Brockton Avenue
Riverside Water Co Main Canal
Riverside and Arlington Railway line
The Loring Theatre
main and 7th st
Built 1890.
Albert S. White Park
Perley and Button Orange Grove joining Shurman Institute on the East.
Christian Science Church
RIVERSIDE

Engravings by the L.A. Photo Eng. Co.
IN the 17th day of March, 1870, at Knoxville, Tennessee, J. W. North issued and sent to numerous persons in the Northern States, a circular entitled "A Colony for California," in which he outlined the work which later in that year bore fruit in the establishment of the Riverside settlement. In that circular was briefly stated what was expected as to the establishment and carrying on of the proposed colony, which had not at that time any definite form or special proposed location. The following passages are quoted from this circular:

"We do not expect to buy as much land for the same amount of money in Southern California as we could obtain in the remote parts of Colorado or Wyoming; but we expect it will be worth more in proportion to cost than any other land we could purchase in the United States."

"We expect to have schools, churches, lyceum, public library, reading-room, etc., at a very early date, and we invite such people to join our colony as will esteem it a privilege to build them."

The steps which led to the fulfillment of these expectations constitute the history of Riverside.

In the summer of 1870, Judge North, together with Dr. James P. Greves of Marshall, Mich., Judge E. G. Brown of Belle Plaine, Iowa, and other gentlemen interested in the proposed colony, visited Southern California and examined various locations offered as the site for the proposed colony. San Bernardino county was not then considered as possessing many attractions to settlers. It was the largest county in the State, containing over 23,000 square miles, and contained but one town, San Bernardino, which was the county seat and was but little more than a village. That which is now Riverside was then included within the limits of San Bernardino county, but the entire county did not contain more than a fraction of the population, or of the assessed valuation, now contained within the municipal limits of the city of Riverside. There was no railroad within four hundred miles of San Bernardino, except a short road leading from Los Angeles to San Pedro, and practically all the travel to San Bernardino county was by steamer from San Francisco to San Pedro, and by team from Los Angeles to San Bernardino. The chief business of the county was the raising of sheep and cattle, and such general farming as provided for the necessities of the settlers themselves. The Riverside plain was then a dry, uncultivated mesa, which had never seen a human habitation, nor been disturbed by the hand of man.
Over it ranged herds of cattle, and its sole product was the natural growth of alfilerilla upon which the stock fed. In the summer of 1870, the purchase, at $3.50 per acre, was made by the newly organized Southern California Colony Association, of which Judge North was the president and general manager, of portions of the Jurupa Rancho and Rubidoux Rancho, comprising the original Riverside colony, which has, however, in later years extended far beyond these limits. The town of Riverside was laid out and surveyed and was then known as Jurupa, a name soon changed, however, to Riverside, as more euphonious and having reference to the Santa Ana river, from which the water supply of the new colony was derived. The construction of an irrigating canal was immediately begun, and was completed as far as the town site in the summer of 1871.

It is impossible to give within the limits of this article the names of all those who were pioneers in Riverside, and whose laborious efforts, courage, judgment, and faith, have contributed to make Riverside what it is today.

In 1870 there was in San Bernardino county hardly a sign of the great orange growing industry which has since made both Riverside and San Bernardino counties famous. There were a few orange trees that had been raised from seed, and were producing fruit in a few isolated localities, usually upon low lands and not upon the high mesas, the irrigation of which was more difficult and costly, and which have since proved the best for orange-growing. The early settlers of Riverside met with many discouragements. They were remote from markets where they could either buy or sell to advantage; there were no adequate means of communication or transportation, and the country was necessarily of slow growth. There was no money to be had upon any kind of security or at any kind of interest. Those who had lived longer in the country, and had brought into bearing the few seedling trees referred to, insisted that the enterprise upon the Riverside mesa could not possibly be successful; that the mesa land was not fit for cultivation; that it certainly would not

*Jurupa is an Indian name, and was given to the “seven leagues of grazing land; a little more,” granted to Juan Bandini on September 28th, 1838, by Juan B. Alvarado, Mexican Governor of California.
produce oranges; that even if orange trees would grow upon it they
would not bear anything; and that even if they should bear, the
hundreds of acres, which it was then expected to plant, would so
overstock the market that oranges would not sell at any price, and
orange groves would be worthless.

Under these discouragements the handful of people at Riverside
worked steadily on. They knew nothing at that time of any of the
improved or budded varieties of oranges, and knew of no way of pro-
ducing the fruit except by bringing the seedling trees into bearing.
There were no young trees in nursery nearer than Los Angeles, and
a few were brought from there and planted. By far the greater
number, however, were raised from the seed at Riverside. Decayed
Tahiti oranges were purchased at San Francisco by the barrel and
shipped to Riverside, where the seed was separated from the pulp by
hand and planted in seed bed, finally making nursery and orchard
trees.

The Australian blue-gum was then being introduced into Cali-
fornia, and, thinking to raise some of these trees for the use of the
settlement, an order was sent to a San Francisco seedsman for five
pounds of the seed. The answer returned that there were not
five pounds of the seed in the United States, but that one ounce of
the seed would be sent for five dollars. That quantity was purcha-
ed, and from this ounce of seed the first eucalyptus trees of the colony
were grown.

It was not known at that time that a seedling lemon root was not
a healthy or fit root for any citrus fruit, and great quantities of
lemon seeds were planted and seedling lemon trees raised. These
were found, after coming into bearing, to be so inferior and un-
healthy that they were finally cut down and destroyed. The China
lemon also, a very inferior variety, was raised from cuttings, making
a tree or bush so wholly useless that it also was destroyed. Limes
were raised from seed and many extensive lime orchards were
brought into bearing, only to find the fruit unprofitable, and these in
turn were destroyed.

Many acres of raisin vineyard were planted and were so successful
that large sums were realized by the settlers from the raisins. In
fact, Riverside laid the foundation for the raisin industry in Cali-
forina. In later years, however, it was found that in the warmer
valley of the San Joaquin, where the nights were warm and the grape reached its maturity much earlier than in Riverside, the raisins could be cured before the beginning of the rainy season. Raisin growers found the true home of their industry in that region, and the Riverside raisin vineyards were almost entirely rooted out and replaced with more profitable fruit.

In the early 70's occurred an incident which created slight interest at the time, but which proved to be fraught with incalculable good, not only to Riverside, but to the entire orange-growing industry of California. I refer to the receipt, by one of the settlers at Riverside, from a friend in the city of Washington, of two orange trees which had been brought to the Agricultural Department, from the city of Bahia in Brazil. These were of the variety then known as the Bahia orange, but which by reason of its peculiar appearance, remarkable success, and wide propagation in Riverside, has been since known as the Riverside Navel Orange. Buds were taken from these trees and
inserted in the stocks of then growing orchards, and the variety has since been propagated from tree to tree until it is the best known, most extensively raised, and most profitable variety of orange produced in the United States. It is entirely seedless and can only be propagated by budding or grafting.

The picture of the two trees from which all the existing navel orange trees in California have descended is reproduced with this article, not for its especial artistic value nor because the trees are now even fairly good specimens of their kind. But such as they are, they are the direct ancestors of all but a small fraction of the profitable orange groves of this State. Insignificant as they appear, they are the fountainhead of an important part of Southern California's prosperity.

In 1875, S. C. Evans and associates came to Riverside, made large purchases of land adjoining the then Riverside Colony lands, and organized the Riverside Land and Irrigating Company, which finally

In the early 80's, Matthew Gage laid out and constructed what is known as the Gage canal. This, with its subsequent extensions, has added to Riverside a very large, and perhaps the most beautiful and favorably situated portion of the settlement. Begun originally for the purpose of bringing water upon what is known as "Section 30," to perfect Mr. Gage's title under the Desert Land Act, the Gage Canal enterprise, covering a large area of most fertile land, lifted and borne forward by the wave of general prosperity and large influx of population and capital, developed into an undertaking far beyond the original conception of its founder. It has brought under irrigation thousands of acres which were formerly thought beyond and above the flow of irrigating streams, and which are now valued at from $500 to $2000 per acre.

This canal and the lands under it have passed into the hands of the Riverside Trust Company, a corporation composed of English capitalists, whose management of that fine property has made it fully
A FEW RIVERSIDE SNAP-SHOTS.

Photos by Tresslar, Riverside.
equal in productiveness and beauty to any similar property in California.

As transcontinental roads were completed and transportation provided to the Mississippi valley and the Atlantic coast, markets were opened up for the citrus fruits and their production was placed upon a firm and profitable basis.

Perhaps the greatest discouragement in the whole history of this industry was that arising from the introduction and ravages of those small insects known as the red scale, and the white, or cottony cushion scale. These small insects multiplied so rapidly, and their presence upon the tree and effect upon the fruit was so disastrous, that the orange growers saw ruin staring them in the face. At that time, however, science came to their aid. Scientific men were sent to remote parts of the globe in search of insect enemies of the red and white scale. Such enemies were found, were brought from Australia in small numbers, were colonized in the infected groves and orchards of Southern California, and their energetic and faithful work has proved a complete protection against the scale insects.

Riverside is beyond doubt the greatest orange growing district in the world. Naturally, therefore, it is always ready to take the lead in whatever steps may be necessary for the development or protection of this industry. As the orange production has increased in quantity from year to year, it has been necessary to extend the markets, until the orange growers of California have reached the Atlantic sea-board cities, and have come in direct conflict with the oranges of the Mediterranean. These are produced with cheap labor, brought to the American market by water transportation, and with a low tariff were enabled to undersell the California oranges, whose superior quality was offset by heavier freight charges.

It was then that the orange growers decided to appeal to Congress to provide that in the list of American industries protected by an adequate tariff upon imports, the orange growers of California should be given just recognition, and their just share of the general protection. An earnest and energetic committee of orange growers of Southern California was sent to Washington to make the proper representations to Congress, and through their efforts and those of our representatives in both Houses of Congress, the present tariff of one cent per pound upon oranges was enacted. Later, when a new danger threatened this industry from the proposed reciprocity treaty known as the "Jamaica Treaty," a committee was again sent to Washington to represent California orange growers, and by the able and energetic work of our Representatives in Congress this treaty was defeated.

The whole history of the industry which has made Riverside famous, has been the history of a long continued, earnest and persistent struggle to produce the finest fruit, to produce it in large quantities, to seek extended markets, to secure paying prices, to protect those markets by adequate tariffs from foreign competition, and to provide, by means of cooperative packing and marketing associations and exchanges, for returning to the producer the largest possible share of the proceeds. It can be safely said that no industry in the country affords a better example of intelligent and thorough cooperation and complete success.

In 1883 the city of Riverside was incorporated, and inside the municipal limits (about fifty-six square miles) were included a very large proportion of its orange groves. The city government has uniformly been and is most satisfactory. City ordinances provide for the protection of the orange groves from insect pests, and the eradication of these when found.

The credit of the city of Riverside is well shown by the recent sale of $40,000 of its 4 per cent. bonds at a premium. These bonds were issued to provide the city with an electric light and power plant, which will be in operation January 1st, 1901.

The city for several years past has received its electricity from the water power of a mountain stream, but this has been so diminished
by a succession of dry seasons that the efficient city council, under the leadership of its chairman, Bradford Morse, determined that the city should have its own plant. The people voted the bonds, and the new plant, almost completed, will have a capacity of 700 horse-power, which can be doubled without requiring additional buildings.

The city is eminently a city of churches and schools, there being within the city limits fourteen church structures, embracing all denominations, besides one now under construction by the Christian Scientists. There are also within the city limits, eleven public school buildings, besides a kindergarten connected with the school department, and a first-class business college, conducted by private enterprise. In addition to these, bonds to the amount of $40,000 have recently been voted for the erection of a High School building, in order to leave the handsome structure now used for that purpose to meet the needs of the lower grades.

The present population of Riverside is about 8,000. Its assessed valuation is, in round numbers, $5,500,000. In the orange season of 1899-1900 the city of Riverside shipped 4,400 carloads of oranges and lemons, of the approximate value to the producers of $2,000,000, a sum exceeding the entire assessed valuation of all real and personal property in San Bernardino county at the inception of the Riverside Colony.

The sentiment of the Riverside people is so strongly against saloons that for many years their presence has not been permitted, and the result is shown in the very orderly condition of the city, and the very few instances of law-breaking and the small number of arrests. During the Riverside Street Fair of 1900, lasting for eight days, when the streets were crowded each day by from 10,000 to 20,000 people, there was not one single case of drunkenness nor a single arrest, a record of which Riverside is justly proud.

At the last session of Congress an appropriation of $75,000 was made to establish a Government Indian School at Riverside, and the site has been selected and purchased by the government for this institution. It is situated upon Magnolia avenue, about six miles from the business center, and it is hoped that this institution will become
to the West what the Carlisle institution is to the East, and that many hundreds of the boys and girls and young men and women of the California Indians may be so educated and brought up in touch with the best influences of civilization, as to become useful and honorable citizens.

At the Legislative session of 1893, by special act, Riverside county was formed out of a portion of San Bernardino and San Diego counties, and Riverside selected as the county seat. The county so formed has a population of about 18,000. Tributary to Riverside is a very large area of productive and inviting territory, producing great quantities of grain and deciduous and citrus fruits, besides containing a vast area of mining territory in which are situated many productive and paying mines.

Among the thriving towns and settlements in Riverside county, and tributary to it as the county seat, are Corona, Highgrove, Banning, Beaumont, Indio, Elsinore, Murietta, Perris, Hemet, San Jacinto, Winchester and West Riverside.

The healthfulness of Riverside is greatly enhanced by her very satisfactory system of sewers, and her domestic water supply, by which pure artesian water is supplied under heavy pressure for all domestic purposes. The pressure of this water is so great as to afford ample protection from fire without the need of fire engines. Perhaps the greatest factor in Riverside's material prosperity is the very ample supply of irrigating water provided by the Riverside Water Company and the Gage Canal Company. After having passed through three successive dry seasons, which have tested to the utmost the sufficiency of the water supply of all irrigated lands, Riverside has demonstrated beyond all question her great superiority in this regard.

The scarcity of water during the last three years has given rise to irrigation by means of well-boring and water-pumping, and large tracts of land in Riverside county are now being irrigated by such means, where they were formerly considered absolutely valueless for any cultivation except that which could be made with the ordinary rainfall. What has been done in this regard is an evidence of what can be done, and will be done, in the future, in the way of development of the great areas of yet uncultivated lands of Riverside county. It is not too much to expect that, while the future will unfailingly add greatly to the growth and prosperity and productiveness of Riverside proper, it will increase in equal degree the business which naturally comes to her from the extensive "back country" of Riverside county.

Both of California's great railroad systems—the Southern Pacific and the Santa Fé—reach Riverside, and have contributed not a little to the upbuilding of the community. Nor should her well equipped,
THE MOST COMPLETE OUT-OF-DOOR CACTUS COLLECTION IN THE WORLD.
(In the Albert S. White Park, Riverside.)
MAKING THE DESERT BLOSSOM—NOVEMBER ROSES AT THE CHASE NURSERY, RIVERSIDE.

Photo by Sanborn, Riverside.
SOME OF RIVERSIDE'S SHOPPING PLACES.
efficiently managed and rapidly extending electric street railway system be overlooked as a factor.

At this writing it seems certain not only that the new short line between Los Angeles and Salt Lake will make Riverside the most important point between its terminals, but that the very first work on its construction—and that almost immediate—will be the building of the line between Los Angeles and Riverside. That this means much for Riverside's further growth and prosperity cannot be doubted.

The prosperity which has attended Riverside takes the form to a very great extent of building enterprises, and new buildings of every description, school houses, business buildings, residences and homes, are constantly in process of construction to such an extent that the mechanics are overcharged with work, and the contractors find it exceedingly difficult to get the required men to help.

Without making any invidious comparisons, it is safe to say that the growth, cultivation, wealth and prosperity of Riverside will compare most favorably with any interior town in Southern California.

Among the noted features of Riverside is the famous Magnolia avenue, a double drive, shaded by magnificent trees, bordered by beautiful homes, and extending for many miles through orange groves. Newer, but equally fine, is Victoria avenue, also a double drive with ornamental shrubs and trees, and extending for many miles through the newer groves and lands under the flow of the Gage Canal.

It is barely a straining of phrases to say that all Riverside is one great park with every street a parkway, adorned with palm and pepper and acacia and eucalyptus and many other beautiful or stately or graceful trees, and every home set deep in a framework of orange grove and rose garden and bewildering profusion of fragrant, blossoming things. But even in this park city, the public park—named for Albert S. White, to whose devoted care it owes so much—is notable. Only a few steps from the business center of the city, it concentrates within a few acres much of what is most interesting and attractive in plant and flower and tree life. There is no space here to treat of this in detail—even the wonderful cactus collection, though it is one of the largest and most complete in the world, can be just mentioned.

The business enterprises of Riverside are many and flourishing. New firms and business houses are constantly being established. Iron foundries, machine shops, stores and mercantile houses are in the most flourishing condition. The two commercial banks and one savings bank of the city have a large line of deposits, and are strong institutions.

The Enterprise and the Press competently supply a morning and an evening daily newspaper.

The city government maintains an exceptionally fine public library and reading-room, and the Young Men's Christian Association has a fine building with its audience-rooms, reading and reception-rooms, and gymnasium.

The Woman's Club of Riverside, in point of membership and intel-
lectual ability and improvement, will compare favorably with the clubs of much larger cities.

This article has been mainly concerned with the history of the development of Riverside from a barren sheep ranch one scant generation ago to one of the most thriving, prosperous and beautiful communities in all of beautiful, prosperous and thriving Southern California today. Yet it would fall short of truthfulness to the cordial spirit of Riverside, if it failed to add a few words of hearty invitation to those who as yet know her only by hearsay, and a hint of the sufficient reasons for accepting the invitation. To the tourist, then let it be said, whether sight-seer, health-seeker, or searcher for rest and recreation, Riverside offers as perfect a winter climate as can be found anywhere—since by force of habit we continue to call that season “winter” in which the white of the orange blossoms almost curtains from sight the rich green and gold of fruit and foliage. The orange industry alone—at this heart and center of it—gives interesting and profitable occupation for many days in its observation from the care of the trees and the growth of the fruit, through the successive operation of picking, sorting, wrapping, and packing, to the final shipment in refrigerator cars. Add to this, the superb mountain scenery, the miles on miles of charming drives, the well kept and homelike hotels, the modern and elegant theater, pure artesian water, a perfect sewer system, very “sporting” golf-links, a champion polo team, excellent tennis court under the management of an incorporated club, frequent football games (in which the players from the Indian School are prominent), a well selected free public library, strong and enthusiastic church bodies—there would seem to be nothing lacking for the comfort, welfare and entertainment of the visitor.

To the homeseeker of intelligence, refinement and cultivation, Riverside offers a share in all that has been enumerated, a place in a community of his own kind, ample opportunity for prospering with her prosperity—Greeting and Welcome.
Ladies and Gentlemen:

I join with you in the general regret that the Hon. James S. Sherman is not able to be present here to-day to take part in this most interesting ceremony.

It was my privilege to be a class mate of his for four years at Hamilton College, N.Y., and to know him intimately for twenty-seven years. As chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, I watched his course in the 54th Congress. No one is more interested in the welfare of that race, and no one did more to secure the magnificent national appropriation for the erection of an Indian school here than did he. Since he entered public life at the national capital his energy and splendid ability have been constantly directed towards the amelioration of the Indian race. In giving this institution his name we do honor to ourselves. No one is more disappointed than he at his inability to be present here to-day. He was properly selected to lay this corner stone and no one can fully take his place. Knowing his splendid qualities of heart and mind as I do, it was with the greatest reluctance that I consented to even attempt to take his place here to-day lest what I should say might but add to your disappointment.

But the building to be erected here will stand for the redemption of a race. Its purpose will be to assist the Indian to meet the requirements of modern progress, and to secure for himself the best there is in our civilization. It will be a monument erected to the honor of our country. Through it a benign government will reach out a helping hand to lift up an unfortunate race, and it will show to the world the interest that a great nation takes in its
dependent children.

Nor could a more fitting place than Southern California be selected for the erection of such an institution. Here it was that the lamented Helen Hunt Jackson gathered the material that she wove into that beautiful and pathetic story of Ramona. Her hero was an Indian and she dealt with Indian life.

The publication of Ramona did for the Indian what Uncle Tom's Cabin did for the negro. It aroused the national conscience and the Author's arraignment of the American people, will, in the erection of this American monument in California, be forever answered, as century succeeds century of national horror.

This building will be erected for the glory of God, the Father of all the races of mankind. He has taught us the brotherhood of man and the responsibility of individuals and nations for the care of others.

Therefore in behalf of the Indian whose best interests this school is intended to subserve; in behalf of the government to whose generous purpose it will ever bear witness; and in the name and for the glory of the great God whom we all revere, I declare the corner stone of the Sherman Institute to be duly laid.

Jas M. Lathams
Employes Perris U. S. Indian School.

Harwood Hall, Superintendent Perris and School and Sherman Inst.
Fanny D. Hall, Matron.
C. Edward Kant, Clerk.
Daisy D. Kant, Nurse and Boys matron.
Harry E. Mitchell, Disciplinarian and Mil. Instructir.
Olive Ford, Seamstress.
Fred Long, Farmer and Carpenter.
Lydia Long, Cook and Baker.
Blanche McArthur, Teacher.
Clara D. Allen, Principal Teacher.
Frank Farnham, Teacher.
Myrtle Freeland, Teacher, Music and Drawing.
Laura M. Armstrong, Laundress.
Sophia M. Rudmann, Mess Cook.
Annie Morongo, Asst. Seamstress.
Agatha Cabrillas, Assistant Housekeeper.
Solida Tortuga, Director of Embroidery and Fancy work.
Juliano Amago,
John Ward, Asst. Baker,
Daniel Magee, Asst. Disciplinarian.
William R. Preston, Engineer and Musical Director.
Silvas Lobo, Asst. Carpenter.
John Pugh, Shoe and harness maker.

Indian School, Perris, California.
July 18, 1901.

Lilah Hall, aged 5 years, 10 months, daughter of Harwood and Fanny D. Hall.
SPEECH BY MR SOTERO AMAGO, Pupil Perris U. S. Indian School, Delivered at the Laying of the Corner Stone, Sherman Institute, Riverside, Cal., July 18, 1901.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—I, also, representing the Indian pupils of California and of this great Nation, wish to contribute my most sincere appreciation and thanks for this great exhibition of your liberality and thoughtful beneficence to a struggling race, in presenting to us this Institution of learning, whereby our people will be uplifted.

We Indian boys and girls realize the great necessity of education, and we realize further the necessity of being able to apply same in a practical way, so that we shall be self-sustaining, respectable American citizens. Such is our ambition, and this school, with its advantageous surroundings, will be a tremendous help to us in reaching the coveted goal.

I wish to thank you all—those whom the former Indian speaker so properly and particularly mentioned—as well as to the Chambers of Commerce of Los Angeles, Redlands, San Bernardino, Santa Ana, and San Diego, who so readily passed resolutions favoring the cause.

Also to Mr. Albert K. Smiley, whom we personally know and love, for his substantial assistance and advice.

In addition to those mentioned I cannot refrain from mentioning the ever staunch friend of Indian youth, Colonel R. H. Pratt, of the great Carlisle school, who rendered every assistance and sympathy toward the founding of Sherman Institute.

We want the State of California and our Nation to feel proud of our school, and we Indian pupils will certainly do our utmost to merit same.

To Riverside, whose people have ever been kind and considerate of us, I can only say we hope to prove worthy of the trust imposed, and that Sherman Institute will be the pride of your City.
SPEECH, By MR. GEORGE A. McCREE, Indian pupil of U. S. Indian School, Perris, California, at the Laying of the Corner Stone of Sherman Institute, Riverside, California, July 18, 1901.

MR CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:- On behalf of the Indian pupils of the Perris Government School, as well as for the Indian youth of California, and I may say also, those of the United States and Alaska, I desire to express my unqualified thanks and gratitude to this great Nation, represented by the Senators and Congressmen in the Halls of Congress, for the appropriation of such ample funds for the erection of Sherman Institute - whereby the Indian boys and girls of our country may be taught the secrets of education, both literary and industrial, and have such beneficial surroundings and breathe an American atmosphere which will prepare us to become citizens of the United States of America, and enter into relationship with American life, passing from this school into the town meeting and feeling at home there; passing from the Government school into the public school and feeling at home there; passing from the school into the church and feeling at home there; passing from the school to the freedom of the press and feeling at home in the use of that great instrument of human progress.

I cannot express the gratitude we Indian pupils feel to our ever faithful champion and friend, CAPTAIN A. C. TONNER, as well as to the entire Indian Office, who have done so much for us and our people. I also wish to thank the Honorable MR. JAMES S. SHERMAN, for whom this school is named, for his great interest in our welfare, as evidenced by the liberal appropriations he has been instrumental in securing for the whole Indian school service, and especially for the new RIVERSIDE school.

I wish to extend our heartfelt thanks to Senators Bard and Perkins, Congressman Needham and others of our California delegation in Congress, as well as to our good and worthy Governor, Henry T. Gage.

We have been told of another strong friend who has labored unceasingly for our interests, and I wish to thank him from the depth of my heart. I refer to COLONEL JOHN S. BOYD, of Washington, D. C.
And last but far from being least is our loyal and staunch RIVERSIDE friends who have spared neither time, work, nor expense toward assisting to secure for us this much needed Sherman Institute.

Kind friends, we certainly thank you all, and hope that we will prove worthy of your confidence.
WHEREAS, there are in Southern California nearly one thousand Indian children of school age who are not properly supplied with school privileges, and the treaty obligations of the Government demand that they be educated in farming, useful trades, and domestic science; and

WHEREAS, an Indian School has been established at Riverside, which it is the purpose of the Indian Department to develop along the lines of the Carlisle School; be it

RESOLVED, that in view of the many excellent advantages of the site selected and of the importance of this school to Southern California, the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce endorse the proposition of an appropriation of $150,000 for this school for additional land and other facilities, and urge our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their best endeavors to have the annual appropriation bill for the Indian Service include this item.

RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be sent to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

I hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of the resolution adopted by the Directors of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce at the regular meeting, held Wednesday, January 2nd, 1901.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto affixed my hand and the seal of the corporation.

Attest: (signed) M. J. Newmark, President.

(signed) Frank Wiggins, Secretary.
Items from The Cornerstone
Class of 1945
Embedded concrete box at base of concrete bench marked "45"

Class of 1942
Boy sealed at base of Monument

Class of 1944
Embedded concrete box at base of sign

What sign? Entrance to school.