

United States Department of the Interior
 National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Evergreen Cemetery **DRAFT**

Other names/site number: Evergreen Memorial Park and Mausoleum

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: 4414 Fourteenth Street

City or town: Riverside State: CA County: Riverside

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this ___ nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide ___ local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

___A ___B ___C ___D

<p>_____ Signature of certifying official/Title:</p>	<p>_____ Date</p>
<p>_____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>	
<p>In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.</p>	
<p>_____ Signature of commenting official:</p>	<p>_____ Date</p>
<p>_____ Title :</p>	<p>_____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	sites
<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u>5</u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>11</u>	<u>2</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

FUNERARY: Cemetery, graves/burials, mortuary
RECREATION AND CULTURE: outdoor recreation, monument/marker

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

FUNERARY: Cemetery, graves/burials, mortuary
RECREATION AND CULTURE: outdoor recreation, monument/marker

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Egyptian Revival

MODERN MOVEMENT: New Formalism

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property:

earth, stone (granite, marble), concrete, metal (bronze, brass), art glass

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

Established as pioneer burial ground and designed in the rural cemetery tradition, Evergreen Cemetery (1872) consists of 21.76 acres at the foot of Mount Rubidoux in the southwest corner of Riverside's original townsite. Two intersecting city streets separate the varied natural topography into four unequal quadrants that are blanketed with turf and crossed by curvilinear drives and footpaths. Mature trees contribute to the parklike setting across sloping acres and treeless expanses bordered with original palms mark high, level grounds. Evenly laid plots and gravesites as well as irregular plots and clustered burials along areas of contoured terrain are marked by a wide range of flat and upright monuments in stone, metal, and concrete. The cemetery includes four buildings, one of which is non-contributing; one structure; three sites, one of which is non-contributing; and five objects, which stand out as particularly noteworthy among hundreds of contributing upright monuments. Although developed over the course of 150 years, Evergreen Cemetery maintains integrity with sensitively designed, practical modifications supporting expansion and continued use through the period of significance, 1872 to 1960.

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Narrative Description

Evergreen Cemetery is generally bounded by Redwood Drive/Palm Avenue to the west, 13th Street to the north, Cedar Street on the upper east, and the jagged property lines along 14th Street and Brockton Avenue on the lower east and south. The internal circulation system consists of narrow, curvilinear asphalt drives with rolled curbing and decomposed granite pedestrian pathways. Modern wrought iron fencing with pedestrian gates and rolling vehicular gates punctuated by split-faced, capped concrete columns protect the oldest sections after hours. Cemetery plots are laid straight across high flat grounds and wind amid curvilinear pathways in sloping sections of south/southwest-trending topography. Most family or group plots are without visible, physical border other than adjacent pathway edges, curbing, or natural shifts in terrain. Burial graves and cremains interments are generally arranged in linear, north-south rows except where topographical variations, mature trees, and other barriers encourage detours and clusters. A vast array of markers from small, flat gravestones to large, elaborate monuments in concrete, marble, and granite dot a carpet of green turf. Upright, two-sided tombstones face east in most of the cemetery, though engraving may be found instead, or additionally, on the reverse, and large four-sided monuments, which typically mark family plots, may be engraved on one or more sides. Mature trees, including elms, pines, oaks, magnolias, cypress, and more, provide canopy and a park-like setting across much of the cemetery while the higher, easterly grounds are treeless expanses bordered with original palms.

Bisected by 14th and Pine Streets, the cemetery is divided into four unequal, generally rectangular sections acquired and developed over time:

The East Quad (1872) is the original pioneer burial ground and includes cemetery Blocks A through D bounded by 13th and 14th Streets (N-S) and Cedar and Pine Streets (E-W). This fenced, level section on high ground is covered with turf, and the treeless expanse is rimmed with mature original palm trees. Original plot curbing was incrementally removed by 1948 to enlarge family plots and accommodate additional burials. Crossing linear paths were similarly converted to grass and gravesites. The W-E lane was removed ca. 1950s; the N-S lane was removed ca. 1968, but the alignment is still clearly visually demarcated by the double line of flat markers that now pave the former lane between vertical monuments. Several rare and distinctive grave markers are among many massive monuments, upright tombstones, flat gravestones, and small footstones in this oldest portion of the cemetery. The quadrant contains five notable objects: DANIEL Ledger Stone (1876), HAWES Ledger Stone (1882), JOHNSON Monument (1884), CONWAY Ledger Stone (1886), and PARSONS Monument (1901).

The North Quad (1895) includes cemetery Blocks E through N and is bounded by 13th and 14th Streets (N-S) and Pine Street and Redwood Drive (E-W). This fenced section with depressed, and southwesterly sloping, central area is covered with turf and crossed with original curvilinear decomposed granite footpaths lighted by small green park lights (2010-2012). Small portions of footpath were removed by 1931, ca. 1950s, and ca. 1968 to make

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room for additional gravesites. The quadrant is sprinkled with mature trees, including palm, pine, cedar/cypress, Italian cypress, sugar pine or deodar, and olive. Most grave markers are standing, vertical tombstones and monuments, though flat gravestones are also present. A low-lying fishpond (ca. 1895; removed by mid-1930s) and a small office building (1912 to ca. 1949) are no longer extant and the space has been converted to gravesites with flat markers. Minor recent additions include a small granite monument (2012) dedicated to African Americans buried at Evergreen in Block I by the Riverside African American Historical Society, and a modern bench and small free-standing trellis (2014) along the easterly curve of Block K was an Eagle Scout project. The quadrant includes one structure: Receiving Vaults (1902), and three sites: Veteran Circle, Keith-Thayer-Young Plot, and a non-contributing Donor Plaza.

The South Quad (1912) includes cemetery Blocks 1-8 and is bounded by 14th street and the lots along Tequesquite Avenue (N-S) and the lots along Brockton Avenue/14th Street Pine Street (E-W). The fenced high ground is covered with turf and a few Italian cypress and oak trees. The area directly before the mausoleum entry and northerly corner of the mausoleum contains flat markers, and mostly upright monuments dot the expanse along 14th Street amid an extended curving decomposed granite drive. An offshoot to the rear of the mausoleum around flat markers fell out of use approximately 2012 and has partially converted to turf but contains no graves and is still utilized as a drive by cemetery staff. A semi-circular plot established in World War I within the curve of the offshoot contains a metal flagpole, concrete bench, and seven rows of flat markers identifying the graves of veterans from that war forward. A large rough carved granite cross with "LEST WE FORGET" inscribed on the base was added in 1927 by local American Legion Auxiliary Unit 79. Near the edge of the upper section, a modern Eagle Scout project added a metal flagpole with American flag and a concrete bench at the flat bronze marker of Medal of Honor recipient Colonel Cornelius Cole Smith (1869-1936), who fought in the Indian Wars and World War I. A steep earthen terrace with a single, short flight of granite and concrete steps connects the upper section with the unfenced lower section, which is southwesterly sloped with turf, filled with flat markers, and heavily wooded with Italian cypress, pine, carob, and oak trees. Graves and markers within a narrow asphalt drive with rolled curb in a loose figure-8 pattern are inexplicably plotted perpendicular to the roughly north-south orientation of the rest of the cemetery. The quadrant contains two buildings: Riverside Mausoleum with Chapel and Crematory (1915/1929) in the upper section and a non-contributing Maintenance Building (1954/1962) in the lower section.

The West Quad (1940) includes cemetery Blocks O, P, R & S and is bounded by 14th Street and the rear of an apartment complex along Tequesquite Avenue (N-S) and Pine Street and Palm Avenue (E-W). This unfenced southwesterly sloping section is covered with turf and a curvilinear, narrow asphalt drive with rolled curb curves around mature trees, including Italian cypress, deodar, pine, sugar pine, bottle brush, and ash. A small triangular island at the 14th Street entry is planted to roses, and a mixed row of trees are privately planted along Pine Street. Grave markers are almost all flat except for several recent vertical monuments along Palm Avenue, and a large smooth-framed rough-cut granite cross atop a three-tiered base of matching granite squares (ca. 1949-1966) with no inscription stands near the approximate center. Small concrete benches (ca. early-2000s) are sprinkled throughout, and

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those with plaques serve as markers. The quadrant contains two buildings: Cemetery Office (1940) and Evergreen Mausoleum (1960).

Buildings

1. Riverside Mausoleum (1915) with Chapel & Crematory (1929)

This large one-story mausoleum faces northeast, approximately mid-point of the cemetery at the high-set north corner of the South Quad. The 131.6' by 346' rectangular Egyptian Revival building with full basement rests on a high concrete wall foundation and is constructed of massive, hand-hewn, rustic finish Riverside granite block in inverted ascension, running bond pattern. Unsheathed parapet walls with poured concrete cavetto cornice shield a flat roof, and the building is capped at each end by a large, battered rectangular mass, forming towers. Extended façade bays are flanked by the dominant, centered entry tower and end towers. These inset wings are each embellished with a row of 10 short, embedded, slightly tapered round concrete columns with urn-shaped capitals that support a two-course block frieze and matching cornice. A pair of steel-framed, double-hung windows of Art Deco-stylized opalescent art glass with lotus flower motif and stone sills fills each side elevation. Regularly spaced screened basement vents and thin screened slits at floor and ceiling height ventilate the building. The recessed centered entry within the main tower volume is raised by granite steps flanked by thick short granite block walls and sheltered by a smooth concrete cavetto cornice supported by two large matching, slightly tapered concrete columns. Bronze double doors with tapered panel design are framed and capped by a smooth, slightly tapered concrete panel with fixed, inset top pane of lotus flower art glass; a copper plaque above reads "RIVERSIDE MAUSOLEUM." The heightened plastered clerestory of the entry tower is lit on all four sides with matching inset fixed windows filled with further variations of the lotus flower art glass, including four narrow panes shielded by five columns in miniature above the entry assembly, three narrow panes on each side, and two larger panes on the rear. The ceiling of the entry tower is deeply coffered into five bays supported by four marble columns with cavetto capitals from which extend two wings each subtly segmented into three bays by matching marble pilasters. Sextagonal brass lanterns suspended from brass ceiling plates, also with a lotus motif, light the entry and main corridor, which is lined and floored with Alaskan marble, and two small, semi-private tomb rooms are found to the rear of each end of the corridor. In all, 388 marble crypts, some of which have been segmented into niches for cremated remains after 1929; sensitively added bronze columbarium (1929); bronze doors, fixtures, and hardware; brass hanging lanterns; and 19 opalescent art glass windows (repaired/restored 1987) fill the interior space.

A chapel with sunken two-retort crematory (1929) extends from the central rear of the mausoleum. The mass is constructed of reinforced concrete scored to match the running bond pattern and mixed-height courses of granite mausoleum walls with metal windows, screens, and doors. The flat roof with subtly shaped, step-down parapet supports two metal exhaust stacks. The interior features plastered walls and high-domed ceiling, 8-foot-high tile wainscot with ornamental tile top course, random pattern tile flooring with decorative tile inserts, hanging brass light with ceiling plate, and original wrought iron Juliette railing and curtain rods at east and west windows. Ornamental glass in the east and west chapel windows has been removed from original openings, which remain intact. East casement panes are filled with metal screen and bars

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and one west casement pane is filled with a wood panel while the other is filled with the door of a detached, exterior cooler by the Industrial Engineering Company (ca. 1950s). Two individual doors with a small decorative wall fountain (bowl broken) between them access the retorts to the south and two additional wide-set doors access staff operations space. The low-arched clerestory space above the domed ceiling is filled with four fixed clear glass panes on the south and a painted religious scene on the north. Two mature coast live oak trees shield the crematory from Pine Street, and tall Italian cypress trees are clustered around the mausoleum.

2. Cemetery Office (1940)

This small, one-story office, which was designed to be compatible with the Riverside Mausoleum (1915), faces northeast approximately mid-point of the cemetery at the high-set east corner of the West Quad at 14th and Pine Streets. The square Egyptian Revival-inspired building with cellar rests on a concrete wall foundation and is constructed of oversized concrete block with aggregate finish laid in running bond pattern. Unsheathed parapet walls shield a flat roof and are punctuated at each corner by large, slightly battered square towers, forming symmetrical shallow bays on each side. A round clay pipe provides drainage from the height of each corner column on the rear (southwest) elevation. Like the mausoleum, walls and corner towers are topped with a concrete cavetto cornice. A steel-framed tripartite window in a casement-fixed-casement configuration fills each inset side bay, which is topped with two narrow courses supported by four short round columns with urn-shaped capitals on a low wall. A small, thin casement window is deeply recessed with an angled concrete sill in the rear of the south column, and a screened single cellar window is bordered by a low concrete wall at the base of the east elevation. A single glazed wood door is flanked by single, steel-framed casement windows with top panes on the symmetrical façade and narrowly sheltered by two courses of thin concrete block supported by four paired round columns with urn-shaped capitals on a low wall and lit by a small Town & Country style light mounted above. The centered entry is raised by concrete steps and stoop bordered with iron railing painted white and accessed by a concrete walk from the curb. A matching rear entry assembly holds double doors and is elevated by a railed concrete stoop and steps from the east walkway around the building over a solid wood cellar door. A small, formal entry courtyard offers benches and is planted with rose bushes enclosed by a low, manicured hedge, and the surrounding turf flows into the cemetery beyond. At the corner, a single palm tree and American flag on a ca. 1940s slim pole with round finial enhances a grave marker-like monument sign that reads "EVERGREEN MEMORIAL PARK."

3. Evergreen Mausoleum (1960)

This mid-century New Formalism style building faces the cemetery from along the elevated Palm Avenue on the northwest edge of the West Quad. The one story, rectangular windowless concrete building rests on a concrete slab foundation. Topped by a flat roof, a central open-air portion formed by two square skylights and large rear opening all filled with thin twisted iron rod lattice lights an interior atrium. Over-wide, boxed eaves shelter walls sheathed in smooth stucco. Recessed can lights in over-wide side eaves illuminate exterior vaults veneered with pink-hued terrazzo, and interior side walls are also faced with terrazzo clad vaults. A small storage room of vault-scored concrete and metal side doors is attached to the interior rear wall and centered within the wider rear portion of vaults and niches, which are finished in beige Perlato Italian marble. The wide eave over the full-height façade is supported by four decorative, asterisk-

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pattern perforated concrete block screen walls each framed by unsheathed, pink-hued concrete block columns, which form two tripartite bays flanking a center entry filled with delicate wrought iron. The center of the rear elevation is filled with matching perforated block atop two courses of vault-patterned scored concrete retaining wall, which is recessed into the rise and extends along Palm Avenue. The retaining wall returns on the northeast to step down with a wrought iron top toward the cemetery, forming a small, gated patio, and wrought iron fencing encloses viewing space on the southwest. The building contains 240 entombment vaults and 144 cremains niches.

4. Maintenance Building (Non-Contributor; 1954/1962)

This utilitarian building addressed as 4480 Pine Street is located at the remote edge of the cemetery grounds in the southwest corner of the South Quad. The one-story, nearly square 40x50' painted concrete block building rests on a concrete slab foundation and is capped with a double gable roof sheathed with corrugated metal. Double-hung window openings are boarded, and an unembellished door provides pedestrian entry from Pine Street. The extant footprint appears to represent a 24x40' garage (1962), which is one of the gabled masses, an earlier small 14x14' concrete block tool shed (1954), and a separate addition (date unknown). Chain link vehicular gates from Pine Street and from a cemetery drive lead to an asphalt work yard for construction & storage of cemetery related objects like concrete grave liners and burial vaults.

Structures

5. Receiving Vaults (1902)

This semi-subterranean Mission Revival style structure faces Mount Rubidoux from Block G within southwest edge of the North Quad along 14th Street. The rectangular brick masonry structure contains three vaults topped with a low-sloped triple domed plastered concrete roof, each with short chimney-like vents. A concrete rear wall and parapet side walls retain the full-height earthen and turf hill. The exposed height of each side wall is sheathed in smooth plaster. A nearly full-height, triple-arched symmetrical façade parapet of unsheathed rough granite block with bead mortar joints accesses three arched, plastered brick receiving vaults, the middle of which is larger. Two of three brass sconce lights are extant on the rear wall of two vaults, and new arched metal gates that match the perimeter gate have sensitively replaced former, broken gates. The vaults were stabilized and restored in 2013, and the earthen gathering space before it in the low, former fishpond area was improved as a Donor Plaza with concrete brick pavers in a natural color palette, which extend beneath the gates to floor the vaults, and short split-faced block walls faced with granite with concrete topped seating. The Receiving Vaults structure, which was also historically used as an icehouse, now provides storage, display, event space use.

Sites

6. Veteran Circle (1897)

This Grand Army of the Republic (G.A.R.) plot, known as Veteran Circle, is encircled by a loop in the pedestrian pathway and forms Block K of the North Quad. The plot contains 91 small upright U.S. issued white marble headstones, and one flat bronze marker (1965) laid in two concentric teardrop-shaped rows around a central four-sided massive square column monument

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(1897) of rough granite framed with smooth granite. Dedicated by G.A.R. Chapter 118 Women's Relief Corp (W.R.C.), the smooth easterly side of the monument is engraved in raised lettering: "G.A.R. TO THE UNKNOWN DEAD WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES FOR THE UNION, FROM 1861-1865 W.R.C." The westerly side was similarly dedicated in 1902 with a small metal Spanish American War cross and the inscription: "UNITED SPANISH WAR VETERANS TO THE UNKNOWN DEAD WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES FOR THE UNION, FROM 1898-1902 W.R.C." The site marks the graves of mostly Civil War veterans, some of whom also saw action in later wars like the Spanish American War and World War I, a handful of only Spanish American War veterans, and one World War I only veteran. An American flag flown from a steel pole near the apex of the plot faces an added semi-circle of shorter, white painted poles along the rounded base of the plot with flags that represent the branches of the United States military - Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines, and Coast Guard - as well as the National League of Families POW-MIA flag representing prisoners of war and those missing in action.

7. Keith-Thayer-Young Plot (1898)

This triangular-shaped plot is bordered by smooth-framed, rough-cut granite curbing, one side of which is rounded, preserving the shape of a former footpath, on a prominent rise overlooking the North Quad (44-E). Each corner of the plot boundary is marked by a low, granite pier, and a very mature pine tree shades the turf covered plot and neighboring graves from the easterly corner of the triangle. Each of the three sides features a lower threshold entry flanked by slightly smaller piers. The southerly entry is engraved with "KEITH" in raised lettering; names on the other two entries may be extant but buried by turf. The plot contains three upright granite monuments in descending size for surnames Keith, Thayer, and Young, which chronicle seven burials. The massive rectangular Keith monument of smooth-framed, rough-cut granite engraved with raised lettering declares "KEITH" on the base and reads: "MARY H. KEITH JULY 15, 1821 DEC. 26, 1898 - A. KEITH MAR. 19, 1821 AUG. 22, 1903." One small matching granite footstone brick opposite the Keith monument reads: "MOTHER." The large, slightly tapered, tall Thayer monument is topped by a carved finial with ivy leaves and botanical motif and reads: "SARAH E. THAYER BORN AT THOMASTON, ME. JUNE 11, 1838 DIED APRIL 23, 1899 - GEORGE R. THAYER 1840-1912 - GRACE MCNAB THAYER 1854-1942." Two granite footstones are opposite the Thayer monument and read: "GEORGE ASLEEP IN JESUS" AND "WIFE." The relatively smaller Young monument is carved with an ornate image of heavenly gates within an arched, columned opening and draped with folded and tasseled fabric. It reads: "ROBERT K. 1836-1910 - NELLIE YOUNG 1840-1914."

8. Donor Plaza (Non-contributor; 2013)

This recently added plaza consists of concrete pavers in a natural color palette, low rough-cut block and concrete benches, and granite donor plaques at the low-lying area of the North Quad. The sensitive improvement does not intrude on surrounding contributing features. The plaza, which utilized compatible materials and colors, maintains the topography, footprint, and assembly use of the earthen space that once filled the area between the curved bank of the former fishpond (now filled with graves) and approach to the Receiving Vaults.

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Objects (Grave Markers/Monuments)

Evergreen Cemetery is filed with contributing flat markers and upright monuments made of stone like marble and granite, bronze, concrete, and even whole boulders. A range of mineral compositions in granitic monuments contribute a subtle variation of colors to the grounds including white, gray, pink, red, and black. A great variety of sizes, shapes, height, finishes, engraving styles, and decorative symbols, emblems, and motifs are found throughout the cemetery. A small number of monuments are partially intact, and only a handful have shifted or fallen. Five particularly notable objects in the earliest pioneer block stand out as physically prominent, rare, or artistic:

9. DANIEL Ledger Stone (1876)

This rare white marble slab marker in the East Quad covers the entire grave (51-C). Generally rectangular with a slightly arched top and clipped bottom corners, the marker is separated by a horizontal crack across the date of birth. The ledger stone is inscribed: "SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF ESTELLA N. WIFE OF A.C. DANIEL BORN HINDS CO. MISS. MARCH 13, 1850 DIED AUGUST 22, 1876." A thin, shallow inscription in the lower left corner discretely records the name and San Bernardino location of the stonemason, a German born marble cutter, in script: "H.C. Yager S.B."

10. HAWES Ledger Stone (1882)

This rare white marble slab marker in the East Quad covers the entire grave (22-C). Generally rectangular with a rounded arched top, the flat marker is horizontally crossed by an uneven angled crack beneath the date of death and is finished with a rolled edge. The ledger stone is inscribed: "JOHN WINTHROP HAWES BORN YARMOUTH, MASS SEPTEMBER 30, 1851 DIED IN RIVERSIDE CAL. MAY 21, 1882. NONE KNEW HIM BUT TO LOVE HIM."

11. JOHNSON Monument (1884)

This rare, precast monument in the East Quad (6-D) by the Detroit Bronze Monument Company is known as "white bronze" but is sand-casted zinc. With a large square base that mimics rough cut granite framed with smooth granite upon a dry-laid layer of red brick, the tapered, four-sided obelisk monument sits atop a smaller smooth base. The bottom of the obelisk reads "JOHNSON" on the easterly side, and "ERECTED 1884" on the southerly side. Arched cast plaques above read "FATHER AND MOTHER" to the east and feature the Latin cross draped with flowers to the north, a bouquet of flowers to the west, and an anchor and chain to the south. The central portion of the tapered column features cast fabric with tassels, draped and gathered at the slim column corners, and the obelisk is topped with a torch-lit urn atop a square capital.

12. CONWAY Ledger Stone (1886)

This rare white marble slab marker in the East Quad covers the entire grave (22-D). The lower left corner of the rectangular marker is cracked and separated. The ledger stone is inscribed: "CONWAY BELOVED AND HONORED PASSED TO A HIGHER LIFE JUNE 13, 1886."

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13. PARSONS Monument (1901)

This rare, precast monument in the East Quad (47-D) by the Detroit Bronze Monument Company is known as “white bronze” but is sand-casted zinc. The large rectangular base is cast to mimic a poured concrete footing with smooth-framed, rough-cut granite with carved name plate and engraved raised lettering on the easterly side, which reads: “PARSONS.” The slanted top pedestal above acknowledges two burials separated by oak leaf branches, each with a parchment scroll and image on the top and arched, cast plaques on the easterly face of the monument that read: “H.M.W. PARSONS BORN OCTOBER 12, 1834” on the left with a crowned Latin cross on the scroll above and “P.D. PARSONS BORN OCTOBER 17, 1830, DIED JULY 5, 1901” on the right with an anchor and chain on the scroll above.

Historic Integrity

Evergreen Cemetery retains an excellent degree of integrity of location, setting, workmanship, feeling, and association and a high degree of design and materials. Despite the in-tandem growth of the city around it, the location and setting of Evergreen Cemetery, still in the shadow of Mount Rubidoux and folds of the Tequesquite Arroyo remains at the edge of town and neighborhood. Both natural topography and parklike beauty in the layout of paths around both orderly and unforced plots and burials evoke feelings of peace and reverence associated with the Rural Cemetery Movement. Design, materials, and workmanship continue to be clearly expressed through layout, site features, funerary buildings, and monuments. Throughout the period of significance, the Receiving Vaults (1902), Riverside Mausoleum with added Chapel and Crematory (1915/1929), Cemetery Office (1940), and Riverside Mausoleum (1960) were added within the natural profile of the site layout and furthered the original design intent, and practical changes like removal of an earlier office, fishpond, hitching posts, plot curbing and some footpaths for burial space, and failing or root-intrusive trees supported cemetery use and expansion and only slightly reduced integrity of design and materials overall. The non-contributing utilitarian Maintenance Building (1954/1962) is unobtrusive on the cemetery edge, and small or minor features like benches, park lights, free-standing trellis, flags, and donor plaza (2013) have been sensitively added. The effects of routine maintenance and modern conveniences like trash receptacles, sprinklers, water spigots, flower holders, and directional signage are negligible. Recent revitalization efforts (2006-2008), including the righting and repair of fallen and damaged monuments, the return to health of the turf ground cover, and sensitive fencing around the oldest portions of the cemetery, have safeguarded historic features and materials.

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9. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

SOCIAL HISTORY
EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT
ARCHITECTURE
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1872-1960

Significant Dates

1872 (first burial)
1890/95 (design & beautification)

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Knapp, Hiram A.
American Mausoleum Company
Jekel, Henry L.A.
Iacono, Paul E.

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

One of the oldest continual burial grounds in the region, Evergreen Cemetery was established with the first colony death and grew to more than 20 acres by the construction of the last building, Evergreen Mausoleum, which frames its period of significance, 1872-1960. The late-19th century Rural Cemetery embraces approximately 27,000 local notables at the far corner of Riverside's original townsite between the base of Mount Rubidoux and the brink of the Tequesquite Arroyo. Among flush markers and upright monuments, turfed grounds support an array of funerary architecture that embodies the Mission Revival, Egyptian Revival, and New Formalism styles. Significant at the local level under two criteria, Evergreen Cemetery is associated with the founding and settlement of Riverside and represents late-19th to mid-20th century evolving death and burial practices (Criterion A). The pioneer cemetery also embodies landscape design characteristics of the late-19th century Rural Cemetery Movement, significant funerary architecture, and the high-style architectural style and design work of builder Hiram A. Knapp, the American Mausoleum Company, master architect Henry L.A. Jekel, and engineer/designer Paul E. Iacono (Criterion C). These historic associations and distinctive design values, which are clearly expressed, allow Evergreen Cemetery to meet the requirements of Criteria Consideration D (Cemeteries).

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Evergreen Cemetery lies at the southwest corner of Riverside's Mile Square, the original townsite. Conceived with the founding of Riverside and established with the first colony death and burial in 1872, the original 2.5-acre block of bare land grew to more than 20 acres by the construction of the last building, Evergreen Mausoleum, in 1960. The grounds embrace approximately 27,000 gravesites that include Riverside pioneers, entrepreneurs, cultural and civic figures, war veterans, community leaders, and extraordinary citizens. Designed as a late-19th century Rural Cemetery, turfed grounds liberally dotted with flush markers and upright monuments of granite, marble, bronze, and concrete blanket the sloping foothills of Mount Rubidoux and the folds of the Tequesquite Arroyo. The cemetery contains a collection of funerary architecture that reflects changing death and burial practices and embodies the Mission Revival, Egyptian Revival, and New Formalism styles, including Receiving Vaults (1902), Riverside Mausoleum with added Chapel and Crematory (1915/1929), and garden plan Evergreen Mausoleum (1960). This pioneer cemetery is significant under Criterion A at the local level for its association with the founding and settlement of Riverside and for its representation of important aspects of social history reflected in evolving death and burial practices from the late-19th century to the mid-20th century. Evergreen Cemetery is also significant under Criterion C at the local level as it embodies landscape design characteristics of the late-19th century Rural

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Cemetery Movement; distinctive funerary architecture, including aspects of evolution in typology and technology; and high-style design work of builder Hiram A. Knapp (Mission Revival), the American Mausoleum Company (Egyptian Revival), renowned master architect Henry L.A. Jekel (Egyptian Revival), and newly recognized engineer and designer Paul E. Iacono (New Formalism). Criteria Consideration D (Cemeteries): Evergreen Cemetery is significant at the local level primarily for its association with the late-19th century founding, settlement, and early development of Riverside and its reflection of important aspects of social history specific to death and burial practices. The cemetery also embodies the aesthetic principles of the rural cemetery landscape as well as funerary design and monumentation through its overall plan, landscaping, buildings, structures, and grave markers. Therefore, Evergreen Cemetery meets the requirements of Criteria Consideration D.

Criterion A: Exploration/Settlement & Social History

Evergreen Cemetery was conceived with the very founding of Riverside in 1870 when John W. North and his Southern California Colony Association reserved the southwest tip of the original townsite for burial grounds in the shadow of what would become known as Mount Rubidoux. Approximately 8,600 acres of the former Jurupa Rancho was laid out by Los Angeles-based civil engineers and surveyors, Goldsworthy and Higbie in an orthogonal grid with 10-acre out block parcels to the north and south of a one-mile square townsite of 169 blocks known as the "Mile Square," from 1st to 14th Streets and Olive to Pine Streets. To encourage settlement, the new colony freely gave land to schools, churches, and even individuals prepared to build immediately, reserving Block 13, Range 13 on the furthest edge of the Mile Square for burial grounds (Brown & Boyd 1922:642; Gunther 1984:182; Figure 1).

The first colony death in February 1872 prompted the formation of the Riverside Cemetery Association (RCA 1872-1890) later that year with a six-member governing board of directors that included two founding colony members, K.D. Shugart and D.C. Twogood. First buried in the family yard, 14-year-old Leila Shugart, daughter of colony treasurer, K.D. Shugart, was interred at Evergreen in 1872, initiating the beginning of burials in the pioneer cemetery. The first years were quiet ones. Evergreen's unhurried growth in the first decade reflected a governing board whose attention was distracted by the business of town building and the establishment of a citrus economy. In 1876, Riverside's 209,000 orange trees far outnumbered its 2,000 souls (Jackson 1903). At the request of Eliza Tibbetts in the early 1870s, two small Bahia orange trees shipped from Brazil by the Department of Agriculture sparked the beginning of the orange empire. The town incorporated in 1883 with an estimated population of 3,000 persons that numbered 5,000 by 1890 with the help of a regional land boom, and the Mile Square was soon blanketed by irrigated groves of navel oranges. Buried in the earliest plots of the cemetery, colony founders Eliza and her husband, Luther, are just two of the many souls like growers J.A. Simms, Lyman Waite, Perry Cover, and orange king T.H.B. Chamblin, founder of the Southern California Fruit Exchange (today, Sunkist), who made Riverside the wealthiest city per capita in the United States by 1895 according to the Bradstreet Index (Moses 1982).

The location and design of Evergreen was inspired by the confluence of theories regarding public health, death and burial practices, and open space planning that had evolved throughout the 19th century and gained extraordinary popularity as it spread across the country (Huth 1957:66;

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French 1974:42-43). The Rural Cemetery Movement was introduced in 1825 by Boston physician and Harvard professor, Dr. Jacob Bigelow (1789-1879), who urged that for health reasons, burials should be distant from human habitation and the dead should be sanctified by beauty. Bigelow's Mount Auburn (1831), a cemetery four miles outside Boston landscaped with trees, flowering shrubs, and carriage ways, allowed families to visit the graves of deceased loved ones against a backdrop of natural beauty and attracted many visitors. This new philosophy, embodied by the "first example in modern times of so large a tract of ground being selected for its natural beauties and submitted to the processes of landscape gardening to prepare for the reception of the dead" (Huth 1957:66), resonated in overcrowded, industrial cities, leading landscape architect, Andrew Jackson Downing, to equate public cemeteries with public gardens and call for spacious parks for the living. The resulting 1858 design of Central Park in the middle of New York City by Downing's pupil, Frederick Law Olmsted, signaled the Park Movement and was enfolded into Olmsted and Daniel Burnham's City Beautiful Movement by the turn of the century. This coincided locally with the improvement of Riverside streets, installation of curbs and gutters, and the design of Riverside's Fairmount Park by the renowned Olmsted Brothers.

With a governing board revitalized by a cross section of the town's businessmen, and amid growing community disquiet, it was within this earliest period of settlement that the Riverside Cemetery Association turned its attention to organizing burial records, planning for long term maintenance and growth, and beautifying the grounds (Figure 2; RCA 1872-1890; RDP 1887). Unlike the Puritan-age churchyard and austere burial grounds, Victorian-era cemeteries like Evergreen provided grand and varied tributes to the dead visually reflecting the shift in American cultural relationship with death. The simple churchyard headstone evolved into ornate markers, substantial monuments, elegant carvings, and softer sentiments that reflected meaningful objects and affiliations in life or a romanticized view of death (Foreman 1986:48-53).

Patterned on its predecessors, like Laurel Hill Cemetery in Philadelphia, the Receiving Vaults (1902) structure was the first to be constructed. In an era prior to mechanized digging and refrigeration, the Receiving Vaults once held the deceased for days, weeks, or even months before burial. More than practical, the vaults also ensured security. Grave robbery of whole bodies for ransom, medical research, or education abounded in the 19th century, and happenings around the country reprinted in the local Riverside Daily Press spurred fear and precipitated construction of the vaults:

Held For Grave Robbery. Lincoln, Neb., Dec. 6, 1894 – Prof. B.J. Alexander of Gatner University, J.A. Burford and D. Mehan, students at the same institution, were held for trial yesterday on charge of grave robbery... It is alleged that the men stole a body from a cemetery and were dissecting it in the medical college when arrested.

Imposing Mausoleum: Senator Sanford will erect the Costliest Tomb in Canada, New York, NY, Feb, 2, 1898 – ...To make the 10 catacombs absolutely burglar proof the mausoleum will be lined with steel. Senator Sanford's son died recently,

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and it is his desire to have the body rest in a place where no one can remove it to hold for ransom.

Alleged Grave Robbers. Indianapolis, Ind. Nov. 17, 1902 – The case of Dr. Joseph Alexander, demonstrator of the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons, was called for trial today in the criminal court. Dr. Alexander is the first to be on trial of the twenty persons recently indicted by the grand jury for complicity for the wholesale robbery of graves in cemeteries about Indianapolis.

Grave robbery and other disturbances, sanitation concerns, and tender sentiment also gave rise to the ‘community mausoleum’ by 1907 (Toms 2019:423-424). Unlike the first magnificent, elevated tomb by the ancient Greek, Mausolus about 350 B.C., later wall vaults of Spain and New Orleans, receiving vaults, and even the private family tomb, which loosely inspired form for above ground entombment, the community mausoleum introduced a more egalitarian eternity where multiple people, from any level of society, could be affordably entombed in a common structure. The typology first appeared in the 1907 Ganges Mausoleum developed by William I. Hood and James Chesrown, who founded the National Mausoleum Company in Ohio.

The success of the experimental Ganges Mausoleum prompted the formation of other companies. Within two years, the American Mausoleum Company organized in January 1909 and began constructing mausoleums throughout the country (Indianapolis News 1909). By March 1913, under state-specific subsidiaries of the national patent, the company had completed five mausoleums in Ohio and Michigan, was in construction on five others adding New York and Ontario, Canada, and was contracted to begin construction in the spring on eleven more, bringing Pennsylvania, Virginia, Minnesota, and California into its roster of states (Butler Citizen 1913). Inglewood Mausoleum (1911-1915), the company’s first in California and the west coast under the California Mausoleum Company, a local subsidiary of Pasadena capitalists, was the model for Evergreen’s Riverside Mausoleum, and the company went on to build a similar mausoleum in Hollywood (1918) and reportedly also in San Diego, Pasadena, Fresno, and San Jose (RIE 1914a; LA Times 2015; RE 1915). It was the construction of the Riverside Mausoleum, and clever marketing by the California Mausoleum Company, that introduced this new funerary option to Riverside and influenced the burial practices of the community, which had swelled to 15,000 by 1910.

Having fallen out of favor with the rise of Christianity, the modern concept of incineration as a method of processing the dead had resurfaced as part of the 19th century reformation of sanitation and burial practices. Modern cremation was established in Europe with the first dependable chamber developed in Italy in 1873, and America followed with the second constructed in Washington, Pennsylvania in 1876 before the next were built in Europe in England and Germany in 1878 (Neptune Society 2022). Crematory societies formed in many major cities, and Los Angeles constructed the first crematorium in the state and second in the country in 1887 at Rosedale Cemetery (Angelus Rosedale Cemetery 2022) followed by two crematoriums in San Francisco at Odd Fellows Cemetery and Cypress Lawn Cemetery, which also built the first columbarium in the country in 1895 (SFE 1895). As death and burial practices continued to evolve, cremation was soon added to the funerary services offered at Evergreen

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Cemetery with the addition of a Chapel and Crematory in 1929 designed by master architect Henry L.A. Jekel.

As Riverside expanded throughout the decades, so did Evergreen to accommodate the forecasted growing needs of the community. From 1940 to 1970, Riverside's size nearly doubled from 39 to 72 square miles, and the population increased fourfold, from 34,696 to 140,089 (U.S. Census 1890-2010). The final, West Quad was acquired and mapped in 1940 (Figure 13; County of Riverside 1940:M.B. 19/80), and architect Henry L.A. Jekel returned to design a new Cemetery Office. Now entrenched in American funerary culture, a second mausoleum was added to the West Quad in 1960, a common solution to shelter the soaring afterlife population, which had also quadrupled, in a finite landscape (Figure 14; Macrotrends 2022).

Criterion B: Landscape Architecture & Architecture

Not just distant from the town center in any one of the farthest four corners of the Mile Square, colony founders selected the southwest tip. With a little room to grow into the out blocks, the cemetery was nestled between the two most dominant features on the landscape, Mount Rubidoux and the Tequesquite Arroyo. Sanctified by the natural beauty of the shadowed folds of foothill and valley, the full vision for the planned design of Evergreen was realized with its beautification and expansion in the last decade of the 19th century.

A committee was formed from the governing board in May 1890 to "employ all necessary help to clean up the cemetery grounds and remove all rubbish and obstructions and beautify the grounds..." (RCA 1890:4). By November, the block of bare land, now the East Quad, was invigorated with graded perimeter streets, decomposed granite walks and drives, curbing and iron hitching rails, and palm and pepper trees to shade approximately 100 monuments representing 220 graves (Figure 3; Simpson & Wilson: 1993:9-10; EMHC 2009).

Following the improvement of the pioneer block in 1890, the rural parklike design was expanded to 3.79 acres of Out Block 10, the North Quad, acquired in 1895 (Figure 4; County of Riverside 1895:M.B. 2/7). Amenities like a low-lying fishpond and circular, meandering paths through grassy lawn dovetailed with the natural, sloping terrain to be become, and to be regionally recognized, as not only a repose for the departed, but also a pleasant parklike respite for the living (Figures 5 & 6; LA Times 1895).

Even the functional realities of Victorian Age cemeteries were integrated with the landscape. but fashioned in the Mission Revival style that was distinctly Riverside. The Receiving Vaults structure (1902), a three-chambered, semi-subterranean brick and granite edifice, was tucked into a natural hillslope in the contoured terrain like a tumulus by local contractor and brickmaker Hiram A. Knapp, who supplied Riverside with millions of bricks during the height of the building boom years from the late-1880s through the 1890s and assembled many of the city's early business blocks and notable buildings (RDP 1891).

From the receiving vault form sprang the community mausoleum, which introduced a uniquely American innovation in funerary technology and architecture seen first in the Ganges Mausoleum (1907) in Ohio. The simple linear design of decorative concrete block, blind

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pressed-tin window openings, tile mosaic floors, and marble crypt overlays included a central corridor lined with crypts and a central arched, gated door along with a sanitary disinfection system of ventilation and preservation (Jenkins 1914). More than two hundred community mausoleums had been constructed throughout the United States by 1915, with the American Mausoleum Company responsible for well over 10% of the national market share (RE 1915; Toms 2019:424-425), when the massive Riverside Mausoleum was built in on the newly acquired 10-acre Out Block 8, the South Quad, “on the brink of the arroyo where it can be seen from a great distance in many directions” (Figures 7 & 10; RIE 1914b).

Designed by American Mausoleum Company “architects from the east” (RDP 1914b), it was likely engineer and architect, F.W. Hall, one of four directors of the company (Lancaster Morning 1913) who should be credited with the striking Egyptian Revival style design. Reflecting the trending interest in archaeology and Egyptian iconography, and Bigelow’s meaningful selection of the style for his Mount Auburn Cemetery gate in 1825, it had become the preferred design for funerary and prison architecture over the course of the 19th Century with at least fifteen Egyptian Revival style cemetery entrances built between 1830 and 1850 (Carrot 1978:83-89). Battered, over-sized granite block walls, cavetto cornice, engaged and free-standing tapered columns, Alaskan marble, and use of bronze echoed ancient traditions. The weight of its monumentality and enduring materials was lifted and balanced by delicate opalescent lotus flower art glass and the subtle tapering of columns and battered walls formed by ever-smaller blocks with each higher row, compelling a vertical focus that draws the eye up (Figures 8 & 9).

Promoted as timeless as the ancient tombs, with the latest in modern technology to ensure odorless sanitation, the community mausoleum offered protection from the degradations of earthen burial or cremation and appealing comfort and luxury:

Each crypt is arranged with its own individual intake and outlet ducts, through which dry air laden with the fumes of a strong antiseptic is kept in constant circulation, thus insuring (sic.) the preservation of the body for all time. Each crypt will be separate and distinct... and a body placed therein and hermetically sealed will be secure forever from any possible chance of disturbance.... In the modern mausoleum, the sanitary advantages of cremation are fully realized without the abhorrent features of destruction. In a veritable marble palace, beautiful in design and ornamentation, the body of the loved one reposes in its snow-white room... (RDP 1914a and 1914d).

Unique in Riverside, and locally touted as the finest building of its size in the United States (RDP 1914c; RIE 1914c), the meaningfulness of the architecture, entombment method, and the cemetery itself was summed up in the dedication address by Reverend Horace Porter, pastor of the First Congregational Church of Riverside, to more than 500 in attendance on June 20, 1915 (Figure 9):

In erecting this beautiful temple to the dead, the builders have gone for their architectural plan back as far as man can pierce into the dawn of civilization. They have taken the purest Egyptian architecture and coupled with it the most

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modern scientific devices for the simple and sanitary disposal of the forms of our beloved dead. Nestling here where there fall upon it the first rays of the rising sun from over yonder snow-white peaks and where the cooling shadows of our peaceful Mt. Rubidoux rest upon it at eventide is this granite temple, as if transplanted from ancient Egypt (RIE 1915b).

With the growing acceptance of cremation through the early 20th century, a chapel and crematory were added to the rear of the mausoleum in 1929. Frank B. Gibson, with the assistance of R.W. Cossar of Los Angeles, worked with famed master architect, Henry L.A. Jekel and prolific local builder, E.A. Thompson, to design and install the two retort rooms of the crematory (RCA 1890-1930:190-196). An expert in the cremation field and former secretary of the San Francisco Cremation Company, Gibson had been involved in the early establishment of cremation in San Francisco through membership in the local cremation society and oversight of the city's two crematories in the late-19th century (SFE 1899a & 1899b).

Before relocating to Riverside in 1921, Jekel had designed major works in a variety of eastern cities, including the nine-story Westory Building in Washington D.C. and the 18-story Pennsylvania Building in Philadelphia. Known mainly for his work in the Spanish/Moorish tradition, Jekel worked regularly in Riverside and the Southern California region over two decades, designing some of its most prestigious private residences, commercial and institutional buildings, public works, memorials, and more. Credited with over 60 varied designs in Riverside and the vicinity, his major local works include the California Register-listed and local Landmark Benedict Castle (Castillo Isabella), the Piddington House, Casa Blanca Municipal Park, Lincoln Park Plunge, Riverside War Memorial, Mape's Cafeteria in San Bernardino, Hess Showroom and Garage, and the original Palm Springs Hotel (City of Riverside 1985; Moses & Whitmore 2018).

Following the Egyptian Revival motif, the Chapel and Crematory addition was constructed of concrete made to look like granite blocks, blending well with the design of the mausoleum. With a level of effort that indicates crematory design was new to the very accomplished architect, the local paper reported Jekel's focused research effort and elevated design intent concentrated in this relatively small, added rear element, much of which is still intact (Figures 11 & 12):

The well-known Riverside architect has visited and studied crematories in many cities in the southern part of the state and states that plans for the structure which will be an addition to the present mausoleum in Evergreen cemetery are surpassing in beauty. Random floor tile with ornamental inserts transition to blending hues of colored marble wainscot... Interior to be finished in colored marble and tile of special design with 8-foot-high wainscot to be of blending hues of colored tile.... A high-domed ceiling to be decoratively painted by noted California artist E.G. West... Two pairs of large ornamental glass windows will also be at the east and west ends of the chapel.... Metal doors with mirror panels open to the retorts... A tiled fountain with running water is planned for the south side of the chapel. Iron curtain rods with red velour drapes are planned (RDP 1929).

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With the final addition of land with the acquisition of the West Quad (1940; Figure 13; County of Riverside 1940:M.B. 19/80), architect Henry L.A. Jekel designed a new Cemetery Office in compatible Egyptian Revival miniature at a more central location of the expanded boundaries. A second mausoleum, the Evergreen Mausoleum (1960), was added to the West Quad in 1960. World War II had marked the separation of two distinct periods in the community mausoleum design and construction (Ford 2019). After decades marked by two world wars and the Great Depression, renewed hope and optimism found expression in mid-century mausoleums, which also reflected improvements in building technology and design such as high-compression concrete, lighter glazing, open plans, and a new relationship with the cemetery landscape. Still multi-vault structures, the formerly internally oriented, elevated, heavy stone buildings were reimagined as lighter, airier, garden plan structures.

The New Formalism style Evergreen Mausoleum, which featured cemetery-facing crypts, open-air atrium interior, perforated concrete block screen, and garden gate entry, was designed by Paul E. Iacono. A prolific innovative structural engineer and creative modernist designer, Iacono held a degree in Civil Engineering from University of Southern California (USC), served as Construction Engineer for the U.S. Navy in the Philippines during WWII, and later worked for the City of Los Angeles Public Works and several local firms before establishing his own. He was involved in numerous partnerships with master architects, was a member of the USC Dean Circle and USC Associates School of Engineering through which he trained numerous young engineers. Notable accomplishments include several fraternal halls, Mary Star of the Sea Catholic Church in San Pedro, the nationally famous Marineland of the Pacific and Marineland Sky Tower in Palos Verdes with architect, William Leonard Pereira, and Willow Grove Park Lanes in Pennsylvania with the pioneer bowling center architectural firm of Powers, Daly, and De Rosa. He eventually became a design-build contractor specializing in light industrial buildings, auto dealerships, and mausoleums. Notable funerary designs may be found at Green Hills Memorial Park, All Souls Cemetery, Holy Cross Cemetery, Santa Barbara Cemetery, and more (LA Times 2013; SPNP 1944-1960).

Liberally dotted with upright monuments and flush markers, the grounds of the East and North Quads as well as the upper portion of the South Quad contain an eclectic collection of styles, materials, ornamentation, and epitaphs. In the East Quad, the pioneer block of the cemetery, a tiny concrete footstone filled with a single word, "MOTHER," lies near a massive pillar of rough-cut granite marking the Schermerhorn plot, and a low granite pillow suggests eternal rest. Other family plots feature engraving on all four sides that chronicles individual decedents. And three rare, marble ledger stones, whole rectangular-shaped grave coverings not often found in the west to prevent any disturbance, protect the graves of Daniel (1876), Hawes (1882) and Conway (1886). The Daniel Ledger Stone stands out further for its shape and inscription, the thin, shallow script in the lower left corner of German-born and San Bernardino-based marble cutter, H.C. Yager. The slightly arched top and clipped bottom corners of this stone may be a subtle reflection of Henry Clay Yager's European influence where ledger stones are known as coffin stones for their six-sided resemblance (Snider 2017). Two ornate, sand-cast zinc monuments precast by the Detroit Bronze Company for the Johnson (1884) and Parsons (1901) families mature gracefully near a concrete tombstone made to look like a wood stump, marking the grave

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of a Woodmen of the World (W.O.W.) member. Like many such fraternal societies in the late-19th and early-20th century, W.O.W. purchased burial plots and provided life insurance to members with death benefits. These striking monuments in a variety of faux bois finishes are scattered throughout the three quads, and a line of six adjacent W.O.W. monuments are found in North Quad 15-E and 16-E plots. Well over 1000 veterans are buried at Evergreen representing nearly every American war with burials spread throughout the grounds as well as three main concentrations – the Grand Army of the Republic (G.A.R.) plot known as Veteran Circle, the semi-circular American Legion plot in the South Quad, and World War II burial section in the West Quad. The varied, juxtaposed collection of markers and monuments at Evergreen identify not only the individuals buried there, but also reflect the collective history and development of Riverside as well as broader events (See Notable People Buried at Evergreen Cemetery, below).

The cemetery grounds have evolved over one and a half centuries as the Riverside Cemetery Association addressed ongoing use, maintenance, and burial space. In recent years, a group of concerned citizens, city government, and local businesses spearheaded by then retired and now deceased, Judge Victor Miceli, coalesced in the early-21st century. With fundraising to establish a perpetual endowment, the Evergreen Memorial Historic Cemetery (EMHC), a public charity, has further improved and preserved the oldest portions in recent years, righting toppled and leaning tombstones, planting grass, installing automatic sprinklers and fencing, and constructing a Donor Plaza at the Receiving Vaults, now used for intriguing special event space.

Conclusion

One of the oldest continual burial grounds in the region, Evergreen Cemetery may be Riverside's most consequential resource. A fully functioning cemetery within the locally designated Evergreen Quarter Historic District, and with portions designated City Landmark No. 67, Riverside's pioneer cemetery has retained integrity as it evolved from late-19th century colony origins to the mid-20th century metropolitan era, still settled within the folds of Mount Rubidoux and the Tequesquite Arroyo on the edge of town and neighborhood. Evergreen Cemetery continues to reflect America's 19th century Rural Cemetery Movement, evolving burial practices, and funerary architecture and styles, as well as the founding and settlement of Riverside and important facets of its social history and development, from its establishment in 1872 with the burial of Riverside's first colony death through 1960 with the construction of the last building, the Evergreen Mausoleum, in the post-WWII period.

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Notable People Buried at Evergreen Cemetery

The collection of headstones and markers in Evergreen Cemetery chronicles the people who shaped the history and development of Riverside, including original land grant Californios, abolitionist founders, citrus entrepreneurs, industrial innovators, groundbreaking horticulturists, pioneer artists and journalists, minority community leaders, and more.

Colony Founders

John W. North. Riverside founding father and president of the Southern California Colony Association, the New York native was an abolitionist, teacher, attorney, and a judge. North is interred alongside his wife, Ann Loomis North, and son, John Greenleaf North. East Quad, Pioneer Meadows 1-A.

Keltia D. Shugart. Treasurer of the Southern California Colony Association, Shugart was among the first investors from the leading citizens of Belle Plaine, Iowa. Shugart was a surgeon and a Mason as well as a member of the Unitarian Universalist Church, school board, and Riverside Cemetery Association Board. East Quad, Pioneer Meadows 4-A.

Leila Shugart. Daughter of K.D. Shugart, her death at age 14 in February 1872 was the first in the colony, prompting formation of the Riverside Cemetery Association and beginning of interments at Evergreen Cemetery after temporary burial in the family yard. East Quad, Pioneer Meadows 4-A.

Eliza and Luther Tibbetts. Renowned spiritualist and nurturer of the first Bahia navel orange trees, the grave of these co-founders of the navel orange industry was originally marked with only Luther's name. In 1993, a new plaque was laid recognizing Eliza. East Quad, Pioneer Meadows 8-C.

James H. Roe. A founding colony member, Roe was also the teacher at the first school and established the first newspaper, The Weekly Press as well as the Press and Horticulturist. East Quad, Pioneer Meadows 8-C.

Rubidoux. Names associated with this West Riverside rancho period family and the founding and early settlement of Riverside are found throughout the Evergreen Cemetery.

Ethnic, Cultural, and Socially Affiliated Graves

Managed by a corporate board of directors, Evergreen Cemetery was not associated with any religious institution and did not practice segregation of any kind. The graves of ethnic or racial minorities and those of different religions or citizenship are scattered throughout the cemetery, reflecting, to an extent, the demographic mix of the Riverside community.

Hispanic. Hispanic surnames are scattered throughout the cemetery; however, Lot G of the North Quad is almost exclusively filled with Hispanic burials due to the removal of the fishpond by the mid-1930s, and availability of gravesites there at earlier-established, lower prices. P. Cruz appears to be the first Hispanic burial in 1917 with a headstone engraved in Spanish. North Quad, Evergreen Valley 2-G.

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Italian. Italian surnames are scattered throughout the cemetery; however, similar to the acquisition of lower-priced gravesites by Hispanics in Lot G, a concentration of Italian burials in adjacent Lot H of the North Quad resulted after the removal of the first office ca. 1949. Nearby, a wood stump monument for Bastiana Mazzola is also inscribed, "Italy." North Quad, Evergreen Valley 6-J.

Chinese. Many experienced grove workers from Taishan, China, whose expertise in citrus culture, tools and techniques maintained Riverside orange groves, lived in Riverside's Chinatown (City Landmark #19). Though few are buried at Evergreen Cemetery, the elaborate traditional Chinese burial of Chin Quong Wee is recorded in the press in March 1889, and one gravestone dated 1898-1925 in Lot G of the North Quad is engraved with Chinese characters. Chinese School Superintendent, George Wong, who emigrated in 1914 to join his father and was the last resident of Chinatown, secured its recognition as a National Historic Monument before his death in 1974. South Quad, Cypress Row 24-7.

African American. Evergreen's burials include newly emancipated African Americans who arrived from Georgia to Riverside in the 1870s and became notable citizens of Riverside. Burials in the North Quad include Robert Stokes, Constable – Special Policeman for Riverside County and the city's first adult African American resident who arrived between 1870 and 1873, and his nephew David Stokes, who opened the first mercantile store on Riverside's Eastside in 1905. The grave of Lucy Vaughn, a beloved resident born into slavery in Kentucky who died in 1918 at 100 years old, overlooks the city from the South Quad. And Errol Strickland, Sanitation Department Director and the first minority department head is buried in the space of a former pathway in the North Quad. In 2012, the Riverside African American Historic Society (RAAHS) dedicated a monument with a partial list honoring Riverside's African Americans buried at Evergreen, designed by artist Bernard "BerniE" Edmonds, on cemetery land donated by a Strickland family relation in North Quad, Evergreen Valley, Lot I.

Fraternal, Social, and Civic Organizations

Many local lodges became members of the Riverside Cemetery Association at \$1 membership in 1890 and offered burial insurance with death benefits to members. Many monuments throughout the cemetery identify such affiliation through design, inscriptions, emblems, or symbols. Known organizations represented include Freemasons, The Improved Order of Red Men, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows (I.O.O.F.) and related Daughters of Rebekah, Knights of Pythias, and Woodmen of the World and related Women of Woodcraft. Many wood stump style concrete monuments in the faux bois technique are found throughout the cemetery, and a line of six unique such monuments mark Woodmen of the World burials across plots 15-E and 16-E in the North Quad. See also, Veterans.

Veterans

Nearly every American war is represented at Evergreen with more than 1000 interments spread throughout the grounds and in several concentrated areas. Several veteran associations are represented as well, including the Daughters of the American Revolution, Sons of Union

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Veterans, Grand Army of the Republic (G.A.R.), and American Legion. Some notable veterans/members include:

American Revolution (1775-1783). Predating Riverside's founding, two Daughters of the American Revolution are identified: Phebe J. Hungate (1820-1912) and Lavinia S. Meade Allen (1833-1928).

War of 1812 (1812-1815). None known.

Indian Wars (approx. 1817-1898). The only Congressional Medal of Honor recipient at Evergreen, and last to receive one from service in an Indian War, Colonel Cornelius "Corney" Cole Smith was recognized for extraordinary valor in 1891 at age 22 and also fought in the Spanish-American War.

Mexican War (1846-1848). Little is known about John Averill, who is believed to be the only veteran of the Mexican War buried at Evergreen as inscribed on his small white marble marker.

Civil War (1861-1865). Over 200 Civil War veterans, including four Confederate soldiers, are buried at Evergreen.

Henry O. Stanley. In 1880, it was reported in the local press: "Decoration Day was observed by closing our business houses in the afternoon; there were no known soldiers' graves to decorate as yet, but it was afterwards found that Henry O. Stanley, aide-de-camp to Gen'l (sic.) Howard, died here in 1876, and his remains were buried here in our cemetery" (Swafford 5005:62).

Prince Edwards. Born into slavery, Edwards escaped the Southern Army to muster in as a private in Captain Kinscott's Company A, 136th Regiment, U.S. Colored Volunteer Infantry. After the war, as wagon master, Edwards arrived in Riverside with many families from Georgia in the mid-1880s, and he and his wife Jennie became founding members of the 2nd Baptist Church. Edwards was also a G.A.R. Riverside Post 118 member and officer and an Ancient Odd Fellow.

James H. Blue. A Confederate veteran from Mississippi, Blue was wounded at Vicksburg. Staff to General Albert Sydney Johnstone, Blue was with him at his death at Shiloh.

Captain Charles M. Dexter. A Union soldier who retired to Riverside in 1890, Dexter's local legacy was the founding of Fairmount Park, first through the planting of trees in the Spring Brook bottom land for picnic grounds and then spearheading its development and design by the firm of Frederick Law Olmstead.

Lyman. C. Waite. A Captain for the Union in the Civil War, Waite arrived in Riverside three months after the colony was established and became the first attorney, a rancher,

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banker, and justice of the peace. Waite contributed in many ways to Riverside's early development, serving as one of the first teachers, assisting in the establishment of the First National Bank of Riverside and the Universalist Church, and contributing to extensive business interests.

Benjamin F. Rockhold. With two separate enlistments in the Union Army, Rockhold first saw service in notable battles at Shiloh and Vicksburg, Rockhold reenlisted hours before President Abraham Lincoln was shot. After an assassination attempt against Secretary of State Seward, Rockhold was in charge of the guards protecting Seward. Arriving in Riverside in 1888, Benjamin and his brother John established Rockhold Brothers, a general mercantile store.

The Circle of the Grand Army of the Republic (G.A.R.) Plot, also known as Veteran Circle (1897) encircles two concentric teardrop-shaped rows of U.S. issued, small white marble headstones that mark the graves of mostly Civil War veterans, some of whom also saw action in later wars. The Grand Army of the Republic, a fraternal veteran organization, was composed of veterans of the Union Army who served in the Civil War. Union veterans who settled in Riverside after the Civil War formed the local chapter and purchased plots for their burial in Veteran Circle; eleven were first buried in the East Quad and relocated to Veteran Circle on January 27, 1898. After the last Civil War veteran had died the remaining plots were made available to veterans of the Spanish American War, and a handful of Spanish American War veterans and one World War I veteran are interred there. Veteran Circle marked the area where the annual Decoration Day was observed (later Memorial Day). The Women's Relief Corps dedicated a monument in the Circle first to the Civil War dead and then to those of the Spanish American War. G.A.R. Members are buried outside Veteran Circle, but some within the G.A.R. plot include 23 of the original 31 members (*See other entries for associations): Christopher Columbus Miller,* William B. Johnson,* Charles M. Dexter,* Milton J. Daniels,* James H. Roe,* Elmer Holmes,* Cary J. Gill,* Charles T. Rice,* Adair S. Alkire,* Robert Johnston, George M. Skinner, Samuel B. Hinkley, Henry W. Robinson,* Francis Coolidge, William Carr,* John O. Cottrell, Lycurgus Grice, John K. Woodward,* Winfield S. Wilson,* Edwin Hart,* Frank (Francis) Petchner,* Joseph M. Edmiston,* and Marcus M. Davis.

Spanish-American War (1898-1902). At least 20 veterans of the Spanish-American War are known to be interred at Evergreen and include Fred Mills (1882-1965) and Clarence A. Radeke (-1935).

World War I (1917-1918) and World War II (1941-1945). In 1920, American Legion Post 79 purchased six plots at \$0.70/square foot in the South Quad. This semi-circular American Legion Plot is located within the wide curve of a former footpath in the South Quad. The plot consists of seven rows of flat markers that identify the graves of 69 veterans of World War I and 25 World War II, and many veterans of both World Wars are buried throughout the cemetery. A cross monument was erected by the American Legion in 1927 to veterans of World War I, and in 1938 a 40' steel flagpole was added. The monument reads: "LEST WE

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FORGET - ERECTED BY AMERICAN LEGION AUXILIARY UNIT 79 1927.” Wesley Nabor, who died in France, became Riverside's first battlefield casualty of World War I and is buried at Evergreen. Among the hundreds of World War II veterans at Evergreen, son of Evergreen’s Congressional Medal of Honor recipient Colonel “Corney” Smith, Cornelius Cole Smith, Jr., buried nearby, was Officer of the Day in the Marine Corps barracks at Pearl Harbor and rescued 15 sailors after the Japanese attack.

Korean War (1950-1953). Former owner of the Riverside Monumental Company and president of the RCA board of directors for 20 years (1966-1986), Don R. Hagen carved thousands of monuments over his lifelong career beginning in 1936, most of which are found at Evergreen. Hagen served in both World War II and in the Korean War.

Later American wars, including the Vietnam War (1964-1975), Desert Shield/Desert Storm (1990-1991), and the Global War on Terror (2001-), which includes the ongoing conflicts Operation Enduring Freedom and Operation Iraqi Freedom, are outside the period of significance.

Community, Civic, and Corporate Individuals

Christopher Columbus Miller. A Civil Engineer, Union veteran of the Civil War, and a G.A.R. member, C.C. Miller arrived in Riverside in 1874 to survey and begin work on a water system. He established a small boarding house in the center of town, the Glenwood Tavern, which would become known as the Glenwood Mission Inn, now Mission Inn. East Quad, Pioneer Meadows 55-C.

Frank Augustus Miller. Founder and host of the Glenwood Mission Inn, Frank Miller purchased the property in 1880 and gradually improved and enlarged it, opening the first wing in 1903. Working with prominent architect Arthur Benton, financed by railroad baron Henry Huntington, and inspired by the growing popularity of California Mission tourism and Mission Revival architecture, the building grew in several stages. The interior was filled with art and artifacts purchased by Miller from across the nation and around the world, displayed throughout the hotel. Miller is interred alongside his two wives, his daughter, and her husband in the Miller Family Plot. Simple flat stones provide grave markers, and a new, larger monument in 1994, identifying Frank Miller as the Keeper of the Inn, was added by current owner, Duane Roberts. East Quad, Pioneer Meadows 55-C.

G. Stanley Wilson. Renowned local and regional architect who arrived from England at age 6 and later designed and built the Rotunda and St. Francis Chapel at the Mission Inn as well as Palm School, Grant School, St. Francis de Sales Church and school, All Saints Episcopal Church, the Aurea Vista Hotel, Riverside Community College Quadrangle, and many more residences and other buildings in Riverside. West Quad, Dawn of Tomorrow 92/93-G.

Dr. Edward H. Wood. Superintendent of Riverside County's first general hospital (1893), Dr. Wood conceived the Wood Streets, one of the most cohesive historic neighborhood designs in the City of Riverside. Envisioned by Dr. Wood as a community of craftsman-style cottages, the vast acreage of orange groves was developed as a residential suburb after the Tequesquite

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Arroyo was filed in 1913, connecting Magnolia Avenue and lands to the south with downtown. Wood used his name as suffix to a street name, and so began a series of narrow, wood- named streets laid out in a rectilinear grid with landscaped parkways and streetlights that was further filled with period revival styles in the 1920s. North Quad, Evergreen Valley 38-L

Elmer W. Holmes. This California State Assemblyman created Riverside's first public high school and as a state legislator, wrote and passed the state law creating public high schools in California. Holmes was also a local library founder and trustee; author, editor and publisher of The Press; Riverside Unified School District Superintendent and an Executive Officer; a City Council/Trustee and President of the Board of Trustees; and County Supervisor. North Quad, Evergreen Valley 52-L.

Lyman Evans. A colleague of philanthropist, Andrew Carnegie, the first public library was built in 1901 in the center of Riverside's townsite upon Evans' solicitation, followed by a branch library in Arlington in 1909, and a visit by Mr. Carnegie himself on March 10, 1910. Evan's served as Secretary of the Board of Library Trustees, School Board member, City Attorney and District Attorney for the County of Riverside, City Commissioner, and founder of the Riverside County Hospital Association. C-2-E.

Charlotte W. Fay. A young nurse-in-training, Fay died in 1918 of influenza contracted while caring for those who had been stricken with the epidemic at Riverside City Hospital. Between 1918 and 1920, approximately 800 persons were buried in Evergreen during the influenza pandemic, which infected 500 million people around the world. Fay's gravestone notes that she was commemorated in the name of the Chapter 28 of the Disabled Americans. North Quad, Evergreen Valley 55-L.

Reverend George Deere. A City Commissioner and founding trustee of Cal Tech, Reverend Deere commissioned the Arizona sandstone Universalist Unitarian Church (1892), later renamed First Unitarian, by architect, A. C. Willard in the Norman Gothic Revival style (City Landmark #3). East Quad, Pioneer Meadows 33-D.

Willits J. Hole. Rancher whose vast lands across the La Sierra Valley became, in part, the World War II-era Army base known as Camp Anza and La Sierra University. South Quad 473-5.

Other Notables

T.H.B. Chamblin. Founder, Southern California Fruit Exchange (today Sunkist)

Thomas Flaherty. Circulation Manager The Press, City Commissioner, County Supervisor

Raymond Best. Founder, Best, Best & Krieger

Gaylor Rouse. Founder, Rouse's Department Store, and Orange Growers Bank Director

Estell S. Rouse. Riverside Arts Association Leader

Charles E. Brouse. Banker and founder of Community Foundation, a college endowment

Alfred M. Lewis. Grocerymen

Ezra Michelbacher. Grocerymen and advocate for the hungry

Lorenzo Scranton. Founder, Riverside Title Company

Fred Stebler. Stebler Ironworks and Food Machinery Company

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Lemma Hunter. Stoner Ironworks, Food Machinery Company, and Hunter Engineering
Pember Castleman. Reporter, The Enterprise
Milton J. Daniels. Owner, The Enterprise, United States Congressman, Banker
Henry A. Westbrook. Builder, banker, rancher
Adam Alkire. City Clerk, Assessor
Benjamin B. Handy. City Council/Trustee
Benjamin W. Handy. First Probation Officer
William B. Johnson. First Police Chief
James N. Keith. First Fire Chief
Ed Miller. Fire Department
George Prior. City Clerk
Franklin P. Wilson. City Marshal, County Supervisor
Charles F. Woods. City Librarian
Seeley Pillar. Architect
Charles T Rice. Architect and builder
Robert H. Spurgeon, Jr. Architect
Daniel Battles. Builder
Augustus Boggs. Riverside's first architect
Mary Boggs. Founder, Riverside Woman's Club
Herschel L. Carnahan. California Lieutenant Governor, City Commissioner, & Library Board President
J.A. Simms. City Council/Trustee, Evergreen Cemetery Association
Edward Dales. Mayor of Riverside
John T. Jarvis. Mayor and City Council/Trustee of Riverside
William L. Peters. Mayor of Riverside, City Commissioner
Aberdeen Keith. President of the Board of Trustees
Bradford Morse. City Council/Trustee, President of the Board of Trustees
B.F. White. President of the Board of Trustees
Belden D. Burt, City Council/Trustee
John E. Winship. Lumberman and City Council/Trustee
H. E. Allat. City Council/Trustee
J.W. Covert. City Council/Trustee
Alvin Derby. City Council/Trustee
William A. Hayt. City Council/Trustee
J.T. Lawler. City Council/Trustee
George Ward. City Council/Trustee, Second Fire Chief
Albert S. White. City Council/Trustee, City Commissioner, County Supervisor
Frank Densmore. Superior Court Judge
John H. Hews. Superior Court Judge, Riverside Community Hospital Trustee
Honorable Victor Miceli. Superior Court judge and civic leader
Joseph Shipp Bordwell. City Commissioner
John E. McGregor. County Supervisor
David G. Mitchell. County Supervisor
William C. Moore. County Supervisor
Joseph M. Edmiston. County Supervisor

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Cary J. Gill. Doctor and library trustee
Marcella Craft. International opera star
Leland Duncan. Owner/trainer of canine movie star, Rin Tin Tin
John K. Woodward. Orchard equipment manufacturer
Doctor Alden Bordwell. Founder, Little League
Ira Fallon, Jr. Creator, Riverside's first public golf course
Isabella Ross. Community Settlement Association, Founder
Annie McRobie Ross. YWCA Secretary
Arthur N. Sweet. March Field Committee Leader
Sarah Maloy, M.D., Founder, Riverside Woman's Club
James Boyd. Early local historian
Henry W. Robinson. Stagecoach operator
William Carr. Orchardist
Winfield S. Wilson. Insurance broker, Union veteran of the Civil War, G.A.R. member
Edwin Hart. Rancher
Frank (Francis) Petchner. First blacksmith
Byron Schermerhorn, Union veteran of the Civil War and G.A.R. member
Stalder, Bresson, and Pharaoh families

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
 previously listed in the National Register
 previously determined eligible by the National Register
 designated a National Historic Landmark
 recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
 recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
 recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other

Name of repository: Evergreen Cemetery Association Records, 4414 Fourteenth Street, Riverside, CA 92501; evergreenmemorial@yahoo.com; <http://www.evergreenmemorial.net>; and Evergreen Memorial Historic Cemetery Private Collection, P.O. Box 20544, Riverside CA 92516-0544; (951) 522-6462; emhc.cemetery@gmail.com; <http://evergreen-cemetery.info/>

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

11. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 21.76

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 33.981228° | Longitude: -117.387361° |
| 2. Latitude: 33.980272° | Longitude: -117.384779° |
| 3. Latitude: 33.978966° | Longitude: -117.384682° |
| 4. Latitude: 33.977549° | Longitude: -117.386376° |
| 5. Latitude: 33.979158° | Longitude: -117.388777° |

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Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary of Evergreen Cemetery is coincident with the limits of APNs: 215-180-001, -002; 217-030-002, -003, -007; and 217-060-001, a 21.76-acre property generally bounded by Redwood Drive/Palm Avenue to the northwest, 13th Street to the northeast, Cedar Street and the side and rear lot lines of properties along 14th Street and Brockton Avenue to the southeast, and the rear lot lines of properties along Tequesquite Avenue to the southwest.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary reflects the collective extent of the parcels acquired over time as the cemetery grew in response to increased community population and burial needs.

12. Form Prepared By

name/title: Jennifer Mermilliod, Principal Architectural Historian
organization: JM Research & Consulting (JMRC)
street & number: 4049 Almond Street, Suite 201
city or town: Riverside state: CA zip code: 92501
e-mail jennifer@jmrc.biz
telephone: (951) 233-6897
date: October 14, 2022

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

Google Earth Maps (attached):

- Evergreen Cemetery Large Scale Map
- Evergreen Cemetery Small Scale Map
- Evergreen Cemetery Elevation View Map

Evergreen Cemetery
Name of Property

Riverside, CA
County and State

- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

Sketch Map of Evergreen Cemetery Overview with Photograph Key (Photo 1)

Sketch Maps by Quad with Photograph Key:

East Quad (Photos 2-10)

North Quad (Photos 11-25)

South Quad (Photos 26-43)

West Quad (Photos 44-53)

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Current Photographs

Figure Log & Figures

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Riverside Cemetery

City or Vicinity: Riverside

County: Riverside

State: CA

Photographer: Jennifer Mermilliod

Date Photographed: March 7, 2021 - October 11, 2022

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: In progress.

Photo #1 CA_Riverside County_Evergreen Cemetery_0001)

Evergreen Cemetery Overview from North Quad, camera facing south

Date of Photograph: October 10, 2022

Photo #2 CA_Riverside County_Evergreen Cemetery_0002)

Evergreen Cemetery

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East Quad: Grounds with Mt. Rubidoux and neighborhood beyond, camera facing north

Date of Photograph: March 7, 2021

Photo #3 CA_Riverside County_Evergreen Cemetery_0003)

East Quad: Grounds and Monuments, camera facing west

Date of Photograph: October 5, 2022

Photo #4 CA_Riverside County_Evergreen Cemetery_0004)

East Quad: Grounds with cemetery and Mt. Rubidoux beyond, camera facing northwest

Date of Photograph: March 7, 2021

Photo #5 CA_Riverside County_Evergreen Cemetery_0005)

East Quad: Visible alignment of N-S drive preserved despite conversion to gravesites (ca. 1968), camera facing northeast

Date of Photograph: October 5, 2022

Photo #6 CA_Riverside County_Evergreen Cemetery_0006)

East Quad: Daniel Ledger Stone (1876), camera facing northwest

Date of Photograph: March 26, 2022

Photo #7 CA_Riverside County_Evergreen Cemetery_0007)

East Quad: Hawes Ledger Stone (1882), camera facing northwest

Date of Photograph: October 11, 2022

Photo #8 CA_Riverside County_Evergreen Cemetery_0008)

East Quad: Johnson Monument (1884), camera facing west

Date of Photograph: October 11, 2022

Photo #9 CA_Riverside County_Evergreen Cemetery_0009)

East Quad: Conway Ledger Stone (1886), camera facing north

Date of Photograph: October 11, 2022

Photo #10 CA_Riverside County_Evergreen Cemetery_0010)

East Quad: Parsons Monument (1901), camera facing west

Date of Photograph: October 11, 2022

Photo #11 CA_Riverside County_Evergreen Cemetery_0011)

North Quad: View from southeasterly high point showing grounds, circular paths, tombstones, and Veteran Circle in distance and Mt. Rubidoux beyond, camera facing north/northwest

Date of Photograph: October 10, 2022

Photo #12 CA_Riverside County_Evergreen Cemetery_0012)

North Quad: View from northeasterly high point showing grounds, paths, tombstones, and Veteran Circle in distance and Mt. Rubidoux beyond, camera facing west

Evergreen Cemetery

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Date of Photograph: October 10, 2022

Photo #13 CA_Riverside County_Evergreen Cemetery_0013)

North Quad: Grounds and monuments on westerly slope, camera facing west/northwest

Date of Photograph: October 10, 2022

Photo #14 CA_Riverside County_Evergreen Cemetery_0014)

North Quad: Overview of grounds from northwesterly highpoint, camera facing southeast

Date of Photograph: October 10, 2022

Photo #15 CA_Riverside County_Evergreen Cemetery_0015)

North Quad: Path crossing at Veteran Circle showing monuments and Receiving Vaults with South and West Quads and city beyond, camera facing south

Date of Photograph: September 19, 2022

Photo #16 CA_Riverside County_Evergreen Cemetery_0016)

North Quad: Semi-subterranean Receiving Vaults (1902), camera facing east

Date of Photograph: March 7, 2021

Photo #17 CA_Riverside County_Evergreen Cemetery_0017)

North Quad: Receiving Vaults roof overlooking grounds at base of Mt. Rubidoux and edge of neighborhood, camera facing north

Date of Photograph: March 7, 2021

Photo #18 CA_Riverside County_Evergreen Cemetery_0018)

North Quad: Diagonal graves mark alignment of former path (removed ca. 1968), camera facing north

Date of Photograph: October 5, 2022

Photo #19 CA_Riverside County_Evergreen Cemetery_0019)

North Quad: Graves fill low-lying area of former fishpond, camera facing northeast

Date of Photograph: October 10, 2022

Photo #20 CA_Riverside County_Evergreen Cemetery_0020)

North Quad: Veteran Circle in G.A.R. Plot with flag, monument and U.S. issued white marble tombstones, camera facing northeast

Date of Photograph: October 10, 2022

Photo #21 CA_Riverside County_Evergreen Cemetery_0021)

North Quad: G.A.R. Civil War Monument in Veteran Circle, camera facing west

Date of Photograph: August 31, 2022

Photo #22 CA_Riverside County_Evergreen Cemetery_0022)

North Quad: G.A.R. Spanish Am. War Plaque in Veteran Circle, camera facing east

Date of Photograph: August 31, 2022

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Photo #23 CA_Riverside County_Evergreen Cemetery_0023)

North Quad: Keith-Thayer-Young Plot (1898), camera facing east/southeast

Date of Photograph: October 10, 2022

Photo #24 CA_Riverside County_Evergreen Cemetery_0024)

North Quad: Keith-Thayer-Young Plot Monuments, camera facing east

Date of Photograph: October 10, 2022

Photo #25 CA_Riverside County_Evergreen Cemetery_0025)

North Quad: Donor Plaza (2013) Non-Contributor, camera facing east

Date of Photograph: October 11, 2022

Photo #26 CA_Riverside County_Evergreen Cemetery_0026)

South Quad: Riverside Mausoleum (1915), camera facing south

Date of Photograph: May 14, 2021

Photo #27 CA_Riverside County_Evergreen Cemetery_0027)

South Quad: Riverside Mausoleum and upper grounds & monuments, camera facing west

Date of Photograph: October 11, 2022

Photo #28 CA_Riverside County_Evergreen Cemetery_0028)

South Quad: Riverside Mausoleum entry tower, camera facing southwest

Date of Photograph: October 11, 2022

Photo #29 CA_Riverside County_Evergreen Cemetery_0029)

South Quad: Riverside Mausoleum wing and colonnade detail, camera facing south

Date of Photograph: October 11, 2022

Photo #30 CA_Riverside County_Evergreen Cemetery_0030)

South Quad: Riverside Mausoleum interior entry, camera facing southwest

Date of Photograph: May 14, 2021

Photo #31 CA_Riverside County_Evergreen Cemetery_0031)

South Quad: Riverside Mausoleum interior columbarium, camera facing east

Date of Photograph: May 14, 2021

Photo #32 CA_Riverside County_Evergreen Cemetery_0032)

South Quad: Riverside Mausoleum long interior corridor of marble crypts, camera facing southeast

Date of Photograph: May 14, 2021

Photo #33 CA_Riverside County_Evergreen Cemetery_0033)

South Quad: Riverside Mausoleum lotus flower art glass window with niches, camera facing southeast

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Date of Photograph: May 14, 2021

Photo #34 CA_Riverside County_Evergreen Cemetery_0034)

South Quad: Riverside Mausoleum East Tomb Room niches, camera facing south

Date of Photograph: May 14, 2021

Photo #35 CA_Riverside County_Evergreen Cemetery_0035)

South Quad: Chapel & Crematory (1929) added to mausoleum rear, camera facing north

Date of Photograph: April 9, 2021

Photo #36 CA_Riverside County_Evergreen Cemetery_0036)

South Quad: Chapel & Crematory (1929) added to mausoleum rear, camera facing east

Date of Photograph: May 14, 2021

Photo #37 CA_Riverside County_Evergreen Cemetery_0037)

South Quad: Upper grounds and monuments at edge of city, camera facing south/southeast

Date of Photograph: October 11, 2022

Photo #38 CA_Riverside County_Evergreen Cemetery_0038)

South Quad: Expanse of middle grounds from American Legion plot, camera facing west

Date of Photograph: October 6, 2022

Photo #39 CA_Riverside County_Evergreen Cemetery_0039)

South Quad: Eagle Scout project on middle grounds behind mausoleum showing also drop in topography and foothills beyond, camera facing west

Date of Photograph: October 6, 2022

Photo #40 CA_Riverside County_Evergreen Cemetery_0040)

South Quad: Lower grounds of arroyo at base of terraced drop, camera facing northwest

Date of Photograph: April 9, 2021

Photo #41 CA_Riverside County_Evergreen Cemetery_0041)

South Quad: Lower grounds of arroyo, camera facing southeast

Date of Photograph: October 11, 2022

Photo #42 CA_Riverside County_Evergreen Cemetery_0042)

South Quad: Wooded landscaped grounds of lower arroyo grounds, camera facing south

Date of Photograph: October 11, 2022

Photo #43 CA_Riverside County_Evergreen Cemetery_0043)

South Quad: Maintenance Building (1954/1962) Non-Contributor, camera facing south

Date of Photograph: October 11, 2022

Photo #44 CA_Riverside County_Evergreen Cemetery_0044)

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West Quad: Cemetery Office (1940) and grounds beyond, camera facing west

Date of Photograph: October 11, 2022

Photo #45 CA_Riverside County_Evergreen Cemetery_0045)

West Quad: View of grounds from Cemetery Office, camera facing southwest

Date of Photograph: October 10, 2022

Photo #46 CA_Riverside County_Evergreen Cemetery_0046)

West Quad: Entry/Exit to West Quad from 14th Street, camera facing west/southwest

Date of Photograph: October 11, 2022

Photo #47 CA_Riverside County_Evergreen Cemetery_0047)

West Quad: Tree-lined drive and grounds, camera facing southwest

Date of Photograph: October 10, 2022

Photo #48 CA_Riverside County_Evergreen Cemetery_0048)

West Quad: View of Lot P and Evergreen Mausoleum beyond, camera facing west

Date of Photograph: October 11, 2022

Photo #49 CA_Riverside County_Evergreen Cemetery_0049)

West Quad: Evergreen Mausoleum (1960), camera facing north

Date of Photograph: April 29, 2021

Photo #50 CA_Riverside County_Evergreen Cemetery_0050)

West Quad: Evergreen Mausoleum atrium interior showing terrazzo crypts, camera facing northwest

Date of Photograph: April 29, 2021

Photo #51 CA_Riverside County_Evergreen Cemetery_0051)

West Quad: Evergreen Mausoleum atrium interior showing Perlato marble niches and marble and terrazzo crypts, camera facing south

Date of Photograph: May 14, 2021

Photo #52 CA_Riverside County_Evergreen Cemetery_0052)

West Quad: View across sloping grounds with West Quad beyond, camera facing south

Date of Photograph: October 11, 2022

Photo #53 CA_Riverside County_Evergreen Cemetery_0053)

West Quad: View across sloping grounds with North Quad beyond showing unmarked cross monument in World War II section, camera facing north

Date of Photograph: October 11, 2022

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Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for nominations to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for each response using this form is estimated to be between the Tier 1 and Tier 4 levels with the estimate of the time for each tier as follows:

- Tier 1 – 60-100 hours
- Tier 2 – 120 hours
- Tier 3 – 230 hours
- Tier 4 – 280 hours

The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201 Oakridge Drive Fort Collins, CO 80525.