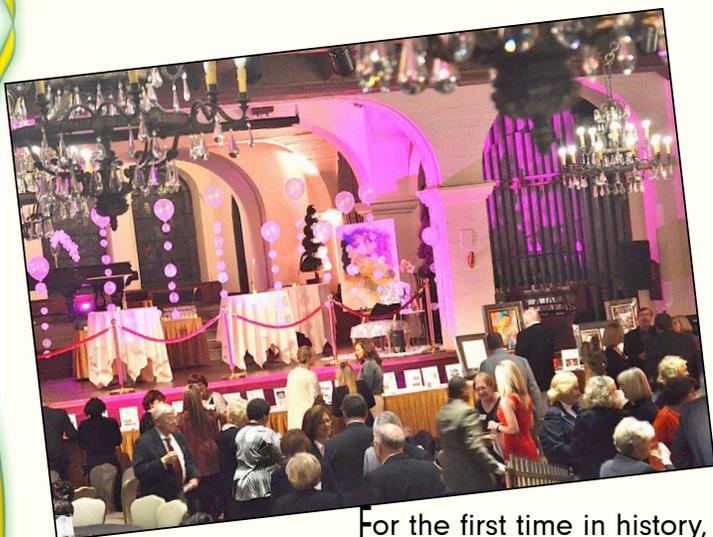
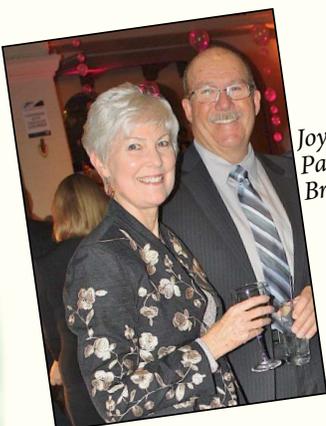


A GLASS OF BUBBLY AND A SHORT POUR OF WHISKEY

Article: Heather Ford
Photos: Steve Spiller,
Heather Ford,
Sue Bartel



For the first time in history, The Mission Inn Hotel & Spa's Grand Parisian Ballroom was turned into a sensational whiskey and champagne with chocolate lounge. As part of the 40th Anniversary of the Mission Inn Foundation's 17-month long celebration, *Full Steam Ahead, A Gala Featuring Travels with Frank Miller and the Mission Inn Foundation* was a grand success!



Joyce &
Paul
Bricker

Food stations with carvings of roast beef and turkey, fruit and cheese, and grilled vegetables were scattered around the perimeter. Boarding passes could be turned in for a wine or beer at one of the two bars provided on board.

Harriet Stuckey-Coggs, Mambo instructor



The Grand Parisian Ballroom was at its best for this cruise themed retrospective with luscious champagne bubbles and soft feathery décor on the ballroom stage featuring the Champagne Lounge; jovial yet dim whiskey lounge in the Glenwood Tavern; and unique artifacts on display from the Mission Inn Museum that took the guests back in time to cruising with Frank Miller. The Mission Inn Mambo was taught by Past President, Harriet Stuckey-Coggs, and there was even a photo booth to capture the guests best cruise moments.



Kathy Wright
Dwight Tate



Sue Bartel



Michelle Arrigo,
Donna Stark &
Carol Krieger

Over 150 cruisers were in attendance, many decked out in suitable *cruise attire* that was stunning. Some chose period costumes, like Kathy Wright (Board of Trustees Past President) and Dwight Tate. Other guests had their best nautical attire captured at the photo booth.



Stan & Jessica Morrison



Ursula Dubé,
Robyn Rogers,
Robyne &
Gene Williams,
Sally &
Chuck Beaty

The musical entertainment was outstanding, with a really big band, the Empire Swing Orchestra, playing songs that would be found in a cruise liner lounge. The only time there wasn't music and a full dance floor was during the brief break for a live auction! Stan Morrison (Trustee) was a fantastic Emcee and Auctioneer. He peddled a fancy garden party for up to 50 guests at the beautiful residence of Chuck and Sally Beaty for an astounding \$780.



Not only was the evening great fun, it was a financial success for the Mission Inn Foundation because of the generous support of sponsors, individuals, and businesses who contributed to the silent and live auctions. A mammoth thank you to Carol Wyman (Trustee) and Lorraine Anderson (Trustee) who co-chaired and worked tirelessly on the success of this event.

Mission Inn Art Conservator Shares Insights

Article and photos:
Sue Bartel

Scott M. Haskins, a conservator of fine art expert, consultant, and author, spoke at the Continuing Education Committee's 35th Quarterly Docent Forum on January 21. Forty-five attended the lecture and slide presentation held in the Renaissance Salon at the Mission Inn.

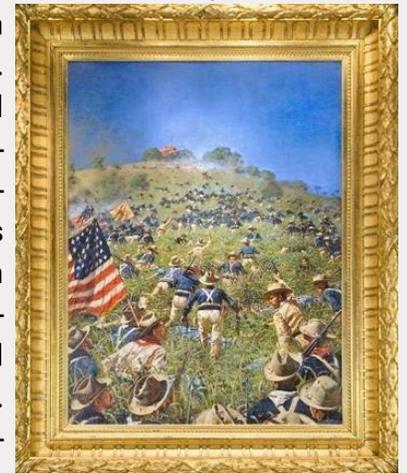


Working professionally since 1975, Haskins specializes in consultations and conservation treatments of paintings and murals; however, his knowledge and abilities include art appraisal and authentication analysis. Owner of Fine Art Conservation Laboratories (FACL, Inc.) in Santa Barbara, California, he and his team (including two other art conservators), do some private collection work, but mostly they travel the United States and Europe working in museums and institutions.

Haskins described the many ways art work is damaged (e.g., disasters, accidents, smoke, mold, bugs, and misuse) and the variable scientific processes used to restore them.

Commissioned by Duane Roberts, owner of the Mission Inn, during 1986-1994, Haskins has restored many well-known paintings in the collections at the hotel. His restoration work includes: *The Espousal of the Virgin*, *St. Francis and the Flying Cross*, *Portrait of Madame Korevo*, *The Good Samaritan*, *San Juan Hill*, and many of the old masters' works in

the Spanish Art Gallery (SAG). He said the main objective concerning the paintings in the SAG was preservation, as opposed to esthetic repairs, since they are displayed at a viewing distance. He related that the decision of the level of restoration of a particular piece and its cost often depends on the assessed recuperation of the original value. Haskins described how he saved the collection of the California Missions paintings by Henry Chapman Ford during reconstruction of the hotel and restored them. He stated these paintings were acquired by



San Juan Hill

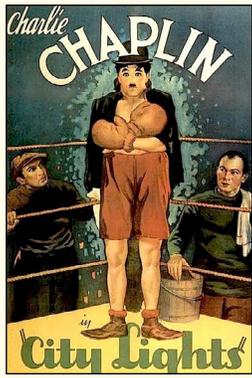
Frank Miller and that they are a national treasure to the history of the U.S. and greatly influenced the Spanish style architecture in our community, as well as all California. Of course, they are an eminent part of the identity of the Mission Inn. One painting Haskins mentioned that he did not restore (regrettably) was *California Alps*, by William Keith. Haskins noted it was he who decided the Galleria become a sculpture gallery, rather than an art gallery.

Haskins is the author of the "How to Save Your Stuff" series/brand, educating people on how to preserve their treasured family history items, and on the recovery of documents, art work and collectibles. His books were available for purchase at the forum and a couple were given as door prizes.

New Docent Welcome Pamphlet

The Docent Council has initiated a pamphlet to be given to newly graduated docents beginning with the 2017 class. The pamphlet welcomes the fledging docents, describes what is expected of them, offers practical tips, and summarizes part of the Docent Association's Policies and Procedures that new

docents most readily need to know. It also tells the benefits available to them and answers docents most frequently asked questions about our program. The pamphlet is available under the All Access link of the MIF website at www.missioninmuseum.org.



Friends are Brightened by *City Lights*

Article: Deane Wylie
Photos: Sue Bartel

The Charlie Chaplin film, *City Lights*, was the attraction at the annual Friends of the Mission Inn silent movie March 4th in the Grand Parisian Ballroom. A crowd of about 225 watched the movie and many stayed for an "opportunity drawing" afterward for a variety of prizes. Organist Bob Salisbury, who has played for the Friends previous 10 annual silent films, wrote an original score to accompany the film on the Inn's Kimball pipe organ.



The film was introduced by film historian Stacy Davies, who said that *City Lights* was considered "the highest accomplishment of Chaplin's career," and that critics consider it one of the greatest films ever made. It's on many "best films" lists, including Roger Ebert's.

The film features Chaplin's familiar "Little Tramp" persona, in a story where he encounters a blind girl selling flowers and attempts to raise money to restore her vision. Davies said that the "Little Tramp" character was recognized by more people across the globe than were their own leaders.

Chaplin (1889-1977) made the film at his own studio on North La Brea Avenue in Los Angeles. Film histories say he reshot the scene in which the "Little Tramp" buys a flower from the blind flower girl 342 times, trying to find a satisfactory way of showing that the girl thought that the mute tramp was wealthy.

Virginia Cherrill, who played the flower girl, was fired by Chaplin on the spot when she came back late to the set one day. Chaplin hired Georgia

Hale, his heroine from *The Gold Rush* (1925) and reshot the final scene with her. But he'd spent too much time and money on the project to start over, so Cherrill offered to come back - at \$150 a week, twice her original salary. He reluctantly agreed and the film was completed. It took 179 days to shoot, but Chaplin kept cast and crew on standby for 22 months - total cost was more than \$1.5 million, very high for the time.

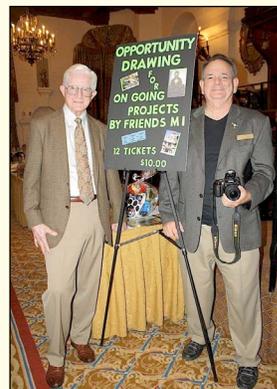
City Lights was Chaplin's first film made during the sound era. He was pressured to make it as a talkie, but his popularity and power in Hollywood was so great that he was able to complete and release the film as a silent



Photo by Michael Reardon

at a time when most American film studios had converted to sound. Chaplin billed the film as "a comedy romance in pantomime written and directed by Charles Chaplin," said Roger Ebert in 1972, "Chaplin's films age so well, I think, because his situations grow out of basic human hungers such as lust, greed, avarice . . . Chaplin's "Little Tramp," eternally hopeful, [was] concerned only with escaping from the dilemma of the moment."

Profits from ticket sales and the opportunity drawing will go to the Friends' repair and restoration projects at the Inn. Current projects include removing smoke damage (due to wedding candles) on the retablo in the St. Francis Chapel and the replacement of the historic navel orange tree in the Spanish Patio.



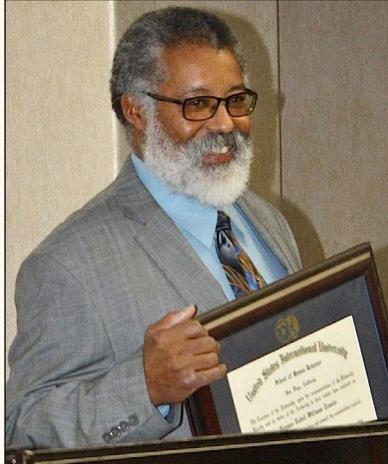
Deane Wylie & Doug Hargis

Mission Inn Foundation Lecture Series: *The Life and Accomplishments of Clarence Muse*

Article: Karen Raines, Curator of History
Photos: Karen Raines & Sue Bartel



On February 12, the Mission Inn Foundation and the Riverside African American Historical Society partnered to host a lecture, "The Life and Accomplishments of Clarence Muse." Dr. Norman Towels served as speaker. Towels worked in education for 40 years including time as the Assistant Superintendent of Students Services for the Val Verde Unified School District in Perris, California.



Dr. Norman Towels

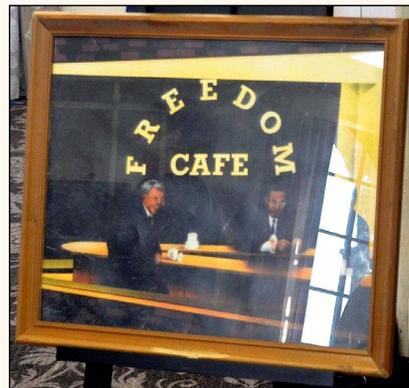
Muse (1889 – 1979) was a Hollywood actor, screenwriter, composer, director, and lawyer. In 1929, he became the first African American to "star" in a film. Muse was inducted into the Black Filmmakers Hall of Fame in 1973. Muse's career spanned 60 years and 150 movies, making him "the most prolific black actor in history."

After retiring from movie making, Muse moved to Perris where he became a community leader. In fact, Muse was the first African American on the Perris Chamber of Commerce. Towels recounted how he had met Muse when he was just a child. Towels remembered a humble man, who never bragged about his accomplished past.

Despite his success and contributions, Muse does not have a star on the Hollywood Walk of Fame. There is a collaborative effort among the Riverside African American Historical Society, Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity, Dr. Norman Towels, and Vernevia-Green Jordan, President of the Perris Elementary School Board, to get Muse his much deserved star.

Muse is also featured in the Riverside Metropolitan Museum's current exhibit, *Rising Above: Entertainment and the Struggle for African American Identity*, which will run through September 2017. A feature of the exhibit is an original, autographed copy of Muse's 1934 pamphlet "The Dilemma of the Negro Actor."

In addition to discussion of Muse's contributions to cinema and the Inland Empire, Towels showcased items from his extensive collection of African American books and historical artifacts.



From Dr. Towels' collection

Sources:

*Cleda Givens-Bullock, President,
Riverside African American Historical Society
Riverside Metropolitan Museum*

Prestigious Award Granted MIF's Youth Education Program

The California Association of Museums (CAM) awarded the Mission Inn Foundation's youth education outreach program, Hands On History, one of only six recipients of 2017's Superintendent's Award of Excellence in Museum Education. CAM, in joint efforts with the Office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, indorsed this project to showcase museums that have made

consequential contributions to California's K-12 educational system. Kanani Hoopai, MIF's Curator of Education and Hands On History program coordinator, attended the CAM Conference in Sacramento to receive the award on March 30th.



The Mother of the Navel Orange Industry — *The Remarkable Life of Eliza Tibbets (1823-1898)*

Sue Bartel, 2017

Eliza Maria Lovell was born in 1823 to a prominent family of Republican abolitionists in Cincinnati, Ohio. Her father was a minister in the Swedenborgian Church¹ that was the meaningful center of Eliza's life and shaped her decisions and actions. The New Church, as it was called, had excellent schools in Cincinnati where Eliza was educated. An equally significant part of Eliza's life was spiritualism.² Spiritualism, while not acceptable to many, and considered the occult by some, was an active movement at that time. In her later years, Eliza became deeply interested in Catholicism, although she always remained a spiritualist. She was exposed early to the struggle over slavery, which was destined to become an important part of her life. Being an independent thinker, Eliza did what she chose regardless of conventional mores, and nowhere was that clearer than in her marriages.

At the age of 18, Eliza married her first husband, James B. Summons, a steamboat captain. She gave birth to James (Jimmy) B. Summons Jr. in 1845, her only child to survive to adulthood. The Summons also had two daughters, who died in infancy. The marriage was ill-fated for a number of reasons and Eliza divorced James, took back her maiden name of Lovell, and moved back home with her parents.

In 1855, Eliza married her second husband, James Neal, a commerce merchant who became a well-known spiritualist healing medium.³ They had a daughter, Clara, who died in 1861 at five years of age. To begin anew, the



couple moved to New York City. While there, James owned a general store and was a retail merchant in the grain business. Eliza worked as a medium in New York and one of her clients was Luther Calvin Tibbets,⁴ a commodities trader and farmer. Tibbets hired her to help him contact his dead wife, Joanna Twombly Tibbets, with whom he'd fathered five children. After Joanna's death, Luther married (at his late wife's request) Joanna's sister, Phoebe, and became the father of three more children. He and his family lived on a farm in Connecticut.

To better conduct business at the New York Produce Exchange, Luther rented a room in the home of Eliza and James—a fateful decision. Eliza and Luther were both abolitionists and spiritualists, and found they shared many reformist beliefs. Romance bloomed between them and they began a relationship—to the dismay, no doubt, of their respective spouses. In 1865, after particularly acrimonious court proceedings, Eliza and Luther both obtained divorces. Later that year they married,⁵ the third and final marriage for each of them. The following year Eliza's son, Jimmy Summons, met and married one of Luther's daughters, Harriet.

The Tibbets and the Summons dreamed of building a more racially tolerant society in the post-Civil War South and they moved to Tennessee hoping to fulfill that dream. They lived there briefly though, as the Southern people didn't welcome the Yankees with open arms, and drove them out. The family then moved to a small town in Virginia named Fredericksburg. Luther opened a general merchandise store, which he ran with Jimmy. Their lives were not without challenges. During 1866-1867, Luther attempted to colonize a part of Virginia by develop

- 1 The Swedenborgian Church is also known as the Church of the New Jerusalem, which emphasizes the importance of education, thinking for oneself, and good works.
- 2 Spiritualism is a religion based on the belief that people could communicate with the dead by way of mediums.
- 3 A Historical Society of Southern California publication from 1934 included a scathing article by Minnie Tibbets Mills, Luther Tibbets' eldest daughter, who said her father, "lost everything through the operations of James Neal who, posing as a physician to whom Luther went for medical advice for eye trouble, turned out to be a racketeer." She continued to claim, "the ambitious wife [Eliza] of "Dr." Neal was the woman who was working his [Luther's] ruin and that she [Eliza] saw in Mr. Tibbets the mine of gold which she needed to make her dreams a reality."
- 4 There are differences in the spelling of the Tibbets' name. Although most historians spell it with one "t" at the end; Riverside city officials spelled Tibbetts' Street, a short road located between Magnolia and Brockton Avenues, with two. The street was originally christened "Eliza Street" in 1900. In 1952, the Riverside City Council passed a resolution the street would thereafter be known as Tibbetts Street.
- 5 Another account claims they were married in 1874, by a Justice of the Peace after arriving in California.

ing small homestead farms that were available to any buyer, irrespective of creed or color (the same thing John North would do a few years later in Riverside), an unpopular act that nearly resulted in Luther's death at the hands of an angry mob. Eliza promoted integrating African American children into the schools—equally unacceptable by the community. The Tibbets and their extended family were forced to leave Virginia under threats and lawsuits. Their aspirations of creating a new social order in the South ended in failure. While in Fredericksburg, Eliza adopted a local African American child, Nicey Robinson (a courageous thing to do at the time), after Nicey's mother implored Eliza to take the little girl with her that she knew would have no future in Virginia.

The legal battles and the sale of their goods at sheriff's auctions in Virginia left the Tibbets and Summons with nothing but their personal effects. They wanted to move to a place where they could recuperate from the disastrous experience in Fredericksburg and in 1868, they headed north to Washington, D.C., a city firmly planted in the Union ideals of Lincoln. Nearly destitute, the family rented a home in the Georgetown district and raised money by selling some of their personal property door to door. The Tibbets were finally able to open a small greengrocery, which Luther operated his remaining time in the D.C. area.

While in Georgetown, the Tibbets worked with other liberals on freedmen's rights, universal suffrage and other social issues. Eliza was freethinking and outspoken, unusual for a woman at that time; and she was an active proponent of women's rights. In 1871, she joined a group of sixty-nine other women who, along with abolitionist Frederick Douglass, marched to the Capitol to demand the right to vote. Eliza and Luther had not given up their dreams of creating a better society with forward-thinking people; and finding a permanent home.

The Tibbets saw a circular entitled *A Colony for California*, published by John Wesley North, inviting "100 good families to join in the beginning of a utopian community in the promised land of California." The couple was attracted by North's vision of building a progressive community founded on ideals of political justice. Without their families, Luther, along with his son-in-law, Jimmy Summons and a small group of like-minded pioneers arrived at the barren Jurupa Rancho in California soon after North did to begin a new colony in 1870. The fledging colony was named Riverside. After establishing himself and building a home on his quarter section (160 acres) of free government land south of town, Luther sent for his extended family in 1873.⁶

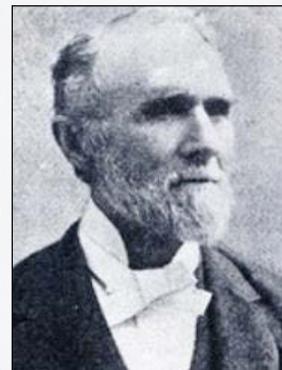
Eliza arrived in Riverside with the city's first known African American resident, the mysterious little girl known only as Nicey⁷ (Eliza refused to declare a surname for Nicey at the child's christening, even though Nicey's mother gave her the last name Robinson). Nicey's background always remained discretely shrouded in Victorian silence.



It was noted by one of the townspeople of early Riverside that "both Mr. and Mrs. Tibbets showed evidence of family backgrounds of intelligence and refinement far above the average." Eliza became a well-known civic-minded figure and was called "a medium of extraordinary ability." She was described as well-spoken, charming, and she could play the piano with skill and artistry. One of her social talents was portraying a Gypsy fortune teller at fundraisers. However, she was also unconventional and controversial. Now in midlife, Eliza wore fussy clothes including a little cap and was proud of comments about her resemblance to Queen Victoria of Great Britain. She conducted séances⁸ as a spiritualist medium and

- 6 The year Eliza arrived in California has been disputed. A recollection by John North's daughter, Mary North Shepard, contended it was in 1874 or 1875.
- 7 One source suggests that Nicey was the illegitimate daughter of Eliza's son, Jimmy Summons, and a young African American woman he had a liaison with in the course of his service in the Union Army during the Civil War.
- 8 An article from the *Press-Enterprise* dated July 14, 1984, described in detail one of Eliza's séances held in Riverside in 1874 or 1875 attended by Riverside's founder, John W. North, and his wife, Ann. The article declared the open-minded North welcomed the opportunity to investigate spiritualism and wanted to hear some of Eliza's manifestations. According to the account by Mary North Shepard, Eliza's trance seemed genuine, but the Norths indicated no further interest.

enjoyed “talking” to Luther’s previous two departed wives. She called upon an Indian girl named Floating Feather, her guiding spirit, who would take possession of Eliza during séances. She wasn’t the only “strange” member in the family. Luther liked to wear a derby hat with a blue lady’s veil attached to the front brim. Some surmised that it might have been for protection of his troubled eyes. This colorful couple was impossible to ignore.



Tibbets devoted his land to general farming and stock-raising. He engaged in horticultural pursuits to the extent of planting a family orchard and vineyard. He was considered basically an honest, high-principled man, but became known as being an eccentric, short-tempered, and cantankerous character, who was perennially involved in lawsuits and arguments with his neighbors. Luther felt he was entitled to harvest a crop of alfalfa planted by a neighbor since it was planted on government land. They quarreled over the matter and the neighbor subsequently fired a shotgun at Luther. The dispute earned Luther a \$250 court award and a permanent injury.

Tibbets was also a strong-minded man who acted upon his own judgments in defiance of contrary advice. His judgments were often bad and he suffered from them. One morning in April, 1878, Luther was driving a wagon drawn by four horses accompanied by Eliza and their beloved granddaughter, Daisy Summons,⁹ ten years of age. At Agua Mansa, a settlement near Colton, Luther wanted to cross the Santa Ana River, which was dangerously deep and swift due to a flood that spring. As there was no bridge, he was advised not to ford the river with his wagon until the water was lower; but he ventured into the stream anyway. The horses floundered and the wagon tipped over. The adults were rescued but Daisy drowned. The family was deeply hurt by the tragedy. The bridge at Agua Mansa was completed the following November.

When seeking a way to make a living, the Tibbets turned to agriculture. They searched for a viable cash crop to thrive in Riverside’s challenging environment. A number of different crops had been tried, including different varieties of citrus, but with modest success. Eliza got in touch with horticulturist William Saunders (an acquaintance at the Department of Agriculture Experimental Gardens in Washington, D.C.) and requested suggestions for a crop that would do well in Riverside’s semi-arid climate. Saunders sent by mail two¹⁰ hybrid navel orange saplings (packed bare-root in moss) that originated in tropical Bahia, Brazil. Minnie Tibbets Mills wrote that her father [Luther] drove his buckboard wagon to Los Angeles to the express mail office to retrieve the trees, the sixty-five mile trip taking him three days.¹¹ The small orange trees were planted in the Tibbets’ yard in 1873¹² on Central Avenue, near Palm Avenue, and they found Riverside an ideal climate for their culture. The exceptionally large, flavorful, seedless, easy-peeling fruits that came from the Washington¹³ navel orange trees attracted the attention of local citrus growers who fervently asked the Tibbets for budwood for grafting onto their own young orange trees. There was one thing that the citrus trees and other crops needed in Riverside—water for irrigation.

By 1871, the first irrigation canal was completed, bringing water from the Santa Ana River to the “Mile Square” central area of Riverside. However, the canal ended before reaching the Tibbets’ property. Luther resolved this problem by diverting water from the arroyo that the canal spilled into to reach his homestead. When the canal and all water rights was purchased from the Riverside colony by the Riverside Land and Irrigating Company in 1874, the company began charging property owners for access to its water. Luther felt he had a right to the

9 Luther and Eliza raised Daisy for two years following the death of her mother, Harriet Summons.

10 Common folklore is that three trees were sent and one died; however, Saunders attested he sent only two.

11 Another source indicated that Luther and Eliza together picked up the trees.

12 The year the parent orange trees were planted has never been authenticated. Dates range from 1873 to 1875. The date of 1873 was adopted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and it is widely accepted.

13 The orange from Brazil first came to be called the “Riverside” navel orange so planters could distinguish the root stock; it later took the name “Washington” so real estate developers in surrounding communities founded on the navel orange culture, wouldn’t hesitate to promote it.

water and refused to pay for water rights; so he had to cart water in barrels from the river. Acting as his own lawyer, he stubbornly engaged in litigation over water rights for many years. A quote from the book *The History of San Bernardino and Riverside Counties* said of Luther, "...his unfortunate predilection for reforming the world by law led him into a mania that was his final undoing."

The scarcity of water in the Tibbets' household no doubt led to the story of Eliza nurturing the original navel orange trees with her dishwater during dry spells. She arranged with neighbors, who were professional nurserymen, to care for the trees, which they did eagerly. The Riverside citrus matriarch sold the excess oranges at local farmers' markets when the trees fruited in 1878. Because he didn't have enough water for irrigation, Luther didn't plant orange groves and make a fortune, as did many of his neighbors. He was content to sell graft stock from his valuable orange trees. While this was a lucrative business in the short run, it was not sustainable, because once a grower obtained an orange tree, he could grow and propagate as many as he wanted. The Tibbets' famous parent navel orange trees were prime targets for budwood thieves and souvenir seekers, and Luther was forced to erect a high fence around them topped with barbed wire.

The Tibbets prospered for a while by selling cuttings from their orange trees and by subdividing and selling their land. Although Luther finally won his legal battle over water rights, the Tibbets suffered economic hardship due to their mismanagement, loans, and a near-constant string of lawsuits over a variety of issues, and finally went bankrupt. The last of their property was sold in foreclosure in 1897. Eliza had moved out of their home in 1893 and lived about six miles away. However, Luther refused to leave the property until he was evicted in 1899.

As she grew older, Eliza suffered from asthma and other ailments. In 1898, while visiting friends at a spiritualist colony in Summerland, near Santa Barbara, Eliza passed away. Luther, feeble and homeless, became a permanent resident of the charity ward of the Riverside County Hospital in 1901. He died penniless in 1902, at the age of 80. Both his body and Eliza's were laid to rest alongside each other at Riverside's Evergreen Cemetery.

The early citrus industry became the economic backbone of the Inland area. Receiving little credit during their lifetimes, Luther and Eliza Tibbets' planting and nurturing two small navel orange trees in Riverside, California, led to the development of one of the leading horticultural industries in the state. Probably no plant importation was more successful. By the time Riverside County was formed in 1893, the citrus industry had made Riverside the wealthiest city per capita in the country. Some call the orange industry the second gold rush in California.

Eliza Tibbets was an idealistic pioneer who played a role in many of the social-reform movements of her time—from abolishing slavery, to giving women the right to vote, to building utopian communities. She is best known, however, as "the mother of the navel orange industry" for bringing the first navel orange trees to California.



Sources:

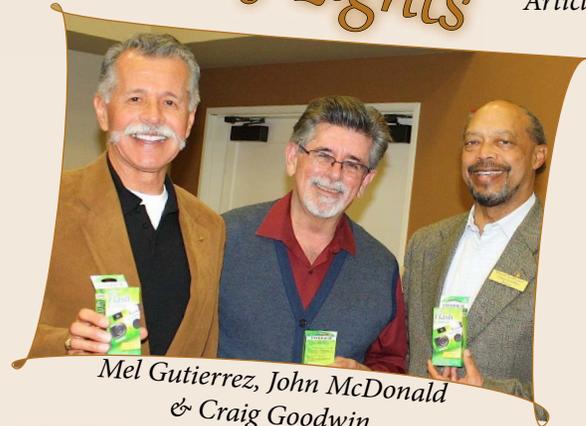
Creating an Orange Utopia: Eliza Lovell Tibbets and the Birth of California's Citrus Industry, Patricia Ortlieb & Peter Economy
Biography of the Tibbets Family, Local History Pamphlets, Riverside Public Library
The Tibbets, the Navel Orange, and the Dishpan, Minnie Tibbets Mills
Wikipedia, biographies of both Eliza and Luther Tibbets

We Survived the 2016 Festival of Lights

Article & photos:
Sue Bartel



Beth Nelson & Kerry Mahoney

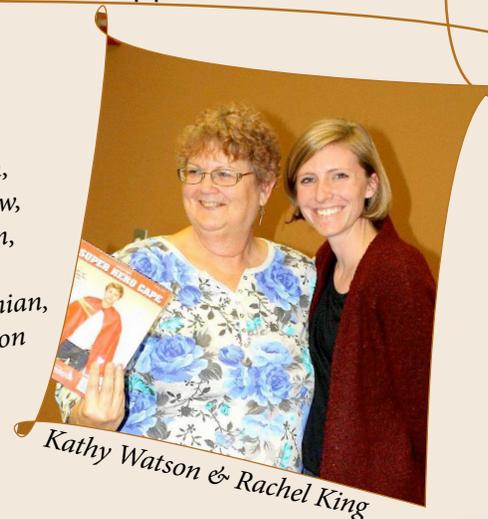


Mel Gutierrez, John McDonald
& Craig Goodwin

Applause and laughter could be heard at Dales Senior Center during the annual Festival of Lights wrap party held on January 17th. The entire MIF staff was present and a scrumptious Italian buffet was catered by McGrath's Catering, a local Riverside business. MIF Executive Director, Steve Spiller, MIF Board President Sally Beaty, and Docent Council Vice-Chair Ursula Dubé addressed the crowd of 82, thanking the docents and volunteers gathered for their tremendous work during the 2016 FOL. It was announced that 421 tours were given serving 6,356 guests! Balloons and prizes appropriately chosen for each particular award category were given, as well as two generous gift cards to the Mission Inn Hotel & Spa. Those awarded for contributing a significant amount of hours as leads or assists were Eric Beacham, Karl Heaton, George Pehlvanian, and Judith Runyon. All those in attendance received Mission Inn tour gift certificates in appreciation.



Sandy Petterson,
Jim McMurray,
Eric Beacham,
David Koltovich,
Janell Bahr-Crow,
Susan Wassman,
Sally Beaty,
George Pehlvanian,
& Judith Runyon



Kathy Watson & Rachel King

Docent Association Forms Now Available in Museum

The Docent Association's Policies and Procedures, and include: applications for docent training, Docent as well as the Appendices attached to the document Council and the Mentor and Peer Review Committees; nominations for Docent-of-the-Year and Docent Emeritus Status; changes in membership status, the Comment Card, and the Docent Performance Review form. The Appendices are now available in the Mission Inn Museum, as well as under the All Access link of the MIF website at www.missioninmuseum.org. The Appendices are forms to be used within the Docent Association

EXHIBIT OPENING RECEPTION

Article: Karen Raines,
Curator of History
Photos: Sue Bartel

BEHIND THE FENCE: The Renovation Years (1985 – 1992)

On May 2nd, the Mission Inn Foundation unveiled its newest exhibit, *Behind the Fence: The Renovation Years (1985 – 1992)*. The exhibit begins with early preservation efforts during the 1970s but then focuses on the restoration years when a chain link fence surrounded the Inn's entire city block. This fenced-in period set the stage for the revitalization and re-birth of the Mission Inn as Riverside's most treasured landmark.



Some exciting features in this exhibit is the 10 ft. x 10 ft. photograph of the outer arches along Seventh Street (renamed Mission Inn Avenue in 1995) being demol-

ished. There is also a Dress Up Nook where adults and kids can don hard hats and safety vests.



Steve Spiller, Nick Durell, Rachel King,
Karen Raines, Nanci Larsen, Heather Ford

The exhibit received sponsorship from Architectural Resources Group, Heritage Architecture & Planning, and Tilden-Coil Constructors, all of which participated in the 1980's renovation of the hotel. The Mission Inn Foundation also benefited from the assistance of the Curatorial and Exhibitions Intern, Nick Durell, who is a sophomore at Cal Baptist University.

Behind the Fence is the second in a three-part series celebrating the Mission Inn Foundation's 40th anniversary. This exhibit will run through July 31st, 2017. The last exhibit in the series, *The Roberts' Years: The Rebirth of the Mission Inn*, will open on September 7th, 2017.

Where is it?

This ghostly stairway is not found on the regular tour route, but it is in plain sight, if you happen to be in the right place.



answer found on page 15

A Message from the MIF Executive Director

March 14th, 2017

Dear Mission Inn Foundation Docents, Volunteers, and Friends,

Just a brief update on the progress we are making in the museum and store, and to let you know how thankful we are for all your support and patience during this time of transition. Also, a special thank you to MIF Treasurer and former Docent Council Chair Paul Bricker for his efforts to make this project a reality! Please drop by and take a look at the new flooring, paint and slat wall. Let us know what you think!

Looking forward, we are but a mile on our 10-mile journey. Priority number one is doubling the amount of merchandise in the store by adding many new, unique, and quality items. The goal is to become a premier museum store that supports the Mission Inn Foundation programs, activities, and educational objectives. Museum stores are part of the whole visitor experience and need to be treated as such. We are here to promote the richness and diversity of the Mission Inn.

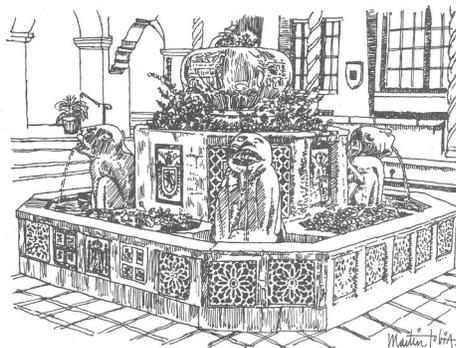
Priority number two is implementing exciting changes within the store operation that incorporate many suggestions from you and others. We studied the operations of other Southern California organizations and find the most successful are those that leveraged the time and talents of its members and volunteers. They implemented "work groups" of 2 to 3 members who volunteer to be responsible for specific areas or displays. Typical responsibilities include arranging the displays, ensuring adequate quantities, suggesting new and unique items, etc.

In speaking to participating volunteers at other institutions, we found they were both enthusiastic and proud to show off their talents. They described the pleasure of creating unique displays, the ability to make suggestions, and the camaraderie developed among team members. Many of you have offered assistance. If you have an interest, please let Rachel or Danielle know you want to be involved in this effort. Take this opportunity to release that "creative spirit" and participate in an activity that is both enjoyable and rewarding!

We also plan to utilize the back area of the main gallery as an orientation space for the tours as well as for those who may not have time to take a tour. You will be hearing more about this in the coming weeks.

In the meantime, keep those comments and suggestions coming!

Steve Spiller



"Mission Inn, Riverside" Gargoyle Fountain in the Spanish Courtyard

Historic Romance Tours Bloom at the Inn

Article & photos by Sue Bartel

After 25 years of success with the Festival of Lights, this year the Keepers of the Inn launched a new annual tradition: the *Festa dell' Amore*. *Festa dell' Amore*, which translates from Italian to the Festi-



val of Love, celebrated love and romance at the Inn the entire month of February. Decora-

tive swans and hearts greeted guests as they entered the hotel. Visitors could stroll down "Lover's Lane" lit with red, pink and white

lights, express their love by giving a traditional kiss beneath the iconic Campanario wedding bell, or take a photo in front of the romantic wall of faux roses in the lobby.

The Mission Inn Hotel & Spa offered five different romance packages featuring exquisite suites, ele-

gant cuisine, couples spa treatments, and romantic in-room experiences including heart-shaped rose pedals on the bed, chocolate dipped strawberries and special occasion Casey's Cupcakes.



The hotel partnered with the Mission Inn

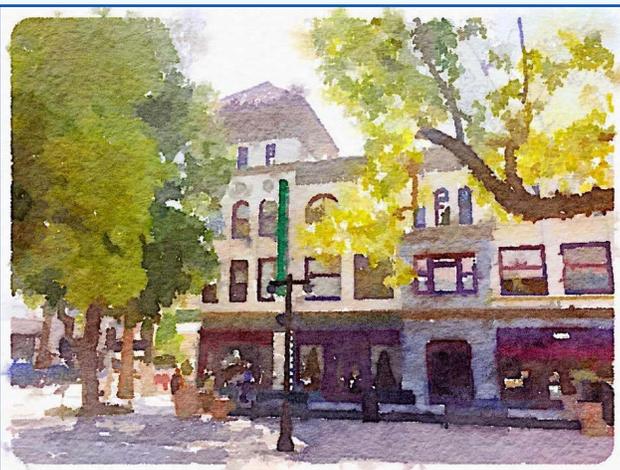
Foundation to provide Historic Romance Tours on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 10:00 a.m. during February. The 75-minute tours add more

in-depth stories about the Nixon's wedding in the Presidential Suite, the Reagans' honeymoon in the "bridal suite", detailed history about the two great loves (Isabella and Marion) in Frank Miller's life, and other romantic anecdotes. The special tours also include both the St. Francis and St.

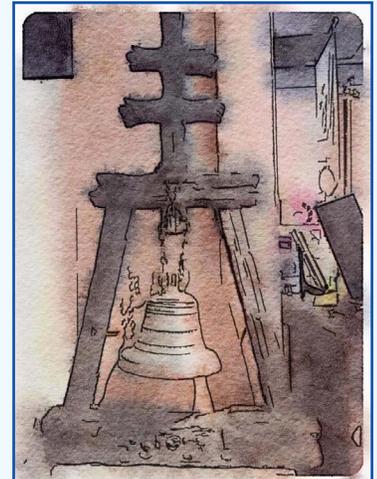
Cecelia wedding chapels and entry into suites on the fourth floor depending on availability.



Photos from the INN



Check out these extraordinary images. Do we have a new watercolor artist at the Inn? Not the case here. These are actually photographs taken by Michael Bussee using his iPhone Waterlogue app, which captures the essence of photos in brilliant, liquid color.



QUARTERLY EYE ON EDUCATION

Article and photos: Kanani Hoopai, Curator of Education

The Mission Inn Foundation's youth education and docent training programs continued to grow and flourish despite the unexpectedly rainy winter! The Youth Ambassador program connects participants with opportunities to promote local history and community. This winter, Youth Ambassadors represented the Mission Inn Foundation at the Riverside Lunar Festival running a children's activity booth, conferred the MIF award for local history at RUSD's History Day Competition, and volunteered at the Riverside County History Symposium. Youth Ambassadors also regularly participate in our First Sunday family programming by leading activities and providing family-friendly tours. In addition, this year Youth Ambassadors attend regular monthly meetings to take part in continued training and team building, and to plan the "Riverside Riddle

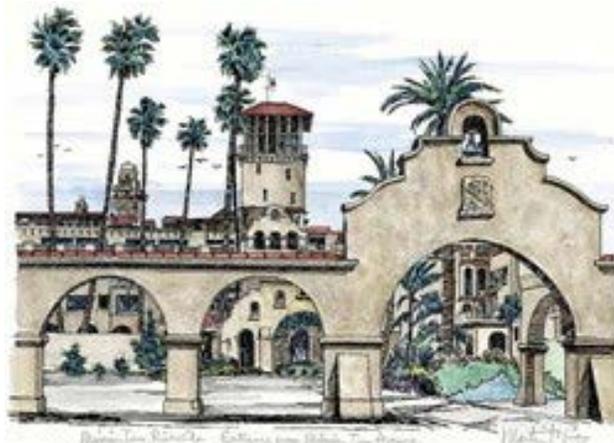


Youth Ambassadors Steven and Hailey assist a young participant with friendship doll craft.

Race" activity for teens as a way to share Riverside and the Mission Inn's important history with their peers. New docent training is in its final weeks. The year has flown by with a busy training schedule including our recent lectures on Riverside's Citrus Heritage, the Art of the Mission Inn, and California History. Trainees are currently drafting their scripts and giving partial and full practice tours alongside their mentors. The docent class of 2017 marks the 30th anniversary of the Mission Inn Foundation's

docent program that began in 1987 - 30 years of sharing and interpreting the history of the Mission Inn with visitors from around the world. We are looking forward to our annual docent graduation and volunteer appreciation event on April 26th!

Our award-winning Hands On History Community Outreach program (stay tuned for the next *INNSider* to hear about this great honor!) has returned to Mission Middle School in Jurupa Valley. Hands On History connects students to local history and community through oral history, photography, research, and community site visits and field trips. Thus far, students have mapped their neighborhood, learned about and practiced techniques of documentary photography, and developed questions and led oral history interviews of two long-time Jurupa residents: local historian Kim Jarrell Johnson and Jurupa Valley Planning Commissioner George Ruiz (who also attended Mission Middle School as a student). In January 2016, we expanded the program into the Jurupa Unified School District with generous financial support from the Riverside County Board of Supervisors. We also collaborated with THINK Together - an education nonprofit that operates statewide - to make this program accessible to underserved students. This ten day, multi-visit program will continue at Mission Middle School through early April and conclude with a final exhibition for family and friends highlighting participants' experiences in the program and their budding photography skills.



California Museum of Photography Tour

Article & photos: Sue Bartel

On January 21, Mission Inn docents and their guests enjoyed a private curator-led tour through the California Museum of Photograph (CMP). CMP Curator of Collections, Leigh Gleason, along with CMP Curatorial Assistant, Kathryn Poindexter, led our captivated group of 22 through several floors of the museum.



Kay Beach, Leigh Gleason, unknown, Walt & Barbara Parks, Sheila McMahon & Karl Healton

The CMP is a facility of the University of California, Riverside's ARTSblock. A collecting institution since its founding in 1973, the CMP preserves materials that illuminate the history of photography as a technology, cultural phenomenon, and art form. The museum has a collection of nearly 750,000 items, which include fine art prints by photographers and the world's largest stereographic archive (more than 300,000) of early black and white negatives and prints. The latter are stored in earthquake-proof containers housed in a climate-controlled room in the basement.



Leigh Gleason looking through stereoscope

Stereoscopic photography is as old as photography itself. During the late 1800's and early 1900's, viewing three-dimensional (3D) images from a distant place through a stereo-

scope was a popular pastime.

The current exhibit, *Rotation 2015*, includes antique stereoscopes, devices for viewing a pair of separate images, depicting left eye and right eye views of the same scene, as a single 3D picture. Through them, guests can visually visit San Francisco following the great earthquake of 1906, and see other pictures from around the world. Also on exhibit is a stereoscopic camera from the 1950's, used for taking photos of this kind; and a Cail-O-Scope, a vintage 1904 arcade viewer that still works upon depositing a nickel. A Camera Obscura is demonstrated, where you can see the inverted projection of the



Cail-O-Scope

building across the street. Photographs by historically important artists of the recent past such as Ansel Adams are displayed, as well as works by contemporary artists using photography today. Riveting, though rather macabre, are examples of postmortem photography from around the turn of the twentieth century.

UCR/CMP provides a cultural presence, educational resource, community center and intellectual meeting ground for the university and the general public. The off campus museum is located in downtown Riverside at 3824 Main Street. *Rotation 2015* is on view through June 24, 2017.

Sources: California Museum of Photography
The Press-Enterprise, February 25, 2017

Where is it?

(answer)

The bygone stairway, obviously closed off during reconstruction, is on the 3rd floor, just outside Room 373. Walk a few steps, and you have a good view of the Atrio.

UPCOMING EVENTS



Doors Open Riverside

Thursday, May 11th — 6:00–9:00 p.m.

Free Admission

Enjoy access to captivating historic sites that are often closed to the public.

For information visit www.missioninnmuseum.org

Inlandia Book Reading and Signing

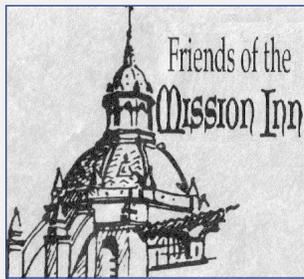
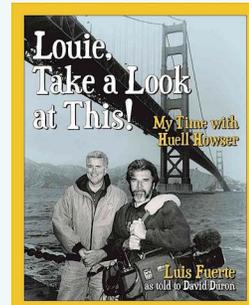
Memoir of Huell Howser's cameraman, Luis Fuerte

Sunday, May 21st at 2:00 p.m.

Mission Inn Hotel & Spa, Mediterranean Terrace

RSVP: www.missioninnmuseum.org, or call: 951-788-9556

Free admission



Friends of the Mission Inn -- Annual Meeting

Saturday, June 10th @ 10:00 a.m. @ Santa Barbara Room

Karen Raines and Walter Parks will tell about the Inn's renovation in the 1980's and the relationship between the Friends and the Foundation

Open to the public @ Breakfast served @ Cost \$25/person

For information visit raines@missioninnmuseum.org



2017 Frank Miller Civic Achievement Award

Being honored this year is Judy Carpenter, President and COO for Riverside Medical Clinic

Wednesday, June 21st @ 6:00 p.m. @ Grand Parisian Ballroom @ \$175/person

For more information, call 951-781-8241 or email ford@missioninnmuseum.org

ART TOURS AT THE MISSION INN

The first Saturday of every month enjoy a rare opportunity to view masterful works of art with a specially trained Art Tour docent.

9:00 a.m.-10:30 a.m. February through August

Upcoming dates: May 6th, June 3rd, July 1st, August 5th, 2017

