

history of redlands california

****The Rich and Vibrant History of Redlands, California****

history of redlands california is a fascinating journey through time, reflecting the transformation of a modest Southern California town into a thriving community steeped in culture, agriculture, and innovation. Nestled in San Bernardino County, Redlands boasts a history that intertwines Native American heritage, early Spanish exploration, and American settlement, all contributing to the unique character the city enjoys today. Let's embark on a detailed exploration of how Redlands evolved from its early days to become the charming city it is now.

Early Inhabitants and Indigenous Roots

Before European settlers arrived, the area now known as Redlands was home to the Serrano people, indigenous inhabitants who thrived in this region's diverse landscape. The Serrano lived off the land, utilizing its rivers, mountains, and fertile valleys for hunting, gathering, and farming. Their intimate relationship with the environment shaped the earliest narrative of the Redlands area, reflecting a deep respect for the natural world.

The name "Redlands" itself, inspired by the rich, red soil found in the area, hints at the agricultural potential that the Serrano people had long recognized. Understanding this indigenous background offers valuable context about the land's original caretakers and the foundations upon which Redlands was built.

Spanish Exploration and Mexican Era

In the late 18th century, Spanish explorers ventured into the region as part of their broader mission to colonize California. This era introduced European influences and began the transformation of the landscape through ranching and mission establishment. The land that would become Redlands was part of several large Mexican land grants following Mexico's independence from Spain in 1821.

During the Mexican period, vast ranchos dominated the area, primarily used for cattle grazing. Though development was limited, this era set the stage for future American settlement by delineating land ownership and introducing new agricultural practices.

Transition to American Settlement

The California Gold Rush of 1849 and the subsequent American annexation of California in 1850 marked a turning point for Redlands. American settlers began arriving, drawn by the promise of fertile land and opportunity. The city's official founding dates back to 1882, when it was incorporated as a municipality. Early settlers capitalized on the region's favorable climate and rich soil, planting citrus groves that would soon become the backbone of Redlands' economy.

The Rise of Citrus Agriculture: The Citrus Kingdom

One cannot explore the history of Redlands, California, without delving into its pivotal role in the citrus industry. By the late 19th and early 20th centuries, Redlands became a key player in what was often called the “Citrus Kingdom” of Southern California. The city’s semi-arid climate, combined with its well-drained red soil, created ideal conditions for growing oranges, lemons, and other citrus fruits.

Impact of Citrus on Community Growth

The burgeoning citrus industry drew investors, workers, and entrepreneurs to Redlands, leading to rapid population growth and urban development. Packing houses, railroads, and irrigation systems transformed the landscape and economy. Families built grand Victorian homes, and the city flourished with new schools, churches, and cultural institutions.

This agricultural boom also fostered a unique community spirit centered around shared labor and prosperity. Annual citrus festivals and events celebrated the fruit that defined the city’s identity, leaving a legacy still visible in Redlands’ historic downtown and residential districts.

Architectural Heritage and Cultural Development

The history of Redlands California is also reflected in its remarkable architecture. The city is known for its well-preserved historic structures, many dating back to the early 1900s. Styles such as Victorian, Craftsman, and Spanish Colonial Revival dot the cityscape, telling stories of the people who built and lived in Redlands through the decades.

Notable Historic Landmarks

- **A.K. Smiley Public Library**: Established in 1898, this library is a gem of Richardsonian Romanesque architecture and continues to serve as a cultural hub.
- **Redlands Bowl**: Opened in 1924, this outdoor amphitheater hosts free summer concerts and has become a cherished tradition.
- **Kimberly Crest House & Gardens**: A stunning example of French Château-style architecture, reflecting the wealth generated during the citrus boom.

These landmarks not only attract visitors but also foster pride among residents, linking the present community with its historical roots.

Modernization and Economic Diversification

While citrus remained vital for many decades, Redlands gradually diversified its economy. The mid-20th century introduced new industries, educational institutions, and healthcare facilities, broadening the city’s appeal. The establishment of the University of Redlands in 1907 added an

educational dimension, nurturing innovation and cultural enrichment.

Transition from Agriculture to Urban Development

As urbanization increased, some citrus groves made way for housing developments and commercial zones. However, the city has worked hard to balance growth with preservation, maintaining parks, historical districts, and open spaces. Community efforts emphasize sustainability and honoring Redlands' heritage while embracing modern amenities.

Redlands in Contemporary Times

Today, the history of Redlands California is alive in its vibrant community events, museums, and cultural programs. The city celebrates its past through heritage walks, local museums, and annual festivals that attract both residents and tourists. The blend of historical charm and modern innovation makes Redlands a unique destination in Southern California.

Visitors to Redlands can explore the historic downtown with its antique shops and boutiques, enjoy the scenic beauty of the San Bernardino Mountains nearby, or attend a concert at the Redlands Bowl. The city's commitment to preserving its history ensures that every corner tells a story, connecting the past with the present.

Tips for Exploring Redlands' Historical Sites

- Start at the A.K. Smiley Public Library to pick up maps and guides on local history.
- Visit the Kimberly Crest House for a glimpse into early 20th-century affluence.
- Take a leisurely walk through the historic districts to appreciate the architectural styles.
- Plan your visit during the annual Redlands Citrus Festival for a taste of the city's agricultural legacy.

These experiences offer an immersive way to understand and appreciate the rich history of Redlands.

The history of Redlands California is a tapestry woven from indigenous heritage, agricultural triumphs, architectural beauty, and community resilience. From its roots as Serrano land to a bustling modern city, Redlands continues to honor its past while looking toward the future, making it a truly remarkable place to explore and call home.

Frequently Asked Questions

When was Redlands, California founded?

Redlands, California was founded in 1882, originally established as a citrus-growing community.

What is the significance of the citrus industry in Redlands' history?

The citrus industry, particularly the cultivation of navel oranges, played a crucial role in Redlands' development and economic growth during the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

How did the arrival of the railroad impact Redlands?

The arrival of the Southern Pacific Railroad in the 1880s facilitated transportation and trade, boosting Redlands' economy and population growth.

What historic landmarks are prominent in Redlands?

Notable landmarks include the A.K. Smiley Public Library, Kimberly Crest House & Gardens, and the Redlands Bowl, each reflecting the city's rich cultural and architectural history.

How did Redlands contribute during World War II?

During World War II, Redlands hosted military training facilities and contributed to the war effort through local industries and community support.

What role did education play in Redlands' history?

Education has been central to Redlands' development, with institutions like the University of Redlands, founded in 1907, fostering cultural and intellectual growth.

How has Redlands preserved its historical heritage?

Redlands maintains its historical heritage through preservation efforts, including historic districts, museums, and annual events celebrating the city's past.

What cultural influences shaped Redlands in its early years?

Redlands was influenced by Native American, Spanish, and American settlers, with each group contributing to its cultural and architectural landscape.

How has Redlands evolved from its agricultural roots to the present day?

While retaining its historical charm, Redlands has diversified its economy beyond agriculture to include education, healthcare, and technology, evolving into a vibrant suburban city.

Additional Resources

The Rich Tapestry: Unveiling the History of Redlands California

history of redlands california reveals a fascinating journey from its indigenous roots to a thriving

modern city known for its historic architecture and vibrant cultural scene. Nestled in San Bernardino County, Redlands stands as a testament to the American West's evolution, marked by agricultural prosperity, urban development, and a deep appreciation for heritage. Understanding the history of Redlands California provides insight into the broader narrative of Southern California's transformation and the enduring legacy of its communities.

Early Beginnings and Indigenous Heritage

Before European settlers arrived, the area that would become Redlands was inhabited by the Serrano people, a Native American tribe whose presence dates back thousands of years. The Serrano, skilled in hunting and gathering, thrived in the region's diverse environment, which included mountain ranges, valleys, and rivers. Their intimate relationship with the land laid the foundation for future settlement patterns and resource use.

The history of Redlands California cannot be discussed without recognizing the impact of Spanish exploration in the 18th century. Spanish missionaries and explorers passed through the region, establishing nearby missions like San Gabriel and San Bernardino. These missions introduced new agricultural techniques and altered indigenous ways of life dramatically. The area remained largely rural and sparsely populated through the Mexican period following Mexican independence in 1821.

The American Era: Settlement and Agricultural Boom

The pivotal shift in the history of Redlands California occurred after the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, when California became part of the United States. The mid-19th century saw waves of American settlers attracted by the promise of fertile land and favorable climate. By the 1870s, Redlands began to take shape as a community, officially founding in 1882.

Agriculture quickly became the economic backbone of Redlands. The city earned a reputation as a prime citrus-growing area, particularly known for its navel oranges. The introduction of irrigation systems transformed the arid landscape into productive farmland, attracting investors and laborers alike. Citrus groves dominated the local economy for decades, positioning Redlands as a key player in California's agricultural exports.

Railroads and Urban Development

Integral to Redlands' growth was the arrival of the Santa Fe Railroad in the 1880s. This development connected the city to major markets in Los Angeles and beyond, facilitating the export of agricultural products and encouraging urbanization. The railroad's impact on the history of Redlands California cannot be overstated—it spurred economic growth, population influx, and the establishment of infrastructure.

With increased accessibility, Redlands evolved from a rural town into a vibrant city. The late 19th and early 20th centuries saw the construction of distinctive Victorian and Craftsman-style homes, many of which remain preserved today. This architectural heritage contributes to Redlands' identity and attracts both historians and tourists interested in California's urban development.

The Role of Education and Culture

The history of Redlands California also highlights the city's commitment to education and culture. The founding of the University of Redlands in 1907 marked a significant milestone, establishing the city as an academic center. The university has since played a vital role in shaping local culture, fostering intellectual growth, and supporting community initiatives.

Cultural institutions such as the Redlands Bowl, one of the oldest continuously operating music festivals in the United States, further enrich the city's heritage. These venues and events illustrate how Redlands balances historical preservation with contemporary cultural engagement, enhancing its appeal both as a residential community and a destination.

Economic Transitions and Challenges

While agriculture dominated much of Redlands' early history, the city's economy has diversified over time. The decline of the citrus industry due to urban sprawl, water scarcity, and market changes pushed Redlands to adapt. Today, the economy includes education, healthcare, retail, and technology sectors.

This transition has not been without challenges. Managing growth while maintaining historical sites presents ongoing debates among residents and planners. Balancing the preservation of landmarks with modern development needs is a complex issue that continues to influence municipal policies and community priorities.

Historic Landmarks and Preservation Efforts

One of the defining features of Redlands is its abundance of historic landmarks, which serve as tangible links to its past. The Kimberly Crest House & Gardens, a Victorian mansion built in 1897, offers a glimpse into the opulence of the city's early elite. Similarly, the A.K. Smiley Public Library, established in 1898, stands as a testament to Redlands' dedication to education and civic pride.

Preservation efforts have been central to maintaining the city's character. The Redlands Historic District, listed on the National Register of Historic Places, protects numerous residences and public buildings from demolition or unsympathetic alterations. These measures ensure that the history of Redlands California remains visible and accessible to future generations.

Community Identity and Modern-Day Redlands

The history of Redlands California is not only about its past but also how that past informs its present identity. Residents often express pride in their city's blend of historic charm and progressive values. Community events, historic home tours, and cultural festivals reinforce this connection to heritage while fostering an inclusive atmosphere.

Modern Redlands embraces sustainability and smart growth strategies, aiming to preserve green

spaces and reduce environmental impact. This approach reflects lessons learned from earlier periods of rapid expansion and resource exploitation, highlighting the city's evolution toward resilience and stewardship.

Comparative Perspective: Redlands Among California Cities

In comparison to other Southern California cities with similar origins, such as Riverside or San Bernardino, Redlands has maintained a more pronounced focus on historical preservation. While Riverside capitalized heavily on the citrus industry and later diversified into extensive suburban development, Redlands has carved out a niche as a city that balances economic growth with cultural and architectural conservation.

This balance has advantages and drawbacks. On the positive side, Redlands attracts tourism and fosters community pride. On the downside, stringent preservation regulations can limit new housing developments, impacting affordability and growth. These dynamics are common in historic cities navigating 21st-century pressures.

Key Milestones in Redlands' Timeline

1. **Pre-1800s:** Serrano people inhabit the region.
2. **1769-1821:** Spanish exploration and mission influence.
3. **1848:** California joins the United States.
4. **1882:** Official founding of the city of Redlands.
5. **1880s:** Arrival of the Santa Fe Railroad.
6. **1907:** Establishment of the University of Redlands.
7. **Late 20th Century:** Economic diversification and preservation initiatives.

Understanding these milestones helps contextualize the factors that shaped Redlands' development and cultural landscape.

The history of Redlands California is a compelling narrative of transformation, resilience, and community spirit. From indigenous stewardship to agricultural prosperity and modern urban challenges, Redlands embodies the complexities of California's broader historical experience. As the city continues to evolve, its rich heritage remains a cornerstone of identity and a guidepost for sustainable growth.

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trends hold far-reaching implications for future work in these disciplines, and for understanding the changes gripping our societies and our globalizing world.

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