueras: Yeah. Larger buildings. The VFW, well, it wasn't that much bigger. I guess it was maybe a hundred-foot barrack. And the one over there on Philbin was much larger. It was kind of a combination. I don't know what it had been before.

C. Taniguchi: When you arrived in Camp Anza in the late '40s and early '50s, what was the general ethnic and economic makeup of the people who were living there?

Lueras: The biggest part of them were working in the steam industry, out in Fontana. They were working pipeworks over at Kaiser.

C. Taniguchi: So they were working class people, generally.

Lueras: Yes. Most of them worked at the steel mills, the ones that I knew. There was a few that did other kind of work around town. But most of them that I knew were working on the steel mills out there.

C. Taniguchi: And what was their ethnic makeup? Were they white or Hispanic?

Lueras: Mostly white. There were, at that time I would say maybe there were four Hispanic families there.

C. Taniguchi: And these properties were generally, were they owner-occupied, or were they rented?

Lueras: Mostly they were owner-occupied. They were just four walls and then Celotex on the outside. And they were living in there with the studs showing, you know? By little, everybody worked and helped each other, you know? And if this guy run out of two by fours, he had some, so they go and help him put them up, you know? And kind of work together to build these, make them into a house.

C. Taniguchi: Actually, that leads into my next question. I was wondering how these buildings became homes. Like who were the ones who stuccoed, and who were the ones who fixed them up? It was the owners.

Lueras: Yeah, owners. The people that bought these buildings. And when I got there, they were selling these buildings, fifty-foot buildings for oh, around eleven, twelve hundred dollars. You could buy them for like a hundred dollars down. And there you were buying a lot and this building, you know. So a lot of people came out to take advantage of that. And they started moving in and fixing them up. And they did their own work, most of them that knew. And then others kind of helped each other, or hired somebody, if they could afford to hire people to come in and do work. But most of them were doing their own work.

C. Taniguchi: Now were these properties seized directly from the federal government?
Or were there some–

Lueras: No, no. The federal government sold it to them. I can't think of the man's name that developed, but he had it subdivided into a hundred, into fifty-foot lots, and cut up these buildings. But it was Anza Realty that was handling the whole situation. They were on Philbin and Van Buren. That used to be the entrance to, one of the entrances to the camp. It was a little building and there's where they had their offices.

C. Taniguchi: You were also selling real estate in Anza, as well.

Lueras: Not until after ’55. That’s when I got my license.

C. Taniguchi: I wanted to ask you a little bit about the market that you had. I know that you had already said earlier when the mike wasn’t on. But if you can tell us the name of the market, and the years you had your market.

Lueras: Opened it up in 1951, for $450, which included deposits for empty bottles, banana crates for counters. Just kind of a whim, you know, we started a little tiny thing there. I was working at the steel mill at that time, and my wife took care of it while I was at work. And then it just kind of like grew and grew and grew, you know? Kept adding, building on.

C. Taniguchi: What kinds of things did you sell in your market?

Lueras: At first it was frozens, and a few canned goods. I bought canned goods and cigarettes and candy. Mostly bread and milk. It was very small. When you’re talking about the front end of that fifty-foot barrack, which was twenty-foot wide. So I was in a store which the entire store was maybe fifty by twenty. You came in the front door, which had little bells and everything. You came in there and went in, and somebody came in behind you, well, they had to wait until you got out so they could walk through. [laughs] Just the little rack of bread, and a few groceries. Get milk. And then it kept going, you know? I kept enlarging it and enlarging it.

C. Taniguchi: You had indicated something about adding on to the market, is that right?

Lueras: It was just the first fifteen feet, and then we decided that we needed more room. So we kept moving out, and pretty soon I was running out of room space. See, the building was only fifty by twenty. But we kept taking more room till we were only back to, we didn't have any room in the back. So later on, I bought adjoining property and enlarged in that direction, tied it into another building that was there.

C. Taniguchi: I think you, I don't believe you mentioned this, but can you give us the address of the market?

Lueras: 8041 Cypress Avenue. That's the original address, the first piece I bought.

B. Taniguchi: So it was next door to your house, your barrack?

Lueras: We were living in the barracks.

B. Taniguchi: Oh, okay.

Lureas: We opened up a little store in the front, front of the barrack. We lived in the back, and we opened up this little store in front. And then as it got busy, we kept taking more and more room. We got squeezed into the back end of the barrack. And then this we bought the property next door, and we started adding on from there. Eventually we used most of the barrack for just a store.

B. Taniguchi: And does the building exist today?

Lueras: It exists. Of course the one I added onto, of course we added on to the back of the original building. We added on a four-bedroom, den home backyard. And we had a big house. In fact, afterwards, we added on. While we were there, we had to, it was a general mom and pop store was what it was. Then we sold beer and wine, we sold groceries, all that stuff. Eventually we put in a meat market. We had meat and produce. At one point there, we were the post office. We also had a substation for the post office out of Arlington. And it was Camp Anza post office, or subsequently. So we had a post office. People could go there and mailed their letters. Drop off their cleaning and buy their groceries. And later on, when I got into, of course I got into real estate in '55, still the market was going. And I had one agent that was ordained, so people could come in and they could get married. [laughs] This cat could marry them. So we did everything. We had everything to make a living.

C. Taniguchi: Would you say that your store was sort of a social center, then, as well for the–

Lueras: Oh, it was a listening post it was kind of a place where everybody met going in or going out. Because we were open from five o'clock in the morning until eleven o'clock at night, seven days a week, for years.

C. Taniguchi: Did you have employees? Or was it a family, purely family business?

Lueras: It started out, it was just my wife and I. Later on, we had a couple of employees.

C. Taniguchi: What was your wife's name?

Lueras: Mela. M-e-l-a.

C. Taniguchi: I wonder, were there any other markets like the market in that Arlanza area.

Lueras: There was, when I opened up, there was a little tiny one down the road there, Cypress, and almost to Rutland. There was a little tiny store when I first opened up. Little tiny, same thing, you know. That was it.

C. Taniguchi: Was there a particular time during which there was a lot of building construction going on? A lot of modification of these barracks into homes? Like a boom of that period?

Lueras: Oh, from when I got in there, and from then on, it just seemed like people just kept moving in, you know, and buying these places and fixing them. From '49 on, very active. Everything all through there, all those barracks started getting filled up and getting people fixing them up.

C. Taniguchi: Were most of the ones that were being fixed up, were they stucco? Or were they applied with the wood boards?

Lueras: The biggest part of them was stuccoed. Some went to some kind of shingles, which didn't work out too good, because they'd break off and then you'd have to stucco them anyway.

C. Taniguchi: Oh, is that right. Okay. Do you know of any names of some contractors? Ones that had done some of the work? Mr. Teurlay here had talked about this particular gentleman who was going around and did a lot of the stuccoing of the area.

Lueras: By stuccoing, are you talking about a contractor?

C. Taniguchi: Yeah, the contractor names.

Lueras: Well, there were individuals that did a lot of that, but I don't know of any contractors that would just go around–

Teurlay: The man in my photo.

Lueras: There was a man by the name of Manuel Fignon that lived there on Trey, that used to do a lot of plastering for people. Then there was, well, yeah, there was a man there off Cypress, on the north side of Cypress, Tate Rounsaville, who was one of the old time, one of the best plasterers around. He used to do a lot of work out there.

C. Taniguchi: Could you spell that? Do you remember his last name, how that was spelled?

Lueras: I think so. R-o-u-n-s-a-v-i-l-l-e. I think that's right. His first name was Tate. He did a lot of the plastering. He was very good. One of the best. As far as contractors who did work in the area. There was a fellow from, over from Arlington, from the Arlington area, Len Howard, did a lot of work into that area. He was a fantastic contractor. But he did a lot of work out there.

C. Taniguchi: Did you do work on your own home? Or did you hire someone to work on yours?

Lueras: I did the simpler stuff, you know, that I could handle. But I hired people to do the harder stuff, you know. Like Mr. Howard, he did some work for me, built me a home on the back end of that barrack. And he did some other work for me on other properties (?). And I had help, Mr. Rounsaville did the plastering. There was a fellow by the name of Montgomery that lived on Montgomery. He was an electrical contractor. When we built my home in the back of the building there, Howard had the contract. Montgomery, I just subbed it out to everybody. I let the contractor do the electric that lived there on Montgomery. And then people like Mr. Rounsaville did the plastering. We subbed it out to different ones.

C. Taniguchi: So I'm guessing that buildings were not just remodeled. But you had mentioned them being cut in half. And I'm seeing some of them were moved around.

Lueras: Yeah, they took hundred-foot buildings, they could make the lots fifty-foot lots. They subdivided them into fifty-foot lots. Anza Realty sold the lots with a building on them. But before they sold them, they took the hundred-foot buildings, cut them in half, and they put a

fifty-footer on one, a fifty-footer on another one, like that. So you had a lot of fifty-foot by twenty buildings. The buildings were originally like a hundred by twenty. So they cut them in half. Really very genius (?). Very smart man.

B. Taniguchi: How did they go about cutting the barracks? Do you know?

Lueras: Just saw them in half. See, there was only four walls to them, and the floors. And it's all two by sixes, and wood floors. Just cut them in half, and put half of it on one lot, leave the other half on the lot it was on.

B. Taniguchi: How did they move the barracks?

Lueras: I don't know. I didn't see them move them. But they put them on piers, concrete piers. They were on top of these piers to begin with, and then they moved these others and put these concrete piers and they set them on those. I didn't see them move them.

B. Taniguchi: When did this period of cutting up barracks and modifying them, when did that end?

Lueras: They were already set up and on the different lots by the time I got there in '49. They had already set up and subdivided the area. And they had already cut the buildings and set them where they wanted them. And they were selling them off, you know, one little lot with a fifty-foot building on it.

Teurlay: May I ask a question? Once the homes were subdivided, was the plumbing and electricity already in the barracks? Or did the purchasers of these cut barracks buildings have to put their own electrical and plumbing in the homes? Or do you know?

Lueras: When the army was there, they had built a pretty darn good sewage system out there. Big lines. And actually there was outstanding lines. So then when the barracks were set there, the electricity was down the middle of the street. The sewer was there. There were water lines out there. So when people like myself bought a barracks, you would have somebody come in and hook onto that sewer. You had to pay somebody to come in and hook onto the sewer line. And the electric, there was electric in the street. But we'd have to put in our own, electrician would come in and put in our own service boxes in the building so that we could go on from there. They didn't leave them, there might have been one here and there might have had some light, but I don't think so. Most of them, everybody had to do their own to get it done.

C. Taniguchi: Do you remember any old houses that were moved into that area at that time?

Lueras: None.

C. Taniguchi: And the reason I ask is because there's a few Craftsmen style buildings, homes that look like they're from the '20s, that are there today. But then when you look at old photographs of Camp Anza, you don't see anything that looks like that. But as far as you know–

Lueras: I never saw anybody move a house into the area.

C. Taniguchi: Okay.

Lueras: I understood there was one on Trey there. The only one, I can't think of anything being moved in there. The only thing that was there was barracks. And on Trey, unless it would be the old (Nahara?) family. Or, let's see, where is it? It might have been in there, but I don't remember anybody ever moving a house into the area. I saw them move barracks out of the area. People would buy them and move them somewhere else to use them. Can I tell you a story? The original people that bought that land from the government, I guess, a Jewish gentleman that would cut the place up and subdivided it into lots, and then put these things on. There was a priest, Catholic priest that came into the La Sierra area, and he went to this man and asked him if he could help him with one of those buildings, he had so many of them. The developer told him, he says, "Father, you go home and pray for me. I've got a big deal going. And if it goes through, I'll give you one." The deal went through. He gave him a building. It was moved out to Jones, for Our Lady of, Queen of Angels? Queen of Angels Church is there now, the big one. But this building, this little barrack, wound up across the street from that. They didn't have the land there for the building that's there now. And he opened up his little church there on Jones, near the Queen of Angels. So he gave him the building, then moved it out there for him and the priest started his little church. And he said, "Okay, Father, pick out the one you want."

Erin Gettis: This is Erin Gettis. I have just a couple of follow-up questions for you. How did you first hear about the Camp Anza opportunity to go there and buy a house? How did you hear about it?

Lueras: I was living in Los Angeles. A friend of ours said he was coming for a ride in Riverside. We had never heard of Riverside. But they were selling houses, building and a lot, for a hundred dollars down. So we came out with him just for the ride, and wound up buying one.

Gettis: You mentioned earlier that when you first moved in 1949 that there were eight to ten families that had bought around the same time. Do you remember the names of any of those families?

Lueras: Okay. Yeah. Norman Stonehouse. Kenneth Stonehouse.

Gettis: Were they related?

Lueras: They were brothers. Taking me back. (Flerrys?) was the last name of a person who owned one. (Wilby Kilday?). He was a fireman. Bill McKee. Helen Stark, and Joe Stark.

Gettis: That was Ellen, or Helen?

Lueras: Helen.

Gettis: Helen?

Lueras: Helen Stark.

Gettis: Oh, Helen.

Lueras: And Joe Stark. They had the second hand store there on Cypress and (Kimberly?), called it Helen's Outlet. And if I remember correctly, let's see, who else was out there. That lived there?

Gettis: You had just said there were eight to ten families.

Lueras: Oh. Larry Coffee was, in the area, he was the fellow that took care of the business for Anza Realty. He took care of their business, his dealings, I think. Larry Coffee. When I first came there, there was a person right next door to the building that I had, a Mr. Max Hardwell. Retired. He had a little saw sharpening shop there. And he had retired from being a boat captain at Lake Mead, where he took the tourists around. He came in and bought a barrack and started in, too. Let me think. I'll think of some more names, if you want. Go up and down the street (?) during those years.

Teurlay: Does Shuler ring a bell? The Shuler family? Does that ring a bell?

Lueras: Shuler. Shulers. Not Shuler, but now that you mention it, there was a Reverend (Spinekey?) that came in. I think that was at that chapel that you mentioned a while ago. I think he was in there for a while. Reverend (Spinekey?). Shuler. I remember the name, but I can't think of the–

Teurlay: They lived on Picker.

Lueras: Yeah, the Shulers. If my wife was here, she'd probably remember them. They're probably one of our customers. Cause kids grew up over there, around the store, you know. I run into old guys now that used to buy bubblegum from me. They lived on (?), Shuler, Shuler, Shuler. Must have been between, it would have to be on Picker between Cypress and Philbin. Because there was nothing else beyond that. The Shulers. They might have had an account with us. I remember the name.

Gettis: I'm going to go back to that first question I asked you about how did you hear about Camp Anza. You said your friend told you about it and you rode with him. Do you recall how he heard about it?

Lueras: Saw it in the newspaper in Los Angeles. He was a painter, and he was going out to check it out. And I came out with him. When we came out, there was no– see, Los Angeles had what Riverside got later. But they didn't call it smog, they called it sludge. The skies were getting bad. Like when you would hang your clothes out, and ashes would fall on the clothes. When we came out here, the skies were so blue and everything was so neat and nice, we decided

we'd move over here. We bought the place. I didn't have much money. Only put a hundred dollars down. So I put a hundred dollars down, I moved out here and went to work at the steel mill.

Kim Johnson: This is Kim Jarrell Johnson, and I just have a couple more questions. Just for the record, so we can get it on tape, can you tell us again the name of your store?

Lueras: Leo and Mela's Market.

Johnson: Leo and Mela's Market.

Lueras: Let me go back to it. When I first opened the store, when we first opened it, we called it Lueras market. Then sometime later, I leased the business out to another party for two years. I went to Albuquerque. I came back and I could not use Lueras Market anymore, because my father had come down and bought the other little store down the street and called it Lueras Market. So then we called it Leo's and Mela's Market. So I was in competition with my dad there for a while.

Johnson: Oh, okay. I was curious, when you first moved there, how did you get your mail? How did you get your groceries? Where did you go for that?

Lueras: Well, the mail was delivered. There was no problem there. Groceries? Before I opened up there, we used to have to go back, there was a store up there like you mentioned over on

Tower and Arlington Avenue. Before being Michael's, there was a small store that was Mills Market. And we'd go there. That was about as close as you could go to a market. Or else go to Arlington.

Johnson: So you already had mail service when you arrived.

Lueras: Oh, yeah, we had mail service.

Johnson: Okay, that was all I had.

Teurlay: We're ready here. What did you do during World War II? Were you in the service?

Lueras: I was working in Los Angeles. No, I didn't go into the service. I got injured and I couldn't go. I was in the shipyards out in San Pedro.

Teurlay: Very good. Okay. Do you recall the Show Form Brassiere Company occupying one of the mess halls?

Lueras: On Trey.

Teurlay: On Trey.

Lueras: On Trey, I think it was between Rutland and, you know. Between Picker and-

Teurlay: Wohlstetter.

Lueras: Yeah, it was right there in that back section. It sits back in there just like that other building where the potato chip factory used to be. Do you know where the potato chip factory was? Where that new development is going in now? Part of them low income housing that's being built right now? On Trey, between Trey and Cypress, there's a huge building. And they had, at first it was some kind of a manufacturing plate metal stuff. And then later on, it became a potato chip factory. And it's set back between Trey and Cypress. Now this one that you're talking about was Wohlstetter and, just off of Cypress.

Teurlay: Do you recall what year the Show Form Brassiere Company went in there?

Lueras: Oh, it was there before I got there.

Teurlay: Oh, before. Okay.

Lueras: They were out of Los Angeles.

Teurlay: Do you recall a turkey farm being at the corner of Tyler and Arlington? And do you know which corner it was on?

Lueras: Not on Tyler and Arlington. It was a Norwood Turkey Ranch off of Cypress. Cypress and Norwood, I guess. It was called the Norwood Turkey Ranch. It was quite an operation there.

Teurlay: What can you tell us about your recollections of Rohr coming in and taking that property along Arlington Avenue and constructing it?

Lueras: Yeah, they came in there in 19, Rohr moved in there in 1952. 1951, the end of 1951. The original building they built onto it is still there. There were some docks there. It was vacant. There was somebody just ahead of them that had another building east of that main building. The name of the outfit was Bill Jack. I think they did some silver plating, or something like that. And then Rohr came in.

Teurlay: Was the silver plating company on Cypress? Was it in a big building that faced Cypress?

Lueras: What's that?

Teurlay: The Bill Jack–

Lueras: No, they were on Arlington Avenue.

Teurlay: They were actually facing–

Lueras: They were on the same property that Rohr bought. It was a little bit east of the old main building, then there was another building that eventually was torn down.

Teurlay: Great. Okay. That's very helpful. And let's see here. Who was your supplier for your dairy products? Was it Teunissen?

Lueras: Knudsen.

Teurlay: Knudsen, okay. Because I'm familiar with Teunissen Dairy being about a mile away.

Lueras: They were more of a, people would go up there and buy their milk. Kind of a (?) type thing.

Teurlay: And the rest, what year, separate from the barracks, on the south side of Philbin, the homes look different, and were built ranch house style. Do you recall what year that development south of Philbin began, and who the developer was?

Lueras: South of Philbin?

Teurlay: Yeah.

Lueras: Well, Anza Realty did a lot of that. And then Tavalone, he used to do some of this on the lot construction type thing. I think it was Nick (?).

Teurlay: Okay. That's all I have for the video. Is there anything else that you'd like to share about your experiences in the Arlanza area during the post-war years.

Lueras: My experiences, I had a real estate office. I ran it for many years in Riverside. We had a market. We ran it for many, many years. Got to know everybody. I either bought, sold, leased or rented practically every property between Philbin and Arlington Avenue, and between Van Buren and Rutland at one time or another.

Appendix D: DPR 523 A and D Forms

Appendix E: Historic California Posts: Camp Anza

California State Military Department

The California State Military Museum

Preserving California's Military Heritage

Historic California Posts:

Camp Anza

(Arlington Staging Area)

This World War II staging area for the Los Angeles Port of Embakation, the located six miles southwest of Riverside and about 55 miles east of Los Angeles. The Army purchased, from private parties, the property for Camp Anza in 1942 and 1943. with construction beginning on July 3, 1942, and completed on February 15, 1943. It was activated on December 2, 1942, as Headquarters, Arlington Staging Area, but was redesignated Camp Anza on December 12, 1942. On November 5, 1942, it was activated as a reception center, and was redesignated Special Training Center on September 9, 1943. Camp Anza was deactivated March 31, 1946.

Known Units at Camp Anza

Service Command Unit 1950
10th Army Air Forces Base Unit (Air Section, Port of Embarkation)
7th Ordnance Battalion. Arrived 10 January 1943, departed 19 January 1943
11th Cavalry Group, Mechanized
19th Liaison Squadron. 28 March 1944.
20th Tactical Reconnaisanse Squadron. 11-17 November 1945
20th General Hospital. Arrived 10 January 1943, departed 19 January 1943
21st Quartermaster Regiment (Colored). Arrived 10 January 1943, departed 19 January 1943
37th Infantry Division. Inactivated at Camp Anza 13 December 1945.
- 129th Infantry Regiment
- 145th Infantry Regiment
- 148th Infantry Regiment
- Division Artillery
  - 6th Field Artillery Battalion [105mm[
  - 135th Field Artillery Battalion [105mm]
  - 136th Field Artillery Battalion [155mm]
  - 140th Field Artillery Battalion [105mm]
- 37th Reconnaissance Troop, Mechanized
- 117th Engineer Combat Battalion
- 37th Counter-Intelligence Corps Detachment
- Headquarters Special Troops
- Hqs Company, 37th Infantry Division
- Military Police Platoon
- 737th Ordnance Light Maintenance Company
- 37th Quartermaster Company
- 37th Signal Company

38th Infantry Division. Inactivated at Camp Anza 1 November 1945.
- 149th Infantry Regiment
- 151st Infantry Regiment

152d Infantry Regiment
Division Artillery
138th Field Artillery Battalion [105mm[
139th Field Artillery Battalion [105mm]
150th Field Artillery Battalion [155mm]
163d Field Artillery Battalion [105mm]
38th Reconnaissance Troop, Mechanized
113th Engineer Combat Battalion
113th Medical Battalion
38th Counter-Intelligence Corps Detachment
Headquarters Special Troops
Hqs Company, 38th Infantry Division
Military Police Platoon
738th Ordnance Light Maintenance Company
38th Quartermaster Company
38th Signal Company
39th Bombardment Group (Very Heavy). 15-27 December 1945. Inactivated 27 December 1945.
60th Bombardment Squadron (Very Heavy)
61st Bombardment Squadron (Very Heavy)
62d Bombardment Squadron (Very Heavy)
44th Quartermaster War Dog Platoon. Inactivated at Camp Anza in 1946
45th Troop Carrier Squadron. Inactivated 26 December 1945 at Camp Anza.
48th Evacuation Hospital. Arrived 10 January 1943, departed 19 January 1943
73d Evacuation Hospital. Arrived 10 January 1943, departed 19 January 1943
88th Chemical Mortar Battalion. Inactivated at Camp Anza 29 December 1945.
89th Infantry Division
96th Infantry Division. Inactivated 3 February 1946.
97th Quartermaster Battalion. Inactivated 28 September 1945 at Camp Anza.
98th Airdrome Squadron. November 1943.
98th Chemical Mortar Battalion. Inactivated at Camp Anza 29 December 1945.
111th Infantry Regiment. Inactivated 22 November 1945.
124th Cavalry Regiment
127th Liaison Squadron (Commando) 2-10 November 1944
151st Medical Battalion. Arrived 10 January 1943, departed 19 January 1943
198th Field Artillery Battalion. Inactivated at Camp Anza 21 January 1946.
223d Field Artillery Battalion. Inactivated at Camp Anza 24 December 1945
321st Engineer Combat Battalion. Inactivated 3 February 46 at Camp Anza.
330th Engineer General Service Regiment. Arrived 10 January 1943, departed 19 January 1943
382d Bombardment Group (Very Heavy) 30 December 1945-4 January 1946, inactivated 4 January 1946
420th Bombardment Squadron (Very Heavy)
464th Bombardment Squadron (Very Heavy)
872d Bombardment Squadron (Very Heavy)
383d Bombardment Group (Very Heavy) Inactivated 3 January 1946.
876th Bombardment Squadron (Very Heavy)
880th Bombardment Squadron (Very Heavy)
884th Bombardment Squadron (Very Heavy)
443d Troop Carrier Group (Medium) 23-26 December 1945, in activated 26 December 1945.

1st Troop Carrier Squadron
2d Troop Carrier Squadron
27th Troop Carrier Squadron
315th Troop Carrier Squadron
478th Quartermaster Regiment. Arrived 10 January 1943, departed 19 January 1943
458th Bombardment Squadron (Very Heavy). 22-27 December 1945.
459th Bombardment Squadron (Very Heavy). In activated 21 December 1945 at Camp Anza.
468 Bombardment Group (Very Heavy)
798th Bombardment Squadron (Very Heavy)
503d Parachute Regimental Combat Team. Inactivated at Camp Anza
503d Parachute Infantry Regiment
462d Parachute Field Artillery Battalion
Company C, 161st Airborne Engineer Battalion
512th Troop Carrier Group. 23-24 December 1945
326th Troop Carrier Squadron
327th Troop Carrier Squadron
328th Troop Carrier Squadron
329th Troop Carrier Squadron
528th Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion. Inactivated 26 December 1945 at Camp Anza.
548th Quartermaster Battalion. Inactivated 28 September 1945.
Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment
3184th Quartermaster Service Company
3186th Quartermaster Service Company
3187th Quartermaster Service Company
640th Tank Detroyer Battalion. Inactivated 13 January 1946 at Camp Anza
931st Signal Battalion (Aviation)(Separate) 1-15 November 1944
1213th Military Police Company (1943)

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